



Kladno – Changing the image

KLADNO Local Action Plan
NeT-TOPIC Thematic Network



Connecting cities
Building successes



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0. INSTITUTIONAL FOREWORD

Dear friends, dear citizens interested in the Local Action Plan,



I am very pleased to introduce you the Local Action Plan of the Statutory City of Kladno. Its elaboration was a long-term work with a demanding cooperation of all participating partners, members of a local support group and other invited subjects from the business and non-profit sphere.

The aim of our municipality, as a partner city of NET Topic project within the programme URBACT II, was to create an “action plan”, i.e. a plan of an elaboration and realization of a long-term development strategy of the city for the following years in a sequence to Sustainable Development Strategy of the city of Kladno. Regarding the evaluation of the course and results of the previously realized projects and changes both internal (i.e. within the power of the city) and external (i.e. outside the scope of the city) influencing the actual situation and even the long term development of Kladno, we have decided to deal with this project even in the future.

The primary approach to the “action plan” is, that it is not an obligatory outline of precisely specified actions, it is rather a holder of well prepared and tentatively approved themes which will allow to search for financial sources for projects realizations more effectively on one side and on the other side, to take an advantage of the opportunities occurring in this sphere. The last but not least aim of the strategic planning of the Statutory City of Kladno for the following period is to maximally take use of its potential in the field of strategic planning (elaborated documents, human resources, accessibility of consulting services and capacities for project assistance) in order to empower its abilities to absorb the means of European Union funds (and at the same time to increase its competitiveness in this

field), and consequently by the virtue of this, to gain as much as possible of these means for the realization of projects.

Kladno has radically changed during the last 20 years. The democratic circumstances have fully developed the oppressed activities of individuals, concrete concerned organizations and even of public administration. The city, unilaterally focused on the heavy industry, has not easily transformed in the municipality of greenery, education, sport and leisure, modern way of life, progressive production technologies, shortly - into a place that is worth to live in.

After the integration of Czech Republic into the European Union in 2004, our municipality has quickly joined the successful applicants for the financial means from the structural funds. The European Union has through the programme URBACT II helped the Statutory City of Kladno to achieve new important experiences within its accomplishment and another valuable experiences were also gained from the "best practices" of another partners from the network formed within the project NET topic.

Ing. Dan Jiránek
Lord Mayor of the Statutory City of Kladno

1. INTRODUCTION TO URBACT II PROGRAMME AND NET –TOPIC THEMATIC NETWORK

1.1 NeT-TOPIC THEMATIC NETWORK

NeT-TOPIC is one of the thematic networks within the URBACT programme. The network comprises a group of 8 European cities in transformation, with shared problems including industrial decline, territorial fragmentation and social polarisation. Located near to major cities, NeT-TOPIC partners are carrying out a transformation process to turn themselves into more attractive urban areas. Focusing on their own urban identity, offering a better quality of life, and improving citizen integration and social cohesion so that they can fulfil new roles within their metropolitan areas, are some of the common objectives.

The network, led by L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (metropolitan area of Barcelona, Spain), also includes Nanterre (metropolitan area of Paris, France), Salford (metropolitan area of Manchester, United Kingdom), Sesto San Giovanni (metropolitan area of Milan), Haidari (metropolitan area of Athens, Greece), Barakaldo (metropolitan area of Bilbao, Spain), Sacele (metropolitan area of Brasov, Romania) and Kladno (metropolitan area of Prague, Czech Republic).



76% of the European population lives in medium and small sized cities of less than half a million inhabitants (according to the United Nations report “State of World Population 2007”). This situation needs to be analysed in greater detail, as the study’s main targets tend to be large cities.

The NeT-TOPIC project is aimed at medium sized (intermediate) cities that are located close to a major city and/or inside a metropolitan area. As a result of their location within the metropolitan area next to a central city, and the urban and territorial systems in which these cities are embedded, they are faced with several common problems. One of these is the fact that land belonging to the intermediate cities has been used for the industrial sector (sectors which are now in recession/decline), for infrastructures (which split up the city) and for residential areas (which need integrated rehabilitation). We must bear in mind that these urban areas are often configured as suburbs with no internal cohesion, urbanised in a way based exclusively on central city logic. Faced with this situation, the cities need to adapt their land uses to their socio-economic and territorial area trends, and they must therefore develop models for city change process. The network cities are managing to change themselves in a way that increases the strategic value of their territory, in order to make it more attractive and offer a better quality of life and better citizen coexistence. This means that they are changing from peripheral cities to central cities, from residential to daytime cities (university, administrative or business centres), from industrial cities to technological/knowledge/service cities — from monofunctional to multifunctional.

Apart from some of the common problems that these cities face, such as industrial decline and territorial fragmentation caused by infrastructures, there are further factors that have influenced their urban transformation and that need to be highlighted. On one hand, these have been of a social nature: demographic changes and social dynamics, specifically high immigration; a fall in the predominantly young population; and social polarisation. These are closely linked to factors of an economic nature: changes in the labour market, delocalisation of jobs towards the big city, economic diversification and trends towards to the tertiary sector. On the other hand, there are also problems deriving from urban morphology and infrastructures: territorial disordering, lack of housing adapted to the new demand, industrial areas in disuse and lack of building land.

The URBACT Programme has provided these cities with a platform to reflect on a new city model to increase the strategic value of their territory. Within this framework, and with the support of the URBACT expert, Fernando Barreiro, NeT-TOPIC cities have carried out a knowledge and best practices exchange process, and have learnt some lessons that might help them in the future transformation of their cities.

The following are the themes that have been analysed and developed within the project life (April 2008-July 2011):

CORE THEME:

- Building new models of urban development in peripheral cities within metropolitan areas.

SUB-THEMES:

- The first issue is to develop and consolidate an urban identity for these cities by the application of a new city model. Peripheral cities are still thought of as the suburbs of the central metropolitan city.

- The second issue relates to enhancing new forms of urban and metropolitan governance. The restructuration of the metropolitan areas, the emergence of new poles within the metropolis, new mobilities and changes in the use of the territory, require new processes of negotiation and coordination between territorial and local actors, both public and private. Several themes and subjects require the agreements and initiatives of these different actors to find new solutions to new problems. Urban transport, housing, location of new firms, sustainability and social cohesion are some examples.
- The third issue is urban fragmentation due to roads and communication infrastructures that are obstacles to urban integration and cohesion within these peripheral cities.
- The fourth issue is the recovery and conditioning of the cities' abandoned and obsolete industrial areas, old industrial spaces or disused infrastructures, such as military installations. The restructuring of these zones for new uses is a key challenge face by the peripheral cities.
- The final issue is the planning and management of urban change to transform a monofunctional city into a multifunctional one, drawing new central areas, new commercial axes, and combining several urban functions within the city — culture, leisure, economic activity and residential areas.

Since the project was begun in April 2008, its partners have been working together to exchange knowledge and best practices. The project aimed to enhance the role of the peripheral cities in territorial governance and urban planning processes to achieve their desired new city model. Several activities have been organised for this purpose, including seminars, workshops and working meetings, and a number of documents have been produced, such as the publications “DRIVING FORCES FOR URBAN COHESION: Recovering abandoned and obsolete industrial areas and avoiding fragmentation and urban division in peripheral cities of metropolitan areas”; “BUILDING NEW URBAN IDENTITIES: from monofunctional to multifunctional cities”; “Enhancing new forms of URBAN AND METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE”; and the “Bank of Urban Transformation Processes”, and the “Guidelines and Recommendations for carrying out Urban Transformation Processes” or the **present Local Action Plan**.

1.2. THE URBACT PROGRAMME

URBACT is a European exchange and learning programme that promotes sustainable development. It enables cities to work together to develop solutions to major urban challenges, reaffirming the key role they play in confronting increasingly complex societal changes. URBACT helps cities to develop pragmatic solutions that are new and sustainable, and that integrate economic, social and environmental aspects. It enables cities to share good practices and lessons learned with all those professionals involved in urban policy throughout Europe. URBACT comprises 300 cities, 29 countries and 5,000 active participants. URBACT is jointly financed by ERDF and the Member States.

URBACT specifically aims to:

- Facilitate the exchange of experience and learning among city policy-makers, decision-makers and practitioners;
- Widely disseminate the good practices and lessons drawn from exchanges and ensure the transfer of know-how;
- Assist policy-makers and practitioners, as well as managers of Operational Programmes, to define Action Plans for sustainable urban development.

European cities have a key role to play in the face of major urban challenges. International, European and national solutions are essential, but not sufficient: cities have to look for adapted, effective local responses. In this framework, URBACT enables European cities to develop solutions that can be adapted by other cities. This bottom-up approach is the programme's key characteristic and its added value.

1.3. STRENGTHENING THE IMPACT ON LOCAL POLICIES: THE URBACT LOCAL SUPPORT GROUP AND LOCAL ACTION PLAN.

URBACT is not just limited to cities; it works with all parties who have a stake in the city; urban policy professionals, elected policy makers and representatives of non-profit associations, researchers, academics, NGOs, etc. In this sense, apart from the network members and the transnational exchange, every URBACT II partner has to set up a **Local Support Group** which is made of local parties directly concerned by the subjects the project covers. These groups contribute to and benefit from the transnational exchanges (elaborating case studies, taking part to seminars, ect.) and above all, they are in charge of elaborating the Local Action Plan.

The ULSG's objectives, activities and composition depend on the project topic, the nature of the exchange activities proposed and the nature of local needs and experience. The main aim of the ULSG is to improve the impact of transnational exchange activity between countries at the local level, ensuring that the exchange reflects the needs of the city "on the ground". The ULSGs have the potential, as a part of the European wide URBACT "community", to take key messages about managing sustainable cities to a far broader audience. They are intended to disseminate and mobilise stakeholders, define needs and, as mentioned before, to co-produce the Local Action Plan.

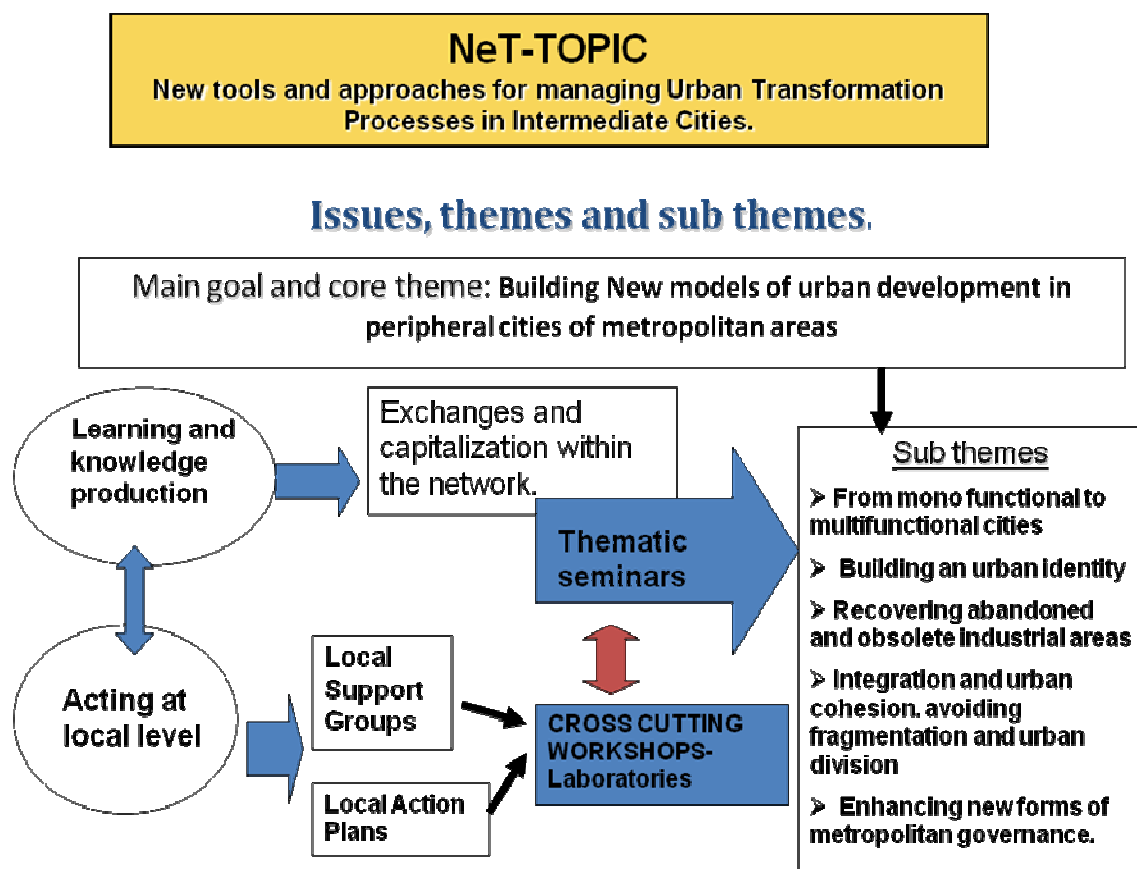
Each URBACT partner also commits to producing a **Local Action Plan**. This concrete and operational output shall address the problems identified by the partner at the beginning of the project and draw on the results of the exchange and learning activities implemented by partners over the life of the project. Each Local Action Plan should provide for each partner a concrete roadmap and a range of solutions to tackle the core issues identified at the start of the URBACT project. Each project partner and ULSG must adapt their LAP to their reality and needs.

