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Technische Universität Wien

1

Masterarbeit

KAROLINA

ausgeführt zum Zwecke der Erlangung des akademischen Grades eines Diplom-Ingenieurs unter der Leitung von

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Institut für Architektur, Hochbau und Entwerfen
E253/4

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Wien, am 15.Mai 2008

KAROLINA

Master thesis of Lucie Vencelidesova

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I would like to say a word of thanks to:
my parents
Jan Proksa
his mother Emilie Proksova
Dean Catchpole
and William Alsop for his tutoring

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1_Ostrava, 1964

OSTRAVA

7

Sto roků v šachtě žil, mlčel jsem,
sto roků kopal jsem uhlí,
za sto let v rameni bezmasém
svaly mi v železo ztuhly.

Uhelný prach sedl do očí,
rubíny ze rtů mi uhly,
se vlasů, s vousů a s obočí
visí mi rampouchy uhlí.

Chléb s uhlím беру si do práce,
z roboty jdu na robotu,
při Dunaji strmí paláce
z krve mé a z mého potu.

Sto roků v kopalně mlčel jsem,
kdo mi těch sto roků vrátí?
Když jsem jim pohrozil kladivem,
kdekdo se začal mi smáti.

Abych měl rozum, šel v kopalnu zas,
pro pány robil jak prve:
máchl jsem kladivem - teklo v ráz
na Polské Ostravě krve!

Všichni vy na Slezské, všichni vy, díím,
hlubokých páni vy dolů:
přijde den, z dolů jde plamen a dým,
přijde den, sčítujem spolu!

Petr Bezruč
Slezské Písňe (Brno: Pokorný, 1947)

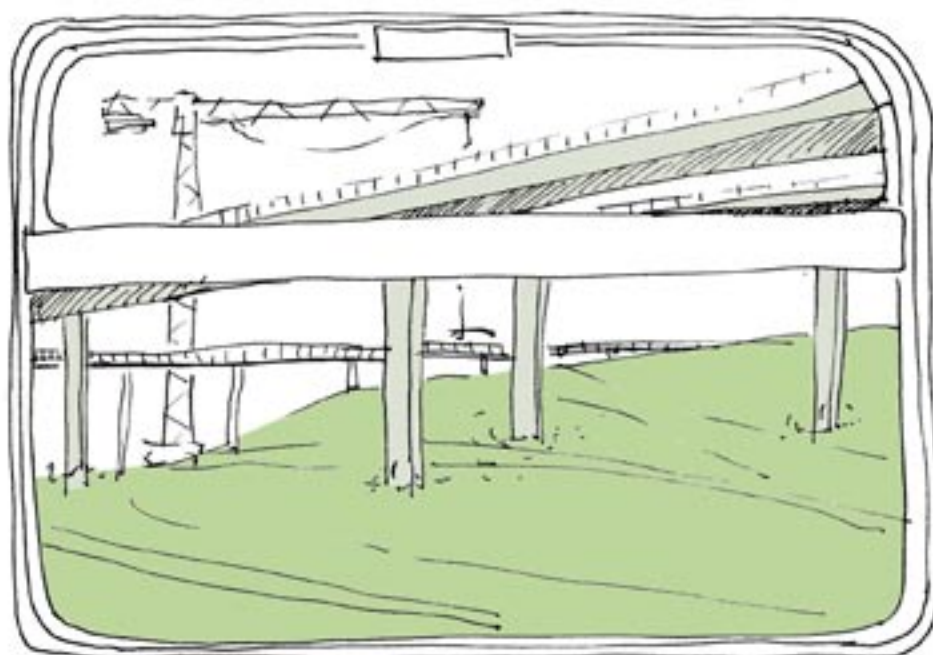
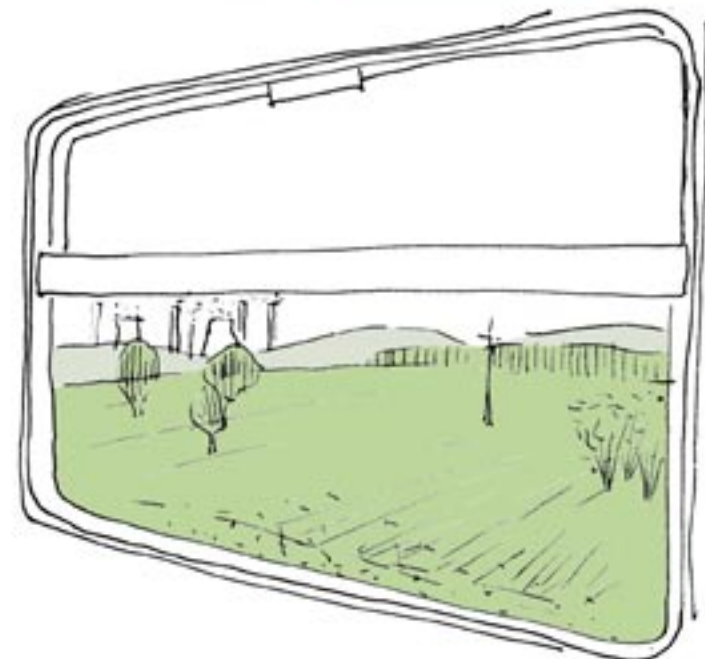
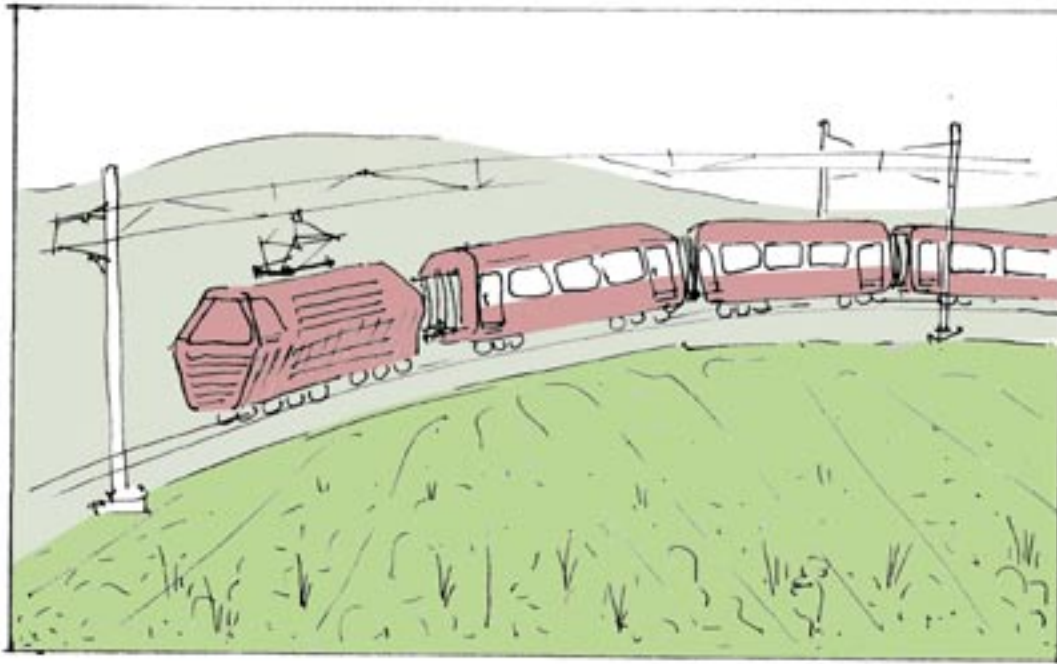
“Ostrava is the administrative, economic and cultural centre of the largest industrial region in the Czech Republic. With its 317 thousand inhabitants (as of March 3rd, 2001) and with an area of 214 km² it is the third biggest city in this state. The area of Ostrava is formed by 33 formerly independent communities.

The first settlement of Ostrava and its environs was marked by entirely specific conditions in the course of all its primeval history. First, there were general geographical dispositions at the entrance into the Moravian Gate, the most important passage between European mountain ranges; second, it was the character of the close environment of the original site formed by a water — and gravel sand — bearing confluence of the Odra and its tributaries — the Opava and the Ostravice. Such territories, unsuitable for farming, were avoided by new settlers, both in the New Stone Age and in the Bronze Age, in the early Iron Age as well as at the outset of modern history. Much preferred sites for communities, settlements and burial places were the loess-drifts and fertile black-soil areas adjoining the Ostrava basin. That is also one of the reasons why there were only a few primeval finds discovered in the inner district of Ostrava.

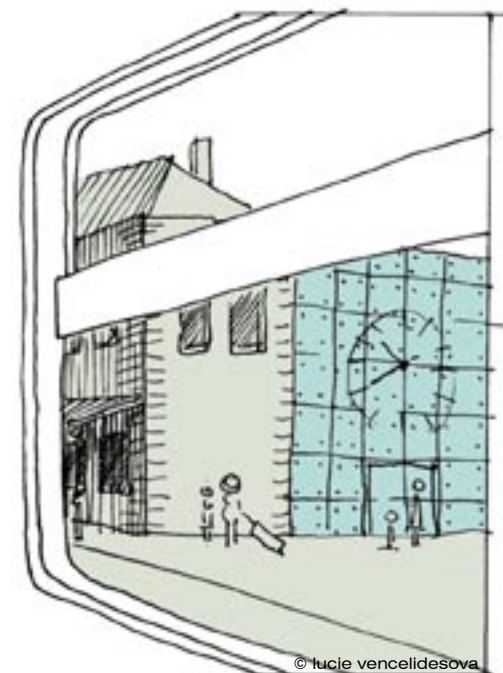
The most significant primeval locality discovered is a mammoth hunters' site on Landek Hill in today's Ostrava-Petřkovice, dated to the Old Stone Age. Archaeological excavations in this territory have brought extremely important discoveries: E. g. the very first use of hard coal by men, who enjoyed the heat of coal burning in their fireplaces as long as 25 thousand years ago. Also a hematite torso of a woman found in the same site ranks among the most prettily shaped figures of Venus and represents one of the most remarkable achievements of primeval art.

Traces of another community living in the Ostrava region come from the 10th century A. D. The finds on Landek Hill indicate that they were a Slavonic tribe of Holasici people who built one of their numerous fortified settlements there, the remnants of others being scattered within the Krnov and Těšín regions. However, the settlement of the area was rather sparse, since most of the country was covered with primeval forests and marshes. It was not until the 12th and 13th centuries that the region was widely populated.

In the first half of the 13th century the whole territory of today's Ostrava and its environs was claimed by Bruno, Bishop of Olomouc (1245—1281), who granted the then rather small community the status of a town. By that act Ostrava was made a market town and law court centre of all the surrounding villages. Adding to the original Czech inhabitants of the town, the population gradually increased due to the inflow of German immigrants, who formed the upper-middle stratum of society until the 15th century. In the course of the 14th century, the town was fortified and its economic activities increased (e. g. annual fairs). Finally, in the 15th century, Ostrava



WOW, THE NEW HIGHWAY IS BEING BUILT!



AND THE NEW STATION AS WELL!



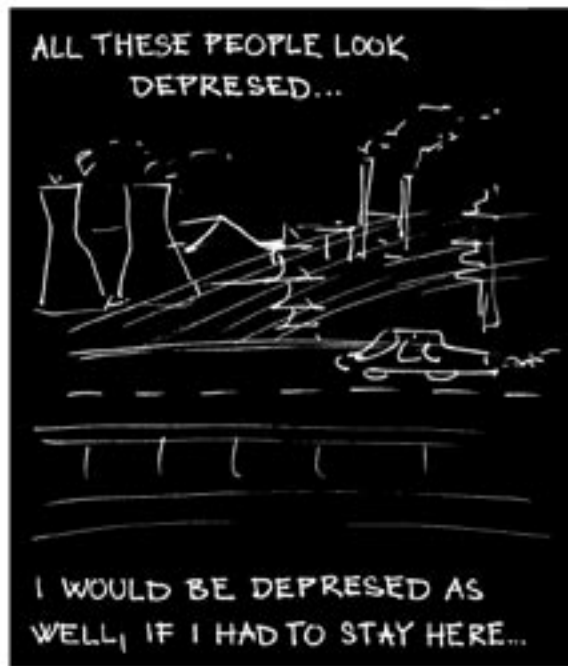
HUGE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE SINCE THE TIME OF MY CHILDHOOD.



AND IT STILL SEEMS NOT TO BE ENOUGH...



HOW UGLY OSTRAVA IS!

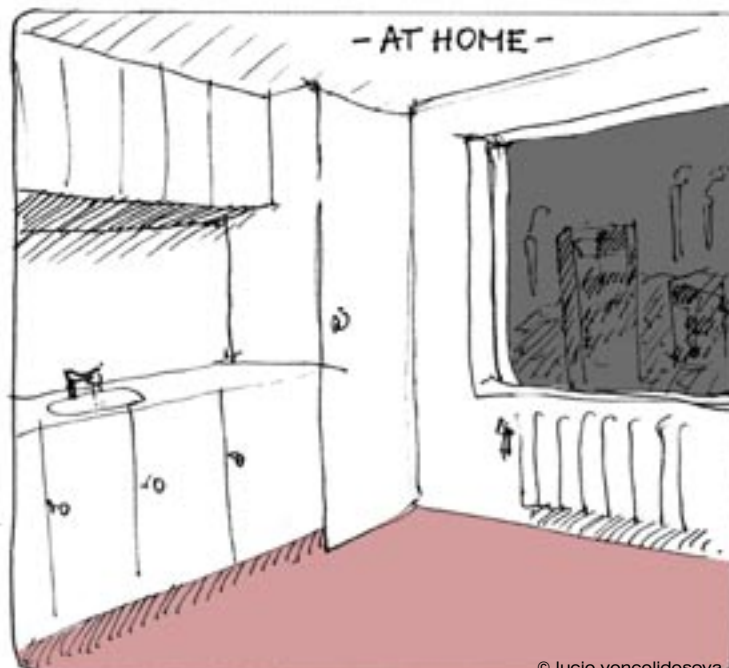


ALL THESE PEOPLE LOOK DEPRESSED...

I WOULD BE DEPRESSED AS WELL, IF I HAD TO STAY HERE...



AND LIVE IN ONE OF THESE GREY, UNIFORM HOUSES...



- AT HOME -

AND EVERY DAY GO TO WORK IN ONE OF THE FACTORIES OR MINES.

became the most important town of the then Hukvaldy Domain. As such, the town together with the Domain was often left as a pledge, so that from the end of the 14th century they were in the possession of several secular noblemen or princes, among them King Sigismund of Luxemburg (in 1437), Bolko V, Duke of Opole, Jan Tovačovský of Cimburk, Mikuláš Sokol of Lamberk, later Jan Čapek of Sáňy (in about 1438), Jan Talafús and the Černohorský brothers of Boskovice. In those times the superiority of Olomouc bishops over the aristocratic owners of Ostrava was of a theoretical nature only (including the years of Hussite wars). The Hussite movement, even in the times of its climax, did not receive much support from the town and did not gain the sympathy of a large part of Ostrava's population.

Neither did the town suffer during the Czech-Hungarian Wars, which afflicted its surrounding areas rather seriously. This fact created favourable ground for the growth of Ostrava's prosperity, especially its handicraft production and trade. Bishop Stanislav Thurzo (1497—1540) redeemed the town from the pledge and in the course of the 16th century a number of privileges granted to the town by Olomouc bishops allowed Ostrava to flourish.

Having an important strategic position on the border between the Olomouc bishopric and the Silesian principalities, and on the passage to Poland, Ostrava played a significant role in the policy of Olomouc bishops. Although the town was severely damaged by several fires (in 1556 it was burnt to the ground), at the turn of the 16th century it was the biggest town in the Hukvaldy Domain. Ostrava executed the supreme administration over the other towns of the Hukvaldy Domain as well as over the towns in Moravian enclaves in Silesia.

The year 1585 marked a turning point in the history of Ostrava. The epidemic of plague and the intransigent efforts of Olomouc bishops to restore Catholicism slowed down the growth of the town. Further, since Ostrava was not included in the political plans of Cardinal Dietrichstein, its future ceased to be the rulers' centre of interest. After an upsurge of religious friction provoked by secret non-Catholics in the town, the Cardinal withdrew the supreme administration from Ostrava.

During the Thirty Years' War Ostrava suffered from several traversing marches of both sides' armies. In 1625 more than a half of the town's inhabitants died of the plague. In the summer of 1626 Ostrava was occupied by a Danish army for more than a year. For more than ten years it was in the holding of the Emperor's armies, in 1642 it was seized by the Swedes,



2_Ostrava, 1986



3_Ostrava, 1999

and it remained under the control of the Swedish generals until the end of the War. Although the town itself was not damaged much by the War, its post-war revival was extremely slow, so that in the 1670's Ostrava remained the most severely afflicted town in North Moravia. The lack of interest and support from bishops, another epidemic of plague at the turn of 1715, frequent floods and fires gravely hampered the development of the town which started lagging behind other towns in the Hukvaldy Domain. The loss of a large Silesian territory in the War made Ostrava a frontier town and deprived it of its traditional migration and market resources. In the middle of the 18th century the number of inhabitants and houses in Ostrava did not exceed the number reached before the Thirty Years' War.

The 1760's and especially the 1830's marked a period of the end of Ostrava's economic and social decline and the beginning of its revival and total growth. The basis of economic growth consisted in two factors: The development of trade and the discovery of hard coal deposits in 1763 in the close vicinity of Ostrava. A stimulus to the growth of trade was caused by two events of an international and political character: the cession of a large part of Silesia to Prussia (1742), and the annexation of Halič to the Habsburg Monarchy (1772). As a frontier town Ostrava enjoyed a temporary increase in trading activities, especially concerning Halič cattle. The discovery of hard coal was not fully appreciated at that time. Economic growth made itself apparent mainly in the development of handicraft production, in the population increase, and in various building activities.

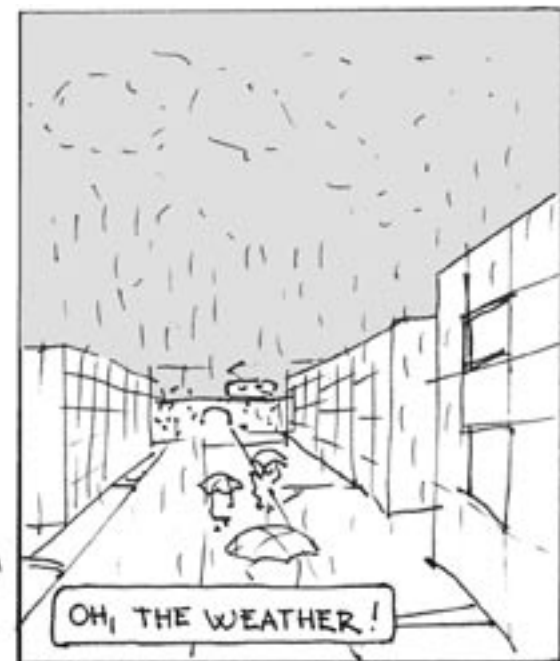
In the decades of the industrial revolution in the Czech Lands, Ostrava and the surrounding communities became a focus of intensive industrialization, the main urbanizing factors being coalmining, iron, engineering, chemical industries, and railway transport (Ostrava was connected to the Vienna-Krakow railway line in 1847). The newly formed agglomeration of Ostrava and other communities was on the way to becoming one of the most important industrial centres in the Czech Lands and the Habsburg Empire.

Following the growth of industry the population of Ostrava increased, mostly due to immigration. Radical changes in the age and gender, cultural and social structures of the town population occurred. These changes were characterized by the majority of the population being young, productive males, the greatest numbers of whom were Germans and Poles of the industrial working class.

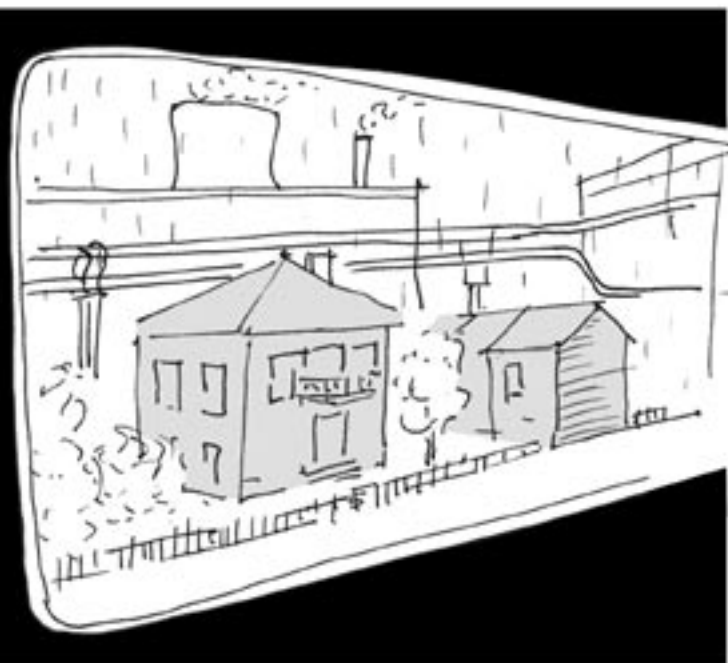
Rapid building activities of that period bore the marks of



OSTRAVA IS THE THIRD BIGGEST TOWN IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC (320 000 INHAB.). IT LIES ON THE BORDER WITH POLAND AND SLOVAKIA. OSTRAVA USED TO BE AN IMPORTANT CENTRE OF HEAVY INDUSTRY MAINLY BECAUSE OF ITS COAL RESERVES.

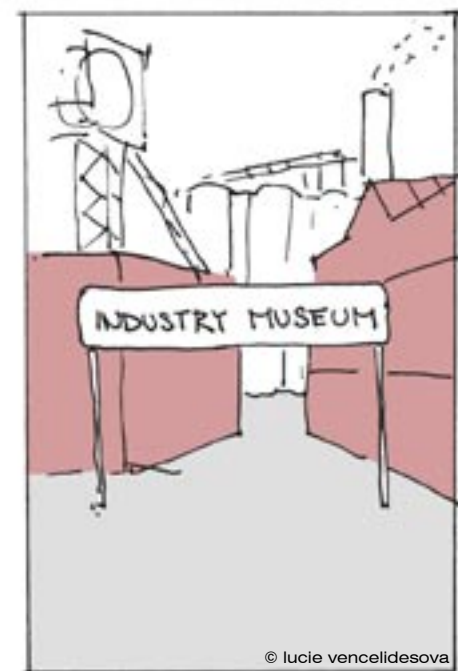


THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN IS NOT SO LONG. 200 YEARS AGO OSTRAVA WAS STILL A VILLAGE. AFTER COAL HAD BEEN FOUND AND IRONWORKS BUILT, OSTRAVA STARTED TO GROW RAPIDLY.

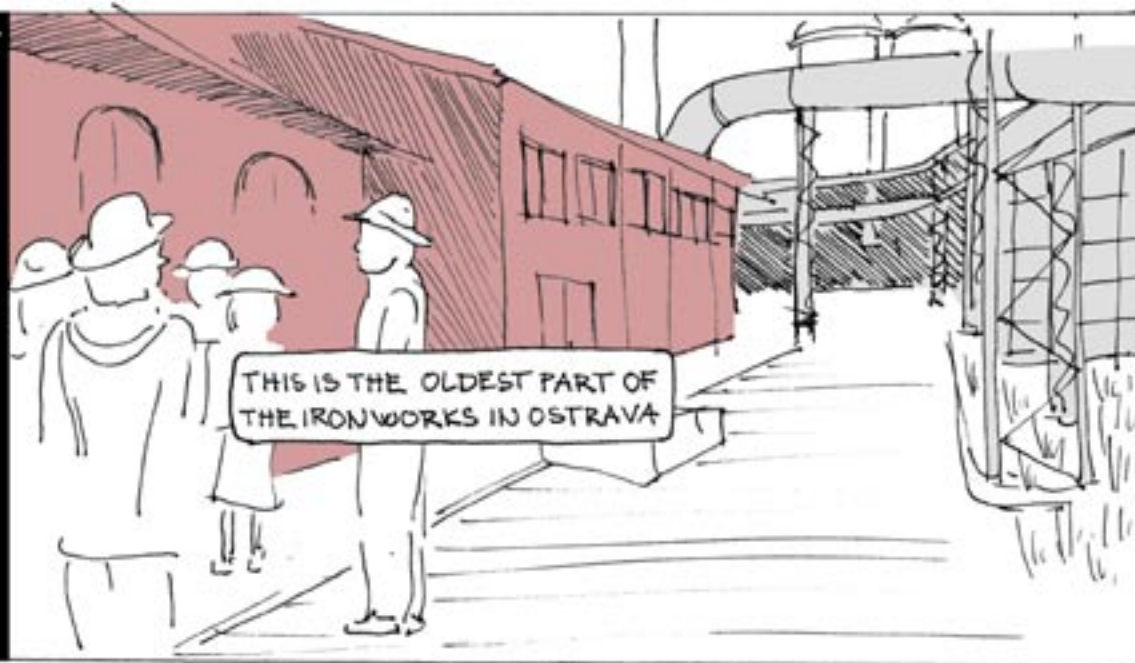


■ DETACHED HOUSES
■ BLOCKS OF FLATS
■ INDUSTRY

THIS IS WHY THE CITY LOOKS SO CHAOTIC. IN FACT THERE HADN'T BEEN ANY URBAN PLANNING REGULATIONS BEFORE. THAT'S WHY THERE ARE FACTORIES BETWEEN RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS BETWEEN FACTORIES...



OSTRAVA HAS A REALLY BAD REPUTATION. IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE A GREY, UGLY AND DIRTY TOWN FULL OF MINERS: STUPID AND AGGRESSIVE MEN. BUT THIS IS NOT TRUE ANY MORE. THE LAST PIECE OF COAL WAS MINED IN 1994. THE FACTORIES ARE MODERNIZED. THE ENVIRONMENT IS CLEARER THAN EVER BEFORE...



IN THE STONE AGE MAMMOTH HUNTERS USED TO LIVE ON THE TERRITORY OF OSTRAVA.

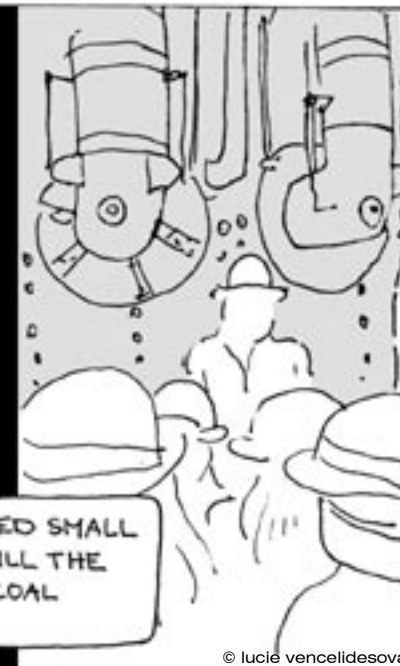


INTERESTING IS, THAT THEY ALREADY BURNED COAL IN THEIR FIREPLACES -25 000 YEARS AGO-



IN THE 13TH CENTURY THE BISHOP OF OLOMOUC - BRUNO - ESTABLISHED THE TOWN OF OSTRAVA.

BUT THE TOWN STAYED SMALL AND UNIMPORTANT TILL THE DISCOVERY OF HARD COAL DEPOSITS IN 1763.



uncontrolled development, especially the overlapping the housing and industrial building schemes. Among others, these factors led to severe worsening of environmental conditions. The level of cultural, educational and health-care facilities was totally unsatisfactory and could not meet the needs of the growing population. Therefore, the second half of the 19th century witnessed a gradual growth of social and political activities manifested in the establishment of all sorts of self-helping, educational, cultural, and political clubs. The growth of working-class consciousness reached its first climax in the foundation of the Workers' Educational Club (1875). An important role in the formation of the working class was played by the miners' and metallurgists' struggle for economic targets.

The four or five decades of the industrial revolution succeeded in changing a backward farming and handicraft community (in 1848 having only about two thousand inhabitants) into one of the biggest heavy-industry centres, with the greatest concentration of working-class population in the Czech Lands. At the turn of the 19th century the Ostrava region became the most important industrial area in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and held one of the foremost places in Europe. Urbanizing processes accomplished, Ostrava was formed into an industrial city, ranking among the biggest industrial centres in Central and Western Europe. While urbanization during the industrial revolution was mainly the result of coalmining and railway transport, during the period of the Austro-Hungarian imperialism these factors were supplemented by administrative and cultural activities.

In the last decades of the 19th century the character of the industrial structure of the Ostrava agglomeration changed, with machine manufacture and chemical processing of coalmining products gaining greater weight. Huge growth of industry went hand in hand with the increase in population. In 1880 the communities belonging to the Ostrava agglomeration included 41.4 thousand inhabitants, in 1910 the population reached 161.7 thousand. In the same period the population of the town of Moravská Ostrava itself grew from 13.4 to 36.7 thousand. A large share in the growth of the population belonged again to intensive immigration, especially from Halič.

Towards the end of the industrial revolution the class structure of the population generally stabilized. Within the working class the share of service occupations started growing. Also the intelligentsia moderately increased.

Ethnic minorities, especially the German and Polish speaking population, continued to increase at the expense of the share



4_Ostrava, 1988



5_Ostrava, 1989

of Czech speaking inhabitants. The growth of German speaking population was not only the result of intensive immigration from German areas but also due to intentional Germanization executed by the management of some industrial plants. German inhabitants were concentrated mostly in Vítkovice, Přívoz, Hrušov, and Moravská Ostrava. Polish inhabitants lived mostly in Mariánské Hory, Moravská Ostrava, Přívoz, Vítkovice and Michálkovic.

The building policy of the city (at the end of the 19th century) was rather chaotic and the first attempts at regulating the urban development of the city either failed or remained unfinished (C. Sitte). Nevertheless, a number of both church and secular public buildings of a fairly high architectural level were constructed in that period. Also the foundations of municipal public transport were laid.

