Zizkov _ Analysis

Elke Dhaenens _ Saint-Leger Joahana _ Verheugen Thibault / Zizkov Analysis / History Theory of Urbanisme / winter semester 2011

PRAGUE ZOOM ZIZKOV

ZIZKOV

ZIZKOV

ZIZKOV

AREA ANALYSES

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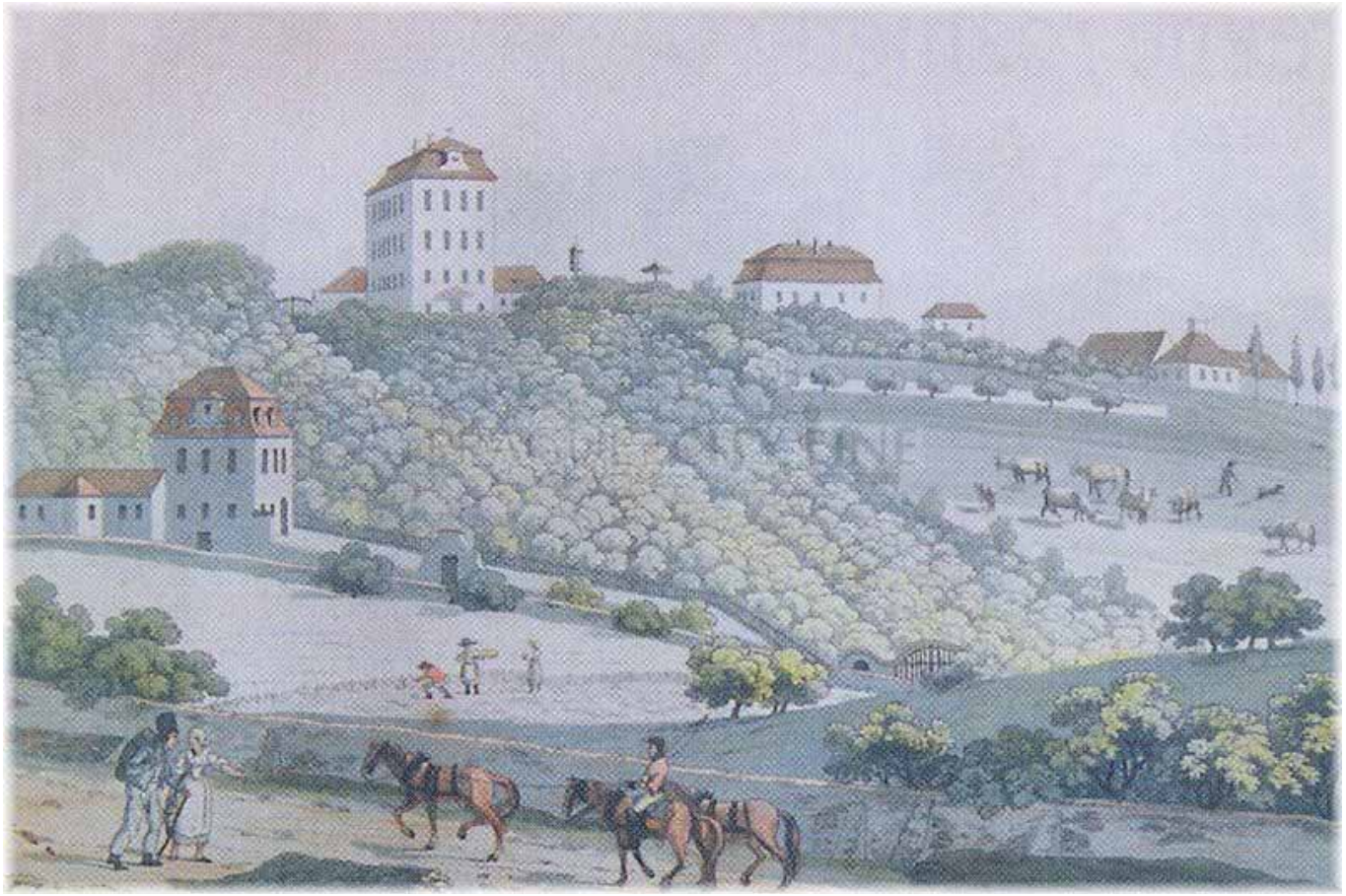


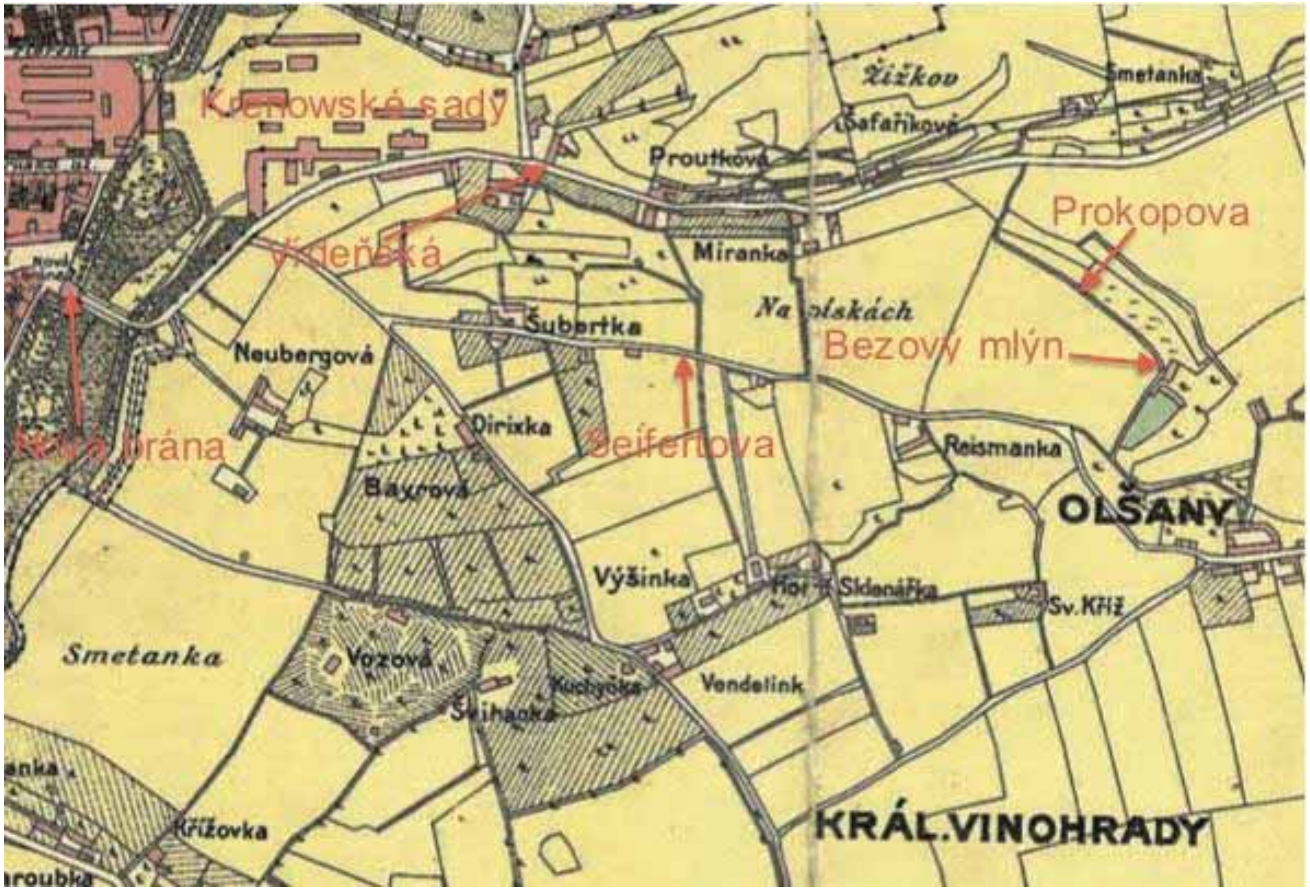
The present-day district of Žižkov was originally part of the sparsely populated countryside outside of Prague. In 1358 the Emperor Charles IV issued a decission to grow vineyards on the hillsides around Prague within a radius of about three miles. The few residents of the hor viničních ("vineyard hills") were givin special rights, which were confirmed by other sovereigns, such as exemption from taxes. Unfortunatelly, the vineyards were not protected and so they suffered from frequent raids of the hostile troops.

The Church of Saint Roch is the oldest church in present-day Žižkov. The Baroque structure was built between 1680 and 1682 by Jan Hainric. The Church had the function as a cemetery church. In construction of the streets of present-day Olšanska Square, part of the original cemetery wall, behind which the Church of St. Roch stood, was demolished.

When in 1680 the plague epidemic broke out in Prague, a lot of citizens were killed and new cemeteries needed to be established outside the city walls. Cemeteries were founded by the town councils of the Old Town, New Town and Jewish Quarter near the villa of Olšany, in present day Žižkov. The city authorities specified that these cemeteries needed to be able to accommodate one thousand burials.

