

**Jaromír KOLEJKA, Martin KLIMÁNEK, Benjamin FRAGNER**

**POST-INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE: THE CASE OF THE LIBEREC REGION, CZECH REPUBLIC**

Procedures used in defining post-industrial landscapes in the Liberec Region, Czech Republic, their classification and standardization using available data sources and GIS technology, are discussed in this article. Data on the distribution of brownfields (including contaminated sites, industrial constructions of architectural heritage, mining points and areas, human-made landforms, industrial and landfill sites) were used for analysis.

**Petr KLUSÁČEK, Tomáš KREJČÍ, Josef KUNC, Stanislav MARTINÁT, Eva NOVÁKOVÁ**

**THE POST-INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE IN RELATION TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

The relation between local government and the post-industrial landscape is discussed in this article for a case study area in the Czech Republic, the Tanvald region (area with the spatial concentration of glass and textile industries before 1989). The situation significantly changed with the return of the market economy, when many industries were closed and it was necessary to find new modes of development for them. This research is based not only on the results of semi-structured interviews with representatives of local government (mayors) in the study area, but also uses selected statistical data and information collected during field research. The article concludes with a new typology of roles played by local government in the redevelopment process and with recommendations on how to improve decision-making processes associated with brownfield redevelopment.

**Pavel RAŠKA, Karel KIRCHNER**

**ACTIVITY AND URANIUM MINING (PRAMENY MUNICIPALITY AREA, WESTERN BOHEMIA, CZECH REPUBLIC): A MULTI-SCALE APPROACH**

Areas of military activity and mining are parts of the most typical examples that enable study of the effects of anthropogenic landscape transformations. In this project, the municipality of Prameny and its surrounding area, located in the western part of the Czech borderlands, is examined. The landscape changes in the study area were affected by several events, including population loss after World War II, the operation of a military training camp, uranium mining, and the foundation of a protected landscape area. All of these events were influenced by macroregional factors. Analyses of population data, old maps and aerial photographs, as well as the results of field mapping, were used to assess the long-term effects of past events on the local landscape and its position within the region at several scales. The results demonstrate variations in persistence, and the qualitative importance of the effects of military activity and mining on the social and natural subsystems of the landscape.

**Zdeňka LIPOVSKÁ**

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CHANGE OF A POST-MINING REGION – CASE STUDY OF THE SOKOLOV –EAST MICROREGION (CZECH REPUBLIC)**

The Sokolov-East region is a typical post-industrial mining region. Mining is finished in most of the area and the two remaining mines are supposed to be closed in approximately 2035. The impacts of mining are evident both in environmental and socioeconomic areas. The paper outlines the possibilities for regional development which could minimize the negative effects of the end of mining. A SWOT analysis and TOWS matrix were used as tools for strategic planning.

**Barbara VOJVODÍKOVÁ, Michal POTUŽNÍK, Radka BÜRGERMEISTROVÁ**  
**THE DATABASE ON BROWNFIELDS IN OSTRAVA (CZECH REPUBLIC): SOME APPROACHES TO CATEGORIZATION**

The problematics of brownfields are discussed with respect to terminology and some examples of a few approaches to the categorization of brownfields. The status of the brownfield areas database in Ostrava in 2000 is then described, with the results of updates to 2010. Some particular cases of regeneration are then treated, with a focus on areas of mining brownfields, 15 of which were registered in the 2000 database.

**Łukasz GAWOR, Andrzej T. JANKOWSKI, Marek RUMAN**  
**POST-MINING DUMPING GROUNDS AS GEOTOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE UPPER SILESIAN COAL BASIN AND THE RUHR DISTRICT**

Industrial regions of the Upper Silesia Coal Basin (Poland) and the Ruhr Basin (Germany) are inseparably connected with mining activity, which results in deposits of a huge volume of waste on dumping grounds. The dumping grounds have become a part of the cultural landscape and they can be considered as geotouristic attractions. The negative influence of dumping grounds on the natural environment, however, requires taking effective preventative measures. It is equally significant to carry out effective reclamation and economically- justified development of these dumping grounds for geotouristic sites. These actions, strictly connected with the application of interdisciplinary scientific research, must be reflected in appropriate legal regulations.