Community policy in all parts of the Moravian-Silesian agglomeration, and particularly in Moravská Ostrava, Vítkovice, and Přívoz, was strongly influenced by the interests of local coalmining and other industries. As those interests did not always coincide with the main needs of the population, the fundamental living requirements of the working-class majority of the population were insufficiently fulfilled, especially in the sphere of environ-metal protection, health care, education, and culture. Consequently, at the turn of the 19th century, Moravská Ostrava ranked among towns with the lowest literacy and the most inferior housing conditions in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In the 1880's the intensity of the national and political life in the Ostrava region started increasing. Its greatest manifestation was in 1881 with the foundation of the Moravian Club fighting for equal rights of the Czechs with the Germans in the field of educational and cultural policy as well as for equal political representation in the administration of Moravská Ostrava and surrounding communities. The personalities standing at the head of the national and political movement were e. g. the enthusiastic Dr. F. L. Chleborád, a solicitor, Dr. E. Palkovský, Dr. K. Fajfrlík, Dr. E. Šavřda and others. The beginning of the 20th century brought political splintering both within Czech and German political communities. The strongest political party of the working class — the Social Democratic Party — had the support of the majority of the workers of all nationalities. Headed by P. Cingr, the social democrats were much more assertive than the liberal bourgeois parties and it was they who contributed most to the adoption of the franchise act by the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Despite various obstacles, Czech politicians managed to achieve



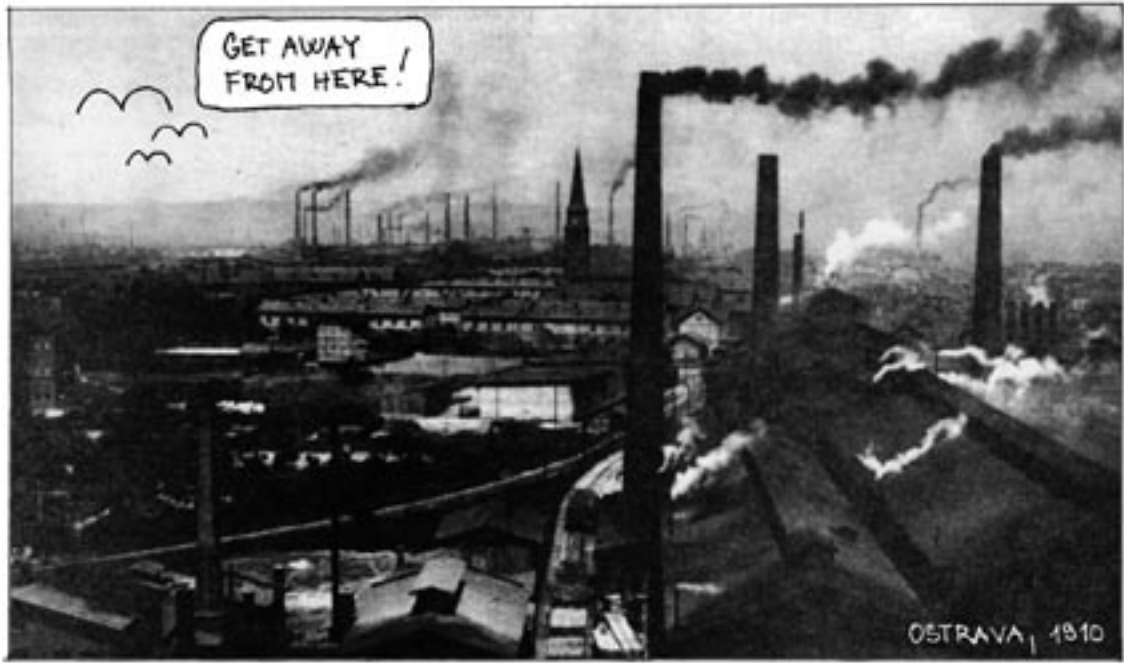
THIS IS THE OLDEST MINE.

AFTER OSTRAVA WAS CONNECTED TO THE VIENNA-KRAKOW RAILWAY LINE IN THE 19TH CENTURY, THE INDUSTRY GREW UP RAPIDLY...



OSTRAVA BECAME ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN THE HAPSBURG EMPIRE.

YEAR	INHABITANTS
1772	1038
1843	18 711
1900	146 155
1980	352 000
2008	316 744



GET AWAY FROM HERE!

OSTRAVA, 1910



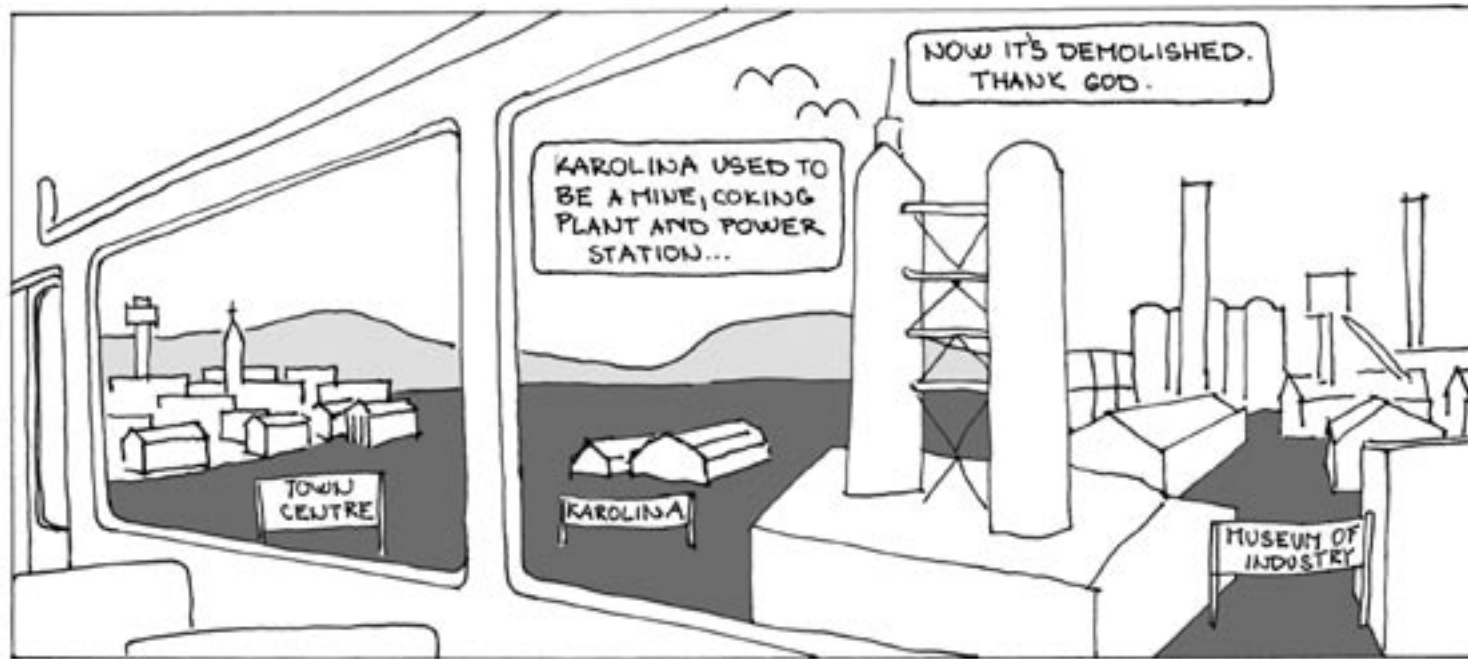
GOOD BYE, MY OLD MINE...

AFTER THE END OF THE COMMUNIST PERIOD THE MINING OF COAL WAS REDUCED AND COMPLETELY STOPPED IN THE YEAR 1994. ALSO THE IRONWORKS UNDERWENT A BUSINESS DEPRESSION AFTER THEY WERE PRIVATIZED...



OH, MY DEAR HOME!

THIS CAUSED HUGE UNEMPLOYMENT AND A GRADUAL DECREASE OF INHABITANTS.



NOWADAYS THERE IS ABOUT 8% UNEMPLOYMENT. MOST OF THE PEOPLE ARE LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED. ESPECIALLY BECAUSE THEY CAN'T FIND A JOB SUITABLE FOR THEIR QUALIFICATION.



FACTS ABOUT EDUCATION IN OSTRAVA

- 0.5 % UNLETTERED
- 24 % ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
- 36 % TRAINED
- 24 % SECONDARY SCHOOL
- 3 % HIGHER SPECIALIZED SCHOOL
- 10.5 % ACADEMIC EDUCATION

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- 50.6 % ECONOMIC ACTIVE
- 48.2 % ECONOMIC NOT ACTIVE
- 22.1% PENSIONERS
- 17.3% STUDENTS
- 8.7% UNEMPLOYED



DESPITE THAT THERE ARE TWO UNIVERSITIES IN THE TOWN, MOST STUDENTS LEAVE AFTER THEY FINISH THEIR STUDIES...

WHY DID ALL THIS HAPPEN?



some success in improving Czech education at all stages. In the autumn of 1897 a Czech grammar school was established (a German grammar school had been opened in 1886); in 1905 a Czech Teachers' Training College was opened in Slezská Ostrava. A lot of clubs of various activities were founded in the same period. The centre of Czech national and political life was the National House founded in 1893 (the German House was founded in 1895, the Polish one in 1901), providing a stage for a Czech amateur theatre company. In response to the pressure of the German population the City Council built a theatre for the German theatre company in 1907. Also in this period, the foundations of public libraries and museums were laid, and the first Czech and the Polish newspapers started appearing alongside the German newspapers.

The First World War brought the economic, political, and cultural development of the city to a standstill. Industrial plants changed their production to meet the war requirements, food provisioning of the population got worse and military terror spread. The situation reached its climax in an outburst of strikes and the so called "hunger" marches.

Following the declaration of the sovereign Czechoslovak state a new administrative body — the District National Committee — assembled in Moravská Ostrava on the 29th October 1918. The neighbouring town of Slezská Ostrava formed another District National Committee for the political district of Frýdek, and the Provincial National Committee for Silesia. The majority of the population welcomed the creating of Czechoslovakia enthusiastically.

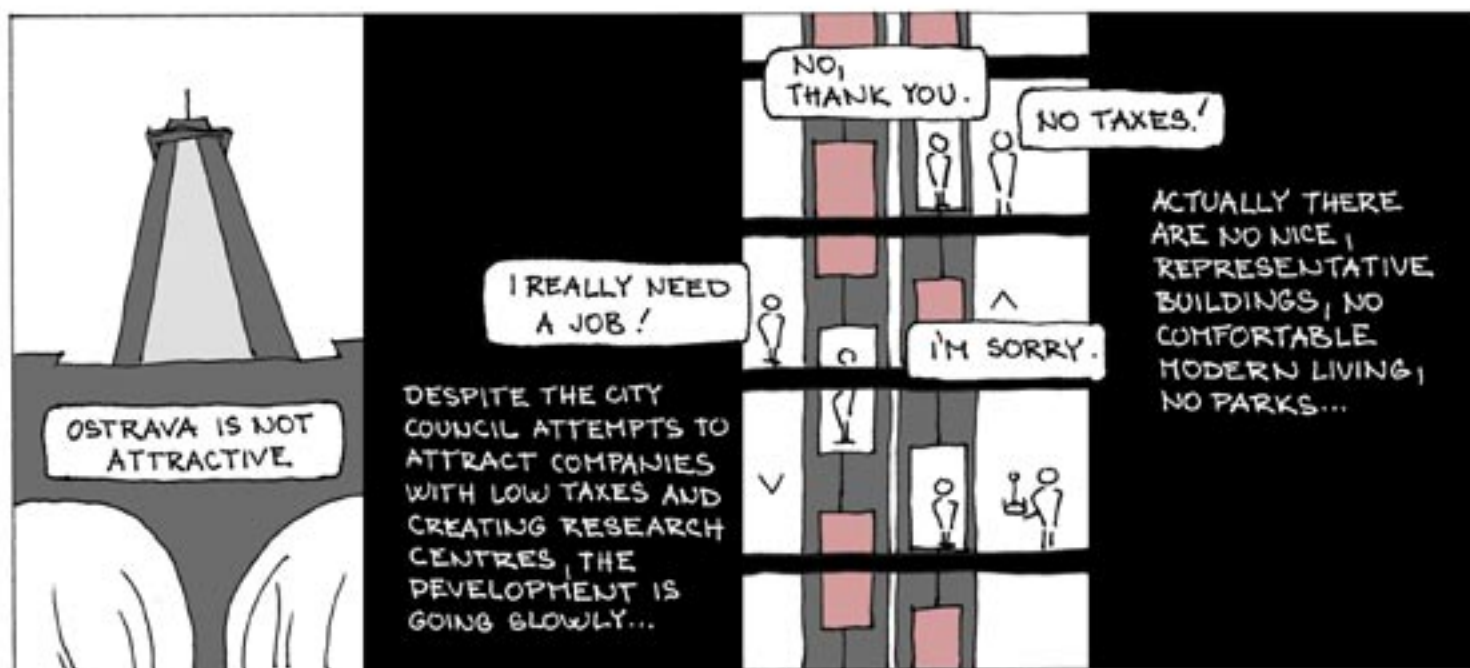
After the declaration of the Republic, the administration of the city was taken over by the Czech Social Democratic Party, which had to cope with a number of difficult economic and administrative problems. Especially urgent was the question of uniting the surrounding communities with Moravská Ostrava. After long negotiations, six adjoining Moravian small towns (Přivoz, Vítkovice, Mariánské Hory, Nová Ves, Hrabůvka, Zábřeh) were joined to Moravská Ostrava. Seven Silesian communities (Slezská Ostrava, Hrušov, Muglinov, Heřmanice, Michálkovice, Kunčice and Kunčičky), and four Moravian communities (Hrabová, Stará Bělá, Nová Bělá, Výškovice) joined Ostrava as late as 1941. The city of Ostrava and the whole of its industrial agglomeration reached the peak of its post-war economic development in the interval between the two world wars. In the 1920's, the process of boom included the growth of production, particularly in heavy industry (forming again

the region's economic basis), which caused employment and living standards to increase. The economic problems accompanied by persistent social discrepancies, later resulted in the Great Economic Depression of 1929—1933, and were extremely difficult to overcome in the years to follow.

The population of the city grew but the rate of its increase slowed down. In the years of prosperity the number of gainfully employed persons rose. The period between the wars meant not only the end of Germanizing oppression from the times of the Empire, but on the contrary, the inhabitants of Moravská Ostrava, Vítkovice and Hrušov were by and large assimilated into the Czech population.

Also the architectural standard of the city was improved; a new town hall, a municipal gallery (the House of Arts) gave Ostrava the appearance of a really modern city. Favourable conditions were also created for the development of cultural life. In 1919, a permanent National Moravian-Silesian Theatre company was established, the German Theatre continued in its activity keeping a progressive repertoire as long as 1938. In 1923, the Ostrava Municipal Record Office was founded, in 1926 Jurečka's Gallery opened and in 1929 the Ostrava Broadcasting Station started its performance. The Ostrava region also became well known in the field of literature, mainly thanks to V. Martínek, V. Závada, L. Třenecký, Z. Bár; in the field of visual arts thanks to sculptor A. Handzel, painters B. Dvorský, V. Kristin, J. Sládek, and others.

The promising development of the city ceased on the 14th March 1939 when Hitler's German armies seized Ostrava on the eve of the Czech Lands' occupation. A six years' period of national humiliation and persecution followed. In response, the Communist Party and other resistance groups engaged in numerous acts of sabotage and other sorts of underground activity. Industrial production in the Vítkovice Ironworks and in chemical plants was re-oriented by the Nazis towards military production. Collieries and metallurgical plants became centres of the so called "Totaleinsatz" — the general mobilization of civilians from non-productive spheres forced to work there. All democratic newspapers were stopped, only newspapers controlled by the Reichsprotector's Press Section were printed. Also cultural life and education were limited. The Czech theatre company had to leave the Municipal Theatre building, which became the seat of the German Theatre Company; it had had its former seat in the German House. The Czech Theatre Company found a provisional stage built in the National House in 1941. The city was liberated, with heavy losses to its inhabitants and infrastructure, by Soviet soldiers of the 4th Ukrainian Front



Economic activity of the population *

economic activity	men	women	together	%
population	153018	163726	316744	100,0
economically active	86184	74026	160210	50,6
employed	71463	61032	132495	41,8
unemployed	14721	12994	27715	8,7
economically inactive	64427	88166	152593	48,2
pensioners	26439	43466	69905	22,1
own livelihood	540	6218	6758	2,1
students	27676	27225	54901	17,3
in household	0	2169	2169	0,7
dependent people	9772	9088	18860	6,0
rest	2407	1534	3941	1,2
economically active according to sector				
agriculture, forestry, fishing	587	365	952	0,6
industry	29450	13494	42944	26,8
building industry	11327	1996	13323	8,3
commerce	8040	12265	20305	12,7
hotel, restaurant	2141	4068	6209	3,9
traffic, mail	7535	4024	11559	7,2
banking, insurance	1033	2083	3116	1,9
real estate, research	5694	5255	10949	6,8
public administration	4972	3831	8803	5,5
pedagogy, health service, veterinary	3744	15011	18755	11,7
other public services	4039	5193	9232	5,8
rest	7622	6441	14063	8,8

* according to the Census, 1.3.2001, Czech Statistic Agency

Flats in Ostrava *

number of rooming units	flats in total	number of people living in flat	in %	average number of people per flat
1	20136	30791	9,9	1,5
2	49145	107568	34,5	2,2
3	47900	138190	44,3	2,9
4	7430	23186	7,4	3,1
5+	3258	11308	3,6	3,5

* according to the Census, 1.3.2001, Czech Statistic Agency

together with soldiers of the 1st Independent Czechoslovak Tank Brigade (formed in the U. S. S. R.) on the 30th April 1945.

The end of the WW II brought a renewal of the democratic process. The administration of the city was taken over by the National Committee, which became a new organ of the state power and government. The War marked the city with numerous grave scars. As many as 3168 buildings and most of the road and railway bridges were destroyed or damaged. Losses' in property were estimated at more than nine thousand million pre-war crowns. Due to political, national and racial discrimination the city lost about six thousand inhabitants (mostly Jews) who perished in concentration camps. The cost of human lives from forced labour of young people in Germany, from air raids by the Allied armies' bombers, and from liberation battles was one thousand citizens, 659 Red Army soldiers and two Czechoslovak soldiers. About twenty thousand German inhabitants left the city before the approach of the Red Army or they were relocated after the War. A lot of Germans perished in the course of war operations. Nationalization decrees issued by the President of the Republic on the 24th October 1945 concerned all large industrial plants, collieries, banks and insurance companies. Also all German possessions were confiscated.

The Communist putsch in February 1948 overturned the then political pluralism and replaced it with a one-party monopoly represented by a small group of pre-war members and participants of the Communist Party resistance activities against the Nazi occupation. Non-Communist parties were left only minor positions in the new political system of the country. Though they were represented in the Government, in reality they existed only in name. The Communists began a wave of mass persecution of their political opponents. Several political trials were staged during which eight death sentences, several hundreds of life or long imprisonment sentences were passed. The surroundings of Ostrava became a location of several forced labour camps as well as of forced technical labour camps run by the military, in which several thousands of guiltless people were imprisoned. A lot of families were expelled from the city to the border area.

Marxism-Leninism was made the sole state ideology. Education, culture and arts were entirely subordinate to Communist control. The former extensive and diverse club activities were totally suppressed.

The post-war orientation of our economy toward heavy industry within the first Five-Year Plan set targets for the Ostrava industrial agglomeration which were too vast to be fulfilled. Consequently, the

Ostrava region became the focus of the largest investments in the state, e. g. the building of a gigantic plant for the New Metallurgical Works in Kunčice, the total reconstruction and extension of our largest coal power plant in Třebovice etc. The city of Ostrava marked an enormous regulated influx of new manpower from all over the country. The growth of the population made it necessary to start vast and systematic housing construction, especially in Zábřeh and Poruba. Also a lot of cultural establishments were organized, e. g. the State Scientific Library, the Gallery of Fine Arts, the Theatre for the Young, the Theatre of Recorded Music, the Puppet Theatre, and the ZOO. Since 1945 when the Mining College from Příbram was transferred to Ostrava the city has been a university centre. The network of secondary and vocational schools was considerably expanded as well.”¹

In the second half of the 20th century Ostrava became a real centre of heavy industry and an example of communist architecture. The urban complexes were a social experiment: minimal flats, minimal sizes of bedrooms, bathrooms, prototyped buildings from concrete panels with insufficient insulation, surrounded by an unfriendly urban environment.

A significant historical change for the city was the Velvet revolution. The whole character of the town and the living conditions changed. Many factories stopped working. The last coal in Ostrava was mined 30.6.1994. All the underground mines are closed today. Thousands of former mineworkers and metallurgists had to be retrained. Functioning factories have been installed with special filtering equipment to improve the air condition in the town. Ostrava has changed a lot.

The houses and streets in the city centre are being reconstructed and the inhabitants alone are surprised how nice Ostrava can be. Ostrava was also brought back to life with various international festivals. For example Colours of Ostrava, summer festival of international popular and world-music; “Janáčkův Máj,” festival of classical music; festival of folk music “Folklór bez hranic” and Theatre festivals “Spectaculo Interesse” and “OS-TRA-VA(R).” Very known is also so called “Stodolní street,” which is a street in the city centre, full of bars, pubs and clubs, bringing night-life to the city and thousands of visitors during the whole year.

Anyway, Ostrava is still fighting with many problems like high unemployment (fluctuates between 9-13%), low degree of scholarship, lack of qualified jobs, low quality of living, lack of parks, sport areas, etc.

¹ shortened and adjusted english Summary from Dějiny Ostravy, Sfinga 1993

<u>flats *</u>	<u>in total</u>	<u>flats</u>	<u>family houses</u>
number of dwelling rooms	309497	247803	60787
average no. of people per flat	2,43	2,38	2,73
average no. of people per dwelling room	1,01	1,05	0,84
average m2 per flat	63,9	58,6	95,1
average m2 of living floor space per flat	41,5	37,8	62,7
average m2 of living floor space per person	17,0	15,8	22,8

* according to the Census, 1.3.2001, Czech Statistic Agency

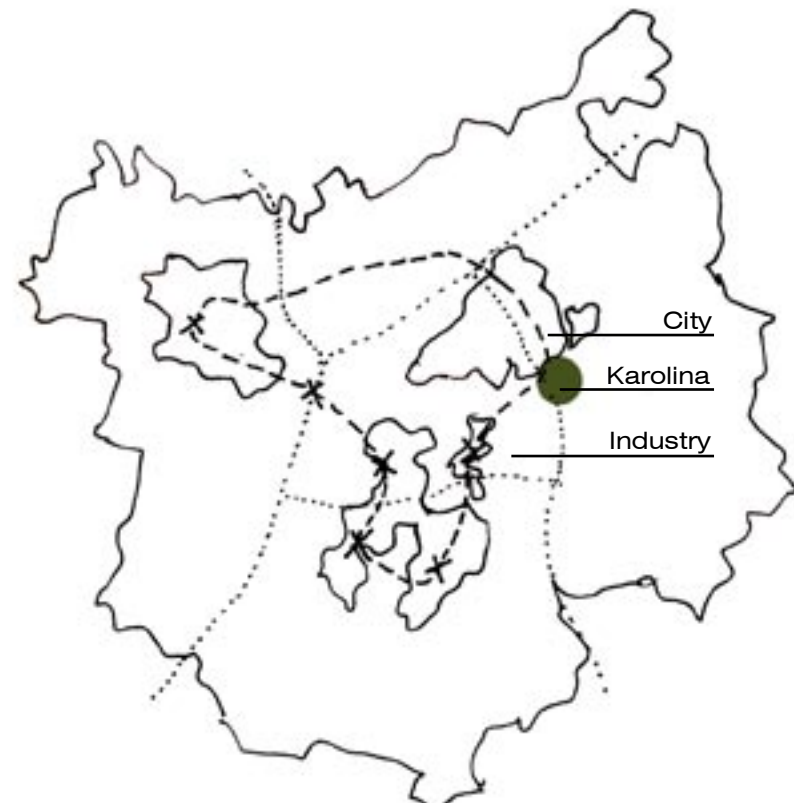
KAROLINA

The declared objective for two past architectural competitions was to find the best possible city planning and architectural design for the 60 hectare brown field site adjacent to Ostrava's historic centre. Occupied by heavy industries — blast furnaces, coking plant, coal washery, and chemical plant — for 150 years, the site had been heavily contaminated. The first more successful international competition was later cancelled. The second developer competition was won by a huge building company. The winner is going to start building in this year (2008). The result is not going to be really satisfactory, at least not for me and for a lot of other citizens. This is why I am bringing my contribution to the discussion about the future not only of Karolina but also the future of the whole town.

Area Description

The Karolina area lies adjacent to the city centre, some 500 m away from the city's historic square. It does not happen too often in urban history to find 60 hectares of undeveloped land in a location as prominent as this, available and best suitable for a development of local and regional importance. The fact of being convenient for such outstanding use raises the area's regional and interregional rating along with the following aspects: Ostrava is the country's third largest city; its population totals to 320,000; it is situated close to two neighbouring countries, Slovakia and Poland; it is capital of a region populated by 1.2 million inhabitants.

The door to extending the city centre was opened by the completion of the former industrial area clearance in 1988. There were two reasons why no development followed and why much of the area remained messy with unfinished landscaping: 1. extreme contamination of the ground after 150 years of heavy industrial occupancy (blast furnaces, coke ovens, coal washery, power generation, chemical); 2. the proximity of more, until recently still living blast furnaces and coke ovens (Lower Vítkovice), and of an only slightly farther located iron ore sinter plant and engineering workshops. Generating heavy pollution, the production facilities caused, among others, restrictions on Karolina utilisation prompted by sanitary reasons. But the situation changed following the 1997 central government decision to subsidise Karolina's cleaning.





1_Karolina, orthophotoplan, 2007



2_Karolina coal mine, 1890

34

One part of the soil remediation project was finished in 2004. Other parts will follow. The shut-down of Vítkovice's blast furnaces, coke ovens and sinter plant allowed the sanitary restrictions to be lifted and improved air quality.

The area under consideration is 60 hectares large, consisting of free, undeveloped land for the most part. Small portions are occupied by an industrial track (2 ha) to be shut down soon, by a temporary construction company plant (11 ha) to be shut down soon, and by the existing buildings, access communications etc. (2 hectares altogether) to stay. Following buildings will stay: theatre; former industrial buildings (a double hall and workshops, now registered landmarks).

Originally flat, the area is a part of the Ostravice river inundation plain. But industrial activity added a couple of industrial waste dumps that were rearranged later. The smaller of the two, a 4 hectare area some 1-3 m higher than surrounding ground, serves as temporary parking lot. The second dump is a five hectare elevated plain (up to 10 m above the surrounding area) occupied by construction company facilities. Slopes of the latter are partly covered by random, uncultivated patches of green. Better quality green is found around the theatre.

One part of the Karolina area is a former, now refilled mine shaft. No development is possible within a 44 m radius from this place.

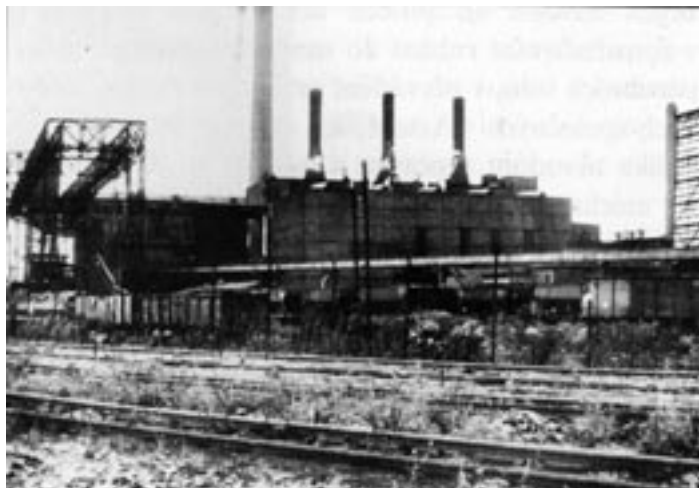
As a former industrial complex area, the now partly cleared Karolina has never had any urban planning or architectonic links to the city's historic core that is adjacent to it. The area's north overlaps with a section of the existing adjacent landmark zone. No criteria have been defined to regulate building development within the landmark zone borders, and any building project is subject to evaluation by the relevant authorities on a case by case basis. A Ministry of Culture procedure is currently in progress to move the landmark zone border outside the Karolina area which thus will be freed of the restrictive landmark regulations.



3_Solomon coal mine, in the background industrial area Karolina, 1919



4_Industrial area Karolina, 1908



5_Power station Karolina, 1920

Natural Environment

- The city climate is mild. Average temperature ranges from 8 to 9 °C, with 40-50 days per year above the 25 °C mark. The winds are typically wet and come from south-west.

- Karolina area is mostly flat with spots of old slag dumps. The altitude ranges from 213.00 to 213.50 m. Ground water level fluctuates from 208.00 m along the river bank to 210.00 across the rest of the area.

- The soil is heavily contaminated by old industrial activities. Financed by central government, a soil remediation project is in progress. Parts of the projects have been already put in place: A diaphragm wall along the 28. října street to prevent contaminated ground water from penetrating the city centre subgrade; sheet piling enclosure for ground excavation up to 12 m deep. Excavated pits will be filled with compacted inert materials up to the -3.5m mark against the present surface. The planned completion of area remediation was the end of 2004. Unfortunately the area has not been fully cleaned yet.

- The ground bearing capacity is medium and suitable for buildings up to 6 floors high. Higher rises would be more expensive due to complicated foundations to provide stability against the relatively high ground water level, retreating undermining effects (mining has stopped in Ostrava) and limited load-bearing capacity.

- The area includes the regional biological corridor along the Ostravice river (a 50 m stripe along the river bank line.)

Context Description

- In the north, the area line running along the 28. října street and tramway tracks borders on the historic city centre. The borderline is crossed by many pedestrian and motorised traffic routes.

- Running along the railway corridor, the southern edge adjoins the Vítkovice Company property (Lower Vítkovice) and the Hlubina Mine. The abandoned buildings that exist there form Karolina's typical background skyline well visible from all over the Karolina

area. Some parts were already proclaimed as an industrial landmark. The Karolina area is supposed to be connected to Lower Vítkovice by a pedestrian walkway overpassing the railway area.

