portfolio
Content

introduction
  preface  3
  prologue  5
  assignment  6
  declaration  9

analytical part
  culture context  12
  landscape context  13
  town context  19
  extent of study  24

proposal part
  concept  44
  situation  48
  focuses
    the harbour promenade  54
    the theater corso  62

conclusion
introduction
The water as an element attracts people since time immemorial.

...as a source of living
...gathering point for people and animals
...territory enabling different activities.

Not only the topic of revitalisation of a river but also complex approaches to water in landscape are going to be quite common these days. One of the most important reasons is the basic need of retaining the water for the longest period in the given area to assure the pleasant environment and biodiversity.
It left tales about itself in the countryside with its lazy movement. It has remained as a legend in the life of the town. Let's get carried away with its stories.

The water - the beginning of everything. This sentence goes exactly with the origin character of the town Uherské Hradiště. During the first visit of Uherské Hradiště I felt a strong peculiarity of the place which I could not forget about. However, I had no idea that in the closeness of the historical center runs the Morava river such a spontaneous element, such an important component in the history and urban structure and such a continual belt with huge potential for use. The river has a lot of stories to tell, but we need to listen to it first. The goal of this diploma thesis is to find the most appropriate urban concept of forming the waterfront of the river in order to revive the area and integrate it into the town unit.
České vysoké učení technické v Praze, Fakulta architektury

2/ ZADÁNÍ diplomové práce
Mgr. program navazující

jméno a příjmení: Adéla Chmelová
datum narození: 25. 8. 1993
akademický rok / semester: 2017/2018
obor: architektura a urbanismus
ústav: Ústav krajinářské architektury
vedoucí diplomové práce: Till Rehwaldt

téma diplomové práce: Revitalizace nábřeží

zádání diplomové práce:
1/ popis zadání projektu a očekávaného cíle řešení
description of the project assignment and expected solution goals

Zadáním diplomové práce je revitalizace nábřeží řeky Moravy v Uherském Hradišti. Cílem je nalezení nejvhodnějšího měststvorného konceptu ztvárnění prostoru nábřeží řeky za účelem jeho oživení.

Jedná se o pás na levém a částečně pravém břehu řeky v délce cca 1000 m.

The assignment of the diploma project is the revitalization of the embankment of the Morava river in Uherské Hradiště. The aim is to find the most appropriate urban concept of rendering the waterfront of the river in order to revive the area. It is a belt on the left and partly right riverbank, about 1000 m long.

2/ jasně a konkrétně specifikovaný stavební program
clearly and specifically defined building program

Základním programem diplomové práce je revitalizace nábřeží řeky Moravy v Uherském Hradišti. Součástí programu je také nalezení konceptu začlenění řeky jako dostojné a organické součásti prostředí městského centra a památkové zóny. Urbanistický a respirační potenciál nábřeží řeky ani v části, která těsně přilhé k centrální zóně - k městské památkové zóně a jejímu ochrannému pásu, není využit. Ježadoucí v lokalitě podél nábřeží plovoucí možnosti rekreace, sportování a aktivního trávení volného času, dále prověření vybavení prostoru prvky k zastavení a spočínání, dalšími atraktivními či uměleckými prvky a v neposlední řadě mobilířem.

The basic program of the diploma project is the revitalization of the embankment of the Morava river in Uherské Hradiště. The part of the program is also to find the concept of integrating the river as a dignified and organic component of the city center and town heritage zone. The urban and respiratory potential of the river embankment, even in a part that closely adjoins the central zone - to the town heritage zone and its protection zone, is not used. It is desired in the area along the waterfront to prove the possibilities of recreation, sports and active leisure activities, as well as possible equipping the area with elements for making a break or resting, other attractive or artistic elements and, last but not least, the street furniture.

3/ popis závěrečného výsledku, výstupu a měřítk zaopracování
description of final result, outputs and processing scales

Výsledkem diplomové práce bude ověřovací studie lokality dle výše uvedeného rámcového stavebního programu.