The main aims of the LAP are:

- To improve the impact of transnational exchange and learning on local policies;
- Give a concrete form to the outputs from networking activities carried out by partners;
- Be an instrument for the further change.

Using specific means and tools, URBACT puts emphasis on the impact of a transnational cooperation between local urban development policies and practices.

Working methodology scheme of the NeT-TOPIC thematic network



2. AIM OF KLADNO'S LOCAL ACTION PLAN

The present section aims to analyse the problems and the situation of the city of Kladno in a relation to the themes of the NeT-TOPIC thematic network which have been analysed and worked out during the course of the project.

2.1. SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF THE CITY IN A RELATION TO NET-TOPIC THEMES

2.1.1. Theme 1: Fight against the city fragmentation caused by a traffic infrastructure

Kladno as a polycentric city does not have a single core or centre but a relatively vast central zone. This zone, which has high development potential, includes urban socially and economically heterogeneous areas. These are neglected and deprived areas with a prolonged neglected physical appearance, a poor quality of housing, ecological problems and unfavourable socioeconomic structure (former industry zones, barracks, neglected residential districts) and areas with a concentration of public service functions, where the potential is being held back. The public places are in an unsuitable condition and there is an absence of public greenery, city mobility, etc. Such weaknesses cause the insufficient utilization of development potential in these areas.

The Statutory City of Kladno is internally divided into 6 parts (Dubí, Kladno, Kročehlavy, Rozdělův, Švermov, Vrapice), 7 cadastral areas (Dubí u Kladna, Hnidousy, Kladno, Kročehlavy, Motyčín, Rozdělův, Vrapice), and 51 basic residential units. Particular types of division are not completely separate, therefore, for example some basic residential units exceed into two or more parts of the city. The core part of the city is Kladno, which together with Kročehlavy and Rozdělův create one compact unit representing the "proper city" (an urban character of house-building, a large number of dwelling-houses, other urban attributes). Other parts of the city – Vrapice and Švermov have partly retained the character of suburban country dwellings, similarly to Dubí, whose cadastral area is typical of its contrast between relatively small sections of residential areas and large proportions of woods and industrial zones.

The distribution of civic amenities provided by the public sector is naturally dependant on the position of the part of the city within Kladno. While nursery schools and healthcare centres are accessible in most of the parts, the cultural facilities and the three universities (Central Bohemian University Institution, University of Finances and Administration and the Czech Technical University – Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering) are concentrated in the central parts of the city, which means - according to the polycentric character of Kladno - in the zone: Rozdělův – city centre - Kročehlavy.

In this respect, it can be observed that the worst serviced parts are Vrapice and Dubí. Then it can be said that it is again the zone Rozdělův-city centre-Kročehlavy-partly Švermov which is the best serviced by educational facilities and the worst serviced are again the former industrial zones and "country" parts.

Kladno has a dense network of roads of all categories. The most numerous are of course the local roads (the lowest category) with a total length of 198 km. There is a problem of an unsatisfactory condition of many roads resulting from deficient maintenance and damages caused by heavy transport.

The road transport in Kladno is characterized by an increase in the amount of vehicles intensities, both for private and trade. The transport intensity increased by ten percent in particular districts and in some places it is as twice as high.

More detailed data selected from the Transport Summation 1995, 2000, 2005 documenting the increase are included in the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Statutory City of Kladno. The most heavily-laden streets in the inner part of Kladno are: Pražská street, Unhošťská street, Gen. Kaprálníkova street, Dukelských hrdinů street, Slánská street, Pod Zámkem and Čs. Armády street.

2.1.2. Theme 2: Renovation and revitalization of the neglected and disused industry areas

Kladno will not take advantage of its development potential without a physical revitalisation and functional reconversion of disused or derelict areas. For the attractiveness of the brownfields within the regional context there is an important relation to the major road R6 and especially R7 and the closeness of the international airport Praha-Ruzyně. The drawback of this attractiveness can be the utilization of these areas as a place of employment with a low density and strong demands on transport (logistics, storehouses and other activities with low added value).

The problem of renovating old industrial zones is rather complex and will require the cooperation of a wider range of programs. With regard to the extension of brownfields, with respect to the old industrial areas with a problematic utilization and with respect to their expected ecological burdens, it is a serious problem and its solution will bring positive effects in the long-term. In some cases we can permit a temporary usage of such places, unless it does not contradict the final aim of reconversion and revitalization. Ideally, it would be a gradual and parallel development of business activities (e.g.: business incubator) and the cultivation of the physical environment.

A qualitative city transformation and its community form a traditional industry profile towards hi-tech, services and information (education) requires also the supply of various forms of living and leisure time activities. Old industry suburbs can be regarded as interesting places for such functions, as they provide an opportunity to develop housing

This theme fully corresponds with the defined strategic aim: **3.2.5. Aim – Revitalization of brownfields** which is described in more detail in the corresponding part of this work.

2.1.3. Theme 3: Development and empowerment of the city identity

For the analytical part of LAP we can observe the accessibility of civic amenities in the accessibility of the commonest education facilities – nursery and primary schools that should be easily accessible from all residential areas.

It is visible that the worst served area in this respect is Dubí and Vrapice.. The best accessibility is in the housing estate Sítná and Kročehlavy. It can be said that the best educationally served part of the city is again the zone – Rozdělov-city centre- Kročehlavy – partly Švermov. The worst situation is again in the former industrial zones and “rural” parts of the city.

Some public services have a scope not only over the city and its surroundings but also over the whole region, which strengthens the role of Kladno as an unofficial metropolis of Central Bohemia (excluding Prague). Example: Central Bohemia Scientific Library or Universities.

Some buildings of civic amenities suffer from an unsatisfactory technical condition which demands significant investments. This applies especially to the buildings for culture and leisure time activities. The quality and the range of services provided in the city is mostly at the corresponding level. Some deficiencies in extension of public services are to be found especially in the social care and prevention.

2.1.4. Theme 4: Planning and management of the transform from the mono-function city to the poly-function city

The economical development was for long time significantly influenced and determined by the tradition of industry, especially coal mining and metallurgy. Thanks to this, Kladno was one of the biggest industrial centres in the Czech Republic. However, the dependence of the local economics on the narrow field of these industries caused considerable economic problems connected with decay and low competitiveness in these branches in 1990s.

The structural problems of Kladno have been gradually mitigated partly thanks to external factors (closeness to Prague, attractiveness for foreign investments) and partly thanks to the internal factors (the emergence of new companies with varied business branches).

This theme fully corresponds with the defined strategic aim – **3.2.1. Aim – Kladno is a poly-functional city** which is well described in a corresponding part of this work.

2.1.5. Theme 5: Extension of new forms of the city and metropolitan administration

Kladno is a dominant settlement northeast of the capital city of Prague in the area delineated by two significant developing axes – OS1 Prague – Pilsen – borders of CR (Nurnberg) and OS2 Prague – Ústí nad Labem – borders of CR (Dresden), defined by Regional Policy of Development of Czech Republic (approved by the resolution number 561 of the 17th May 2006). Kladno is a part of the development area OB1 Prague, which includes also the city of Prague, ORP Beroun, Brandýs nad Labem – Stará Boleslav, Černošice, Český Brod, Kralupy nad Vltavou, Lysá nad Labem, Neratovice a Říčany. This is the highest concentration of population in CR, and at the same time concentration of cultural and economical activities which have certain international themes. The highways and railways are in an apparent condition for further development.

The development condition of the Prague region is based on a long-term structure of settlement and actual relations in the areas, while using existing and proposed areas and realizable transport networks. It prefers inner regional provisions of larger cities and areas that are in a relation to existing built up areas (“serviced” by a technical and social infrastructure). In order to develop economic activities, localities near to traffic junctions are observed while the relation to settlement (job

opportunities) is preserved. Areas in a relation to bigger (serviced) settlements and regional public transport are preferred for development of housing.

The position of Kladno, which is extremely exposed, means that the city is connected to the metropolitan region with all its pros and cons. If the current insufficiently regulated expansion of the Prague metropolitan region will continue, more and more towns will be integrated into this intensively used metropolitan region. Recently, the countryside in the closest background of Prague undergoes a radical change to urbanized land of suburban type. On the basis of analysis of the data available, it is certain that this trend will grow stronger. The gradual increase in the population caused by migration from the peripheral and problematic parts of Central Bohemia Region on one hand and moving of members from the classes with a higher purchase power from the capital to the attractive zones for family living on the other side change the social, economical and demographical structure of the population. The proportion of economically active citizens is increasing in many towns in such territories. However, a vast majority of these people do not work in their place of residence, because the intensity of development of new housing does not correspond to the amount of newly formed job opportunities and they commute to Prague daily. The professional structure of population is changing towards groups with higher incomes. This is connected with the change in social, cultural and consuming patterns in behaviour. The most exploited suburban areas are typical of lasting conflicts with protection enquiries of agriculture land fund and lands determined to function as a wood, integrated environmental protection and with principles of sustainable land consumption.

2.2. AIMS OF THE LOCAL ACTION PLAN IN THE CITY OF KLDADNO

The objective when elaborating the present document, Kladno's Local Action Plan, was to revise the Strategy of Sustainable Development of the City of Kladno, published in November 2007, taking into account the present situation and the reflections carried out in the framework of the NeT-TOPIC project. The main aim was to try to evaluate the actions defined, then, to evaluate the actions that had been implemented so far and to update the actions pending to be implemented taking into account the newly strategic aims defined while elaborating the present document. The complex evaluation of (non)fulfilment of the actions approved in 2007 is listed in the appendix number 2.

Regarding this aim, the SWOT analysis that was carried out as an integral part of the Sustainable Development Strategy of Sustainable Development of the City of Kladno in 2007, was updated when elaborating the document hereby, taking into account the newly defined priorities of sustainable development in accordance with NET-TOPIC themes and the strategy of the sustainable development of Kladno. Appendix 1 covers the updated SWOT analysis elaborated by the members of Kladno's Local Support Group, according to the new priorities established to fulfil the strategic aims.

Therefore, it was necessary to redefine the new priorities of the strategic development according to the newly defined strategic aims of the sustainable development taking into account NET-TOPIC.

**New Strategic Aims Identified – Description of Kladno situation;
Evaluation of the currently proposed and realized actions; New priorities
identified by LSG; New Actions proposed by LSG**

2.2.1. Aim – To become a sustainable multifunctional city

The starting point of Kladno for current and future development lies in long tradition of industry in the city, particularly mining and metallurgy. Black coal mining, ferrous metallurgy and steel industry made Kladno one of the biggest industrial zones in the Czech Republic. However, an unilateral industry orientation and poor effectiveness of production in connection with economical transformation of the Czech Republic caused enclosures of the majority of big companies that were crucial for the city. Nevertheless, tens of new middle-sized and hundreds of small companies developed and are still developing. They have wide range of productive and business activities which have changed the long unilateral specialization in heavy industry. New business plans are characterized by new attitudes towards entrepreneurship, dynamics and efficiency, employing modern technologies and the increase of business contacts with foreign companies.

Labour market and employment

The city of Kladno has an extremely strong labour and service bounds with Prague. A significant part of population commutes to the capital city daily. On the other hand, Kladno has poor labour and service relations with other neighbouring regions /districts/. Job opportunities are distributed unequally in the Kladno region and are concentrated directly in the city, secondly in the town Slaný and the close surroundings. Agricultural produce with countryside settlement and poor transport service is located in the northern part of the region.