- In the east, the area line follows the Ostravice river, bordering on undeveloped natural land. Crossing the river are one major local road, tramway tracks, one industrial track (can be shut down) and a bridge used by a construction company.

- The western border is formed by the railway and the Central Bus Terminal. A local express way runs between them, partly following the railway. Squeezed between the railway and the express way is one railway station used mainly by tourists heading for the Beskydy mountains and by commuters and students from the district of Frýdek-Místek. The existing pedestrian overpass between the railway station and the bus terminal may extend into the Karolina area.



6_Building conditions, 2007



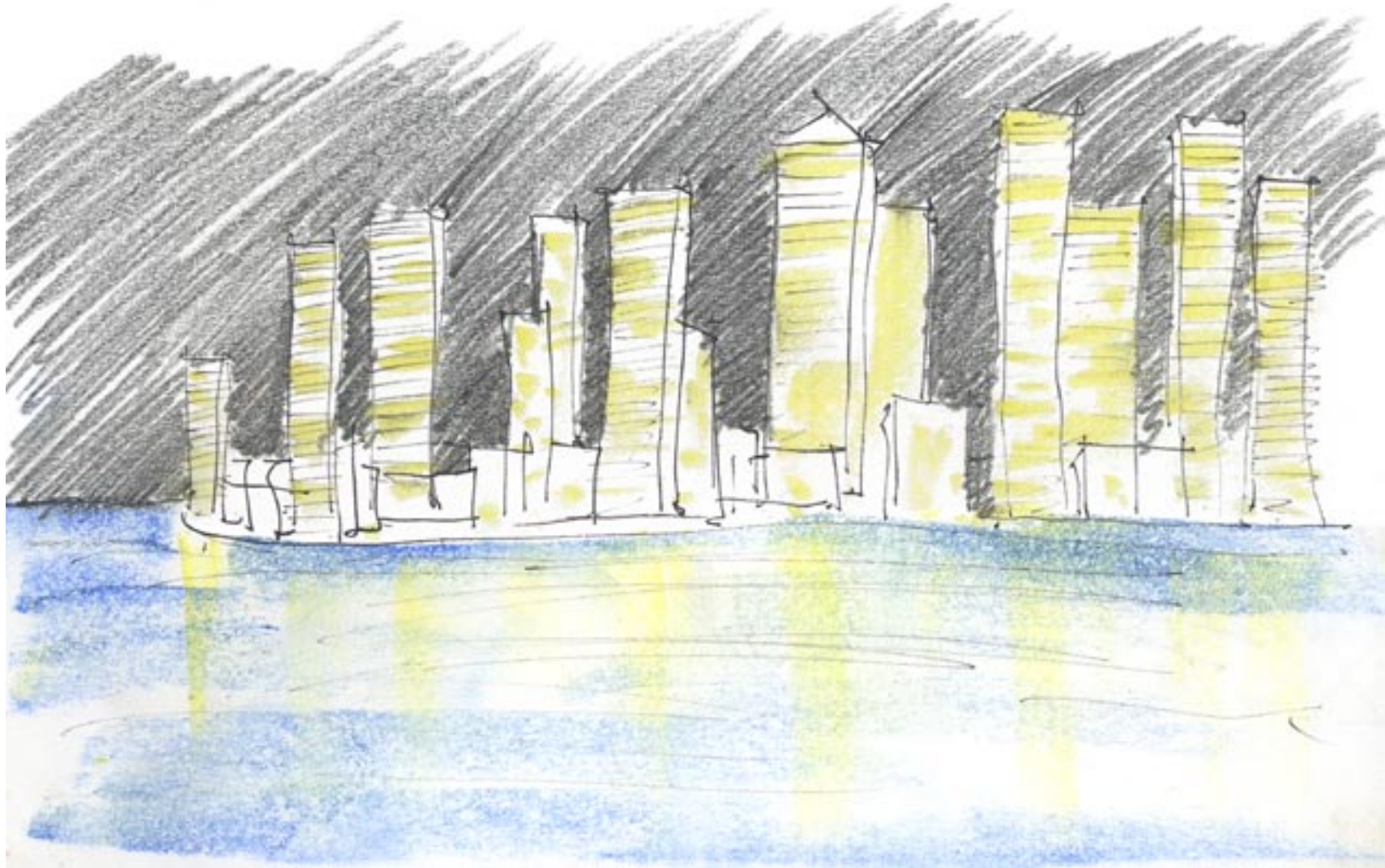
7_Ostrava, 1967



1_Ostrava, view from the town hall tower

DREAMS



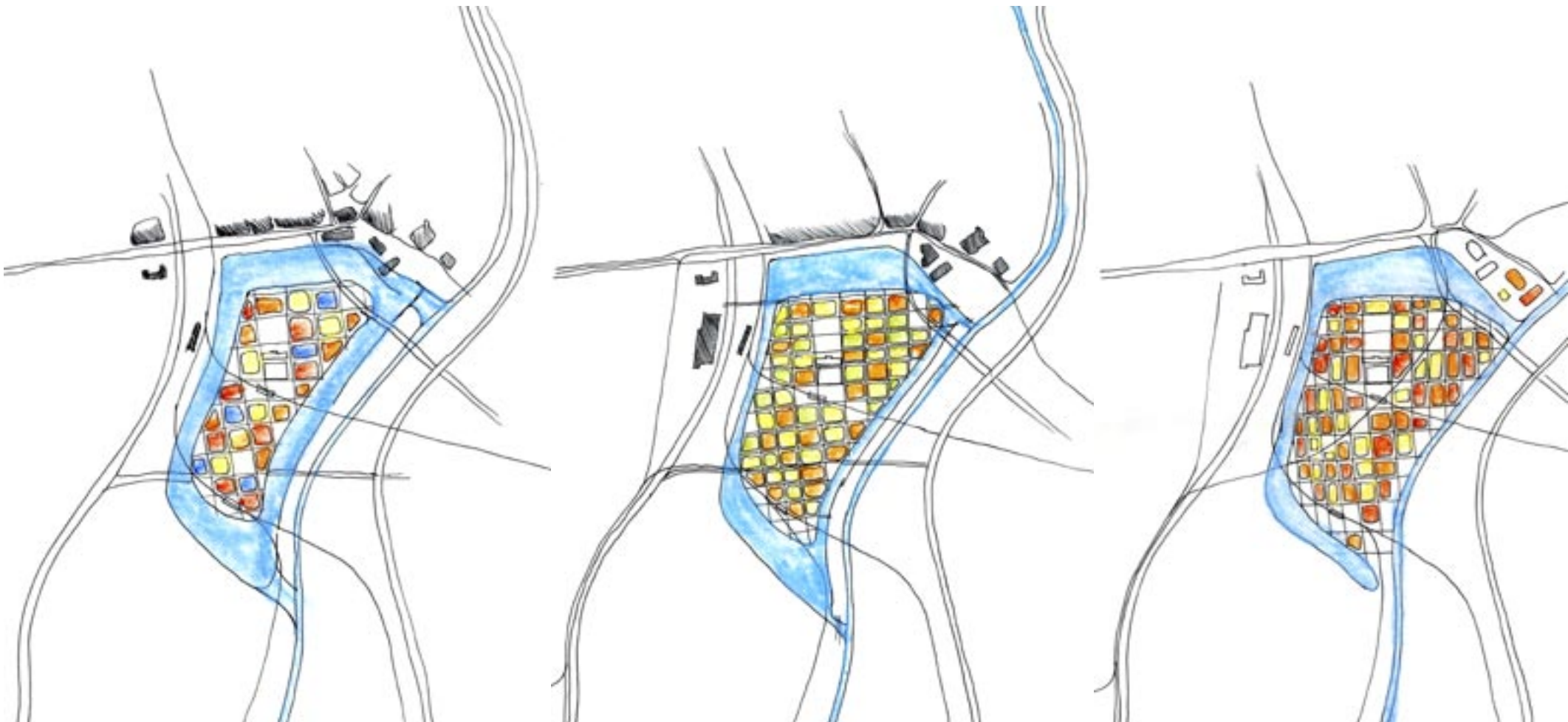


DREAM NEW YORK

41

New York as a symbol of a rich and successful city.

Every citizen of Ostrava wishes to be rich, wishes to live in a successful and nice city full of nice buildings, restaurants, pubs preferably on the coast with a wonderful view...



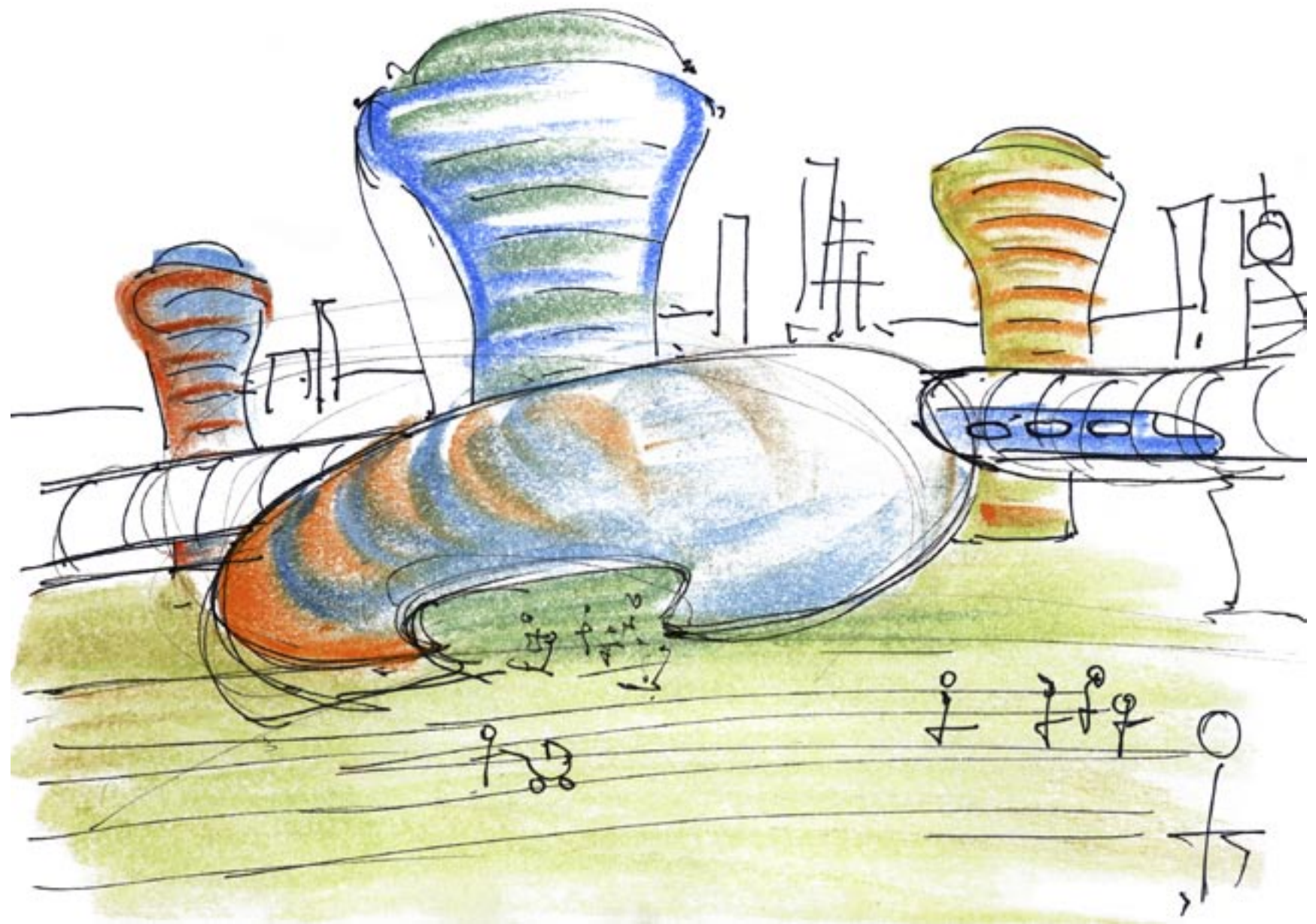


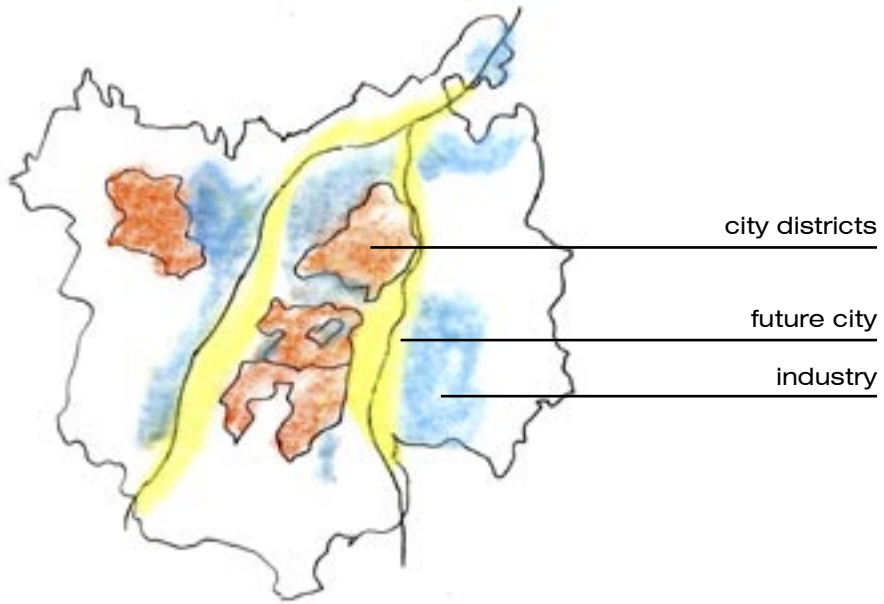
DREAM FIELDS

A piece of rural landscape creates a peaceful and quiet island in the middle of the city.

Lot of city inhabitants secretly wish to live on the countryside. For them the countryside is a symbol of comfortable, slow and quiet life. There is a backcloth separating this rural paradise from the outer world.







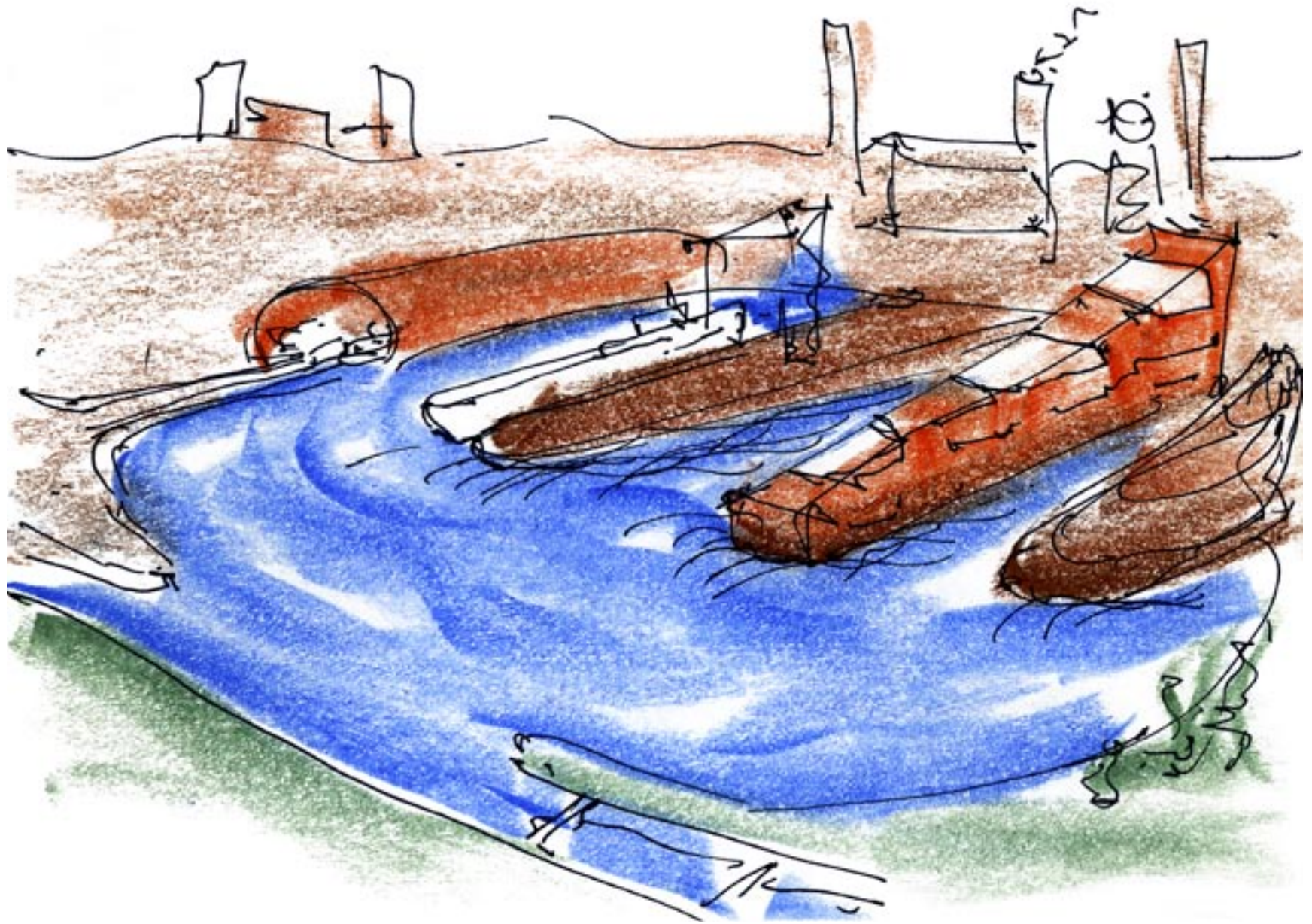
DREAM FUTURE CITY

45

Star wars or "Futurama" city as a symbol of better live.

This dream is full of high-rise, futuristic buildings with a landing pad on the top. Public transport has new dimensions. The people are transported with a suspended railway. The new station has a well-designed shape. Everything works like a charm.

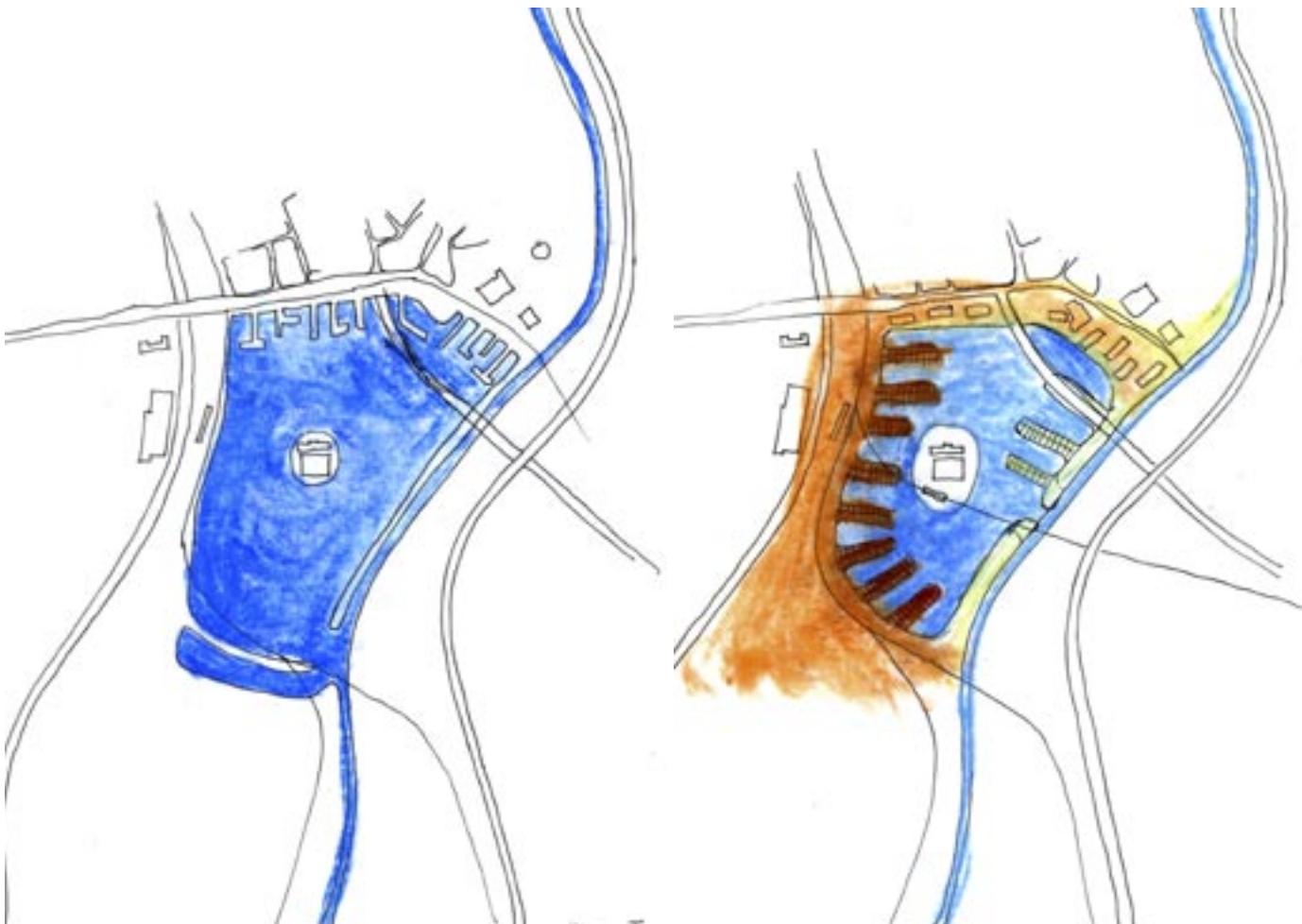


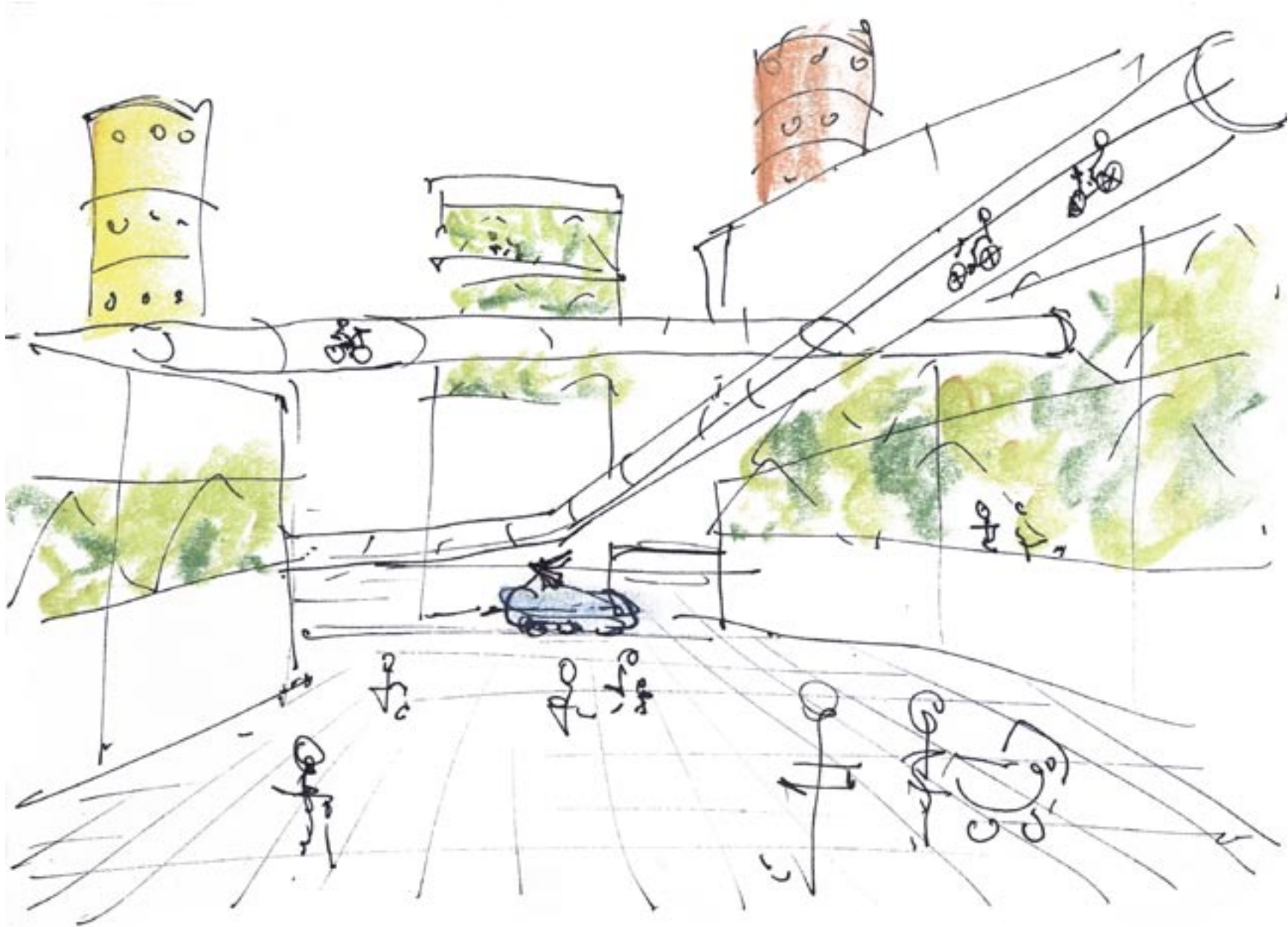


DREAM HAVEN

As an example for this dream can be taken Hamburg or Amsterdam, former haven cities, that were redesigned for living.

The whole site of Karolina is lowered and filled out with water. The houses are placed partly on the mole, partly on a dry land, partly in water. This new lake should serve for recreation and sport. On the town border is a promenade with a view on the lake.





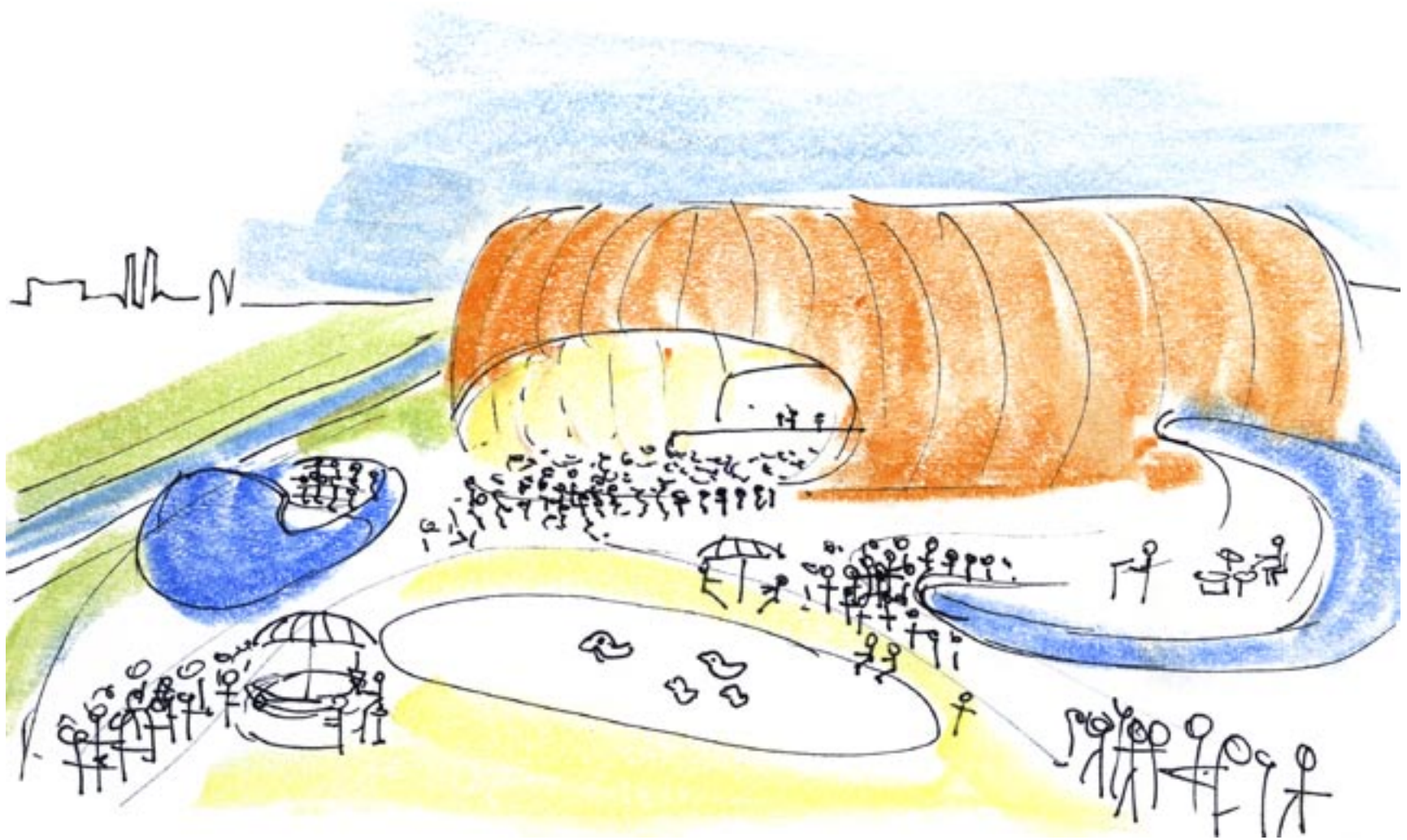
DREAM LIVING FACTORY

49

Beautiful factory as a living quarter. Such quarter would show that
factories can also be nice.

The industrial like buildings involve parks; shops and offices in the
lower part and big comfortable flats on the top. Former industrial
pipes serve as bike ways.



