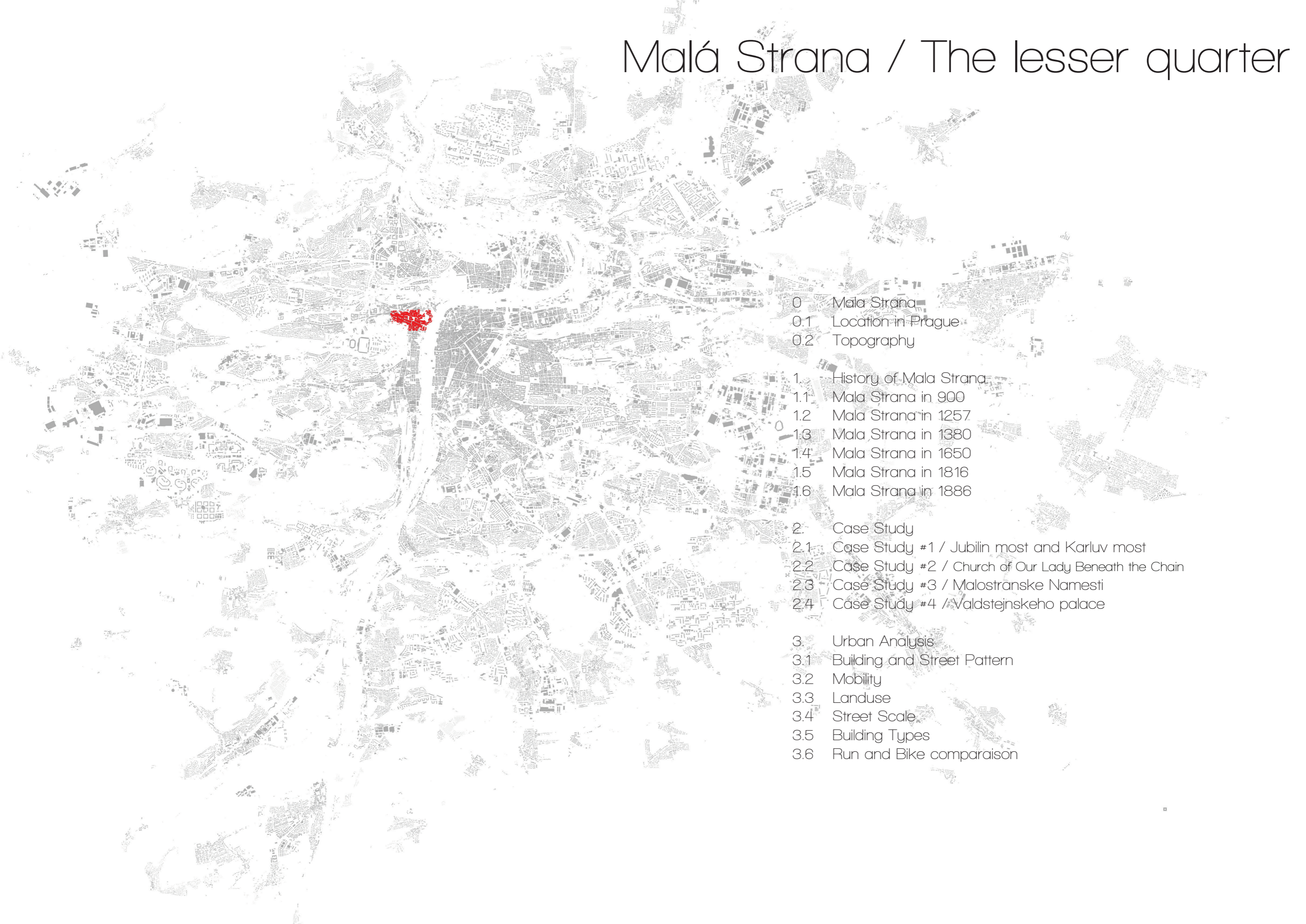


Malá Strana / The lesser quarter



- 0 Malá Strana
- 0.1 Location in Prague
- 0.2 Topography

- 1 History of Malá Strana
 - 1.1 Malá Strana in 900
 - 1.2 Malá Strana in 1257
 - 1.3 Malá Strana in 1380
 - 1.4 Malá Strana in 1650
 - 1.5 Malá Strana in 1816
 - 1.6 Malá Strana in 1886

- 2 Case Study
 - 2.1 Case Study #1 / Jubilin most and Karluv most
 - 2.2 Case Study #2 / Church of Our Lady Beneath the Chain
 - 2.3 Case Study #3 / Malostranske Namesti
 - 2.4 Case Study #4 / Valdstejnskeho palace

- 3 Urban Analysis
 - 3.1 Building and Street Pattern
 - 3.2 Mobility
 - 3.3 Landuse
 - 3.4 Street Scale
 - 3.5 Building Types
 - 3.6 Run and Bike comparaiison

LOCATION IN PRAGUE



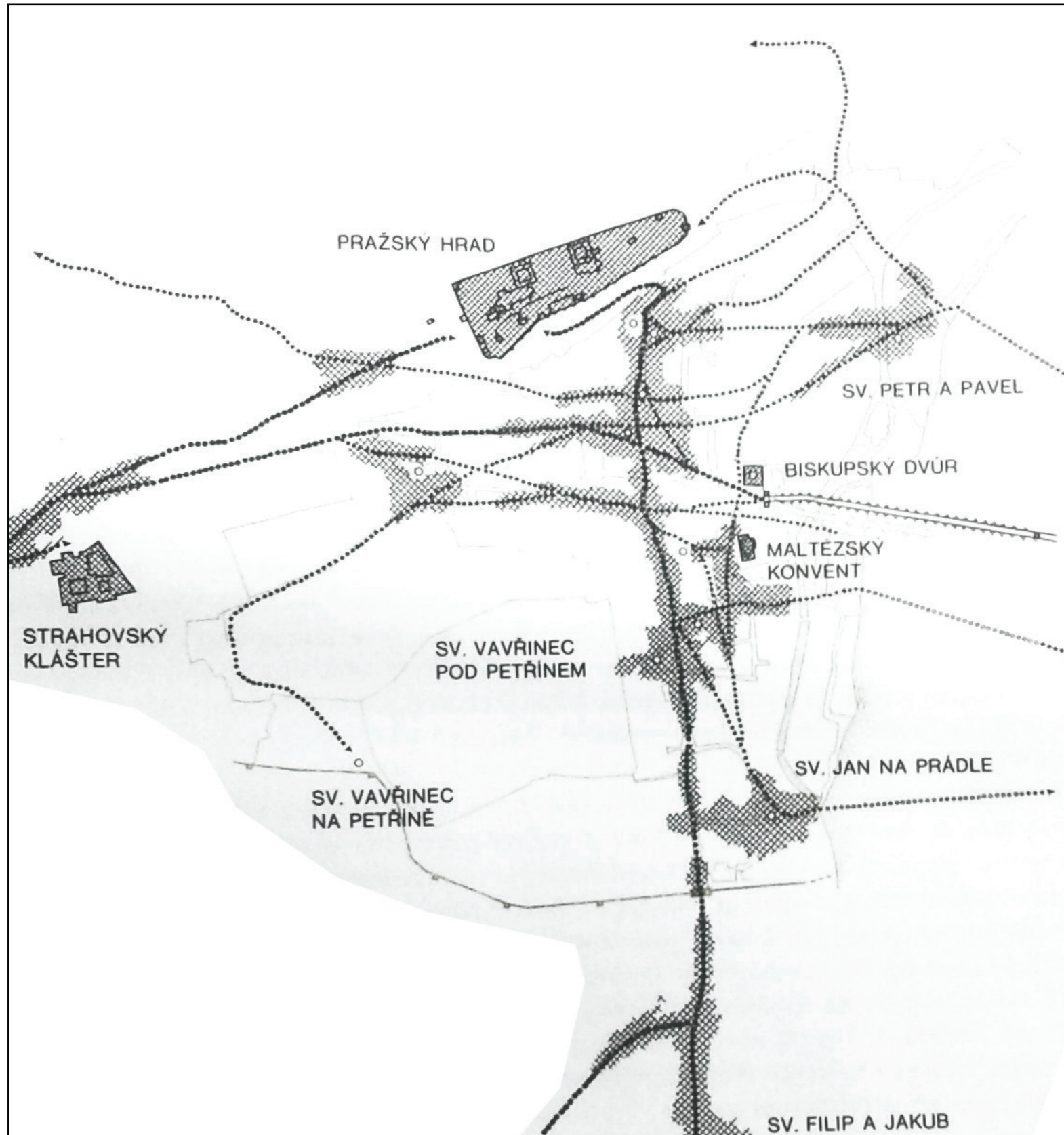
Malá Strana is situated in the north west of Prague, in the left bank of the Vltava River, It's one of the oldest area of Prague.