Transport and transport infrastructure

The transport in Kladno is characterized by a high increase of the proportion of private and goods vehicles. Extensive development of spacious retail malls and the new industrial zone Kladno- south has had an immense impact on traffic load and causation of damage of particular components of environment (atmosphere/nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, poly-cyclic aromatic carbohydrates, troposphere ozone, solid pollution substances; surface and ground water, soil and vegetation alongside roads), health conditions of citizens (increased noise pollution and emissions) but also of the surface layer of the roads. Demands on transport are growing simultaneously with the change of function and space organization of urbanized areas in Kladno and its surroundings. The majority of the population requires mobility because they need to exceed longer distances in everyday commuting to school, work and other services and cultural facilities.

A serious problem, that has not so far been satisfactorily resolved, concerns so called restful transport. An adequate number of parking places, underground and overground garages in suitable localities are missing.

Environment and environmental structure

The land and changes in its exploitation are the result of interconnected metabolism of social, economical and natural system. "Land-use" in Kladno in the bio-physical and socioeconomic respect is a characteristic of residential and industrial agglomeration. A relatively high proportion of woodlands, which is almost a continuous ring, serves as a natural barrier to the "urban sprawl". Such green belts are certainly advantageous in comparison with other Czech towns and it is this factor that will positively influence the sustainability of further city development.

Further build-up must be objectively judged with a respect to environmental, economical and social efficiency. Secondly, it must be effectively regulated by available legal (land planning documentation, generally binding public notices) and economical tools (tax system, price maps).

Another important aspect, which has a crucial role in deciding about the future surface and the spatial city lay-out, is the fact that there are numerous disused and devastated areas and buildings (brownfields) within the administrative territory of Kladno. They are varying from the industry and traffic buildings to the relics of the former coalmining activities, administrative and residential brownfields and buildings that were part of the civic amenities. Their total number, spread and assets-legal relations are not precisely surveyed so far. Undoubtedly, it is necessary to address investors into these areas and prefer an efficient and long-term use as an essential step to the sustainable use of the land and ecosystems.

Kladno and its surroundings were one of the most polluted areas in the Czech Republic in 1990. The greatest sources of the air pollution in the early 1990s were industry companies with high energetic consumption: Poldi Kladno, Kladno Energetic Centre, Bohemian-Moravian Mines Kladno etc. Late 1990s and the beginning of the 21st century was accompanied by remarkable decay in industrial activities and the end of coalmining which was reflected in a lower production of certain polluting substances.

Similarly in the other Czech towns, the main pollution source is recent transport with its rapid development, keeping local solid fuel furnaces. Another main polluter (especially huge sources, REZZO 1) not only in Kladno but also in the Central Bohemia region is ECK Generating Ltd.

The expressways R6 and R7, that lead to urbanized area - particularly the road I/61 and II/101 and roads in the Pražská, Unhošťská, Gen. Klapálka, Dukelských hrdinů, Slánská, Pod Zámkem, Čs. armády, Cyrila Boudy and Americká streets are dominant linear sources of air pollution in Kladno and its surroundings. The quality of the atmosphere is also influenced by regional sources producing the background of the harmful substances. The sources include: Energotrans, CEZ Group: Electric Power Station Mělník 2 and 3 and other huge industry complexes (SPOLANA, KAUČUK, CZECH RAFINERY, RAFINERY Kralupy, CEVA Beroun)

Several documents were worked out – “Local Integrated Program of Improvement of the Atmosphere and Reducing of Emissions in the Statutory City of Kladno and Vinařice, Třebichovice and Libušín” and “General Action Program in a Relation to the Quality of Atmosphere for the Statutory City of Kladno”. Finally, the concrete arrangements to lower the air pollution in the region were proposed.

Science and research

Another field that is given an emphasis by the Statutory City of Kladno is the field of science and research. The support is not relating just to the investment purposes connected with the obtaining of the background for these domains, but even to research and developing programs of Universities located in the area of the city Kladno. The presupposed result of this support is the provision of a high level of scholarship in the society and consequent empowerment of the economical competitiveness including new technologies development.

The integrated plan of the city Kladno within the Regional operation programme includes a series of projects relating to the science and research. The most important investment program seems to be the intention of the company Dental Assistance, concerning the former army barracks reconstruction and emergence of the Dental University Kladno and the Dental Care House Kladno.

Several discussions were held in the past with the intention to found the Plant Bio-technology Research Centre which would be dealing with primary and applied research in the field of plant biotechnologies. Regrettably, this intention was not realized.

Czech Technical University's Faculty of Biomedical Engineering tends to realize a whole spectre of projects aimed at the science and research. It is for example the project “Research and Development of the Personal Healthcare Systems” focusing on the solution of the problem of how to approximate the specialised medical care to the home environment of the patient. Further, it was the project “Establishment of the research team BIO-OPT-XUV, dealing with the research of the interaction between the optic and extreme ultraviolet radiation and biological objects” and the project “Increasing of the capacity and quality of the science work in the field of new technologies for bio- and nano-materials” whose result should be the finalization of the construction of the specialized technical laboratory for bio-material and nano-technology, development and stabilization of the team of scientists and research workers from this field, including the cooperation with foreign partners. Following, the project “International Cooperation” whose aim was to emerge a research workplace from Norway and the Faculty of Biomedical Engineering of the Czech Technical University in order to increase the level of science workplaces and abilities to form the results as publications, patents, useful paradigms etc. in the field of its research work with focus on eHealth and telemedicine.

Physiological Institution of the Czech Republic Science Academy together with the Faculty of Biomedical Engineering of the Czech Technical University presented the project “Increase of the innovation potential of biomedical engineering through interdisciplinary education” specialising to the creation of the conditions for the development and transfer of the new biomedical technologies.

2.2.1.1 – Evaluation of the currently proposed and realized actions

ULSG has at its meeting evaluated the proceeding and the realization of already proposed and realized actions from the basic Sustainable Development Strategy of a city of Kladno (cf. appendix 2) There are presented example projects, that were already realized

Altogether 14 aims and 31 actions relating to the sustainable development of the economic, environmental and socio-cultural spheres were approved.

Out of the realized projects we can name the project of a construction of the Centre for the ecological education in Kladno, which fulfils the aim Environment 2.1, action num. 2 – To create the proper conditions to increase the proportion of the biomass in the total consumption of the primary energetic sources till the year 2020.



Another project was the Collection of the biologically decomposable communal waste, which fulfils the aim Environment 4.2 – action 2 – The widening of the System of separated decomposable communal waste in the whole administrative area of Kladno

2.2.1.2. Summary of priorities identified by ULSG

After the update of SWOT analysis (appendix num 1), the ULSG has on its meeting established new current priorities to fulfil the Strategic aim 3.2.1.:

- Significant raise of the acreage of the suburban woods transferred to the category “woods with special classification”, with emphasized non-productive functions (especially recreational functions) which require sustainable forms of wood management;
- To support the self-employed businessmen, respectively “family businesses” that are directly in the city using local and regional materials and semi-products.
- until the year 2020 - to increase the proportion of the industry branches and technologies with high added value through placing of the production activities into the developing zones of Kladno

- To resolve the situation of the old industry zones (Koněv, Stará Poldi, Dříň, Doly) and placing their land properties on the market, respectively to arrange the favoured revitalization of disused and ruined areas and buildings (“brownfields”), while using newly formed legal and economical tools
- To finish the system of access and circumferential city roads in order to improve the quality of source and target transport leading from/to the city and transport relief in the central parts of Kladno
- To develop eco-friendly business activities and create new job opportunities in the sphere of environment protection, cultural land care and tourism regardful to the environmental protection
- to support a whole range of projects aimed at science and research, presented by the Faculty of Biomedical Engineering, Czech Technical University of Prague
- To remarkably improve the atmosphere in Kladno and decrease the noise ballast produced by the transport and industry
- To support the transform to the heating by the means not oppressing the environment (CZT, gas, electricity, biomass, solar collectors)
- To resolve the deficient number of parking spots in the city by building up parking houses and underground garages with financial and assets participation of the city and private investors

2.2.1.3. Identification of new aims proposals

- **Action 1.1:** A mechanical-biological treatment facility with devices for separated waste liquidation should be built up as a complex solution of waste management.
- **Action 1.2:** New heat transfer/exchanger stations construction and reconstruction reconstruction and construction of new distribution
- **Action 1.3:** Provision of optimal interconnectness between train and bus transport – New bus terminal construction including arrangements in the locality with adequate background for passengers
- **Action 1.4:** Reconstruction of the spine communication of the city – through the streets: Cyrila Boudy, Jaroslava Kociána, Americká, Ke Stadionu, Sportovců, Milady Horákové (from the railway station towards Unhošťská street), Dlouhá ul., Dr. Foustky
- **Action 1.5:** Construction of new spine barrier free foot-path and employment of other alternative means of city transport. The spinal cycle path does not connect individual districts so as the safe transport is provided. Even accompanying infrastructure is missing
- **Action 1.6:** Using sources more effectively (POLDI SERVICES s.r.o.)
- **Action 1.7:** Energy saving projects (AT TREATMENT BOHEMIA s.r.o.)
- **Action 1.8:** Reconstruction of the industry building (První železářská společnost Kladno, s.r.o)
- **Action 1.9:** Gas propulsion in the city transport (ČSAD MHD Kladno)
- **Action 1.10:** Modularisation of selected subjects for study fields of technical and technical orientation (Czech Technical University- Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering.)

- **Action 1.11:** Infrastructure for Biomedical Engineering (BIOKOS) (Czech Technical University - Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering.)
- **Action 1.12:** Increasing of the capacity of science papers quality in the field of “New technologies for bio and nano-materials”(Czech Technical University - Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering).
- **Action 1.13:** Increasing of the innovation potential of the biomedical engineering through the inter- disciplinary education (Physiological Institute Science Academy Czech Republic).

2.2.2. Aim – To become a city for living

Population

The Kladno region has been losing its agricultural character during the second half of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century due to the rapid progression in energetic materials mining, metallurgy and other industry branches which led to the urbanization and change into strongly urbanized and industrialized region.

The age structure of Kladno citizens corresponds to the age structure of the Czech Republic. It is evident, that population is demographically aging. The group of people in the age 65+ is getting bigger and the proportion of children to the age of 15 is lower while representation of people in the economically productive age remains constant. The proportion of the retired did not started to grow up yet, just because the people who reached this age - born before the war – are not numerous.

It is obvious nowadays, that the number of elderly people will continually grow. These people will sooner or later need frequent and expensive healthcare and will become the clients of the so called subsequent care and even clients of the city social facilities. With respect to the specific problems of the group aged 65 years or more, it is necessary to count with adequate capacity in geriatric facilities.

The educational structure of the Kladno citizenship, that was evaluating the citizens aged 15 years and older, showed that the number of people with Secondary technical school increased by 308,4%, with General secondary school including the extended education increased by 26,8% and finally, the number of people with University education increased by 41% during one decade, between two national censuses (SLBD 1991 and SLBD 2001)

The closeness of the capital city of Prague is positively reflected even in the field of efficient use of human resources in Kladno. We can observe a migration of a professional labour power, on the other hand, the relatively cheap transport caused that people can live in Kladno but commute daily to Prague, where they can not only work but also realize a part of their leisure time activities, shop and use other services.

Services and infrastructure in the sphere of education, culture and sport

The network of the educational system in the administrative area of the city comprises of 26 nursery schools (including 3 specialized nursery schools and one church nursery school), 1 Social welfare rehabilitation institution for children (DRS Zvonek – including a crèche with capacity of 25 children aged from 18 months to 3 years) , 1 church primary school and 14 primary schools established by the Statutory City of Kladno

The total capacity (summary of the highest number of children allowed) of all types of nursery schools in Kladno listed in the Register of School and Educational Facilities by the Czech Ministry of Scholl, Youth and Sport is 1800 children. It is 26,1 places in nursery schools for 1000 citizens, which can be regarded as satisfactory, although this number is higher in cities comparable to Kladno.

Education of children and pupils with special education needs is performed by the form of individual and group integration, education of the pupils in the classes organized for physically disabled pupils in ordinary schools or specialized schools.

When we compare the actual number of pupils and the possible capacity, it follows that the current capacity in primary, special and practical schools is sufficient in Kladno.



There are two Grammar schools, 8 High technical schools (including 2 private), 3 Tertiary technical schools (including 1 private) in Kladno that provide education to children and students from Kladno and its surroundings. High schools and Tertiary technical schools provides services for the applicants from all the Czech Republic and therefore, they have an super-regional character.

There are even three universities located in Kladno: University of Finances and Administration, Central Bohemian University Institution and Czech Technical University - Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering.

A great advantage for the students in Kladno and its surrounding is the excellent accessibility of Universities and Colleges in the capital city of the Czech Republic – Prague.

Culture

Kladno is a natural cultural centre in the region. Theatres are represented by Central Bohemia Kladno Theatre and the puppet scene represented by Central Bohemia Kladno Theatre – Lampion.

