

market & art school in Železný Brod

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v Železném Brodě

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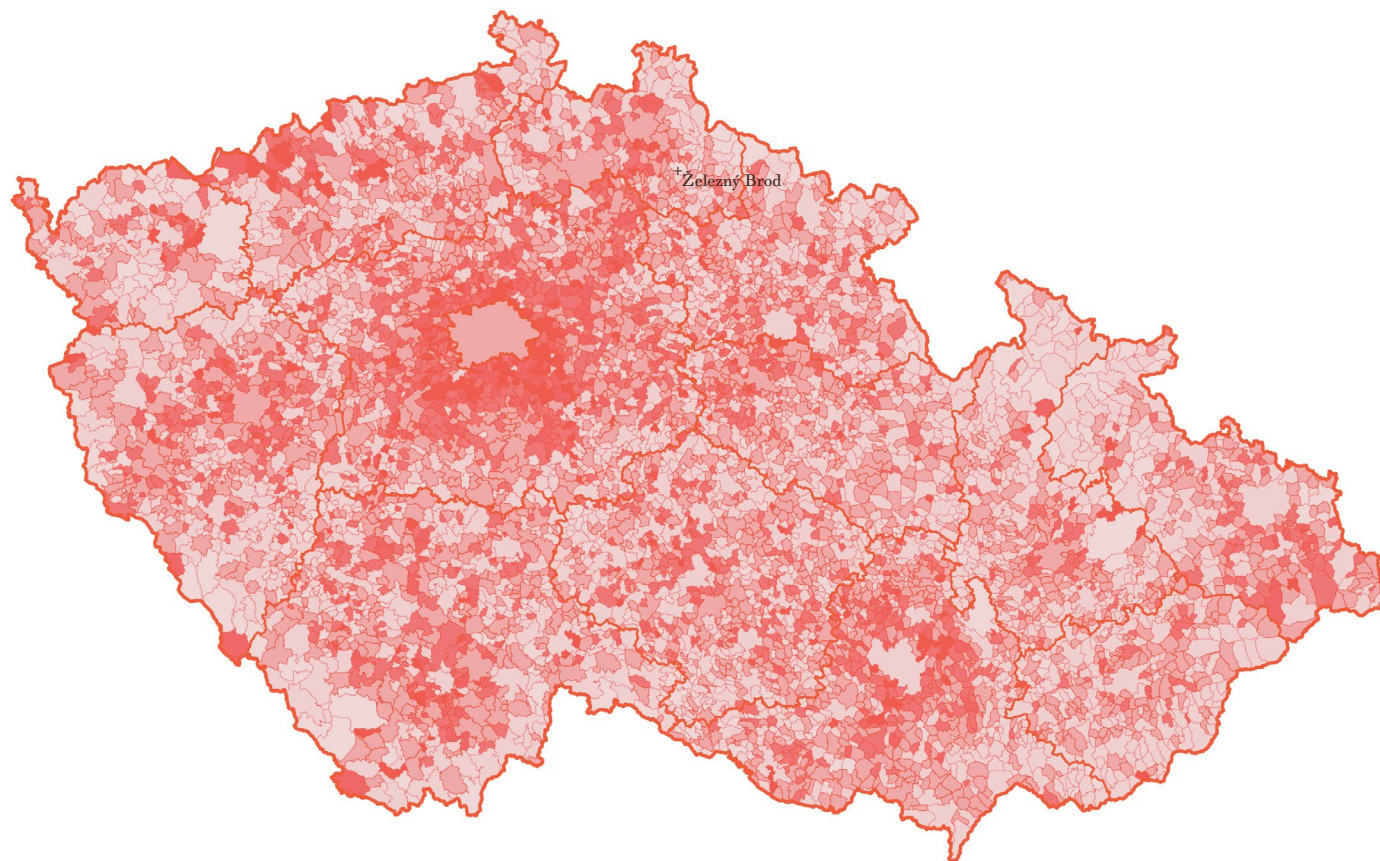
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT / PODĚKOVÁNÍ

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total increase/decrease of population in municipalities between 2011-6, source: *CSU*

INTRODUCTION / PŘEDMLUVA

Czech Republic has in total 6253 municipalities out of which only 62 have more than 20000 inhabitants. The remaining ones are inhabited by more than 6 million people and administer the majority of land.¹

Some of those municipalities suffer from long term lack of growth as young families, especially those with higher education, are moving to vicinity of larger cities with more employment opportunities. Local job market is limited as larger corporations established during the communist era are crumbling. With new shopping malls, large supermarkets and the phenomenon of online shopping the need for public space is being diminished as commercial activities are simply not viable anymore in small towns.