Malá Strana is situated in a natural bowl, between Petřín hill and the hill of the Prague Castle. Malá Strana is closed in the west by the Vltava river. The Slavs settled in the basin of Prague as permanent inhabitants spread in many villages along old trade roads. The left bank of the Vltava river was appreciated because it afforded some protection against frequent floods, especially in the area around the present Malostranské náměstí. This area was called Prah by the Slavs and gave the modern name of the city.

I. History of Malá Strana

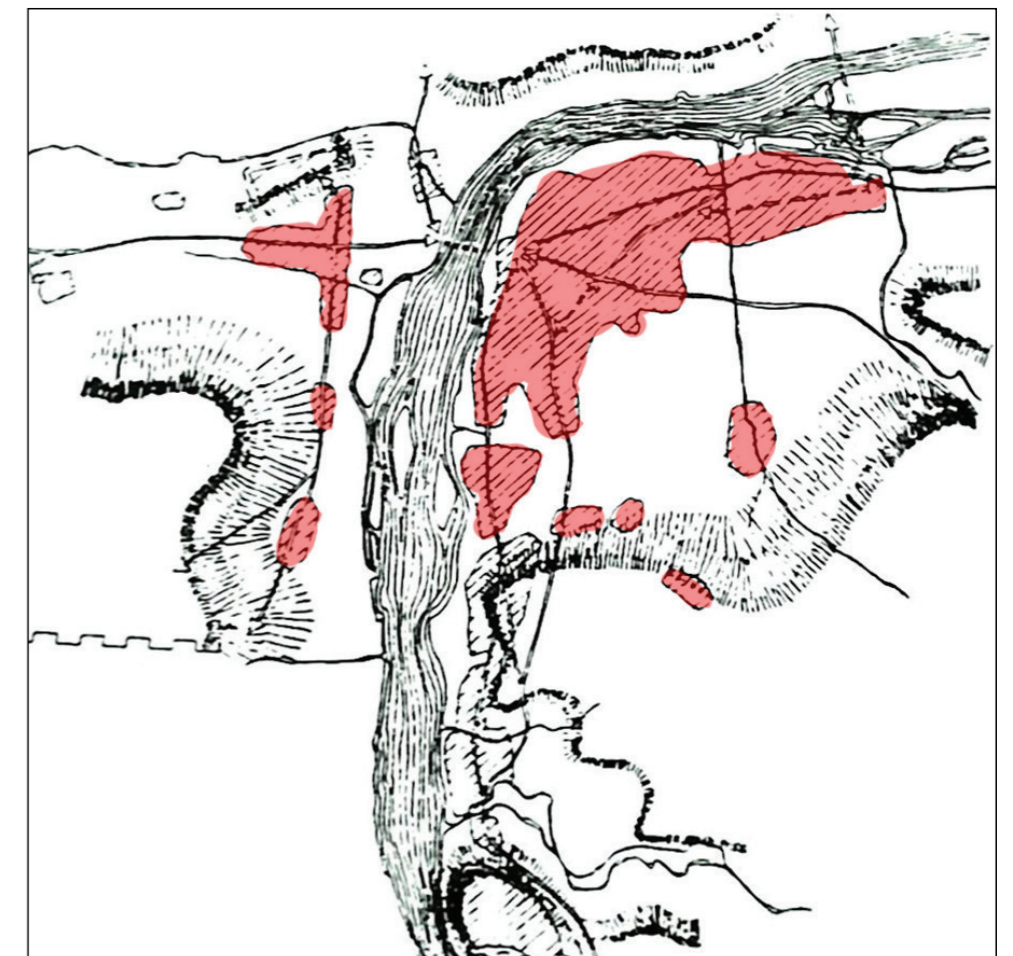
MALÁ STRANA IN 900



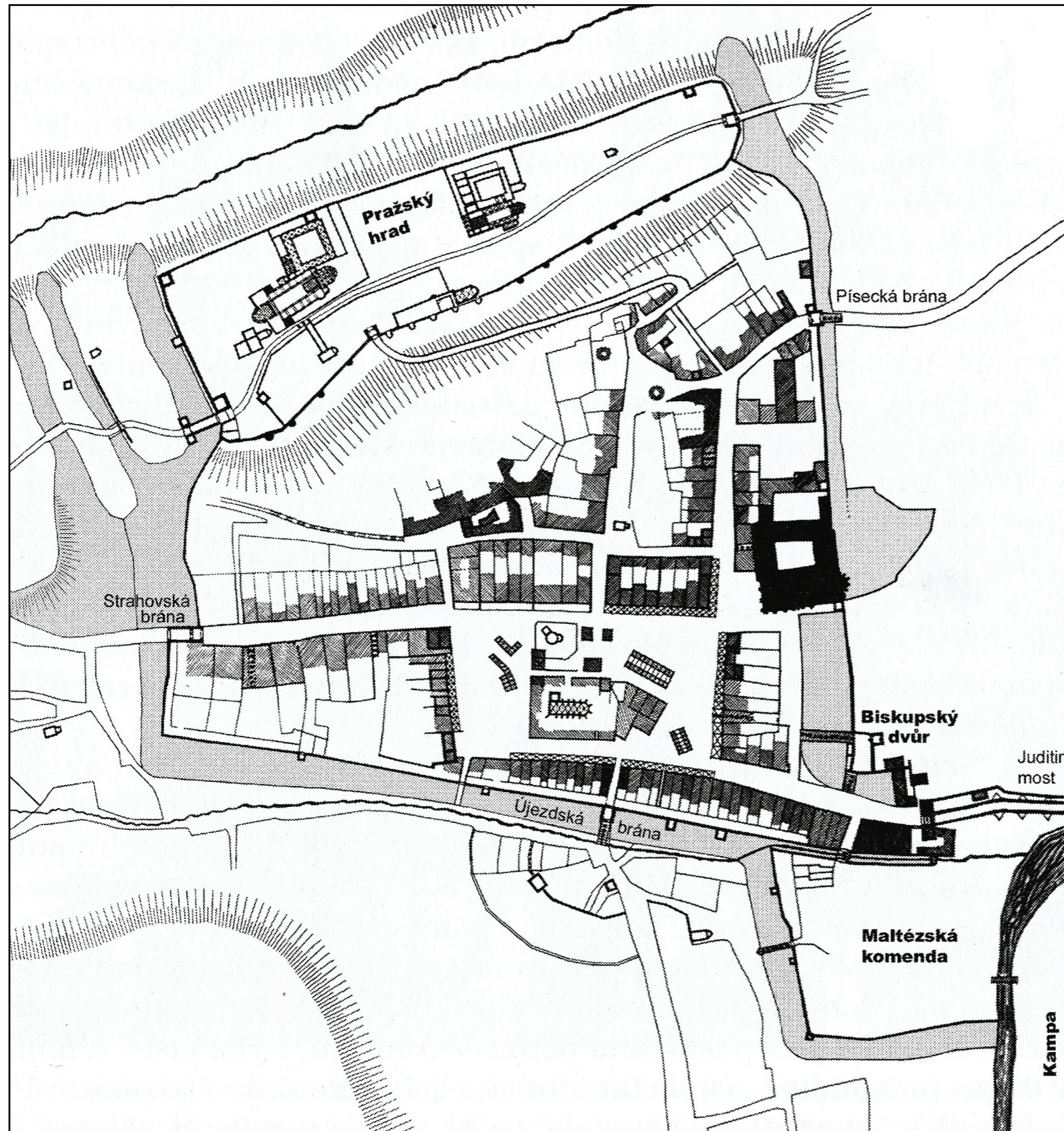
Pre Urban Settlements of Malá Strana
Date - 900 a.c

In the decade of 880 to 890, the Prague settlement became the permanent seat of the ruling Premyslid princes. Borivoj I had the Church built here. The construction of the Basilica of St. George and St. Vitus' Rotunda followed. At the foot of the castle hill a new settlement sprung up by the shallow crossing points over the Vltava River, where long trade routes converged. A first castle is built on the present location of the Prague castle. The establishment of Prague's episcopacy in 973 strengthened its central position in the nascent Czech state