Even an amateur troupe the Theatre V.A.D. Kladno operates in the city. Museums and archives are represented by The Sládeček Museum of Local History, Poldi Engineering Museum, State District Archive, Open Air Mining Museum Mayrau (Vinařice near Kladno).

Exhibition spaces are to be found in Chateau Gallery of the city of Kladno, Science Library Small Gallery, Česká Sořitelna Small Galery, Klubko 55 Gallery, Radost Gallery, I RIX Gallery, Cafeteria

Small Gallery, Atelier Wine House, Art Group Gallery Zdeňka, Insurance company ČSOB in the Mayrau Gallery (Vinařice near Kladno)

Central Bohemia Scientific Library has an outstanding universal book fund, enduring conservation fund and historical fund. Public Library Kladno possesses an adequate book fund.

Information services are provided by Information Centre of Statutory City Kladno (sq. Starosty Pavla 44) and Information centre, Aquapark Kladno (818, Sportovců street)

There is not enough cultural facilities for children and youths. The most important are – Labyrint – Service, Education and Leisure time Centre (1187, Arbesova Street) and Dundee Jam (1626, nám. Svobody Street)

Sport

Kladno is a city that is facilitated with sport sites above standard. It provides people with a wide range of sport activities. The Statutory City of Kladno is the 100% holder of the organization, **Sport Facilities of the City of Kladno**, which runs and develops a significant part of Kladno's sport sites. Most of them are located in the southwest part of the city among the Sportovců street, Petra Bezruče street, Ke stadionu street and Fr. Kloze street, on the district border between Kladno and Rozdělův. An appealing locality of the modern sport sites used for a wide range of sport activities and even for relaxation is surrounded by the municipality park Lapák, which is the border of the Křivoklátské woods. Good parking conditions, the connection to the bus transport and cycling path Kladno circuit 0017 are guaranteed.

Other sport facilities are located throughout all areas of the city.

Services and the infrastructure in the sphere of social welfare and healthcare

The city of Kladno has a crucial role when providing accessible social services for its citizens. A wide range of quality social services is offered to users in the territory of the city Kladno. The framework of their further development was established by new "Community Plan of Social Services in the City Kladno 2008-2010"

The Statutory City of Kladno financially supports social services providers by means of several tools: grants from the part 05 Department of health service a social welfare (OSVZ), the hall budget and grants from the City Council Funds – provided apply to the budget policy of the city of Kladno.

Physically and mentally disabled citizens of Kladno form numerous groups, which counted 7.2% out of total city population in 2005. It is essential to provide social and other services to these citizens with respect to the particular type of handicap. The barrier-free flats are concentrated just in the Hřebečská Street, with an original number of 250 but the recent number is around 200.

Barriers, which are a significant problem not only for the handicapped but even for mothers with children in prams and elderly people with a limited mobility, are gradually removed together with the reconstruction of the sidewalk network. A Systematic solution lies in the detailed surveying of the places which are inaccessible for the groups of people mentioned above and in subsequent removing of all obstacles. An integrated part of the solution comprises of a prevention of emergence of new barriers in all investments carried out on the administration area of the city Kladno.

Handicapped people are provided with enhanced protection on the labour market. The job rehabilitation is a continuous activity targeted at acquiring and sustaining suitable occupation of the disabled person, which is offered by the employment office on the basis of requirements stated by the particular person. The employment office also covers all costs that are connected with the occupation.

There are several protected workshops employing the disabled people in the administration area of the city Kladno: PROBAL KLADNO, EXIM PROTECT, FALCON KLADNO, META KLADNO and LETOHRÁDEK VENDULA in Horní Bezděkov

Fifteen organizations provide their social and healthcare services to handicapped and mentally disabled Kladno citizens.

Social services

The number population aged 65 or more is constantly increasing. In 2005, 9 795 persons (14.1%) belonged to this age category. Age index (the proportion of the number persons aged 65 and more to 100 persons aged 0 to 14 years) reached the value of 97.4. The aging of the population is reflected in a higher demand for social services intended especially for elderly people. The primary target group covers elderly people, including handicapped, mentally and physically disabled people.

All the types of social services provided to elderly people in Kladno correspond to current standards, nevertheless a crucial problem lies in the insufficient capacity and in the deficiency of nursery beds and facilities for elderly with various types of disabilities (addictions, psychiatric and neurologic illnesses and other disorders)

In the near future, it will be necessary to enlarge the social services capacity including the possibility of day-time-stay and so called domiciliary services helping families to care about elderly people and mentally or physically disabled persons. Enhancement of the terrain services will make up a space for decisions whether the elderly or the disabled want to stay at home or take advantage of social facilities. This is going to be contrived with the direct support of the city and the Central Bohemia Region.

Healthcare service

The healthcare service is in the same way as whole Central Bohemia Region influenced by the closeness of the capital city Prague.

Kladno Hospital has a capacity of 700 beds and therefore has a strong regional character and provides medical and nursing treatment at several highly specialized wards and classical units. A new modern residency of Central Bohemia Emergency, that is actually providing the pre-medical treatment for the whole Central Bohemia Region – 1 181 374 citizens, was opened in the May 2007.

Another Healthcare centres rendering health services are:

PP Clinics Kladno, General Polyclinic Kladno Ltd, SANITOR Kladno

After the proper conditions to increase the number of sole ordinations are established, the accessibility of primary healthcare will be rapidly improved and at the same time it will bring new workplaces requiring high professionalism

The principal deficiency is the fact; there were not selected executives responsible for the function of the project coordinators in the sphere of social welfare and healthcare services. These coordinators should collect proposals of proper investment and non-investment projects a help the city hall and other subjects to gain financial means from the public budget on the level of region, state and even European Union.

2.2.2.1. Evaluation of the currently proposed and realized actions

ULSG has at its meeting evaluated the proceeding and the realization of already proposed and realized actions from the basic Sustainable Development Strategy of a city of Kladno (cf. appendix 2) There are presented example projects, that were already realized

Altogether 16 aims and 35 actions relating to the social and economical fields of sustainable development strategy were approved.

The aim was fulfilled among the others also by the project of the aim Education/Culture 3.2. – action number 1 – Construction of the new sport-sites, children's playgrounds, parks and municipal parks

and by the project of the aim Sport/Culture 3.2 – action number 1 – Preserving of the capacity in the nursery schools, eventually its increasing to the standards corresponding to the actual number of population.



2.2.2.2. Summary of priorities identified by ULSG

After the update of SWOT analysis (appendix num 1), the ULSG has on its meeting established new current priorities to fulfil the Strategic aim 3.2.2.

- Improvement of the social and medical services
- Support of the management providing the social and medical services
- Improvement of the prevention of the socially pathological features in children's youth's behaviour
- Support of the families with small children – increasing the capacity of nursery schools
- Support of tourism and leisure time activities for citizenship
- Increasing capacity in the tertiary education
- Restructuring of capacity in the education system

2.2.2.3 Identification of new aim proposals

- **Action 2.1:** Widening and modernization of infrastructure for tourism- modernized tourist lodgings with greater capacity.
- **Action 2.2:** Reconstruction of the nursery school Moskevská – instituted for the children aged 3-7 with visual disorders. It has got two classrooms; two entrances into changing rooms, ortho-optical laboratory, which is unfavourably situated on the first floor (with staircase). The school kitchen is also located in basement but the canteens are in the classrooms on the ground floor and on the first floor (without elevator – manual transport of snacks and lunches). A beautiful garden belongs to the school, but it has only two sandpits.

- **Action 2.3:** Complete reconstruction of the library additional building (house number – 1641), the historical building from the beginning of 20th century. The additional building (in the rear wing) is architectially and functionally inconvenient two-store building form the 1960s which serves as book stores and librarians' offices.
- **Action 2.4:** Historical Building "Josífek" reconstruction
- **Action 2.5:** New equipment for the apprenticeship centre for practical education of bakers and confectioners (SPV- Practical Education Centre, s.r.o Kladno).
- **Action 2.6:** Reconstruction and re-building of the Technical apprentice training centre and Practical School in Kladno -Vrapice (Technical apprentice training centre and Pracial School Kladno – Vrapice)
- **Action 2.7:** Education of NKT cables employees for improvement of their professional mobility and adaptability (NKT cables, ltd.)
- **Action 2.8:** Development in capacity for professional education in sustainable consumption and production (Enviros, s.r.o.)
- **Action 2.9:** Creation and pilot verification of the complex educational program: Congressional and incentive tourism (WGW Group, a.s.)
- **Action 2.10:**Investment project of the dormitory for providing services of the Asylum House (Roma and minorities' nationality organisation)
- **Action 2.11:**Emergence and operation the centre for shared services in tourism – BENCHMARKING (M.P.G Company s.r.o)
- **Action 2.12:**Reconstruction of the nursery school Rosenbaumovo nám. in Kladno - Dubí
- **Action 2.13:**Motivation as a bridge to the successful life (Technical apprentice training centre and Pracital School Kladno – Vrapice)
- **Action 2.14:**Rebuilding the Sokol cinema to the sport and cultural facility of the city Kladno (TJ Sokol Kladno)
- **Action 2.15:**Training and education centre Kladno (K. M. TRADE, spol. s r.o.)
- **Action 2.16:**Reconstruction of the Gallery Kladno (Gallery Kladno, o.s.)
- **Action 2.17:**Purchase and reconstruction of the building activities of Dental University Kladno (Dental assistance s.r.o.)
- **Action 2.18:**Reconstruction of the administrative building (First Railway Company Kladno, s.r.o.)
- **Action 2.19:**Emergence and operation of the centre of shared services in tourism "Reservation and Reception system" (P.M.P.G. Company s.r.o.)
- **Action 2.20:**Creation and operation of the project "Centre for the shared services of developing companies" (Atarraya Praha)

2.2.3. Aim - To become an integrated city

The Statutory City of Kladno is internally divided into 6 parts (Dubí, Kladno, Kročehlavy, Rozdělův, Švermov, Vrapice), 7 cadastral areas (Dubí u Kladna, Hnidousy, Kladno, Kročehlavy, Motyčín, Rozdělův, Vrapice), and 51 basic residential units. Particular areas of division are not completely separate, therefore, for example some basic residential units exceed into two or more parts of the city.

The core part of the city is Kladno which together with Kročehlavy and Rozdělův create one compact unit representing the "proper city" (an urban character of house-building, a large number of dwelling-houses, another urban attributes). Other parts of the city – Vrapice and Švermov partly retained the character of suburban country dwellings, similarly to Dubí, whose cadastral area is typical of its contrast between a relatively small extension of residential areas and a large proportion of woods and industrial zones.

Housing

According to the detailed record of households, buildings and apartments carried out as a part of Census (SLBD 2001, Czech statistical office), there are altogether 28 092 apartment households registered to the date of 1.3.2001 in Kladno.

The Housing Fund comprises of 7 798 houses, including 607 (7.8%) uninhabited houses and 30 159 apartments including 2 067 (6.9%) uninhabited apartments. Only part of these uninhabited apartments (787, 38.1%) is occupied temporarily and the other part – 35 apartments (1.7%) – is occupied for recreation.

Even though the proportion of uninhabited apartments is still too great, which is connected with the hitherto way of using areas and buildings in the urbanized zone deficiently respecting the principles of sustainable development strategy, we can state that - in the comparison with the previous Census (SLBD 1991, Czech statistic office) – the apartment situation has improved.

The Kladno House fund is rather outdated. The Census revealed that 5 672 out of the total number of permanently inhabited buildings are older the 20 years and their proportion represented 78.9% of all buildings. This group includes also 3 498 (48,6%) of houses that were built until 1945. Average age of the family houses in Kladno is 60 years, blocks of flats are 35.8 and the other buildings are 51.8 years old on average.

21 803 (77.6%) out of the permanently inhabited flats were built until 1980, while the largest amount of them – 17 325 (61.7% out of the total number) were built in the period from 1946 to 1980.

Sharp differences can be observed in the proportion of number of flats in family houses or blocks of flats in the total number of flats in particular parts of the city. Kladno has then several clearly and distinctively bordered housing estates or older houses – predominantly blocks of flats (the proportion of number of blocks of flats often lap over 90%) and contrastively several clearly bordered units built up by family houses (their proportion also laps over 90%)

Among the districts with superiority of apartment houses there are two types of districts that prevail. Firstly, these are the central parts of the city with the older, lower block of flats and secondly the housing estates with newer, especially panel buildings. Among the districts with superiority of the family houses we can find the oldest parts of particular residential areas, that has been gradually connected to Kladno: Starý Rozdělův, Staré Kročehlavy, Dolní Kročehlavy, Dubí, Švermov.

