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LIST OF ABSTRACTS

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COMENIUS UNIVERSITY IN BRATISLAVA

Past, present and future of driving forces of land use in Czechia.

Ivan Bičík

Charles University, Prague, Czechia

We have excellent database about land use changes in Czechia for last two centuries (1845, 1896, 1948, 1990, 2010) which give us good chance to evaluate changes of individual categories (8) size changes in ca 9 000 comparable changes. We can compare also changes of land use structure and development in different periods and explain also regional differentiation. We prepared in last ten years some articles and two books about these changes. Different periods were influenced by special driving forces and we will evaluate them from point of view of external (global, Central European) as internal factors (Czech, regional, local). Observation of these driving forces in the past give us chance to understand temporal situation and also think about basic ideas for possible future development of main categories of land use and regional differentiation of these processes.

Is migration predictable within the contemporary World? Towards some factors of its uncertainty.

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Migration is a very volatile process with a lot of influencing factors and determinants. This statement has been true for decades, but the recent geopolitical, social and economic developments (not) only in developed countries boost its reliability and justness. Several analysis showed how migration did contribute to forecasts' inaccuracy. It seems that the current forecast at national level will very likely suffer from migratory assumptions in the first place. We give evidences that contemporary situation in Europe and worldwide makes predictions extremely uncertain and long-term predictions are impossible, and even short-term predictions are often inaccurate too.

Changing the view of the Landscape in Atlases in Czechia

Tomáš Burda

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A number of researches and analyses have tried to uncover the mechanisms and processes that have shaped the current landscape. The reflection of the way individual changes have had an impact on the dynamic landscape of Czechia and Central Europe is also possible by means of reconstruction and thematic maps, which form the content of atlases created in Czechia especially in the second half of the 20th century and in the early 21st century. This presentation wants not only to inform on the Czech atlas creation, but above all, on the way the topics of landscape and landscape-shaping processes are dealt with in them. From static records to individual time sections up to the interpretation of a landscape by means of reconstruction maps in the context and association with the historical and social development. In addition, a change occurred in the thematic focus of the individual maps connected with a change in the paradigm along with an increasing emphasis on the landscape and environmental history as well as a broadening spectrum of the fields that contribute to their creation. There was also a transformation of the form of individual atlases and maps, which went hand in hand with a gradual, growing role of geographic information systems and terrain modelling in their processing, while printed atlases were increasingly giving way to electronic portals.

The geoparks concept in Czechia and its role for rural and peripheral areas

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This contribution deals with the issue of geoparks concept in the context of rural and peripheral areas. Most of certificated Czech national geoparks are located in the rural, peripheral and tourists ignored areas. In those areas there is a huge potential for the boost of development through the tools offered by geoparks. This paper is an introduction of my planned research. Main goal of this research is to understand the nature of development problems in rural areas, their causes and consequences and try to find possible solution in cooperation of local community on activities close to geoparks. Qualitative methods, especially structured interviews supplemented by quantitative methods like questionnaire survey should be use in the research. Results of the research should contribute to the discussion about transformation of rural areas in point of view the interaction nature and society, that geoparks represent.

Trespassing from the view of historical land-use development

Ivo Dostál, Marek Havlíček, Pavlína Skládáná, Pavel Tučka, Pavel Skládáný

Transport Research Centre, Brno, Czechia

Unauthorised access to the railway tracks (trespassing) is risky but common behavior, which only in the Czech Republic kills up to 200 persons annually. The study describes 27 selected conflict areas with frequent occurrence of trespassing in southern, central and northern Moravia by studying the historical changes of land use in the wider urban context with a strong focus on the functional use of the built-up areas (collective and individual housing, industrial parks, shops and services, recreational areas etc.) Two kinds of localities appeared in the sample of studied sites. At one hand, there were places where the railway intersected older urban structures while other locations where formed along the railway track originally in the open countryside and subsequently surrounded by built-up areas with different functions. So the first type of sites represents the places with restriction of free movement, due to the limited number of legal passages through the tracks, with significant disruption of the original connections and relations in the area. In the second type localities is existing trespassing the result of the gaps in the land-use management and planning, when needs of pedestrians and cyclists were not always taken into account during the formation of the built-up areas along the railroad, with the consequence of limited permeability and intensification of the barrier effect of railway tracks in the landscape.

Social Remittances of Moldovan Migrants in Czechia – A Qualitative Approach

Dušan Drbohlav, Dita Čermáková, Lenka Pavelková, Markéta Seidlová

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The presentation is devoted to migrants' social remittances – it means norms, ideas, practices, identities and networks, in fact, the newly gained „qualities“ that migrants bring back home (or they make use when communicating with and influencing their home country without returning there). This research follows Levitt's concept and contributes to rather very limited research activities which have so far been done in this field in Central Eastern/Europe. The authors will present results of in-depth semi-structured interviews with 20 Moldovan migrants (carried out between February and April 2017) who have stayed and worked in Czechia for some time. The interviews reveal social remittances' „potential and realities“ in a broader context of current immigrants' lives - their everydayness, migration/integration experience as well as their future migration plans and strategies.

Long distance trains and their usage for everyday commuting: Field study of Brno urban region 1980-2010

Jiří Dujka

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Nowadays, long-distance trains are commonly used for short-distance commuting across Central Europe. This usage sometimes leads to the overcrowding of trains. Several decades ago, policies of transportation via long-distance trains were completely different, because they were meant to satisfy the needs of long-distance travellers. The aim of this paper is to show time-differences and structures of long-distance and “express” trains going through Brno and its urban region since 1980 up to 2010.

The paper consists of four main parts. In the first part, there is sketched a concept of long-distance trains and their history and characteristics in Europe, with an emphasis on Central Europe. Proceeded on this, in following part methods are described. The key method is based on train time-tables analysis for selected years 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010. The third part contains results of analysis and description of its connection with Brno urban region. The last part is dedicated to conclusions and critical views over the topic. The most notable results are wider using of long-distance trains due to lack of extra fees, higher frequency of trains during the day, the greater interconnection of lines, but also lower exclusivity of trains and travelling, the lower seasonal effect on the frequency and lower dispersion of long-distance trains in the rail network.

Development of Urban Tourism Precincts: A Case Study of Prague’s historic centre

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The aim of this contribution is to introduce a theoretical concept depicting how tourism precincts in cities have been evolving and their application to the tourism development in Prague. The example of Prague's tourism represents a special case of touristification of a medial historic centre in a polycentric capital city. Prague entered to the tourism market later (in comparison to western countries) after the fall of communist regime and has been strongly affected by the transformation processes of the 1990s. The number of tourists started to increase immediately after opening the western borders. By 2000, the number of overnight stays had doubled and the number of beds in collective accommodation even outnumbered beds in Vienna. The historical centre began to transform in favour of tourism, facilities of daily life were squeezed out and replaced by tourist ones. This unprecedented and rapid development has led to the creation of a tourist ghetto on the Royal Way, the most

visited route in Prague. The consequences and impact of the unregulated tourism development in Prague has been examined on the basis of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The results point to a weakening relationship between local culture and the tourism precinct, which has caused the creation of many tourist traps on the Royal Way and a gradual loss of local potential to be a distinctive tourist destination.