Urban Settlements of Prague
Date - 900 a.c



MALÁ STRANA IN 1257



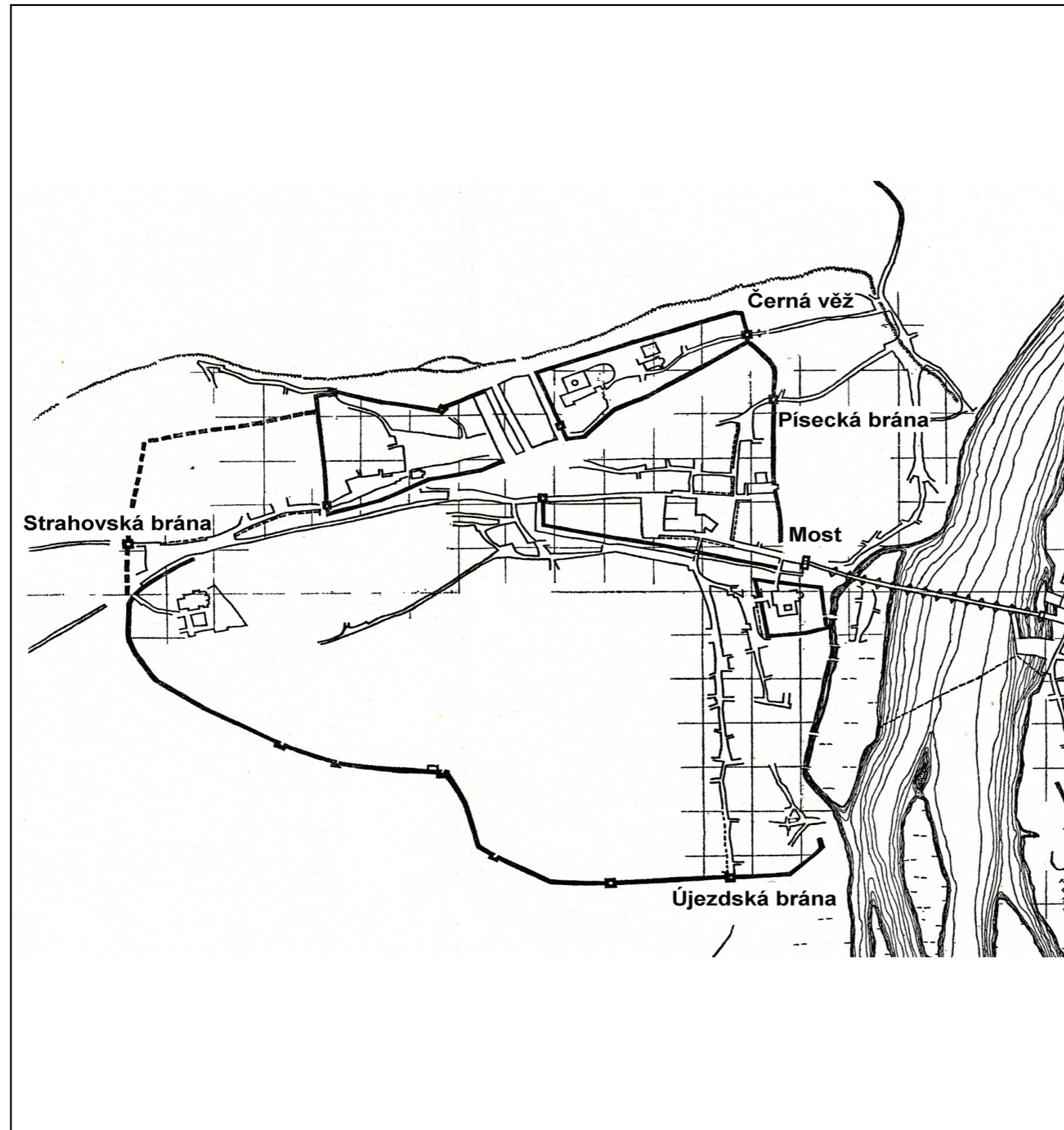
Plan of Malá Strana in 1257.

During the 11th century the medieval city began to expand from the right bank of the Vltava River and around a large marketplace that is today's Old Town Square (Staroměstské náměstí). From the start, the city evolved as a multinational centre: Na Porici was once a settlement of German merchants, and the oldest reference to a Jewish settlement comes from the end of the 11th century. We can notice that the today's Malostranské náměstí is already present in the plan. And start to form a cross to west-east (the trade road) and north-south Prague Castle to the future Ujezd street.



Buildings dated approximately around the middle part of the XIII century

MALÁ STRANA IN 1380



Plan of Malá Strana in 1380.

After the formation of the new Lesser Town, the fortification was substantially expanded. New walls, which construction design corresponded by Old Town walls, begun under the domains, and climbed to the top of Petřín, hence fell around the Strahov Monastery to Deer ditch to the north side of Hradčany, Prague Castle and returned to the river. This fortification was built under the reign of Charles IV. There was many urban addition during this period, it started with the expansion of mesni mesto during the end of XIII century inside the Charles IV's fortification. Then follow the planification of the Hradčany quarter in front of Prague Castle and finally in 1348, buildings appears in Nové Mesto following Ujezd (which means 'entrance' in Czech) street in the south of the fortification area.



 Buildings dated approximately around the middle part of the XIII century

 Mensi Mesto - end of XIII

 Hradčany - 1320

 Nove Miesto in Ujezd - 1348

MALÁ STRANA IN 1650



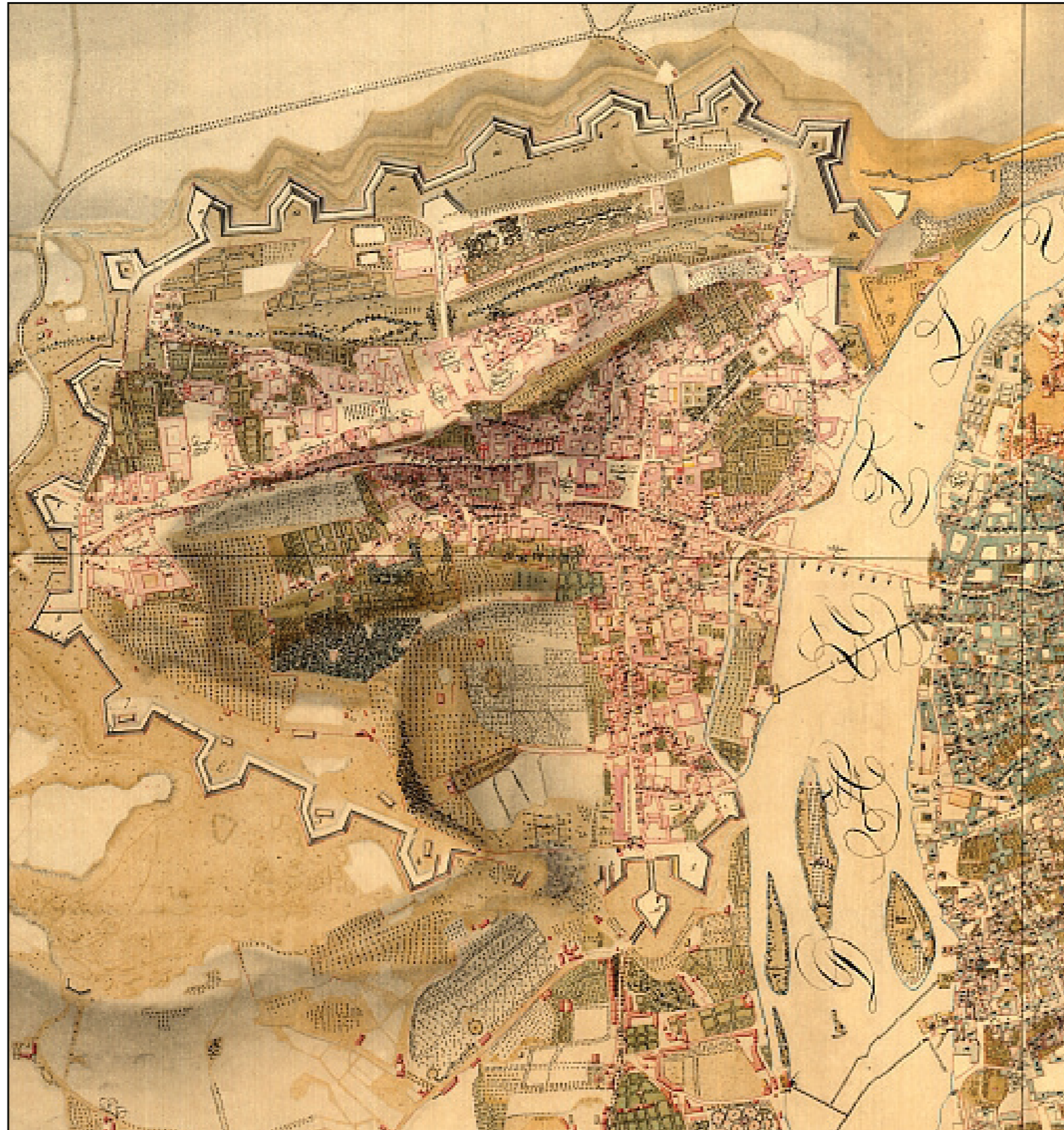
Plan of Malá Strana in 1650

Shortly before the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) it was decided to intensify the original Prague fortification mainly on Pohorelec where Strahovské gates went up to the White Mountain and provide any possible advantage of the besiegers elevation. We can notice a transformation in the North-East of the fortification area with the construction of the Valdštejnskeho palace in 1630.