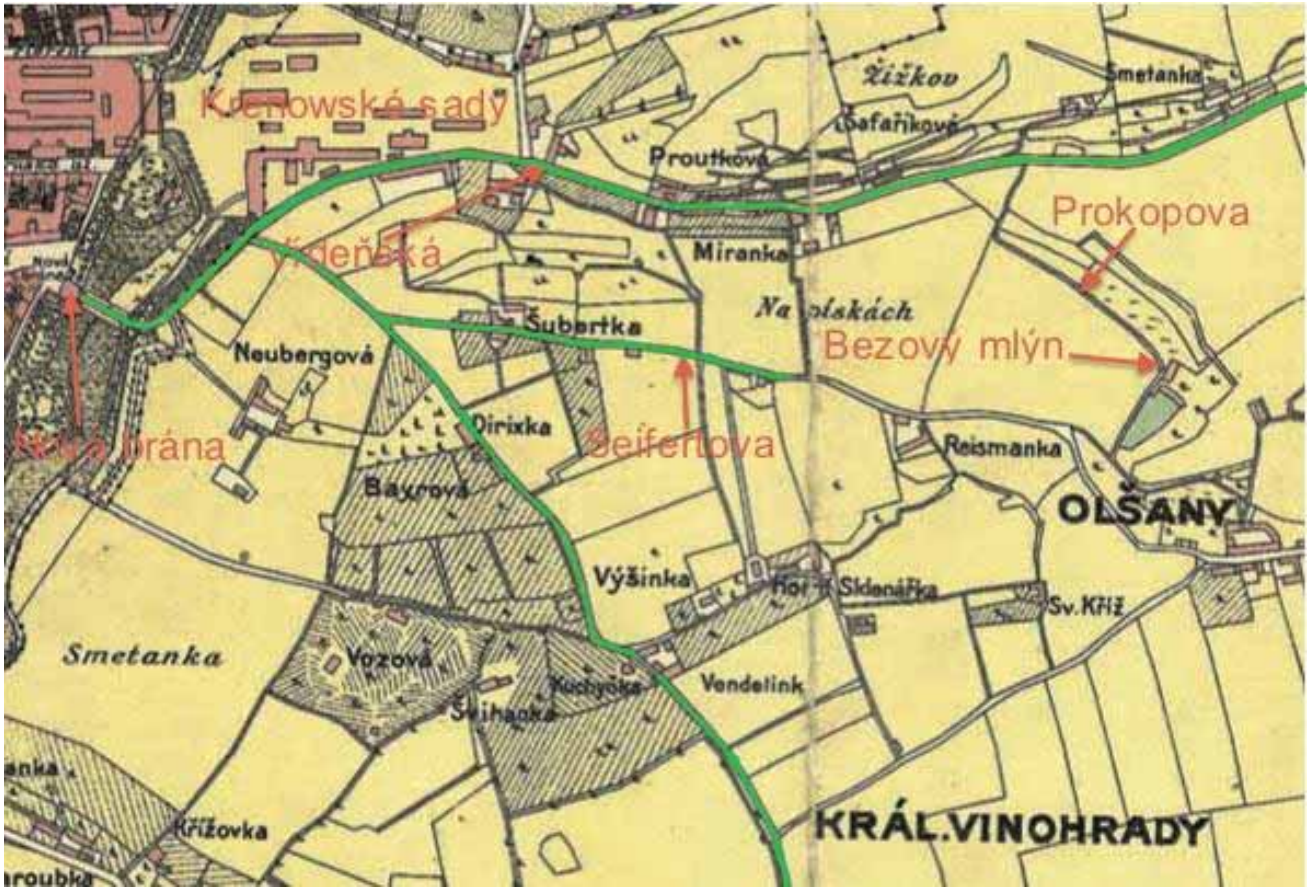
The Old Town cemetery eventually became the heart of today's Olšany Cemetery. The old Jewish Cemetery of Žižkov still exists, as a part of the Mahler Gardens adjacent to the Žižkov Television Tower. Originally measuring about 50 by 100 m, this cemetery became the official cemetery of Prague's New Town in 1713. It was closed in 1839 after having a high concentration of burials in a small area (over 8,000 due to the French occupation in 1741 and 1742, 6000-7000 burials and a large influenza epidemic in 1771, 2000 burials. .

.In June 1849 the whole area received the name Vinohrady. Later in 1867 the Emperor Joseph I permitted to use a new name, Královské Vinohrady (Royal Vineyards). After the middle of the 19th century, Prague went through tremendous growth. After Austria's defeat in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, Prague was declared an open city and the municipality of Prague began with the cutting of walls in 1874.



ZIZKOV

first half of the 19th century



ZIZKOV

The fist main roads.

POLOHOPISNÝ PLÁN
města ŽIŽKOVA
s udáním čísel pop. a orientačních
Dle plánu kresleného
v technické kanceláři obce Žižkovské
kótám upravil
JOSEF ELICER.
1905.
Karlín
Královské Vinohrady
Olšany
Strašnice

ZIZKOV

1905

ZIZKOV

The main roads are still visible in the plans. The building development in the beginning of the 20th century concentrates itself around those main roads.

DEMOGRAFIC EVOLUTION

1843	83	residents
1850	197	residents
1869	292	residents
1880	21,212	residents
1890	42,000	residents

On 16 July 1875 the Regional Committee divided Královské Vinohrady into two parts: Vinohrady I and Vinohrady II. The name Žižkov was officially accepted for Vinohrady I in August 1877. Vinohrady II became Královské Vinohrady that same year. On 15 May 1881, Emperor Franz Josef I promoted Žižkov to the status of a city. On January 1st, 1922, the town became part of Prague. During those years a rapid construction of new houses was carried out and around 1920 the district was completely built-up.

Zizkov became one of the first neighboorhoods outside of the historic city center to be connected to the tram system.

1882 First horse tram

1898 Start electrification of the existing tracks.

Žižkov

Žižkov.
Táboritská ulice.

Although 19th-century Žižkov is regarded as a proletarian neighborhood, there was also industry there. The largest factory was a matchfactory but there were also smaller factories and business, often hidden in the courtyards or the residential buildings. In the early 20th century, Žižkov developed into the "Bohemian" part of Prague, with many artists living or performing there. During the second world war Žižkov was an area of considerable activity on the part of the Czech resistance movement.

In the 1970s, the communist city government of Prague developed plans to completely rebuild the district. The narrow streets were to be widened and the old tenements replaced by precast-concrete apartment blocks. These plans however, were repeatedly postponed and eventually discarded after the overthrow of communism in 1989. After the Velvet Revolution, often in connection with the restitution of houses, reconstruction and rehabilitation began in Žižkov.

ZIZKOV TODAY

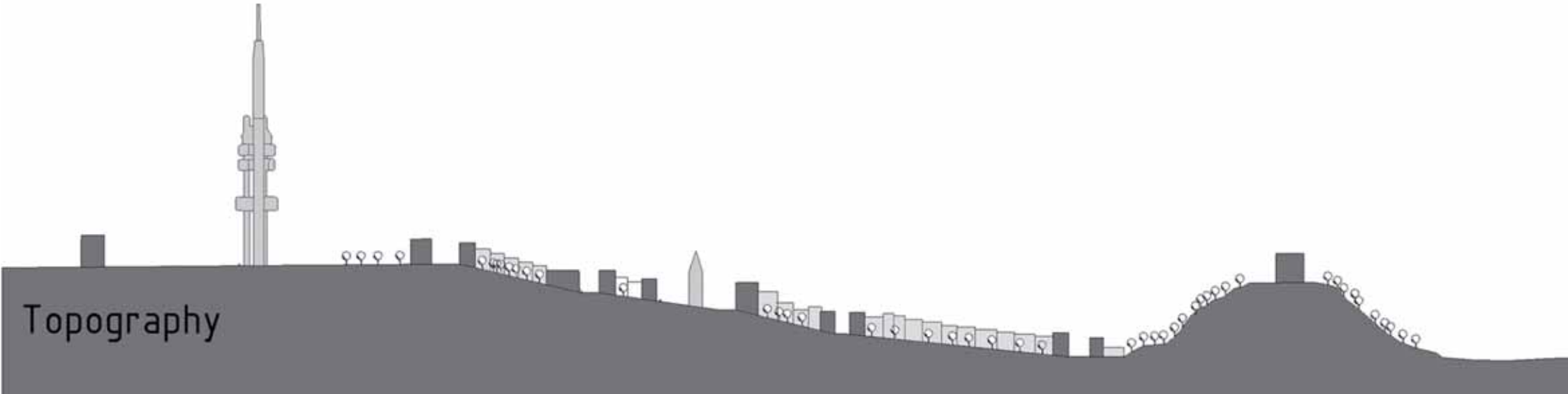
Inhabitants	57.225
Surface	5,44 km^2
Density	10.519 / km^2

300 pubsper capita
Highest number of any city district in Europe.