Recreational and second home behaviour of population in Czechia

Dana Fialová, Jiří Vágner

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The contribution sources from the results of vast questionnaire surveys prepared by the authors and conducted by CVVM public opinion agency in 2014, 2015 and 2017. Fundamental data on the tourist and recreational behaviour were exploited and new trends and processes in leisure, second home and tourist activities were analysed on the base of more than 1.000 respondents.

The data from the quota surveys were compared with the results of partial surveys from 2009-2011 (relationships of second home users and residents, regional identity and identity of regions) as well as with the data from a broad research on regional differentiation of second homes in 2003-2005. The discussion and conclusions set the results into the context of global and European trends and research on the leisure, recreational and tourist activities.

Transformation of the settlement structure in the hinterland of Bratislava.

Daniel Gurňák, Martin Šveda, Barbara Krúlišová

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A very colourful mosaic is formed in the hinterland of Bratislava with varying settlement forms of residential construction; from compact residential areas, as integrative extensions of already established settlements to solitary units scattered in suburban space. It is critical to explore the effects of the built spatial morphology since it has long-term effects, such as social (social integration), economical (local markets), and environmental (car dependency). The research questions can be summarized as follows. How can suburbia be characterized in the post-socialist context? What are the measures of spatial morphology when it comes to suburban built-up forms? Are there ways to overcome the apparent conflict between current planning regulative and need for more dense and heterogeneous development? The first question is very general and refers to the historical settlement designs and

structures in former rural environment and what are specific features of residential suburbanization in the post-socialist context. The second question refers to how new spatial forms are identified, measured, and analysed in the contemporary suburban settlement. The last question refers to one of the major tasks in suburban development. Isolating morphology is a pragmatic tool and powerful response to today's planning reality. Four municipalities with different character of suburban development are used as a case study.

A systematic review of contextual factors affecting sanitation in rural areas of developing countries

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Sanitation – an access and consistent use of hygienic toilets – has been recognized among major global development issues incorporated into the Sustainable Development Goals. Consequently, both interventions and research into sanitation in developing countries has gained momentum in recent years. Almost all of this research has a form of various case studies focusing on situations in individual countries, regions, and localities. Reviews and meta-analyses are still scarce and their implications for sanitation practitioners are inherently limited by a large heterogeneity of existing evidence. Due to the latter constraint, instead of attempting for a traditional review of outcomes attained by individual sanitation interventions, this paper seeks to provide a systematic review of contextual factors that affect sanitation outcomes and, therefore, can influence both design and success of sanitation interventions. From 19,109 studies found by initial search only 102 met our selection criteria and just 7 of them were appraised as high and 33 as above-average quality, so we could include them into the final sample. This presentation will focus on both the reasoning behind our systematic review of contextual factors and main findings extracted from the sample of 40 studies that met our selection criteria.

Factors affecting students' map skills level

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The extensiveness of the map skills research topic and the related high number of both theoretical works and empirical studies focused on it from varying points of view and with different aims caused a significant diversity of factors considered affecting the students' map skills level. Analysis of the empirical studies published in the last 30 years showed that overall we can identify almost a hundred of factors which influence/could influence students' success in map use. On the other hand, it is impossible to test the effect of every potentially independent variable in an experiment. Therefore, it is necessary to choose only the most appropriate factors, according to other characteristics of a research design. For that reason, the aim of this paper is to disclose the results of the above-mentioned analysis which can simplify the factors selection. Among others, the most frequently tested factors and their (un)disputed impact on the map skills level; similarities and differences of the factors selection among the studies focused on different map skill types / testing different age students will be presented.

Spatial and sectoral analyzes of European subsidies from Operational Programme Enterprises and Innovations 2007-2014

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Evropské dotace jsou tématem, se kterým je spojena značná pozornost médií i vědců. V prvním případě zejména v ohledu problematičnosti vybraných dotovaných projektů, ve druhém případě v základních přehledech regionální distribuce dotací. V širokém souboru dosavadních studií ale chybí detailnější analýzy prostorové i oborové, které by mohly blíže poukázat na smysluplnost a možné problémy spojené s tímto typem regionální politiky. Cílem příspěvku je proto uvést snahu autorů zaplnit tuto mezeru dílčími ekonomicko-geografickými analýzami operačního programu Podnikání a inovace, který by podle příslušné dokumentace měl především podnítit rozvoj hi-tech průmyslových oborů a nejrozvinutějšího typu podnikání. Pozornost bude zaměřena jak na prostorovou diferenciaci v příjmu dotací mezi různými typy regionů, tak na oborovou analýzu příjemců dotací v prostorové perspektivě.

The abandonment of agricultural land use and cultural landscape

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Man acquired lands for agricultural production with great effort and risk. Then for decades or even centuries man cultivated them. At present the question is arising – can agricultural production on these lands be abandoned now under the influence of social, economic and political changes? Is this abandonment favorable, negative or unimportant for environment, landscape, society? Due to the increasing problem of abandonment of arable lands cultivation in many countries we need a well-thought-out answer to such questions, paying special attention to the issue – can we accept setting aside of lands on every arable lands?

Based on the research conducted in the area where agriculture is carried extensively and arable land structure is fragmented with present terraces of high landscape-tourist values, there have been observed negative effects of setting aside of land. They concern: environment, landscape, society, economy and culture. The results of these studies formed the basis for the claim that the areas where setting aside of land should not take place should be identified. For these area there is needed a new approach taking into consideration landscape values of these lands as well as a new model of their economic development.

Theoretical model of the impact of EU regional policy on environmental dimension of sustainable development

Tomasz Herodowicz

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This paper aims at presenting and discussion the assumptions of theoretical model of the impact of EU regional policy on environmental dimension of sustainable development. Model is an author's suggestion, how to examine the power of relations between EU regional policy, economy and natural environment.

The model basis is EU regional policy; its assumptions have been taken into account in the planning and implementing the national growth policy. The legal, strategic and programme conditions of both the EU regional policy and the national policy determine the direction of the environmental public intervention. The policy is based primarily on financing and adopting measures in the areas of business activity of key importance to the natural environment (the power sector, transport, water management, waste management, environmental protection). The basic goal of this activity is limiting human impact on the environment with respect to its basic components (air quality, water quality, soil quality, condition of natural resources, biodiversity). The model also takes into consideration the impact of environmental

awareness which represents a specific catalyst accelerating and magnifying the positive, environmental effects of the measures adopted for the economy. The nature (be it positive or negative) of the changes taking place within the environmental components describes the environmental dimension of development. An improvement in the condition of the natural environment indicates that we are dealing with the sustainable development. In the case of no improvement or deterioration in the environmental conditions, reference can be made to lack of development in the environmental dimension. In the context of operationalization of sustainable development in the environmental dimension, the relations between the identified areas of economic activity and the condition of the components of the natural environment is of key importance.