The stability of inhabitation, measured by the proportion of citizens born in Kladno, roughly oscillates in particular residential units between 35 and 65 percent. Naturally, the most stable districts in this respect are the parts with the older buildings (historical centres of districts: Kročehlavy, Rozdělův, Výhybka or Motyčín) On the other hand, the least number of Kladno native citizens lives in the housing estates built between 1960s and 1980s.

The accessibility of the civic amenities can be observed for the purposes of the analytical part of the LAP on the accessibility of the most common educational facilities, especially nursery and primary

schools that are supposed to be the most easily accessible from all the permanently settled areas. It has been denoted, that the least sufficiently served are Dubí and Vrapice in this respect. In contrast, the best accessibility is from the housing estates Sítná a Kročehlavy. Therefore, it can be stated that the zone formed by Rozdělov, city centre, Kročehlavy and partly Švermov, has the best access to the educational services and the former industry or country districts have the worst access to such services.

Some public services have scope not only over the city and its surroundings but also over the whole region, which strengthens the role of Kladno as an unofficial metropolis of Central Bohemia (excluding Prague). Example: Central Bohemia Scientific Library or Universities.

Some buildings of the civic amenities suffer from an unsatisfactory technical condition which demands significant investments. This applies especially to the buildings for culture and leisure time activities. The quality and range of services provided in the city is mostly at the corresponding level.

It is not possible to even anticipate the number of people endangered by social exclusion, because under certain circumstances every single citizen can experience such a situation. The people endangered by the social exclusion live partly in common city buildings and it is hard to tell them apart from other population at first sight. However, they are usually concentrated in more or less segregated localities situated on the border of city build-up area and they are perceived as a problematic group by others.

The majority of buildings in these localities is in a poor technical condition, they are neglected or devastated. People are most commonly moved to these building when they do not pay rent or utility services bills.



There are two dimensions in resolving the problem of citizens and groups endangered by the social exclusion. Firstly, it is the social exclusion prevention and secondly, it is the realization of the action for the remedy of the already existing unfavourable situation.

The number of recorded youth or children misdeeds fluctuates between the range of 64 to 93 per year in Kladno. On the other hand, the number of criminal acts committed by the same age group is rising like the number of registered educational problems. The Increase of the brutality and qualification of the crime is the long term trend occurring in the criminal activity committed by youth. The criminal activity of youth remains focused mainly on the property criminality (especially simple thefts), which is committed prevailingly in groups, extensively by youths, who are not working or not systematically preparing for work. The serious finding reveals that number of deeds committed by under aged children (from 1 to 14 years) is gradually approaching to the category of adolescents (from 15 to 17 years)

Quality services are provided in Kladno in the sphere of psycho-social help to the target group of children, youths and adults in the psycho-social crisis. The Department of Social Welfare and Healthcare employs six youth workers whose clients are the children with behavioural disorders and ten social employees from the department of the children's social-legal protection. The number of children till the age of 15 in the youth workers care is stable in recent years. This number is around 2.6% of the whole children population. A relatively high number of families is treated by social workers.

Altogether 17 organizations provide their psycho-social help services to the clients in Kladno.

A children tutoring is organized in the cooperation of voluntary workers and the Social Welfare and Healthcare Department of the Kladno City Hall. Adult education is realized through the requalification courses organized by Employment Office in the cooperation with the Europe Social Fund programmes. There are 15 programmes recently running to enhance the employment possibilities of the hardly employable persons.

The capacities of terrain social workers are completely depleted. Regarding the number of excluded (inaccessible) localities, it is necessary to rapidly increase the number of social services providers and to support them. The capacity of asylum living is insufficient; a great deal of clients remain unsatisfied. It is necessary to extend the capacity, especially of the asylum home for mothers with children. Drop-in centres are absent in the area of the city. It is essential to focus on the emergence of such activities regarding the several areas of the excluded localities. A group of Roma citizens who are not endorsing themselves to the Roma ethnicity lives in Kladno. There are social problems how to integrate these persons into the main community.

In the sphere of treatment of a person endangered by the social exclusion we can find 10 organizations providing their services to clients in the Kladno region.

2.2.3.1. Evaluation of the currently proposed and realized actions

ULSG has at its meeting evaluated the proceeding and the realization of already proposed and realized actions from the basic Sustainable Development Strategy of a city of Kladno (cf. appendix 2) There are presented example projects that were already realized.

Altogether 8 aims and 17 actions relating to the sustainable development strategy in the social and economical sphere were approved.

The Project Revitalization of the Housing Estate Kročehlavy is fulfilling the Education/Culture aim 3.1 ,action number 2. – Improvement of the living environment in the housing estate built-up area through regeneration of public spaces and apartment houses.



2.2.3.2. Summary of priorities identified by ULSG

After the update of SWOT analysis (appendix num 1), the ULSG has on its meeting established new current priorities to fulfil the Strategic aim 3.2.3.:

- to modernize and develop the formation of the regional policies system
- until the year 2020 - to increase the proportion of the industry branches and technologies with high added value through placing of the production activities into the developing zones of Kladno
- until the year 2020 – to mitigate the economical disparities in particular districts of Kladno by the methods of zone planning, economic stimulation and targeted investments from the public funds (GIS application), to improve the life quality of the citizens living in the housing estates
- to utilize the natural urban centres effectively for gradual revitalization and modernization of particular Kladno localities
- to provide the capacities of the barrier free apartments in Kladno so that the capacity corresponds to the actual number of handicapped citizens
- to increase the number of asylum apartments and establish a system of temporary motivating living
- to preserve the architectonical, historical and cultural hereditary in Kladno agglomeration

2.2.3.3. Identification of new aim proposals

- **Action 3.1:** Revitalization of the part of the city – Locality Podprůhon, which is one of the oldest city parts, located in the mere centre (traditional open air exhibition “Courts of Kladno” with accompanying program is held in this picturesque area every year)
- **Action3.2:** Reconstruction of the roads leading to the industry zones (Vašíkova street – Kladno- Rozdělov, Dubská street – Kladno)

- **Action 3.3:** Reconstruction of former army barracks, which according to the condition require extensive reconstruction for the subsequent utilization in the tertiary education

2.2.4. Aim - To empower the municipal administration

The Statutory City of Kladno is the largest city in the Central Bohemia Region. The administration function of Kladno was empowered by the territorial administrative reform. Kladno is a town with an extended scope of state administration power, beside the fact that it is a natural centre of lower level circuits. Inner administrative city division – the city Kladno is administratively divided into:

6 town districts - Dubí, Kladno; Kročehlavy, Rozdělův , Švermov , Vrapice and further subdivided into 7 cadastral areas - – Dubí u Kladna; Hnidousy; Kladno; Kročehlavy; Motyčín; Rozdělův; Vrapice..

The town districts mentioned above are created by altogether 51 basic residential units that represent town districts with clear territorially technical and urban conditions or catchment areas, groups of buildings with living or recreational character.

The core part of the city is Kladno, that is nowadays connected by a continual built-up area with parts of Kročehlavy and Rozdělův, that used to be sole towns (same as the remaining areas Dubí, Švermov and Vrapice). Another town parts – Švermov and Vrapice partly retained their suburban country residences character, similarly to Dubí, which is typical of its contrast between acreage of living spaces (15.4%) and a great proportion of woodlands (39.7%) and industry zones (35.0%) in its cadastral area.

Execution of public administration

The Statutory City of Kladno is a public law corporation. In the frame of its territorial circuit it executes so called separated power. Further, it executes delegated power – execution of the state administration for 47 towns in its administration circuit. The superior organ in the delegated power execution is represented by Central Bohemia Regional Authority.

Kladno is a mono circuit statutory city, whose executive self government organs are Kladno City Assembly and Kladno City Council headed by the Lord Mayor. The work of the City Hall is operated by the City Hall Secretary.

The powers and tasks of particular City Hall Departments are elaborated in their Job descriptions and specified in the City Hall Job Descriptions. Execution of state administration “towards the citizens” is in the local parts eased by the Local Bureau the detached City Hall workplaces.

The majority of the population from the whole Central Bohemia Region (115 210) lives in the administration circuit Kladno and due to its smaller acreage of 35 082 ha, there is the highest population density in the region (328.4 citizen per square meter). The proportion of the built-up areas is also the highest in the region. The circuit consists of 48 municipalities, including 4 having the status of the town – Kladno, Unhošť (which is the seat of delegated municipality offices), further Stochov and Buštěhrad. Kladno is with its 69 276 citizens at the same time the largest town in the Central Bohemia Region. The proportion of the town citizens is in the Kladno circuit, the second highest in the Region.

Local Agenda 21 for the sustainable development of Kladno and the participation of public in planning and decisive processes.

The realization of the project of Local Agenda 21 for the sustainable development of Kladno started already in 1998 as one of the first in the Czech Republic. It was initiated by the Institution for ecopolitics, which addressed the Lord Mayor, City Council and Assembly with the intention to work out the Environmental Policy of Kladno. There was a series of introductory seminars and trainings for the sustainable development and the Local Agenda 21 for the City Council and Assembly and other employees of the City Hall and professional organizations. The project was subsequently worked out to the wider form of the Local Agenda 21.

Participation of public in the decision process about the city Kladno started by means of the Working group for the Local Agenda 21. This voluntary group of citizens has regular meetings in the City Hall building every month since its foundation in 1999.

Two strategic documents have been created with the public participation- the strategic plan of the economical development of Kladno (May 2000) and the strategy of the protection of Kladno environment (September 2001). These documents are reflecting the time of their origin and evaluation of their (non) fulfilment is one of the basis of the Sustainable Development Strategy of Kladno.

Kladno has participated in the international project "Wider support of Local Agendas 21 in the Czech Republic with the use of British experiences" which was prepared by the Czech Ecological Institution in cooperation with British DFID. The citizens of Kladno prepared as a part of this project and supported by its means several micro-projects serving as tools for fulfilment of concrete aims. As a consequence, a new cycle trail Čabárna or Emergency line was created.

The publication "Kladno – the town for future", which comprehensively inform wide public about the environment of Kladno and relating fields, was created (by the Institution for Eco-policy)

The publication "Living environment 2005", which has the yearbook form, follows the previous publications and systematically surveys the condition and development in Kladno, it also in great detail surveys the influencing factors.

The active attitude of Kladno towards the Local Agenda 21 and participation of public in the decisive processes were awarded by the European Union. Kladno was appraised with the highest award in the European Union contest "The town in an agreement with requirements of the European Union 2000" that was reached especially thanks to its attitude towards environment and improvement accomplished in this sphere during the previous years. Kladno city was even successful in defending this award in 2001.

The direct participation of Kladno citizens and their organizations during the decisive processes and even during strategic zone planning is still rather low.

2.2.4.1 Evaluation of the currently proposed and realized actions

ULSG has at its meeting evaluated the proceeding and the realization of already proposed and realized actions from the basic Sustainable Development Strategy of a city of Kladno (cf. appendix 2). There are presented example projects that were already realized.

Altogether 5 aims and 12 actions relating to public administration were approved. Among others, this aim is fulfilled by the project from the aim SVV 1.1. action number two - Implementation of electronic communication between the citizen and public administration, e-signing of documents, establishment of e-government.



2.2.4.2. Summary of priorities identified by ULSG

After the update of SWOT analysis (appendix num 1), the ULSG has on its meeting established new current priorities to fulfil the Strategic aim 3.2.4.:

- to modernize the territorial public administration through the development of an information company
- to realize visual communication network of the Statutory City of Kladno
- to provide sustainable development management in the Statutory City of Kladno
- to integrate the public, social organizations and business subjects into the decisive processes of the Statutory City of Kladno
- to empower the institutional capacity and to increase public administration effectiveness

2.2.4.3. Identification of new aim proposals

- Action 4.1: Provision of quality sustainable development of the area with the utilization of modern zone planning approaches –modernization and development in the creation of zone policies.
- Action 4.2: Construction of visual communication network- sophisticated communication structure for better function of public administration. Infrastructure allowing Interconnection of all City hall departments, interconnection of all schools at the city area and subsequent employment for activities of Kladno City police and other units of rescue system, for improvement of transport management in the city or public awareness about the bus departures a many other activities.
- Action 4.3: Increase of management quality in ORP Kladno
- Action 4.4: Human resources management in ORP Kladno

2.2.5. Aim- To revitalise the city brownfields

The city of Kladno is one of the largest industrial centres in the Czech Republic. During the reign of communism in the former Czechoslovakia, the industry structure and development issues in Kladno were determined by the extensive procedures of the centrally governed economy. Kladno was in that time known as a heavy industry town, fully participating in economy of the former eastern countries controlled by the Soviet Union. It had rather an unattractive physical appearance with many characteristics and with all negative consequences having an impact on the modern technology development of other production branches.

