

Mining of anthracite coal in the Pilsen area - Jakub Bacík

Summary:

Mining of black coal in the Czech Republic is known mainly from Ostrava and Kladno. A large coal field was also found in the west of the country near Pilsen. This region is known for mainly metallurgy and mechanical engineering. The largest share of mining was close to Nýřany. The main task of this contribution is historical evolution of the Nýřany region, the industrial development of mining, and construction development of the largest mines. In conclusion the article describes the current state of the industrial heritage in this mining region.

Keywords:

Industrial heritage; coal mining; mine; coal; West Bohemia; mining tower

Dynamite factories – unwanted industrial heritage - Nina Bartošová

Summary:

The aim of this paper is to evaluate theoretical arguments of heritage conservation in the context of sustainability of cultural heritage, through the example of dynamite factories. Industrial heritage is often viewed as problematic even in uncomplicated cases, and dynamite factories represent a specific group, where the aspect of uncomfortable monuments is even doubled. If we want to conserve our cultural heritage for future generations, including types that defy the standard concept of a monument, it is necessary to admit relativity of seemingly morally undisputable ideas. The current situation reflects a growing gap between the expert and the wider public. The activity of conservation institutions is rather viewed as an enforcement of opinions of a single group of experts, than an activity pursued in the name of the society as a whole. The paper confronts the situation of dynamite factories with the approach developed by a group of experts from the Getty conservation institute in Los Angeles, proposing a balance between the current conservation and one that has a wider spectrum of values in focus, based on the Burra Charter of Australian ICOMOS.

Keywords:

Dynamite factory; industrial heritage; uncomfortable monument; Burra Charter; Bratislava

Czech roots of industrial architecture in Bulgaria - Nikolay Brankov

Summary:

The goal of this paper is to trace the contribution of Czechs in the field of industrial architecture in Bulgaria at the turn of 19th century. Bulgarian territory was long part of the Ottoman Empire, and its development was closely connected to the Empire. A new possibility of development appeared after Russian-Turkish war in 1877-78, which brought freedom for the Bulgarian people. An important task for their young country was quick progress in all areas of life. However, the state had no specialists, and thus they came to the country from abroad. This process became a cultural phenomenon at the end of 19th century.

Many Czech architects and engineers worked in the field of architecture and civil engineering, including the field of industrial architecture. Many Czech traders and industrialists arrived here and started the development of Bulgarian industry. They established breweries, sugar refineries, textile mills and furniture factories in Bulgaria at that time. Today some are among the biggest industrial factories in Bulgaria.

Keywords:

Industrial architecture; Bulgaria; Czech engineers and designers; turn of the 19th century; breweries; sugar refinery; textile mills; furniture factories.

Analysis of the practice of conversion of industrial heritage of the city of Paris for new sustainable social and societal functions - Oleg Fetisov

Summary:

The present research work deals with problem of adaptive reuse of industrial architecture for new social functions. The research in adaptive reuse of industrial architecture is defined as the method of conservation and new effective use of industrial heritage. The analysis of experience in adaptive reuse of industrial heritage architecture for new social functions in the city of Paris is proposed. The methodology of research of modern realized adaptive reuse projects assumes the analysis of the following architectural objects selected by the method of randomization: Paris National School of Architecture, Paris Diderot University (Les Grands Moulins and Halle aux Farines buildings), City of Fashion and Design on Paris Rive Gauche, D'Orsay Museum, Village Bercy Shopping Center, Arts Forains Museum, Bercy Park, Farines Warehouse, Villette Park and André Citroën Park. The present work is carried out in the frame of developed system of criteria on three levels: main characteristics of object, new features of object after adaptive reuse and social component quality assessment. On the basis of the analysis of results of the present research work the general conclusions have been developed.