Role of the LEADER programme in the local development of communes in Wielkopolska voivodeship

Robert Hoffmann, Barbara Maćkiewicz

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

Poland's accession to the European Union in 2004 has opened access to many programmes under which it is possible to obtain financial means for projects influencing the socio-economic development of rural areas. One of them, directed to people living in rural areas, was the LEADER programme in the framework of the 4th axis of the 2007-2013 Rural Development Programme.

The goal of this article is to present how beneficiaries of the LEADER programme used their projects to change the development of rural areas in Wielkopolska voivodeship under the Rural renewal and Small Projects measures. Wielkopolska voivodeship is diversified in terms of natural resources and physical infrastructure, which translates into the scope, number and subject-matter of projects implemented in LAG areas. Thanks to the funds obtained, many sports halls, communal common rooms and playgrounds have been built and renovated, and the tourist base has been improved, which has greatly enhanced the quality of life and living conditions of the local inhabitants. A skilful use of local resources leads to the socio-economic development of an area. Those where LAGs operate differ in their local resources, hence it is important for local communities in their bottom-up activities to be able to use correctly the development potential they have, while taking care of the natural environment.

Abstract: Daily mobility of households living in Prague´s hinterland

Jiří Chrpa

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Suburbanization is believed to produce increased demands for mobility of residents living in hinterland of large cities of (not only) post-socialist Europe. Contemporary research on the mobility of residents living in suburban settlements often captures the (daily) mobility between two “core stops” – home and work/school. The journey between home and work/school is the most important trip for most residents, however its harmonization with other activities may be perceived as problematic by many of them. In addition, many studies focus on new suburbanites' mobility only. Therefore, the presented research focuses on studying daily mobility of all kinds of households with children (regardless of their length of residence) in a small suburban town in Prague´s hinterland and aims to fill the gap in the currently available research. The paper poses two basic questions: 1) Which mobility patterns can be found among households with children living in the suburban zone? 2) Are there differences between “old” inhabitants and the “newcomers” in the localization of activities and its motives? The preliminary results show that rather than distinguishing between “old” and “new” residents, a more complex approach is needed. Identifying four basic groups of households is the key finding of the study.

Cohesion policy in Poland: assumptions and implementation

Paweł Churski

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Poland, one of the new member states of the European Union, has the largest area and the greatest population number in this group. This means relatively the most serious challenges connected with the spatial scale of differences in development and differences in its determinants. As a consequence, on entering the EU Poland became a sort of a 'laboratory' of the European cohesion policy. The 'experiment' concerns not only the efficiency of the implementation of the Community's regional policy at the national level in the conditions of a post-socialist state, but also, and perhaps primarily, its effectiveness in the conditions of a large member state, internally diversified at the regional and subregional scales.

The goal of this analysis is to present the state of and changes in the assumptions of the cohesion policy in Poland and progress in its implementation. The analysis proceeds in three basic steps. Presented first are the assumptions of the EU cohesion policy transferred to the national regional policy. Analysed next are the extent of and spatial differences in the intervention of the cohesion policy as measured by the support obtained from the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund. Analysed in step three are changes in the level of socio-economic development and the

convergence effects obtained as a result of the development intervention received. As to the spatial range, the analysis embraces the national, the regional and the subregional (poviat) level. The study period includes the three financial perspectives of the European Union budget that Poland could use as a member state: 2004-2006, 2007-2013, and 2014-2020 (with the 'mid-term' for the year 2016 in the last case).

Contemporary challenges posed by changes in regional development factors: a territorially integrated approach

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The modern rules of socio-economic development show a tendency to its ever widening divergence, thus exposing the poor efficiency of regional policy measures undertaken so far. External determinants of development are connected with changes in the economic system, controlled by rules of a transformation that results in the appearance of postmodern conditions of economic activity characteristic of the present stage of development of cognitive capitalism. Those changes are reinforced by globalisation, its symptoms intensifying with the advancing process of economic integration. What is a real challenge in those difficult conditions is an effective control of regional development factors in order to increase convergence, because the definition of those factors and the interpretation of the mechanism of their operation keeps changing, and they greatly differ in space. Hence an efficient regional policy requires a reorientation towards an integrated, territorially oriented approach. This new regional policy paradigm rests on an integrated and dedicated intervention adjusted to individual characteristics of the territorial capitals of particular areas that determine various responses to the dynamic socio-economic changes.

The goal of this analysis is to determine changes in regional development factors in the new conditions of integrated, territorially oriented intervention. The research procedure embraces three stages. The first offers a synthetic presentation of the theoretical foundations of and changes in the conception of the paradigm of a territorially oriented regional policy, with special attention paid to the significance of territorial capital, the diffusion of development, and its integrated planning. Presented in the second are findings concerning the direction of modern mega-trends in socio-economic development and their contribution to changes in the factors of regional development. The third, fundamental stage of analysis involves the identification of the changing factors of regional development for an efficient intervention of a regional policy implemented in accordance with the integrated, territorially oriented approach.

The research is conducted in the framework of the OPUS 10-2015/19/B/HS5/00012 project of the National Science Centre, New regional policy challenges in the formation of factors of the socio-economic development of less advanced regions. Its results will help to work out an ex-ante model of regional development factors providing a basis for their operational indexing and for an empirical verification of the assumptions adopted in studies of development differences at a variety of spatial levels in the European Union and Poland.

Regional development factors in the light of present-day socio-economic changes: a theoretical discourse

Paweł Churski, Barbara Konecka-Szydłowska, Tomasz Herodowicz, Robert Perdat

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

The goal of this paper is to analyse the effect of chief present-day socio-economic changes on the interpretation of factors of regional development. Standing out among them is the modernisation-postmodernisation transition, the fundamental moment of which is the process of transformation. Those changes are an accelerator of two megatrends in development: globalisation and economic integration, which fundamentally transform modern socio-economic systems. Those processes occurred in the individual European states in various periods of the postwar reality and with various intensity. Hence a significant element of the present reflections is an analysis of their specificity in the West European capitalist countries and the people's democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. Analysed in those spatial terms is the effect of the processes of transformation and postmodernisation as well as globalisation and economic integration on the new understanding of factors of regional development and their role in it. The factors examined include: material capital (natural and physical capital), human capital, social capital, financial capital as well as technological and organisational innovations. The paper is theoretical in nature and follows from the completion of the first stage of studies in the framework of a research project financed from the means of the National Science Centre, entitled "New regional policy challenges in the formation of factors of the socio-economic development of less advanced regions" (2015/19/B/HS5/00012).