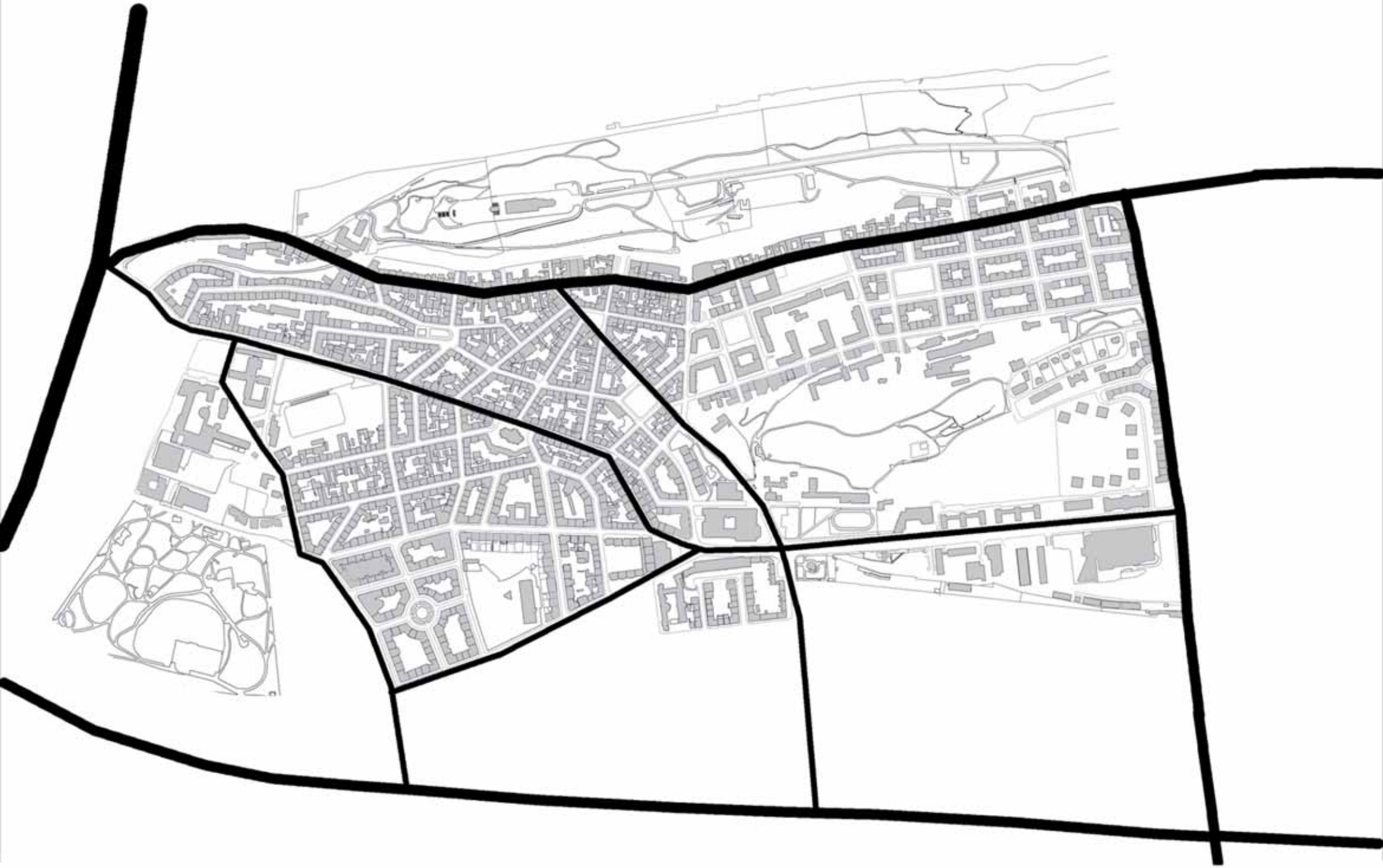
Used to have the reputation of rough area mainly because of the night life.

"Red Zizkov"
"The free republic of Žižkov"
many of its inhabitants supported left-wing parties.

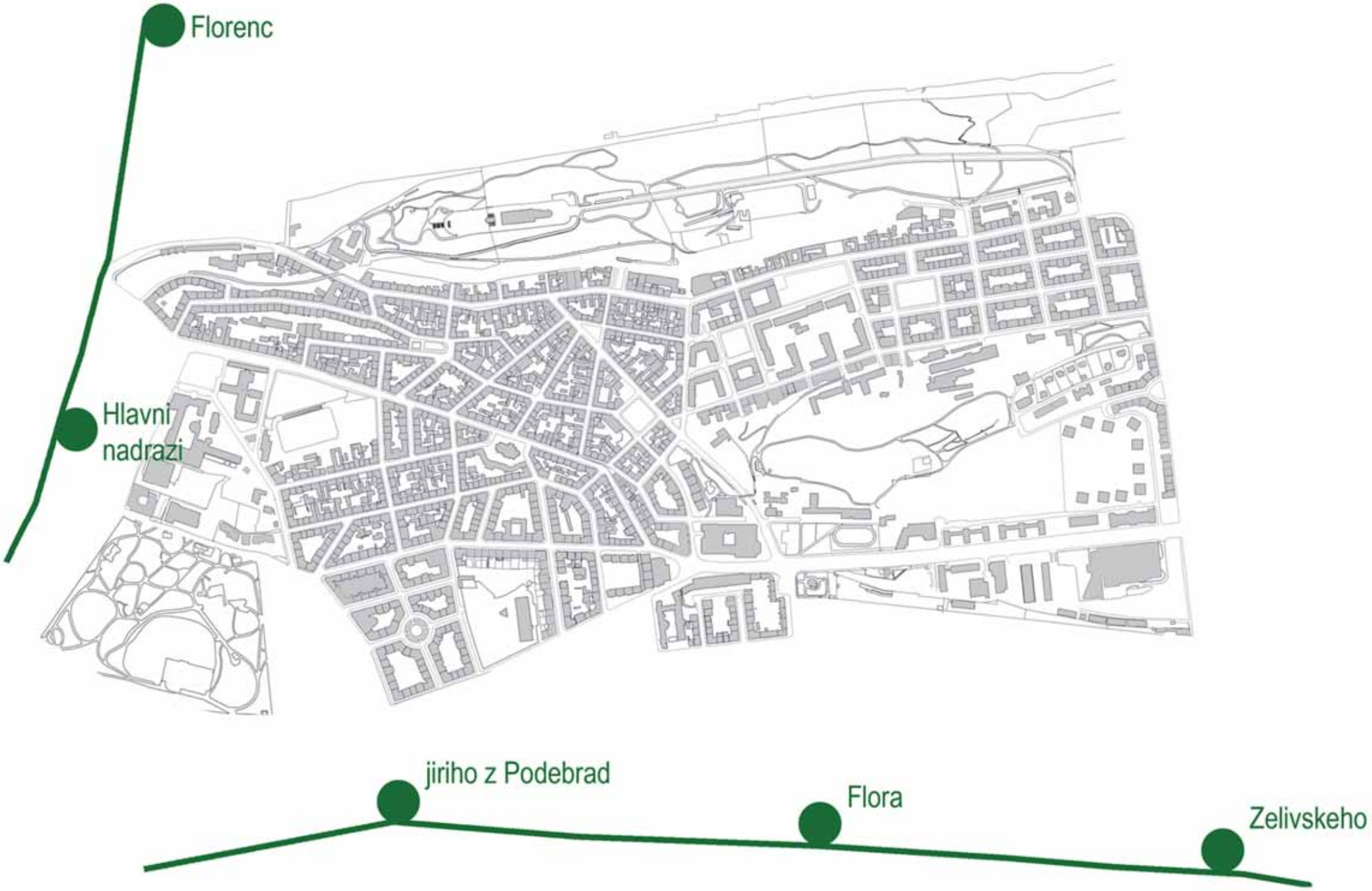
Pictures


Topography

Mobility __ [City Center - Zizkov - Motorway]



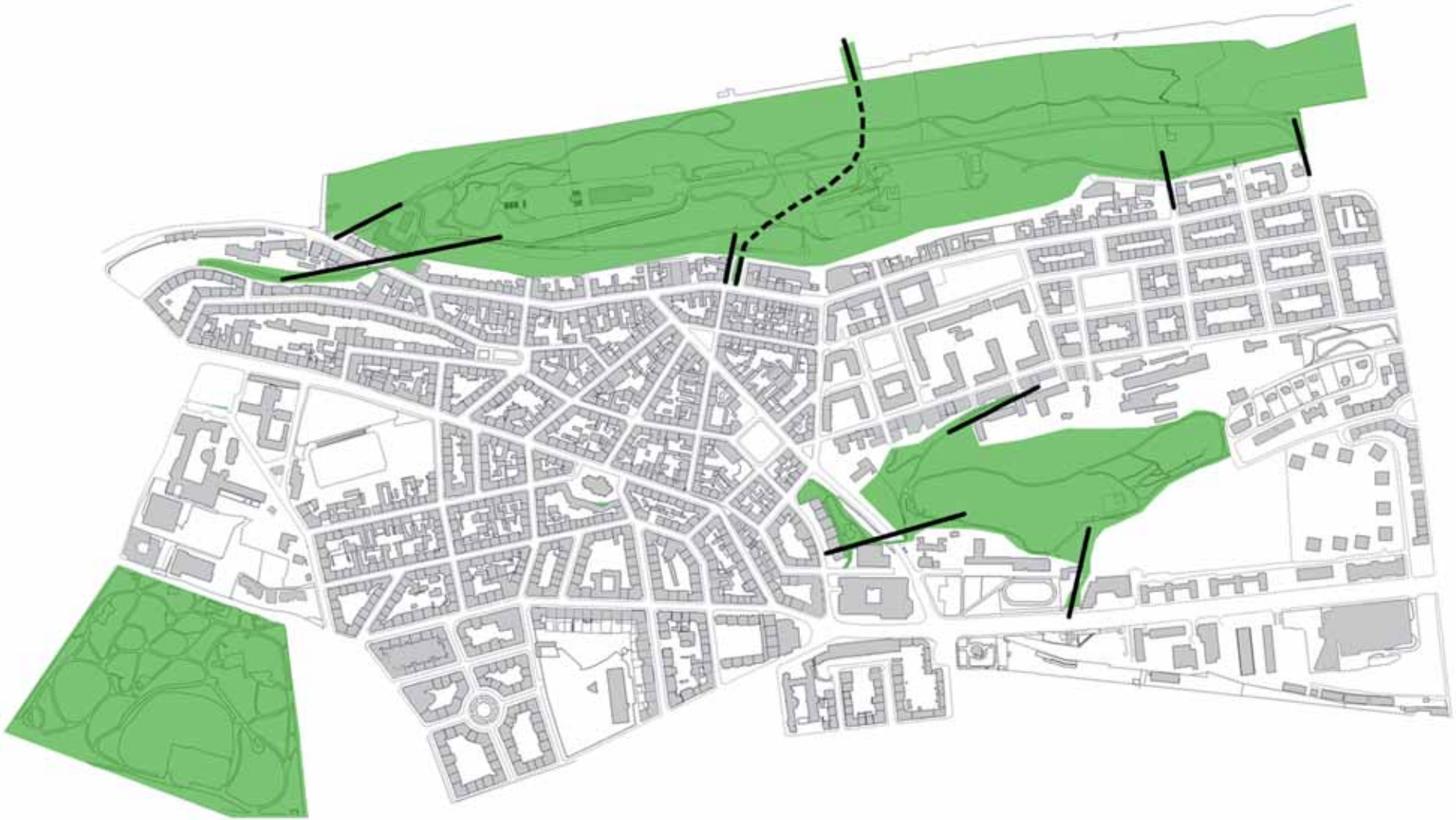
Mobility _ [Main Roads Network]