Předběžný rozsah diplomové práce:
1) textová část, která bude obsahovat
   – průvodní text
   – analytickou část (se schématy)
2) grafická část, jež bude představovat
- výkresová část – komplexní urbanistický plán 1:1000, krajinářský plán 1:1000, detailní řešení
  2 lokalit dle vlastního výběru v měřítku 1:250 - půdorysy, typické řezy, rozvinuté pohledy,
  osazovací plány
- upřesňující schémata, náčrtky, představa o mobiliáři
- vizualizace návrhu, závěry do fotografí

The result of the thesis will be the verification study of the site according to the frame building program
above.

Preliminary extent of the diploma project:

1) the text part that will contain
   - accompanying text
   - analytical part (with diagrams)

2) the graphical part that will represent
   - drawing plans - complex urban plan 1:1000, landscaping plan 1:1000, detailed solution of 2
     locations of own choice in scale 1:250 - floor plans, typical sections, developed views, planting plans
   - specifying schemes, sketches, idea of the street furniture
   - design visualization, photograph

4/ seznam dalších dohodnutých částí projektu (model)

Fyzický model v měřítku 1:1000.

Physical model in scale 1:1000.

Datum a podpis studenta 1.9.2018

Datum a podpis vedoucího DP 1.8.2018

Datum a podpis děkana FA ČVUT 1.5.2018

registráno studijním oddělením dne
I declare that I developed and wrote the enclosed diploma thesis completely by myself, and I documented all the used sources and material. Any thoughts from others or literal quotations are clearly marked.
**ČESKÉ VYSOKÉ UČENÍ TECHNICKÉ V PRAZE**  
**FAKULTA ARCHITEKTURY**

**AUTOR, DIPLOMANT:** Bc Adéla Chmelová  
AR 2017/2018, LS

**NÁZEV DIPLOMOVÉ PRÁCE:**  
(CJ) REVITALIZACE NÁBRŽEZI ŘEKY MORAVY V UHERSKÉM HRADIŠTI  
(AJ) REVITALISATION OF THE MORAVA RIVERBANK IN UHERSKÉ HRADIŠTĚ

**JAZYK PRÁCE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vedoucí práce:</th>
<th>Dipl. Ing. Till Rehwaldt</th>
<th>Ústav: 15120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oponent práce:</td>
<td>Ing arch. Igor Kovačević Ph. D.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Klíčová slova**  
(česká): nábřeží, řeka

**Anotace**  
(česká): Zadáním diplomové práce byla revitalizace nábřeží řeky Moravy v Uherském Hradišti. Cílem bylo nalezení nejvhodnějšího městotvorného konceptu ztvárnění prostoru nábřeží řeky za účelem jeho oživení. Jedná se o pás na levém a částečně pravém břehu řeky v délce cca 1000 m. Součástí programu bylo také nalezení konceptu začlenění řeky jako důstojné a organické součásti prostředí městského centra a památkové zóny. Součástí práce bylo také prověření možnosti rekreace, sportování a aktivního trávení volného času, dále prověření vybavení prostoru prvky k zastavení a spočinutí, dalšími atraktivními či uměleckými prvky a v neposlední řadě mobiliářem.

**Anotace**  
(anglická): The assignment of the diploma project is the revitalisation of the embankment of the Morava river in Uherské Hradiště. The aim was to find the most appropriate urban concept of rendering the waterfront of the river in order to revive the area. It is a belt on the left and partly right riverbank, about 1000 m long. The part of the program was also to find the concept of integrating the river as a dignified and organic component of the city center and town heritage zone. The integral part of the project was to prove the possibilities of recreation, sports and active leisure activities, as well as possible equipping the area with elements for making a break or resting, other attractive or artistic elements and, last but not least, the street furniture.

**Prohlášení autora**  
Prohlášuji, že jsem předloženou diplomovou práci vypracoval samostatně a že jsem uvedl veškeré použité informační zdroje v souladu s „Metodickým pokynem o etické přípravě vysokoškolských závěrečných prací.“

V Praze dne 25. 5. 2018  
podpis autora-diplomanta
analytical part
One of the nickname of Uherské hradiště is The heart of Slovácko - cultural area on the southeast of Moravia. It occupies position as a cultural center of the whole area. The importance of the area since the old times is also supporting the probable activity of apostles Cyril and Methodius in the territory of today’s town district Sady which is proving richness of the region from the Great Moravia. The church situated on the hill could be probably stay of Methodius and the place could become a last place of rest. In 1990 the town center was declared as an urban heritage zone. However, in the surroundings is still able to find proofs of vernacular architecture for example in skansen in Strážnice or vineyards in Mařatice. The area steel keeps its traditions in a form of folklore assemblages, wine celebrations or Summer film school exhibition. The landscape is also interlaced with wine themed bicycle tracks.

