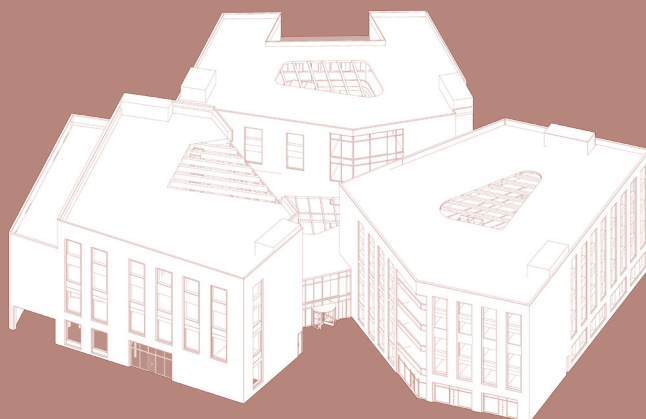


# DIPLOMA PROJECT

FILM SCHOOL, HOLEŠOVICE

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Atelier KRÁTKÝ-MARQUES  
FA CVUT  
2024





**DIPLOMA PROJECT**  
Faculty of Architecture  
Czech Technical University, Prague

ATELIER Krátký-Marques  
LS 2023/2024

I would like to thank my diploma supervisors Vladimír Krátký and Luis Marques for their feedback and support throughout the semester. I would also like to express my deepest gratitude to my friends and family who supported me throughout my masters journey.

I would like to extend a special thanks to Antoine Dossin who introduced me to a movie set which sparked an interest in choosing my diploma topic.

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# 01 INTRODUCTION

# WHAT IS A FILM SCHOOL?



A Film Institute is an educational campus where the knowledge and the technological study of filmography are taught by professionals in the corresponding departments like film production, direction, cinematography, editing, and screenwriting.

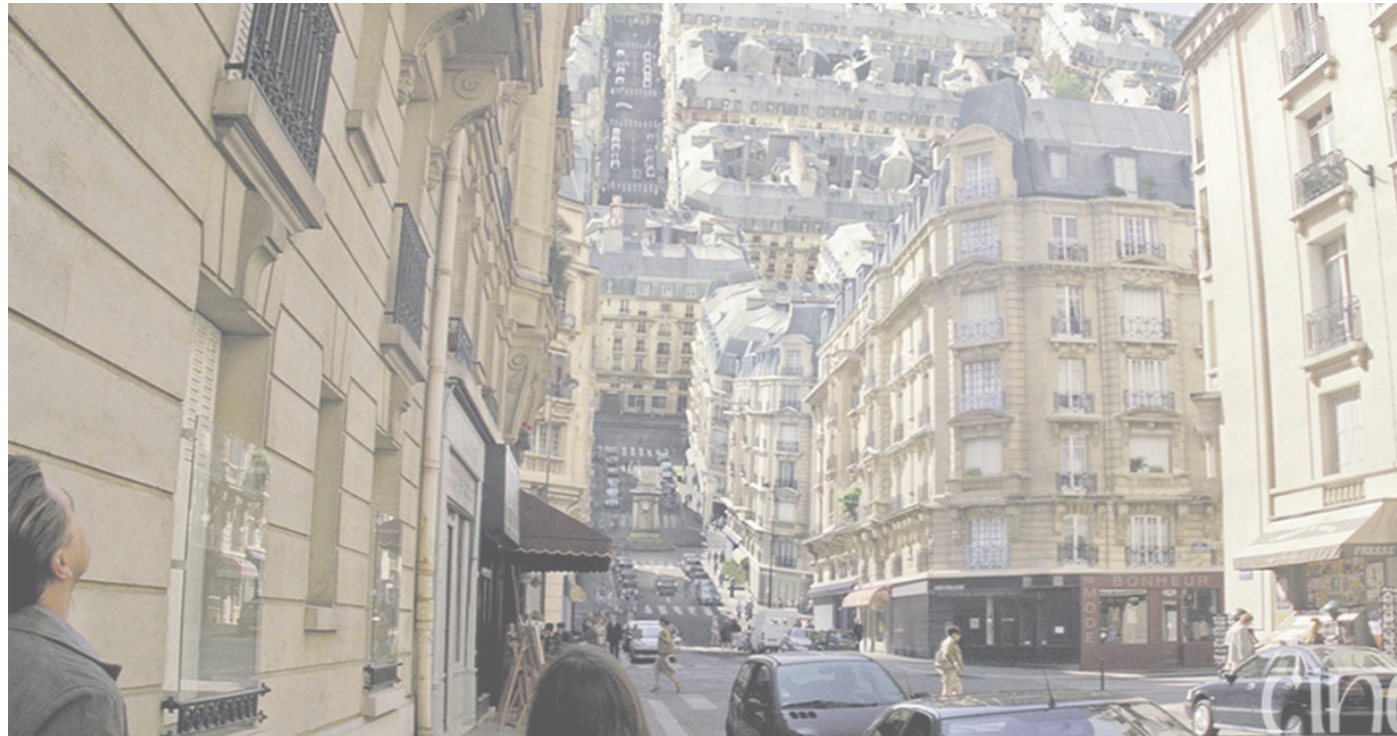
Filmmaking involves several discrete stages including an initial story, and idea, through scriptwriting, casting, shooting, editing, and screening the finished product before an audience that may result in a film release and exhibition. Filmmaking takes place in many places around the world in a range of economic, social, and political contexts, using a variety of technologies and cinematic techniques.

Process of filmmaking -

Typically, it involves a large number of people and can take from a few months to several years to complete. Making of movie consists of complex processes with different individuals or departments working. All of these individuals and departments work together under a film director also known captain of the ship. All the processes are divided into five steps according to their execution -

- *Development* - ideas for the film are created and the screenplay is written
- *Pre-production* - Preparations are made for the shoot, in which the cast and film crew are hired, locations are selected and sets are built
- *Production* - the raw elements for the film are recorded during the film shoot
- *Post-production* - the images, sound, and visual effects of the recorded film are edited
- *Distribution* - the finished film is distributed and screened in cinemas

# NARRATIVE ART



Scene from - Inception



Scene from - The Grand Budapest Hotel

The intersection of architecture and cinema is a fertile ground for exploring the dynamic interplay between spatial design and visual storytelling. Film is a fairly young medium of art compared to painting, literature, music, or dance. Theaters have existed for thousands of years but films came into existence only in the late nineteenth century. Yet, they have taken over how art is displayed and also somehow managed to include all the forms of art in a single film. In the same way, as architecture is called 'the mother of all arts', a film is no different.

Architecture and cinema go hand in hand with many similarities. The basic design elements like symmetry and balance, lighting, shadow, and frames are used in both architectural design and filmmaking. As the basic display of space and narrative. Time and space, their arrangement and transformation are considered in both architecture and filmmaking. A good example of this can be the landscape considered while designing a space, the way the colors of trees can change over different seasons, and how it affects the way the building looks. Similarly, filmmaking uses the concept of time to show the past, present, and future with flashback or dream scenes.

There are various cross-disciplinary studies done between architecture and cinema which can be organized into five broad approaches -

1. focus on the spaces
2. focus on emotional resonance
3. focus on cultural and historical context
4. focus on theory
5. focus on showcasing architectural styles

# 02 ANALYSIS





Holešovice is located in the Prague 7 district by the meander of the Vltava river on its left bank, which includes parts of Bubny and Letná. The first mention dates back to 1228, although the first settlement on the territory existed here from the 11th century. In 1850, Holešovice was merged with neighboring Bubny, creating one common village called Holešovice-Bubny. In 1884, as the first municipality outside the historic city of Prague, they were attached to the royal capital of Prague as VII. quarter.

During a pivotal historical period, significant territorial landmarks were established in Holešovice, including the central Slaughterhouses, Bubenské Nádraží, and a gas plant. This development led to the creation of notable structures such as the Cable Car to Letná and tram tracks connecting Letná to Výstaviště.

In 1850, Holešovice merged with the village of Bubny, adopting the name Holešovice Bubny in 1884. The opening of Liben Bridge in 1928 further enhanced transport connectivity. Amid the 1960 reforms of Prague districts, Holešovice Bubny was officially designated as Holešovice. However, the district faced challenges in the 1970s and 1980s with the construction of the north-south highway, which improved transportation but introduced noise and pollution. The introduction of the Metro in 1984, with stations Vltavská and Nádraží Holešovice, and the simultaneous opening of the railway station redirected traffic from the city center through Holešovice and Libeň.

The historical industrial utilization of the district has significantly influenced its architectural character. Characterized by low-rise structures with expansive courtyards and internal open spaces, the built environment reflects a functional aesthetic designed for industrial production. Over time, the transformation of Holešovice is evident, with a shift towards a more residential and public-friendly orientation. Former industrial structures now house cultural and commercial activities, with abandoned buildings renovated into vibrant hubs such as art galleries, marketplaces, cafes, and clubs.





The site boasts great transportation from the Dělnická tram stop, and Vltavska metro station, by road, and has pedestrian access. The newly constructed Štvanice Footbridge also connects the site with the Karlín district.

Surrounding areas of the site have an undeveloped riverside bank which although has pedestrian access across the river, is narrow and not inviting to the general public. Silo na štěrkopísek on the Eastern side of the plot which is a historical landmark of the area.



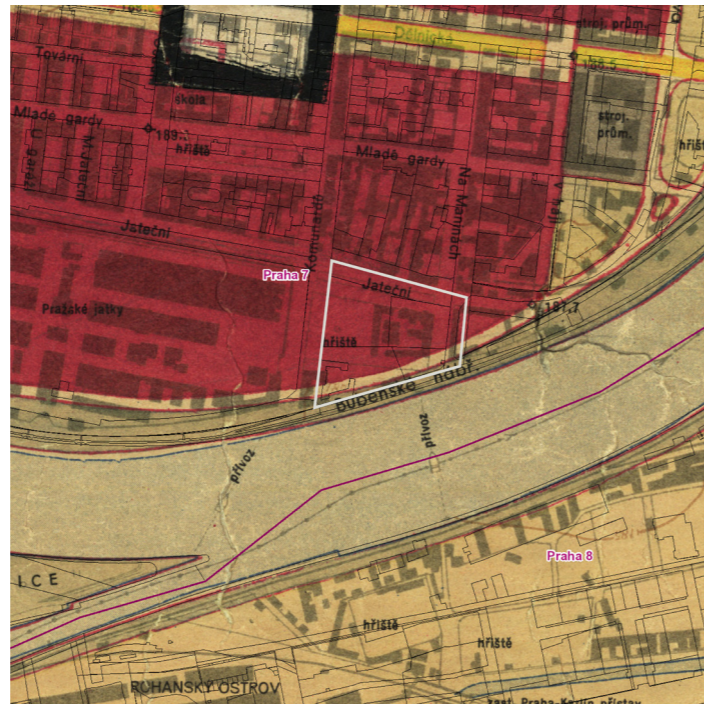
Several construction sites are around the plot which makes it feasible for development for the local community. Overall the site endures a mix of modern and historical buildings giving it a varied character. This part of Holešovice is characterized by its trendy cafes, art galleries, and cultural spaces, creating a lively and engaging environment.

The Holešovice Market, on the Western side of the site, was initially used as a slaughterhouse, but now accommodates farmers' markets, seasonal markets, and various cultural centers like Opera Rock and Trafo Gallery.

# HISTORY



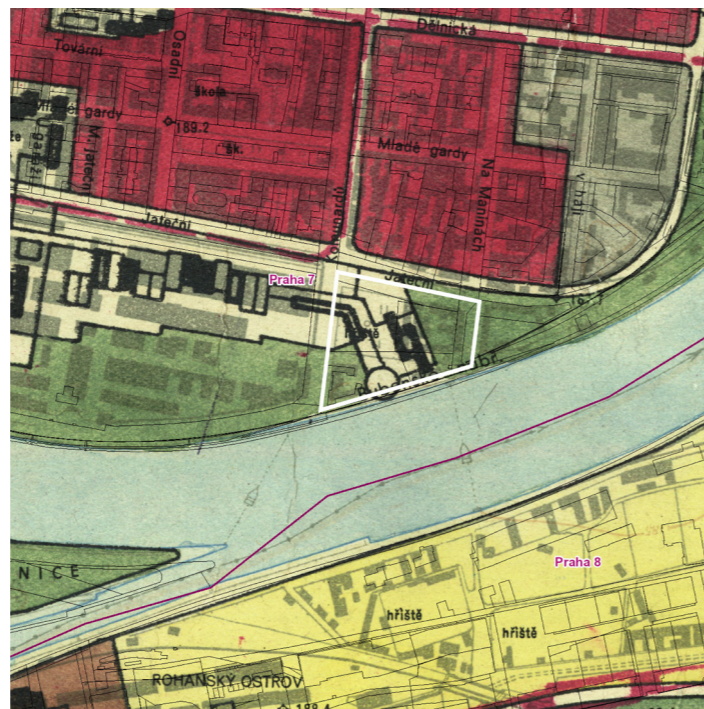
1842



1964



1938



1971

Holešovice's history dates back to 1228 with Lord Bohumil of Holešovice. Originally part of the village of Holešovice, the settlement expanded in the 19th century, becoming a key industrial suburb of Prague. Notably, a central slaughterhouse, Bubenské nádraží, and a gas plant were established. The area witnessed growth with the construction of a port, the National Exhibition site in Bubenč, and the Letná-Výstaviště tram track.