Mobility _ [Metro]

Mobility _ [Tramway]

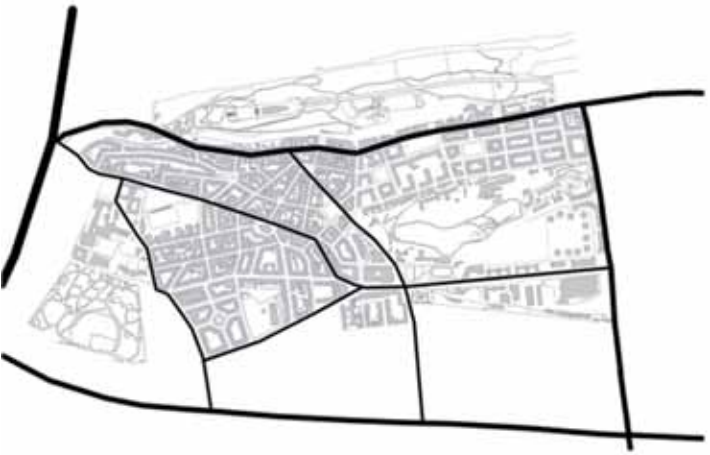
Mobility _ [Bus]



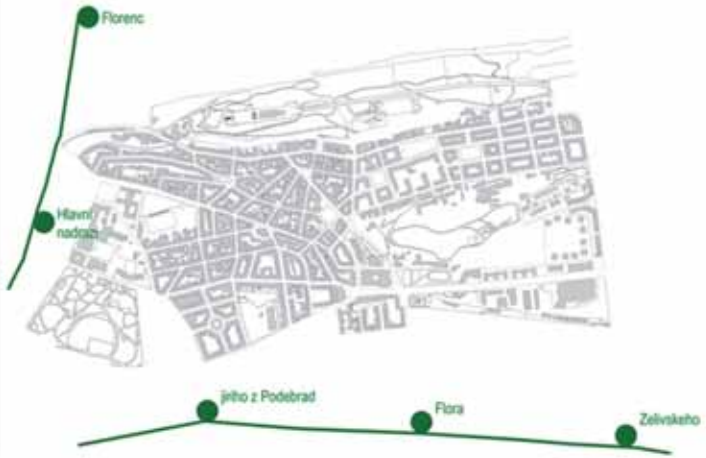
Mobility __ [Connexion District - Park]

BLUE
TATTOO

Mobility _ [Main Roads Network]



Mobility _ [Metro]

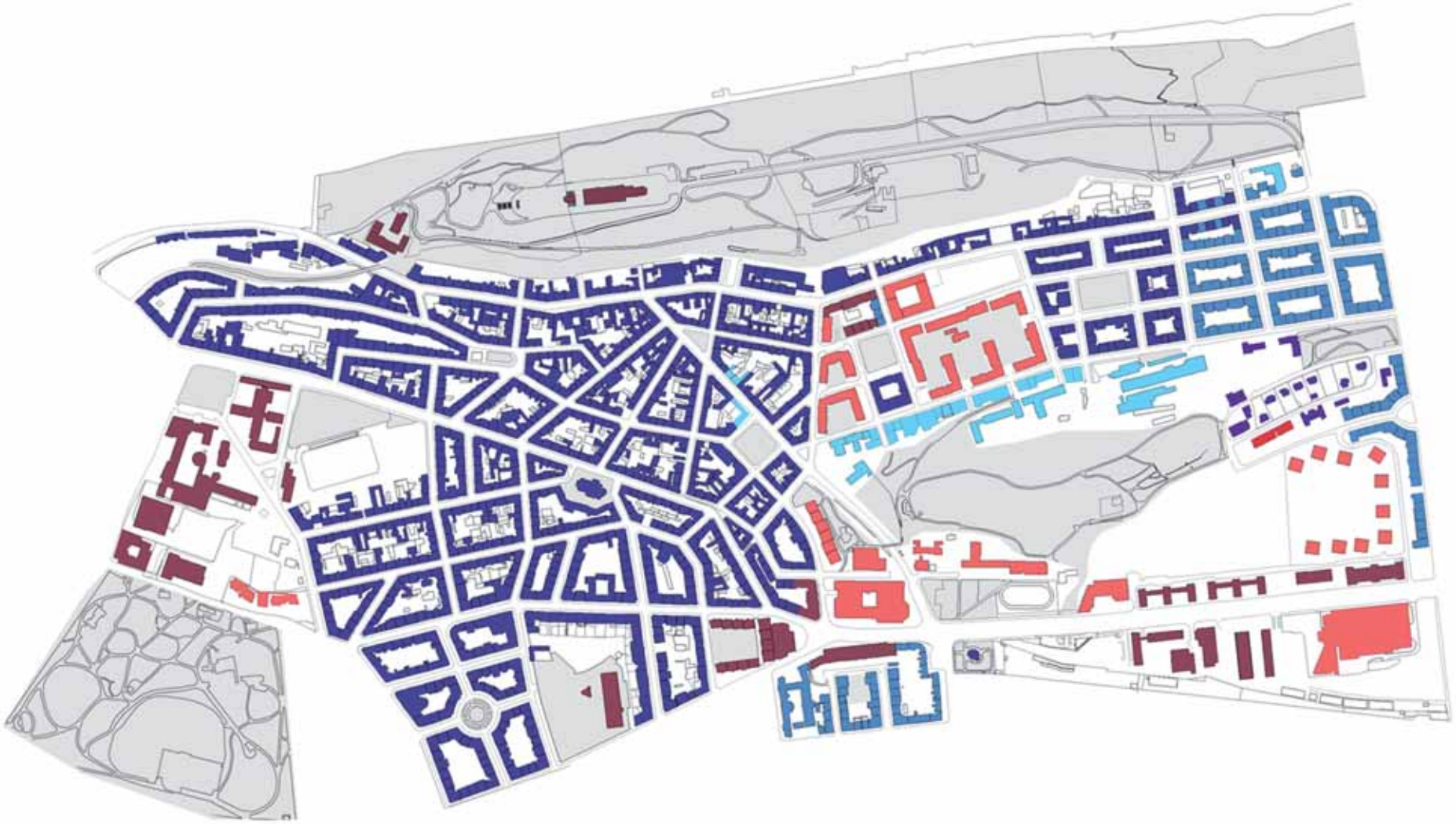


Mobility _ [Tramway]

Mobility _ [Bus]

Mobility _ [Connexion District - Park]

Mobility _ [Synthesis]

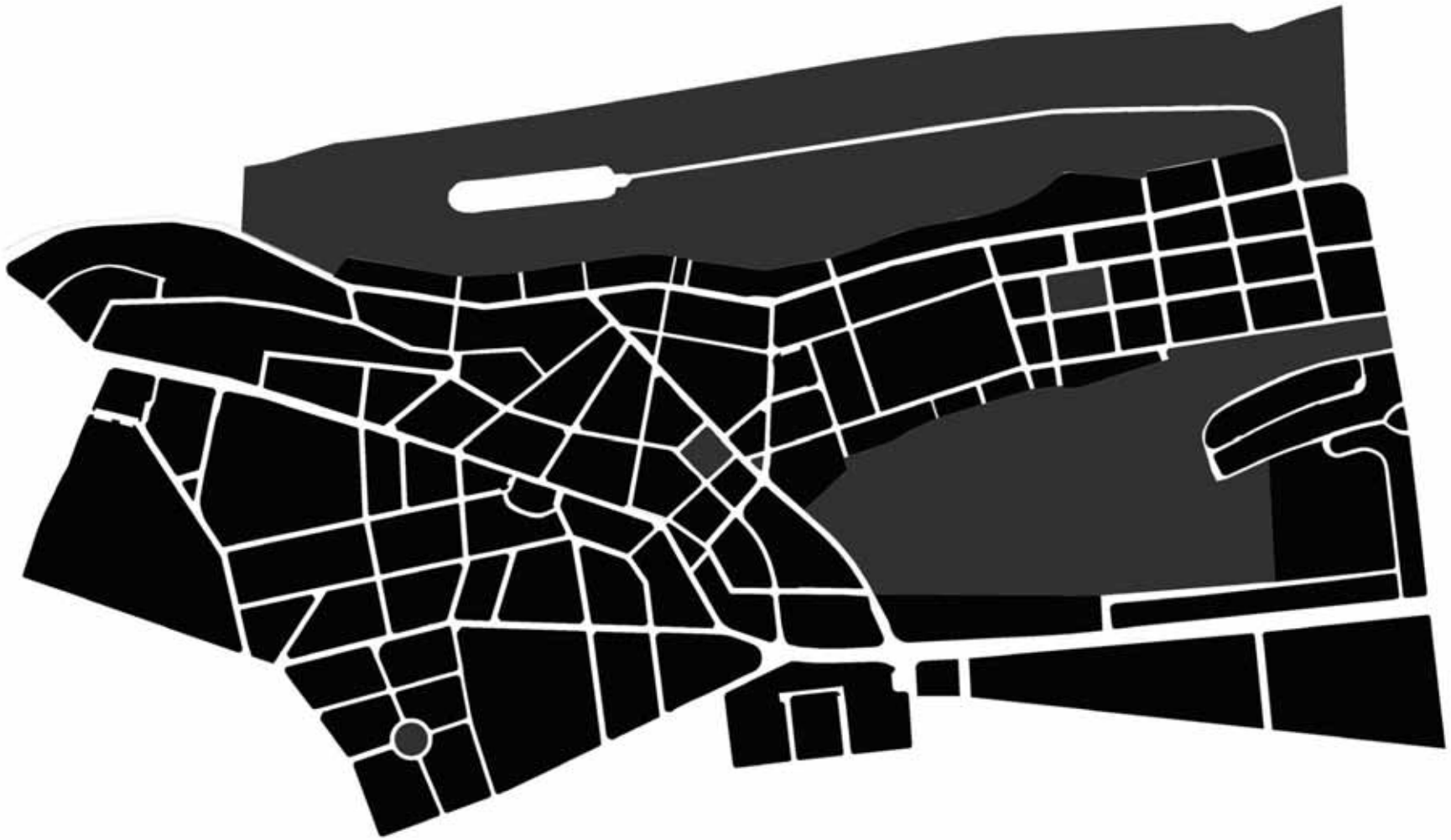


Morphology

Bloc before 1992
Buildings before 1990
Buildings after 1990
Bloc after 1922
Bloc after 1990
Individual house after 1922