Joža Úprka
Girls in flowers
famous painter coming from nearby Strážnice captured the living atmosphere of the area of southeast Moravia. Nowadays, his gallery is situated in the former jezuit collage on the Masarykovo square.
The town extends in the northern part of the Dolnomoravský úval, flat area formed by a depression in the western Carpathian mountains. On the east touches the area the Hlucká hilly area, part of the Vízovice hills. Above the river rises the hill Černá hora, Rochus and Rovnina. On the west runs to the town the Stupavská hilly area, part of the Chřiby mountains.
According to the potential vegetation map the area belongs to elm ash tree territory (jilmová jasenina) and primrose oak hornbeam territory (prvosenková dubobrubina) represented by these tree types.

elm ash tree territory (jilmová jasenina)
primrose oak hornbeam territory (prvosenková dubohabřina)

Carpinus betulus  Quercus petraea  Quercus robur  Acer campestris  Sorbus torminalis

Cornus mas  Euonymus verrucosa  Ligustrum vulgare  Rhamnus cathartica  Melica uniflora

Campanula persicifolia
Rock subsoil is mostly created by sand, gravel and clay around the river field, from the east is represented by sandstone and claystone. Streams of the river also brought sediments from which arose soil type - fluvizem modální and glejová according to czech soil taxonomy. On the terraces above the river mostly brown earth soil types and in a lesser extent black earth soil types are spread. Those fertile soils also predestined plentifully use of the nearby area for agriculture. However with this use also disappeared diversity in the landscape.

According to Quitt systematics of climate regions belongs the area to the warm region T2 and T4. That means that summers are long, warm and dry. The transition seasons spring and autumn are short and also warm, as well as winter. The warmest month is july with average temperature of 18 - 19°C, on the other hand the coolest one january has average temperature about -2 - -3°C.
Through the town flows the Morava river, which gives a unique character with a flat river field to the whole area. It creates many meanderes showing its liveliness and movement. Earlier very common, however, in the present days disappearing with the regulations in the blind stream branches. The historical course of the riverbed is still documented in these blind streams branches. Maybe bigger changes were carried out on the Olšava river which split in two branches in the area of Sady. Nowadays not existing northern branch of the Olšava river flowed in the northwest direction. Somewhere near the Smetanovy sady park was flowing into Olšava a branch of the Morava river called Morávka. This branch is still remained in the street name Na Morávce.

It was intervened from the early beginnings of the settlement of Uherské Hradiště to the Morava river catchment area by cutting down the trees and transforming the areas into fertile fields. According to this were in the area constituted conditions for erosion and floods. The regulations for the navigation purposes were considered since the 17th century because of the idea of the Danube-Oder canal. First local regulation works started on the stretch of the river between towns Kroměříž and Kvasice in the beginning of the 19th century. However complex regulations

the Morava river flow
1 : 100 000
map on the left showing the original Morava river flow,
on the right map showing the current state
started during the beginning of the 20th century after the big floods at the end of the 19th century. The part between Jarošov and Uherské Hradiště called "the town track" was also regulated in this period. The regulations had shortened the river length by 40%. The biggest advantage of those regulations is a positive influence on the restriction of floods. On the other hand also disappeared the diversity as one of the feature that a river offers. Another way for navigating the Morava river brought Tomáš Baťa with his idea of canal joining Otrokovice and Rohatec in order to get lignit from mines to his factories in Zlín.