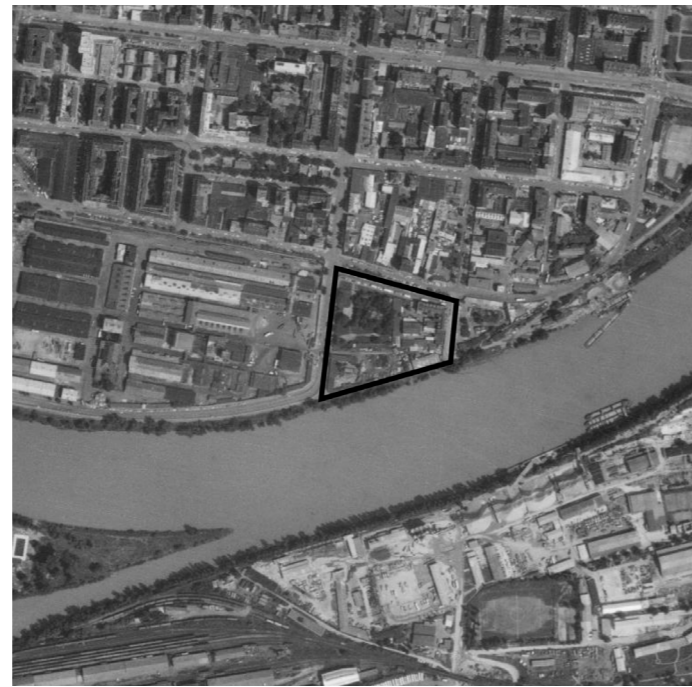
In 1850, Holešovice merged with Bubny, and in 1884, it became Prague's VII. district. The period from 1925 to 1934 saw the preservation of a photo album showcasing demolished houses. The opening of Libeňský bridge in 1928 and Masaryk bridge in 1928 enhanced transportation. Noteworthy structures included the Elektrijke podniks' modern building in 1927 and the Trade Fair Palace in the late 1930s, marking significant milestones in the district's development.

In the territorial plans on the left, we can clearly see the rapid development especially between 1960s and 1980s. This growth led to the urban development of Holešovice district.

## TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT



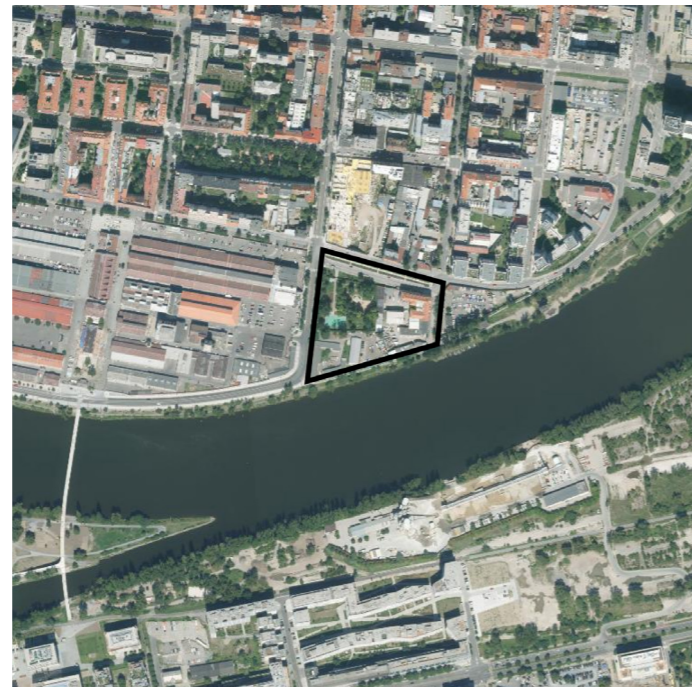
1945



1975



2000



2022

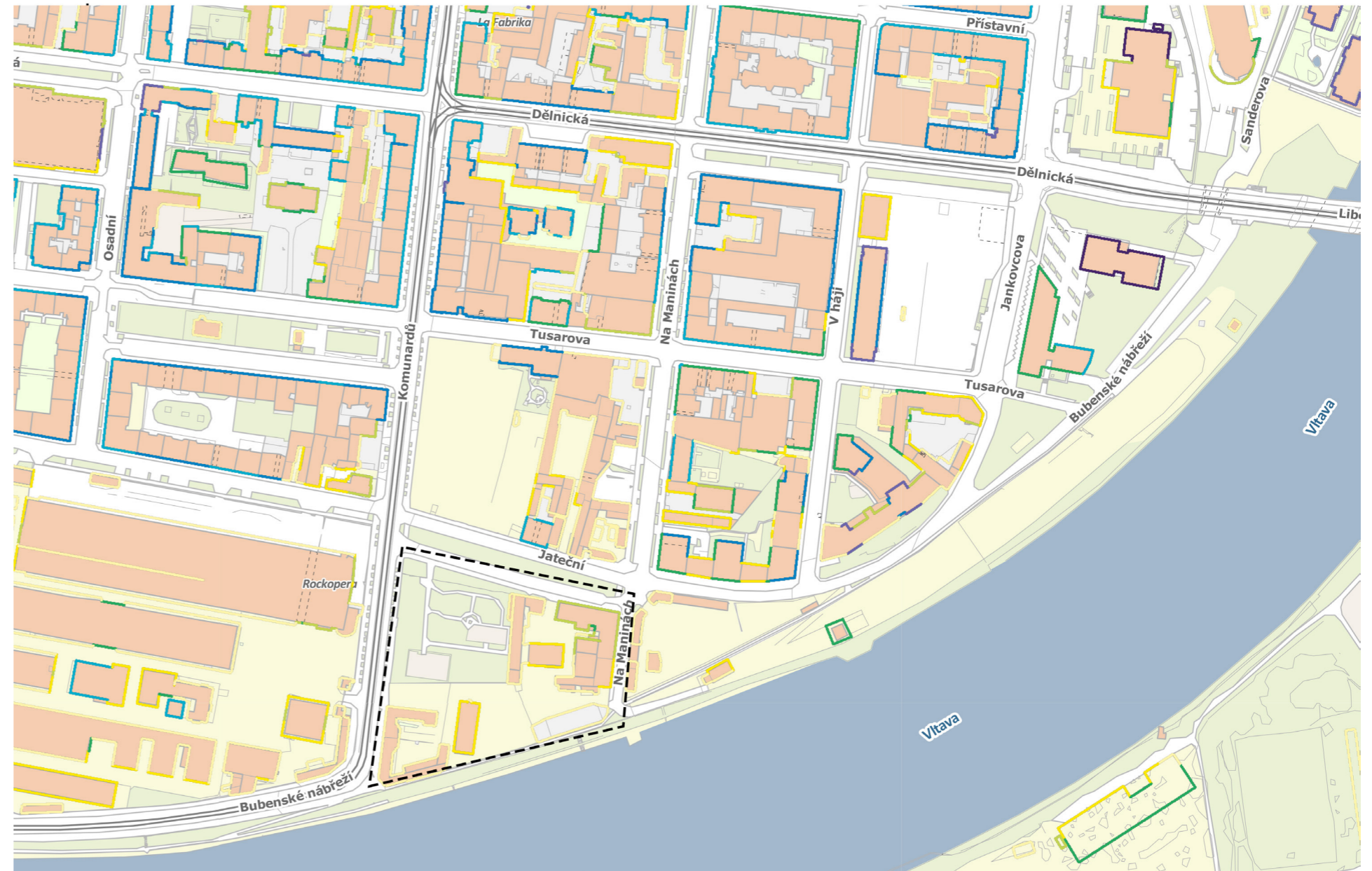
In April 1960, the Prague district underwent reform, officially renaming Holešovice-Bubny to simply Holešovice. During the 1970s and 1980s, a north-south highway, spanning from the Hlávková bridge to the Barikadník bridge, divided the district. In November 1984, the metro expanded to Holešovice with the Vltavská and Nádraží Holešovice stations, coinciding with the opening of the railway station on the Holešovice preložka.

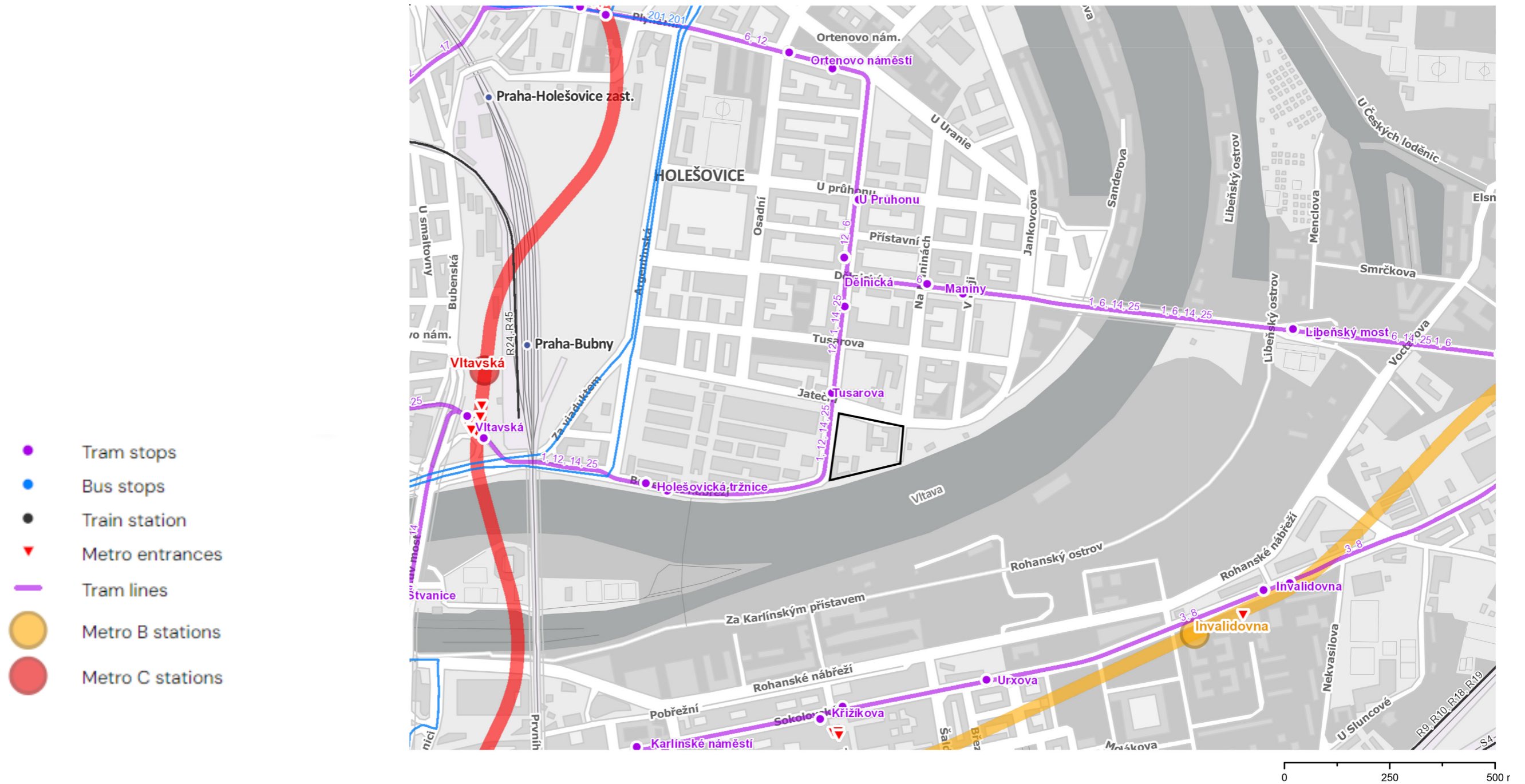
The slaughterhouse is now being used as a market and more service buildings were built in the late 20th century. However, by the end of 2000, the district saw an increase in urban development with residential and commercial and now is a very important and developing district of Prague. However, the riverbank where the port once existed is not developed enough and is not used by the public except for the children's park.

By the 2020s, Holešovice had emerged as one of Prague's trendiest neighborhoods. Sustainable urban development became a focal point, with an emphasis on integrating green spaces and enhancing public transportation. Mixed-use buildings combining residential, commercial, and recreational spaces proliferated. Efforts were made to preserve the district's historical architecture while incorporating modern design elements. This period witnessed a delicate balance between honoring heritage and embracing innovation, solidifying Holešovice as a dynamic and attractive part of the city.

