

URBANISMUS A ÚZEMNÍ ROZVOJ (URBAN PLANNING AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT)

1/98

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS OF KEY ARTICLES

Marie Polešáková & Zdeněk Příklad & Martin Tunka, *Creating an Efficient Market of Plots*

A record of a "Know-how Seminar" on the plot market and the physical planning process, held with British experts. The seminar, organized by the Czech Ministry for Regional Development, has brought new information on spatial development and planning, on the market of plots and other realties, on setting their prices, on realty taxes, as well as on professionals in this field in the U. K. in comparison to Czechia.

Alois Andrl, *The Population Development in the Czech Republic 1991-1996 by Municipalities, Districts, and Regions*

After 1989, there were substantial changes in human reproduction in Czechia, considered as crucial. The fertility of the population is lower than in other industrial countries, having decreased to 1.18 children for a woman, and since 1994 even the lower mortality rate has not been able to compensate for the reproduction decrease. Foreign migration cannot compensate for the losses in natural mutation of the population. The study follows the population development in 1991-1996 by surveys of regions, districts, and 6 234 municipalities, analysing the density of population down to local details and investigating about the "age of the population", which is the number of inhabitants under 15 years of age for 100 inhabitants over 60 years of age in a territorial detail. The main point of the study is the cartograms. The analysis is completed by charts, formulating new trends in a complex way.

Though the demographic development was dramatic in 1991-1996, this period is relatively short to assess thoroughly the new division of population. Therefore the current state of the division of population does not differ greatly from the past. However, if the trends continue, there will be changes influencing deeply the population development of the Czech Republic both in total figures and in spatial aspects, including the peopling structure.

Stanislav Kovář, *Urban Planning as Creation of Public Space*

Urban planning schemes may include a wide range of questions and answers. It is highly important to maintain a link to specific places and to solve simultaneously the problems of the environment, economics, technology, and the cultural and social backgrounds. Often a survey of questions of proprietorship, timing, or financing is asked too. For the sake of the detail, for seeking feasibility and giving answers to all the comments, however, sometimes a comprehensive urban planning concept is neglected, instead of being the planner's essential schedule.

Vítězslav Kuta, *The Context of Fundamental Changes of Resident and Industrial Agglomerations' Functional Structures*

The article discusses the effects of coal mining suppression and mine closing upon various life spheres in industrial agglomerations. General contemplations, on one hand, are supported by the definition of resident and industrial agglomerations, and, on the other hand, they deal with functional structures of an industrial agglomeration. To identify the effects, there is a division into six functional structures, these being of: spatial technique, economics, social demography, transportation, environmental conditions, and social politics. The second part of the article deals with some relations and differences within the timing of the changes, and the relationship between the basic funds and the social and economic activities of specific functional structures is analysed. Finally, the necessity is stressed to act comprehensively, consistently, and continually when solving the problems of coal mining suppression. In general, this suppression is considered as an extraordinarily important evolutionary change of the area.

Aleš Procházka, *The PPS's in Czechia (Participational Approach to Restoration and Revitalization of - but not only - Public Spaces)*

There is a big number of methods to sustain the public participation, which is the broadest possible and most efficient share of representatives of many fields and special population groups in various levels of planning, from small projects of open spaces up to development plans for large regions. All of these methods, however, are based on the same philosophy and the same principles.