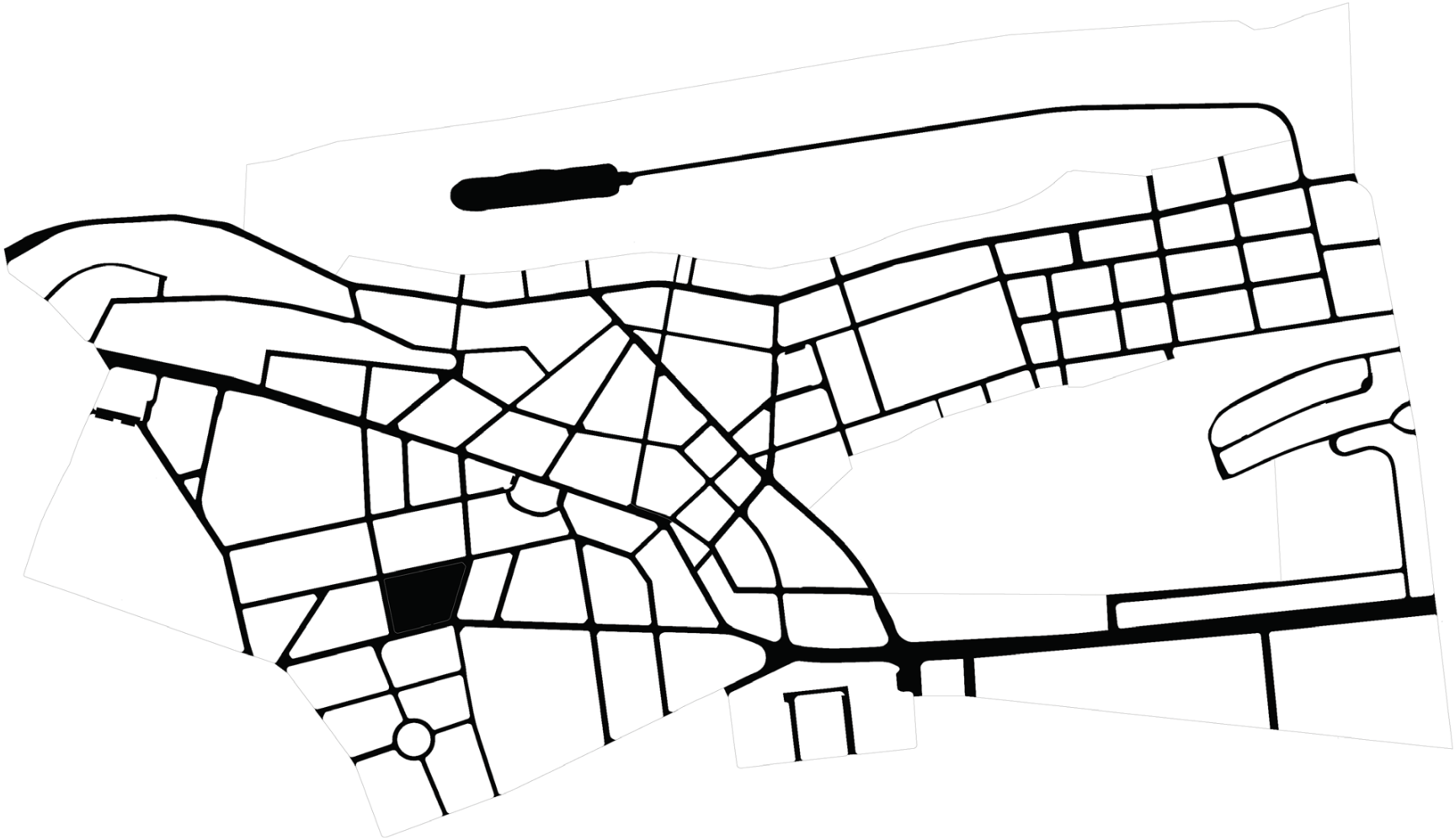
Land-use
Public Spaces
Sport Equipments
Stores
Institutions
Offices
Housings
Religions
Museums / Galleries
Wastelands

Figure Ground



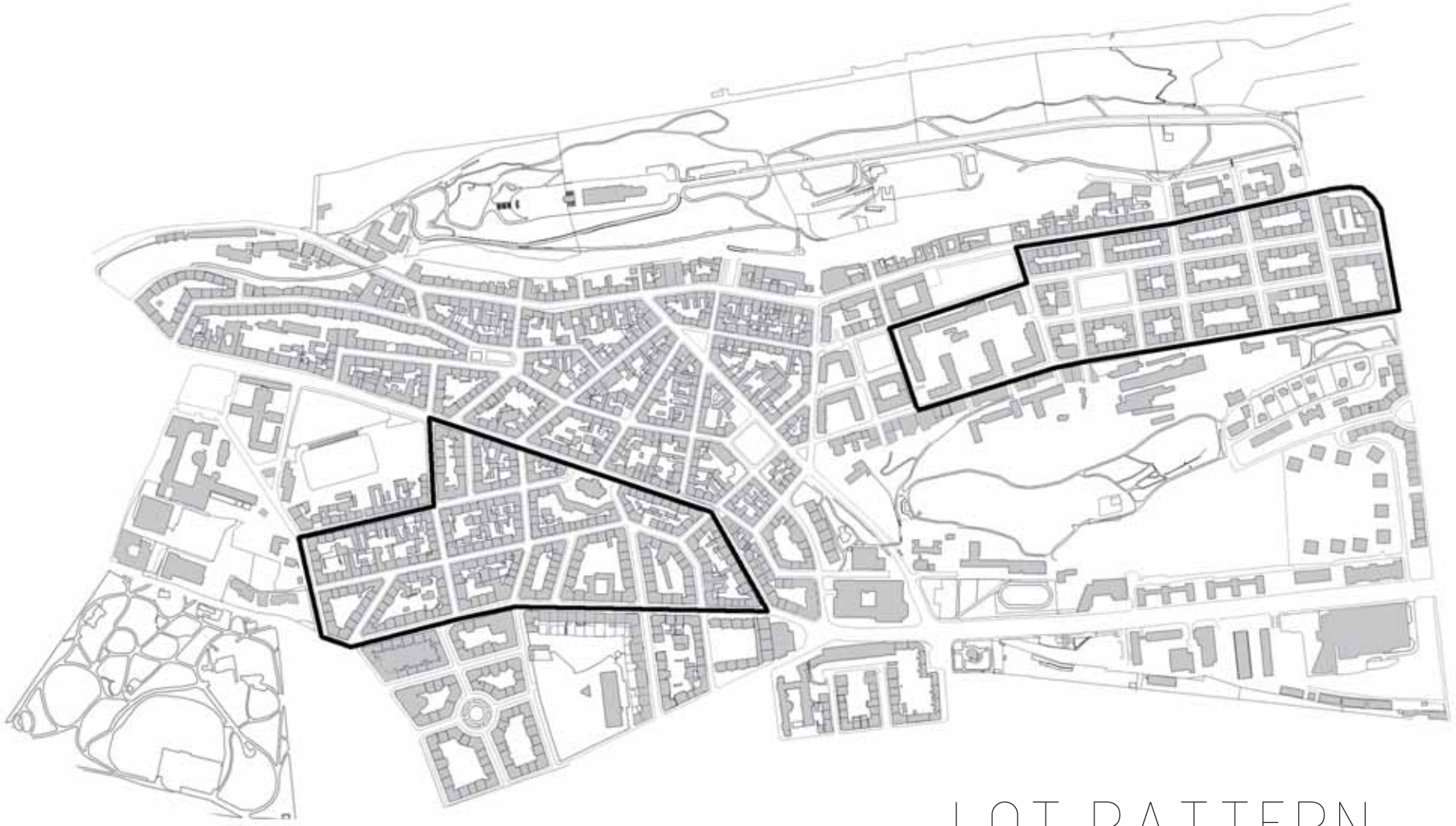
BLOCK PATTERN

We see a difference between housing in the 19th century an housing in the 20th century. There is more symmetrie and planning in the area who is build after 1922.



STREET PATTERN

The old original streets of Zizkov are today still visible in the city structure. They function as the big important main streets of Zizkov. We see also see different street patterns between streets on the hill and streets on a flat surface.