# ROOF HEIGHTS

- 6 m or less
- 6,1 - 9 m
- 9,1 - 12 m
- 12,1 - 16 m
- 16,1 - 21 m
- 21,1 - 26 m
- 26,1 - 40 m
- more than 40 m



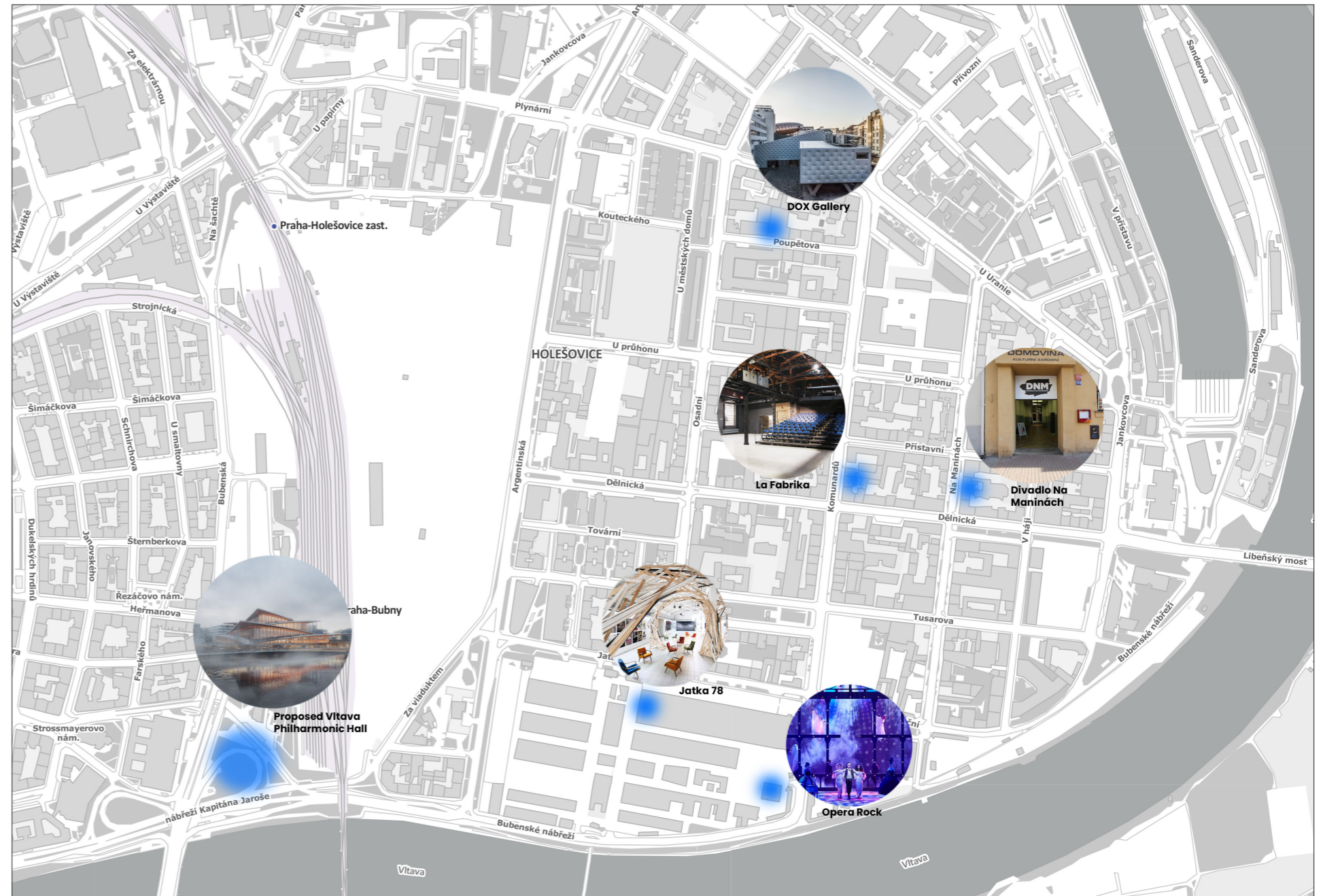


## CULTURAL CENTRES AROUND THE SITE

Despite its location near the riverside, the site boasts a rich cultural diversity with significant landmarks such as the National Technical Gallery, the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, and the proposed Philharmonic Hall.

Additionally, smaller cultural hubs like Jatka 78 and Trafo Gallery in Holešovice tržnice market, as well as cinemas like Divadlo na Maninách, La Fabrika, and Opera Rock, contribute to the site's cultural vibrancy.

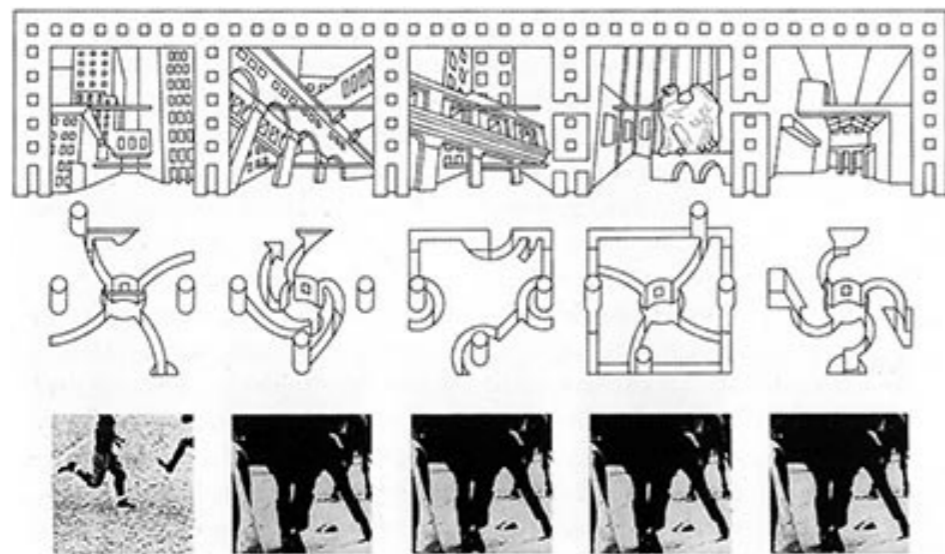
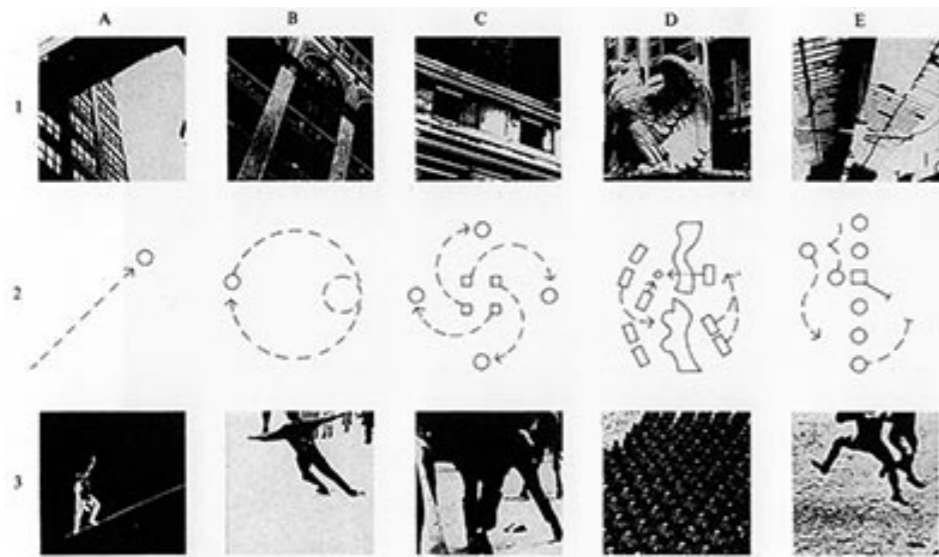
The panoramic views of the river from the South and East side outdoor location spots and open-air screenings Development will boast the development of the Holesovice district increasing the density of public waterfront studios.



# 03 ARCHITECTURE AND CINEMA



## ARCHITECTS ON CINEMA



Developed between 1976 and 1981, the Manhattan Transcripts are a theoretical visual work by Swiss-born architect Bernard Tschumi (More on Socks.). By coupling drawings and photographs, the sheets embody an attempt to include into architectural representation the relationship between space and its use, and, as Tschumi himself adds, between “the set and the script, between “type” and “program,” between objects and events”.

Several architects have studied and written about the correlation between architecture and cinema. The most famous one is **Bernard Tschumi** who wrote ‘Manhattan Transcripts’ (1981) which not necessarily covers the similarities but lives through the spaces in Manhattan (Park, Street, Tower, and Block) through sketches which can be described as ‘watching a film’ which hasn’t been shot. Even in the forward of the book, Tschumi describes it as, ‘film books in which the illustrations are enlargements of frames from the film’ and ‘they consist of frame by frame descriptions of an architectural inquest’.

*“Spaces are qualified by actions just as actions are qualified by spaces. One does not trigger the other; they exist independently. Only when they intersect do they affect one another.”*

Through this book Tschumi did not create a concept for a concrete building, but rather concepts of architecture that equated architecture with cinema focusing on events, action, and what happens in space. His other notable works include ‘Architecture and Disjunction’ which discusses the idea of ‘event’ and how architecture can be a backdrop of various activities, similar to the set of a film.

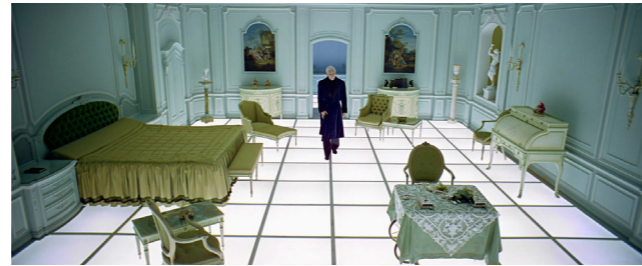
**Rem Koolhaas** has also expressed his interest in the relation between architecture and media. In his writing ‘Delirious New York’ (1978), he talks about the influence of media and cinema on urban environments.

**Siegred Ebeling**, a German architect wrote ‘Film as an Architectural Paradigm’ (1926) where he explored parallels between architectural and cinematic space.

# ROLE OF ARCHITECTURE IN CINEMA

Films have utilised architectural spaces into their set design and even the stories for many years now.

In movies 2001:A Space Odyssey, A Clockwork Orange and The Shining director Stanley Kubrick has used perspectives and movement of people in a space. The use of perspective is widely credited in several movies to show the progression of time or to highlight a certain element.

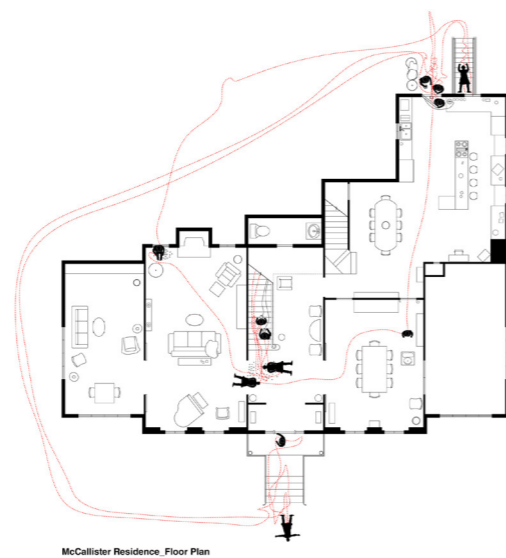


2001: A Space Odyssey

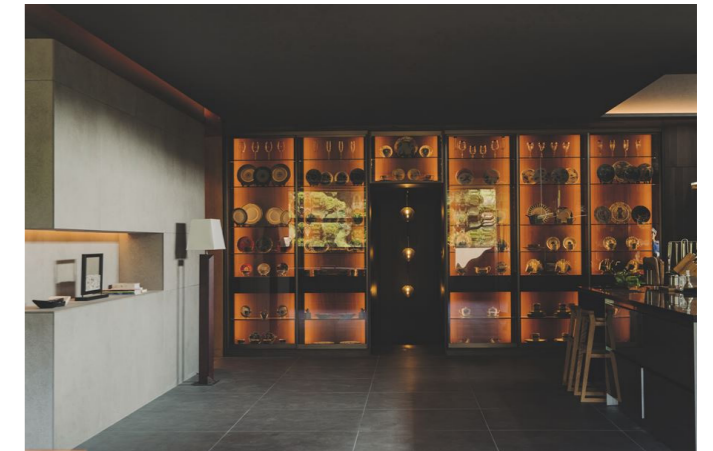


The Shining

Home Alone directed by Chris Columbus uses architecture in its literal sense as the plot of the movie emerges. Kevin, who is left behind in his home after his family leaves for Christmas forgetting him derives a 'plan' against the thieves using the 'house plan' and how he spaces like foyer, staircase, and elements like door knobs, ornaments on the window in an attempt to defeat the two thieves. The plans below show how he used the interiors of the house, the dotted lines in the floor plan depict the movements of the robbers.



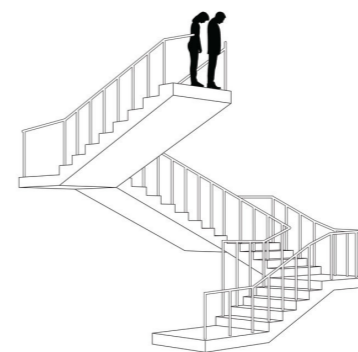
McCallister Residence. Floor Plan



Another great example of architecture in films is 'Parasite' directed by Bong Joon-Ho. The story revolves around the different lives of the rich and poor, and this bridge is depicted through the stark difference in houses and the utilization of 'hidden spaces' like basements as the story reaches its climax. Natural and internal lighting is also used to show how a space changes and also how less lighting means 'a house for poor' but more lighting, open space layout resonates with rich people's villas.