- Buildings dated approximately around the middle part of the XIII century
 - Menší Město - end of XII
 - Valdštejnskeho palace - 1630
- Hradčany - 1320
 - Nové Město in Ujezd - 1348

MALÁ STRANA IN 1816



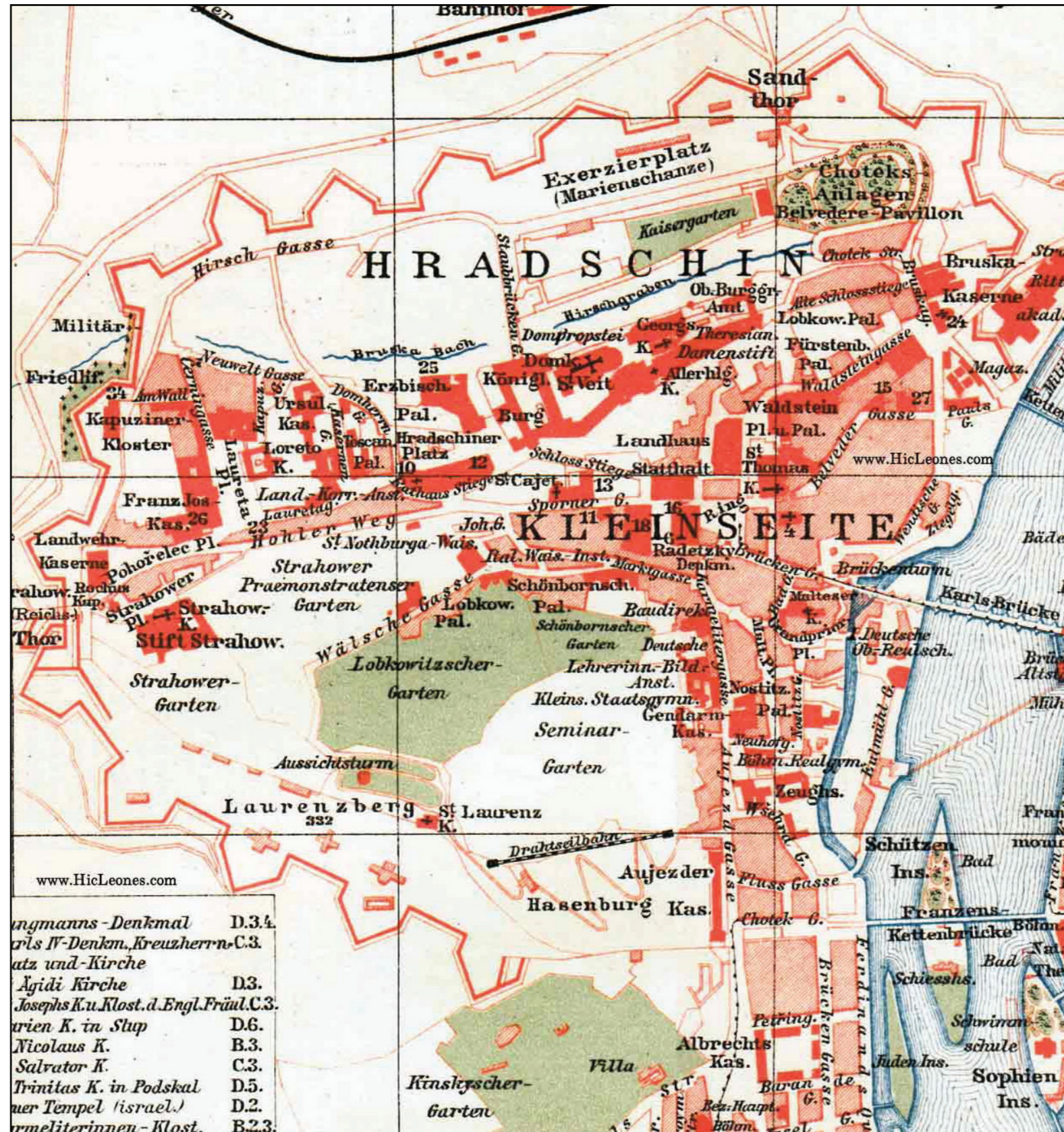
Plan of Malá Strana in 1816

Within the walls of the city's fortress, Prague did not feel the onset of industry and the influx of provincial residents in the 19th century. Immediately beyond the ramparts, however, several new towns began to grow, including Karlín, Libeň, Holesovice, Smíchov, Kralovské Vinohrady, Žižkov, and others. The city received a new promenade road with the demolition of the fortifications between the Old and New Towns and the filling of the fortress moat. An embankment was built along the Vltava River. Several new public buildings were built in the Neo-Renaissance style. In 1874 most of the Baroque fortifications and their bastions were taken down.

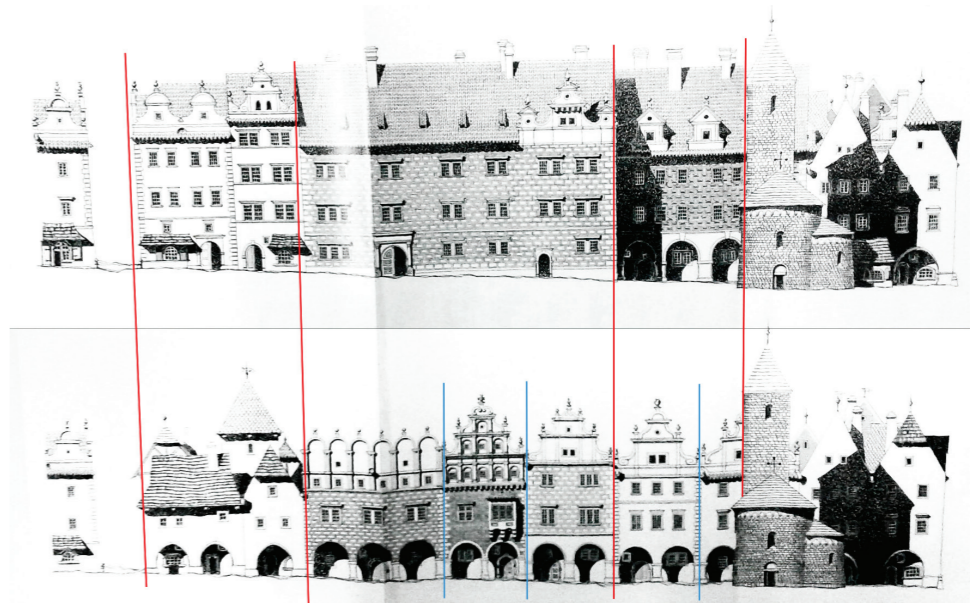


- Buildings dated approximately around the middle part of the XIII century
- Menší Město - end of XIII
- Hradčany - 1320
- Nové Město in Ujezd - 1348
- Valdštejnskeho palace - 1630
- Expansion during the XVIII century

MALÁ STRANA IN 1885



Plan of Malá Strana in 1885



After a fire in 1541, the entire northern side of the upper square Malostanského was rebuilt in a Renaissance style. Some parcels were divided. The arcades were created.



Baroc Palaces Renaissance Palaces Neo Baroc Palaces

II. Case Study



1

JUDITIN MOST AND KARLUV MOST

2

CHURCH OF OUR LADY BENEATH THE CHAIN

3

MALOSTRANSKÉ NÁMĚSTÍ

4

VALDŠTEJNSKEHO PALAC

CASE STUDY #1 / JUBILIN MOST & KARLUV MOST

The Charles Bridge is crucial physical, economical and cultural link in Prague. Since the ancient times, it serves as the link between the most historical areas of Prague and Malá Strana. Its magnificent baroque statues built on its gothic base speaks of the layers of history imbued in it.

1100s The first bridge

The first bridge crossing the Vltava was a wooden bridge build in the 10th century and destroyed by flooding in 1157. It was located slightly north of the spot where Charles Bridge stands today

Judith Bridge (Jubilin most)

The Romanesque Judith Bridge, named after the wife of king Vladislav I, which was the first stone bridge over the river, was built from 1160 to 1172. One more time badly damaged by a flood in 1342. The smaller of the towers on the Malá Strana side of Charles Bridge was part of the Judith Bridge.

The Charles Bridge (Karlův most)

In its initial years called the Stone Bridge (Kamenný most) then became widely known by its current name Charles bridge. Under the order of King Charles IV to replace destroyed Judith bridge, its construction started in 1357 and finished in 1402. Its high quality construction help to fortify Prague's position on the trade road between eastern western parts of Europe.

The Charles Bridge is a symbol of power used to control the citizens of prague. A year after the Battle of White Mountain, when the 27 leaders of the anti-Habsburg revolt were executed on 21 June 1621, the Old Town bridge tower served as a deterrent display of the severed heads of the victims to stop Czechs from further resistance. During the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648, the Swedes occupied the west bank of the Vltava, and as they tried to advance into the Old Town the heaviest fighting took place right on the bridge.

1683-1714 Addition of Statues. A total 30 baroque statues and statuaries situated on the balustrade forms a unique connection of artistic styles with the underlying gothic bridge. They depict various saints and patron saints venerated at that time. The most prominent Bohemian sculptors of the time took part in decorating the bridge, such as Matthias Braun, Jan Brokoff, and his sons Michael Joseph and Ferdinand Maxmilian. The sponsor and sculptor of each sculpture is different.