Dimensions of urban rhythms: a comparison of two cities - Bratislava and Brno

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The contribution examines differences between two post-industrial cities of former Czecho-Slovakia in terms of its temporal structure. The concepts of time geography, routine, and rhythmicity of the classic Lund school, Lefebvre's analysis of rhythms, and Crang's geographic application of the chronotope concept are used to describe the specific temporality of two cities of comparable size, but of different urban character and differences in historical perspective. The empirical part provides a comparative analysis, citing the cities of Bratislava and Brno as an example. The analysis itself is based on two selected rhythms of public transport differing in time (working days and weekend days). The combined effects of three public transport types (trams, trolleybuses and buses) are described in connection with two particular types of urban space. The article thus presents the empirical utilization of rhythm in the description, analysis and comparison between two types (unique entities) of urban environment.

Internal Migration: decision making process of young Vietnamese, Ukrainians and Moldovans in Czechia.

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Immigrants display much higher internal mobility than the majority of the population. Beside other reasons, anonymous environment, networks of co-ethnics or economic activities play important role in the decision making process of further mobility among non-natives. Based on data from the population registry, quantitative and qualitative survey, we analysed the different behavior of Vietnamese, Ukrainians and Moldovans in the Czechia with special aspect to young population, length of their stay in Czechia, education type of dwelling and occupation. Moreover a space and position in the society can be contested.

Transport exclusion and spatial mobility

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This contribution presents a summary of recent studies on a transport-related social exclusion. It focuses on the relationship between every day mobility and transport behaviour of people in localities with different type and level of transport exclusion. The research deals with data obtained from author's own mobility survey based on personal mobility diaries of people from different localities in Czechia. As a result of this contribution is proved, that travel behaviour and spatial patterns in everyday mobility varies on the basis of the transport environment of the places where people every day appears. People in different localities use various strategies to deal with transport inequalities or transport exclusion.

The contribution was prepared with financial support from the Charles University Grant Agency project 54515: Transport related social exclusion in microregions of Czechia (2015-2017).

Problems and possibilities of mining heritage management, perception and interpretation

Jakub Jelen

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Mining heritage as a part of the (post)industrial heritage is not recently perceived only as unsightly remains of mining activities which are left to dissolve. Increasingly, it is understood as being a part of protected cultural heritage and presented to the public. It is a complex of material and immaterial heritage that demonstrates high level of proficiency of our ancestors. However, mining processes and its accompanying activities are also associated with extensive landscape transformations and negative impacts on the environment. Thus interpretation and management mining heritage is very specific and exacting process that involves knowledge and experience from many disciplines (geography, historiography, tourism, heritage studies). These issues of heritage (trans)formation, interpretation, management and perception are discussed on the case of the Krušnohoří / Erzgebirge, the mining region which has been proposed for inclusion to the UNESCO World Heritage sites list recently. Particular attention is given to the Jáchymovsko area. This territory is known for heritage of its silver mining era as well as for being a centre of restricted uranium mining area where POWs and political prisoners had to work in harsh conditions in late 1940s and during 1950s. Emphasis is put on different ways, practices and means by which the heritage of this region are being interpreted. The role of present as well as former inhabitants, various stakeholders and institutions in these processes is discussed. An analysis of all these processes and actors should lead to a better understanding and preservation of mining heritage.

Subjective reality of cross-border cooperation on the example of trilateral Euroregion Pomoraví/Weinviertel/Zahorie (CZ/AT/SK)

Milan Jeřábek

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Cross-border cooperation has gradually established itself as part of regional development of border areas, in our conditions, namely that of Western Europe belatedly, but among others as part of the process of European integration at the regional to local level. Model region on the border between Czechia, Austria and Slovakia offers for research and capturing changes the situation a good example, conditional on both the historical and current events. The paper does not address the geographical description of the territory, but concentrates on the perception of reality by the local population and mayors. It is supported by its own research program, implemented with the support of ACTION CZ-AT in 2016. The aim of the author is to compare the findings from the border Czech-Austrian and Czech-Slovak, as well as to evaluate the achieved level of cross-border cooperation and to outline its perspective.

Soft planning for soft spaces. A case study of Poznań metropolitan area.

Tomasz Kaczmarek

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

Across urban studies and related fields, there has been growing interest in processes of city-region formation, bordering, planning and political leadership. For two decades also large urban areas in the Central and Eastern Europe have been undergoing a very dynamic functional and spatial transformation. This process is much diversified among countries and within them (e.g. Hamilton et al., 2005, Stanilov et al., 2007). However, the transformation of the state from the centralized hierarchical planning system to the new territorial model of public sector with strong autonomous local and regional governments has not always been completed. In case of Poland, there is still a serious gap between poorly defined by law metropolitan planning of regional self-government and local planning, based on the principle of municipal autonomy. The aim of the paper is to present a new metropolitan planning instrument in the Poznań city-region: „The Concept of Spatial Development Directions of the Metropolis Poznań” (2016). This document was developed by a team of experts from the Metropolitan Research Center of Adam Mickiewicz University. The concept is an interesting example of softplanning for soft spaces, based on political consensus and voluntary cooperation of municipalities (see Haughton et al. 2009, Faludi 2013). In the current legal situation, the mission of the concept is to support the activities of municipalities in the field of spatial planning and local policy-making for sustainable development. The speech will be presented

some methods of planning with regard to issues such as green infrastructure, residential areas, cycle paths or shopping centers.

Defeminization of agriculture and rural areas in Poland.

Urszula Kaczmarek

Adam Mickiewicz University Poznań

The aim of the presentation is to analyze changes in the demographic structure of rural residents and farm owners in Poland. The tendency of change is shown on the basis of the results of the agricultural censuses of 2002 and 2010. Particular attention was paid to differences in the spatial structure of the sex and age of farmers and the inhabitants of rural areas. The escape of young women from the countryside to cities observed in the recent years is changing social trends in rural areas and agriculture in Poland from a high level of feminization of the profession of a farmer in the late 1980s to the contemporary problem of "no wife for a farmer."

Szczecin as a regional center of retail trade and its cross-border impact

Magdalena Karczewicz

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Retail trade is one of the most dynamic and considerable economic sector. It is inseparable part and one of functioning base of modern cities and agglomerations. Numerous retail types creates various possibilities of forming urban structures, generating connections and creating city centers. Even the words *shopping center* refers to city center, which is perceived as a place where goods and services are concentrated.

Located in Northern Poland, Szczecin is capital city of West Pomeranian Voivodship. What is more, Szczecin border on Germany and its extended metropolitan area includes communities in West Pomeranian Voivodeship and German states of Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Thereupon Szczecin is a central place and fulfils providing services to surrounding areas, such as trade, administration, services, education, health care and more. City offers wide range of retail forms. From small convenience stores, most popular supermarkets and hypermarkets, then specialty and departmental stores and big number of shopping malls. Furthermore, there are some marketplaces which considers on German consumers or offers German commodities for polish buyers. The aim of study was to define an area where Szczecin's influence spans in the domain of fulfilling trade functions and carter to consumer needs. It was reached by social study (consumer survey), field research (conducting statistics of cars), spatial analysis (distribution of shops and malls) and creating photographic documentation. Theoretical base embrace Christaller's central place theory and theories about competitiveness of modern cities. The result

of this study was a delimitation of Szczecin's regional retail functions impact range on both Polish and German borderlands.