Some other movies include-

- Columbus
- The Dark Night
- Lost in Translation
- The Fountainhead
- Fight Club
- Inception
- Blade Runner
- The Grand Budapest Hotel

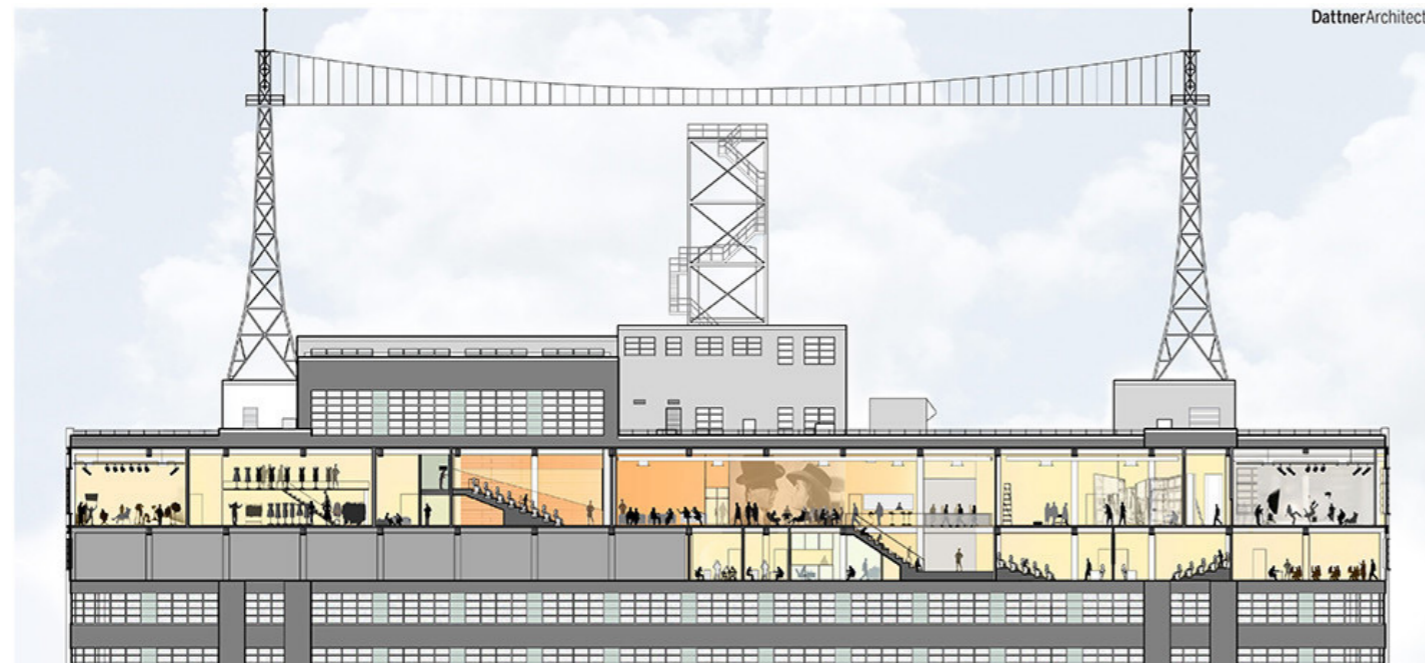


Perros Steps, Elevation

Depiction of a scene from Inception

# 04 REFERENCES

# FEIRSTEIN SCHOOL OF CINEMA

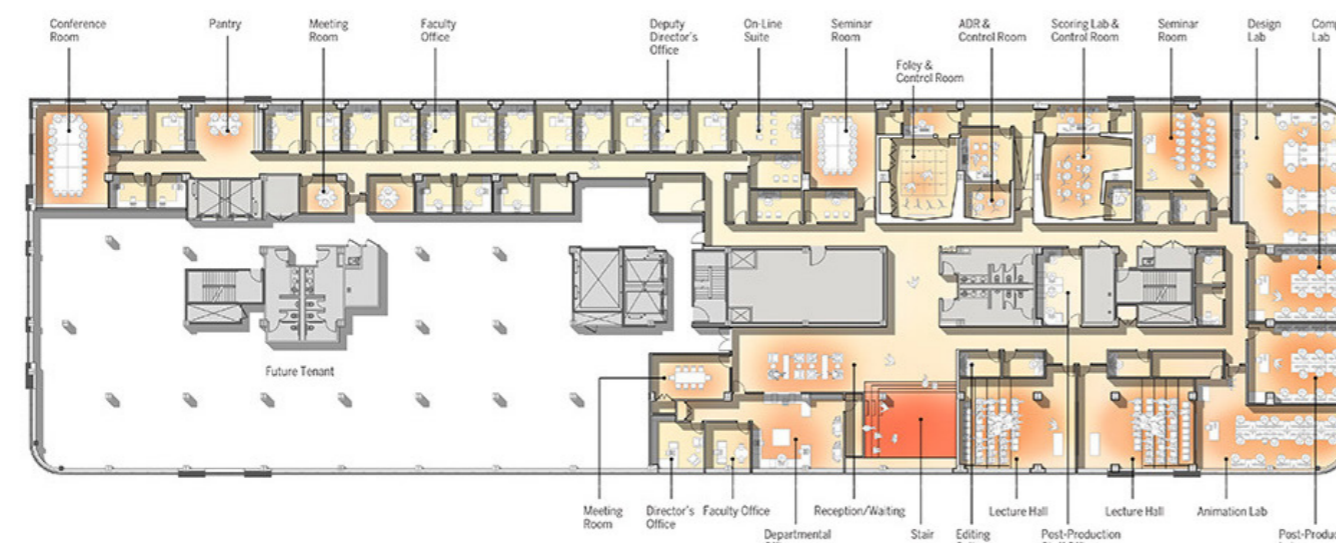
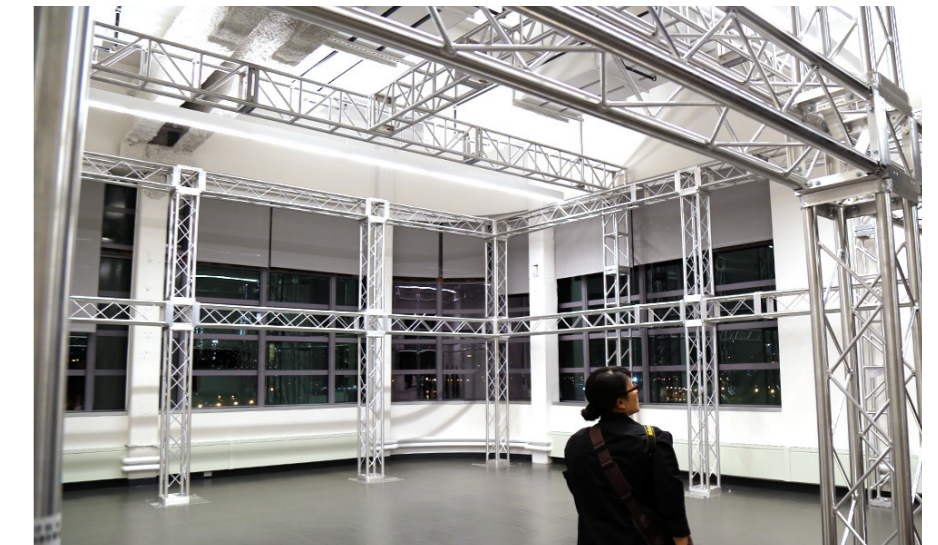
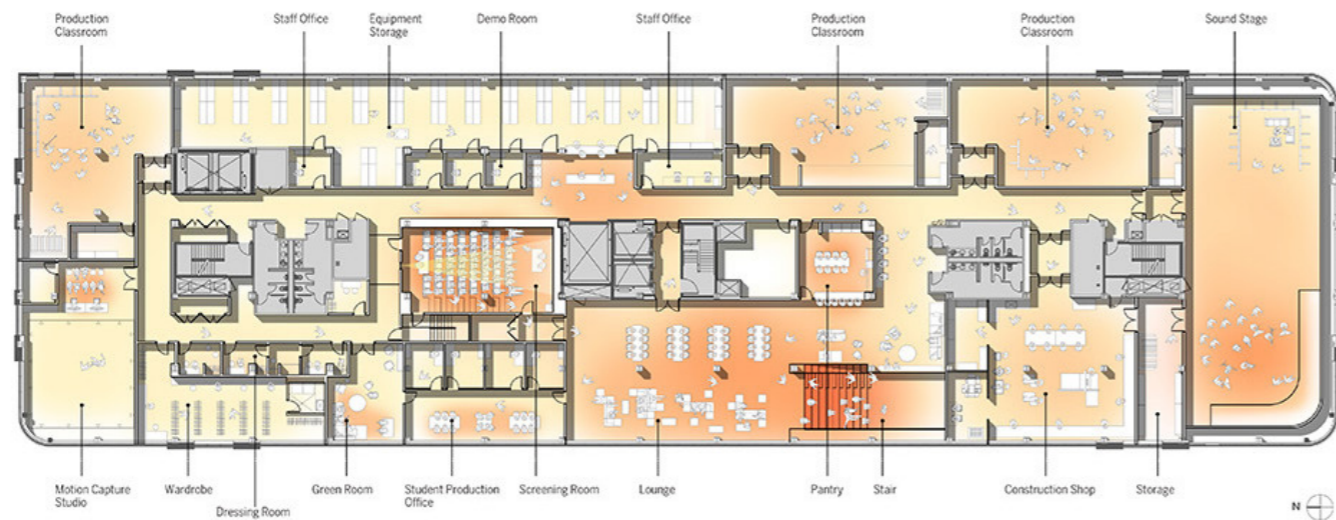


Location - Brooklyn, USA  
 Architects - Dattner Architects  
 Floor area - 7,000 m<sup>2</sup>

This is the first public film school in Brooklyn which was built on an existing film lot. It sits on the fifth and sixth of Steiner Studios building in Brooklyn Navy Yard. The site was originally a military building but was later adapted to a new use - a film studio and school.

The largest and most architecturally impressive room is the stair-stepped double-height Forum - an amphitheater adjacent to the lobby. "It's the heart of the school," says Dattner's Mia from Dattner Architects.