LOT PATTERN

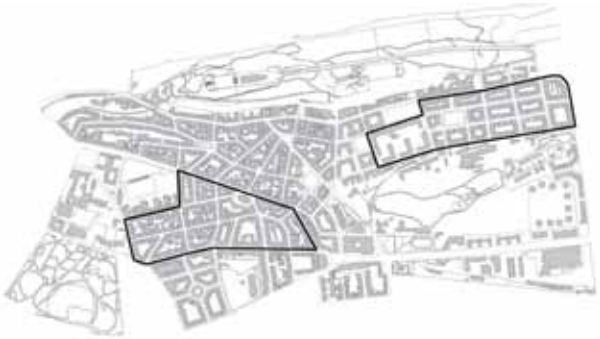
COMPARISON TWO DIFFERENT AREAS

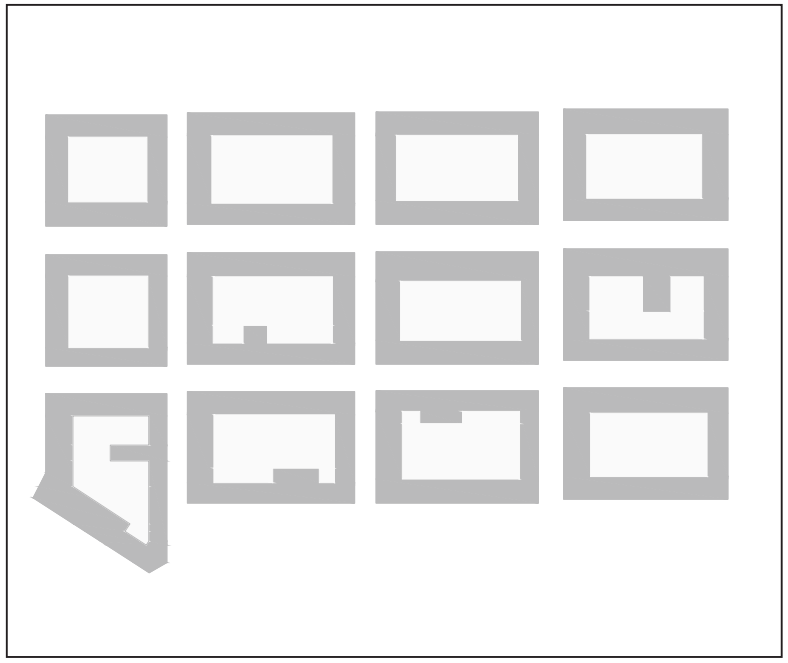
LOT PATTERN

We compare two different areas of Zizkov. Like we mentioned before there is obvious difference between housing in the old 'centre' and new housing in the 20th century. The old 'centre' has a very dense pattern. Over the years there has been built inside the building blocks to answer to the modern comfort. Almost each house has his own garden and there is not much room for public space. In the new building blocks (reconstructed after the velvet revolution) we see more open areas and the latest projects work with public gardens. The city loses in that way some of his density and has a more transparent feeling.