Disestablishment of the largest company in the Central Bohemia region – Poldi Kladno was one of the least valuable privatizations in the Czech Republic. The privatization into the Czech private sector was in this case counter-productive and led to the abortion of production and the company went bankrupt between the years 1996-1997.

However, tens of medium sized and hundreds of small private business subjects with a wide range of business activities appeared in the 1990s in the city territory. They have changed the lasting unilateral city focus on heavy industry. Moreover, they are typical of new business approaches, dynamics, effectiveness in using modern technologies and enhancement of foreign business contacts.

One of the crucial tasks for the Kladno City Hall was to create local conditions for re-structuralism and transform of industry and business in the city. This included among others even fundamental changes in the approach of the supreme self governed city organs – Assembly and City Council of the City of Kladno and important adjustments in structure of particular City Hall Departments including personal alternation in order to level up professionalism and quality of employees.

Based on the production-services sphere conception from Residential Unit Kladno Zone Plan anticipating the development until 2010, we can observe the need to rebuild existing production areas, so as to determine new localities for the modern industry production.

The foundation for these conclusions was the estimated development of the job opportunity structure in industry in the territory of Kladno. The survey revealed a dramatic decrease of employment in the field of metallurgy. These reasons led to the necessity of forming new industrial areas. There are 45 hectares allocated in the zone planning suitable for production development including 28 hectares for the classical industry and 17 hectares for the small-scale production and production services. Other new areas are prepared or elaborated in the Zone plane changes. Moreover, further localities for the development of the business activities of the productive type were integrated in this document for the prospective period. The existing Zone plan even preserves the possibility of re-structuring of the industries in the extensive old industrial zone territory.

The vast area of the old industrial zone with its total acreage more than 500 hectares is situated between Kladno and its districts Dříň and Dubí, that is recently called industry zone Kladno-East, is the place where Kladno industry originated 150 years ago and it is still a seat of the largest industrial companies in the whole region. This area is nowadays used by the original industry only partly – 10 - 25%. Since 1990 re-structuring has taken place here and new business activities are located here. These business activities are supported by local self government, regrettably not by corresponding state support.

The City Hall has decided to solve the difficult problem of the industrial activities in this locality. Recently, two important studies are worked out: noise map, ecological audit. City Hall assigned the elaboration of the project documentation for zone management, dealing with actual investments in the area with outer relations. An important City Hall effort is to increase the extent of owned lands in this area. The target of these steps is to acquire valuable data about the real condition of this industrial zone and base documents for its further development.

2.2.5.1. Evaluation of the currently proposed and realized actions

ULSG has at its meeting evaluated the proceeding and the realization of already proposed and realized actions from the basic Sustainable Development Strategy of a city of Kladno (cf. appendix 2). There are presented example projects, that were already realized.

The aim was among others realized by the project Development Study of the Industry Zone Kladno-East, which was the aim Education/Culture 4.1 – action num. 1 – To work out detailed survey of all the neglected, disused or ruined areas or buildings (so called brownfields) in the administration area of City Kladno (including number of such brownfields, acreage, legal-assets relations) and)where possible) to start a speed and effective revitalization of these areas.



Another project fulfilling this action was the project Analysis of the risks caused by the ecological load in the industry area Kladno-Dubí which was in accordance with the aim Education/Culture 4.1 – action number 2 – To gain financial means from the structural EU funds and national unbudgeted funds for sanitation and new utilization of the old ecological loads in the city Kladno and towns belonging to its scope of activity.

2.2.5. 2. Summary of priorities identified by ULSG

After the update of SWOT analysis (appendix num 1), the ULSG has on its meeting established new current priorities to fulfil the Strategic aim 3.2.5.:

- sufficiently quick and effective revitalisation of disused, devastated areas and buildings and localities with old ecological burdens
- improvement of transport services in brownfields
- to decrease the total acreage of the areas with old ecological burdens

2.2.5.3. Identification of new aim proposals

- Action 5.1 : Realization of the Industry Zone Kladno- East Revitalization Project, which includes the filed of environmental protection, transport, regeneration of part of the city, enhancement of the business opportunities etc.

3. ELABORATION METHODS

3.1. ULSG AND ITS TASK DURING ELABORATION AND SUPPORT OF LAP

The main LAP aim is to summarize the basic problems in the city development with the respect to the problems mentioned above and action proposals in order to accomplish the given aims. The fundamental LAP idea is the emergence of a platform for effective and coordinated cooperation between public administration and other relevant participants belonging to the Kladno agglomeration. This is to be performed on the basis of voluntary partnership of all subjects and institutions interested.

LAP was formulated in the cooperation with Local support working group (Urbact Local Support Group, ULSG) consisting of the representatives from the Statutory City of Kladno Council, District Chamber of Commerce and local entrepreneurs, practitioners of the non-profit organizations and town confederations and another subjects interested including the representative of the coordinators of the project – RRA Central Bohemia.

ULSG has decided in its first meeting, that the starting point for the analysis of the sustainable development of city Kladno will be already elaborated Sustainable Development Strategy of the City of Kladno. This material has become the covering document of the sustainable development for the city Kladno for 15 years (until 2022) and its primary **Priorities and Strategic Aims** are already being realized.

ULSG meeting of 16th October 2010 held in the Kladno City Hall discussed the results of the questionnaire research “Evaluation of current and proposed projects of development of City Kladno” and the participants were acknowledged with the outline of the first LAP version.

The analytical material “Evaluation of current and future projects of Kladno city development” was sent to the ULSG members together with the project fiche as a basic clue for the elaboration of proposals of new project intentions.

Until the 5th of November, the project coordinator collected the proposed project fiches and he will afterwards discuss with particular translators the possible complementation respecting the aims and intentions of NET-TOPIC.

The project coordinator has created the first version of the document proposal and sent it to the ULSG members for an examination.

After the discussion in the plenum and after the integration of raised objections, the LAP was submitted to approval.

3.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED IN LAP ELABORATION

3.2.1 Analysis and evaluation of projects realized so far and projects being realized recently

Respecting the already stated ULSG decision that the starting point for the sustainable development of Kladno analysis during LAP elaboration will be already worked out “Sustainable Development Strategy of Kladno”, the default analysis was also determined. It was the SWOT Analysis carried out as an integrated part of the approved Sustainable Development Strategy of Kladno.

Strategic LAP aims were defined in a relation to this analysis and they were attained by the description of the starting situation in the relevant sphere of city life that significantly influences the sustainability of its future development (i.e.: demographical development of the population, labour market and employment, transport, environment, services and infrastructure etc.)

On the basis of the common analyses of the participants involved in the NET-TOPIC project, the circuits of common problems, that must be solved by the cities, were defined. These problems are analysed in chapter **3.1 Specific problems of the city in a relation to NET-TOPIC themes** in the LAP presented.

Proposed and gradually realized actions from the Sustainable Development Strategy of City Kladno were assigned to the strategic aims defined in LAP (see chapters 3.2.1 -3.2.5). Evaluation of the realization procedures of the proposed actions was elaborated in cooperation with specialised Kladno City Hall employees.

Naturally, the realization procedures of individual actions were evaluated in the context of fulfilment of corresponding strategic aims.

3.2.2 Research among the citizens – evaluation of questionnaire survey

NeT-Topic project schedule of the questionnaire of the Urbact II programm

- elaboration of the questionnaire survey..... 01.07.2010–15.08.2010
Continuous evaluation and monitoring of results
 - designing and creation of the questionnaire 01.07.2010–15.07.2010
 - verification of the questionnaire effectiveness 15.07.2010–20.07.2010
 - initiation of the data collection 20.07.2010–30.07.2010
 - evaluation of the 1st questionnaire survey phase 30.07.2010–10.08.2010
 - complementation and conclusion of questionnaire survey 10.08.2010–15.08.2010
- elaboration of the results of the questionnaire survey 24.09.2010-10.10.2010
- working out and presenting the “Evaluation of existing and future projects of development of the City Kladno..... 13.10.2010

Results of questionnaire survey

The survey was carried out among the citizens of Kladno in both printed (50 completely filled questionnaires) and electronic (51 completely filled questionnaires) forms.

Questionnaire questions were conceived into three thematic fields:

Theme number 1: To what extent are you satisfied with or Do you think that....., – here, the aim of the survey was to analyse the opinion level of the Kladno citizen towards realized projects or projects being realizing right now.

Theme number 2: Please, evaluate the following themes according to their importance in the city development – here, the aim was to find out, what kind of emphasis is given to the solution of problems in particular fields of the city life (problems of transport, environment, etc. – see the Questionnaire attached). The evaluation of this part should direct the City management to the speed problems solution in given spheres.

Theme number 3: What is your idea of the future utilization of the industrial zone – Kladno-East – this theme represents a crucial problem from the point of development possibilities for Kladno (and the whole Kladno agglomeration). Here, the aim of this questionnaire part was to find out the opinion level of Kladno citizens towards the subsequent use of this extensive area.

Detailed results, including transparent tables and illustrative charts, are listed in the well arranged material **“Evaluation of existing and future projects of city of Kladno development”** which is ordered as an LAP appendix.

Just the basic findings will be presented here:

1) The citizens of Kladno evaluated the construction of new children playgrounds and increasing capacity in nursery schools more or less positively than it was expected. The new park Sítenské údolí was highly appreciated and the environmental protection was also valued. Surprisingly, the City Hall's effort to develop an electronic communication with the citizenship was appreciated only slightly. Citizens expressed a significant dissatisfaction with the transport situation in the city.

2) The population of Kladno clearly prefers, beside the solution of transport situation, an improvement of the living environment. Problems of living environment quality are important for the Kladno citizens with no differences among particular age groups or respondents' sex. The theme of leisure time activities is remarkably preferred by the age group until 35 years and surprisingly by the older generation.

The importance of the economical city development for its further harmonic development is clearly supported by the middle generation. This preference is significant also for the older age group, for the respondents until the age of 35, this preference is rather unimportant and this age group has even relatively high proportion of low ratings.

Generally speaking, respondents admit that even the field of culture is important, but the transport, environment and education, schools and economical development are more than important.

3) All in all, it can be stated, that the respondents were unable to majorly choose from the offered possibilities. They expressed (by prevailing negative choices) their visions of what they would not prefer to have in their city. A remarkably refusing attitude was observed in the sphere of the industry production and services.

Contrastively, the residential living and re-cultivation and the subsequent utilization of these areas prevailed among the positive answers.

The majority of respondents are not fond of any of the offered possibilities of the utilization of this area, nevertheless, the respondents would accept the construction of the residential living or the re-cultivation and subsequent utilization.

4. PROPOSALS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1. ACTION PROPOSALS INCLUDED IN LAP (IN A RELATION TO THE DEFINED STRATEGIC AIMS).