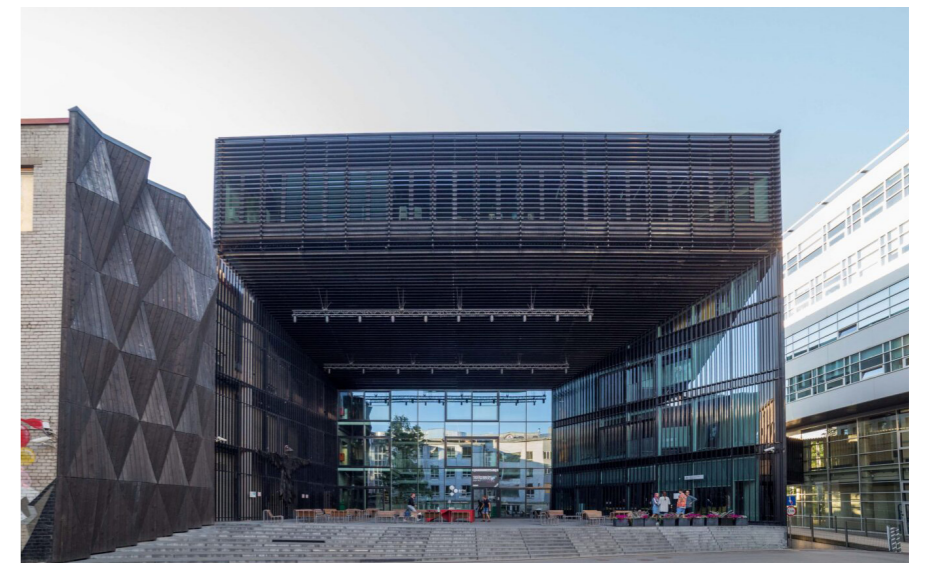
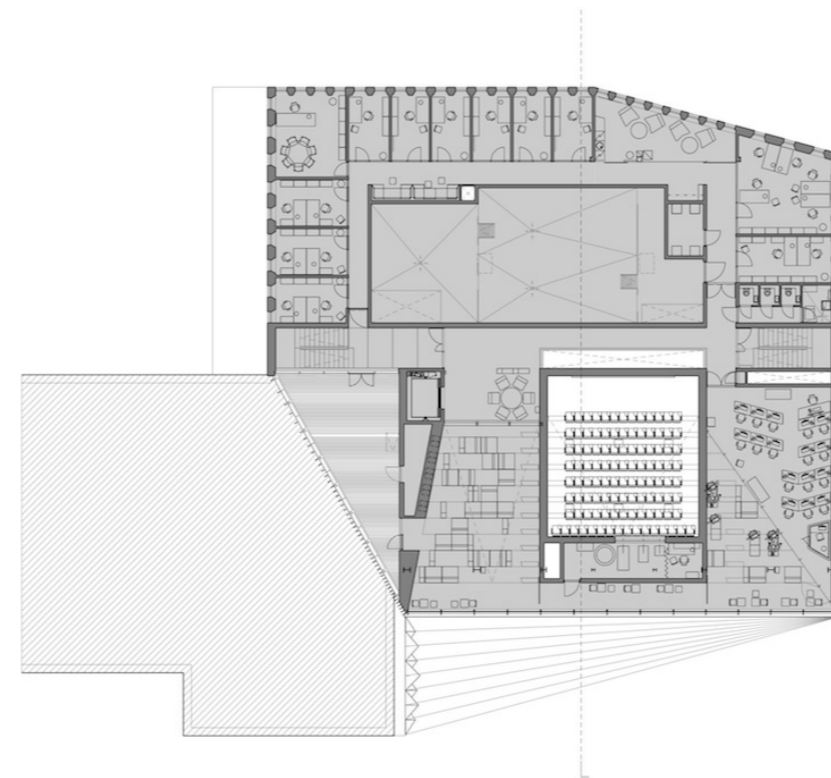
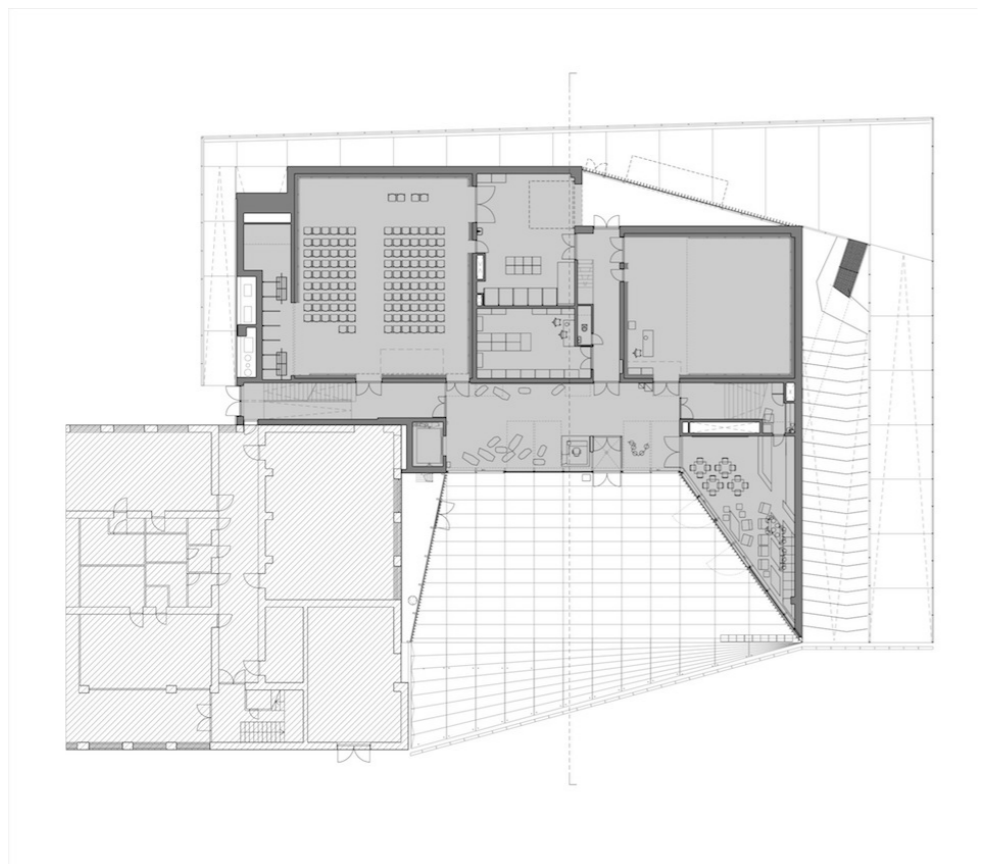
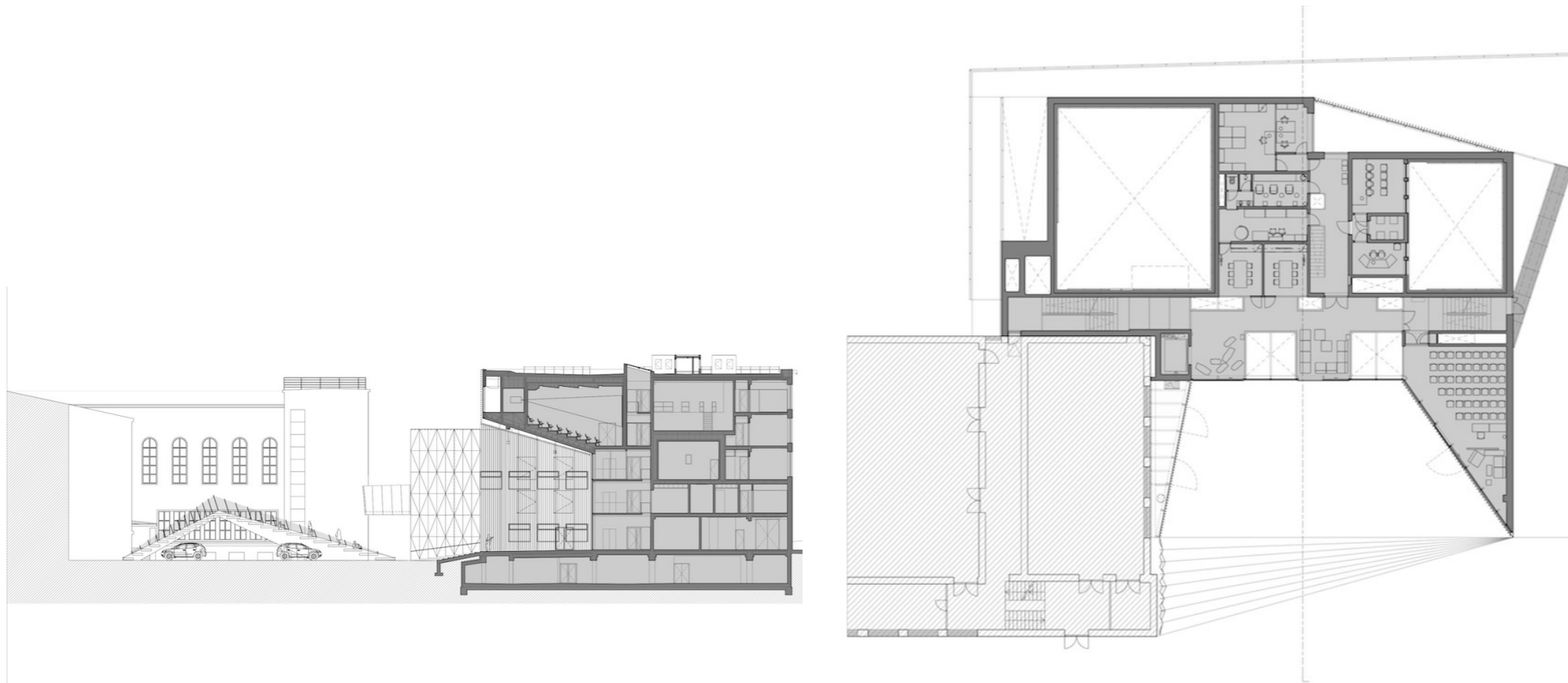
There are rooms for meeting and mulling over ideas, rooms for building sets and shooting scenes, recording studios for adding music and sound effects, editing suites for cutting it all together, and even a gorgeous wood-paneled screening room.



## BALTIC FILM AND MEDIA SCHOOL

Location - Estonia  
Architects: Salto Architects  
Area: 4,590 m<sup>2</sup>

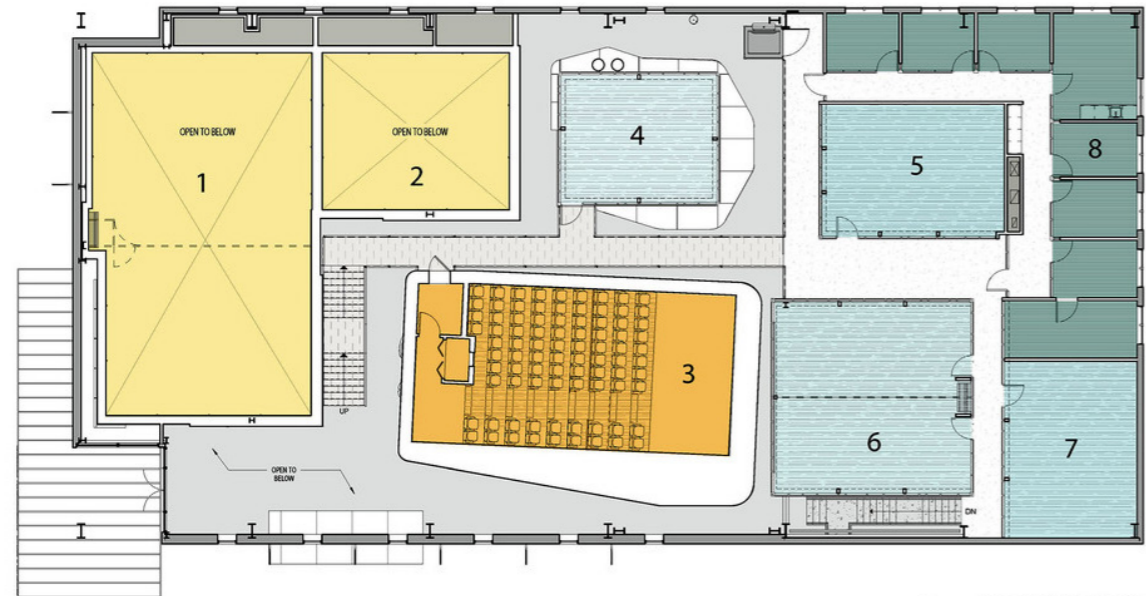
The BFM building is an addition to Tallinn University which aims to focus on this outer shell, to use it as an urban device for integration. As one of the latest additions to the ensemble, BFM tries to tie together the area creating a participatory space instead of designing just another imaginative facade. Whereas, the interior design is characteristically bare with concrete surfaces, visible communications and structural elements that have been highlighted in most parts of the building.



# PRATT INSTITUTE - VIDEO DEPARTMENT

Location - Brooklyn, United States  
 Architects: think! architects  
 Area: 1,500 m<sup>2</sup>

The building offers a 300 sqm in soundstage space including an infinity green screen, a 96-seat screening room with surround sound, a sound recording studio, and two high-end post production suites. A floating bridge spans over the building's first floor and connects classrooms and offices on the second floor while various interstitial spaces throughout serve as dynamic social areas for students to meet and interact. The interior space is column-free and features 23-foot high ceilings. A floating bridge spans over the building's first floor and connects classrooms and offices on the second floor while various interstitial spaces throughout serve as dynamic social areas for students to meet and interact.



1st Floor Plan

- 1 LARGE SOUNDSTAGE
- 2 SMALL SOUNDSTAGE
- 3 SCREENING ROOM
- 4 SCREENWRITERS ROOM
- 5 CLASSROOM
- 6 CLASSROOM
- 7 CLASSROOM
- 8 FACULTY OFFICES



Ground Floor Plan

- 0 LOBBY / CIRCULATION
- 1 LARGE SOUNDSTAGE
- 2 SMALL SOUNDSTAGE
- 3 SCREENING ROOM
- 4 RECORDING STUDIO
- 5 STORAGE
- 6 CLASSROOM
- 7 RESTROOMS
- 8 EDITING ROOMS
- 9 EQUIPMENT SUITE
- 10 UTILITY



# 05 DESIGN PROPOSAL

## WHAT'S THE THESIS ABOUT?

This thesis presents a comprehensive architectural proposal for a film school situated in the vibrant district of Holešovice, Prague.

One of the primary challenges addressed in this design is the seamless integration of educational spaces with production facilities on one campus. The proposal ensures that the film school can accommodate theory, the practicality of filmmaking, and student housing.

The school's location along the Vltava River is a key element of the design. The riverside setting is utilized to locate lecture halls overlooking the panoramic views of the riverbank. The outdoor spaces are consciously designed to take full advantage of the views providing a unique background for various events like film festivals and outdoor film screenings. This connects the school to the local community and the natural environment making it a part of the urban fabric.

Beyond its primary function as an educational institution, the film school is envisioned as a cultural hub for Holešovice. Facilities such as screening rooms, event halls, libraries, and cafeterias are included to encourage interaction between students, professionals, and the local community. Emphasis is placed on creating informal meeting areas and lounges in the interiors where students can collaborate, exchange ideas, and network with professionals. The design respects and incorporates elements of Holešovice's urban envelope, blending modern architectural techniques with the character of existing buildings.





## REIMAGINING ARCHITECTURE OF FILM SCHOOL

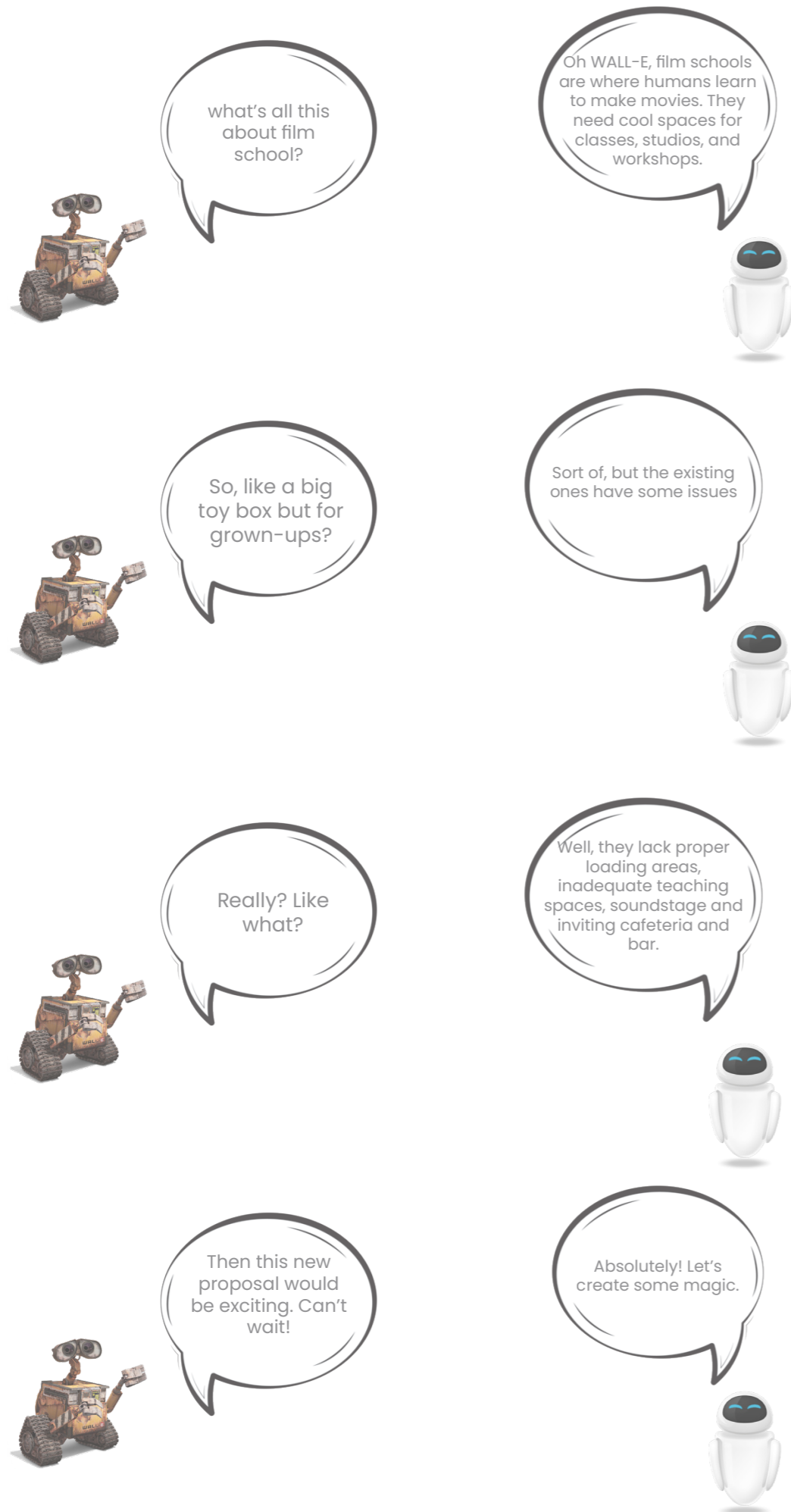
Film schools are not merely educational facilities; they are vibrant ecosystems where ideas are conceived, narratives are crafted, and visual arts are brought to life. The architecture of a film school must therefore accommodate a diverse array of activities, from theoretical instruction and scriptwriting to practical workshops and state-of-the-art production studios.