After big floods in 1997 other regulations were projected in the form of anti-flooding wall and rising up the dikes.
town context

urban development

The area with the settlement from the stone ages belongs to the one of the oldest inhabited areas of the Czech lands. The area lied on the important merchant roads - amber road Krakow-Wien and the Hungary road from the west. The island fortress as a core of today's urban structure was founded in the 8th century. However, the town was established later on the 15th October 1257 by the king Přemysl Otakar II on the then border between the Czech lands and Hungary at the place of the former settlement. The original name was Nový Veligrad as a reaction on the neighbouring settlement Staré město (Veligrad), since the 14th century is the town named Hradiště after its function as a fortress on Hungarian borders.

historical Müller map,
1716
map showing the former island of st. George named after a little chapel standing on the island

view of the city,
20s of 18th century
panorama showing the northern fortress walls surrounded by the water ditch and one of the main gates - Staroměstská - leading to Staré město and Kunovská. There was one more gate Královská, later Shořelá behind the jesuit monastery, however, burnt down after huge fire in 1609, still in existence. To the old middle ages the settlement was rebuilt into a bastion fortress during the 17th and 18th century.
The basis of the urban structure is originally formed by two regular squares - named nowadays Masarykovo and Mariánské. The regular shape of the Masarykovo náměstí is disrupted by the eastern way leading to the former Kunovická gate. The second former Upper square was established later. Both of those squares were separated by each other with a creek, going through the streets Na splávku and small square Zelný trh and under the old town hall. Those two squares were created as the centers of market villages because of the different demands of new inhabitants - from monastic town Velehrad and royal town Kunovice. The town dominants which last till these days are former jesuit monastery on the Masarykovo square with st. Francis Xavier church and the franciscan monastery with the church of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary in the northern corner of the Mariánské square. From the rennaisance has survived house U Slunce on the Masarykovo square.
The town suburbs had developed from 19th century after abolition of the walls. At the end of the 19th century was added the third square - Palackého - to the urban structure. The assumption for the town development was the regulation of the watercourses. At this time were founded buildings like the Regional court (Justiční palác) or the Czech grammar school (České gymnázium). Since the 50s of the 20th century new residential complexes - Mojmír I, Mojmír II, Pod svahy, Tenice and Maršálka Malinovského - started to grow.

In 1937 realized the Czech architect Bohuslav Fuchs a building of the town spa, in 1942 according to his design was rebuilt the Slovácké museum. He was also dealing with the regulation plan in 1941 connecting also Staré město and Kunovice.

In 1967 the local cinema Hvězda was built which becomes the center of the Uherské hradiště film festival. From the 80s comes the bus station.
The town Uherské Hradiště is one of the important historical towns of the southeast of Moravia. According to the land register constitutes the town itself 7 areas - Uherské Hradiště itself, Mařatice, Jarošov, Sady, Vésky and Míkovice nad Olšavou. Nowadays creates Uherské Hradiště agglomeration with neighbouring towns Staré město and Kunovice.

number of inhabitants: 25,215 (1.1.2018)  
land register districts:  6  
total area:   21,256959 km²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Area in km²</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Jarošov</td>
<td>4,547685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mařatice</td>
<td>5,864746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Míkovice nad Olšavou</td>
<td>3,010974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sady</td>
<td>1,787923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vésky</td>
<td>3,118634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uherské Hradiště</td>
<td>2,926997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

wider connections map
1 : 50 000
orthophoto map with defined cadaster lines according to six town districts with the main traffic directions
map of town units
1:15 000
orthophoto map
with the town units developed through the years
extent of study

connections

The solved area is a strip along the both riverbanks of the Morava river.

It has got a potential of the continual recreational area of the town in the immediate proximity of the urban heritage area. The strip is on the left riverbank lined with the Morava water catchment area, the new residential complex, the Rowing club Moravia, the sport club areal of T. J. Sokol with the Slovácké theatre, the Grammar school areal with sport facilities and the Police directorate. This area is also crossed with many bicycle paths and footpaths. The entrance with the biggest potential is leading from the Mariánské square through the passage of the Malá scéna of the Slovácké theatre. Other entrances are from the housing estate area on the west, from the Moravní square with the connection to the pedestrian bridge, from the Moravní square to the harbour, entrance in the direction of the Velehradská avenue to the stairs leading to the lower level of the promenade and the one between the Grammar school and the Police directorate.
According to the zoning plan the area along the river belongs to specific areas enclosed with areas of public facilities (light purple), mixed areas of housing in the central zone (dark purple), commercial public facilities (orange), individual housing (light pink) and mass housing (dark pink).