Keywords:

Industrial heritage architecture; industrial buildings; adaptive reuse; new function; social function

Jute plants in Višňová: collaboration with Saxon-based authors - Petr Freiwillich

Summary:

This study deals with a complex of the factory for processing of jute, which is preserved in an intact way in Višňová, a village in the Frýdlant area. The beginnings of the factory are connected with the sugar industry. At the founding of the company established in Vienna in 1910 stood the Moravian sugar mills and shareholders from Saxony and nearby Hrádek nad Nisou. The architect of the complex was Heinrich Zieger (1873–1943), a famous specialist in design of industrial buildings from nearby Zittau in Saxony. The factory was constructed on the “greenfield” site and was being extended additively between 1910–1925. There is an apartment building for employees belonging to the factory from 1920–1922, which is

however only a part of the unrealized plan of the employee housing. Its architect was Rudolf Bitzan (1872–1938) from Dresden, one of the most distinctive representatives of the so-called “second wave of architecture” in the Czech Lands. A later phase of development of the complex from the period before the Second World War respected the originally structural arrangement. It was constructed of a reinforced concrete pillar system with the lining of grey brick masonry in two shades. This structure forms the single-storey weaving and spinning sheds. Therefore the complex today, despite the quite complicated construction development, offers an artistically coherent impression. The factory of the noticeable architectural qualities can be listed, regarding its style, among the buildings of the “reform architecture“. The factory still serves its original purpose, i.e. the manufacturing of products from jute (today synthetic) fibers.

Keywords:

Textile mills; single-storey sheds; reinforced concrete structures; Heinrich Zieger; Rudolf Bitzan; Frýdlant region

Principles of regeneration of industrial heritage inspired by international experience -

Jana Hořická

Summary:

The text deals with experience-based principles to be followed in strategic planning of industrial heritage regeneration. Two case studies of foreign projects were designated by way of illustration of the principles. The former is the project Gusswerk Eventfabrik in Salzburg – an adaptive reuse of a former bell foundry, which was repurposed in 2007. A variety of different uses including offices, studios, a design hotel, restaurant and many commercial and entertainment events ensure sustainability of the project. It represents an alternative to commercial centres, pieces of uniform global architecture, built on green fields. The latter is a project of temporary use called Klybeckquai in Basel. It was initiated in 2011 with an open-idea competition. The Rhine bank is planned to be occupied by mobile architecture, summer bar, skate park, urban garden and others until new use is established in 2017. The principles comprise temporary use, cooperation of the public and private sector, diversification of uses, identification of cultural values and project communication.

Keywords:

Urban regeneration; industrial heritage; public spaces

Nordkraft, the strength of Northern Denmark - Marie Janoušková

Summary:

The former thermal power station Nordkraft (Aalborg, northern Denmark) supplied electricity for this region since the beginning of the 20th century. Today, in the same region and perhaps beyond, cultural energy is spreading because the power plant was transformed into a cultural lighthouse in Northern Denmark. Firstly, the article deals with the sprawl and

rebuilding from the time the power plant was still functioning for the construction of oil tankers and the actual construction of boilers, chimneys and other industrial spaces. Secondly, I am analyzing the process of transformation into a cultural centre (Lighthouse) and its interaction with the harbour and the central part of the waterfront. I am focusing on the role of the city as the main investor, bearing the risks of the investment. As regards the former power station building itself, I am trying to focus on architectural quality of conversion, such as the renovation of facades, architectural rendering extensions, spatial solution and material design. I am also analyzing the spatial arrangement of the former technological complexes and their adaptation to a large number of tenants with different functional requirements. I do not forget detailed solutions, such as the use of contemporary materials that contrast with the original materials, which were left there with their patina, and thus maintain the atmosphere and the brutality of the space, which is visible mainly in the entrance hall. The text focuses on solving the parterre area of the former coal depot (working with free space near a fjord, comparing other options using this lucrative area as example), and finally describes solutions for stationary traffic from the perspective of the overall design of this part of the waterfront. In the last part of the article I present the whole implementation to the Czech environment, and I am trying to find important features that can be used as inspiration for conversions of Czech power plants and other industrial facilities.

Keywords:

Conversion, Coal power station, Harbour, Nordkraft, Aalborg, Tata Modern

Analysis of urban structures on the example of the town of Písek - Veronika Janovská

Summary:

There are two main reasons why cities and their urban structures are currently one of the most discussed topics among urban planners: increasing economic importance and population growth in these areas.