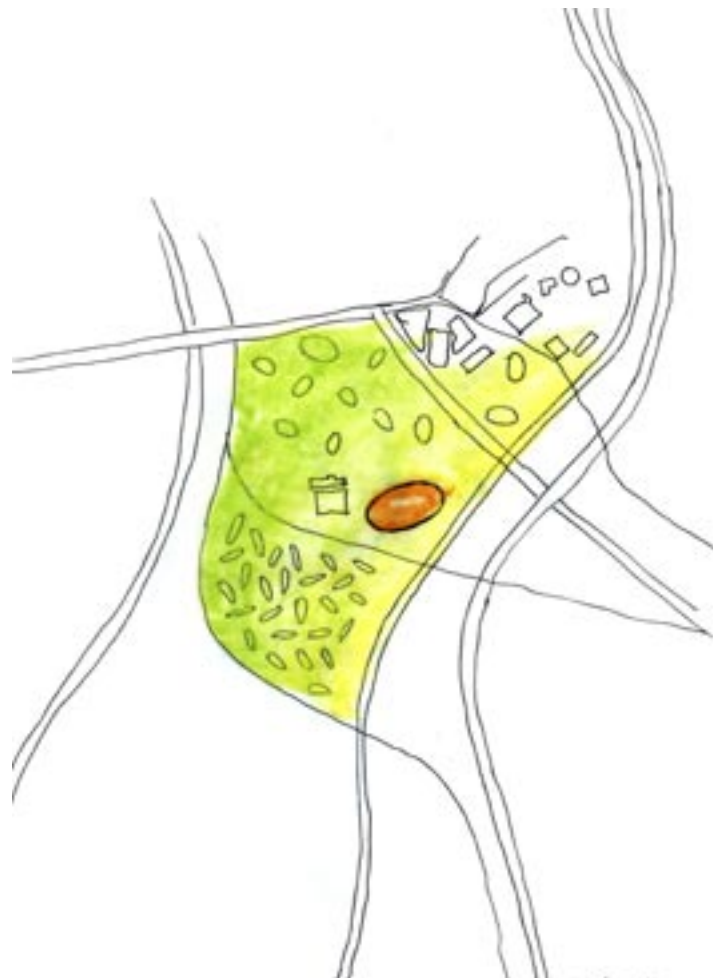


DREAM PARTY CITY

51

In Ostrava there are a number of various festivals organized every year. Theatre festival, world music festival, classical music festival, festival of puppet theatres etc. this all would be placed to Karolina.

It is a town district made just only for **entertainment** full of stadiums, outer podiums, pubs, restaurants, cinemas, amusement parks etc.





DREAM FOREST

53

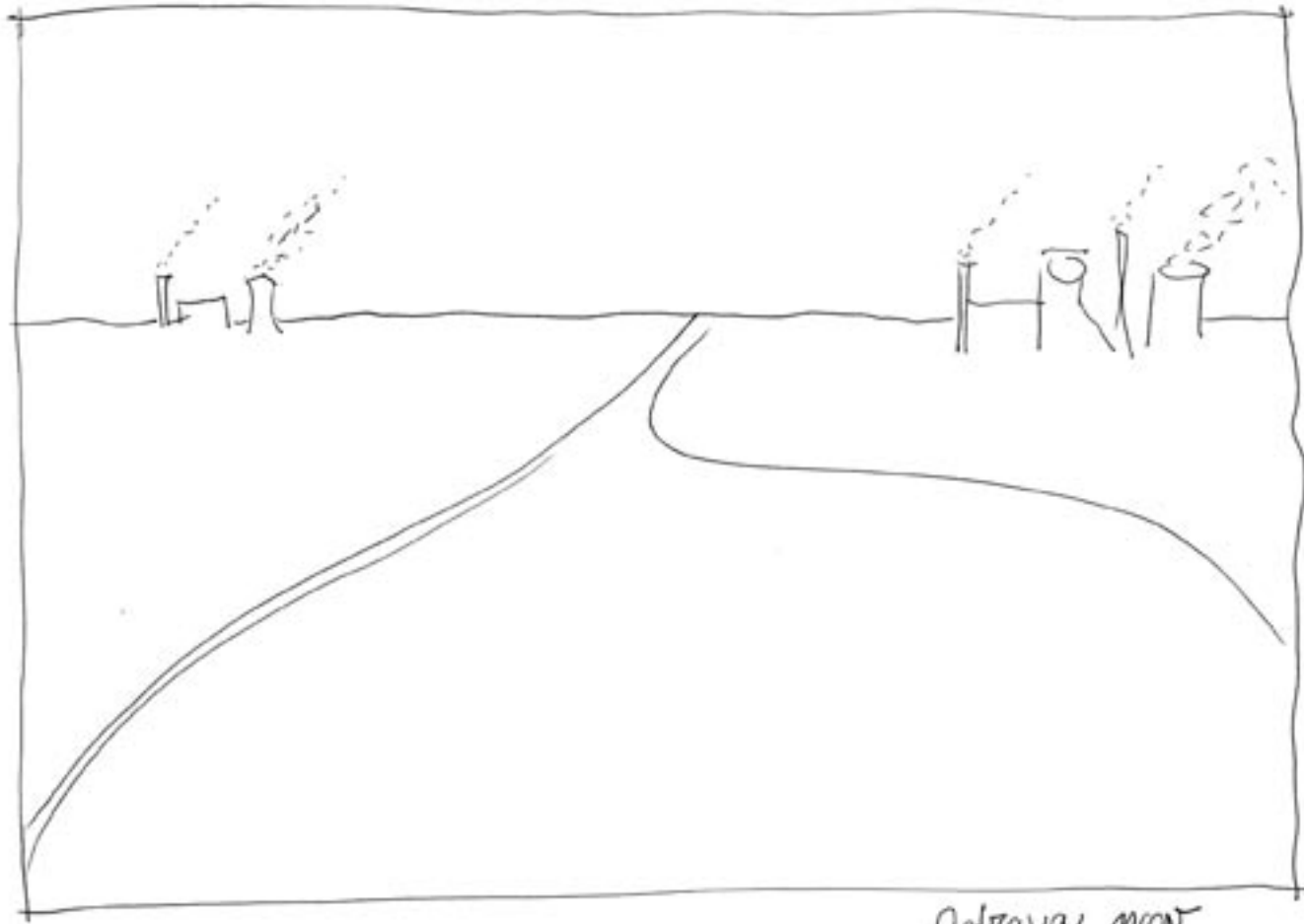
Forest.

It is a place of maximal **silence**, a place, where it is not so easy to go. Fluid plane, where Odra and Ostravice serpentine.

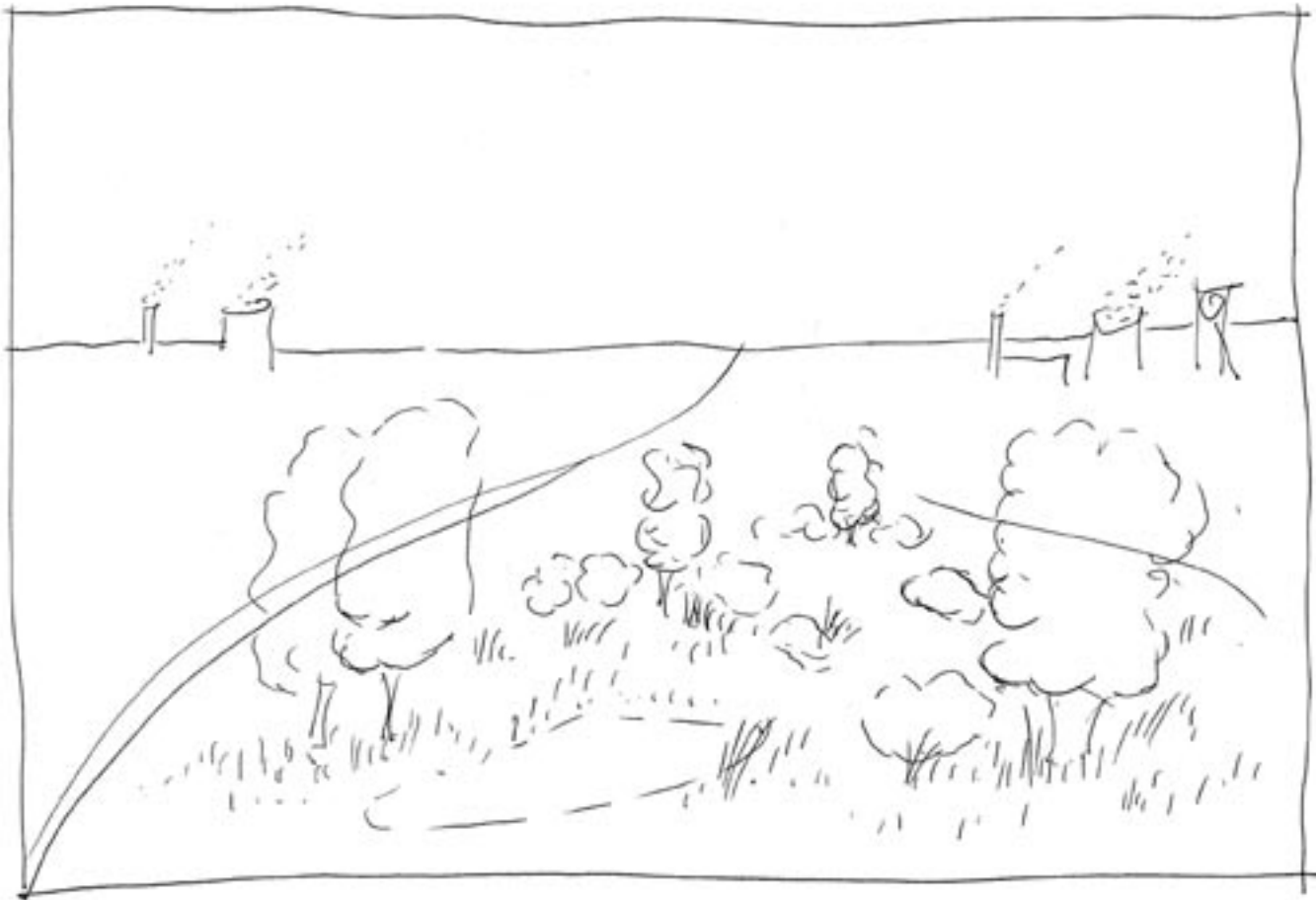
Small lakes. Birch trees. Swamps.

The typical original landscape of Ostrava.





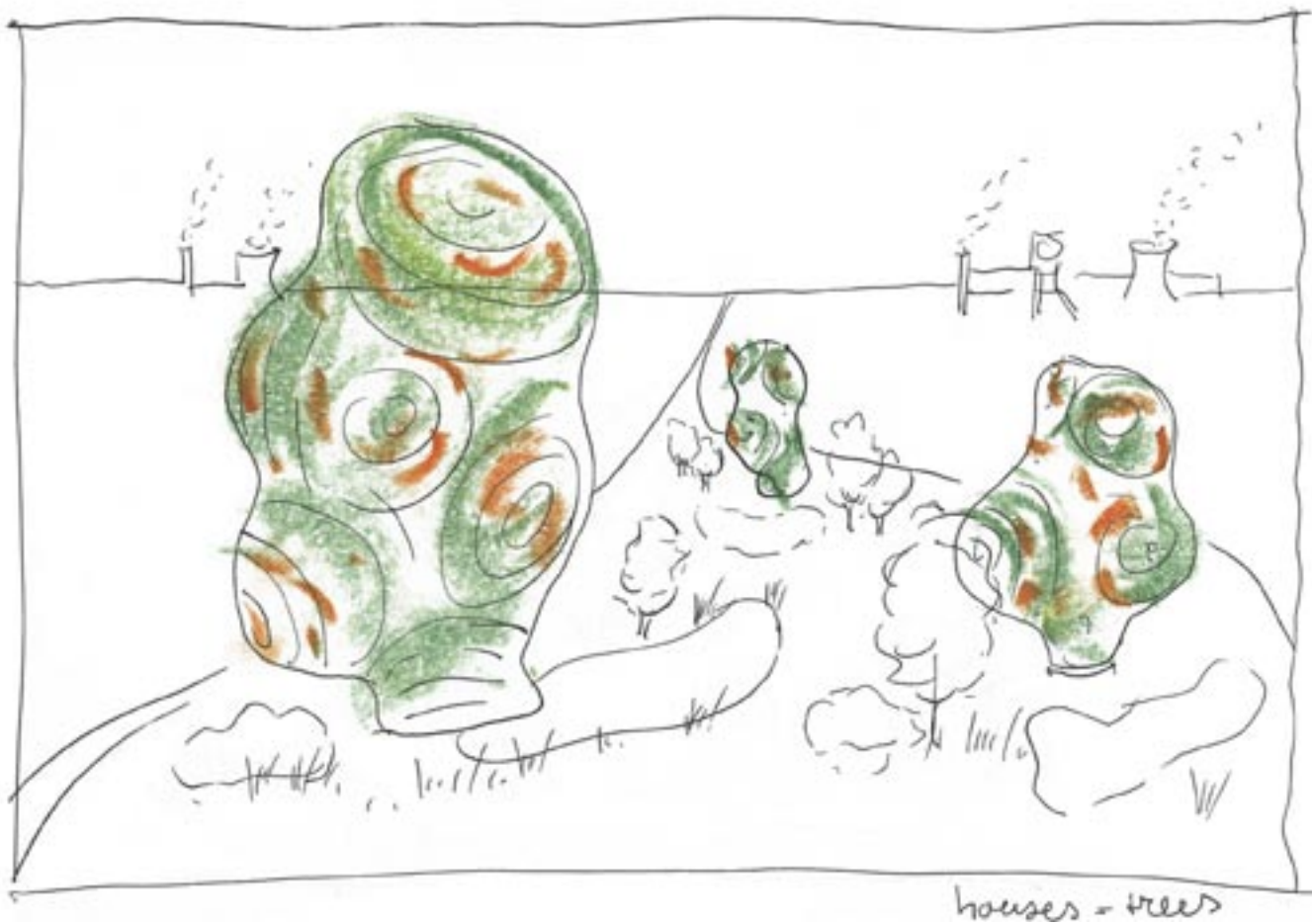
Ostrava now

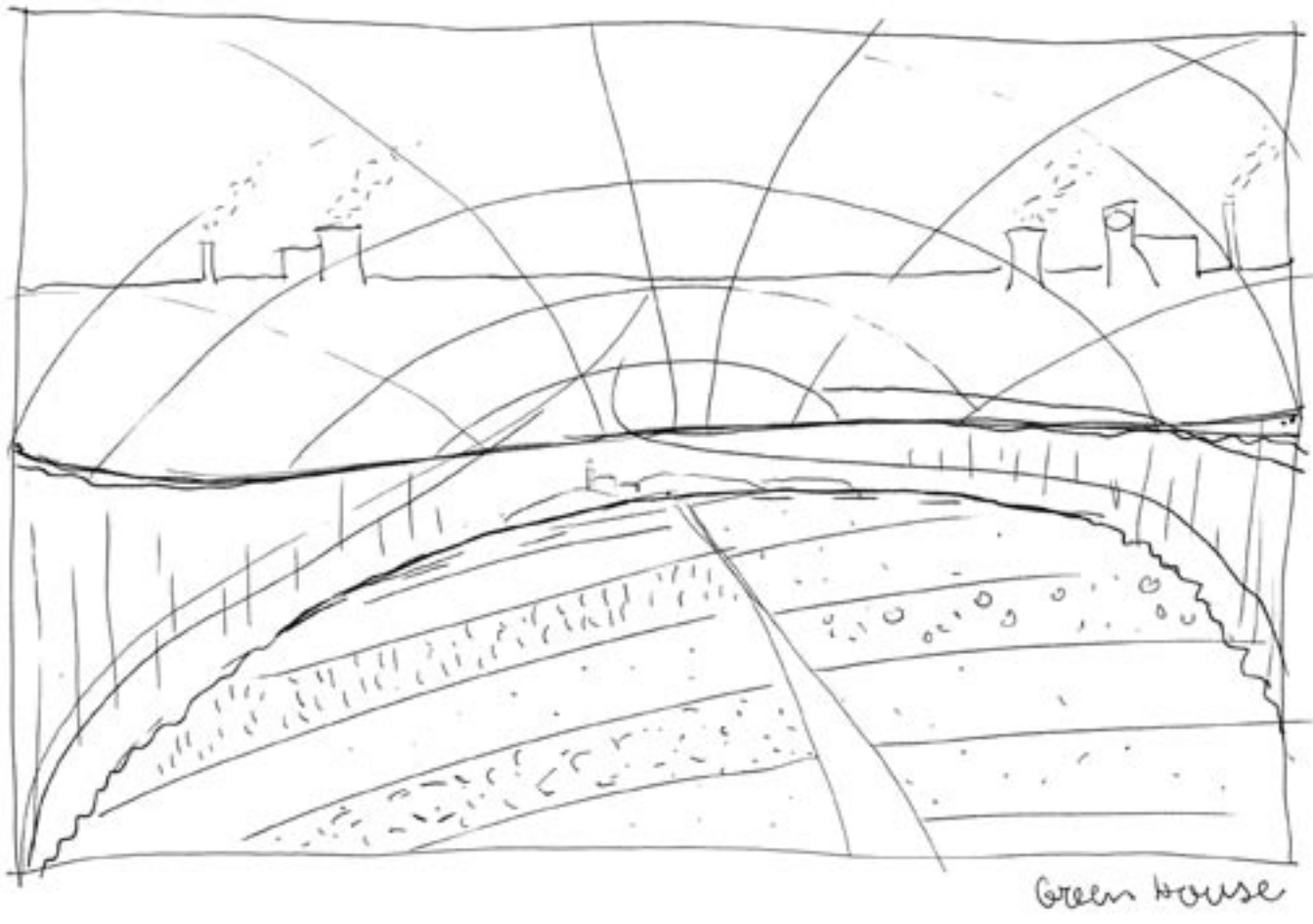
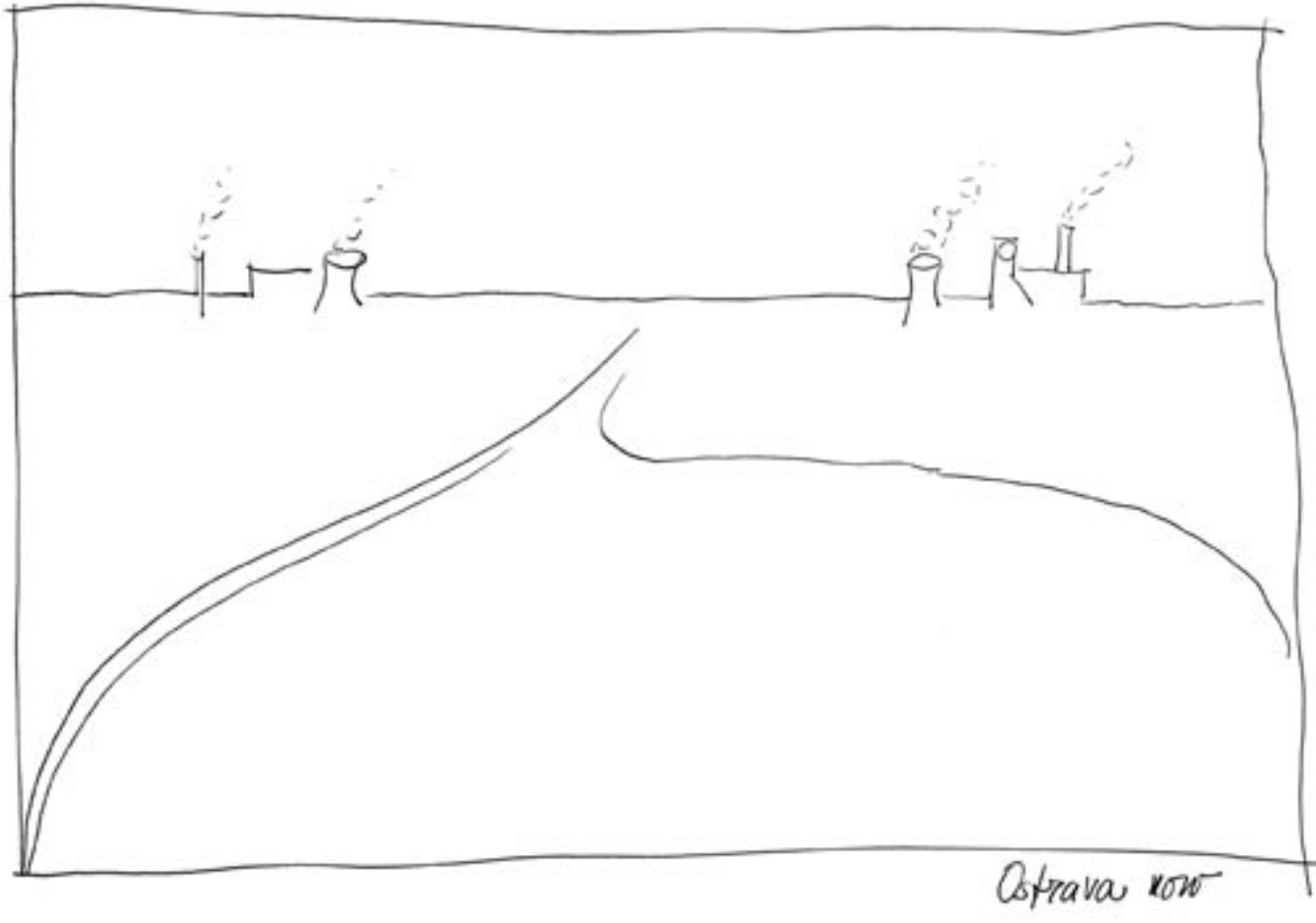


PLAYING WITH THE DREAMS I

Houses / Trees.

In Karolina is growing a forest.
Some trees become very huge and turn out into houses.

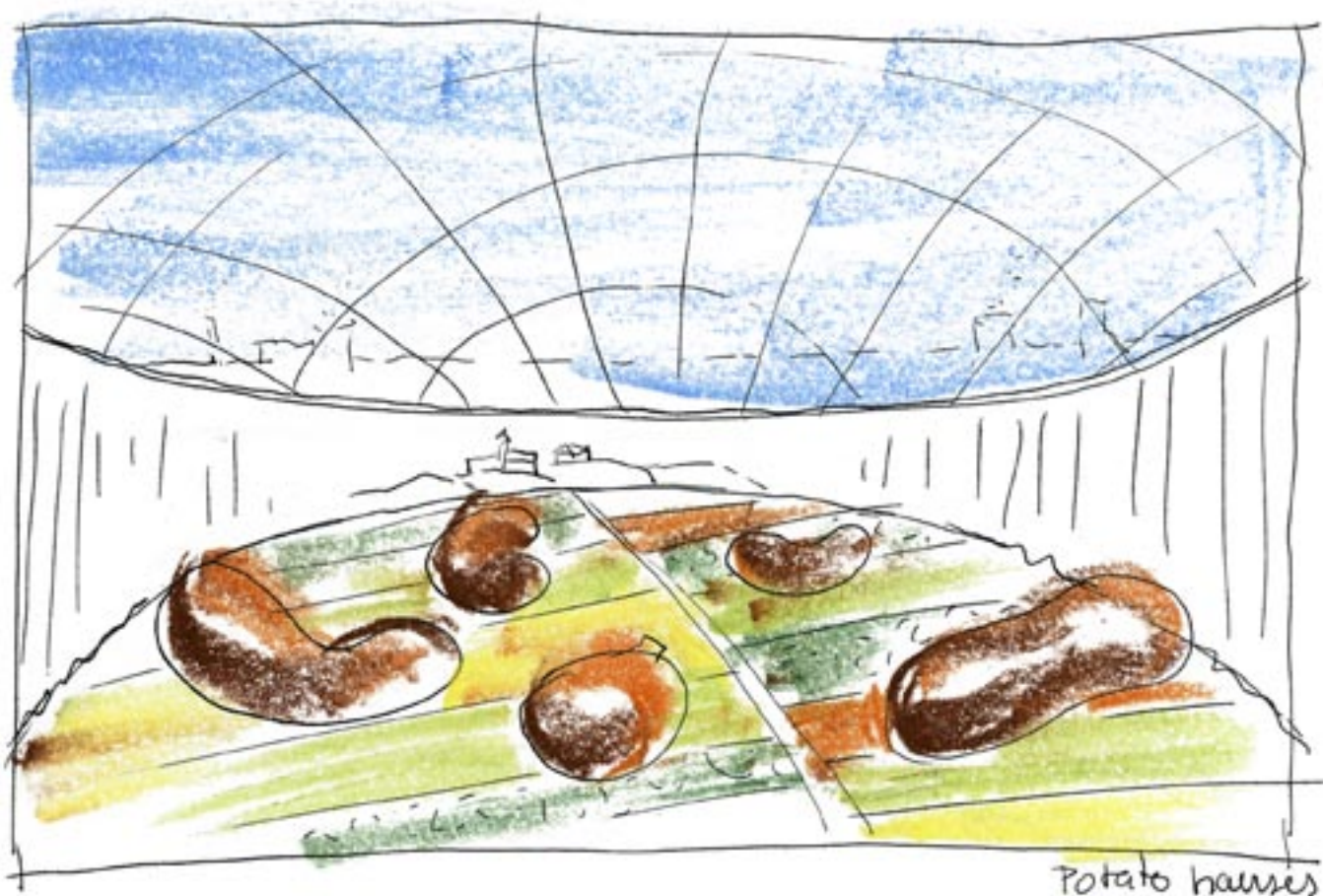


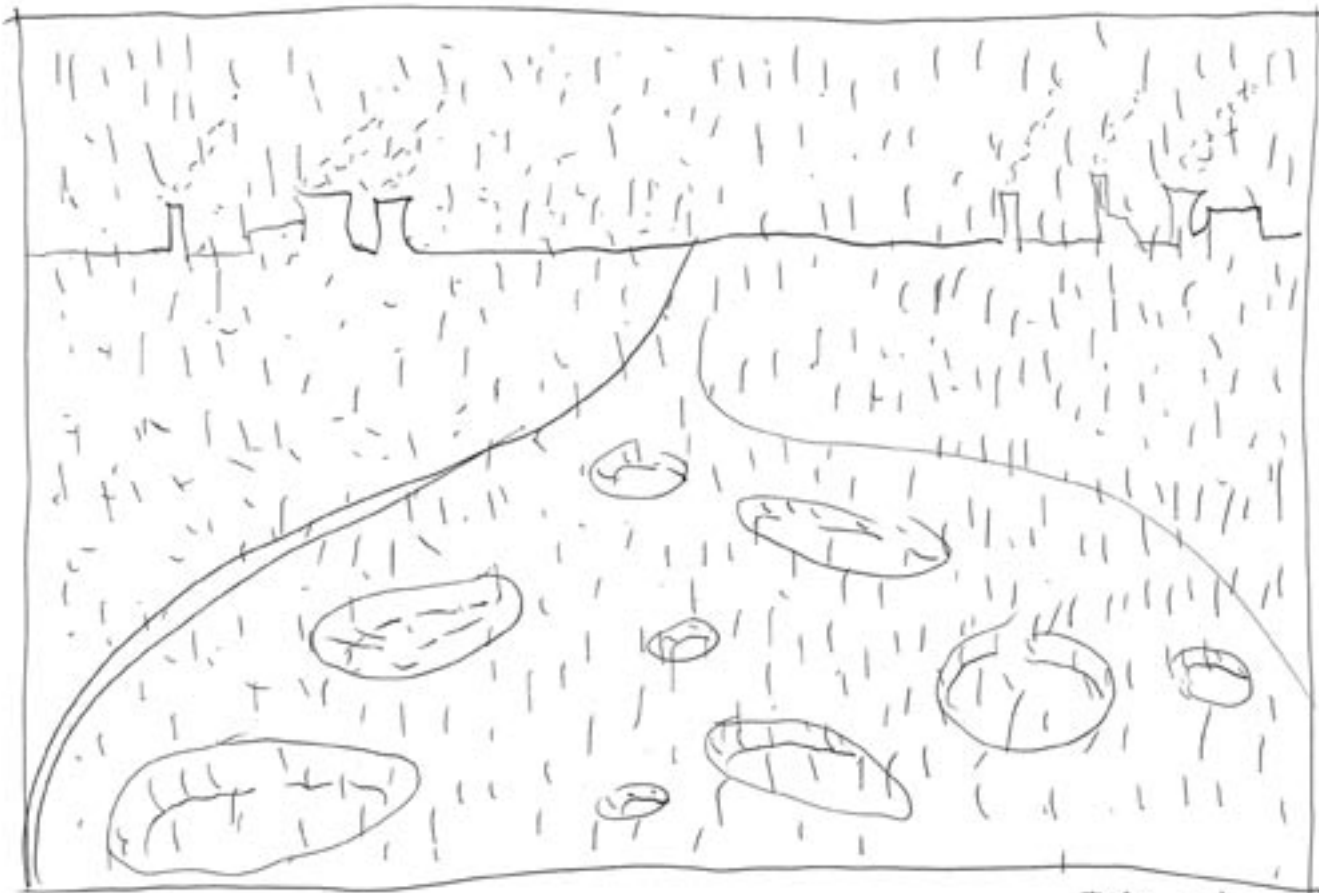
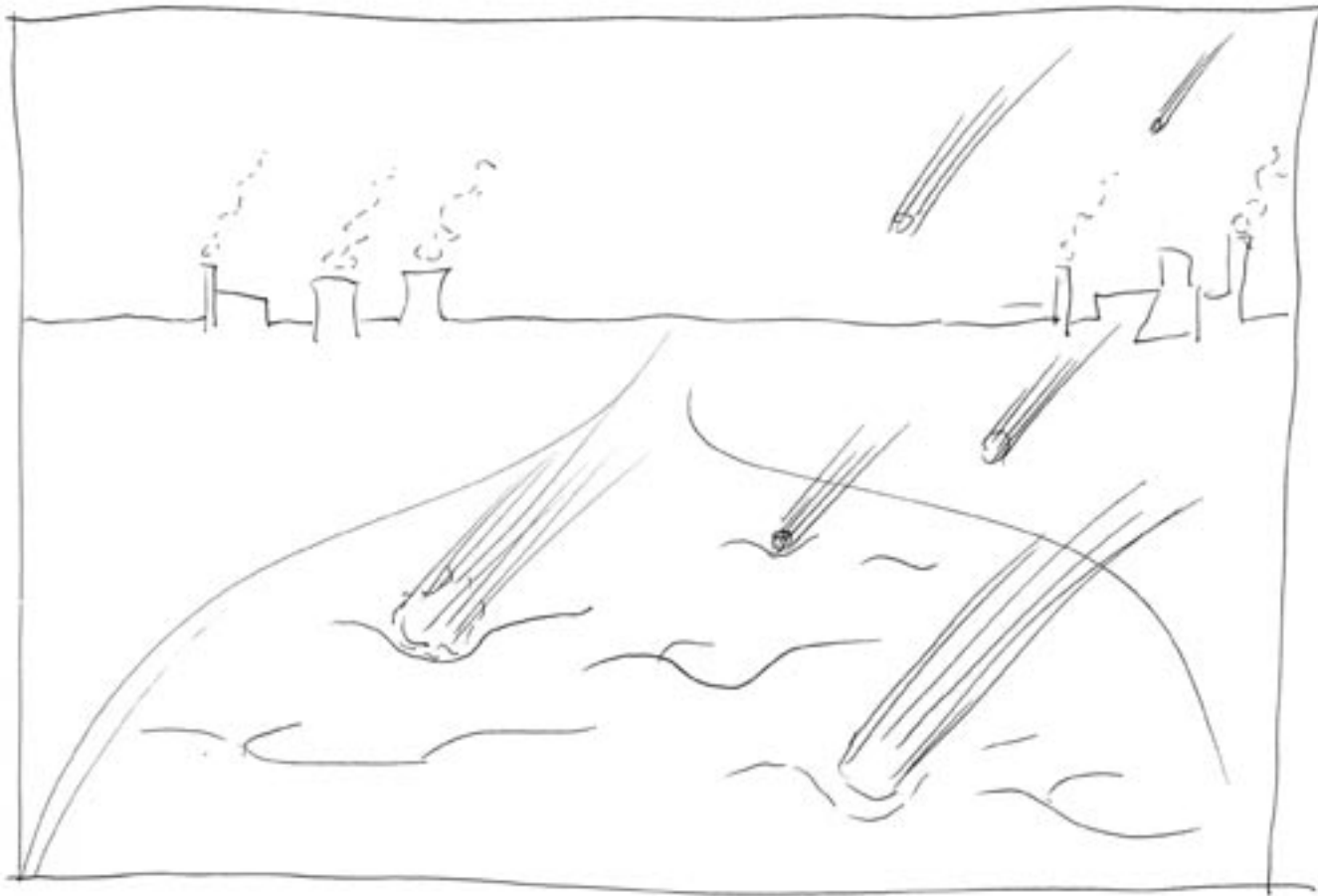


PLAYING WITH THE DREAMS II

Potato Houses.