Municipality's administration is expected to only preserve current status quo managing its assets, dealing with issues individually with no long term planning. Due to the limited budget and lack of vision smaller towns deny the need for experts. However, now we can see more and more architects active in rural areas in cooperation with young mayors who strive to change the status quo. Nevertheless, with the number of municipalities we still have a long way to go.

Železný Brod with 6082 inhabitants belongs to those towns. There is no city architect. Public tenders are based on lowest price. Planning is limited to 4-year terms of the mayor elections.

In summer 2018 municipality commissioned to design a reconstruction of a building currently used as dormitories for high school of glass-making. Dormitories are to be reduced and *art school (ZUŠ)* should be relocated here from its current inadequate spaces. This decision is not reflected in municipality's planning documents. Although it will undeniably improve current situation I am questioning this decision.

I think education might be one of the keys to reverse the trend of young people moving away. It is knowledge and strength of identity as well as milieu which may persuade one to stay even if it limits their future professional career opportunities. *ZUŠ* as an institution for lifelong education could fulfil these criteria. This function as a social and environmental cohesion point need to be strengthened.

Additional complexity of the building programme can strengthen bonds between different groups and increase the impact of the investment without significant cost increase. The importance of public space can be restored by strategically placing public buildings which would be transparent. The surrounding area is part of the investment as the programme should participate in use of that area.

The premise of this work is an addition of complexity of investments to show how surrounding public space including the waterfront could profit from current and proposed functions as well as linking other planned investments in

the future. Furthermore, buildings financed by the municipality should set a precedent for architectural quality. New building should work with regional context, with architectural heritage such as traditional wooden log houses and glassmaking tradition.

Podle statistických údajů je v České republice 6253 měst a obcí. Jen 62 z nich má více než dvacet tisíc obyvatel. V těch ostatních žije přes šest milionů lidí a jejich katastr představuje drtivou většinu rozlohy naší republiky.¹

Některé z těchto obcí jsou zatíženy dlouhodobou stagnací růstu, jelikož mladé rodiny, zejména ty s vyšším vzděláním, se stěhují do blízkosti větších měst s více možnostmi zaměstnání. Místní pracovní trh je omezen, tím jak se velké společnosti založené během komunistické éry rozpadají. S novými obchodními centry, velkými supermarkety a fenoménem online komerce zaniká potřeba veřejného prostoru, jelikož obchody v malých městech této konkurenci nemohou obstát.

Je očekáváno, že městská správa pouze zachová status quo, spravováním jejího majetku a řešením problému izolovaně bez dlouhodobého plánování. Omezený rozpočet a chybějící vize odmítá potřebu odborníků. Nicméně dnes stále častěji slyšíme o architektech aktivních na venkově ve spolupráci s mladým starostou, který se snaží změnit status quo. S tak vysokým počtem samospráv však stále máme dlouhou cestu před námi.

¹HEČKOVÁ, Michaela and Matěj CHABERA. 20000, *O místech a lidech - Literárně-vizuální dokument o současné architektuře malých českých měst a obcí*. Praha: Tolerdance, 2019. ISBN 978-80-270-5301-8.

Železny Brod s 6082 obyvateli patří mezi tato města. Nemá městského architekta. Veřejné zakázky jsou vybírány na základě nejnižší ceny. Plánování je omezeno na 4-leté období podle voleb starosty.