The city grid consists of urban structures (buildings) and of the public space between them (streets, parks, etc.). Clever combination and optimization of this structure give potential for a growing city. Architects and city planners are looking for new, sustainable forms of urban development so as to achieve high density, while maintaining or improving the quality of life, and public and residential environments.

According to urban analysis, such as for example functional distribution, transportation systems or built area density, basic urban typologies are defined. Energy analysis, such as wind and sun orientation, sky view factor or temperature development during the day determines basic energy typologies. As a tool for the energy analysis, two software programs, Autodesk Ecotect Analysis and ENVI-met, were used. We present examples of output of these programs.

Combination of Energy and Urban typologies will be the basis for future city planning. The energy typology influences urban structure, and vice-versa.

Keywords:

Urban structures; city grid; public space; energy analysis; urban analysis; ENVI-met; Autodesk Ecotect Analysis

Student mission to assess potential for the appreciation of the heritage potential of Prague – an archaeological group in Hlubočepy - Barbora Janů a kol.

Summary:

“The Students’ mission” project operates for the third semester in the Operational Programme Prague - Adaptability (OPPA), financially supported by the ESF (European Social Fund) and supervised by the Prague National Heritage Institute. It is primarily focused on active student participation in research on the suburban areas of Prague (Košíře and Hlubočepy). The aim is to enrich teaching, stimulate students' interest in architectural preservation and experimentally evaluate possible research methodology.

The archaeology students’ work on the project is unprecedented and innovative. The goal is to create detailed maps of Hlubočepy including the results of previous and current research with emphasis on the interconnection of historical and contemporary architectural and urban planning research (output will be a complete map in GIS related to the current cadastral map of the territory). Within the collection of maps of Hlubočepy the following topics will be interpreted and depicted as topics of interest: prehistoric settlements, medieval urban structure of the community, industrial and railway constructions, religious buildings and precincts, tourist and pilgrimage sites. In addition to working with archival documents the students also do field research and invite the public to be aware of the need to preserve monuments.

Keywords:

Surveys of monuments; archaeological heritage preservation; archaeological interest; cadastral Hlubočepy; use of archive and iconographic sources in archeology.

Between Ostrava and Vienna: separate engineering in Moravia in the years 1820-1918 - Květa Jordánová

Summary:

The author of this presentation will present the outcomes of her research that concern documentation and classification of independent machine-works in Moravia in 1820-1918. On top of the challenges this research presents, such as inconsistent terminology and paradoxically high number of currently operating machine-works, this presentation will introduce architecturally as well typologically important constructions located in the monitored area. This thesis contains examples from abroad illustrating new usage of these buildings (Vienna).

Keywords:

Machine-works, engineering, mechanical workshop, conversion, research

History and presence of preservation of industrial heritage in Slovakia – Petra Kalová

Summary:

The preservation of industrial architecture in Slovakia extends into the

1970's, when specialists aroused the interest of the Monuments Board. Well-established principles of industrial architecture preservation were suspended by the Revolution in 1989. The alteration of state policy in the country also influenced the view on monuments preservation. Nowadays, while complying with the past, we are able to follow other conservation principles and approaches, in effort to preserve at least a small fraction of our history for the next generation.

State of preservation of the urban structures of rural settlements in the Dobříš county - Jan Kašpar

Summary:

Research of villages in the Příbram region is concerned with relatively well-preserved and sufficiently legible patterns of the original settlements. The historical concept is visible in public areas, skylines and surrounding landscape. The value of which should be a basis for future redevelopment in the Czech countryside. This text presents verification of existing analyses of the coherent part of the region.

This work was supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Technical University in Prague; grant No. SGS13/022/OHK1/1T/11.

Keywords:

Rural area; urban planning; historical structure

Sports brownfields - Miloš Kopřiva

Summary:

Brownfield sites represent one of the key topics of sustainable development. Transformation of brownfield areas enables not only a revitalization of these areas, but it also brings potential for correction of strategic development plans on a planning scale, mainly in favor of functional systems used for sport and recreational purposes.