There are two areas of greenery in the whole area - the Moravní square and the green space on the former fortification which can be considered to involve into the net of green infrastructure.

There are also some intentions already included in the zoning plan, namely the pedestrian bridge leading from the theater and bridge as a redirection of traffic from the Velehradská avenue and Maršál Malinovský boulevard. This redirection could help to make from the nowadays two divided parts - the town and the riverbank - into one connected unit.
assumed position of the pedestrian bridge
assumed position of the bridge of bypass to the R55 road
extent of study
characters

The whole solved area can be divided into parts with different characters according to the surrounding actions and functions.

character of the extent of study
1:3,000
orthophoto map with areas divided according to their character

strip of the riverbank with harbour for sightseeing boats, pedestrian path going along the lower level
riverbank with natural appearance
area around theater surrounded with sport facility T. J. Sokol's areal, riverbank descending to the water level
harbour promenade
banks covered with grass, at the top of the dam cycling path lined with linden tree alleys

area around the small square with statue of Antonín Baťa at the bank, in the streetfront his birthplace

green space in front of the electricity distribution point with old playground area

A. Baťa plaza

green promontory
	herbar bank with natural appearance

theater corso

riverbank with natural appearance
extent of study

photodocumentation

map of the part of the extent of study
1:1000
orthophoto map showing positions of places of taken photos
panoramic view showing the artificial shipping section of the Batův canal going from Spytihněv and flowing to the river Morava.

view to the churches in Staré město - the Church of St. Michael the Archangel and the Church of the Holy Spirit

alley going along the street, however ending at the corner of the River Morava catchment area site with missing sidewalk

new residential complex with commercial units in parterre in construction, originally slaughterhouse at this place

view on the spot for letting down the boats into the river, one of the pedestrian bridge leading to Staré město, the harbour path ending under this bridge without wider connection
extent of study
photodocumentation

map of the part of the extent of study
1: 1000
orthophoto map showing positions of places of taken photos
view from the cadastral area of Staré město to the left riverbank with harbour

the harbour with boat as a point of interest for people passing by, however with insufficient width

waiting point for people making sightseeing tours on the river

beginning of the linden trees row unfortunately without longer continuity

view to the harbour promenade from the spot under the bridge of insufficient width with blocked viewing field
extent of study

photodocumentation

map of the part of the extent of study
1:1000
orthophoto map showing positions of places of taken photos
photo from the pedestrian path lined with full-grown linden trees towards the green area in front of the electricity distribution point.

the theater surrounded with terraced earthwork as a part of former fortification system.

the statue of A. Baťa - famous native of Uherské Hradiště, after his halfbrother Tomáš leader of the shoe company from Zlín.

the rowing club Moravia with paved dike and molos for letting down rowing boats.

view of the Rochus chappel at the hill of the same name.
extent of study
photodocumentation

map of the part of the extent of study
1:1000
orthophoto map showing positions of places of taken photos
view of the Slovácké theater located in the building of the former T. J. Sokol gym building, the theater society constituted in 1945

connection of the theater corso with the city, passage going directly from the Mariánské square, the tower of the Church as a vertical dominant, again missing crossing

view to the site of the sport club T. J. Sokol with animal exhibition area in the middle, on the right wine cellar and the pub Koruna

missing crossing from the corner of the rowing club Moravia to the upper part of the harbour promenade

view to the river from the edge of the earthwork in the area of the sport club T. J. Sokol
map of the part of the extent of study
orthophoto map showing positions of places of taken photos
extent of study
photodocumentation
1 : 1 000 map of the part of the extent of study
view of the place among the Grammar school, the Centre of archeology of the Slovácko area and the Police directorate

the Velehradská avenue as a noisy street, however surrounded with green areas with potential as town gardens and valuable facades of the buildings in the street front

view from the right riverbank to the police directorate, building completed in 90s of the 20th century