V létě 2018 město zadala vypracování studie na rekonstrukci objektu nyní využívané jako koleje pro místní střední umělecko-průmyslovou sklářskou školu. Koleje mají být zmenšeny a místo ní se sem přesová Základní uměleckou škola ze stávajících nedostatečný prostor. Toto rozhodnutí není promítnuto v plánovací dokumentaci města. Ačkoliv přesun jistě zlepší současnou situaci, zpochybňuji toto rozhodnutí.

Myslím si, že vzdělávání je jednou z klíčových oblastí k obrácení trendu odcházení mladých lidí. Vědomosti, síla identity nebo také společenské prostředí mohou být dostatečně silné důvody k tomu zůstat i přes omezené možnosti budoucí kariéry. ZUŠ jako instituce celoživotního vzdělávání by mohla tato kritéria naplnit. Tato funkce spojovatele napříč sociálními a prostorovými vrstvy by měla být posílena.

Druhotná vrstva stavebního programu může posílit vazby mezi různými skupinami a zvětšit vliv investice bez přílišného navýšení ceny. Důležitost veřejného prostranství může být obnovena strategickým rozmístěním veřejných budov, které budou průhledné. Přilehlé okolí je součástí investice, jelikož program by měl tuto plochu využít.

Premisa této práce je mimo zvýšení komplexnosti této investice, ukázat jak by mohl veřejný prostor včetně nábřeží využít stávající a navrhované funkce, stejně tak jak propojit budoucí plánované investice. Kromě toho budovy finan-

cované městem by se měly stát precedentem pro architektonickou kvalitu. Nový objekt by měl pracovat s regionálním kontextem, architektonickým dědictvím jako jsou např. místní roubenky nebo sklářská tradice.