In Karolina would be built a big greenhouse. Inside is placed my dream called Fields. On the fields are planted all kind of agricultural commodities typical for Ostrava. Potatoes, oilseed rape, sugar beet, etc. Because of the greenhouse effect, the potatoes grow and have giant dimensions. And turn into houses.



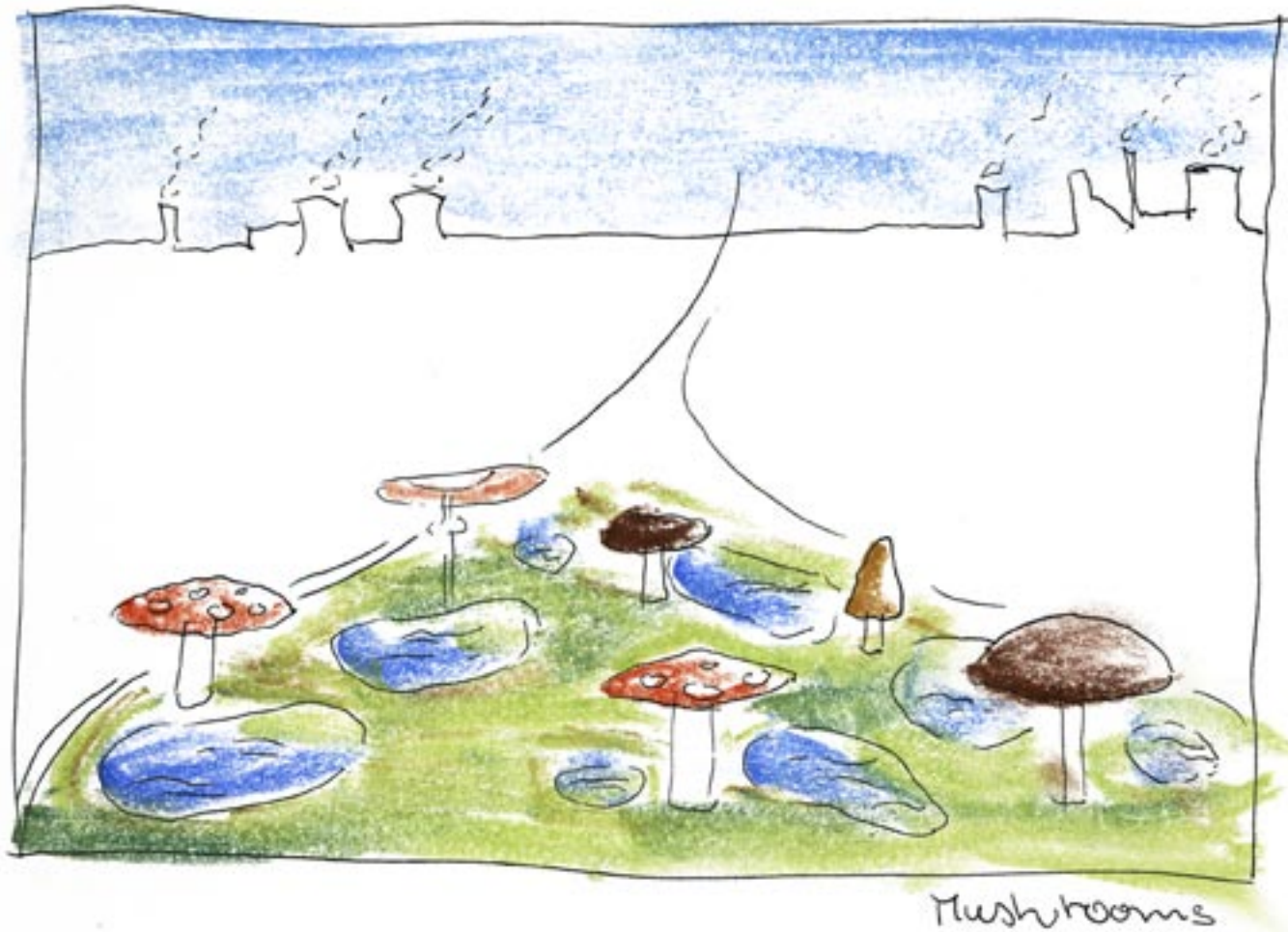


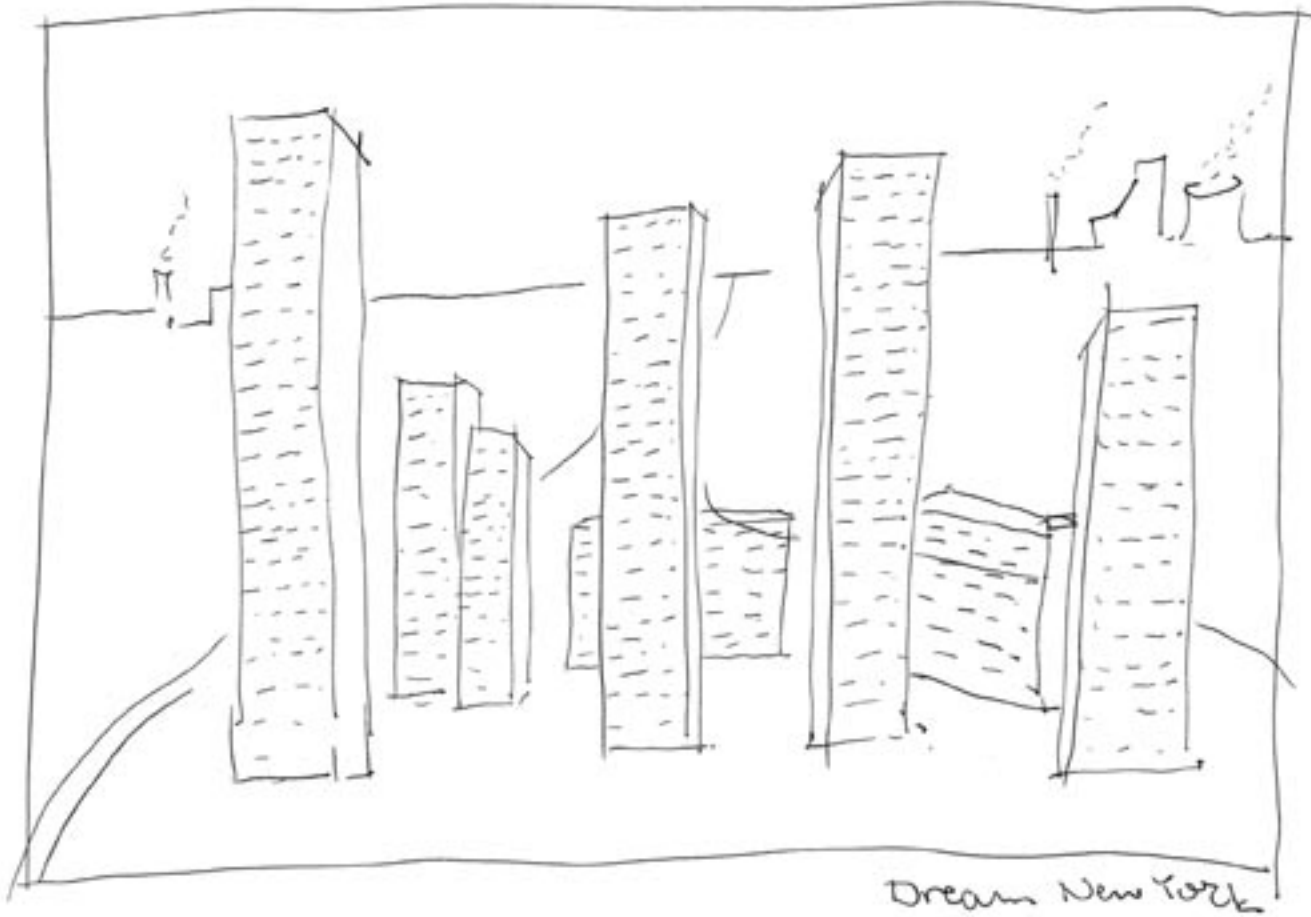
Big rains

PLAYING WITH THE DREAMS III

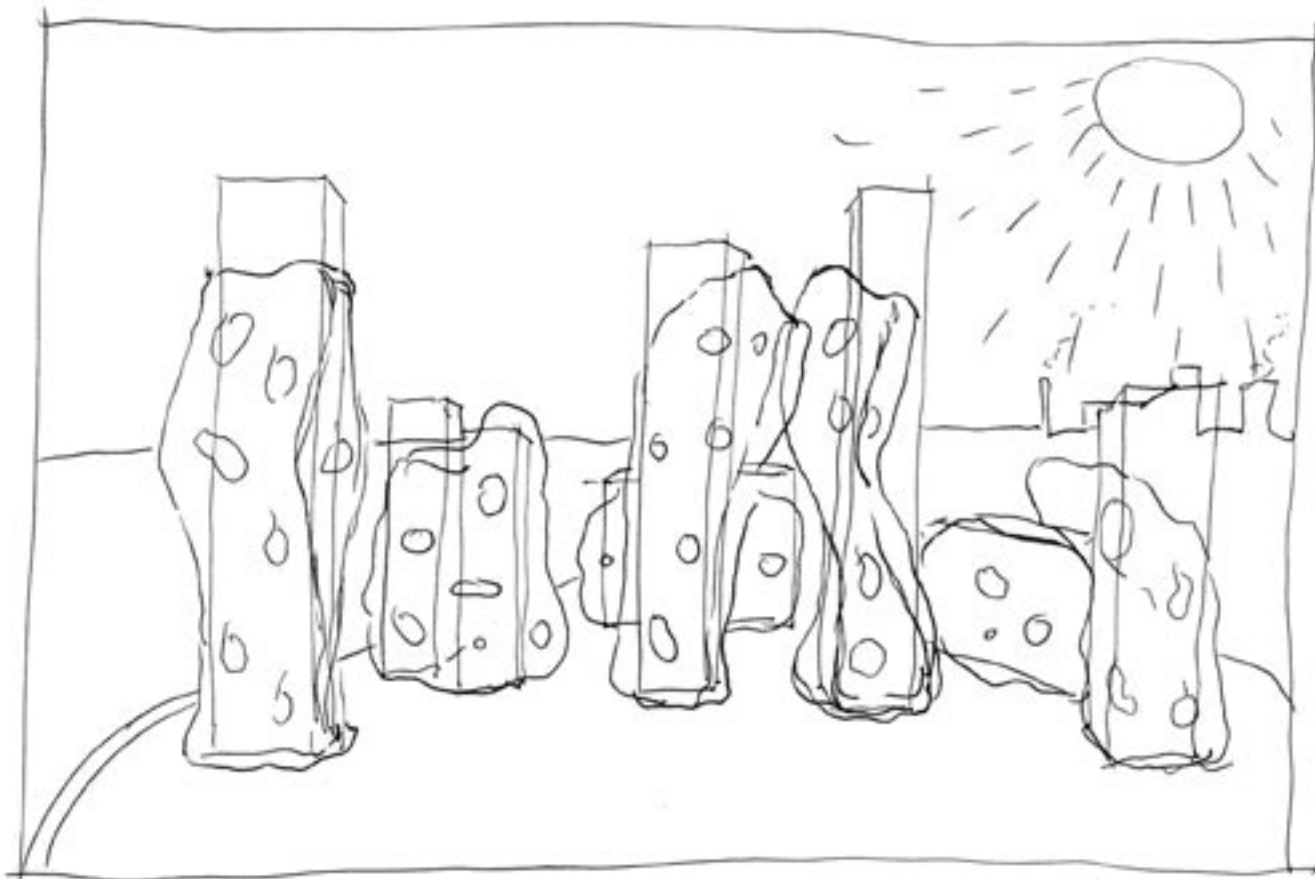
Mushrooms.

Meteorites drop down on the site of Karolina and make holes in the earth. Heavy rain fills up the holes with water. And after the rain the mushrooms start to grow...





Dream New York

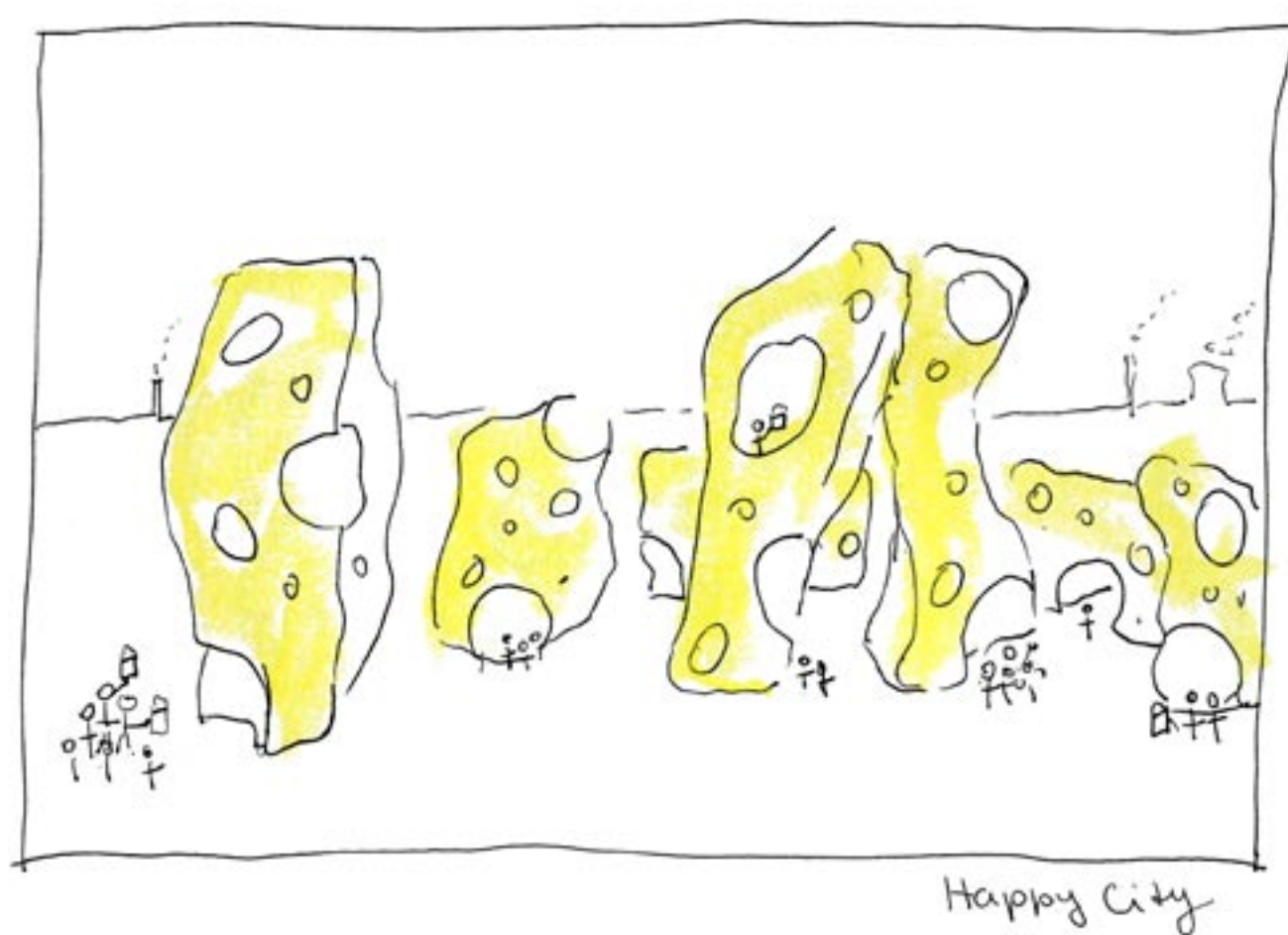


PLAYING WITH THE DREAMS IV

61

Cheese City.

On the site of Karolina would be built my dream New York – part of the Manhattan island. Unfortunately the houses would be built out of cheese. The next day when the sun starts shining, all the buildings melt... the people come and start to eat the cheese and drink beer. The people eat holes into the cheese.





1_Bakersfield, California. An irrigation canal winds through flower fields.

CONCEPT

63

YES



2_New York. Downtown Manhattan.

NO



3_Houston, Texas. Downtown parking blocks.

64

after I dreamed up some dreams about how Ostrava could be, I should again think about the main idea...

What do I want to create?

What do I want achieve?

What are all my dreams about?

And what they are good for?

All what I want is to make the people in Ostrava more happy!

I want to offer them my dream, to become also their dream.

I want to create a city, which the people would like. Where they find better conditions for work and for living. Where the children can play in the streets. Where there is a garden around every house. And no cars. And efficient and attractive public transport. Where are all public facilities. And for the investors their longed-for goal...

Analysis of my dreams and elements, which I want to use in my project:

Dream New York – his part Manhattan is already for centuries a symbol of a successful city and a goal of all ambitious people. His attributes are the **island**, connected to the surroundings with the bridges, and the **skyscrapers** build in a fixed **grid**. Manhattan is actually in a distance from the other parts of the city. So it is possible to overlook it from the other waterfronts.

Dream Fields – This dream should represent quiet and slow life of rural environment. The **fields** are plant with typical agricultural commodities from the surroundings of Ostrava. But I do not like the wall around this dream. I want to show my dream, not hide it behind some huge fence and make some holly place out of it.

Dream Future city – I still like the picture of the skyline of this Futurama-like city. There is lot of free place on the ground and the people are living in the sky... But this dream is not creating real city. There are no real streets. What I want to use from this dream is the kind of **transport**. No cars and high-tech public transport.

Dream Haven – I like the water, but I do not think that a haven like this fits into Ostrava. There are no channels like in Amstrodam and the river does not have this typical shape of Hamburg.

Dream Living factory – The best idea of this dream is to make the people and the factories friends. So I have to design **nice factory** with the **parks inside**. And the **pipes** will be bike ways!

Dream Party city – It brings entertainment into the city. But I do not want to make the whole city full of stadiums. All the festival are temporary. So why there should be huge halls in the city, where

YES



4_Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

nothing happens inside. I want to create one central place for cultural events. Around should be free areas for **portable** platforms and terraces. In the main streets have to be restaurants, pubs, bars and cafes. Also the river bank should serve to entertainment and for resting and sport.

Dream Forest – Silence and rest is important for every city. The people sometimes needs to go into some place, where they can think free, meditate and rest. I want to make this place along the river. The park will have appearance of a **flooded forest**. The people can walk there on the wooden duckboards between small lakes and rills.

Playing with the dreams I

Houses / Trees – Nice picture, but does not have any special idea in it.

Playing with the dreams II

Potato houses – Everyone like this dream. Me too, but again without the greenhouse around. The potatoes grow up very huge and turn out into houses. Because the potatoes are a symbol of social policy, the function of this overgrown potatoes is social: public **infrastructure**.

Playing with the dreams III

Mushrooms – This is a funny story. Again I played with weather and food.

Playing with the dreams IV

Cheese city – On the site of Karolina would be built my dream New York – part of the Manhattan island. Unfortunately the houses are built out of cheese. Next day when the sun starts shining, all the buildings melt... I like this dream the most. Here I used

YES



5_Central Ohio.

one dream, which I transform into another. Skyscrapers turn into **cheese houses**. And they are funny!

In this analysis I specified elements, which I want to use in my project.. But I still could not have decided which of my dreams or combination of dreams do I want to use. For that reason I made several models:

I. basic concept New York

I simply tried to build my dream New York. I made an island in the middle of the Karolina with water around. On the island I created a grid for block of houses parallel with the existing double hall. I set the heights of the houses as follows: I choosed two centres of the island, where the houses are highest (about 80m). From the centres outwards the houses decreases. Et the end I cutted the blocs into single houses and again reduced the heights to let the light come inside.

II. basic concept Future City/Potato Houses

For this model I used one of the plans for the Future City with big potato houses. Between the houses are paths for cycle ways.

III. basic concept Future City

Here I built my dream Future City. The towers are placed in a grid and connected with the cycle ways. This grid can expand to the whole city.

IV. basic concept New York/Fields/Living Factory

In this model I combined the first concept with Fields. I placed fields into the "New York" grid. In the fields I placed Living Factory and some Potato Houses... Both the fields and the factory need to be placed into some grid, that's why they are working together well.



I. basic concept New York



III. basic concept Future City 1



II. basic concept Future City/Potato houses



IV. basic concept Future City 2



V. basic concept New York/Fields/Living Factory



6_Final dream I



7_Final dream II

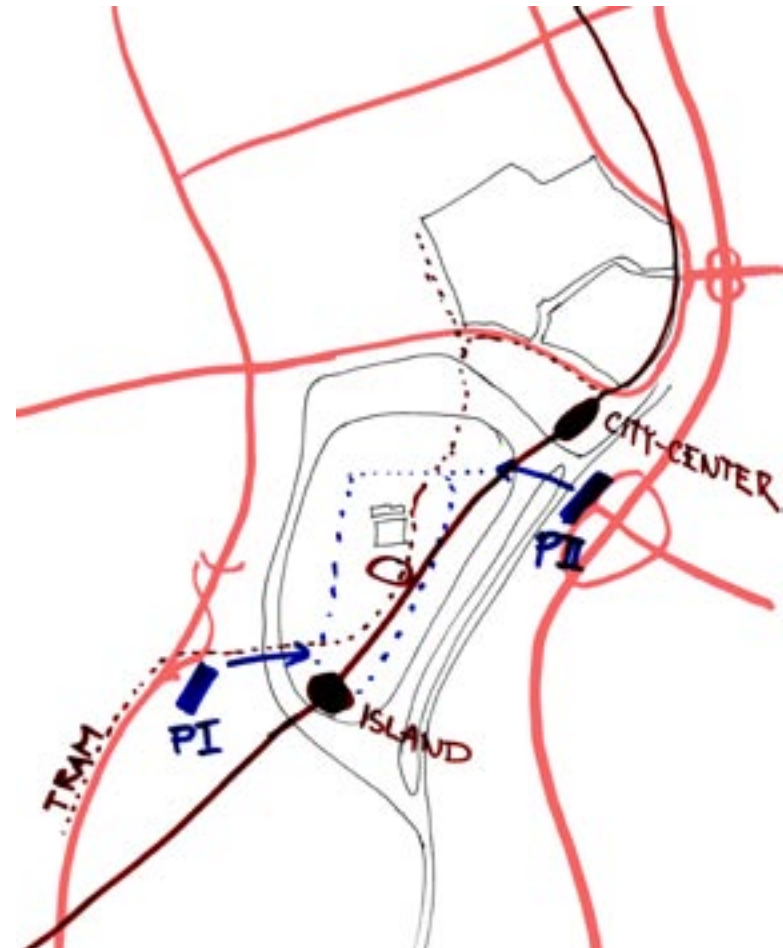
At the end I decided for the last concept: combination of an island, grid of Manhattan, fields, forest, factory and potato houses because it fulfils my requirements from the analysis. Afterwards I could have started to work on the shape of the island, on the transport and on the houses and functions.

The first question was the transport. How can the island be connected to the city and what kind of transport will be allowed on the island. Because I had not wanted to allow cars on the island I made some sketches to prove this idea. Unfortunately I found out, that I can't forbid the cars. It would cause more problems, than bring merits. So I tried to find some compromise between to have cars on the island and not. On the next page you can find some possibilities to solve transport on the island.

At the end I decided to use my third sketch. On the island there are big boulevards, partly going through tunnels. In tunnels are the entrances to the underground car park. Three kinds of public transport is planned for the island. Bus (going on the boulevard), double monorail and railway both going above the ground. The cycle ways are in the industrial tubes above the ground. The pedestrians can use mostly all the ground free.

The tunnels created small hills on the island. The landscape became more interesting. Also the tunnels saved place, that can be used for shopping streets. They make real my dream of city, free of cars.

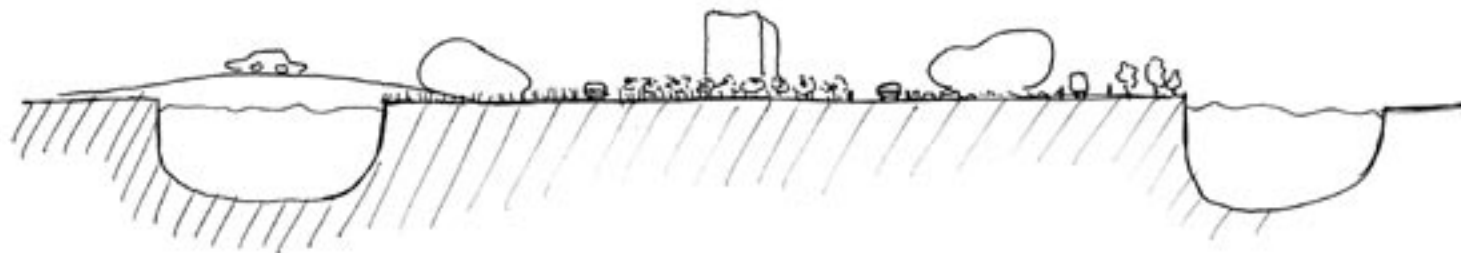
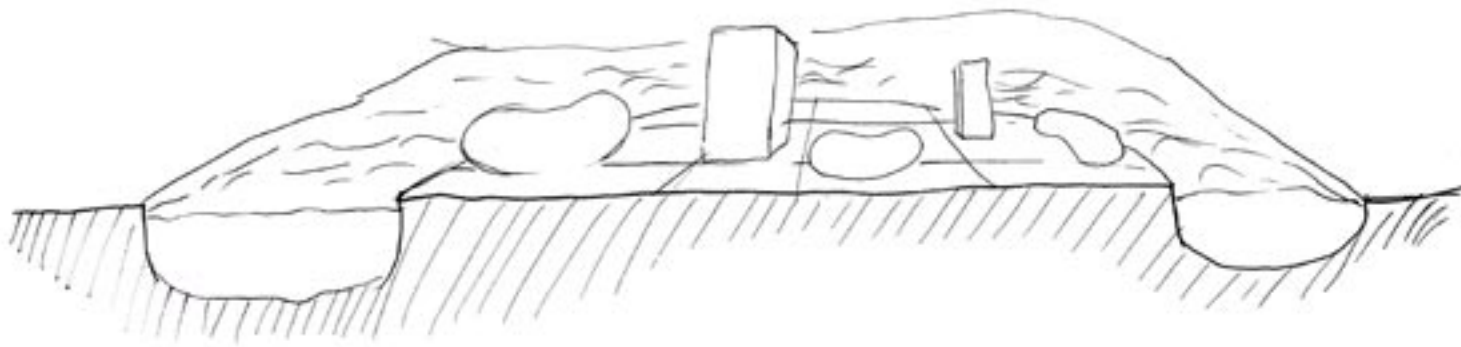
The houses are arranged along the boulevards. This enables short connection between underground car parks and the boulevard. Also the distance to the bus and monorail stops is short. The density of the houses is higher. Therefore can be established large agricultural, sport and relaxing areas on the island.