example of doubtful placing of town mobiliar along the cycling path

view to the bus station as a potential direct connection with the riverbank
extent of study

problems and values

map of the extent of study
1:3 000

map of the extent of study
representing problem and valuable spaces or elements

possible path along the water level
linden tree row
views to the churches in Staré město and to the Buchlov castle
one-purpose parking paved area
missing continuity of the harbour promenade
continual path along the edge of urban heritage zone
missing crossing connected to a connection to harbour promenade

views to the churches in Staré město and to the Buchlov castle
missing continuity

anti flood wall with massive railing

missing crossing connected with bus station

linden trees row

unbuilt green area

possible paths along the water level

view towards the st. Rochus hill

valuable facades

green area next to the monastery

potential direction for connection

potential direction for connection

one-purpose parking paved area

green area next to the monastery

valuable facades

potential direction for connection
proposal part
A prerequisite for easy river access is the support of significant axes leading to the river by continuous road networks, crossings and tree rows. The proximity of these public spaces calls for interconnection into the belt around the river to the public space system of the city.

From spaces such as the parking area behind the passage leading from Mariánské square intended only for cars, becomes a place that also gains a residual value for people. It also becomes a part of the green belt that surrounds the Velehradská avenue and creates an opposite to the busy road. At the same time this green belt creates a parterre for the buildings located along.
This whole area of the green belt unifies the tree alley and offers a potential use as a city orchard.

To reach the river, it is necessary to cross the Velehradská avenue itself, which, thanks to the new crossing islands, ceases to be a barrier and offers comfortable possibilities for its crossing.
The key for creating an attractive riverbank is to adjust the area around the theater, as the focal point with the greatest concentration of users.

After that the construction of a pedestrian and bicycle bridge and its integration into the route network, what creates a recreational path along the shore.

Another node is the remodeling of a harbour in the town promenade with a further use for recreational water entertainment.
The new accesses to the dike and their surroundings take a residential function and bring an aesthetics to the entire riverbank. Primarily paved parking areas become an area involved with vegetation and a softened surface into a green belt around the river. The linden tree alley is completed with new plantation of the same species.

visualisation
picture showing the meandering creek as a way (although in small scale) to retent the water in the area and attract users with the direct contact with the water
The whole situation design was concentrating on creating an offer attracting people to visit the area along the river, focusing on the spaces along the harbour promenade and theater corso afterwards.
49

- running path, pedestrian path
- poured asphalt
- meandering creek
- paved promontories with gabions
- river beach
- gravel beach
- floating café and film screen
- seasonal possibility of river use
- the theater
- corso
- view to the St. Rochus chapel
- railings for pedestrian to lean on
- light installations
- light festival on the river
- rowing molo
- wooden molo seated in poured asphalt
- stay at the A. Baťa statue
- sitting stairs to the river
- wavy park
- park inspired with river waves
- multifunctional area
- gum surface
- parking with added value
- loose granite pavement with grass growing through
- floating islands
- movable pontons with wooden deck around
the design manual

vegetation

For keeping the original character of the area, it is recommended to use species naturally being occurred in the area - deciduous species, according to the potential vegetation map with their natural habitus. The approach is also advantageous because of the ensuring the spectrum of species. During replacing the plantation is easier to ensure the species naturally occurring in the area.

elements

It is necessary to think about the elements that are being placed along the river not as the elements only for one purpose but to join several functions into one element.

examples of anti-flood walls

On these examples such as use of anti-flood wall could be demonstrated the approaches to those elements. Basically could it be used as an edge for sitting, it could be integrated in terrain or it is possible to think about those elements as movable parts.

surfaces

Especially by the surfaces is important to pay attention to the quality of realization.
granite
- slabs for the harbour promenade design, also suitable for other significant places
- cubes dissolving in grass for the parking zone areas
- cubes as an edge between materials
- cubes as a boundary

poured asphalt
in different shades and structures

concrete
- as a paving of common streets with different structures and shades, the grid suitable with the surroundings
- for prefabricated elements

pine wood
for the piers and wooden elements
visualisation
perspective showing another approach to the shore with its modelling and refilling with movable objects - the floating islands movable along the shore according to the users' needs, object can change its position also according to the water level state
the harbour promenade

The strip with the harbour is intersected with tourist and cycling paths. At the same time, the area is used as a waiting and observation point for boats.