Negligence of needs for broad public physical fitness and relaxation activities were caused by the previous state doctrine designed to support mainly top-level sports. These effects are being further manifested by brownfields remaining in the areas of big sport complexes – sports brownfield sites.

This contribution to the conference represents an argumentation to substitute sport brownfields by structures and wellness facilities. This is true especially in cities where the requirement for a sufficient amount of physical activities is quite obvious. The author of the contribution justifies his rationale by using examples of several Czech sport brownfield transformation projects into wellness facilities that were designed by the Studio of the membrane architecture in addition to the Faculty of Civil Engineering, CTU Prague.

Keywords:

Genius Loci – atmosphere of a place, brownfield, wellness, urban structure, sport infrastructure, urban plan, master plan, healthy lifestyle, target users, physical activity, wellness activity, hybrid stadium

Use of nanotextiles containing Ag and TiO₂ nanoparticles in conservation practice - Klára Kroftová

Summary:

Nanotechnologies applied in all principal technical disciplines are currently among the most popular areas of research. The preservation of historic and listed buildings must cause no damage to the preserved original surfacing respecting, to the maximum extent, the authenticity of the work. Most of the surfaces of historic buildings are currently degraded by dust particles from air, by water-soluble salts and bacterial action. The NAKI DF12P01OVV37 research project addresses this issue by the application of nanofibres on a supporting fabric. The paper focuses on the cleaning and antibacterial effect of nanofibres with silver nanoparticles and titanium oxide when applied to surfaces of historic plasters. The objective of the study is to identify whether the newly designed technology for the recovery and stabilization of historic plasters meets the construction and technical requirements as well as the strict criteria set by the cultural heritage preservation.

Keywords:

Nanomaterials, nanoparticles, Silver, Titanium dioxide, architectural heritage, self-cleaning surfaces, photocatalysis, antimicrobial, biocides

Cohousing - the potential use of historic buildings for community housing - Jana Kubcová

Summary:

Cohousing is community housing where every household has a separate fully equipped apartment and share with other residents a selected number and type of common spaces. It is a self-organized and community-oriented housing, where community members jointly manage the entire residential complex. From foreign examples, it is clear that cohousing can also be implemented as an adaptation of historic buildings, or for construction in internal peripheries of cities or towns. This paper presents three examples of implemented cohousing in Denmark. Community Bauneholm adapted a preserved farm in a rural environment. Community Glasvaerket was realized in historical buildings of a glass factory in the suburb of Odense, when the whole area of the glass factory was converted into housing area including educational and public buildings. Community Jernstoberiet adapted the old foundry building and created an interesting concept of social living hall, which was later repeated by several other Danish cohousing projects. Cohousing implementation options in the Czech environment is a subject of student research project: Community housing - type models for the Czech Republic. The conditions for the implementation of cohousing in the Czech Republic are very difficult, and the whole concept of housing is intended for a limited group of people, even so there are people to which this concept can be interesting - especially for families with children and seniors.

Keywords:

Cohousing; Seniorcohousing; Self-organized and Community-oriented Housing; Adaptation; Conversion; Brownfields

Values and protection of cultural landscape - Jiří Kupka

Summary:

An issue of the cultural landscape represents the complex problems that various disciplines deal with both theoretically and practically. It is caused, apart from other things, by the fact that the landscape and its character is not a static matter, but a phenomenon that distinguishes itself by changeability and unrepeatability resulting from an outstanding variety of natural and cultural conditions. Any view to the landscape, which is a combined work of nature and humanity, cannot therefore be exhaustive and finite. This article brings several sights into a manifold mosaic of opinions and views to our cultural landscape as an inseparable part of the cultural heritage, i.e. the landscape transformed by human activity reflecting and preserving elements and structures developed during the centuries-old process of its settlement and cultivation. The main topic of the article is cultural, historical and spiritual values of the landscape and the possibilities of their protection.