Within the cooperation with ULGS, new actions were proposed on the basis of evaluation of already approved and consequently realized actions projected to acquire the defined strategic aims (see chapters 3.2.1 – 3.2.5)

Table number 1: Newly proposed actions to realize the sustainable development of Kladno

Strategic aim	Serial number	Action:	Result
3.2.1. Aim – To become a sustainable multifunctional city	Action 1.1:	A waste treatment facility with devices for separated waste liquidation should be built as a complex solution of waste management	Elaboration of the waste management system for the north-west part of Central Bohemia
	Action 1.2	New heat transfer/exchanger stations construction and reconstruction – reconstruction and construction of new distribution	Atmosphere quality improvement and reduction of emissions.
	Action 1.3:	Provision of optimal interconnectness between train and bus transport – New bus terminal construction including arrangements in the locality with adequate background for passengers	City centre traffic load reduction Optimal interconnection between bus and train transport Connection with the prepared expressway Praha– Ruzyně – Kladno
	Action 1.4:	Reconstruction of the spine communication of the city	Economical growth of the city after the connection of existing, declining or developing industry areas to the regional road network

Action 1.5:	Construction of new spine barrier free foot-path and employment of other alternative means of city transport	Connection of particular city localities by barrier free paths for pedestrians, cyclists and in-liners
Action 1.6:	Using sources more effectively (POLDI SERVICES s.r.o.)	More effective expenditure of energetic sources and moderation of the environmental impact
Action 1.7:	Energy saving projects (AT TREATMENT BOHEMIA s.r.o.)	More effective expenditure of energetic sources and moderation of the environmental impact
Action 1.8:	Reconstruction of industry building (První železářská společnost Kladno, s.r.o)	Production halls expansion, increase of competitiveness
Action 1.9:	Gas propulsion in the city transport (ČSAD MHD Kladno)	Environment improvement, decrease of emissions, enhancement of the transport comfort
Action 1.10:	Modularisation of selected subjects for study fields of technical and technical orientation (Czech Technical University- Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering.)	Increase of didactic activities, increase of quality in student' preparation
Action 1.11:	Infrastructure for Biomedical Engineering (BIOKOS) (Czech Technical University - Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering.)	Construction of a modern infrastructure necessary for the research and development activities, utilization of realized research and development background for cooperation with regional industry partners in the sphere of applied development and technology transfer
Action 1.12:	Increasing of the capacity of science papers quality in the field of "New technologies for bio and nano-materials" (Czech Technical University - Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering.)	Finishing of the construction of specialised workplace (laboratory) in the field of bio materials nano-technologies; development and stabilization of the team of workers in the field of bio materials and nano technologies; international cooperation

	Action 1.13:	Increasing of the innovation potential of the biomedical engineering through the interdisciplinary education(Physiological Institute Science Academy Czech Republic)	Higher quality of interdisciplinary education in biomedical engineering ; increase of competitiveness and development potential of graduates of Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering
3.2.2. Aim – To become a city for living	Action 2.1:	Widening and modernization of infrastructure for tourism-modernized tourist lodging house with greater capacity	Greater lodging capacity
	Action 2.2:	Reconstruction of the nursery school Moskevská – instituted for the children with visual disorders	Emergence of the barrier free pre-school facility in the area Kladno – Rozdělův
	Action 2.3:	Complete reconstruction of the library additional building (house number – 1641)	Higher quality of services for library users in new spaces
	Action 2.4:	Historical Building “Josífek” reconstruction	Increase of the prestige of Kladno through construction of representative spaces
	Action 2.5:	New equipment for the apprenticeship centre for practical education of bakers and confectioners (SPV- Practical EducationCentre,s.r.o Kladno).	Improvement of the conditions for the practical education of bakery and confectionery, implementation of new technologies
	Action 2.6:	Reconstruction and re-building of Technical apprentice training centre and Practical School in Kladno -Vrapice (Technical apprentice training centre and Practical School Kladno – Vrapice)	Improvement of the education conditions of the Technical apprentice training centre and Practical School in Kladno – Vrapice; prevention of socio-pathological features in problematic locality
	Action 2.7.:	Education of NKT cables employees for improvement of their professional mobility and adaptability (NKT cables, Ltd.)	Improvement of professional mobility and adaptability of NKT employees
	Action 2.8:	Development in capacity for professional education in sustainable consumption and production (Enviros, s.r.o.)	Increase of competitiveness of individual workers on the labour market, Increase of competitiveness of companies, Environment improvement; improvement of the life quality

	Action 2.9:	Creation and pilot verification of the complex educational program: Congressional and incentive tourism (WGW Group, a.s.)	Development of key competencies and functional literacy of tourism employees via connection to the requirements of the labour market
	Action 2.10:	Investment project of the dormitory for providing services of the Asylum House (Roma and nationality minorities organization)	Improvement of the social services offered to the homeless citizens, enhancement of the care about the socially weak citizens; help to the inadapted citizens and minor ethnicities – effort to integrate them into common life, elaboration of the spaces for temporary living; further subsequent care through consulting and other services
	Action 2.11:	Emergence and operation the centre for shared services in tourism BENCHMARKING (P.M.P.G. Company s.r.o.)	Better and cheaper access to information serving to clients for administrative operational management, decrease of unemployment in the City Kladno region; cooperation with Universities – projects assigning for seminar and bachelor papers etc.; increase in the productivity of employees in tourism
	Action 2.12:	Reconstruction of the nursery school Rosenbaumovo nám. in Kladno - Dubí	Improvement of the services offered to parents; preservation of the capacity of pre-school education in localities Dříň, Dubí, Vrapice
	Action 2.13:	Motivation as a bridge to the successful life (Technical apprentice training centre and Practical School Kladno – Vrapice)	Increase of pedagogical workers competences in order to remove barriers of the equal access of every person to the education; implementation and improvement and organization of education forms and methods supporting the equal access to education, including creation of individual education plans, using ICT and e-learning forms; Prevention of racism and xenophobia via support of multicultural education; emergence of “rescue net” for persons endangered by premature leave from the educational system and for persons who want to come back to the system; development of consulting services, elaboration and

			extension of supply of assistant, specifically pedagogical and psychological services for students with special educational requirements
Action 2.14:	Rebuilding the Sokol cinema to the sport and cultural facility of the city Kladno (TJ Sokol Kladno)		Reconstruction and modernization of one of the key building in the city centre; accessibility and utilization for wider range of citizens; improvement of the supply of cultural and leisure time activities
Action 2.15:	Training and education centre Kladno (K. M. TRADE, spol. s r.o.)		Improvement of the education structure in the region; Human resources development
Action 2.16:	Reconstruction of the Gallery Kladno (Gallery Kladno, o.s.)		Creation of the background for sport and music activities of all age groups, Development of alternative amusement in youth clubs, development of children's art activity; creation of conditions for gallery activities, creation of conditions for activities for the parents of the children using the gallery services
Action 2.17:	Purchase and reconstruction of the building for activities of Dental University Kladno (Dental assistance s.r.o.)		Higher accessibility of dental care in the region; emergence of the background to build dental campus and establishment of the "Dental University Kladno"
Action 2.18:	Reconstruction of the administrative building (First Railway Company Kladno, s.r.o.)		Elimination of the problems of deficiency in the administrative spaces for production, better dispositional areal solution, higher quality of the working conditions, support of the motivation function of employees in the frame of working conditions improvement; lowering of the costs of operation, levelling of the work safety; reconstruction of the metallurgic building Koněvov recorded in the list of cultural heritage

	Action 2.19:	Emergence and operation of the centre of shared services in tourism "Reservation and Reception system" (P.M.P.G. Company s.r.o.)	Better and cheaper access to information serving to clients for administrative operational management, decrease of unemployment in the City Kladno region; cooperation with Universities – projects assigning for seminar and bachelor papers etc.; increase in the productivity of employees in tourism
	Action 2.20:	Creation and operation of the project "Centre for the shared services of developing companies" (Atarraya Praha)	Better and cheaper access to information serving to clients for administrative operational management, decrease of unemployment in the City Kladno region; cooperation with Universities – projects assigning for seminar and bachelor papers etc.; increase in the productivity of employees in tourism
3.2.3. Aim - To become a integrated city	Action 3.1 :	Revitalization of the part of the city – Locality Podprůhon	Remarable improvement of housing and living environment.
	Action 3.2:	Reconstruction of the roads leading to the industry zones	Economical growth of the city after the connection of existing, declining or developing industry areas to the regional road network
	Action 3.3:	Reconstruction of former army barracks	Increasing of the tertiary education capacity
3.2.4. Aim - To empower the municipal administration	Action 4.1:	Providing of quality sustainable area development with the use of modern area planning approaches	Utilisation and improvement of the area potential through the area policy system development
	Action 4.2:	Construction of visual communication network-sophisticated communication structure for better function of public administration.	Interconnection of all City hall departments, interconnection of all schools at the city area and subsequent employment for activities of Kladno City police and other emergency services.
	Action 4.3:	Increase of management quality in ORP Kladno	Application of modern methods of increasing of efficiency, quality, effectiveness, transparency of zone public administration and public services, higher effectiveness in human resources management, educated City Hall employee, improvement of the services offered

			to citizens
	Action 4.4:	Human resources management in ORP Kladno	Efficient human resources management, quality system of internal education
3.2.5. Aim- To revitalise the city brownfields	Action 5.1 :	Realization of the Industry Zone Kladno- East Revitalization Project	Ecological sanitation of the area, development of new service, increase of the job opportunity number, support of small and middle sized businesses

4.2. CLASSIFICATION OF THE PROPOSALS AND ACTIONS IN A RELATION TO NET-TOPIC THEMES

Actual problems of the city in a relation to the NET-TOPIC themes were analysed in the chapter 3.1. Local support group (ULSG) carried out the assignment of the newly proposed actions to the particular NET-TOPIC themes as a part of Local Action Plan for the Statutory City of Kladno on its meeting of 16th November

2.1.1. Theme 1: Fight against the city fragmentation caused by the infrastructure		
Action 1.4:	Reconstruction of the spine city communication	Economical growth of the city after the connection of existing, declining or developing industry areas to the regional road network
Action 1.3:	Provision of optimal interconnect-ness between train and bus transport – New bus terminal construction including arrangements in the locality with adequate background for passengers	City centre traffic load reduction Optimal interconnection between bus and train transport Connection with the prepared expressway Praha–Ruzyně – Kladno
Action 3.2:	Reconstruction of the roads leading to industry zones	Economical growth of the city after the connection of existing, declining or developing industry areas to the regional road network
2.1.2. Theme 2: Renovation and revitalization of the neglected and disused industry areas		
Action 5.1 :	Realization of the Industry Zone Kladno- East Revitalization Project	Ecological sanitation of the area, development of new service, increase of the job opportunity number, support of small and middle sized businesses
2.1.3. Theme 3: Development and empowerment of the city identity		
Action 2.1:	Widening and modernization of infrastructure for tourism- modernized tourist lodging house with a greater capacity	Greater capacity of lodging

Action 2.2:	Reconstruction of the nursery school Moskevská – instituted for the children with visual disorders	Emergence of the barrier free preschool facility in the area Kladno – Rozdělov
Action 2.3:	Complete reconstruction of the library additional building (house number – 1641)	Higher quality of services for library users in new spaces
Action 2.4:	Historical Building “Josífek” reconstruction	Representative spaces of the city
Action 2.5:	New equipment for the apprenticeship centre for practical education of bakers and confectioners (SPV- Practical Education Centre, s.r.o Kladno).	Improvement of the conditions for the practical education of bakery and confectionery, implementation of new technologies
Action 2.6:	Reconstruction and rebuilding of Technical apprentice training centre and Practical School in Kladno - Vrapice (Technical apprentice training centre and Practical School Kladno – Vrapice)	Improvement of the education conditions of the Technical apprentice training centre and Practical School in Kladno –Vrapice; prevention of socio-pathological features in problematic locality
Action 2.7:	Education of NKT cables employees for improvement of their professional mobility and adaptability (NKT cables, ltd.)	Improvement of professional mobility and adaptability of NKT employees
Action 2.8:	Development in capacity for professional education in sustainable consumption and production (Enviros, s.r.o.)	Increase of competitiveness of individual workers on the labour market, Increase of competitiveness of companies, Environment improvement; improvement of the life quality
Action 2.9:	Creation and pilot verification of the complex educational program: Congressional and incentive tourism (WGW Group, a.s.)	Development of key competencies and functional literacy of tourism employees via connection to the requirements of the labour market
Action 2.10:	Investment project of the dormitory for providing services of the Asylum House (Roma and nationality minorities organization)	Improvement of the social services offered to the homeless citizens, enhancement of the care about the socially weak citizens; help to the inadaptable citizens and minor ethnicities – effort to integrate them into common life, elaboration of the spaces for temporary living; further subsequent care through consulting and other services
Action 2.11:	Emergence and operation the centre for shared services in tourism BENCHMARKING (P.M.P.G. Company s.r.o.)	Better and cheaper access to information serving to clients for administrative operational management, decrease of unemployment in the City Kladno region; cooperation with Universities – projects assigning for seminar and bachelor papers etc.; increase in the productivity of employees in tourism