“To feel it wherever she is”: Experiencing spirituality in everyday places

Kamila Klingorová

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Recent development in social geography has expanded the attention to everyday and emotional aspects of life. This paradigm is followed by geographies of religions as well. But the concept of everyday is very abstract and emotions are difficult to capture. I use the method of auto-photography which enables to identify everyday places and connect them with emotions and identities. Auto-photography combines participant-generated photographs and participant's interpretative narratives about these photographs. During the research, participants become self-reflexive and aware of the space. In this contribution, I focus on experiencing the Diamond Way Buddhism, a new religious movement attractive especially among young, well-educated people. My participants were young women who intensively practice Buddhism for most of their adult lives. Results show that participants experience their spirituality “wherever they are”, which means in every place of their daily lives including the most mundane places and activities such as washing dishes, commuting to work or cleaning a room. I challenge the division between sacred and secular, mundane, everyday spaces. Women's spirituality is also connected to places with feminine characteristics such as quiet, stable and natural places, which are in a contrast to masculine places such as a city.

The trend in the economy of small towns in the 21th century with an example of Wielkopolskie voivodship (Poland)

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This work aims at showing the changes taking place in the economy of small towns of the Wielkopolskie voivodship in 21th century. A group of towns under examination consists of 92 places. The time scope of the research encompasses the period from 2009 to 2015. Originally the structural transformations of the economy of small towns comprise the reduction of productive functions (especially industrial ones) and the growth of services which led to unification of the functional structure of the towns. Now, the growth in service activities in the towns' economy concerns less and less traditional services such as: trade, repair, transport or gastronomy and more and more modern services where information, knowledge, innovation represented by IT, telecommunication or education services (Kukliński 2001, Chojnicki, Czyż 2003,

Dominiak 2008, 2011, 2015, Kłosowski 2011). The reindustrialization processes which would spur the development of new industries based on digitalization requiring the investment of science and highly qualified human resources are predicted to play more and more important role in the economy of small towns.

The data concerning both the number of working people and the number of economic entities registered in the REGON system according to the Polish Classification of activities from 2007 are the basis for this work. The research of changes in the economy is conducted while taking into account the size of the cities in the following arrangement: first - small towns of the Poznan agglomeration and second - the remaining towns of the Wielkopolskie voivodship.

Revitalization of degraded urban areas in the practice of cohesion policy the ministry for regional development

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„Rewitalizacja to kompleksowy, skoordynowany, wieloletni, prowadzony na określonym obszarze proces przemian przestrzennych, technicznych, społecznych i ekonomicznych, inicjowany przez samorząd terytorialny (głównie lokalny) w celu wyprowadzenia tego obszaru ze stanu kryzysowego, poprzez nadanie mu nowej jakości funkcjonalnej i stworzenie warunków do jego rozwoju, w oparciu o charakterystyczne uwarunkowania endogeniczne.” (2008, MRR).

Mimo tak jasnej definicji, okres 2007-2013 obfitował (nie tylko) w Polsce w uproszczenia definicji, najczęściej sprowadzających rewitalizację do remontów określonych obszarów, za to gwarantujących skuteczne wydatkowanie środków. Nie tylko Instytucje Zarządzające podczas swych konkursów, ale i KE, nie zwracały uwagi na te uproszczenia rewitalizacji (zastępowanie celów złożonych przez proste i łatwe w realizacji, według Mertona (1968, hasło „succession of goals”). W Polsce określane mianem regresji kulturowej (Hryniewicz, 2004), zakotwiczenia (Zaucha i in., 2014: 216), lub osvajania (Kozak, 2014: 76). Według Mapy Dotacji MRR (obecnie Ministerstwo Rozwoju) w okresie omawianym niewiele było przykładów złożonej rewitalizacji, za to stopniowo coraz bardziej dominowały typowe techniczne uproszczenia: remonty i modernizacje placów, ulic, budynków, parków, a nawet cmentarzy (z pominięciem wszelkich pozostałych aspektów). Dopiero okres 2014-2020 przyniósł formalnie zmianę podejścia do rewitalizacji na bardziej wymagającą. Ze względu na opóźnienie w wydatkowaniu środków (a tylko finansowanie pozwala na całościowe podsumowanie postępów), można się obawiać, że i w tym okresie nastąpić może stopniowe odejście od prawa UE do uproszczeń w imię reakcji na presję oddolne, beneficjentów (o innych potrzebach) oraz prasy, oczekujących podsumowań postępów, zamiast tłumaczeń czemu nie jest to możliwe z

wykorzystaniem wspólnych wskaźników. Już dominujące użycie wskaźników produktu sugeruje, że nie jest to problem nierealny w tym okresie programowania.

Artykuł jest poświęcony analizie projektów rewitalizacji w okresie 2007-2013. Niestety, wskutek barku dostatecznej liczby zakończonych i rozliczonych projektów rewitalizacji okresu 2014-2020, projekty z tego okresu nie będą uwzględnione, by nie czynić błędów w ocenie. Hipoteza główna głosi, że w okresie 2007-2013 rewitalizacja była dominująco obarczona projektami uproszczonymi do aspektu technicznego (remont, modernizacja). Hipoteza dodatkowa stanowi, że główna przyczyna tkwiła w przyjęciu przez system polityki spójności chęci znaczącego wydatkowania środków UE. Metody analizy (zatem i źródła informacji) to głównie badania statystyczne Mapy Dotacji MRR oraz badania literaturowe, w niewielkim zaś stopniu obserwacja podczas wizytacji w terenie oraz udziału w konferencjach tematycznych.

Perception or reality risk as the main problem of tourism in the Middle East?

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Práce analyzuje vnímání politicko-vojenských rizik pro příjezdový cestovní ruch na Blízkém východě z pohledu českých potenciálních turistů. Zkoumaná oblast Blízkého východu vykazuje určité geografické a geopolitické imaginace, jejichž výzkum v českém prostředí stále absentuje. Blízkovýchodní cestovní ruch se zároveň odehrává v prostředí politicko-vojenských rizik. Odborná literatura naznačuje, že právě tato rizika představují jeden z hlavních faktorů ovlivňující výběr destinace. Práce prohlubuje chápání tohoto vztahu zaměřením se na percepci politicko-vojenských rizik v prostoru, z hlediska jejich typologické rozrůzněnosti a analyzuje podmíněnosti této percepce. Hlavní výzkumný nástroj, dotazníkové šetření, posloužil pro sběr dat (únor/březen 2016), jež byla analyzována prostřednictvím popisné statistiky a statistického usuzování, v podobě párového t-testu, analýzy rozptylu (ANOVA) či korelační analýzy.