ANALYSIS



Germany

Poland

Zittau

Jelenia Góra

Jizera mountains

Liberec

Tanvald

Jablonec nad
Nisou

Krkonoše mountains

Železný Brod

Turnov

Semily

*Bohemian
Paradise*

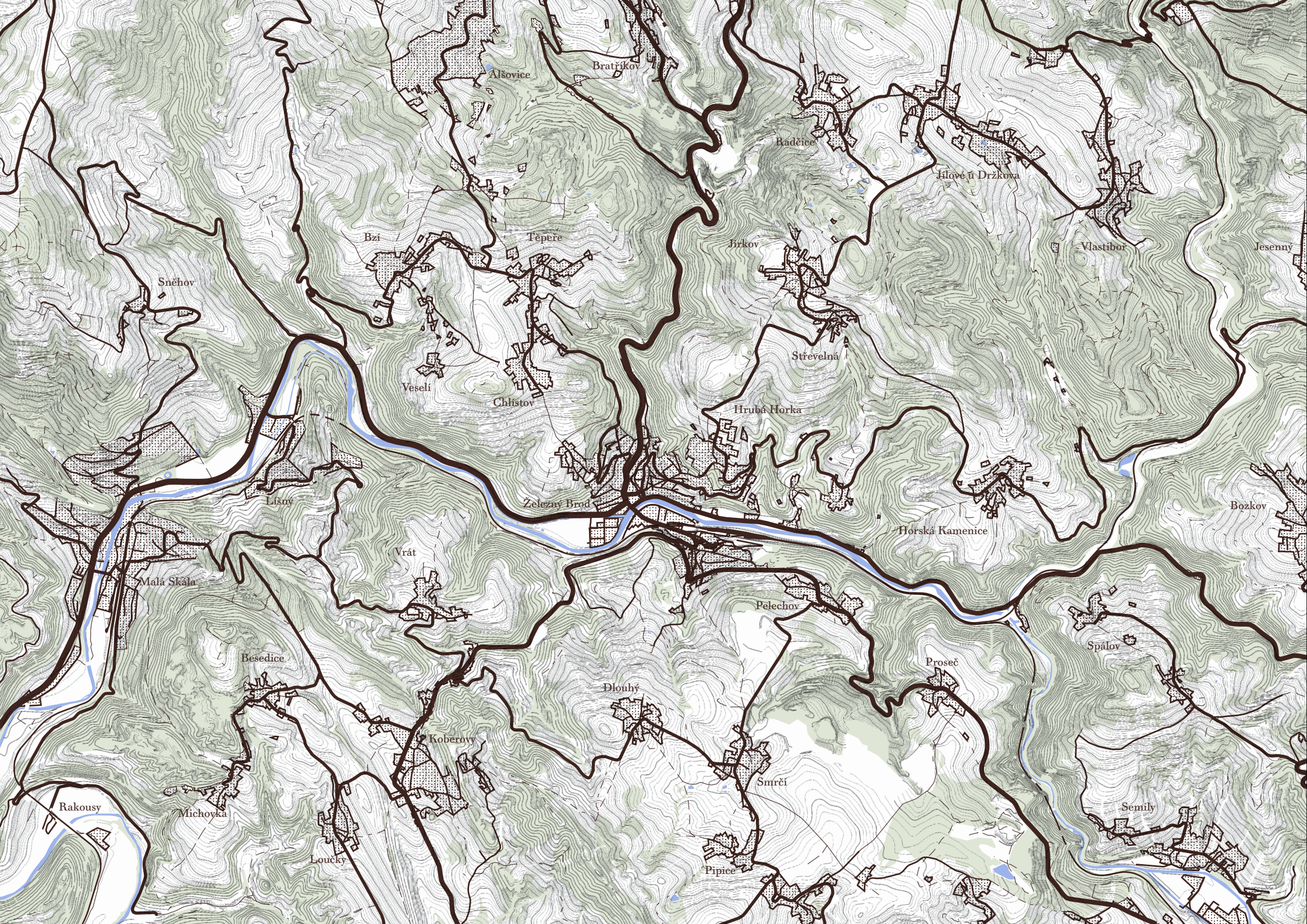
Mladá Boleslav

Prague

LOCATION

Small town Železný Brod (6082 inhabitants) is located ca. 100 km north-east from Prague. It lies between 3 Protected Landscape Areas: Jizera mountains, Krkonoše mountains and Bohemian Paradise.

Some major traffic routes (I/10) and (II/292) pass through the town with limited alternative options.