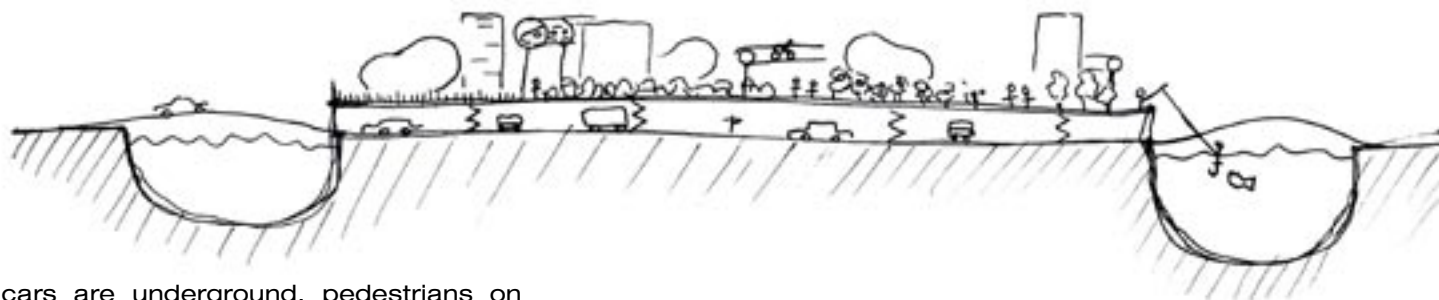
8_situation with no cars on the island
P - car parks



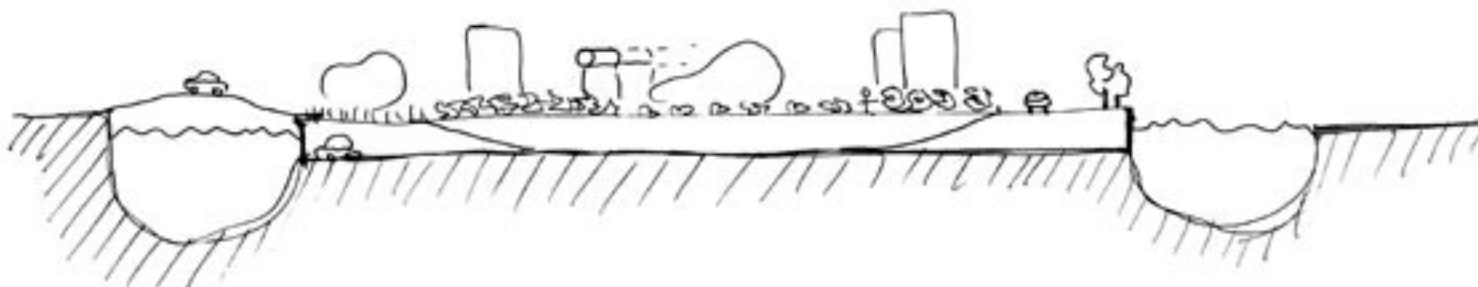
9_situation with cars on the island



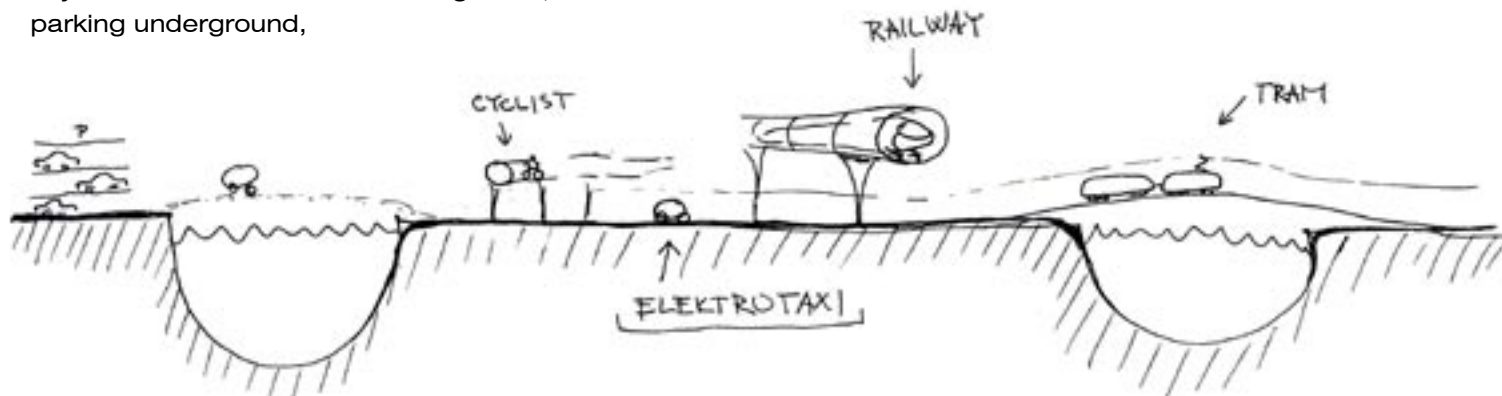
transport is on the ground



cars are underground, pedestrians on the ground, cyclist and public transport above the ground



city boulevards for the cars on the ground, parking underground,

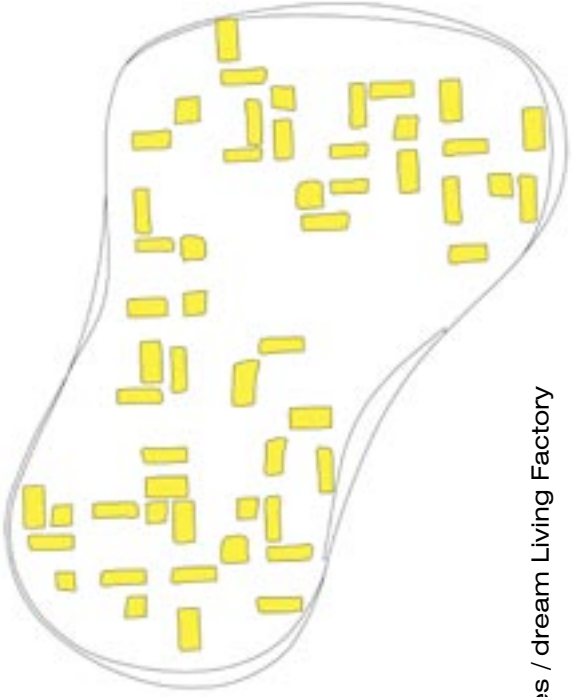


cyclist and public transport above the ground, pedestrians on the ground

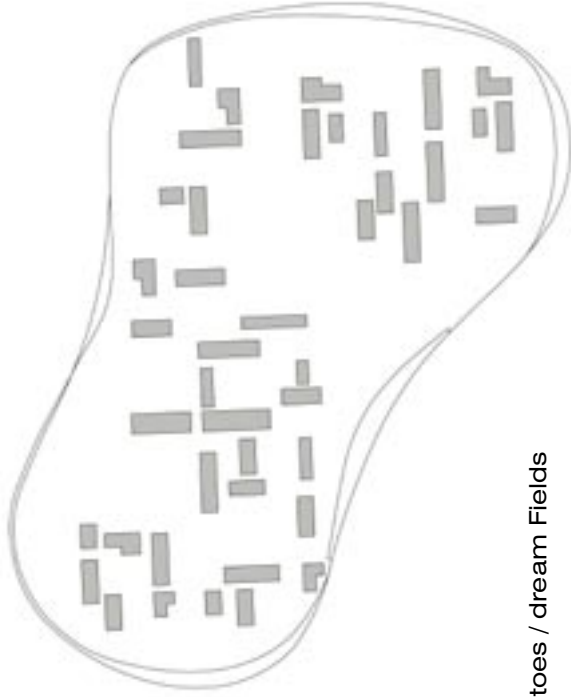
cheese + factory + potatoes +

70

chees houses / dream Chees City



boxes / dream Living Factory

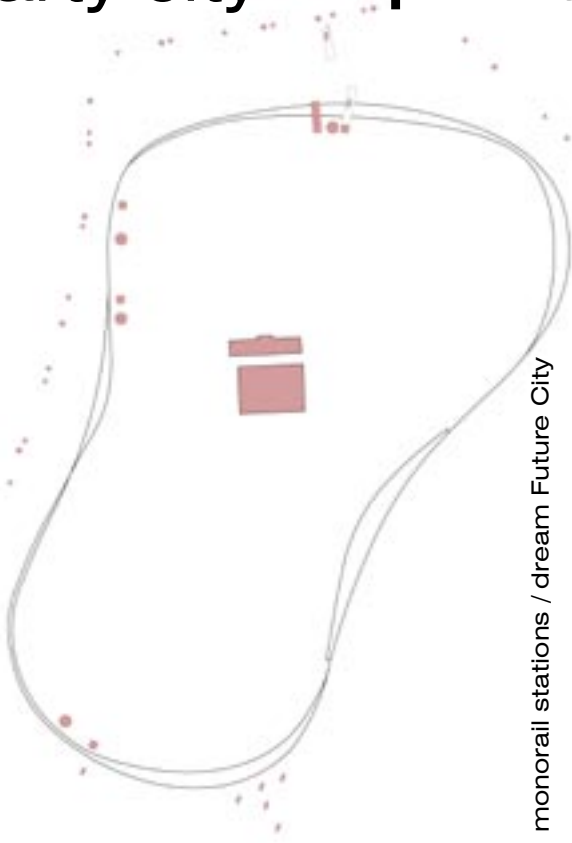


potatoes / dream Fields



party city + future city =

tiny houses / dream Party City



monorail stations / dream Future City



=

PLANNING SCHEME

71

new karolina

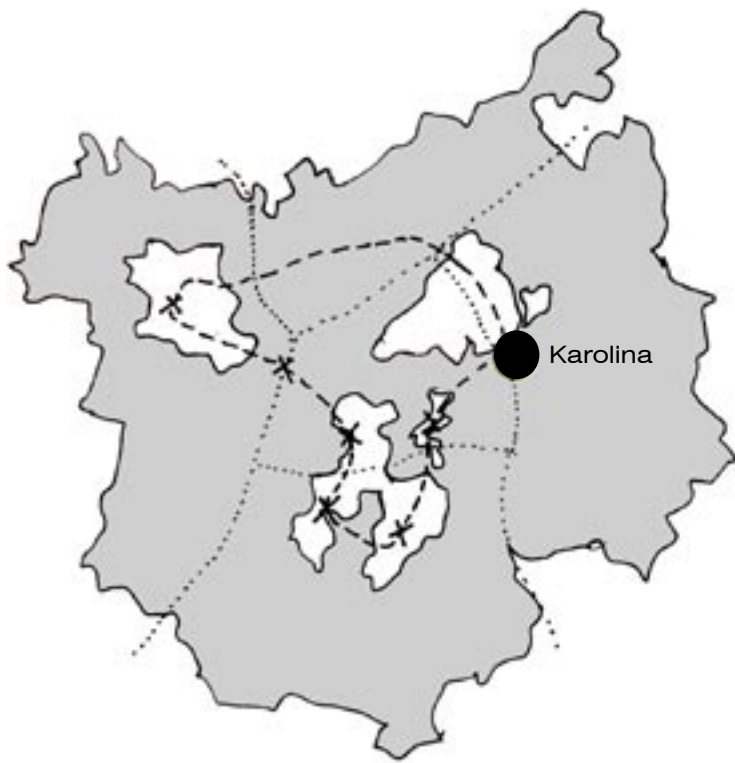
boxes+chees+potatoes+stations+party city



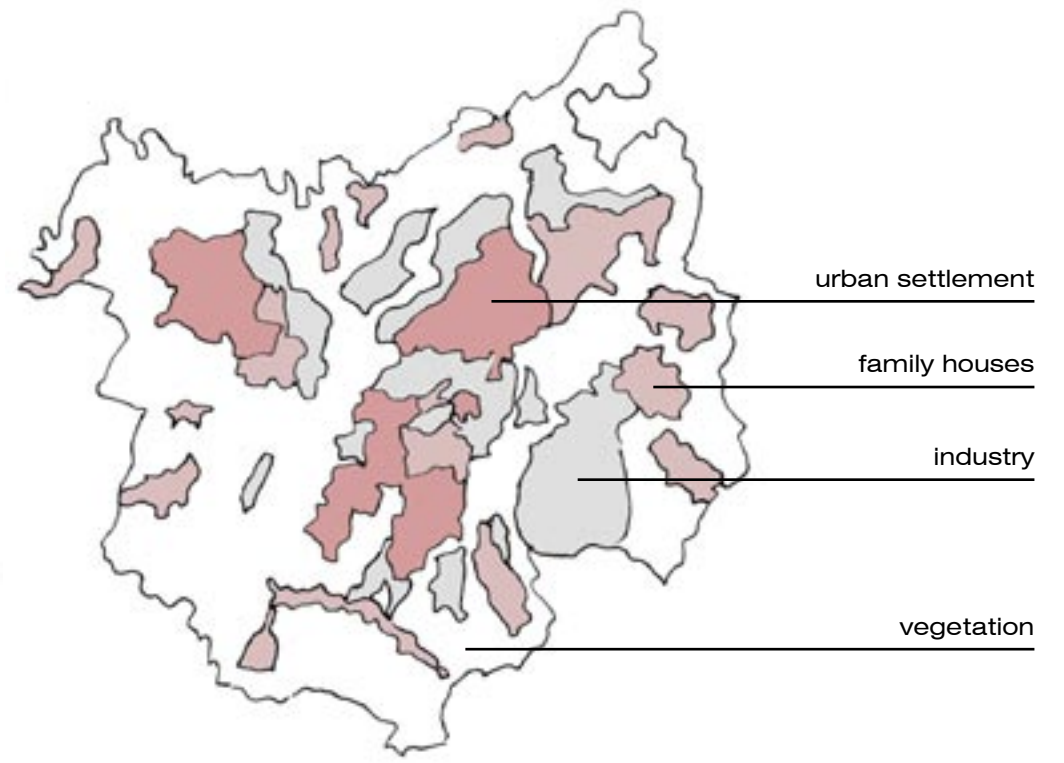


1_view from the town hall tower

SITE PLAN



2_location of Karolina



3_scheme of functions within the city

stadium

party street "Stodolni"

railway station

hospital

cultural centre

monorail station

railway station

railway station

theatre

the main square

fairground

theatre

music hall

monorail station

castle

landmark "Karolina"

river Ostravice

former coal mine "Zarubek"

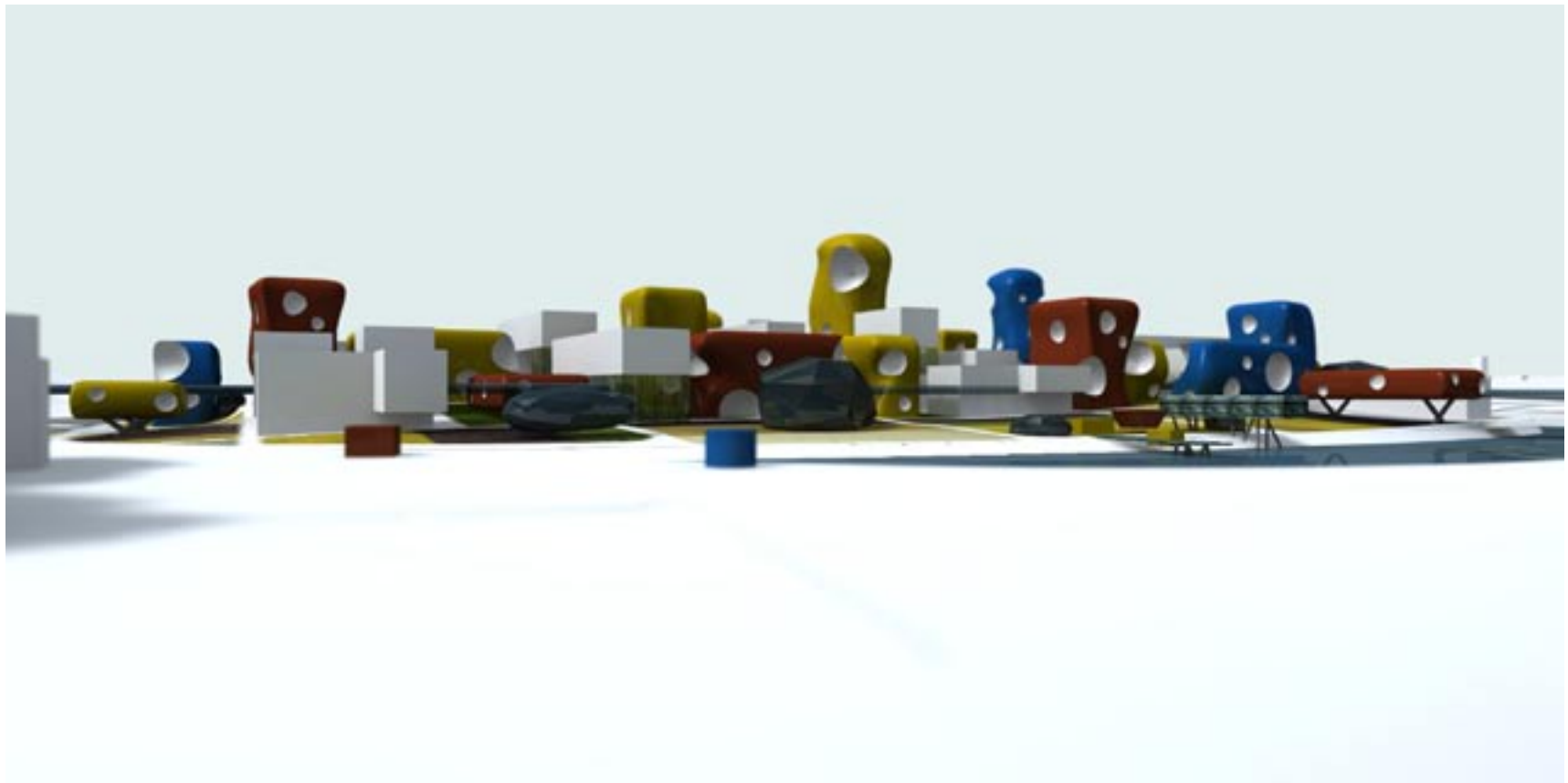
landmark "Dolni Vítkovice"

ironworks Vítkovice

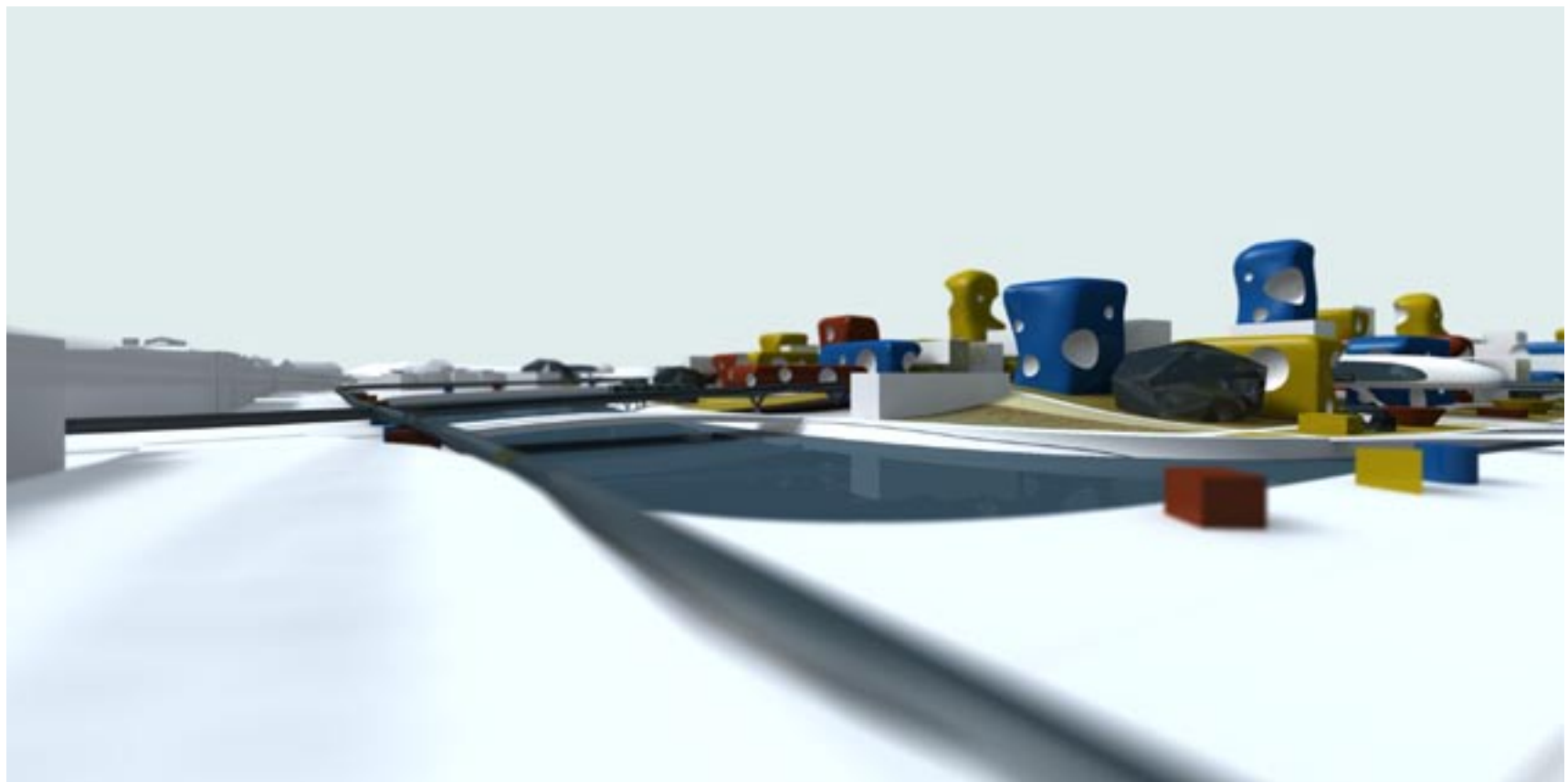
0 100 m







4_view from the theatre



5_view from the "Frydlant bridge"

SITUATION - OUTER ACTIVITIES

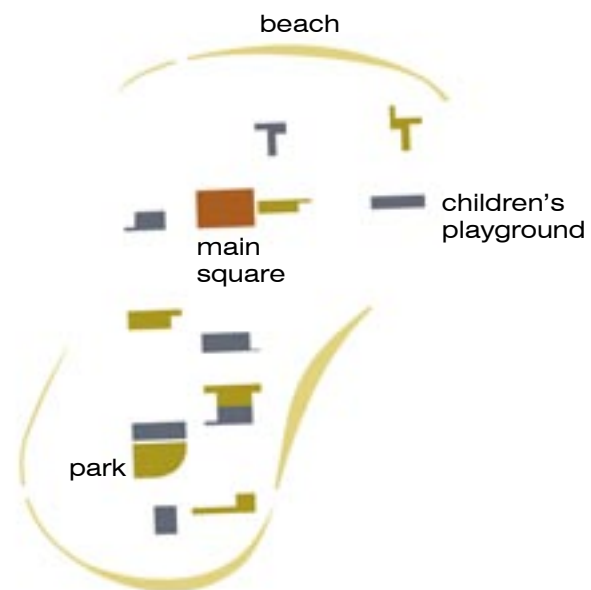
	m ²	%
karolina	682300	100
island	386024	56,6
water	137615	20,1
park	54329	7,9
riverbank	104332	15,4
island	386024	100
built-up area	87629	22,7
fields	163963	42,5
communications	12916	3,3
public areas	121516	31,5



fields



roads and pavements



public areas



park

"Frydlant bridge"

promenade riverbank

fields

shopping street

playground

park

orchard

promenade riverbank

beach

promenade

square

meadow
for temporary
performance

children's riverbank

orchard

beach

flooded forest

shopping street

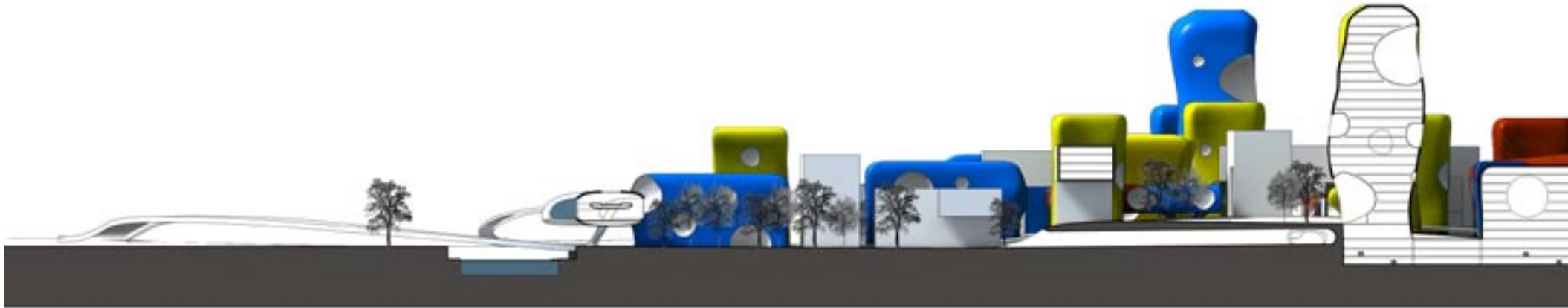
chill-out riverbank

swimming

0 100 m

monorail station

shopping street



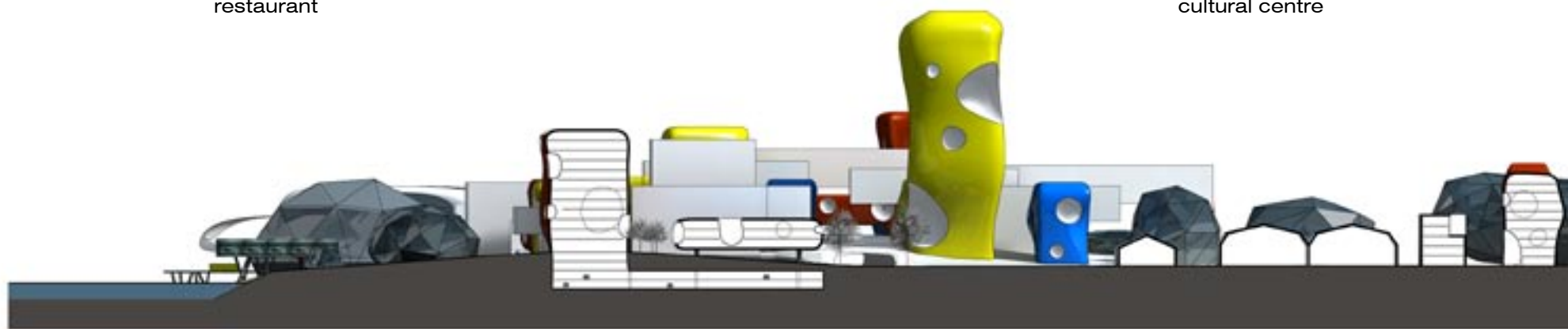
section A-A

riverbank
restaurant

sport centre

main square

landmark "Karolina"
cultural centre



section B-B

beach

flooded forest

music hall

monorail station



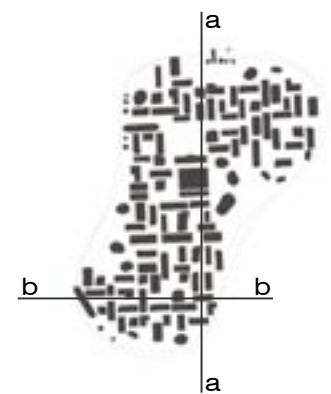
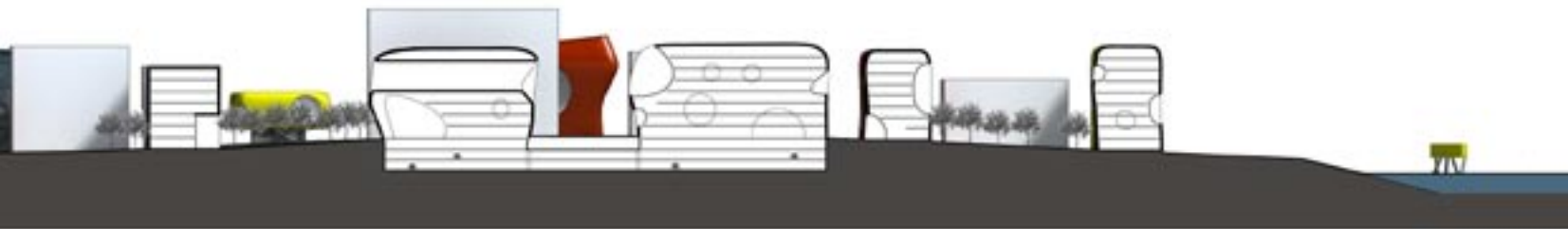
playground