Keywords:

Landscape protection; Cultural landscape; Cultural heritage; Places of spiritual importance; Designed landscape; Heritage care

New use of industrial heritage with an emphasis on the local impact on the social pillar of sustainable development - Štefan Molnár

Summary:

Reuse of industrial heritage focused on impact to the social pillar of sustainability. There is a connection between new use of industrial heritage and social cohesion in the area. Classification can be set at areas of expectations (high to low), motivation (public vs. private interest) and sources of funding (private, public or mixed). Short introduction of two projects of regeneration of cultural heritage with a focus on impact to social pillar shows different approaches and their results, using experience from western European countries, to specific situations of Czech Republic.

Keywords:

Sustainability; social pillar; local scale social impact; brownfield; redevelopment

Identification of a collection of settlements known as Hirzův Újezd near the town of Černá in the Šumava region - Milan Nesměrák

Summary:

Though small in area, Hirzův újezd was valuable, mostly because of its strategically important location on the Línec trail. From today's point of view, its value lies in its compactness, and in the fact it was probably founded by a single locator – Hirzo, which is rare in this size in our country.

This contribution consists of identifying the aggregate of Hirzův újezd and its evolution from its probable founding up to the present.

The village identification method is based upon the study of accessible historical records, which were partly uncovered by Jiří Kuthan. The method used for the determination of the presumed original founding concept is predominantly grounded in the research of Z. Pešková and J. Škabrada and is accepted among professionals.

The survey of the area identified all thirteen settlements, twelve of which were still well-preserved shortly after the end of World War II. Unfortunately, only three of the settlements were preserved to the present day in good condition and another three only as fragments.

This information will be used as a base for further study of the settlement-founding systems in the examined area (dissertation on the topic of Identification of surveying methods of locator Hirzo). By better understanding of the founding process of a settlement, we can obtain materials for protection of valuable and in many places still visible original structure, for example by projecting it into spatial planning.

Keywords:

Urbanism; colonization; 13th century; burgrave Hirzo; Hirzův Újezd

Industrial heritage – Prague interwar architecture and architectural sculpture on the theme of Labour and Industry - Lenka Popelová

Abstract

The text presents a preliminary research on Prague interwar architecture sculptural work with motifs of work, industry, trade and agriculture. The examples presented in this text mirror the exceptional cultural, technical and commercial flourishing during the period of the Czechoslovak State (the First Republic). New institutional, commercial and industrial buildings designed in this prosperous era had to manifest the new situation, including the enthusiasm, new national identity and the democratic character of the new state. Thus many of the institutional, commercial and industrial buildings of the First Republic were signalling their function to the passer-by, illustrating what happens behind the facades. Symbolic sculptural additions were at that time still seen as an integral part not only of the representative buildings but also of the whole townscape. As such these sculptural additions with motifs of work, industry, trade and agriculture are valuable documents of the history of art, architecture and industrial history, and part of a national industrial heritage.

Keywords:

Industrial heritage, sculptural work, Prague Interwar Architecture

Self-help social housing - Vojtěch Sigmund

Summary:

The Czech Republic lacks the social housing and the law that would regulate it. Social housing is currently replaced by the commercial hostels, which should not become a permanent solution for many reasons. Living conditions in these hostels are poor and accommodation costs unreasonably high. State and local authorities should solve this situation by the construction of the social housing. Another huge problem in the Czech

Republic is long-term unemployment. The idea of participation of future inhabitants on the construction of subsidized housing would thus appear to be an appropriate solution. In addition to the new dwellings new jobs will be also created, which will increase the qualification of the persons participating in the construction. However, it is necessary to study and consider all the risks that this concept can bring.

Keywords:

SELF-BUILT; SOCIAL HOUSING; Czech Republic

Sustainable development approach and conversion of specific industrial buildings -

Anna Sigmundová

Summary:

The quality of our environment is regarded as an important part of the sustainable approach to human life on Earth. An industrial building was in this term considered a specific part of the man-made system - its role in wider context is changing, but the meaning should remain - it is important to appreciate the positive role of "fault" in an otherwise uniform and thus confusing the population structure by such construction can play.