Old housing

Recent housing



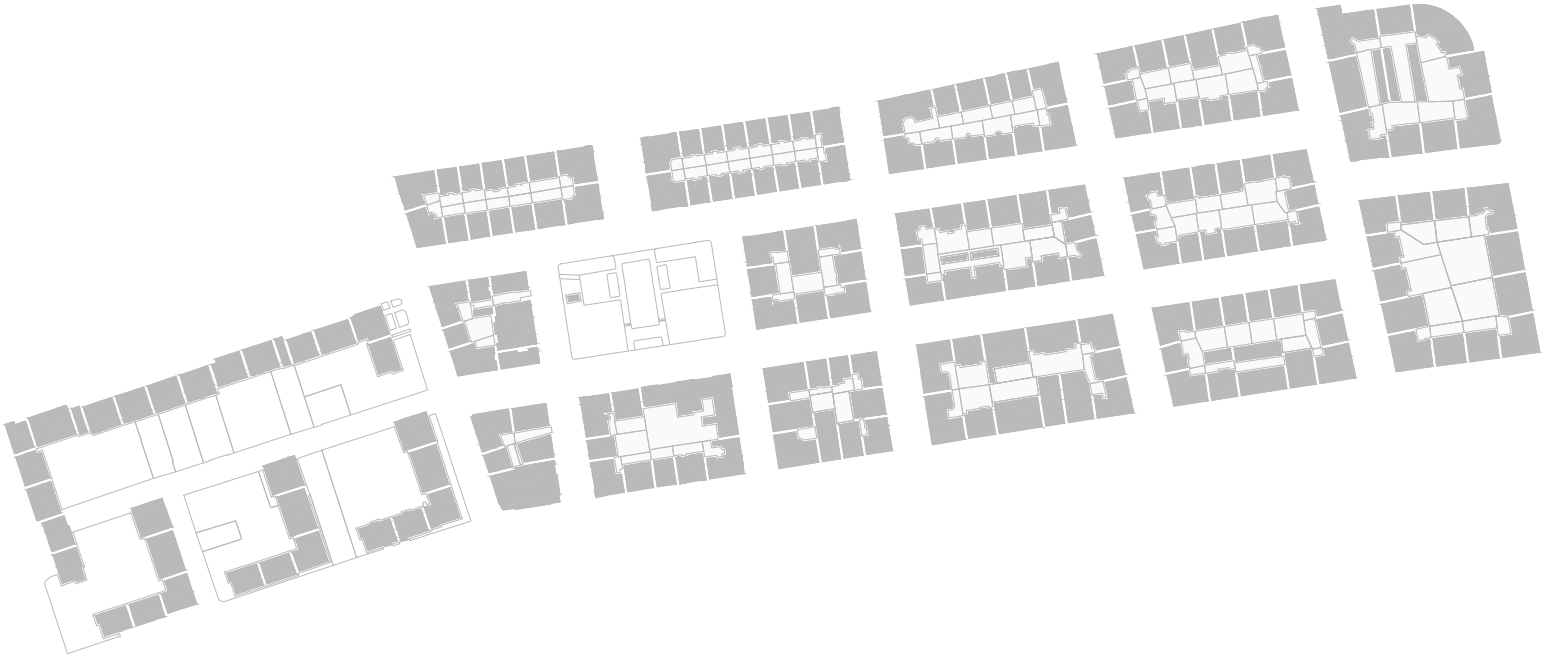


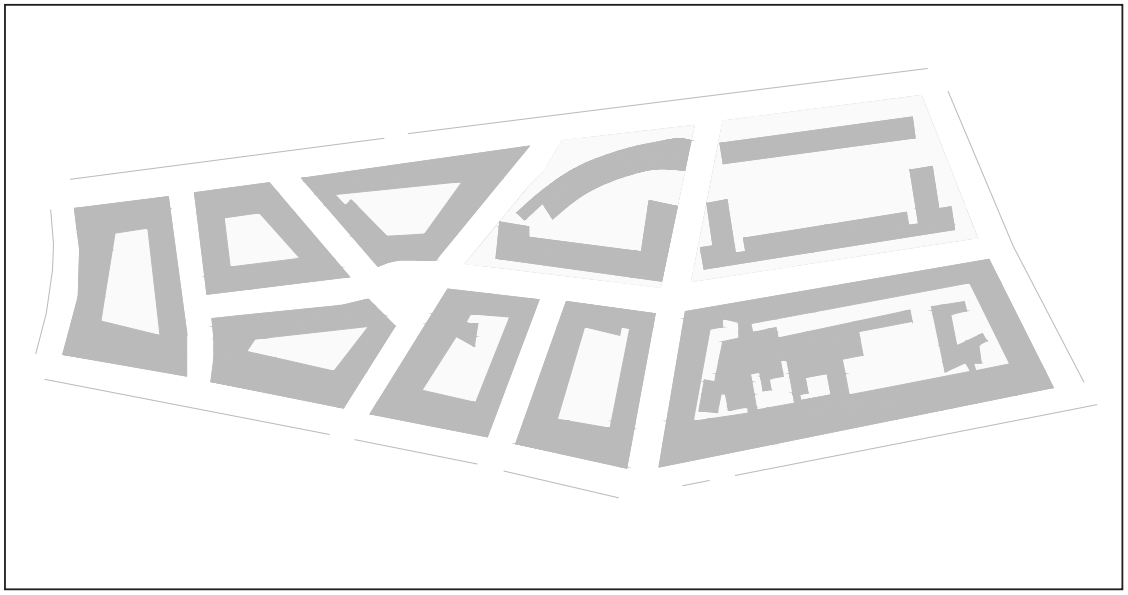
COMPARISON

SIZE OF THE BUILDING BLOCKS

OPEN SPACE WITHIN THE BLOCKS

VINOHRADY





COMPARISON

SIZE OF THE BUILDING BLOCKS
OPEN SPACE WITHIN THE BLOCKS

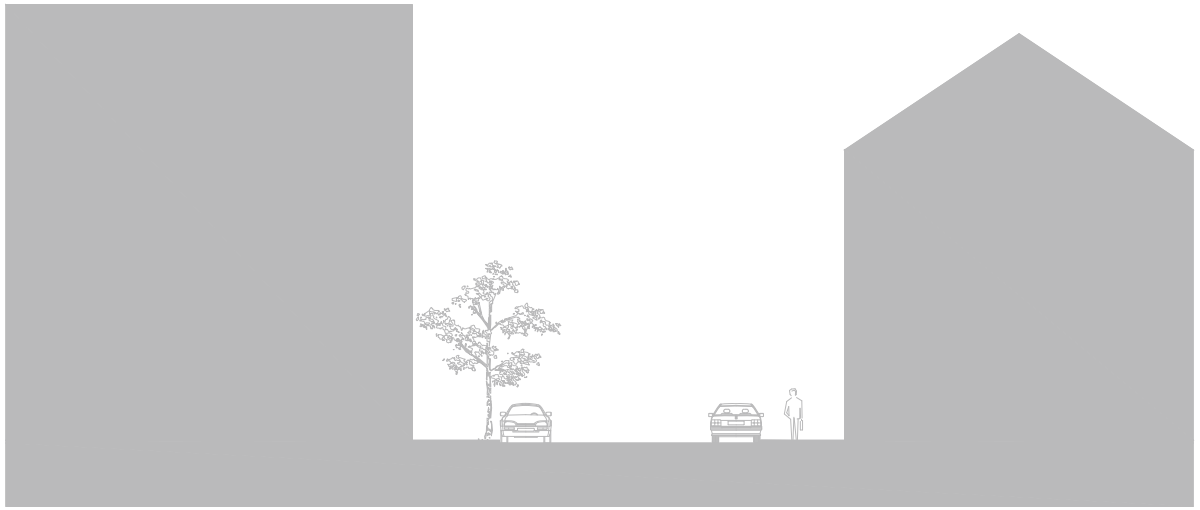
PRAGUE 10

COMPARISON

HOUSE_PEDESTRIAN___GREEN___PARKING___CAR STREET___PARKING___PEDESTRIAN___HOUSE

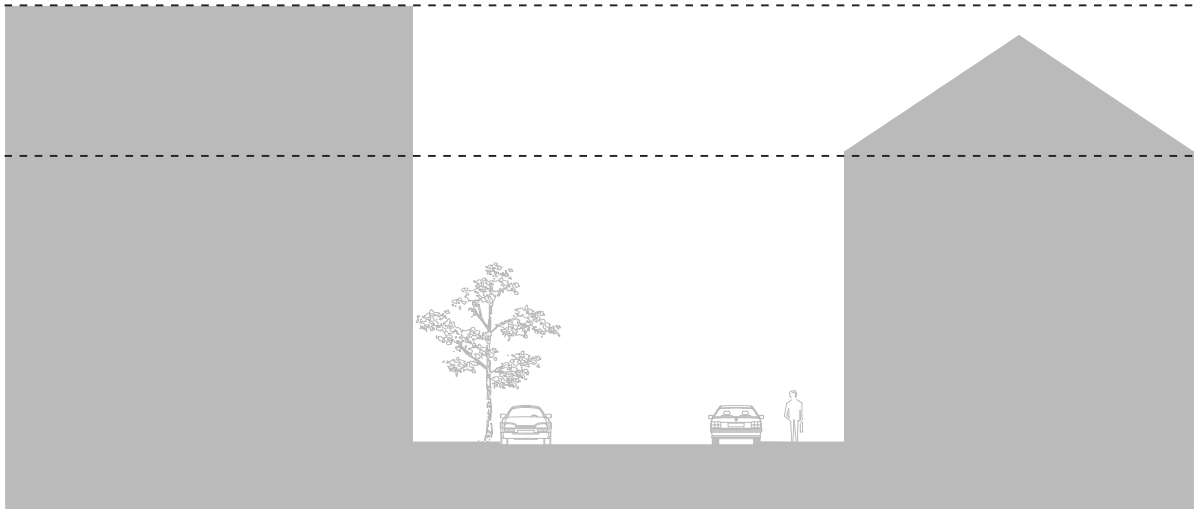
DIVIDING FUNCTIONS AND TRAFFIC

In the old centre we see many streets where they separate the car traffic with the pedestrian traffic. With the new projects we see this coming back.



HEIGHT

The new buildings reach higher than the old existing buildings.

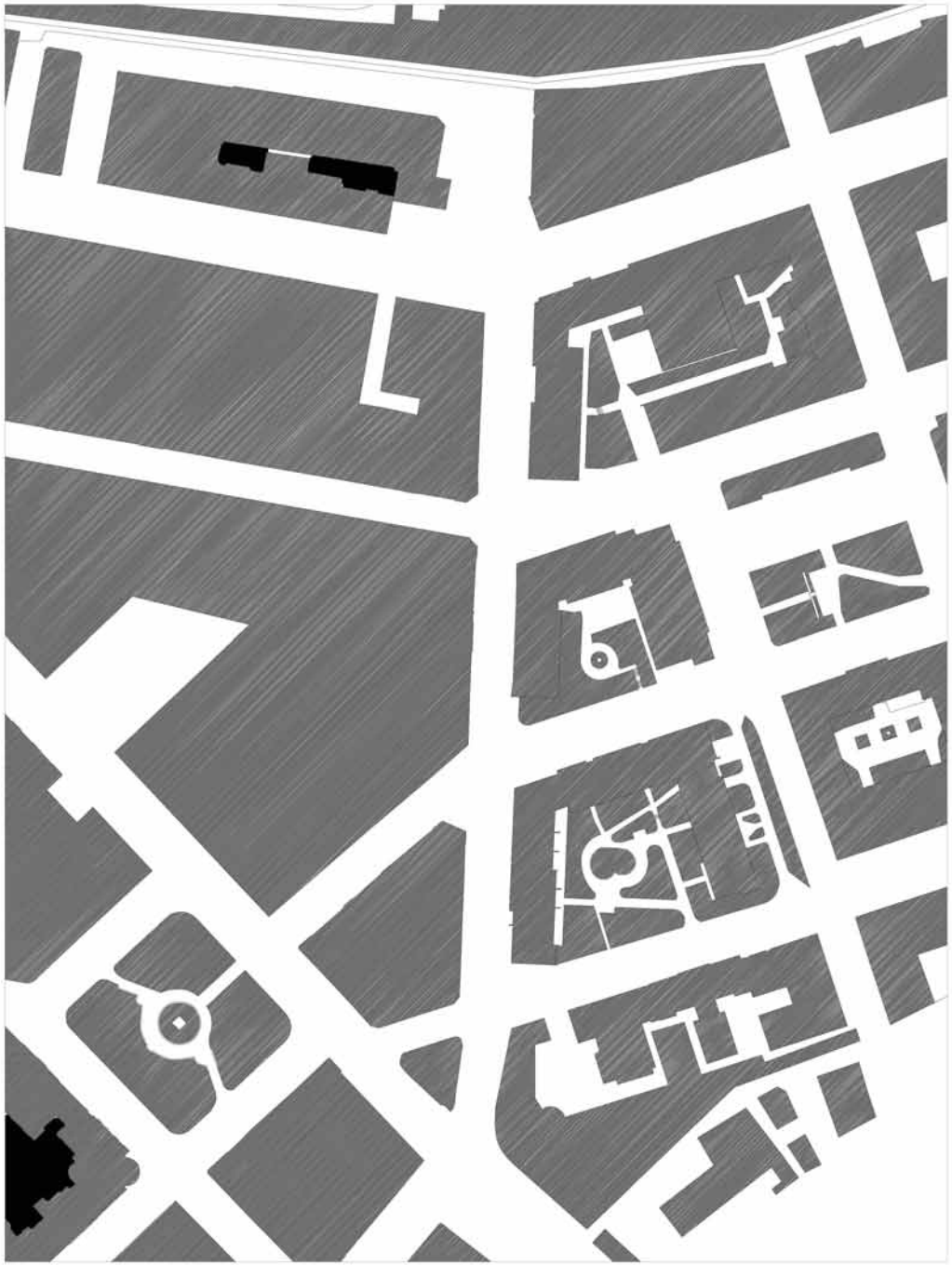


Conceptual Map

Contrast between old and new buildings

Old buildings
Closed blocks, with sometimes private gardens.
Streets are not parallel.

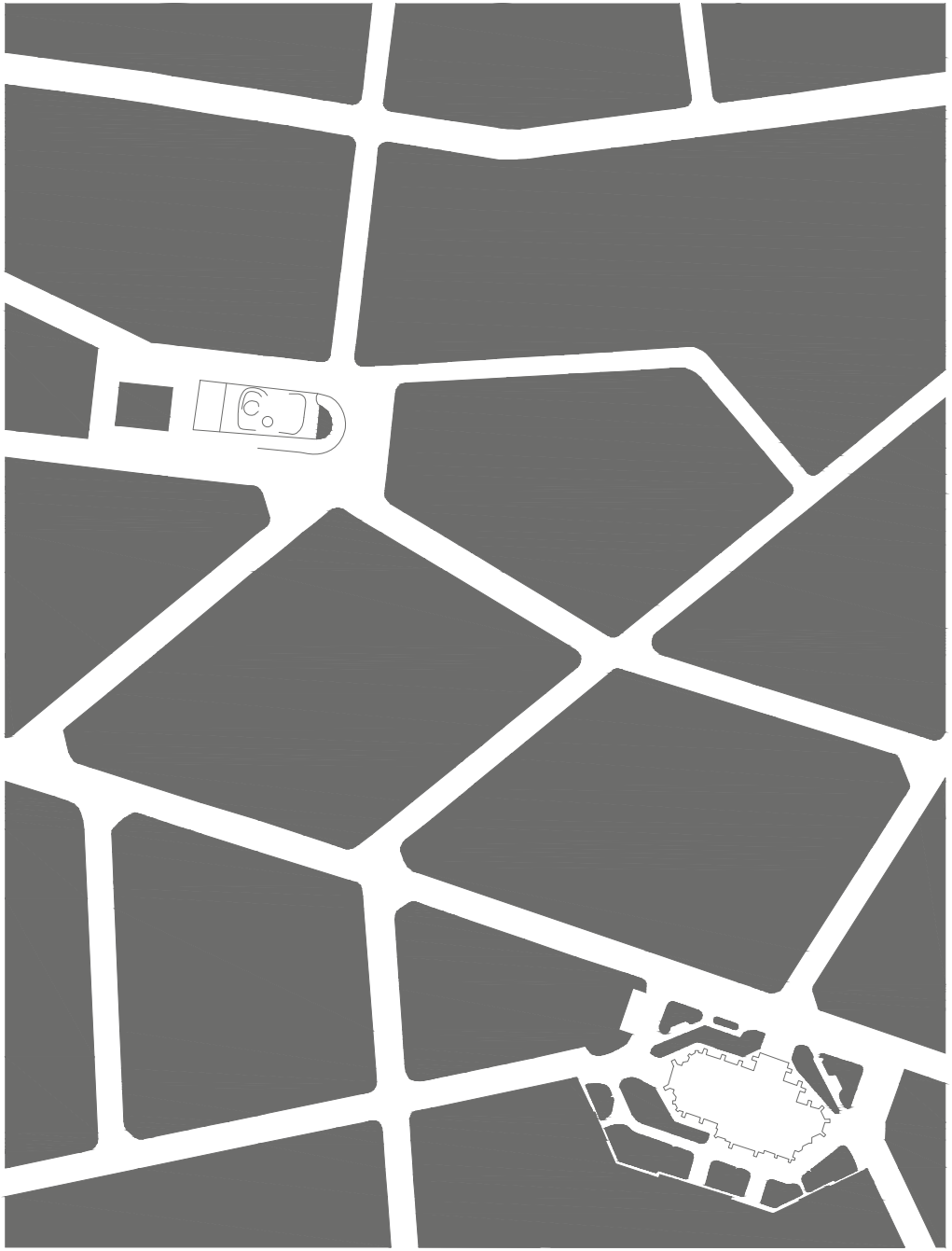
New buildings
Open blocks for pedestrians, with small parks and fountains inside.
Streets are parallel to each other.