There are two famous film schools in Prague currently - FAMU which is ranked in the top best film schools in Europe and Prague Film Institute. These institutions are renowned but have certain flaws that need to be solved.

1. absence of proper loading/unloading area for film equipments.
2. height constraints for soundstage and workshop.
3. recreational spaces like the cafeteria and menza in the basement which are not inviting to students
4. lack of sufficient faculty rooms, library, and research rooms

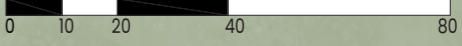
The design proposal aims to create a film school that not only meets the functional requirements of a modern educational institution but also enhances the educational experience through thoughtful architectural solutions. By analyzing existing film schools and incorporating innovative design strategies, this thesis seeks to contribute to the discourse on how architecture can influence and enhance the process of filmmaking education. My final project design will include the following spaces -

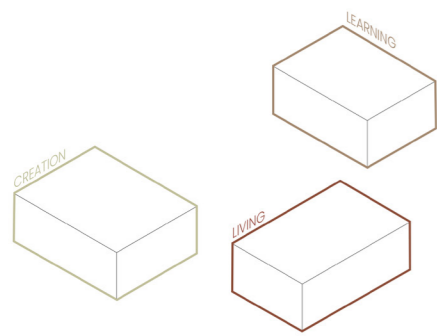
- Lecture Hall
- Screening Room (90 people)
- Editing Rooms
- Motion Capture Studio
- Sound Recording Studios
- Screenwriting Labs
- Administrative offices
- Media Library
- Exhibition Spaces
- Recreational Areas
- Student Housing



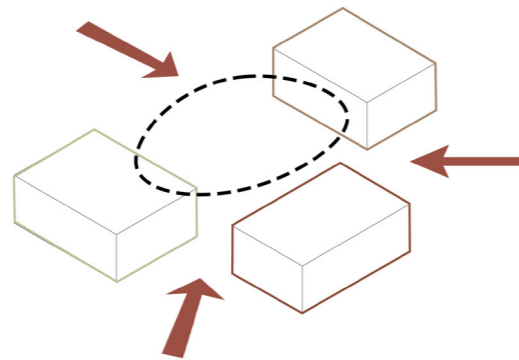


**SITE PLAN**

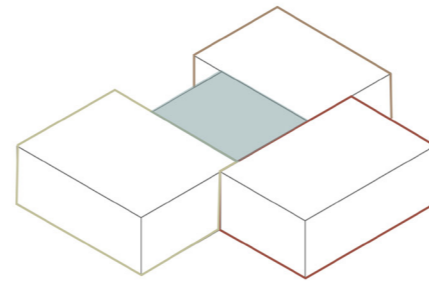




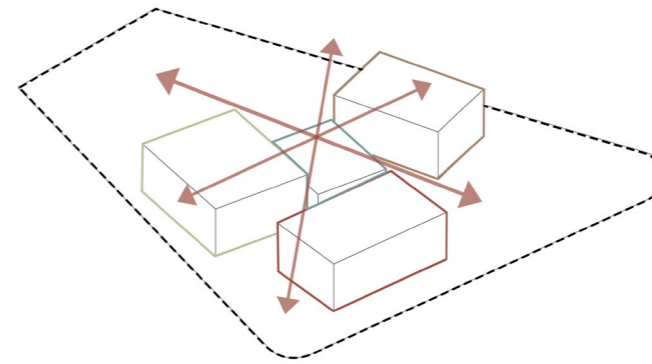
**THE 3 SPACES**  
Learning, Creating, Living



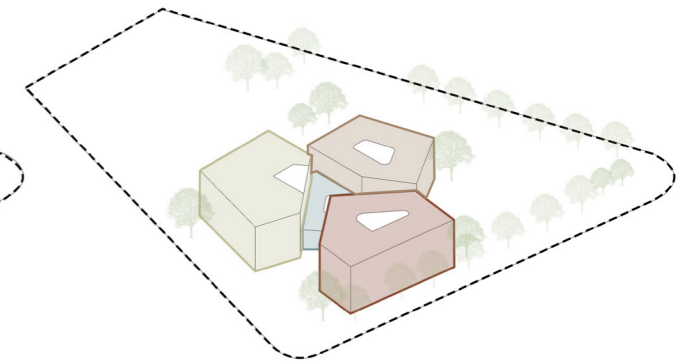
**COMMUNITY**  
A place to connect one campus



**THE CAMPUS**  
bringing the functions together



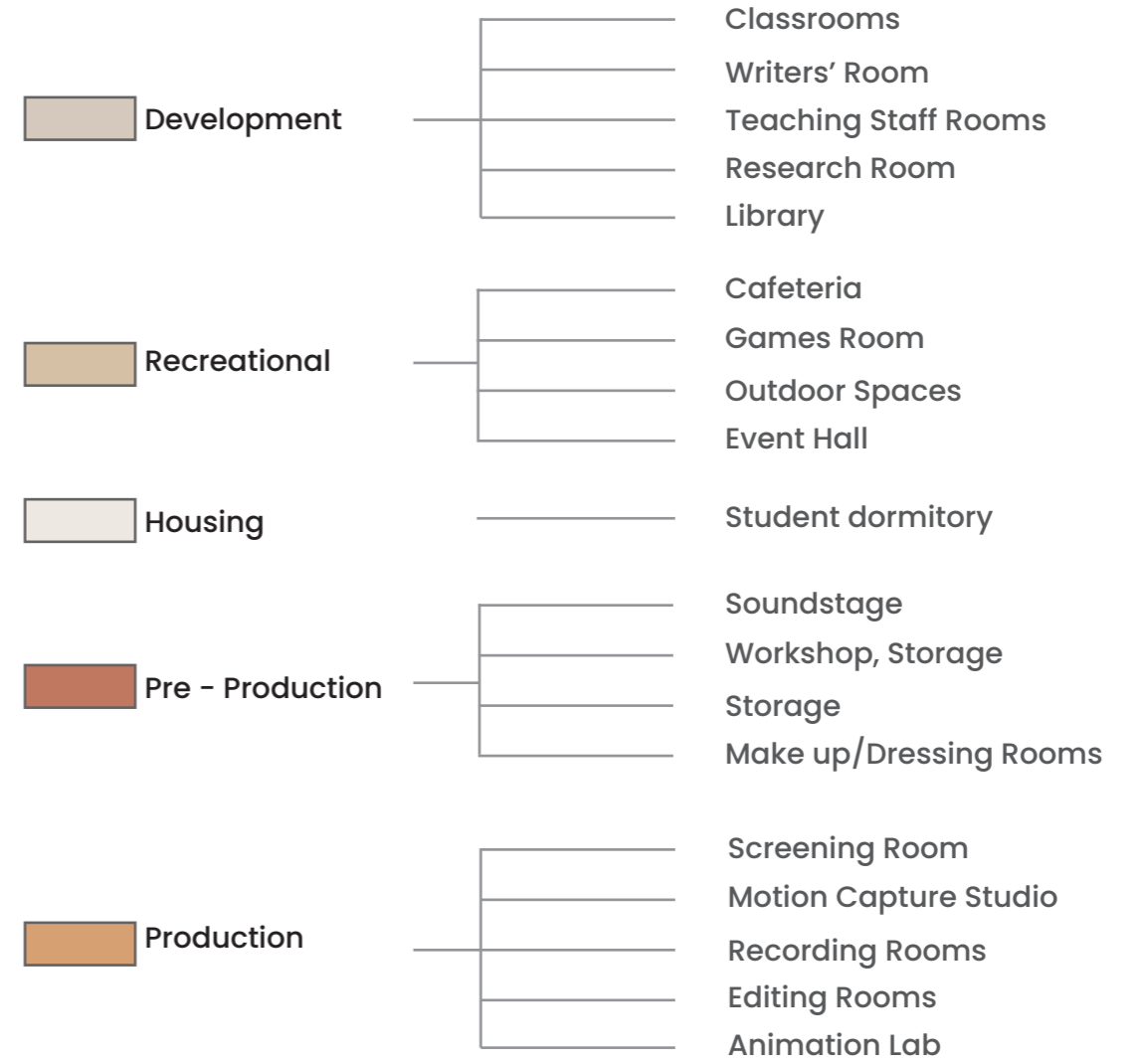
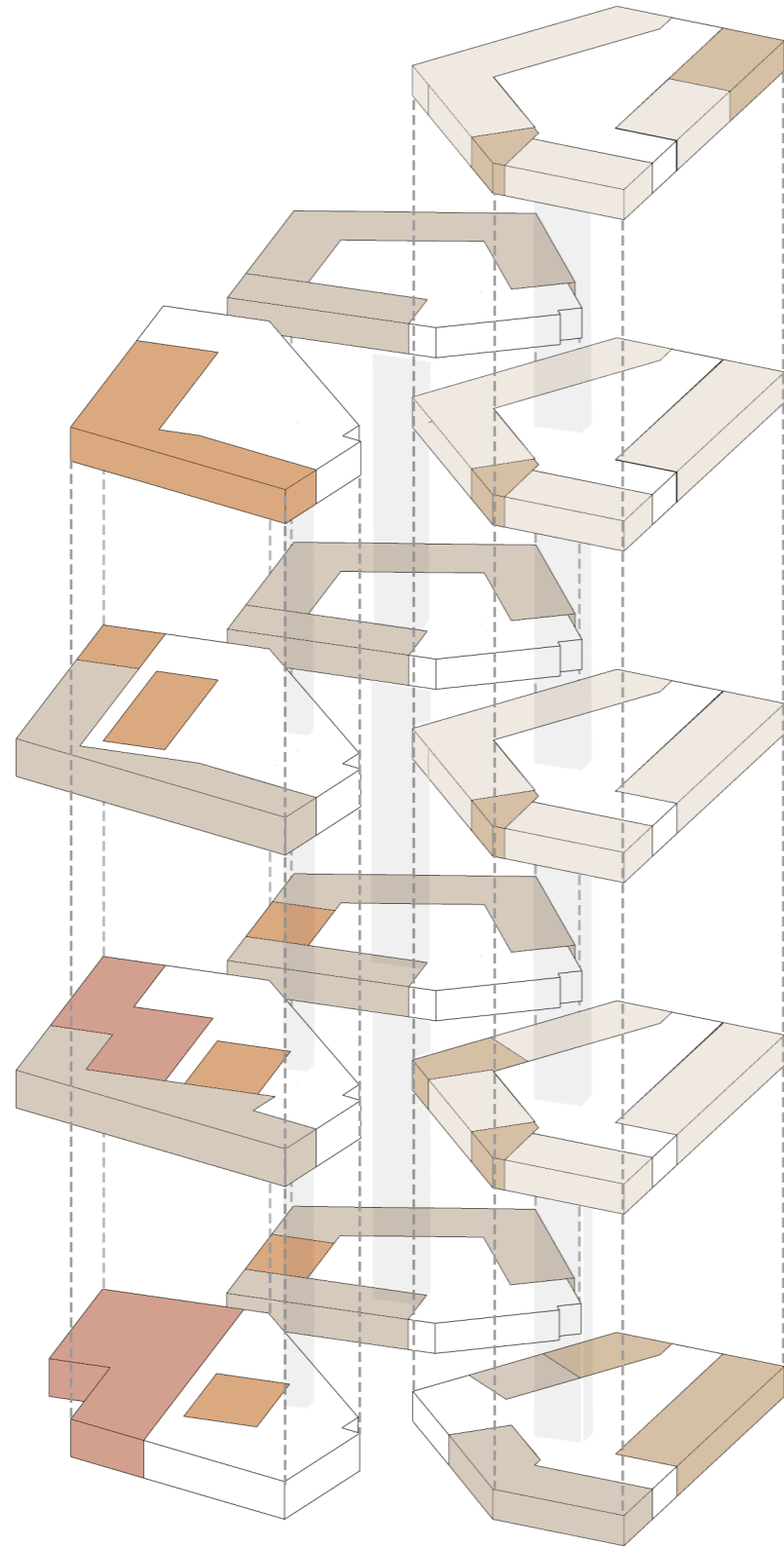
**ADAPTING TO SITE**  
Rotating the blocks to integrate to the existing urban fabric



**A LIVING PART OF THE CITY**  
Connecting people to nature

The proposed film school design draws inspiration from the site's geometric shape, transforming simple cubic forms into dynamic triangles. The building consists of three triangular blocks, each serving a distinct function - Living, Learning and Creating.