Zjištěné závěry povětšinou odpovídají teoretickým poznatkům a předchozím studiím. Jednotlivé typy politicko-vojenských rizik vykazovaly odlišný dopad v percepci na realizaci cestovního ruchu. Jako statisticky významný se ukázal rozdíl mezi násilnými a nenásilnými politicko-vojenskými riziky. V některých případech se však naše hypotézy nenaplnily, když potenciální turisté negeneralizovali politicko-vojenskou rizikovost na Blízkém východě. Pouze Jordánsko a Kuvajt v tomto ohledu značně doplácely na nestabilní situaci v okolních státech. Překvapivě docházelo k optimističtějšímu hodnocení politicko-vojenské rizikovosti respondenty, oproti skutečné politicko-vojenské rizikovosti celých států. Potenciální turisté vykazují také značnou odolnost vůči negativním mediálním zprávám. Sociodemografické charakteristiky, jako pohlaví a věk, sehrávají důležitou roli v této percepci. Stejně tak cestovatelské charakteristiky, jako jsou předchozí zkušenost a strach z cestování nebo

psychografický typ turistů, hrají zásadní roli v percepce politicko-vojenské rizikovosti Blízkého východu a v konečném důsledku zásadně ovlivňují naše zjištění.

Urban allotment gardens in the spatial structure of the city of Poznań

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The aim of the research is to identify factors determining urban allotments distribution in Poznań. In order to accomplish this task, it is necessary to seek answers to detailed research questions such as what influences particular location of urban allotment gardens, where in Poznań we can find the oldest and the most recently established such areas, in which parts of the city they are the most numerous and why. Moreover, we undertake an attempt to recognize the main functions of areas adjacent to urban allotment gardens. In the research a number of different sources have been used among them materials from the archives of the Polish Allotment Federation, information from Poznań city chronicle and also planning documents. Collected data has been complemented with expert interviews and a questionnaire. The study revealed that in Poznań, similarly to other major cities in Poland, urban allotment gardens are located in less attractive areas, for example, near transport hubs. In Poznań 42% of urban allotment gardens are in the immediate vicinity of railway junctions or express ways. However, in some cases (20%) urban allotment gardens occupy quite attractive spaces bordering with green areas. It was concluded that the location of urban allotments was strongly influenced by historic factors. Urban allotment gardens are most numerous in Jeżyce district whereas in the Old Town district their presence is least visible. It was noticed that the number of newly established urban allotment gardens is very small. After 1990 only two such areas were created.

The trade of Polish regions with the countries of the Visegrad Group

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In the period of European integration and globalisation processes, one of the factors that determine the position and development of a region is its ability to sell commodities on foreign markets. Hence a state's foreign trade in a regional approach is a highly significant issue. The internal distribution of foreign trade of individual states, including Poland, is uneven in terms of the volume of the exchange of goods and its structure. This unevenness can also be observed in Poland's trade with the Visegrad Group countries, i.e. the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary.

As of the end of 2015, the countries of the Visegrad Group accounted for ca. 12% of Polish exports and 7% of Polish imports. The Czech Republic belongs to Poland's most important trade partners, occupying 3rd place in its export and 7th in its import. Hungary is 9th and Slovakia 11th in terms of their share of Polish export (according to the Central Statistical Office). In turn, Poland is the 3rd biggest recipient of goods from the Czech Republic and the 3rd biggest supplier of goods to this country (according to Český statistický úřad). It occupies 3rd place in Slovakia's export and 5th in its import (according to Štatistický úrad Slovenskej republiky), as well as 3rd place in Hungary's import and 9th in its export (according to Központi Statisztikai Hivatal).

The goal of this paper is to determine differences in the volume and structure of the exchange of goods of Polish regions (voivodeships) with the Visegrad Group countries in the years 1999-2012. Also examined is the role those countries played in the export and import of individual regions over the study period. The structure of goods sold is significant in terms of a region's export competitiveness. An economy producing and selling highly processed and technologically advanced commodities is capable of meeting the requirements of international competitiveness and join intra-branch trade. Hence an assessment will also be made of the level of intra-branch and inter-branch specialisation, and of the tendencies of change in the trade of Polish regions with the Visegrad Group countries. An analysis of this kind can be conducted on the basis of materials made accessible by the Analytical Centre of Customs Administration, the Foreign Trade Data Centre, and the Central Statistical Office in Warsaw.

High-speed rail in Czechia: a tool for domestic mobility or a mode of international connection?

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High-speed rail (HRS) and its impact on local/regional development belong to frequent topic of political debate in middle-European post-totalitarian states, Czechia is no exception. A decision to build HSR network has different roots: while large states were primarily motivated by need of fast internal interconnectedness, middle-sized countries must consider international use as well as a benefit to a limited number of national centres. Funding the HSR construction from the EU sources requires an evidence of investment efficiency which is rationally bound to a volume of passenger transported. As this volume is multiply higher in domestic transport than in the cross-border contact, politics are pushed to stress a national/internal importance of HSR. However, this view goes against the EU transport policy of TEN-T corridors. The contribution discusses this opinion imbalance and tries to bring an evidence of HSR impacts at both – national and international – regional levels. Then, an empirical assessment for Czechia is done with help of potential and cumulative accessibility concept using population and economic data. The contribution finishes by transport policy recommendation.

Commuting in Slovakia – main changes and trends in the period 2001-2011

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Commuting is one of the most important forms of spatial mobility of population that is sensitive to the changes in society. The aim of this paper is to identify main commuting changes and trends in Slovakia based on the 2001 and 2011 Censuses data. The increase of the total number of out-commuters was an important change in commuting. The increased number of cross-border commuters was the result of integration of Slovakia into the EU and the gradual opening of labour markets of the EU Member States for the citizens of Slovakia. Strengthening of the position of Bratislava as the largest commuting centre in the country is a consequence of the fact that it is the largest city and the capital of Slovakia, which concentrates the most important administrative, social, cultural and economic roles in the country. The changing position of other commuting centres was based on their capacity to face up to transformation of economy after 1989 and to attract the foreign direct investment. Growing commuting to distant regions and cross-border commuting is a necessity and not a desire for many inhabitants, due to the lack of jobs in the peripheral and poor regions where they live.

Nocturnal Experience: The Concept of Place and its Transformations

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This paper deals with the concept of place. The place is represented by institution of American Bar that was newly entrenched cultural element in the first half of the 20th century, especially during the interwar period. The phenomenon of the American Bar, which gradually penetrated into Europe, was chosen as an example of nocturnal experience. In addition, this experience could be seen as an aspect of different human behavior. The concept of place and nocturnal experience were realized through American Bar and its selection of products and other attractions. The paper should discuss the whole concept by using the example of London's nightlife in the interwar period. The main aim is to classify social atmosphere of particular places.

The paper has been prepared with financial support of GAUK project 962216: The concept of place in the context of transatlantic transformation.