orchard

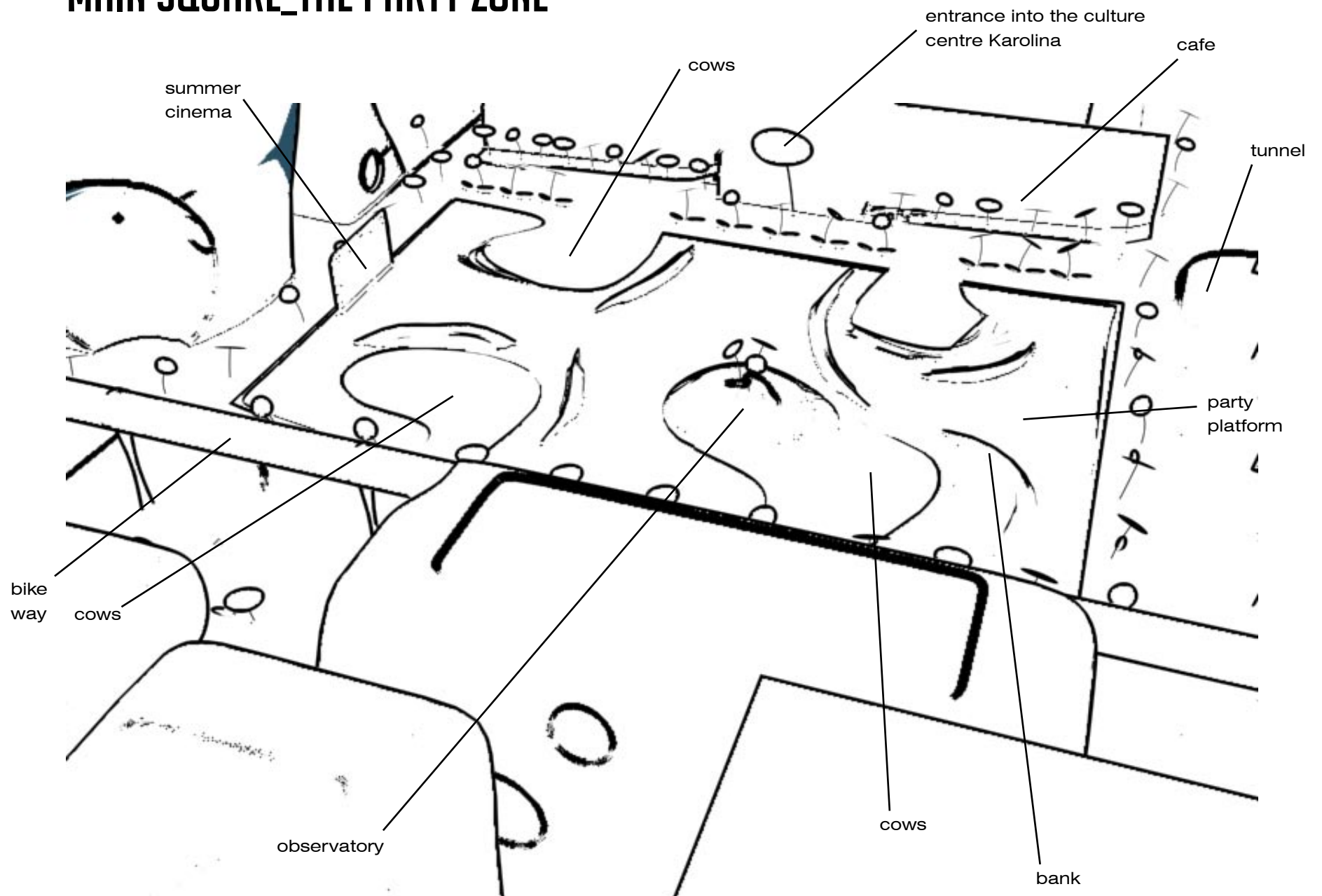
park

beach

high seat



MAIN SQUARE_THE PARTY ZONE





monorail
station

bike way

83

landmark Karolina
_theatre_cinema_exhibitions_concert hall_cafe_restaurant



6_rendering of the main square



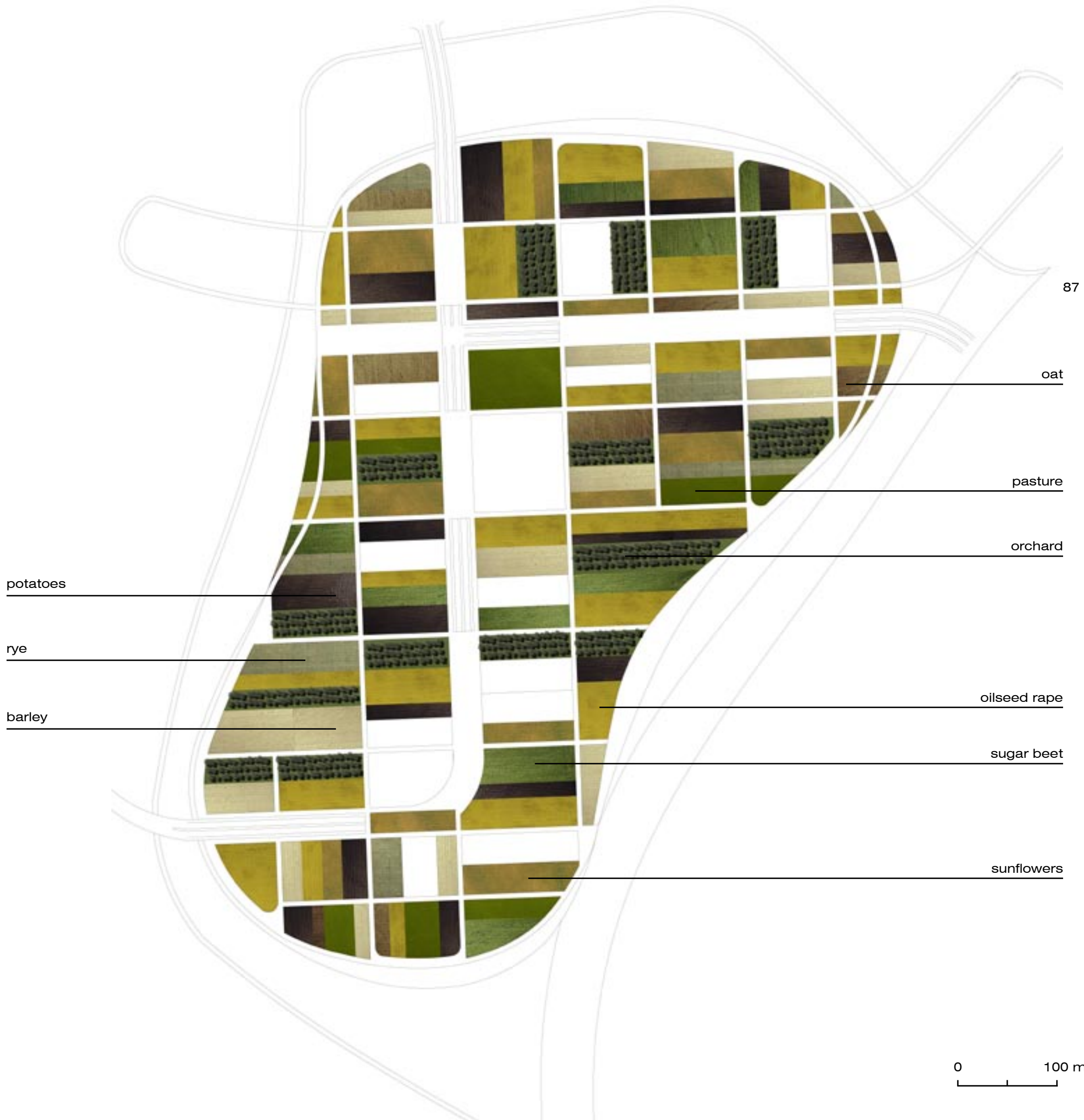
7_rendering of the main square at night



SITUATION - FIELDS



8_Conrad area, Monzana. Wheat strips running perpendicular to the prevailing wind.





potatoes



oilseed rape



sugar beet



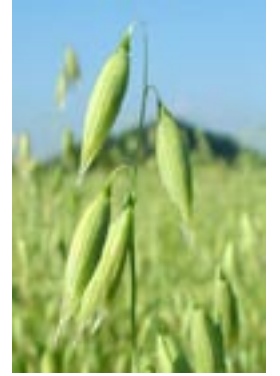
sunflower



barley



rye



oat



pear



plum



cherry



cows



sheep

potatoes

The potato originated in the area of contemporary Peru and Bolivia. The potato was introduced to Europe around 1700, and subsequently by European mariners to territories and ports throughout the world. Once established in Europe, the potato soon became an important food staple and field crop.

oilseed rape

Rapeseed is grown for the production of animal feed, vegetable oil for human consumption, and biodiesel; In Europe, rapeseed is primarily cultivated for animal feed (due to its very high lipid and medium protein content), and is a leading option for Europeans to avoid importation of GMO products.

sugar beet

Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.), a member of the Chenopodiaceae family, is a plant whose root contains a high concentration of sucrose. It is grown commercially for sugar.

sunflowers

The sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) is an annual plant native to the Americas in the family Asteraceae, with a large flowering head. The stem of the flower can grow as high as 3 metres tall, with the flower head reaching up to 30 cm in diameter with the “large” seeds.

barley

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) is an annual cereal grain, which serves as a major animal feed crop, with smaller amounts used for malting and in health food. It is a member of the grass family Poaceae. In 2005, barley ranked fourth in quantity produced and in area of cultivation of cereal crops in the world (560,000 km²).

oat

The common oat plant (*Avena sativa*) is a species of cereal grain grown for its seed, which is known by the same name. While oats are suitable for human consumption as oatmeal and rolled oats, one of the most common uses is as livestock feed. Oats make up a large part of the diet of horses and are regularly fed to cattle as well.

rye

Rye (*Secale cereale*) is a grass grown extensively as a grain and forage crop. It is a member of the wheat tribe (Triticeae) and is closely related to barley and wheat. Rye grain is used for flour, rye bread, rye beer, some whiskies, some vodkas, and animal fodder. It can also be eaten whole, either as boiled rye berries, or by being rolled, similar to rolled oats.

orchards

Pears are native to coastal and mildly temperate regions of the Old World, from western Europe and north Africa east right across Asia. They are medium sized trees, reaching 10–17 m tall, often with a tall, narrow crown; a few species are shrubby. The pear is very similar to the apple in cultivation, propagation and pollination.

Plum fruit is sweet and juicy and it can be eaten fresh or used in jam-making or other recipes. Plum juice can be fermented into plum wine; when distilled, this produces a brandy known in Eastern Europe as Slivovitz, Rakia, Tzuica or Palinka. Dried plums are known as prunes. Prunes are also sweet and juicy and contain several antioxidants.

Cherry: Around 75 percent of world production originates in Europe. Besides the fruit, cherries also have attractive flowers, and they are commonly planted for their flower display in spring.

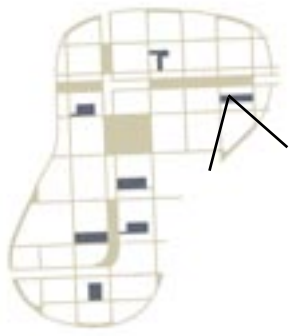
The apple is the pomaceous fruit of the apple tree. It is one of the most widely cultivated tree fruits. The tree is small and deciduous, reaching 5–12 m tall, with a broad, often densely twiggy crown. The fruit matures in autumn.

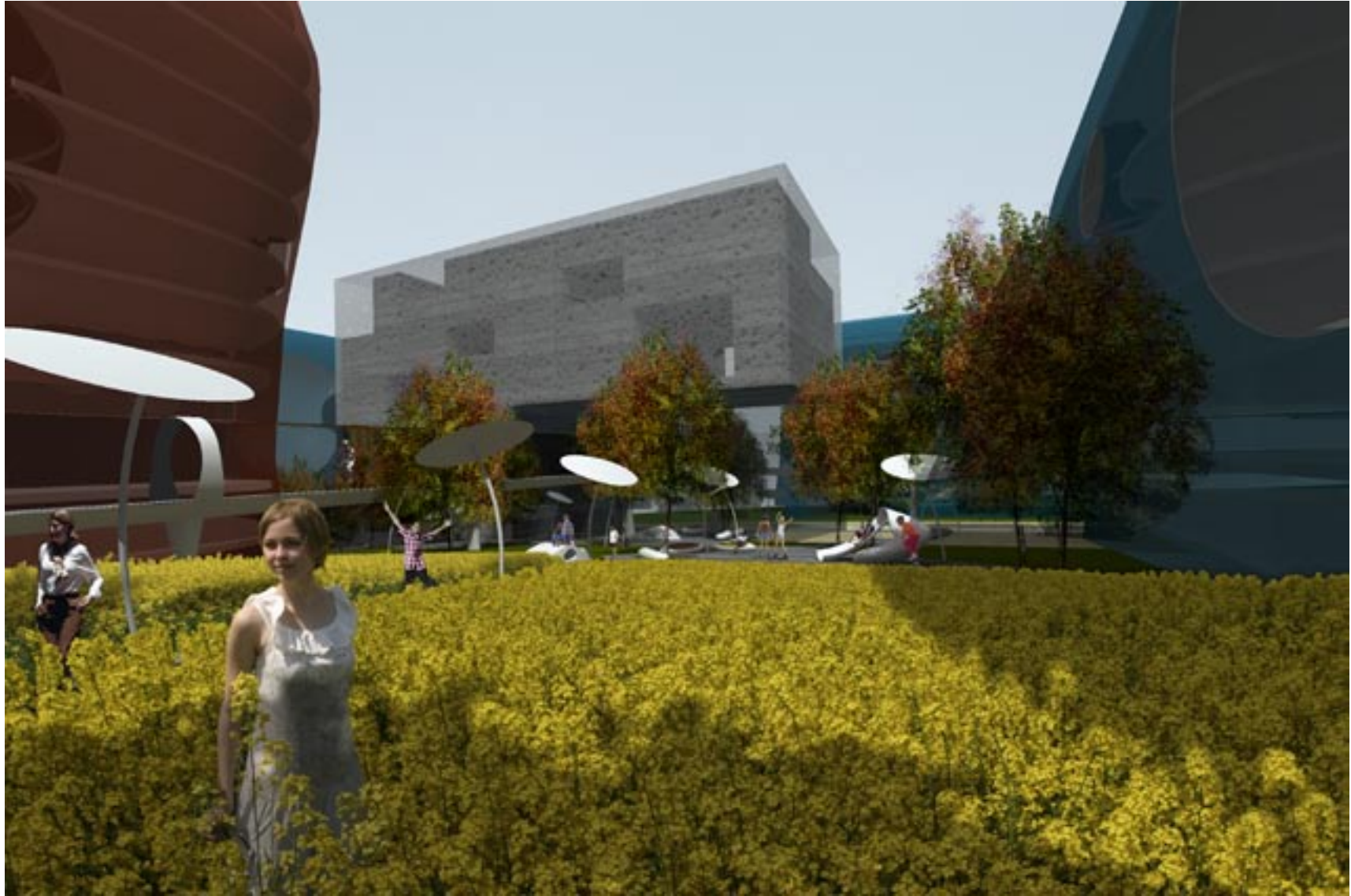
pastures

Domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*) are quadrupedal, ruminant mammals kept as livestock. Domestic sheep are the most numerous species in their genus, and are most likely descended from the wild mouflon of Europe and Asia. One of the earliest animals to be domesticated for agricultural purposes, sheep are primarily valued for their fleece and meat. A sheep's wool is the most widely used of any animal, and is typically harvested by shearing.

Cattle, colloquially referred to as cows (though technically cow refers only to female bovines), are domesticated ungulates, a member of the subfamily Bovinae of the family Bovidae. They are raised as livestock for meat (called beef and veal), dairy products (milk), leather and as draft animals (pulling carts, plows and the like).

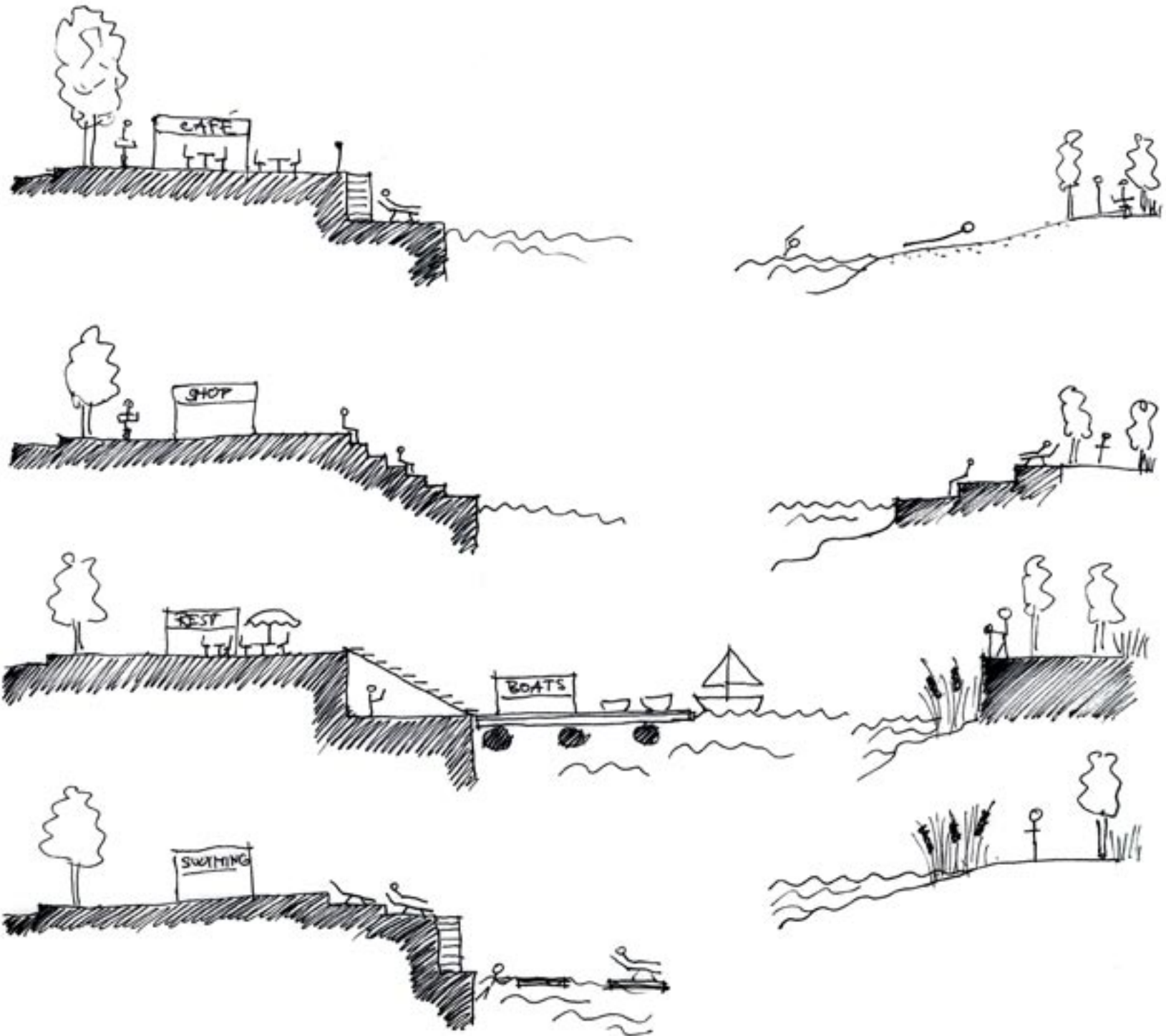
CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND_PARK FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE



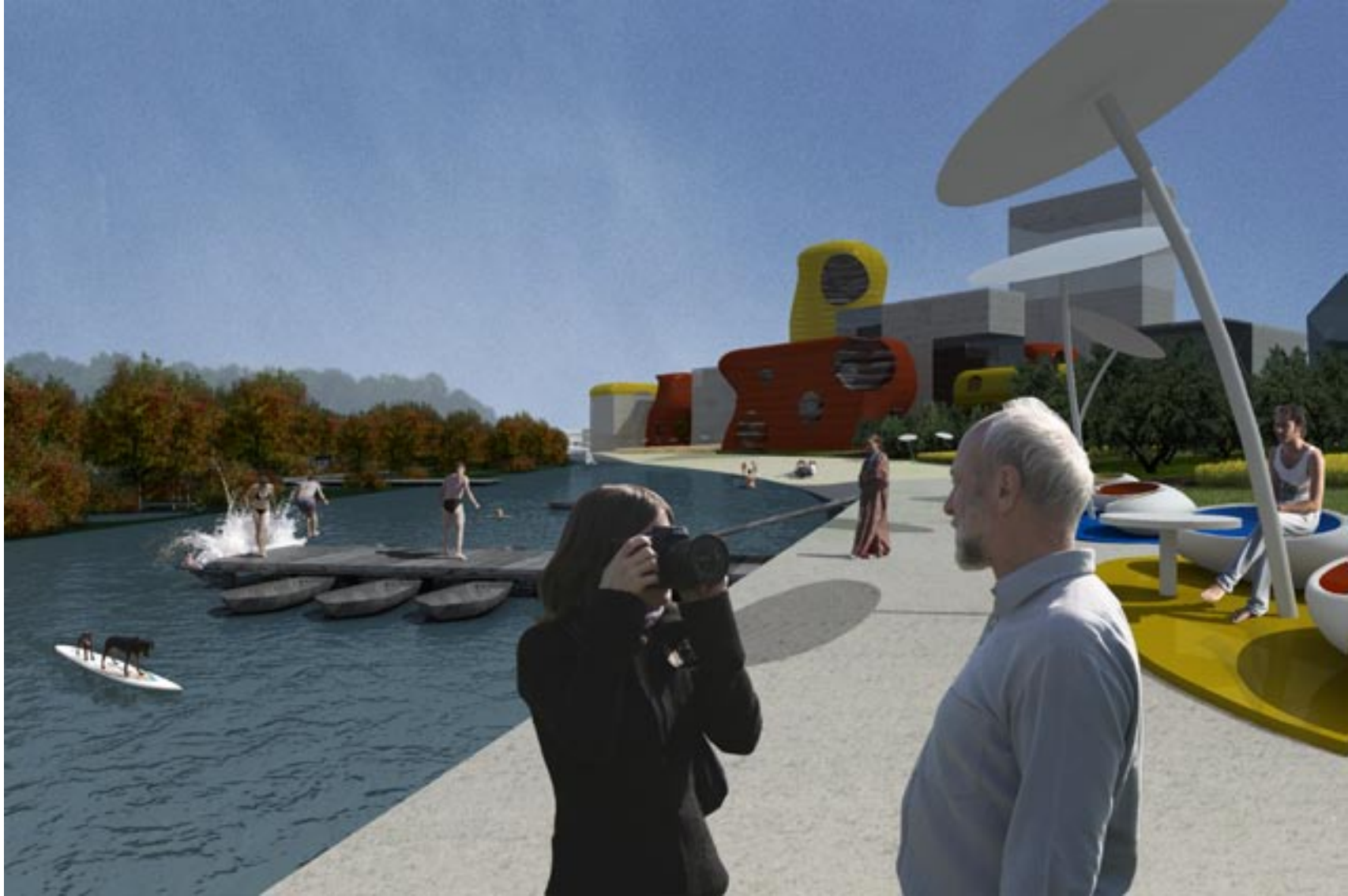


9_rendering of the children's playground

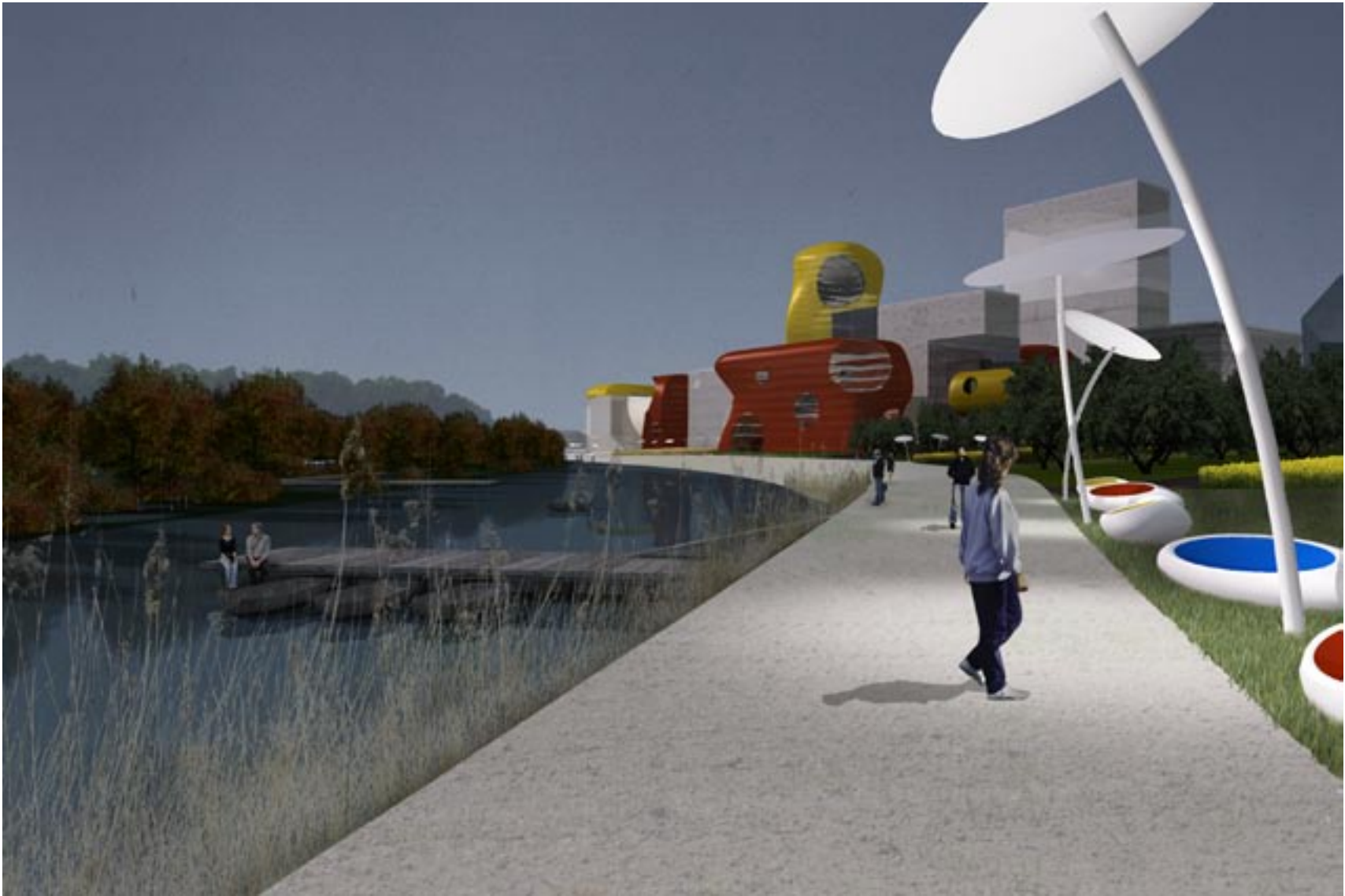
RIVERBANK - BEACH



10 sketches of the riverbank at various places



11_rendering of the riverbank with the cafe and beach



12_rendering of the riverbank with the cafe and beach at night



SITUATION - HOUSES

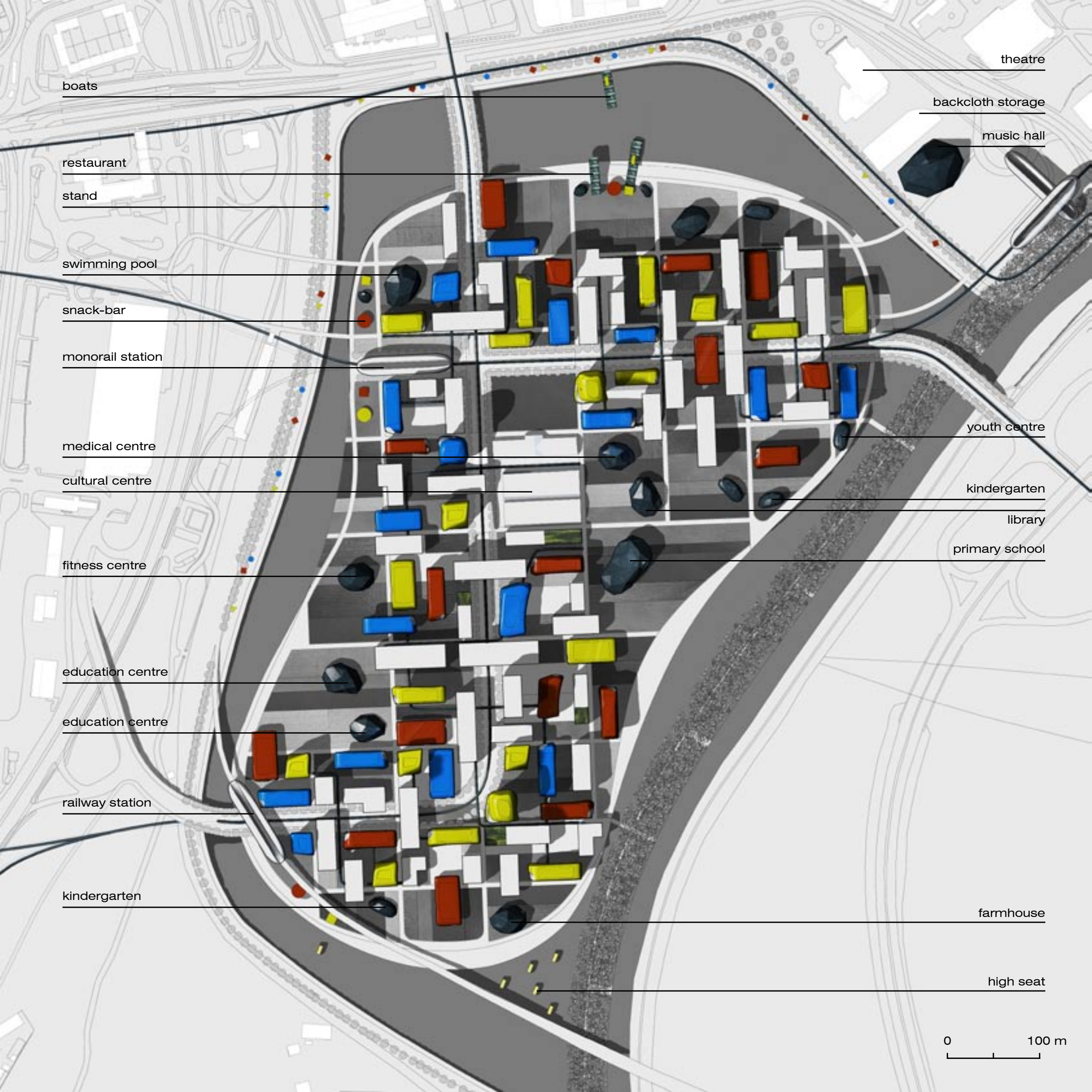
<u>houses</u>	
gross floor area	827512
cheese houses	416357
factory houses	329918
potato houses	57055
party houses	8582
stations	15600
maximal No. of flats (130 m ²)	5740
maximal No. of inhabitants	19321
<u>30% offices / 70% living</u>	
gross floor area	746275
living area	522392
maximal No. of flats (130 m ²)	4018
maximal No. of inhabitants	12055
office area	223882