The special character of industrial buildings, which often represent the dehumanizing machine, or kinds of huge statues of unusual scales, the power of the symbolism of the new use of industrial buildings is enhanced. In connection with objects whose conversion and regeneration is extremely difficult, moreover, the question arises whether it is possible, wise - and sustainable - again to return all life? Existing conversion yet proven that these elusive objects are important elements, even dominating the urban structure and landscape, and therefore the bearer of the genius loci. The strength of its testimony can be helped to understand the importance of preserving not only the other remains of human activity in the construction industry boom, but also a positive view on the regeneration of industrial areas in general.

Keywords:

Adaptive reuse; sustainable regeneration; industrial heritage; special industrial buildings

Prague train stations and their revitalization potential - Zdeněk Šimoník

Summary:

The contribution brings basic facts about the biggest Prague railway station grounds and their conversion potential. The topic describes typical aspects, similarities, differences and conversion possibilities.

Keywords:

Railway station, conversion, history, future, potential, limits, investment

TIBA Textile Factory in Beroun – Červený mlýn - Petr Šimr

Summary:

The paper is based on a detailed study and comparing surviving photographs with drawings and text documentation. It covers the most important development periods of this plot. The paper also summarizes information from the literature regarding Red Mill history. A contemporary research has brought more knowledge on the former site of the former Red Mill and it refutes the erroneous assumption made in the literature.

Keywords: Červený mlýn; Beroun; Czech republic; industrial heritage; history; architecture

Architectural sculpture enriched with attributes of work and everyday life - Renata Skřebská

Summary:

The theme of labour, and labour-related motives is only sporadically represented in the Czech lands in pre-20th century architectural sculpture. Interest in these themes and motives did not become widespread until the 1920s and 1930s, when architectural sculpture featuring the theme of labour and work in general came to represent an ideal world as seen from the perspective of the common people – primarily industrial labourers and peasants. The world of work, the emphasis on the everyday history, rituals of everyday life, honest toil and the accumulation of wealth – all of these themes came to the fore as to represent a society that considered itself culturally and socially advanced. There was a return to these themes in the 1950s, when the figures of the labourer and the peasant took on an ideological dimension. In contemporary perspective, artworks featuring these themes can be interpreted as historical documents of everyday life and technological development, in line with the ‘last working day’ approach to industrial heritage – because many of depicted jobs and processes have since ceased to exist, and some have been entirely forgotten.

Keywords:

Architectural sculptures; attributes of labour; transport; industrial labourer; peasant; everyday life; sculptor; heritage

Temporary use of industrial buildings - Tomáš Skřivan

Summary:

The paper deals with sustainability in conjunction with abandoned industrial buildings. It analyzes the material, content, social and economic aspects of sustainability in relation to architecture. One of the main themes is industrial ruins, their origin and subsequent evolution. The search for new usage is related to potential and risk, characteristics and aesthetics. The range of possible temporary use with zero or minimal interference and corresponding implementation costs is described in this connection. Several approaches are evaluated in terms of benefits for the site and the building, and for their subsequent development, stability and thus sustainability. The main benefit of temporary uses is in their initiatory character and

activist use. Funding possibilities of conversions and their evaluation in terms of sustainability are described as well. The text is illustrated with examples from Bohemia (Freezefest, Automatic cultural mills, Landscape festival) and from abroad (Natural park Südgelände, Matadero Madrid, Leipzig Baumwolle Spinerei).

Keywords: Industrial architecture, industrial heritage, industrial ruins, adaptive reuse, conversion, transformation, temporary use, minimal impact, low – cost projects, pioneering use, non-profit use, cultural use, citizen's initiative

From the functional sites to the structure of public space: sustainable urban development in the context of communication of socio-cultural values - Michal Šourek

Summary:

The paper classifies the background and the processes of development or decline of urban sites in the context of sustainable development of the built environment and shows their communicative nature. Examples of sites that either did not possess or lost the ability to sustain provide the understanding of the real causes of the defaults and of the nature of the processes that accompany them: perceived consistently in the context of the city, they become the base of a new perspective on sustainable development of the built environment and on its basic principles. Common ground of communication in terms of social-cultural forces' and interests' encounters, of transfer and appropriation of material, social, cultural-civilization values turns the attention to public space, to its roles and types, to their function and vitality.