1870s The bridge was officially named Charles Bridge in 1870. The first regular public bus went over the bridge (officially called "Charles Bridge" after 1870), later replaced by a horse tram.

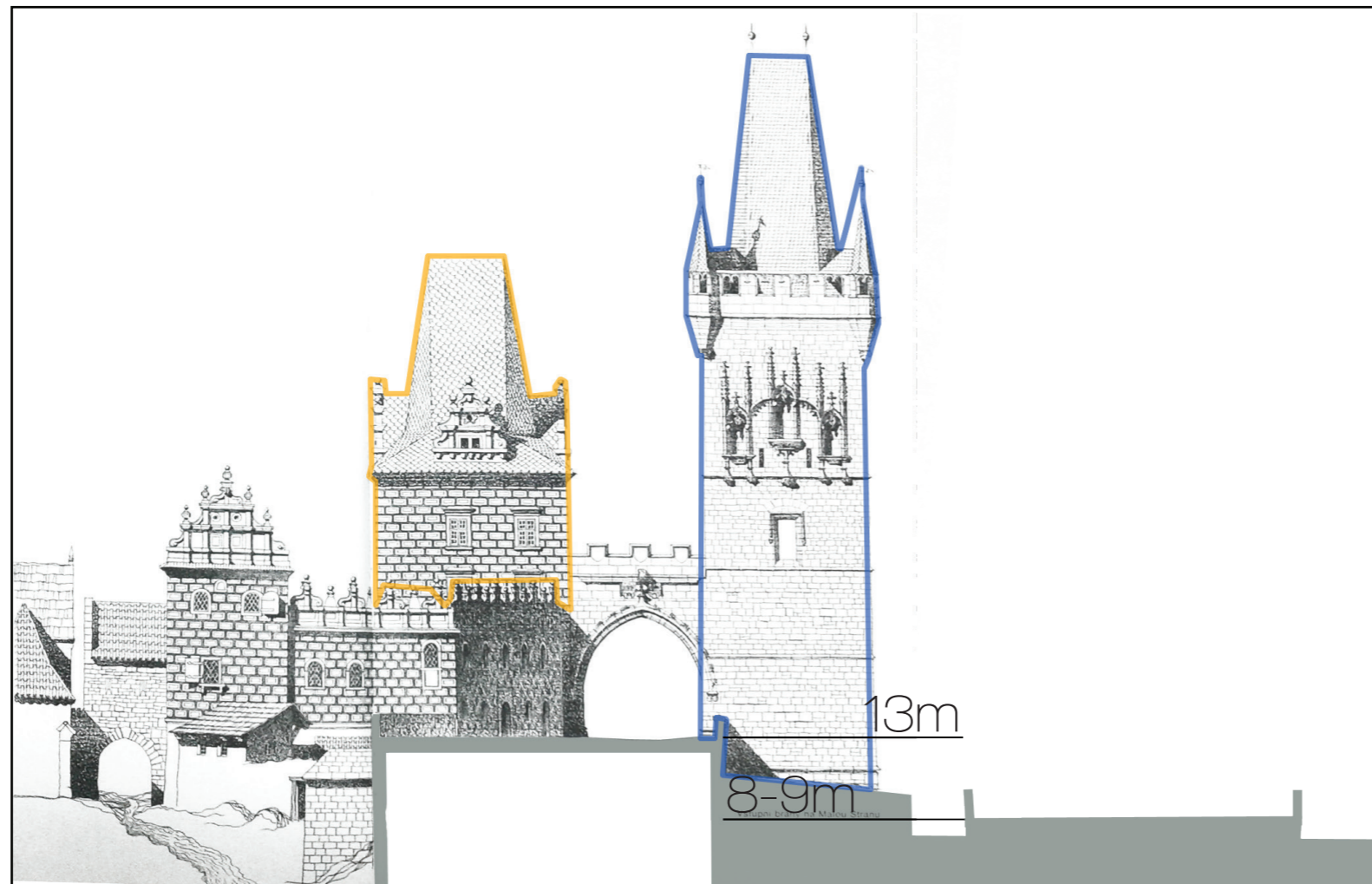
1950s: The Charles Bridge was pedestrianised.



Etching from 1824



CASE STUDY #1 / JUDITIN MOST & KARLUV MOST



Actual basement, level where Juditin Most was constructed, 1170



Juditin Bridge was built in 1170 by Vladisla II and was under the actual Charles' Bridge. It was demolished by a flood in 1342 and Charles' bridge was created after. It was opened in 1402. Prague has become thanks to the stone bridge an important stop on European trade routes

The taller pinnacled tower on the north was built together with the Charles Bridge. To the south is a shorter tower, the remains of the Judith Bridge Tower, built in 1188 to guard the entrance to the original Judith Bridge.

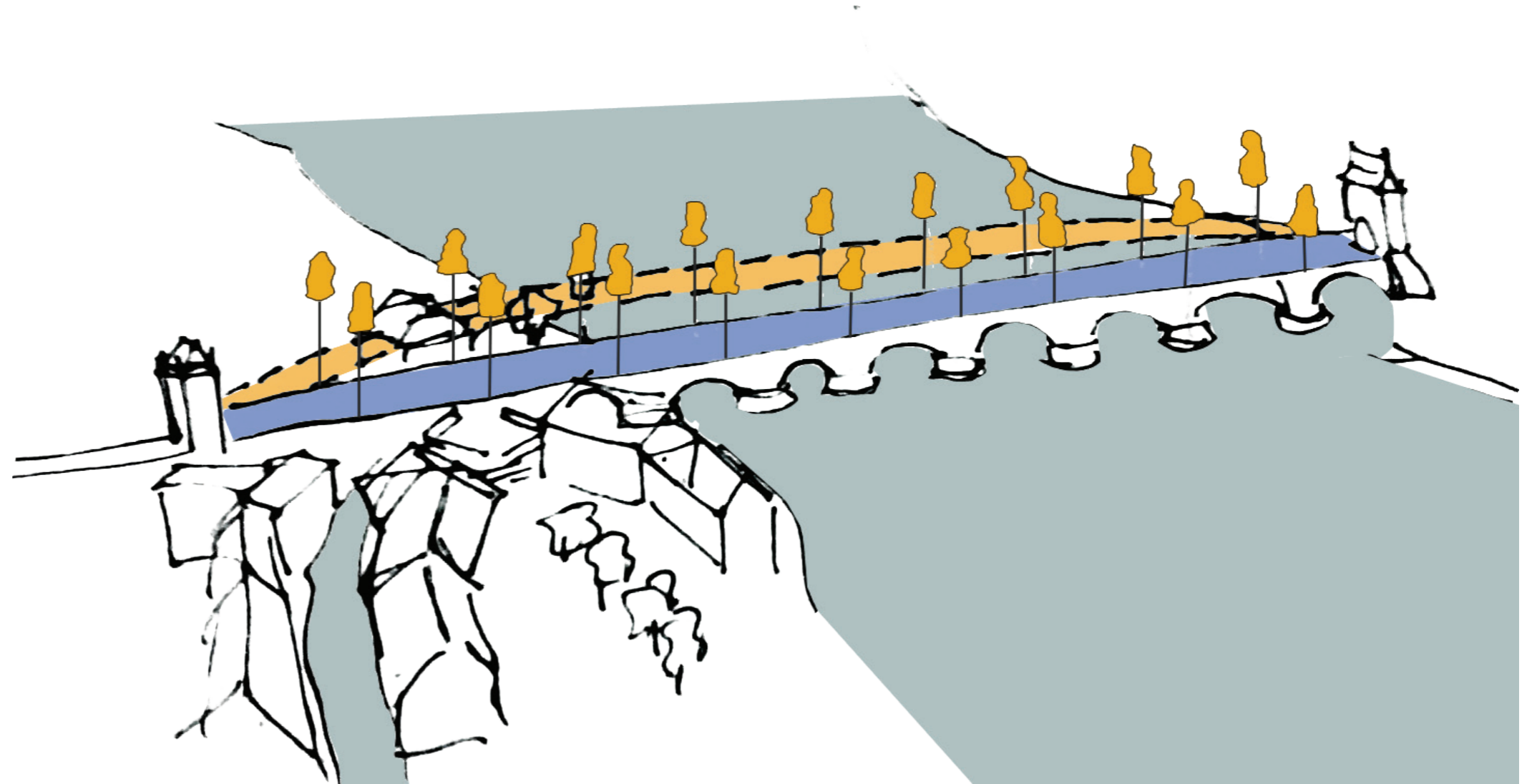


The Juditin most was built a few meters more on the North than the actual Karluv most.