Zoo in Czechia - development and current status of this phenomenon

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První moderní zoo začaly vznikat před více než dvěma sty lety. Na českém území k jejich rozvoji došlo až později (ve 20. století), ale i tak se za tu dobu událo mnoho zásadních změn v jejich vzhledu, poslání a částečně též motivaci návštěvy. Stabilně však patří k vůbec nejnavštěvovanějším turistickým cílům, u nichž se sleduje návštěvnost, a v současnosti se tento zájem díky velkým investicím a transformaci tradičních zoo v přírodní bioparky umocňuje. V Česku ovšem v posledních letech vyrůstá řada nových areálů se zvířaty, které lze do určité míry označit jako zoo. Výzkum se těchto zařízení zatím takřka nedotkl a přitom přinesla značnou nabídkovou diverzifikaci, díky níž dochází k zaplňování zatím chybějících cílů na trhu cestovního ruchu. Kromě trendu vzrůstající návštěvnosti tradičních zoo se tak zároveň setkáváme s trendem rozvoje těchto nových zoo, často menších, někdy specializovaných a interiérových areálů, které umožňují bližší kontakt s živočichy, ale zároveň jsou mnohdy vzhledově blízko starému pojetí vystavování. Příspěvek proto pracuje s tématy funkcí zoo, návštěvnické motivace k jejich návštěvě, s dlouhodobými metodicky revidovanými údaji za návštěvnost i s otázkou, co vlastně lze považovat za zoo a proč?

Differentiation and evolution of unemployment on a municipal level in Czechia: regularities and specifics

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The regional and spatial variability of socio-economic characteristics, their determinants, and evolution in time, are one of the biggest research topics in human geography. In this study, we focus on unemployment as a complex indicator of socio-economic performance of regions and examine differentiation of unemployment and its evolution on a very detailed, municipal, level in Czechia. We use coherent monthly data series for a long period (2002-2015), which helps us to capture both long term and short term trends and mitigates a typical problem of unemployment data, which often vary according to economic cycles. We identify general tendencies and regularities including seasonal fluctuations and quantify the importance of different geographical levels. Moreover, we make a typology of municipalities and micro-regions according to spatial and temporal patterns of socio-economic differentiation and evolution of unemployment and identify areas with specific regional and local trends and effects. We employ various (spatial) statistical methods including global and local spatial autocorrelation indices and other spatial concentration measures, Gini coefficient of concentration, or Theil index decomposition. The combination of primarily non-spatial with spatial methods enables us to come up with innovative empirical results.

Determinants of sanitation safety – selected findings from field surveys in rural Ethiopia and rural India

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The paper will present selected findings from our research surveys on sanitation (access and utilization of hygienic toilets) conducted in 2015 and 2016 in rural Ethiopia and rural India. Along the incorporation of sanitation targets into the Sustainable Development Goals, both India and Ethiopia has declared sanitation among national development priorities. These countries, however, adopted considerably different sanitation strategies. Based on micro-data obtained through structured interviews and direct observations in households this paper will compare pros and cons of the two different pathways towards improving sanitation safety.

Trends of dispersed settlement in Kysuce region

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The work is aimed at evaluating the development of dispersed population of selected cities Kysuce region from 1949 to the present. We evaluated dispersed parts in the cadastral areas cities: Čadca (78 villages), Krásno nad Kysucou (21 settlements) and Turzovka (22 settlements). Interested area according to the following breakdown to Javornicko-Beskydská Kopaničiarska areas Kysucký subregion. Settlements in all areas has undergone transformation functions, which enable them to be preserved until the present work. While in most dispersed parts in Čadca have residential use, in the Krásno nad Kysucou and Turzovka predominant recreational function. The main reason is poor accessibility, infrastructure not their location in mountainous terrain. In Čadca the situation is different, because the village lies in the valley are easily accessible either individually or by public transport. Čadca also is center of Horné Kysuce region and it offers residents employment opportunities. Recreational function dominates in the dispersed parts of Krásno nad Kysucou and Turzovka. When comparing historical maps of the current underlying numerical data, we noticed the growth of dispersed parts, especially near the town of Čadca. In particular, it related to dispersed parts situated in the valleys. The other two cities have shown signs of a wider development in the city Turzovka there was also a reduction of housing, which were the cause of fires. The future of the dispersed part in Čadca seen in its use for residential purposes by recreational use of the mountain settlement with the potential development of agrotourism. Near the town of Krasno nad Kysucou and Turzovka it is preferable to solve their use of cottage and recreation as well as at the city Čadca possible development of agro-tourism, but also of small crafts.

Objectives of geography education: through exemplary curriculum towards an understanding

Dana Řezníčková, Miroslav Marada, Eduard Hofmann, Hana Svatoňová, Petr Knecht, Tomáš Matějček, Martin Hanus

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The contribution introduces first results of TA CR omega project focused on geography curriculum design for primary, lower and upper secondary school levels. A necessary stress on higher order thinking in geography instruction led the authors' team to formulation of curriculum through generalisations and key geographical concepts. To understand this concepts and general statements forms objectives of geography education. Differences in objective's difficulty for various educational levels are indicated using a verification tasks. A structure and specific examples of draft curriculum proposal are presented and discussed.

Vernacular regions in Czechia

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Contemporary Czech regional policy supports the emergence of new regions (regional initiatives) more or less embedded in regional system. Regarding their purpose, many of these initiatives are connected to the regional development of the area. They are involved in the strategy planning and often they even shape the planning process directly and produce the strategy documents. Furthermore, they produce a variety of regional information which are presented through diverse medias to general public. In recent years, many studies confirmed the importance of regional consciousness of inhabitants for the plurality of aspects of private and public community life. Thus, the ability of people to orientate themselves in the plurality of regional information remain as a critical question in the process of regional identity formation and in the articulation of the sense of self-belonging. In the planned contribution I would like to discuss these issues on the examples from Czechia and based on the survey among geography students.

Historical potential for water areas restoration in forests – case studies from the Czech Republic

Hana Skokanová, Marek Havlíček

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The contribution presents partial results of a project dealing with restoration and creation of water areas in forested areas in the Czech Republic. One of the aims is to assess potential for restoration of vanished water areas which occurred in and around of present forests. For this assessment nine river basins were selected – 2 from the Labe watershed, 2 from the Odra watershed and 5 from the Dyje watershed. These river basins had different size (363 km² – 2088 km²). Assessment of potential for restoration of vanished water areas was based on old maps and orthophotos from 6 time steps, capturing the period from 2nd half of the 19th century to present. Water areas larger than 0.1 ha were vectorised and then categorized into 6 categories. To select water areas that could be potentially restored, we considered only those existing during 1836-1956, being >100 m distant from present water areas and present settlement, being only ponds and completely or partially present in contemporary forests. The result show overall decrease in number as well as size of water areas at the end of the 19th century. This was result of agricultural intensification and industrial revolution as well as decline in their economic profitability. Since the 1950s the number of water areas increased. Potential for water areas restoration differed among the river basins: more than 10 water areas were identified in 3 river basins, more than 5 in 4 river basins, none in 1 river basin.