Insufficient width of the riverbank has been extended to avoid future collisions of all potential users. For these purposes, entrances were also reduced by defining one ramp entry, also suitable for people with reduced mobility. The space under the ramp can be used for toilets or seasonal pedal boats storage.

The area above the harbour is suitably adapted as a pre-space with character evoking port atmosphere. The anti-flood protection wall is used as a surface for placing sitting elements.
the harbour promenade

visualisation
view from the harbour promenade towards the Moravní bridge
the harbour promenade

**vegetation layer**
Axonometry showing refilling the alley along the promenade, accenting the access to the harbour with trees and supporting the atmosphere at the river with willow branches.

**elements layer**
The whole anti-flooding wall is framed with continous subtile railings with wooden benches creating small bays, under the trees is waving a bench for having a rest in the shadow. In the lower level are duged out sitting boxes. The edge offers the possibility to sit next to the water.

**surface layer**
The promenade is covered with granite slabs. The wooden terrace serves as a boarding area for boat trips.
the harbour promenade

material and elements detail

harbour pre-space
- covered with granite slabs pavement
- green parking area detached from the paved surface of the promenade with granite kerbs

wavy bench under alder trees
- bench made of pine wood lamelles waving around the trees
- alder trees roots covered with steel grate against trampeling down in the same level as the surface of the pavement

sitting on the anti-flood wall
- the one-purpose anti-flood wall changed into sitting edge with benches
- slope going to the anti-flood wall that it is not visible from the opposite side
the theater corso

The area around the theater has a great potential. The main axis from Mariánské square passes this part and connects to the pedestrian walkway. So far, the uniquely used playground area is changing due to the cultural needs of the city. The sitting area of stairs is extended around this area. Artificially rendered staircases also descend to the river, suggesting passers-by stories that may take place in the neighbourhood.

The adjoining areas of the parking area treated with loose granite cube with grass growing around that underline the recreational significance of the place.

The volume of the earthwork is adjusted to a contiguous area, of which is designed a park inspired by the waves of the river. The vistas to its flow are created on the highest places.

site plan
1 : 500
plan showing the use of former fortification into the wavy park with opened multifunctional area behind the theater
the theater corso

visualisation
view from the edge of the pedestrian bridge showing the event taking place behind the theater as a heart of the whole area.
the theater corso

vegetation layer
On the former earthwork are left the original well-grown trees supplemented with shrubs like *Cornus sanguinea* and *Euonymus alatus* which bring red colour in autumn months. This change is reminding the seasonal rhythm of the river.

elements layer
The riverbank at the theatre has a potential as a viewpoint to the Rochus hill with chapel. Because of that are created on the edge detached spaces, furnished with benches. To the river are running steps for sitting.

surface layer
The surface of the corso is mostly formed with poured asphalt in grey shade resembling sand paths with the structure. The paths in the parks are covered with decomposed sand. The same material lies on the cycling path.
sitting steps
- sitting steps as an auditorium for occasional floating summer cinema sunken in the terrain made of concrete
- the meadow on the slope is covered with flower meadow mix of *Papaver rhoeas*, *Centaurea cyana*, *Leucanthemum Vulgare*, *Ammi majus*, *Salvia horminum*

gradual ramp
- ramp covered with gussasphalt with texture reminding the stabilized gravel path lined with granite cube paving from the both sides
- sitting stairs constituting tribune for watching performances made of concrete going into the ramp

green parking edge
- granite cube paving with gaps corresponding with its dimensions in grass constituting permeable surface, the edge is also formed with granite cubes wider on the side with the cycling path
- the cycling path covered with stabilized gravel dilated from the gussasphalt with steel strip
During the work on this diploma thesis, I realized that we read the stories of the rivers not exactly and brushed them from their richness with tough interventions and forgot about the natural personality. There is a need for listening to the temperament river stories. I also realize that the issue is very complex and suitable for deeper research. However, it is an opportunity to study this topic further in the context of the whole landscape.

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