Actual groundfloor of the street where Karluv Most is built, we can notice that ground floor of the same building of Juditin Most is at the head of the actual Karluv Most (1402)

CASE STUDY #1 / JUDITIN MOST & KARLUV MOST

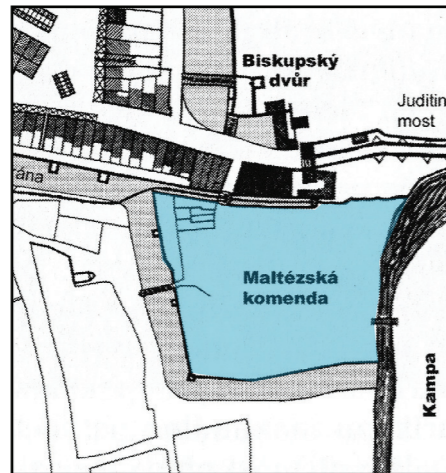


Karluv Most was built and between 1683 and 1714, built upon the foundations of the previous Juditin Most, 30 Baroque statues were erected by the Jesuits who had a great power in the city as an expression of their wealth and prowess.

In the same time, in 1704-1755: Saint Nicholas Cathedral (Chrám svatého Mikuláše) was built by architect Christoph Dientzenhofer. The existing educational complex was rebuilt to accommodate more for lodging and meals for people, chapels and a theater hall. Jesuits transformed the existing St Nicholas Church as a Baroque church in order to show their power.



CASE STUDY #2 / Church of Our Lady Beneath the Chain



Location of the komvent in 1257 map



In 1252, the covent was already in the fortification of Charles IV. The covent was surrounded by walls.



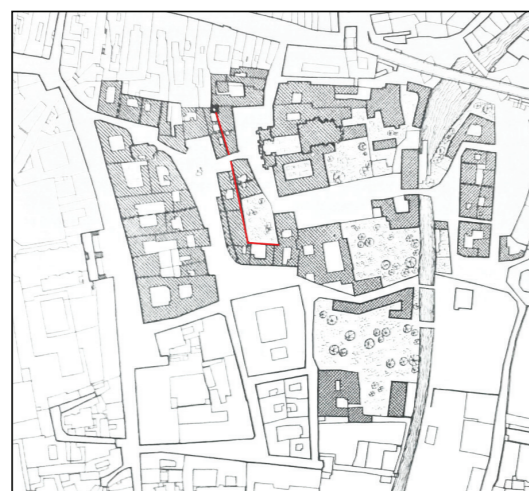
In the XV century, expansion of the covent with creation of others buildings around. The project of construction of the big cathedral (in pink) stopped.

The Church of Our Lady Beneath the Chain has two massive towers dating from the time when this was a fortified priory. The Church, founded in 1182, is the oldest in the Little Quarter. A first monastery founded by the order of St. John of Jerusalem placed side by side the church was bought by the order of Maltese Knights, invited in Czech Republic by King Vladislav II. The order of Maltese knights added an hospital and transformed the church as a gothic church. They are both located in the centre of the Maltese Knights' heavily fortified monastery, which guarded the approach to the old Judith Bridge. The order of Maltese Knights build also a Gothic presbytery in the 13th century and a pair of massive square towers at the church but the work was abandoned because of the Hussits revolt in the 15th century. It was planned to built a nave but it became a courtyard between the towers and the church.

In 1301 the prior at Our Lady beneath the Chain was granted the right of pontificalia by Pope Boniface VIII. The Church of Our Lady Below the Chain was rebuilt in Renaissance style in the 16th century and it was given Baroque features during the 17th century by Carlo Lurago.

The Grand Priory was restored in Prague on 20 April 1990, on the eve of a visit to the city by Pope John Paul II.

Nowadays, walls are down but separate two lot patterns.



CASE STUDY #3 / MALOSTRANSKÉ NÁMĚSTÍ

Center of The Lesser Town, Malostranské náměstí 's importance transcends generations, through the centuries embodied the physical, social and cultural core of the district. Echoing the pre urban routes of the Premysi dynasty, the streets Nerudova, Lentenská and Kamelitská, resonates with the routes in the 9th century.

1257 Formation of Lesser Town (Mála Stana by King Ottokar II of Bohemia)

1283 The completion of Gothic parish Church of St Nicholas, consecrated bishop Tobias Prague

1200s 1600s- Malostranské náměstí served as the central market area as well as other social events such as the gallows in the past.

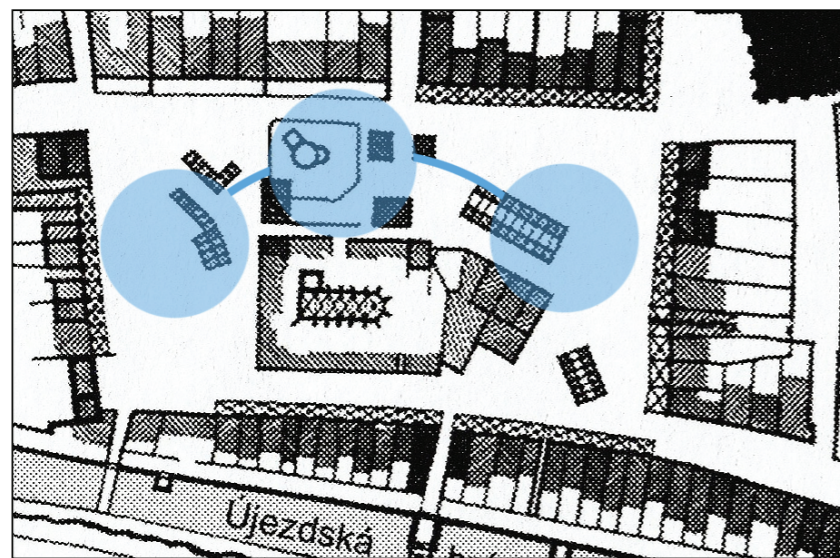
1620 The Gothic parish Church of St Nicholas was combined with the church of St Wenceslas. A primary school was also established at Malostranské náměstí. The Jesuits also bought up large plots of land within the area.

1673: The Gothic Saint Nicholas Church and the Church of St. Wenceslas, parishes and schools demolished

1704-1755: Saint Nicholas Cathedral (Chrám svatého Mikuláše) was built by architect Christoph Dientzenhofer. The existing educational complex was rebuilt to accommodate more for lodging and meals for people, chapels and a theater hall.

1781 The existing Jesuit high school was connected jesuit high school with the building of the court chamber and rebuilt for the king's representative

2014: The Jesuit high school currently serves as the Regional Office, Interior Ministry and the Chamber of Deputies today.



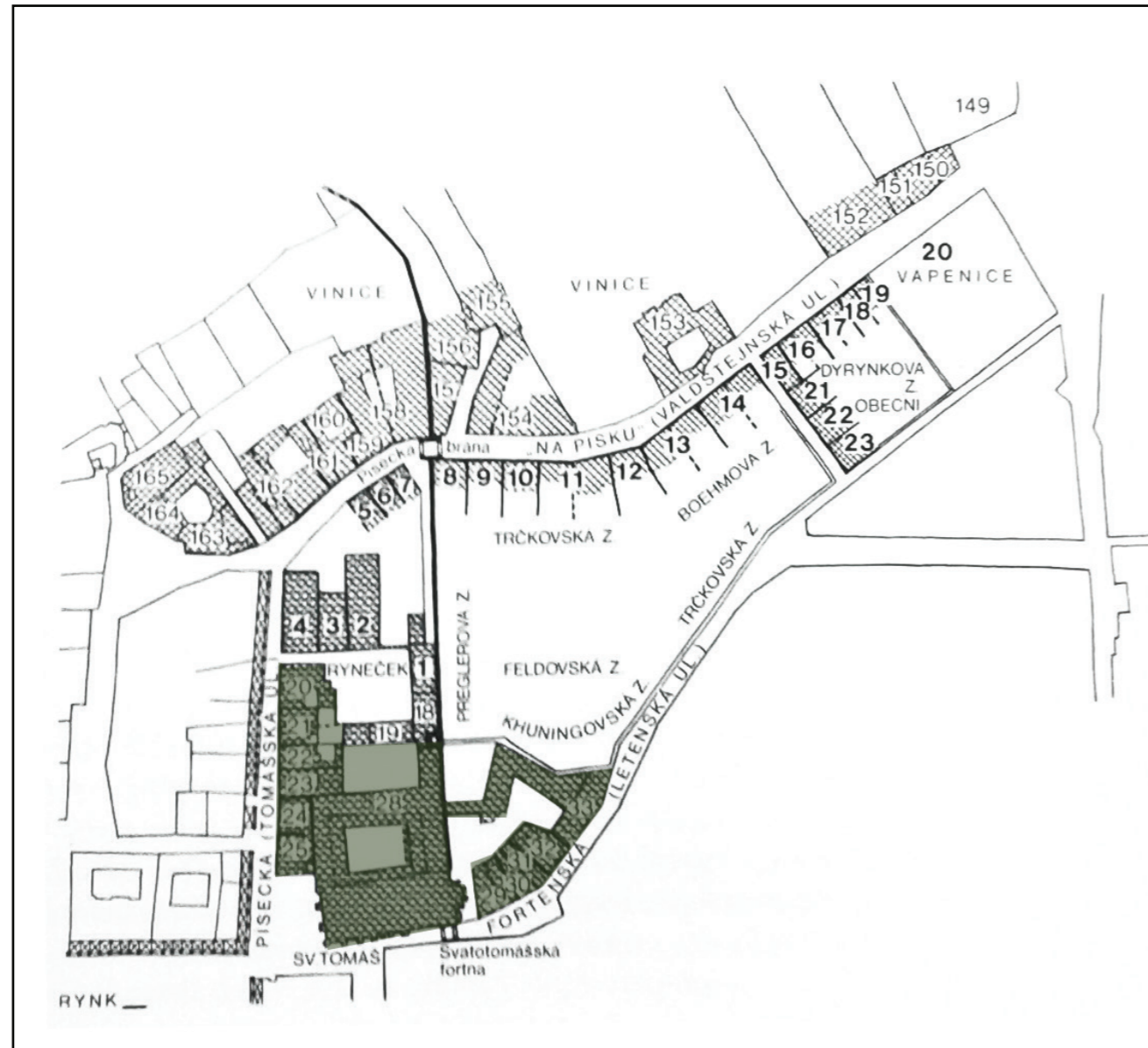
Gothic church of Sant Nicholas creates a market place around, a long place surrounding the church