groundfloor



top view



boats

restaurant

stand

swimming pool

snack-bar

monorail station

medical centre

cultural centre

fitness centre

education centre

education centre

railway station

kindergarten

theatre

backcloth storage

music hall

youth centre

kindergarten

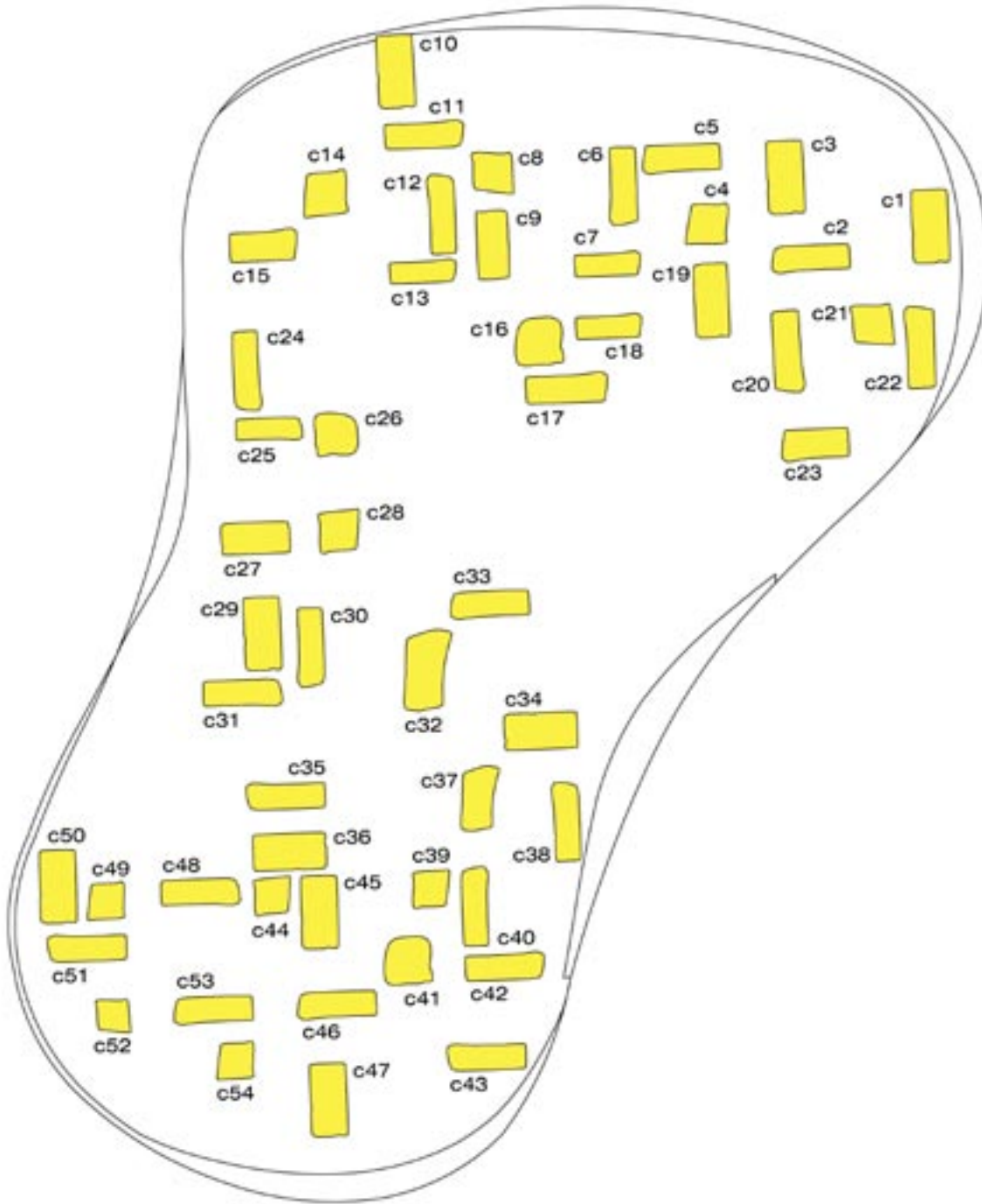
library

primary school

farmhouse

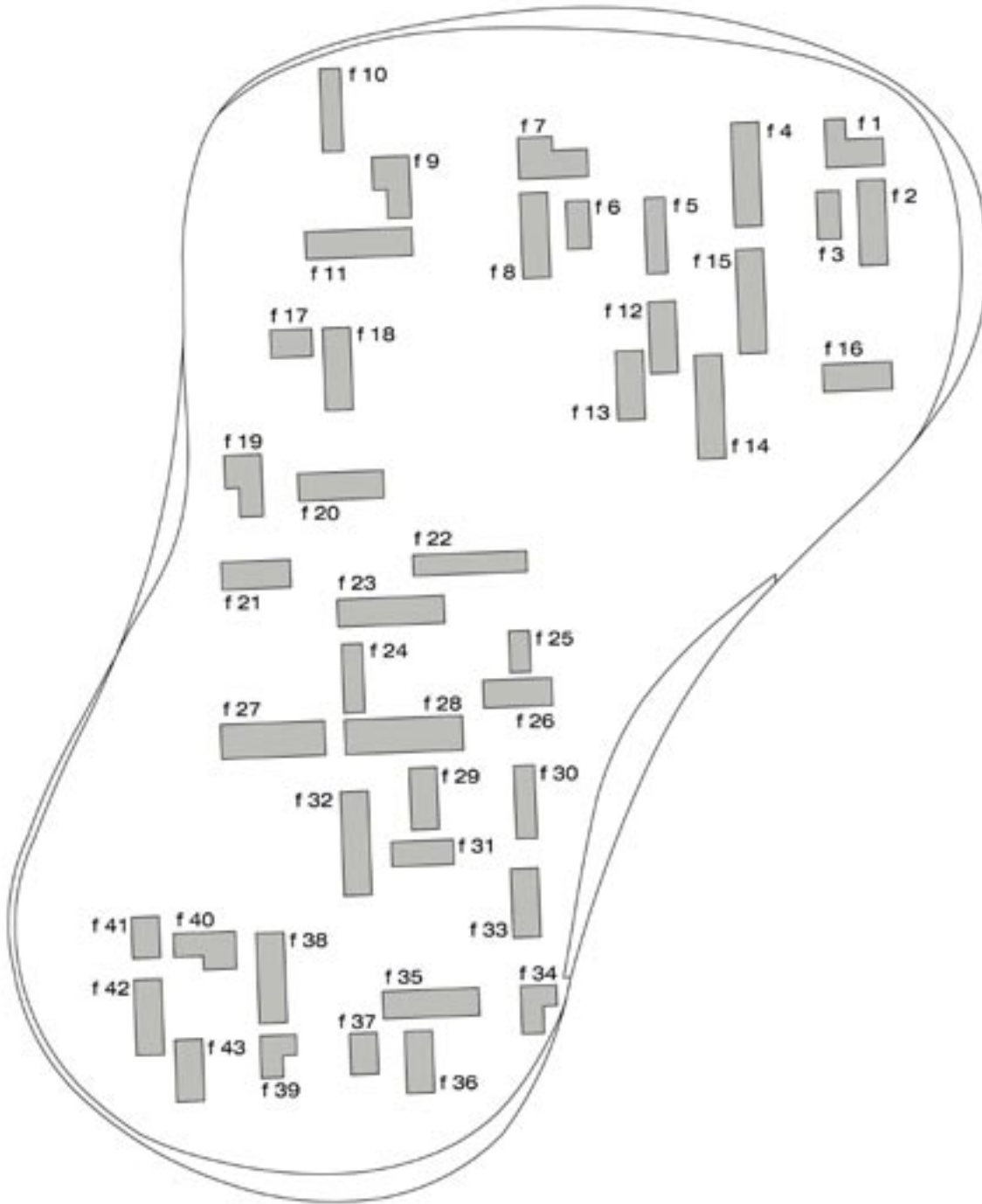
high seat

0 100 m



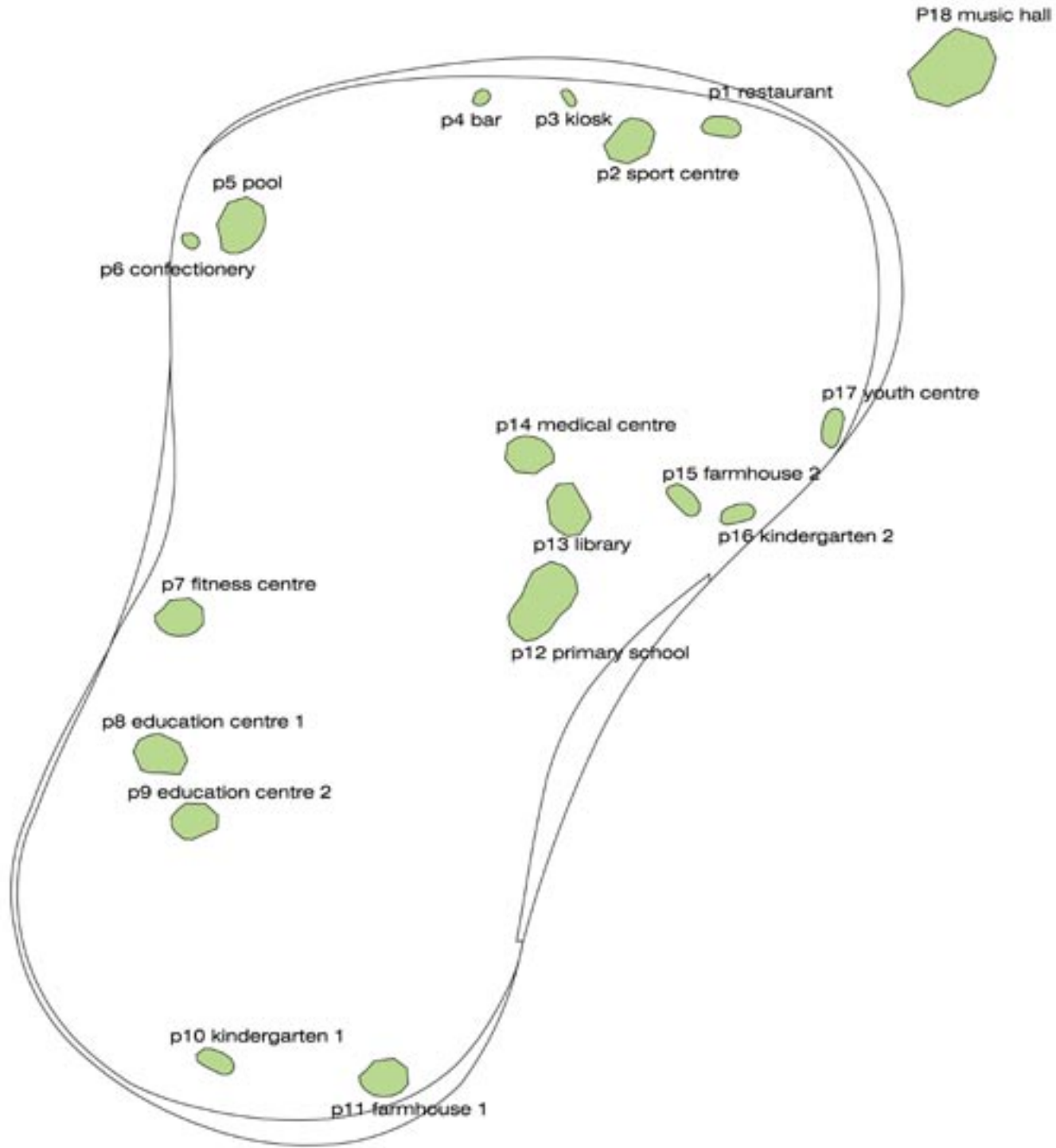
cheese houses

number	function	m ²	height	floors	inhabitants
c1	living/office/shops	3900	15 m	3	78
c2	living/office/shops	6500	24 m	7	133
c3	living/office/shops	3900	15 m	3	78
c4	living/office/shops	9540	42 m	12	190
c5	living/office/shops	6650	23 m	7	133
c6	living/office/shops	6860	23 m	7	137
c7	living/office/shops	5264	23 m	7	105
c8	living/office/shops	9540	40 m	12	190
c9	living/office/shops	3000	15 m	3	66
c10	living/office/shops	3900	15 m	3	78
c11	living/office/shops	6650	22 m	7	133
c12	living/office/shops	9900	30 m	9	198
c13	living/office/shops	4512	20 m	6	90
c14	living/office/shops	9600	43 m	12	192
c15	living/office/shops	7400	26 m	8	148
c16	living/office/shops	24150	78 m	23	483
c17	living/office/shops	9200	26 m	8	184
c18	living/office/shops	4512	21 m	6	90
c19	living/office/shops	3900	15 m	3	78
c20	living/office/shops	10350	30 m	9	207
c21	living/office/shops	10335	45 m	13	206
c22	living/office/shops	9200	28 m	8	184
c23	living/office/shops	7880	28 m	8	157
c24	living/office/shops	8050	25 m	7	161
c25	living/office/shops	5264	25 m	7	105
c26	living/office/shops	18700	75 m	22	374
c27	living/office/shops	3000	15 m	3	66
c28	living/office/shops	9600	42 m	12	192
c29	living/office/shops	3900	15 m	3	78
c30	living/office/shops	6900	20 m	6	138
c31	living/office/shops	8550	30 m	9	171
c32	living/office/shops	11200	26 m	7	224
c33	living/office/shops	10250	33 m	10	205
c34	living/office/shops	3900	15 m	3	78
c35	living/office/shops	9225	30 m	9	184
c36	living/office/shops	3900	15 m	3	78
c37	living/office/shops	7175	24 m	7	143
c38	living/office/shops	7700	25 m	7	154
c39	living/office/shops	7800	40 m	12	156
c40	living/office/shops	7700	25 m	7	154
c41	living/office/shops	25200	80 m	24	504
c42	living/office/shops	7700	25 m	7	154
c43	living/office/shops	7600	28 m	8	152
c44	living/office/shops	7150	38 m	11	143
c45	living/office/shops	3900	15 m	3	78
c46	living/office/shops	5700	23 m	6	114
c47	living/office/shops	3900	15 m	3	78
c48	living/office/shops	9000	30 m	9	180
c49	living/office/shops	7800	42 m	12	156
c50	living/office/shops	3900	15 m	3	78
c51	living/office/shops	7000	26 m	7	140
c52	living/office/shops	5200	28 m	8	104
c53	living/office/shops	7000	25 m	7	140
c54	living/office/shops	5850	32 m	9	117
total		416357 m ²			8337



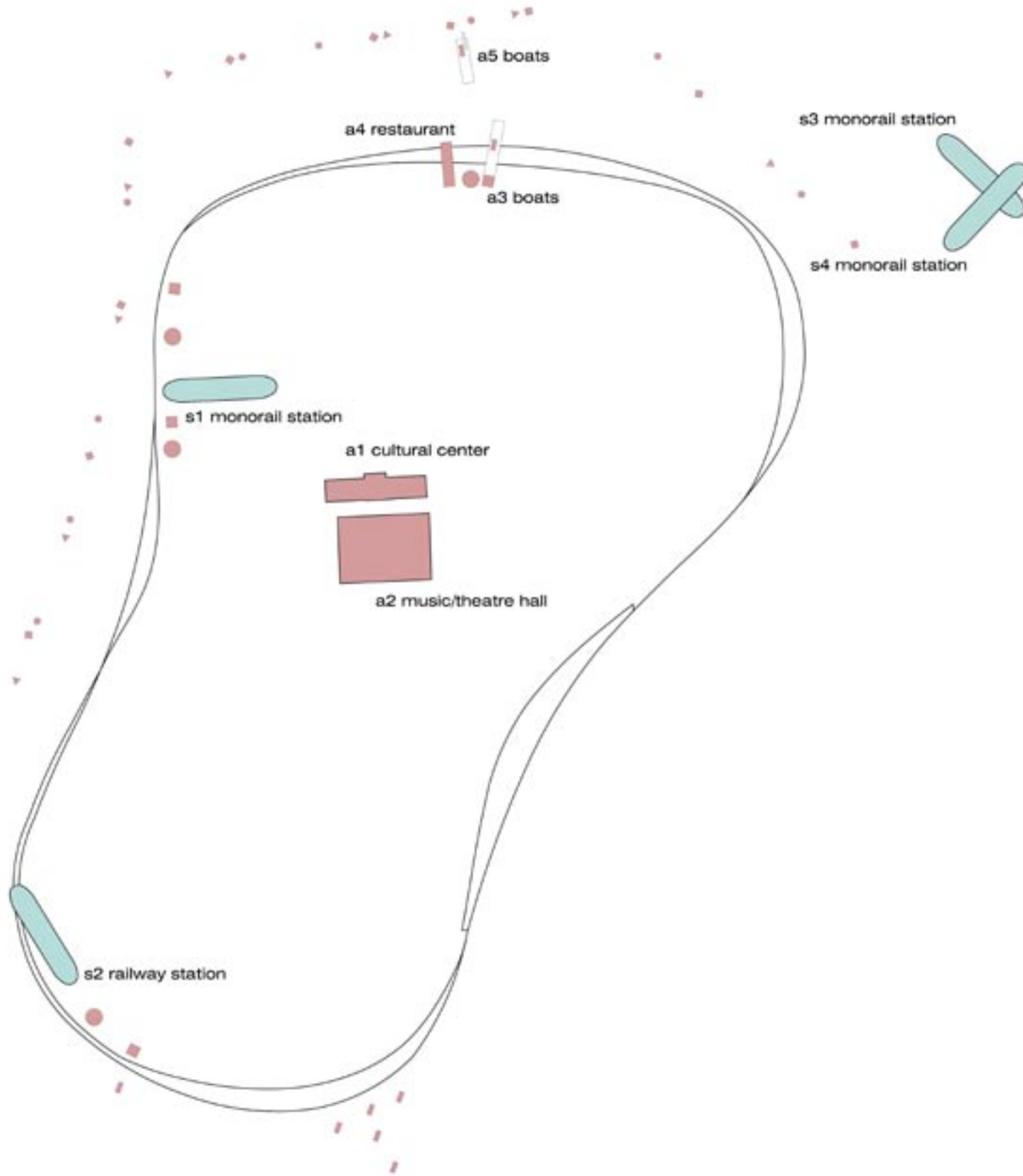
factory houses

number	function	m ²	height	floors	inhabitants
f1	living/office/shops	4875	16 m	5	162
f2	living/office/shops	6243	18 m	6	208
f3	living/office/shops	3570	20 m	6	119
f4	living/office/shops	10250	24 m	8	341
f5	living/office/shops	8100	30 m	10	270
f6	living/office/shops	7140	38 m	12	238
f7	living/office/shops	5750	15 m	5	191
f8	living/office/shops	8725	24 m	8	290
f9	living/office/shops	5295	20 m	6	176
f10	living/office/shops	4525	15 m	5	150
f11	living/office/shops	13390	35 m	11	446
f12	living/office/shops	7520	25 m	8	250
f13	living/office/shops	6100	22 m	7	203
f14	living/office/shops	12050	30 m	10	401
f15	living/office/shops	11440	32 m	10	381
f16	living/office/shops	10000	31 m	10	333
f17	living/office/shops	6000	30 m	10	200
f18	living/office/shops	7185	23 m	7	239
f19	living/office/shops	5295	18 m	6	176
f20	living/office/shops	6240	20 m	6	208
f21	living/office/shops	6100	22 m	7	203
f22	living/office/shops	6185	17 m	5	206
f23	living/office/shops	10900	28 m	9	363
f24	living/office/shops	6000	25 m	8	200
f25	living/office/shops	4050	29 m	9	135
f26	living/office/shops	6100	22 m	7	203
f27	living/office/shops	15050	30 m	10	501
f28	living/office/shops	13165	28 m	9	438
f29	living/office/shops	18000	60 m	20	600
f30	living/office/shops	8745	35 m	11	291
f31	living/office/shops	4020	20 m	6	134
f32	living/office/shops	11440	32 m	10	381
f33	living/office/shops	8000	25 m	8	266
f34	living/office/shops	3930	20 m	6	131
f35	living/office/shops	11200	25 m	8	373
f36	living/office/shops	6300	25 m	8	210
f37	living/office/shops	7800	40 m	13	260
f38	living/office/shops	8740	27 m	9	291
f39	living/office/shops	3540	20 m	6	118
f40	living/office/shops	5060	21 m	6	168
f41	living/office/shops	6000	32 m	10	200
f42	living/office/shops	5400	20 m	6	180
f43	living/office/shops	4500	20 m	6	150
total		329918			10984



potato houses

number	function	m ²	height	floors
p1	restaurant	400	10 m	1
p2	sport centre	4040	19 m	4
p3	kiosk	100	5 m	1
p4	bar	130	7 m	1
p5	pool	5140	24 m	4
p6	confectionery	125	7 m	1
p7	fitness centre	4450	25 m	5
p8	education centre 1	6000	20 m	6
p9	education centre 2	3248	15 m	4
p10	kindergarten 1	814	10 m	2
p11	farmhouse 1	2655	15 m	3
p12	primary school	14735	31 m	7
p13	library	6258	22 m	6
p14	medical centre	6125	26 m	7
p15	farmhouse 2	810	10 m	2
p16	kindergarten 2	1215	14 m	3
p17	youth centre	810	7 m	2
p18 (not on the island)	music hall	14500	30 m	5
total m ² on the island		57055		
total m ²		71555		



party houses

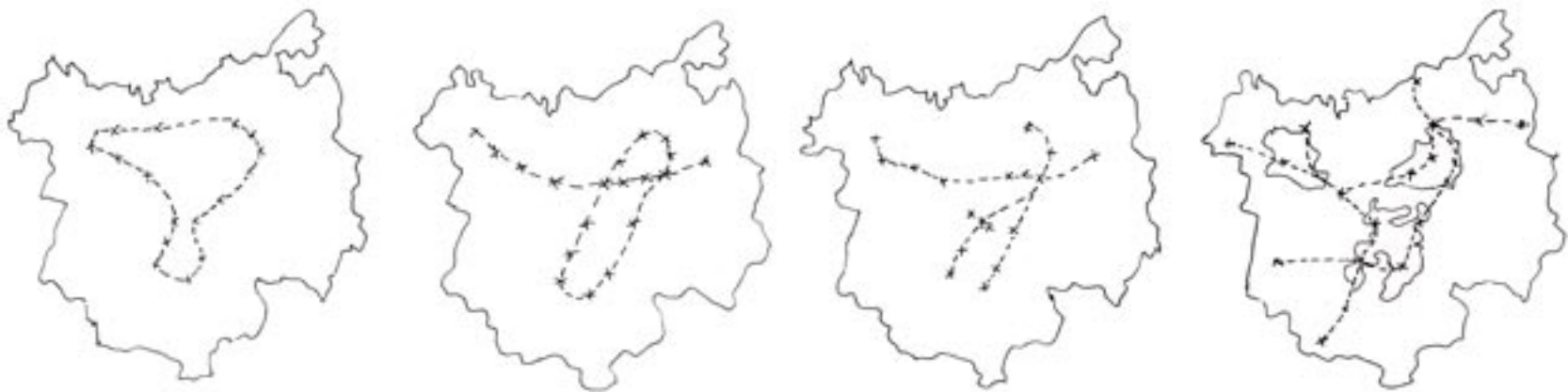
number	function	m ²	height	floors
a1	cultural centre	1857	10 m	1,0
a2	music/theatre hall	4900	14 m	1,0
a3	boats	100	3 m	1,0
a4	restaurant	400	4 m	1,0
a5	boats	40	3 m	
thirteen small stands	various	1285	3 m	1,0
30 small stands (not on the island)	various	810	3 m	1,0
total m ² on the island		8582		
total m ²		9392		

futurist houses

number	function	m ²	height	floors
s1	monorail station	3900	16	2
s2	railway station	3900	16	2
s3	monorail station	3900	16	2
s4	monorail station	3900	16	2
total m ²		15600		



13_monorail in Sydney



schemes of possible monorail lines in Ostrava

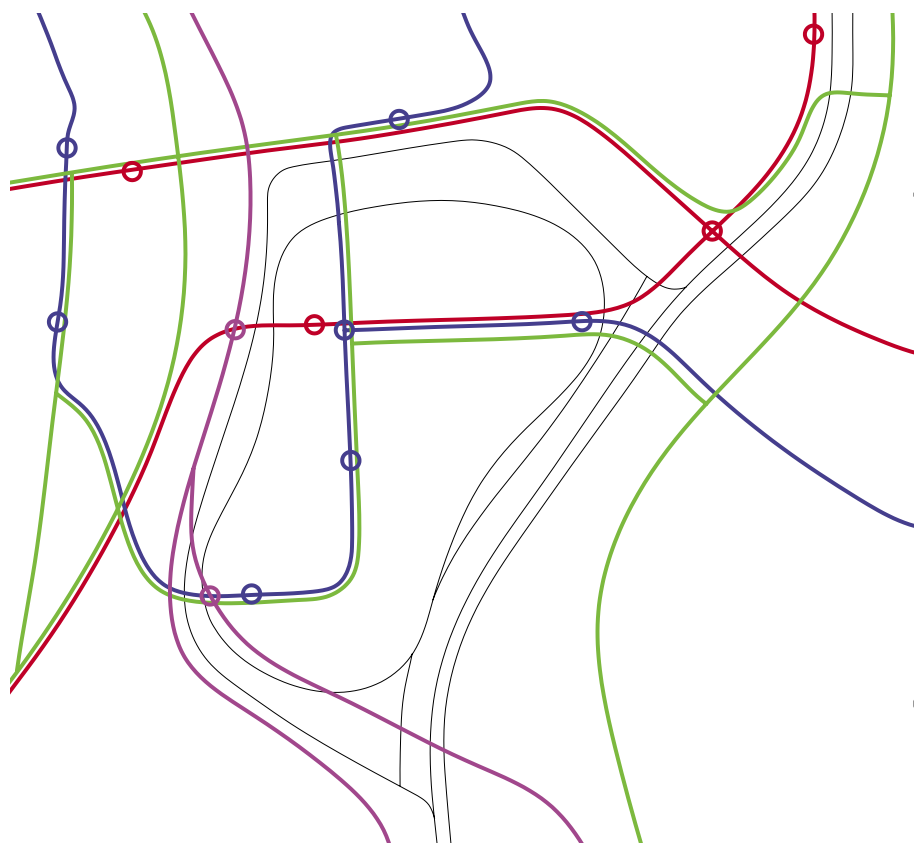


diagram of the transportation



diagram of the main pavements and bike ways

- roads
- monorail
- railway
- bus line
- bike ways
- pavements

SOURCES

109

Literature

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Karolina 2001, Almanach from international idea public urbanistic-architectural competition, Ostrava

MacLean Alex, Designs on the Land / Exploring Amerika from the Air (London: Thames & Hudson, 2003)

Odbor populacnich censů Českého statistického úřadu, Sčítání lidu, domů a bytů 2001 - Základní informace o okresech a krajích (Praha: Český statistický úřad, 2003)

Strategický plán rozvoje statutárního města Ostravy na léta 2005-2013 (Ostrava, Agentura API s.r.o, 2005)

Žila Jaroslav, Kolář Viktor, Ostrava, obležené město (Ostrava: Sfinga, 1995)

Images

Ostrava

- 1 Ostrava 1964
© Viktor Kolář in: Ostrava, obležené město (Ostrava: Sfinga, 1995), p.10
- 2 Ostrava 1986
Ibid., p.87
- 3 Ostrava 1999
Ibid., p.35
- 4 Ostrava 1988
Ibid., p.60
- 6 Ostrava 1989
Ibid., p.33

Karolina

- 1 Karolina, orthophotoplan, 2007
www.mmo.cz
- 2 Karolina coal mine, 1890
Karel Jiřík and others, Dějiny Ostravy (Ostrava: Sfinga 1993), p.184
- 3 Solomon coal mine, in the background industrial area Karolina, 1919
Ibid., p.282
- 4 Industrial area Karolina, 1908
Ibid., p.635
- 5 Power station Karolina, 1920
Ibid., p.284
- 6 Building conditions, 2007
Karolina 2001, Almanach from international idea public urbanistic-architectural competition, Ostrava, p.25
- 7 Ostrava 1967
© Viktor Kolář in: Ostrava obležené město (Ostrava: Sfinga, 1995), p.123

Dreams

- 1 Ostrava, view from the town hall tower
© Lucie Vencelidesová, 2007

Concept

- 1 Bakersfield, California. An irrigation canal winds through flower fields.
© Alex S. MacLean in: Designs on the Land, Exploring Amerika from the Air (London: Thames & Hudson, 2003), p.37
- 2 New York. Downtown Manhattan.
Ibid. p.50
- 3 Houston, Texas. Downtown parking blocks.
Ibid. p.45
- 4 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Ibid. p. 51
- 5 Central Ohio. Contoured fields with crop rotation.
Ibid. p.79
- I. basic concept New York
© Lucie Vencelidesová, 2008
- II. basic concept Future City/Potato houses
Ibid.
- III. Future City 1
Ibid.
- IV. basic concept Future City 2
Ibid.
- V. basic concept New York/Field/Living Factory
Ibid.
- 6 Final dream I
Ibid.
- 7 Final dream II
Ibid.
- 8 situation with no cars on the island
Ibid.
- 9 situation with cars on the island
Ibid.
- 10 possibilities of the transport on the island
Ibid.

Design

- 1 view from the town hall tower
© Lucie Vencelidesová, 2007
- 2 location of Karolina
Ibid.
- 3 scheme of functions within the city
Ibid.
- 4 view from the theatre
Ibid.
- 5 view from the "Frydlant bridge"
Ibid.
- 6 rendering of the main square
Ibid.
- 7 rendering of the main square at night
Ibid.
- 8 Conrad area. Monzana. Wheat strips running perpendicular to the prevailing wind.
© Alex S. MacLean in: Designs on the Land, Exploring Amerika from the Air (London: Thames & Hudson, 2003), p.30
- 9 rendering of the children's playground
Ibid.
- 10 sketches of the riverbank at various places
Ibid.
- 11 rendering of the riverbank with the cafe and beach
Ibid.
- 12 rendering of the riverbank with the cafe and beach at night
Ibid.
- 13 monorail in Sydney
www.google.com