Communication is the fundamental principle and function of the city - both in an historical and urban-planning sense. Public space is the platform for communication: it is the physical public space of streets, squares, buildings and spaces accessible to the public, and the virtual public space of the media. *Communication of complex urban values in vital public space claims to be a bottom-line of sustainable development of a city*, thus: the paper verifies the hypothesis and provides essential description of functions and types of public space. Principles of its formation and functioning are demonstrated on examples in compact form, providing instructions and practical methods in terms of sustainable development.

Keywords:

City – *polis*; built environment; communication; social-cultural and material values; public space; brownfield; deteriorated locality; built heritage; sustainable development; sustainable life; architecture; urban planning

Management plan of the Church of the Most Sacred Heart of Our Lord - Daniela Šovarová

Summary:

The article deals with the Management plan of the Church of the Most Sacred Heart of Our Lord in Prague. This document was created in the years 2012-2014 as part of the monument nomination on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The Church of the Sacred Heart of Our Lord in Vinohrady, Prague is an excellent work of the Slovenian architect Josip Plečnik, which has no comparison in modern Czech sacral architecture. Josip Plečnik can be classified as one of the most important architects of the first half of the 20th century in the Central Europe.

The church has the status of National cultural monument of the Czech Republic. This is the highest possible legislative protection in the field of preservation in the Czech Republic. At the same time the church is listed on the tentative list of the Czech Republic for UNESCO. It is one of the 16 monuments that the Czech Republic would like to have listed in the future.

Keywords:

Management Plan; Church of the Most Sacred Heart of Our Lord in Prague; Josip Plečnik; UNESCO

The former textile factory Johann Tost in Jihlava - Pavla Svobodová

Summary:

The area of the former cloth factory Johann Tost in Jihlava, which later became a tobacco factory and a subsidiary of the firm Tesla, is conceived as a city block. It consists of a set of buildings resulting from the early 19th century to the present. Its scale and shape correspond to the surrounding area as the bulwark of circuit, which is a typical structure of closed city blocks. Currently the gradual recovery of the entire complex is being implemented, designed by architectural firm Atelier 90, Ing. arch. Ladislav Vlachynský. The work schedule is divided into the years 2009–2015 to revitalize the area of a building with mixed functions of urban style with prevailing residential functions.

Keywords:

Factory; city block; cloth; tobacco; Tesla; apartment; reconstruction

The post-war transformations of the seven biggest companies in Frýdlant Region -

Tereza Vokurková

Summary:

In periods of its development before World War Two the industrial areas not only encompassed production buildings, but also living houses and some social facilities, green areas and public and semi-public facilities. After World War Two the social-economic changes influenced the appearance of these industrial areas. In Sudeten it was the transfer of the primary German inhabitants first, then nationalization of the enterprises and different reorganizations, and after 1989 privatization and changes of the owners of the un-movables, reductions or terminations of the production due to globalization, or new exploitations. The aim of this study is to show, in seven selected cases, concrete impacts of this development on the urban appearance of the industrial areas. The selected cases encompass the industrial areas of the seven largest textile enterprises of the Frýdlant region in the Liberec district.

Keywords:

Industrial heritage; industrial urbanism; Frýdlant in Bohemia region

Main types of construction materials and their development from the second half of the 18th century to the early 20th century - Radek Zahrádka**Summary:**

This report examines new construction materials used in the period from the 2nd half of the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century, such as iron, cast iron, steel, cement, concrete and reinforced concrete. It provides an insight and better understanding of the major issues surrounding their discovery, gradual development, basic methods of manufacture and the first examples of application in the building industry of the Czech territory, within the context of neighboring economically and technically strong European countries.

Keywords:

Construction materials; iron; cast iron; steel; cement; concrete; reinforced concrete; discovery; development; methods of manufacture; examples of application