Action 2.12:	Reconstruction of the nursery school Rosenbaumovo nám. in Kladno - Dubí	Improvement of the services offered to parents; preservation of the capacity of pre-school education in localities Dříň, Dubí, Vrapice
Action 2.13:	Motivation as a bridge to the successful life (Technical apprentice training centre and Pracital School Kladno – Vrapice)	Increase of pedagogical workers competences in order to remove barriers of the equal access of every person to the education; implementation and improvement and organization of education forms and methods supporting the equal access to education, including creation of individual education plans, using ICT and e-learning forms; Prevention of racism and xenophobia via support of multicultural education; emergence of “rescue net” for persons endangered by premature leave from the educational system and for persons who want to come back to the system; development of consulting services, elaboration and extension of supply of assistant, specifically pedagogical and psychological services for students with special educational requirements
Action 2.14:	Rebuilding the Sokol cinema to the sport and cultural facility of the city Kladno (TJ Sokol Kladno)	Reconstruction and modernization of one of the key building in the city centre; accessibility and utilization for wider range of citizens; improvement of the supply of cultural and leisure time activities
Action 2.15:	Training and education centre Kladno (K. M. TRADE, spol. s r.o.)	Improvement of the education structure in the region; Human resources development
Action 2.16:	Reconstruction of the Gallery Kladno (Gallery Kladno, o.s.)	Creation of the background for sport and music activities of all age groups, Development of alternative amusement in youth clubs, development of children’s art activity; creation of conditions for gallery activities, creation of conditions for activities for the parents of the children using the gallery services
Action 2.17:	Purchase and reconstruction of the building for activities of Dental University Kladno (Dental asistence s.r.o.)	Higher accessibility of dental care in the region; emergence of the background to build dental campus and establishment of the “Dental University Kladno”
Action 2.18:	Reconstruction of the administrative building (First Railway Company Kladno, s.r.o.)	Elimination of the problems of deficiency in the administrative spaces for production, better dispositional areal solution, higher quality of the working conditions, support of the motivation function of employees in the frame of working conditions improvement; lowering of the costs of operation, levelling of the work safety; reconstruction of the metallurgic building Koněvov recorded in the list of cultural heritage
Action	Emergence and operation of the	Better and cheaper access to information serving

2.19:	centre of shared services in tourism "Reservation and Reception system" (P.M.P.G. Company s.r.o.)	to clients for administrative operational management, decrease of unemployment in the City Kladno region; cooperation with Universities – projects assigning for seminar and bachelor papers etc.; increase in the productivity of employees in tourism
Action 2.20:	Creation and operation of the project "Centre for the shared services of developing companies" (Atarraya Praha)	Better and cheaper access to information serving to clients for administrative operational management, decrease of unemployment in the City Kladno region; cooperation with Universities – projects assigning for seminar and bachelor papers etc.; increase in the productivity of employees in tourism
Action 3.1 :	Revitalization of the part of the city – Locality Podprůhon	Remarable improvement of housing and living environment
Action 3.3:	Reconstruction of former army barracks	Increasing of the tertiary education capacity
Action 1.10:	Modularisation of selected subjects for study fields of technical and technical orientation (Czech Technical University- Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering.)	Increase of didactic activities, increase of quality in student' preparation
Action 1.11:	Infrastructure for Biomedical Engineering (BIOKOS) (Czech Technical University - Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering.)	Construction of a modern infrastructure necessary for the research and development activities, utilization of realized research and development background for cooperation with regional industry partners in the sphere of applied development and technology transfer
Action 1.12:	Increasing of the capacity of science papers quality in the field of "New technologies for bio and nano-materials" (Czech Technical University – Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering.)	Finishing of the construction of specialised workplace (laboratory) in the field of bio materials nano- technologies; development and stabilization of the team of workers in the field of bio materials and nano technologies; international cooperation
Action 1.13:	Increasing of the innovation potential of the biomedical engineering through the inter-disciplinary education (Physiological Institute Science Academy Czech Republic)	Higher quality of interdisciplinary education in biomedical engineering ; increase of competitiveness and development potential of graduates of Faculty of Biomedicine Engineering

2.1.4. Theme 4: Planning and management of the transform from the mono-function city to the poly-function city

Action 1.1:	A waste treatment facility with devices for separated waste liquidation should be build up as a complex solution of waste management	Mechanic-biological waste treatment facility
Action 1.2:	New heat transfer/exchanger stations construction and reconstruction – reconstruction and construction of new distribution	Atmosphere quality improvement and reduction of emission
Action 1.5:	Construction of new spine barrier free foot-path and employment of other alternative means of city transport	Connection of particular city localities by barrier free paths for pedestrians, cyclists and in-liners
Action 1.5:	Construction of new spine barrier free foot-path and employment of other alternative means of city transport	Connection of particular city localities by barrier free paths for pedestrians, cyclists and in-liners
Action 1.6:	Using sources more effectively (POLDI SERVICES s.r.o.)	More effective expenditure of energetic sources and moderation of the environmental impact
Action 1.7:	Energy saving projects (AT TREATMENT BOHEMIA s.r.o.)	More effective expenditure of energetic sources and moderation of the environmental impact
Action 1.8:	Reconstruction of industry building (První železářská společnost Kladno, s.r.o)	Production halls expansion, increase of competitiveness
Action 1.9:	Gas propulsion in the city transport (ČSAD MHD Kladno)	Environment improvement, decrease of emissions, enhancement of the transport comfort

2.1.5. Theme 5: Extension of new forms of the city and metropolitan administration

Action 4.1:	Providing of quality sustainable area development with the use of modern area planning approaches	Utilisation improvement of the area potential through the development of area policy system
Action 4.2:	Construction of visual communication network- sophisticated communication structure for better function of public administration.	Interconnection of all City hall departments, interconnection of all schools at the city area and subsequent employment for activities of Kladno City police and other units of rescue system
Action 4.3:	Increase of management quality in ORP Kladno	Application of modern methods of increasing of efficiency, quality, effectiveness, transparency of zone public administration and public services, higher effectiveness in human resources management, educated City Hall employee, improvement of the services offered to citizens
Action 4.4:	Human resources management in ORP Kladno	Efficient human resources management, quality system of internal education

5. SUSTAINABILITY AND PERSPECTIVES OF LAP

5.1. FORMS AND PROCEDURES ALLOWING THE CONTINUITY OF USLG AND SUPPORTIVE MECHANISMS OF LAP

Presented Local Action Plan (LAP) includes only such actions and projects that reflect and solve primary problems of the city development with respect to its surrounding. The fundamental LAP idea is the emergence of a platform for effective and coordinated cooperation of cities, towns and other relevant participants belonging to the Kladno agglomeration.

At the same time, the main aim of institutional arrangement must be to provide the coordination of the city and its organs already involved in enforcing the aims of the Strategy of Sustainable Development of the Statutory City of Kladno. It should also provide relations to the corresponding institutions operating on regional and governmental level (Government Council for the Sustainable Development), eventually to the newly rising **City Councils for Sustainable Development** (law number 183/Collection 2006, on the zone planning and building law, in the implementation of the law no. 183/collection 2007 valid from the 1.11 2007) and even to the organs operating in the sphere of sustainable development at the town level.

According to the geographical position of the city – Kladno lies on the border of the Prague metropolitan region, it is necessary for Kladno to actively participate in the process of coordination of the Capital city of Prague and Central Bohemia Region zone planning.

Local support group (ULSG) consisting of the representatives from the Statutory City of Kladno council, District Chamber of Commerce and local entrepreneurs, practitioners of the non-profit organizations and town confederations and another interested subjects including the representative of the coordinators of the project – RRA Central Bohemia.

This group is the dominant carrier of the Local Action Plan; it coordinated the whole process of preparation, realization and validation of the Local Action Plan.

Close cooperation between the Statutory City of Kladno Council and the city administration organ is necessary to fulfil the main of the institutional provision of the sustainable development.

5.2 LOCAL CITIZENS AWARENESS OF LAP AND COORDINATION OF CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITIES DURING PROJECTS REALIZATIONS

The Kladno City hall has its own experiences with the organization of the local citizenship's interest in the realization of Local Action Plan aims- There are great experiences with the realization of the project Local Agenda 21 for the sustainable development of the city of Kladno, which started in 1998 as one of the first in the Czech Republic. The Eco-politics Institution was the main initiator, which has addressed to the mayor, the city council and the city representatives with the intention to work out the Environmental Policy of the city of Kladno

There was a series of introductory seminars and trainings for the sustainable development and the Local Agenda 21 for the City Council and Assembly and other employees of the City Hall and professional organizations. The project was subsequently worked out to the wider form of the Local Agenda 21.

The main aim of the project Local Agenda 21 was to increase the awareness of city representatives and officers of the sustainable development and "excitation" of their interest in the preparation of the sustainable city development strategy. The citizens' awareness of public events was successfully increased during the process of public disputation and the citizens were actively participating in the decisions about the city development.

A similar process will be established even during the realization of this Local Action Plan of the sustainable development of the city Kladno.

6. APPENDICES

Appendix number 1 – Updated SWOT analysis (attached to the English version, in English)

Appendix number 2 – Evaluation of fulfilment of already accepted actions from the Sustainable Development Strategy of the city of Kladno – in Czech, not attached to the English version

Appendix number 3 – Evaluation of currently proposed and future projects of the city of Kladno development – in Czech, not attached to the English version

Appendix number 1 – Updated SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed position close to Prague <input type="checkbox"/> Quality road connection between Prague and Kladno <input type="checkbox"/> Closeness of Prague Airport Ruzyně <input type="checkbox"/> Relatively favourable age structure and high proportion of younger population (in comparison with majority of referential cities) <input type="checkbox"/> Stabilized number of Kladno citizens <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in number of nursery schools in connection with higher demand <input type="checkbox"/> Favourable availability of high technical schools and apprentice training centres <input type="checkbox"/> Operation of the three Universities in the city <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement of the scholarship structure in the city <input type="checkbox"/> Higher entrepreneur activity of legal entities <input type="checkbox"/> Quick re-orientation of the city management towards tertiary <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in number of citizens connected to sewage and waste water treatment plant <input type="checkbox"/> The city has its own sources of electricity and heat <input type="checkbox"/> Supplement of drinking water from numerous independent sources <input type="checkbox"/> Significant complexes of woods in the city surroundings <input type="checkbox"/> Wide range of sport activities <input type="checkbox"/> Suitable conditions for cycling and constructed net of cycle routes <input type="checkbox"/> Valuable nature and culture funds in close surrounding of the city <input type="checkbox"/> Relatively low production of emissions within the Central Bohemia Region <input type="checkbox"/> High proportion of capital outlays in comparison with the referential cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Negative city image holding back development of various life segments <input type="checkbox"/> Great number of mono-function zones in the city <input type="checkbox"/> Negative balance of commuting to work <input type="checkbox"/> Relatively high proportion of population with primary education and low proportion of university educated population <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient number of crèches <input type="checkbox"/> Termination of coal mining and related metallurgy resulting in structural problems <input type="checkbox"/> Low entrepreneur activity of small businessmen <input type="checkbox"/> High unemployment in comparison with Prague <input type="checkbox"/> Low attractiveness of the city for tourism <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient use of former mines potential for the tourism <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient capacity of Kladno connection to R6 and absence of east by-pass road <input type="checkbox"/> High traffic load in the city <input type="checkbox"/> Unresolved capacity of railway connection between Prague and Kladno <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient network of city cycling routes <input type="checkbox"/> Deficient inherent sources of drinking water – necessity to transport the drinking water from the Mělník region <input type="checkbox"/> High toxicity of surface water <input type="checkbox"/> Exceeding of pollution limits of O₃ and PM₁₀ <input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality of the city greenery in the urbanized city parts <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive areas of the brownfields type <input type="checkbox"/> Tax utilization below the average respectively to comparable cities <input type="checkbox"/> Low diversification of budget incomes (high dependency on grants, minor importance of non-tax incomes)
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Empowerment of the Prague economical position <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement of the housing fund and increase in attractiveness of living in the city <input type="checkbox"/> Growth and diversification of entrepreneur activities in the city <input type="checkbox"/> Revitalization and re-utilization of the old industrial zones in the city <input type="checkbox"/> R6 Improvement of the road connection of the city to the expressway R6 <input type="checkbox"/> Elimination of transit traffic in the city centre after construction of the east by-pass road <input type="checkbox"/> Restriction of intercity personal traffic through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in number of socially excluded communities <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous significant aging of population <input type="checkbox"/> Leaving of some investors in order to find cheaper labour power <input type="checkbox"/> Non-realization of the Kladno-Prague railway reconstruction <input type="checkbox"/> Postponement of the construction of the east city circle road <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in air pollution and traffic noise level <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in production of communal waste without subsequent increase in separated waste

development of the cycling routes net

- Limitation of car and bus transport after the construction of speed railway to Prague
- Utilization of the industrial tourism potential

segments

- Uncoordinated development of current and new residential areas within Kladno
- Deletion of NUTS2 Central Bohemia from the Convergence Aim (or its equivalents in the next program period) of the structural EU policy after the year 2014.

URBACT II

URBACT is a European exchange and learning programme promoting sustainable urban development.

It enables cities to work together to develop solutions to major urban challenges, reaffirming the key role they play in facing increasingly complex societal challenges. It helps them to develop pragmatic solutions that are new and sustainable, and that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions. It enables cities to share good practices and lessons learned with all professionals involved in urban policy throughout Europe. URBACT is 300 cities, 29 countries, and 5,000 active participants

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