During Jesuits transformation of the central building, the place became the Upper and the Lower square connecting by the streets surrounding St Nicolas church and the jesuit building



CASE STUDY #4 / VALDŠTEJNSKEHO PALACE



Location of Valdštejnskeho palac in 1380



Plan of Valdštejnskeho palac in 1630

Buildings from the XIV century who stayed in their emplacement

Buildings from the XIV century demolished to create in 1624 the Valdštejnskeho palac

Valdštejnskeho Palace was at the origin an agglomeration of several buildings (one part into the barrier of Charles IV's fortification and others houses outside of the area). There were at the period three different green areas: Trickovska, Boehmova and Feldovska, all outside the fortifications. In 1624, most houses outside of the fortification of Charles IV and a few houses inside next to the Pisecka Brana were demolished and rebuilt into the palace of Valdštejnskeho. The construction of the palace ended in 1630. The garden of Valdštejnskeho palace takes the same place of the old green area before.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION



 The royal procession through Prague

Malá Strana is central to the Coronation Ceremony of the Czech Kings. This act epitomizes the cultural importance of Malá Strana as a district. Along this route, it's filled with baroque treasures fitting for a king. As tourists unconsciously walk along these paths, they are stepping into the path once trodden by royalty.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION

This was the sequencing of the Royal Procession



Gun Powder Tower



Old Town Square



Old Town Hall



Charles Bridge



Malostranské náměstí



11 - Prague Castle as seen from Hradčanské Square
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Prague Castle from Hradcanske Square

III. Urban Analysis

BUILDING PATTERN / STREET PATTERN

THEORY OF URBANISM 3
LAIGLE Victor / CLEDAT Antoine / BAEY Yan Ling



Building Pattern



Street Pattern

THEORY OF URBANISM 3

LAIGLE Victor / CLEDAT Antoine / BAEY Yan Ling

MOBILITY





STREET SCALE

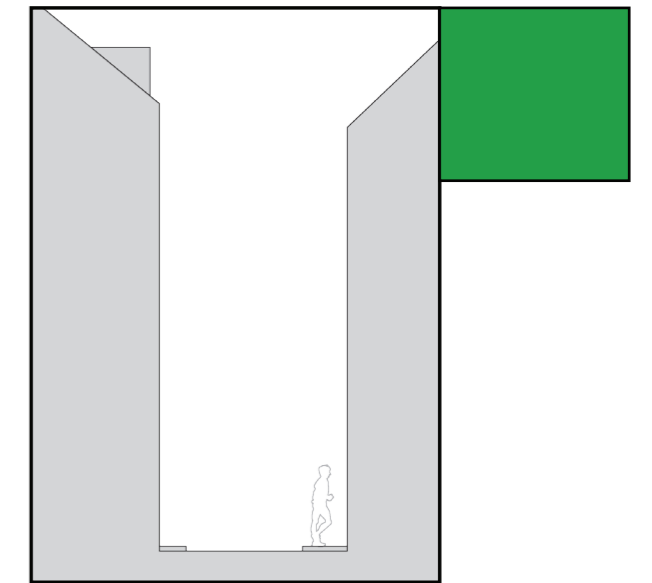
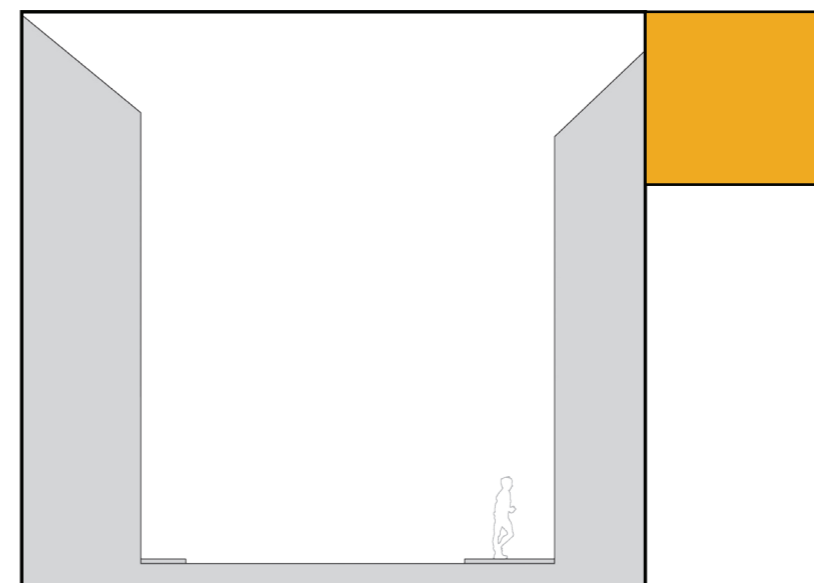
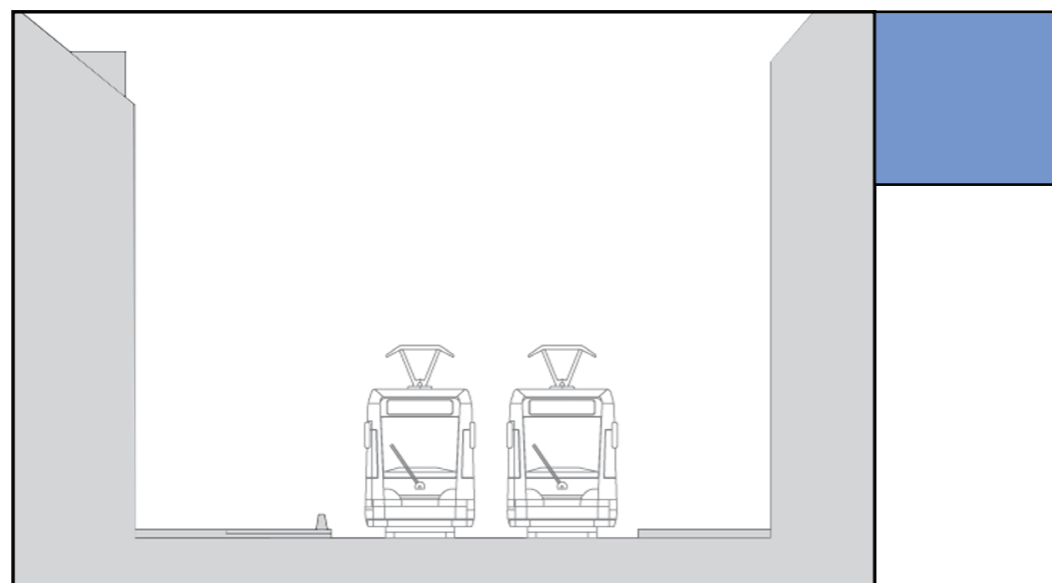


We can notice three different scales of Malá Strana street.

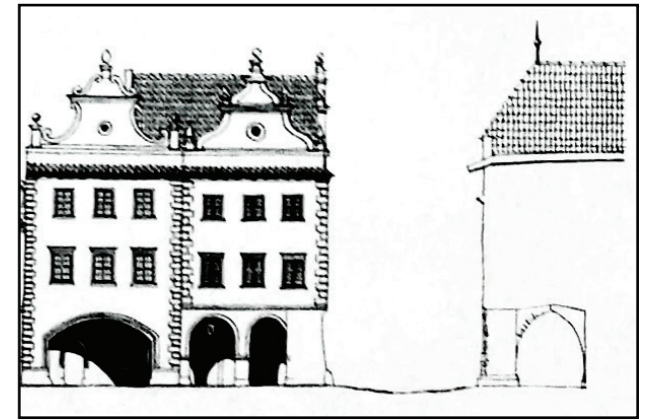
The **first scale** is about 14 meters width and one third of the width is for pedestrian area. Cars have also a reserved place to park in the street.

The **second scale** is between 7-9 meters width. The sidewalks are unequal, one is larger than the other one and sometimes a place is reserved for parking cars.