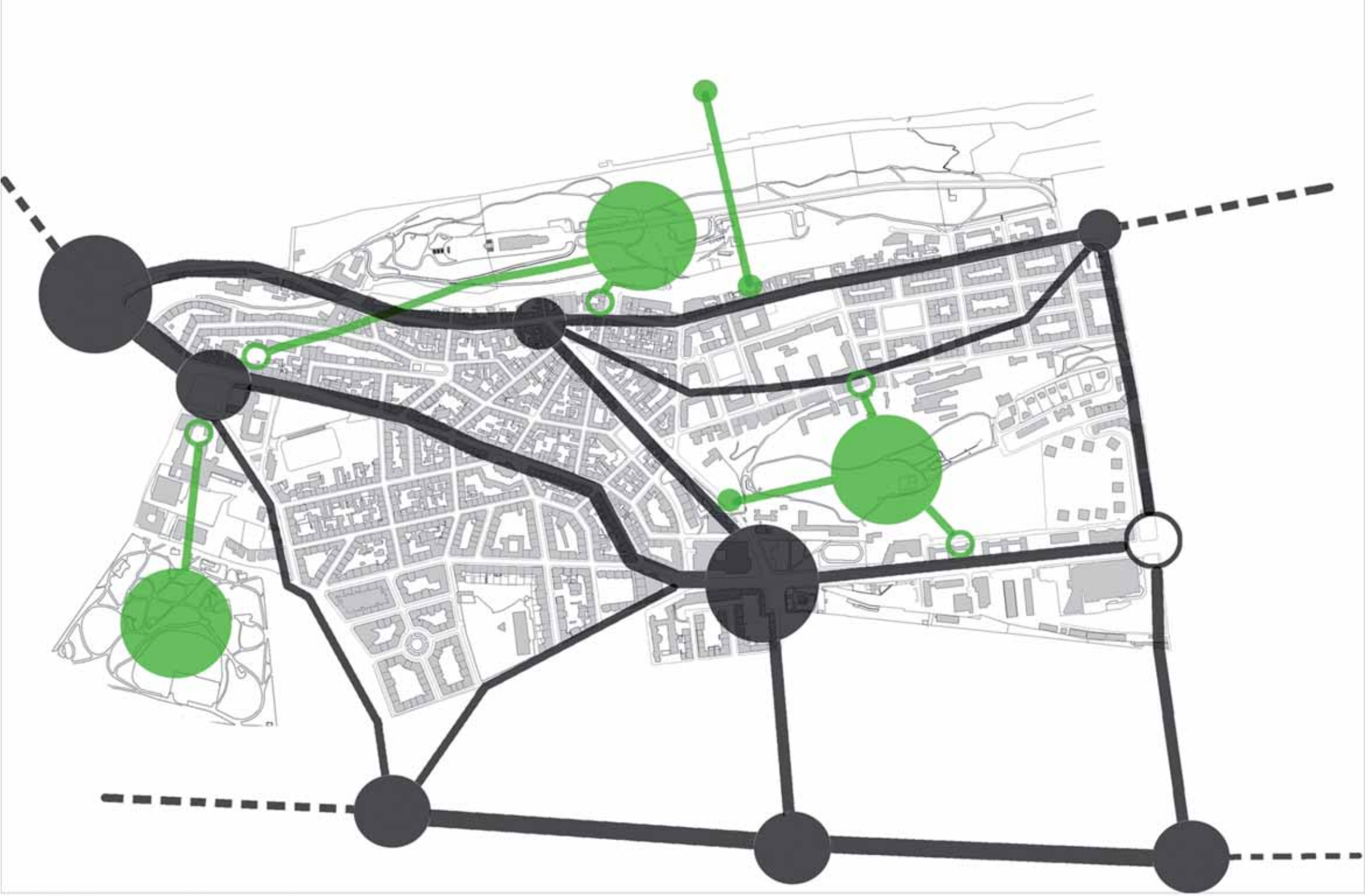


Nolly Map

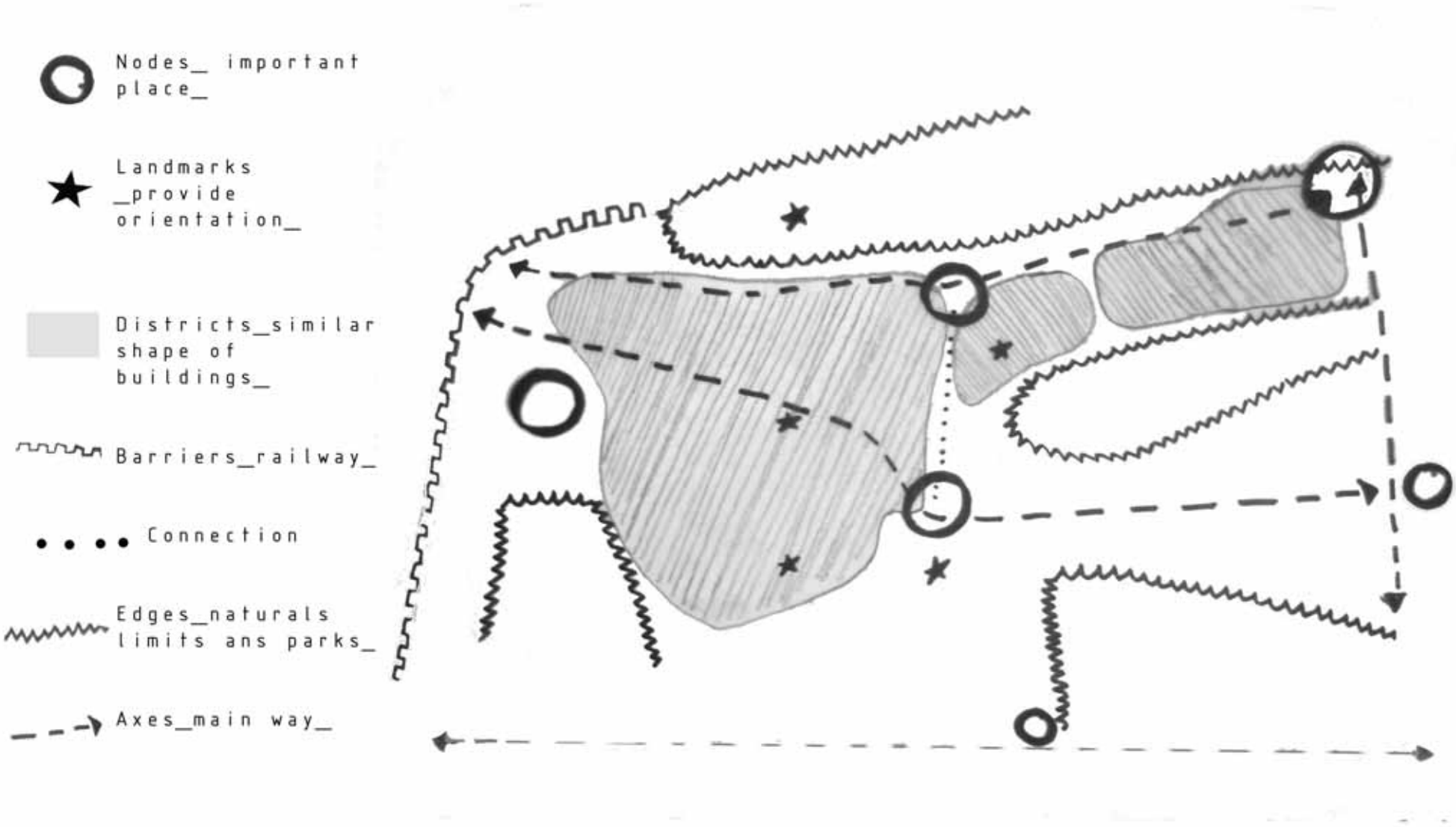
NOLLI MAP

The old area has a high density. There is no room for public space. The building blocks are private. We see a difference with new building projects developing east of Zizkov.





Nodes _ Connexions



Kevin Lynch Map

S

Mixed between green area and buildings

Good connection with the centre of Prague (tram, bus, cars)

Mixed of transport

Density of building

Amosphere

W

Not good access to the parks

The intersection betxeen the centre of Prague and Zizkov is a node of tansportation

No real center

O

Station

Gentrification

New connection

Difine the access to parks

Development all aroud the hills

Create a center

T

Closed area, not include in Prague

Not mixed population

SWOT