The Production Block (Creation) houses soundstages and studios for various projects. The Educational Block (Learning) features lecture halls, classrooms, offices, and a library, promoting flexible learning. The Community Block (Living-Student Housing) includes a menza, recreational spaces and dorm rooms fostering engagement and networking. A central atrium, the heart of the design, connects the three blocks and serves as a communal hub for collaboration, filled with natural light. The triangular layout ensures seamless transitions between indoor and outdoor spaces, enhancing interaction. Sustainability is integral, with optimized natural light and ventilation, and green roofs. This design harmonizes form and function, creating an innovative, sustainable, and collaborative educational facility.

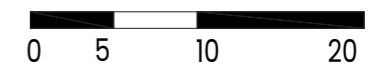
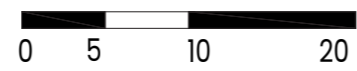


# GROUND FLOOR PLAN



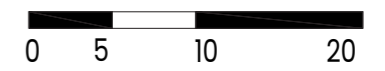
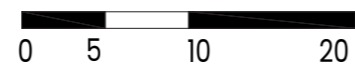
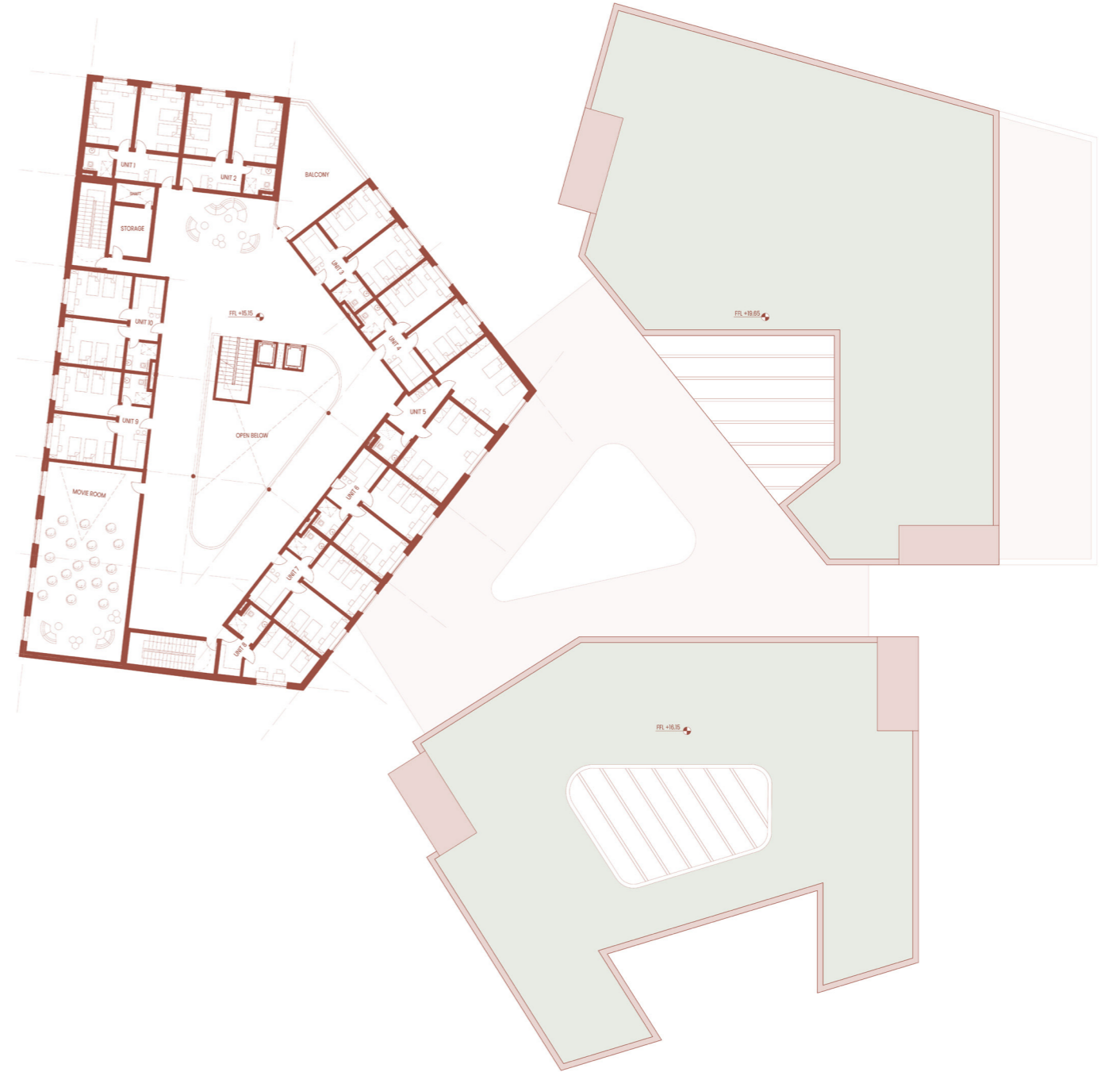
# FIRST FLOOR PLAN

# SECOND FLOOR PLAN



# THIRD FLOOR PLAN

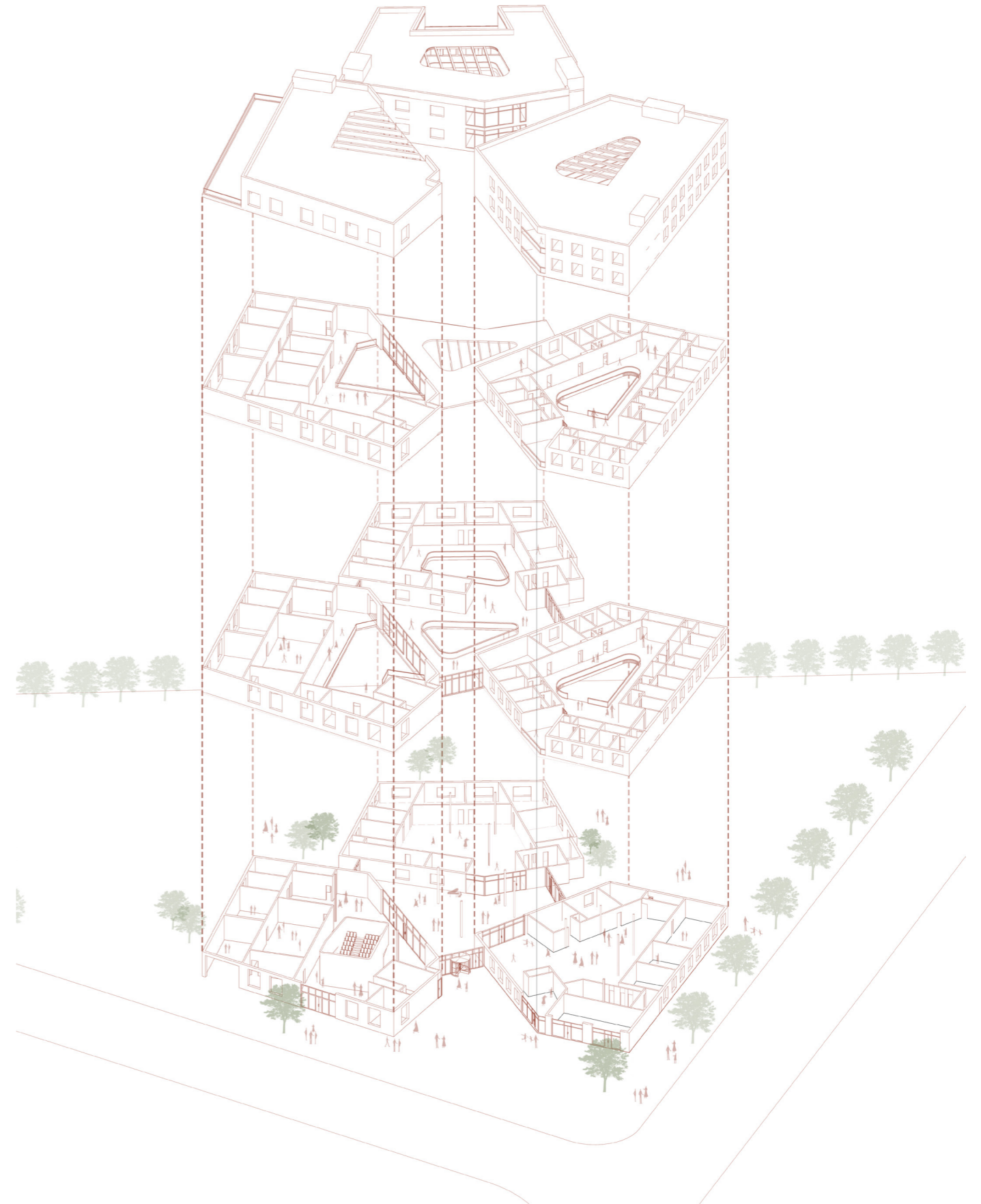
# FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



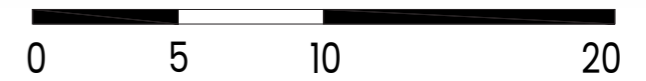
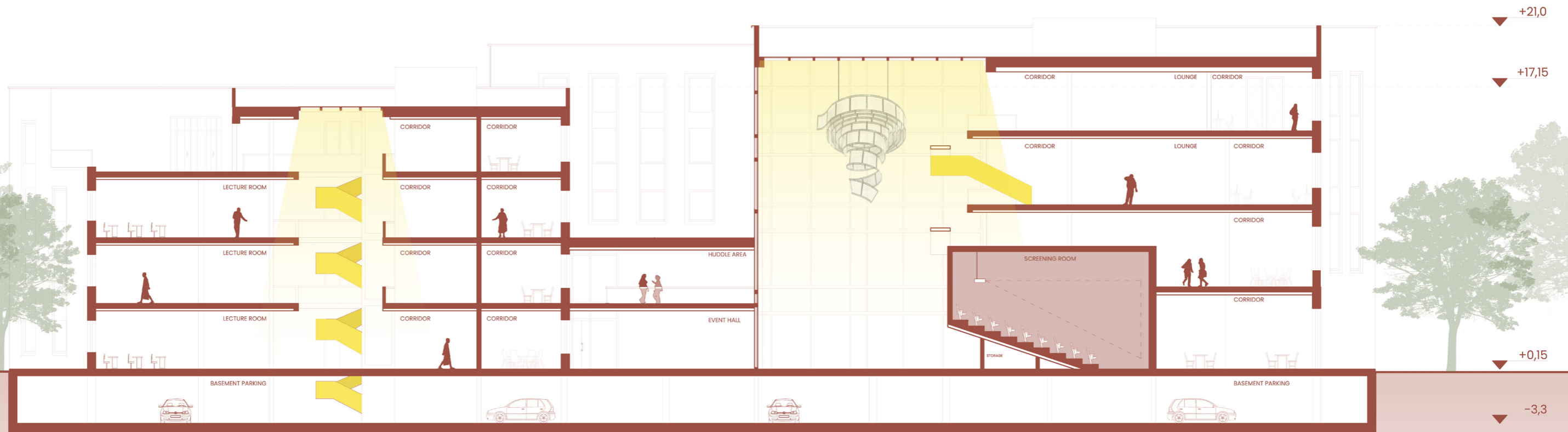
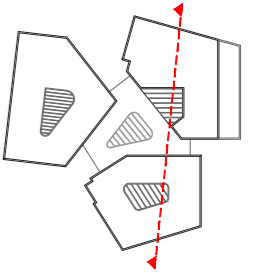


# BASEMENT PLAN

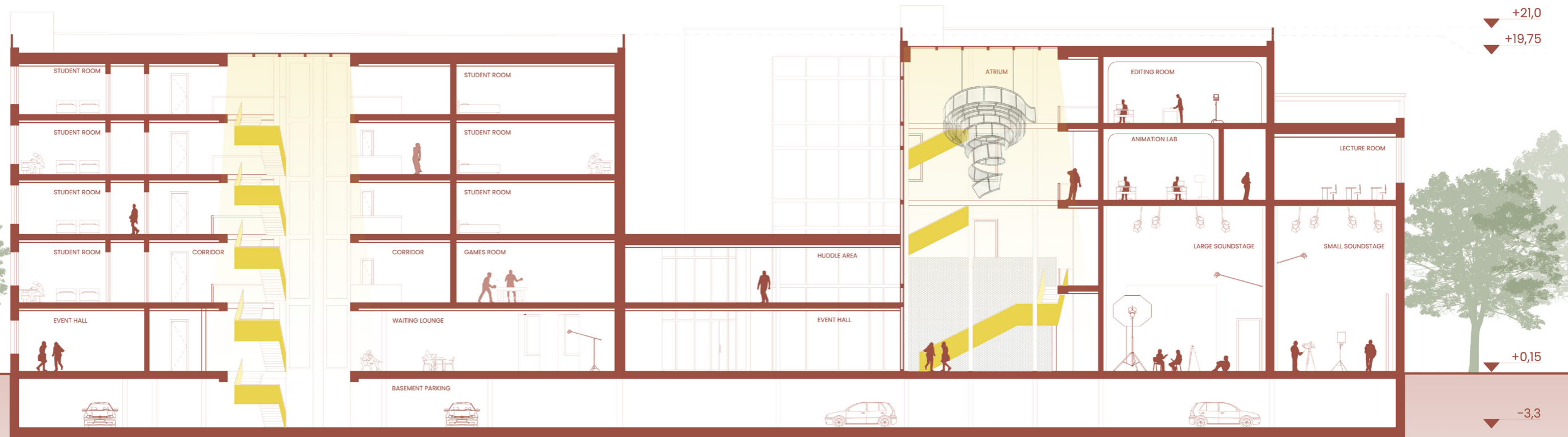
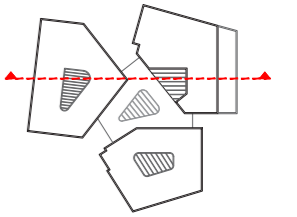
# AXO VIEW