Finally the **third scale** is about 4-6 meters width and only one row of car can go into the street and the sidewalks are few large, almost non-existent. They are the product from the middle age expansion of Malá Strana and were never change after.



BUILDING TYPES



The buildings with an arcade in the ground floor surround Malostranské náměstí, the ancient market place in Malá Strana. It appears that this arcade was for artisans in the middle ages and stay until our time.

6-8m

8-12M

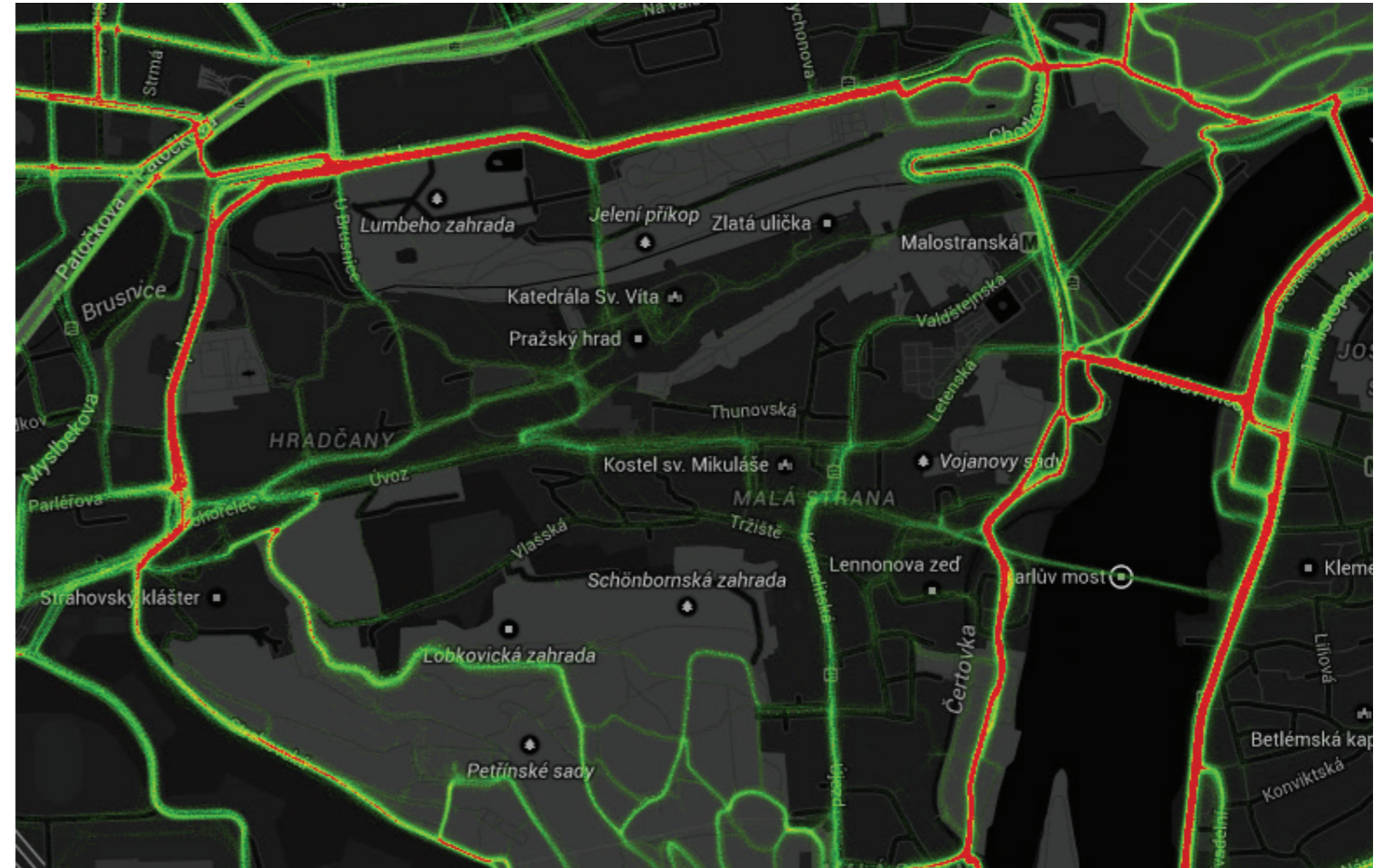
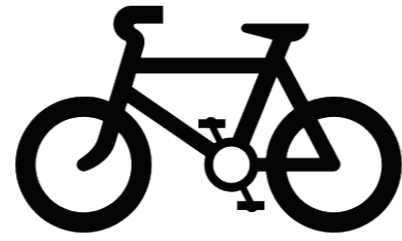
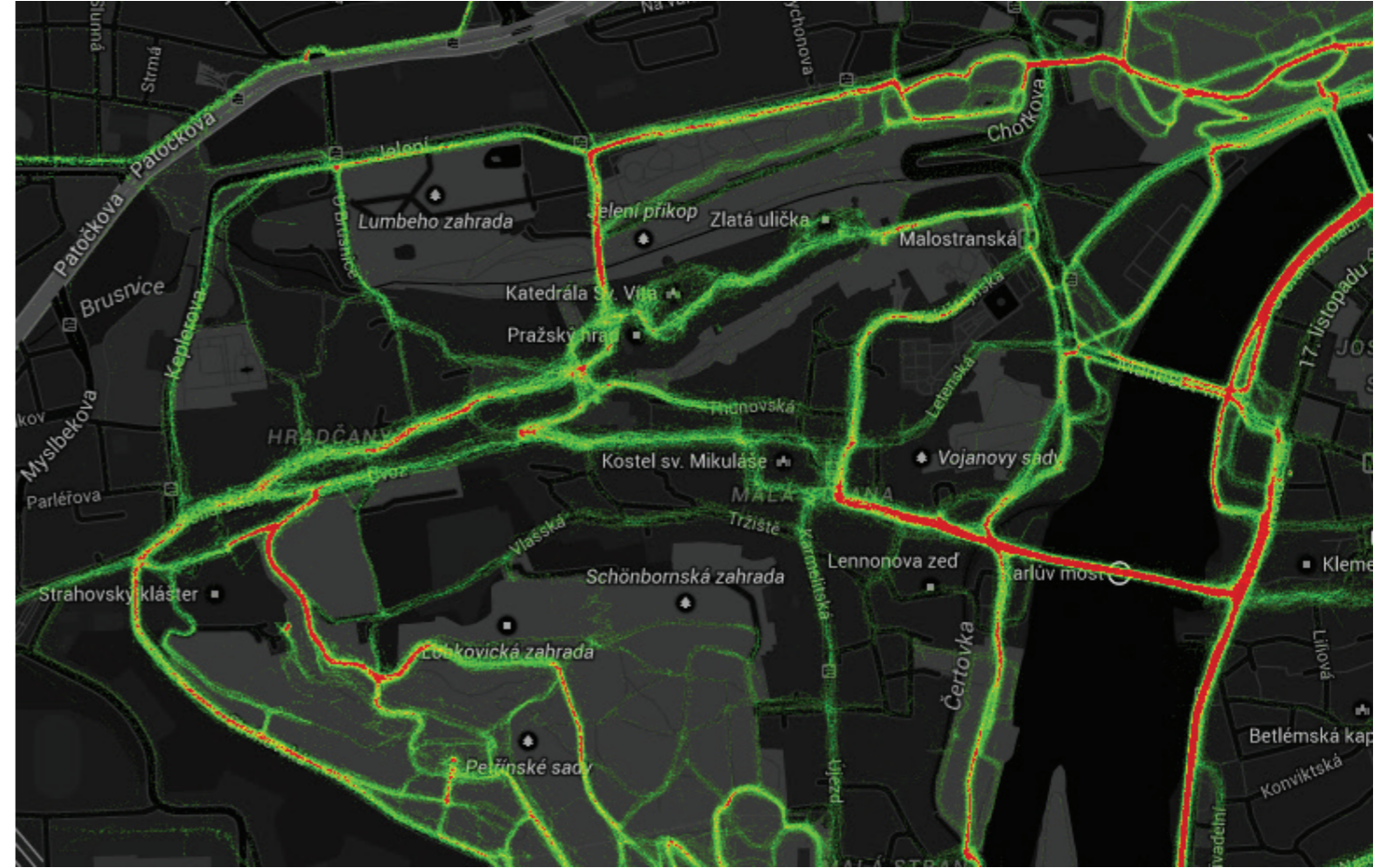
12-15m

20-30m

50m



BIKE AND RUN COMPARAISON



THEORY OF URBANISM 3

LAIGLE Victor / CLEDAT Antoine / BAEY Yan Ling

Sources :

- Book : Dr. VACLAV HLAVSA - Ing. Arch JIRI VANCURA
MALA STRANA / MENSE MESTO PRAZKE
Vydalo SNTL 1983
- Internet : <http://smom-za.org/bohemia.htm>, Article by Dr. Peter Martinez
- Internet : Geoportal.cz