Flows of power: the power relations in the unusual space

Vendula Svobodová

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This contribution deals with shapes of power and using on the territory of a small town in relation to its local parts. The territory is unusual by the historical event, which is called integration of small villages. This integration has taken place the most in the 80s when were many small municipalities integrated under bigger towns. The problem of the territory has arisen since these municipalities haven't detached in the 90s. It was still possible at that time, at present the Act No.128/2000 Sb., about municipalities, precludes independence so small municipalities. This "subordination" of the town results in several disadvantages, whether it is about finance or political power. The topic of this contribution is the distribution of power within this territory and its ability to circulate among different actors, depending on their situation and activities. The aim is, therefore, to clarify what factors and what processes take place as an alleged hierarchy, which seems the only one working on a redistribution of power in the area at first glance.

The research is aimed at the territory of the town Moravské Budějovice and its neighbourhoods: Jackov, Lažínky, Vesce and Vranín. Structured interviews were used for obtaining data and also the focus group methods which were subsequently analyzed using the grounded theory by Strauss and Corbin. The result is the emergence of several categories, the levels at which power struggles taking place. Flows of power and processes that have an influence on power exceed the individual categories, thereby creating linkages across these categories. The most capital issue of the territory is financial situation of local parts, which reflects the lack of interest of the town, which is built itself into the role of the centre and its position strengthens by its rhetoric, as well as their decisions and behaviour. The proposals for the resolution of the situation are mentioned in the conclusion. There are a community budgeting, establishment of clubs in the municipalities and the total activation of a population. Creating the position of "commissioner", who represents municipalities in negotiation with the town. Thematically the whole contribution is built on Foucault's power and then there is the activism of civil society by Ruth Panelli. However, an additional important topic has appeared - the concept of community and participation, which influences the distribution of power in the territory.

How to identify and protect cultural values of landscape?

Markéta Šantrůčková

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Some landscapes have high concentration of cultural values and are testimony of peoples' development and history. These historical cultural landscapes should be and many of them are protected as cultural monuments. Protection of cultural values of the landscape has several steps. First, set of clear criteria and identification of the cultural values in the landscape. Second, identification of threats and stakeholders influencing preservation of cultural values. Third, management plan for historical cultural landscapes aimed to protection and enhancing of the cultural values as well as sustainable development. Model examples from the Czech Republic will be presented where some cultural landscapes are protected as "landscape conservation areas". The paper aims to typology of historical cultural landscapes. Common and type specific sets of criteria of cultural values of landscape will be presented. Clear criteria of cultural values of the landscape are necessary for communication of the cultural values towards local peoples and stakeholders. Due to protection of the historical cultural landscape as culture monument or landscape conservation areas becomes the protected landscape known, on the other hand, it brings regulation of maintenance and economic activities. The solution should be included in the management plan. The paper will discuss if historical cultural landscapes are often preserved in peripheral or core regions and how to manage economical activities for both, sustainable development and historical cultural landscape protection.

Cross-border cooperation between Slovakia and Austria in the Euroregion Zahorie / Weinviertel

Michal Šindelář

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In the following presentation I will focus on the Slovakian-Austrian borderland (area of the Weinviertel/Zahorie Euroregion). To this research belong the questions like the relationships of the inhabitants of Slovakia and of Austria to their neighbourland, their attitude to the open border and the level of crossborder cooperation between the municipalities in this region. The main reasons for this theme is topicality due to changes which occurred in the Slovakian-Austrian borderland after 1989 (the borders were opened, Austria and then Slovakia became members of the EU etc.) and there is quite no study or paper about this borderland. This research took place in form of survey in the municipalities of the Weinviertel/Zahorie Euroregion in the autumn 2016. On the Slovakian side of the region were made 176 interviews and on the Austrian part of the region 153 interviews. This survey was added with interviews with the majors of the chosen municipalities.

Human capital and results of local elections in Czechia's rural municipalities

Alžběta Vazačová, Hana Bednářová

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The contribution wants to unveil the relationship between the human capital and results of local elections in Czechia's municipalities with less than 3,000 inhabitants. If activated and used, human capital as an individual factor appearing in a specific place and time can influence local development and it is an endogenous development potential of a rural municipality. The contribution examines the level of human capital of the population and local representatives in Czech municipalities. There is the research question of how the real human capital in a rural municipality and the human capital of representatives elected in local elections differ, according to: a) the size structure of municipalities, b) the geographic location of a municipalities, taking into account the typology of Czechia's countryside, c) the degree of successfulness of the municipalities. The research has the following hypothesis: the municipalities with a higher human capital also have elected bodies with a higher human capital. The smaller a municipality, the more difficult it is to find the elite, which means the candidates with a higher human capital. In Czech regions with a traditional population structure, in the traditional countryside, elected representatives will tend to have a higher human capital. Successful municipalities will have representatives with a higher human capital. In general, the topic is set in the present-day theoretical concepts and differentiated approaches to rural development, taking into account human resources. The importance of human and social capital is reflected in institutional theories of regional development.

School network in Poznań agglomeration and its changes under the influence of the education reform

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Na organizację przestrzenną lokalnej sieci szkolnej wpływa wiele czynników społeczno-gospodarczych, przestrzennych i politycznych. W Polsce ustalanie sieci szkół podstawowych i gimnazjalnych jest zadaniem samorządów gminnych, które zobligowane są do zapewnienia ich dobrej dostępności dla mieszkańców. Najważniejszymi czynnikami w ostatnich latach wpływającymi na kształt sieci szkolnej w aglomeracji poznańskiej są zmiany demograficzne, wynikające z redystrybucji ludności na tym obszarze, zachodzącej pod wpływem intensywnego procesu suburbanizacji. W 2016 r. podjęte zostały ważne decyzje dotyczące zmiany systemu oświaty w Polsce. Jednym ze skutków reformy oświatowej, do której wdrożenia obecnie przygotowują się samorządy lokalne, będzie m. in. wydłużenie czasu trwania edukacji w szkole podstawowej z 6 do 8 lat, w liceach z 3 do 4 lat oraz w

technikach z 4 do 5 lat. Utworzone zostaną również dwustopniowe szkoły branżowe. Reforma wdrażana będzie etapami w kolejnych latach. W 2017 r. uczniowie, którzy według „starego” systemu oświaty rozpoczęliby naukę w gimnazjach, będą ją kontynuować w szkołach podstawowych. Wiosną 2019 r. odbędzie się również ostatni egzamin gimnazjalny, a we wrześniu 2019 r. szkoły gimnazjalne zostaną ostatecznie zlikwidowane lub przekształcone w szkoły innego typu. Celem referatu będzie charakterystyka aktualnej sieci szkolnej w aglomeracji poznańskiej oraz przedstawienie jej planowanych przekształceń w świetle uchwalonej w 2016 r. reformy oświatowej. Na podstawie informacji pozyskanych z urzędów miast i gmin aglomeracji poznańskiej przedstawione zostanie rozmieszczenie szkół podstawowych, gimnazjalnych i ponadgimnazjalnych według „nowego” systemu na terenie miasta Poznania i wybranych gmin aglomeracji poznańskiej.