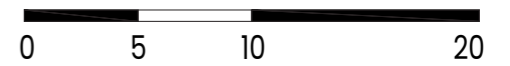


# SECTION A



# SECTION B

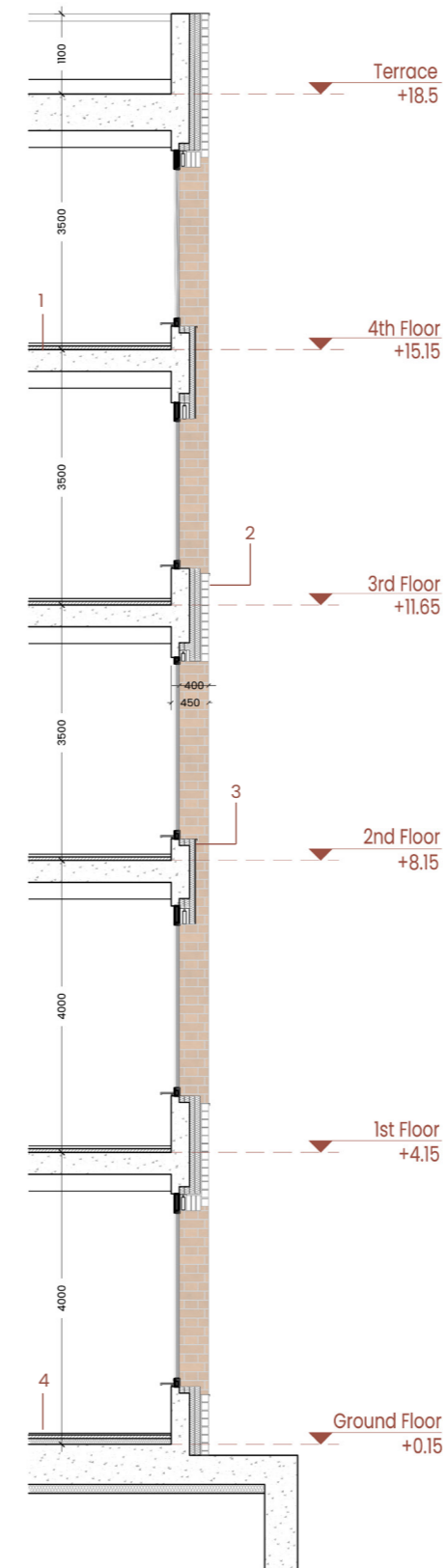
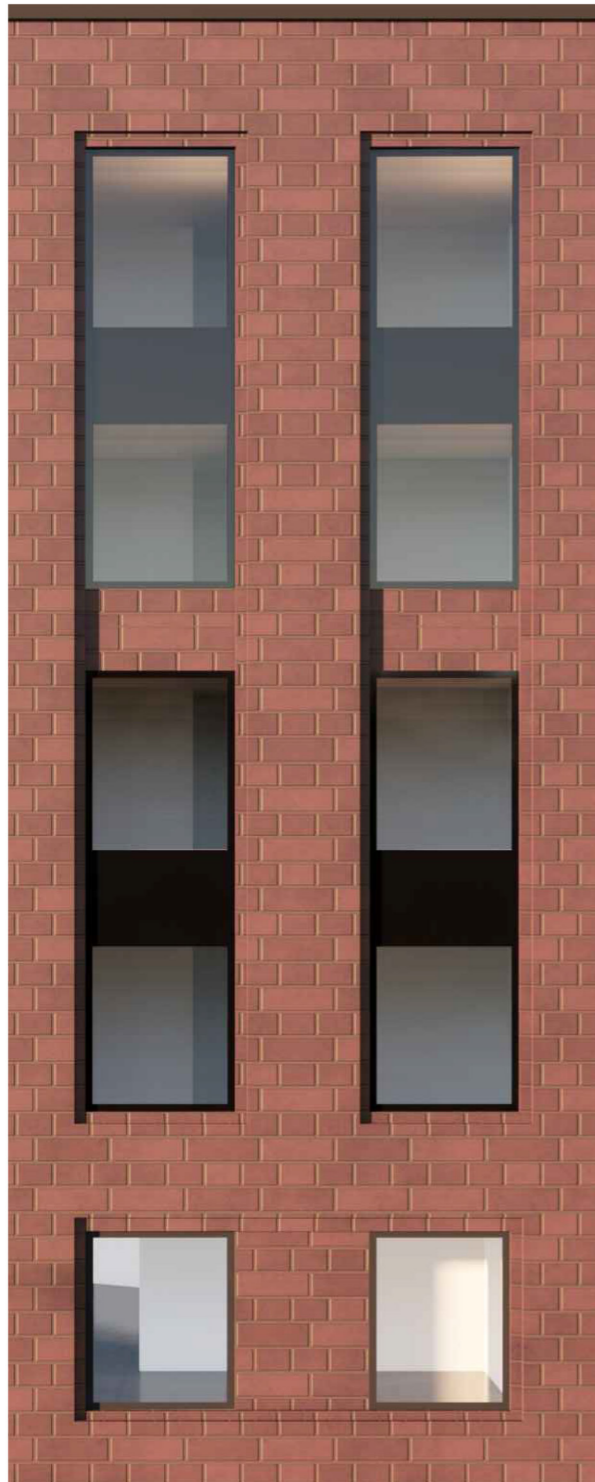




# SITE SECTION



# CONSTRUCTION DETAIL



Section  
Scale - 1:50

- 1 Upper floors construction  
12mm stone flooring  
50mm concrete screed  
300mm reinforced concrete slab
- 2 Facade construction  
60mm brick cladding  
10mm back ventilation  
180mm mineral wool thermal insulation  
200mm reinforced concrete wall
- 3 Facade Construction  
12mm MS Plate  
10mm back ventilation  
90mm mineral wool thermal insulation  
200mm reinforcee concrete wall
- 4 Ground floor construction  
12mm stone flooring  
50mm concrete screed  
80mm insulation  
300mm reinforced concrete slab



ENTRANCE VIEW



EXTERNAL VIEW







**NIGHT VIEW – OUTDOOR CINEMA**



**CENTRAL ATRIUM**



**PRODUCTION BLOCK**



WORKSHOP






<https://uap.iprpraha.cz/>  
<https://www.dveprahy.cz/>  
<https://app.iprpraha.cz/apl/app/atlas-prahy/>  
<https://geoportalpraha.cz/en>  
<https://app.iprpraha.cz/apl/app/model3d/>  
<https://app.iprpraha.cz/apl/app/vykresyUP/>  
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[https://www.archdaily.com/770431/pratt-institutes-new-film-video-department-building-wasa-studio-a?ad\\_medium=gallery](https://www.archdaily.com/770431/pratt-institutes-new-film-video-department-building-wasa-studio-a?ad_medium=gallery)  
<https://www.intjournal.com/issues>  
<https://www.archdaily.com/577316/interiors-home-alone>  
<https://socks-studio.com/2015/10/13/the-set-and-the-script-in-architecture-the-manhattan-transcripts-1976-1981-by-bernard-tschumi/>  
<https://www.archdaily.com/935824/7-movies-in-which-the-interiors-take-on-the-leading-role>  
<https://www.archdaily.com/514027/interiors-stanley-kubrick>

CZECH TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE  
Faculty of Architecture

International Office  
Thákurova 9, 166 34 Prague 6, Czech Republic



Czech Technical University in Prague, Faculty of Architecture  
**ASSIGNMENT of the Diploma project - FILM SCHOOL IN HOLEŠOVICE**  
Master degree Architecture and Urbanism

Date of Birth: 17.05.1996

Academic Year / Semester: 2023-2024 Summer Semester  
Department Number / Name: 15129 Dept. of Architectural Design III  
Diploma Project Leader: prof. Ing. arch. Vladimír Krátký  
doc. Dipl. arch. Luis Marques

Diploma Project Theme:  
See the Application Form for DP

Assignment of the Diploma Project:  
1/description of the project assignment and the expected solution objective  
2/description of the final result, outputs and elaboration scales  
3/list of further agreed-upon parts of the project (model)  
To this list further attachments can be added according if necessary.

1. The diploma project centres on proposing a design for a film school located in the vibrant heart of Prague in Holesovice focusing on revitalising the currently underutilised riverbank along the Vltava. The goal is to create a dynamic space catering to all aspects of film production, including pre-production, production, and post-production, and specialised areas such as set design, costume design, and sound production. Architecturally, the design emphasises seamless connectivity between different spaces within the school while also incorporating an exhibition area dedicated to showcasing various aspects of film-making. Additionally, the facility will feature accommodation options for students and faculty members. The site being near the riverbank enhances its appeal to the public and also aligns with the ongoing development of the Holesovice district, ensuring a cohesive integration with the developing district of Holesovice.

2/description of the final result, outputs and elaboration scales

Drawing of wider relations 1:10 0000-1:25 1000  
Design situation, wider urban plan 1:500-1:1000  
Plans, sections and views 1:100-1:500  
Details (structures, facades) 1:25-1:50  
Interior and exterior visualizations

Accompanying administration in the usual breakdown and scope

All parts of the diploma project will be submitted in accordance with the decree - i.e. a portfolio in two copies, a CD with the project, the diploma student's declaration, the assignment, A1 sheets for the exhibition of diploma theses. Scales of drawings and models will be specified with the diploma project leader during the work.

3/list of further agreed-upon parts of the project (model)

Physical model of the part 1:100-1:500

To this list further attachments can be added according if necessary.

Date and Signature of the Student: 12.02.2024

*(Signature)*

Date and Signature of the Diploma Project Leader:

*(Signature)*

Date and Signature of the Dean of FA CTU:

*(Signature)*



CZECH TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE  
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

AUTOR, DIPLOMANT:

AUTHOR OF THE DIPLOMA WORK / DIPLOMA PROJECT

Academic Year .....2023....., .....2024..... Semester

TITLE OF THE DIPLOMA WORK / DIPLOMA PROJECT

(IN CZECH LANGUAGE)

TITLE OF THE DIPLOMA WORK / DIPLOMA PROJECT

(IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE) VLTAVA FILM ACADEMY, HOLEŠOVICE

LANGUAGE OF THE DIPLOMA WORK / DIPLOMA PROJECT:

Diploma Work / Diploma Project Supervisor

Ústav: Department of Architectural Design III  
Ing. Arch. Vladimír Krátký  
Ing. Arch. Luis Marques

Diploma Work / Diploma Project Opponent

Aleš Papp

Key Words (Czech)

filmová škola, kino, kampus, společenství, prostor studia

Annotation (Czech)

Diplomový projekt se zaměřuje na návrh filmové školy, která bude umístěna v srdci Prahy, v Holešovicích, s důrazem na revitalizaci v současnosti nevyužívaného nábřeží podél Vltavy. Cílem této práce je vytvořit interaktivní kampus, který bude zahrnovat všechny aspekty filmové produkce a propojí místní komunitu s budovou a přírodou. Kampus je rozdělen na tři části - studentské bydlení, vývojový blok a produkční blok s přednáškovými sály, promítacími místnostmi, studii a rekreačními prostory. Kampus zahrnuje také venkovní kino, které může být využito jako prostor pro filmové výstavy/akce. Lokalita v blízkosti nábřeží zvyšuje její atraktivitu pro veřejnost a zároveň se shoduje s probíhajícím rozvojem Holešovického okresu

Annotation (English)

The diploma project centres on proposing a film school located in the heart of Prague in Holešovice focusing on revitalising the currently underutilised riverbank along the Vltava. The goal of this thesis is to create an interactive campus catering to all aspects of film production and to connect the local community with the building and nature. The campus is divided in three parts - Student housing, Development block and Production block hosting lecture halls, screening rooms, studio spaces and recreational spaces. The campus includes an outdoor cinema which can be utilised as film exhibition/event space. The site being near the riverbank enhances its appeal to the public and also aligns with the ongoing development of the Holešovice district.

The Author's Declaration

I declare that I have elaborated the submitted diploma work / diploma project independently and that I have stated all the used information sources in coherence with the "Methodological Instruction for Ethical Preparation of University Final Works".

(The complete text of the methodological instruction is available for download on <http://www.fa.cvut.cz/En>)

In Prague on .....*(Signature)*..... Signature of the Diploma Project Author

This document is an essential and obligatory part of the diploma project / portfolio / CD.