Alšovice

Bratříkov

Radčice

Hřbové u Držkova

Sněhov

Bzí

Teperle

Jirkov

Vlastibor

Jesenný

Veselí

Chlístov

Střevelná

Hrubá Horka

Lisny

Železný Brod

Horská Kamenice

Bozkov

Malá Skála

Vrát

Pelechov

Besedice

Dlouhý

Proseč

Spálov

Rakousy

Michovka

Koberov

Smrčí

Semily

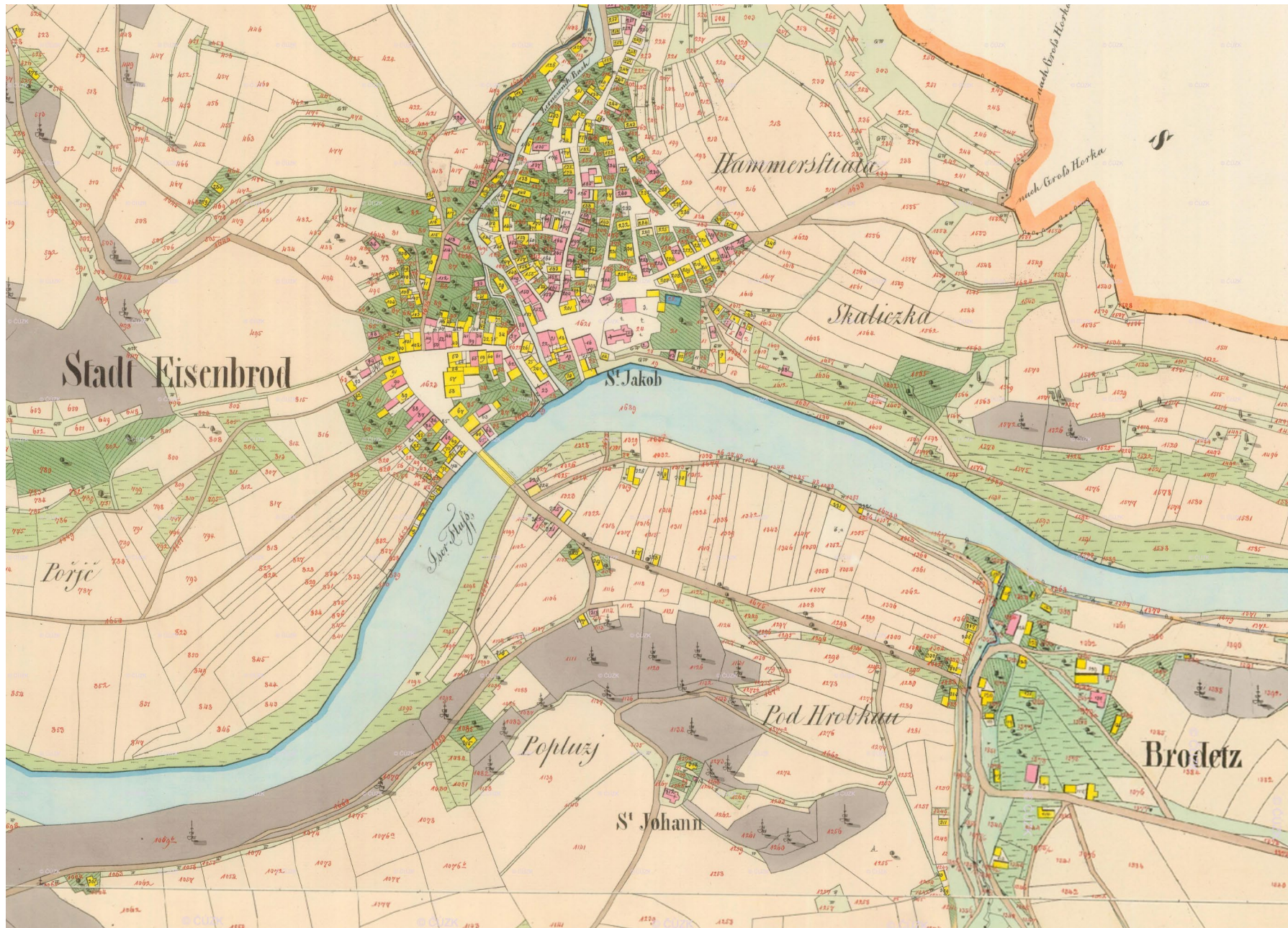
Loučky

Pipice



TOPOGRAPHY

The town is located in hilly landscape near the Jizera river. As one can deduct from its name translated from Czech *ford* (brod), it was founded on a specific location in local topography. Therefore, many paths naturally lead through this town as this was the only point to cross the river. This significance can be traced all the way till the present day.



TYOLOGY

Železný Brod was founded on the right side of Jizera river. The older square Malé náměstí is linked with the original location of the ford.

As the bridge was constructed further along the waterfront a second square emerged naturally connecting all the pathways before the bridge.

On the left bank of the river there is only a path along which new buildings were built with long narrow lots perpendicular to the path.

- glass tradition (Glass City, High School for Glassmaking - Jaroslav Brychta)
- Gallery Kotelna - art metal workshop + gallery
- KC Kino - cinema + additional cultural programme (sporadically)
- conservation zone Trávníky - traditional log houses
- compact urban layout - no suburbs due to hilly terrain
- closeness to nature (Jizera Mountains, Krkonoše Mountains and Bohemian Paradise)

strengths

opportunities

- extension of Greenway Jizera - bikepath along river Jizera (currently ends at Lišný)
- former industrial zone Poříčí - factories well preserved
- Jarmark - returning to tradition
- Kristal Hotel - well built, currently unused
- renovation of buildings in conservation zone Trávníky - eco tourism
- public space renovation - strategical plan
- supporting the identity of the local inhabitants - participation, events, shared model etc.
- extension of glass tradition - additional events, educating inhabitants
- empty lots in city centre - possible development
- large number of flats owned by the municipality

- declining population (2011: 6466 inhabitants; 2018: 6082)
- low quality of public space
- social segregation (Rome communities)
- low number of people with higher education
- almost no work opportunities - town only for sleeping
- Jarmark - commercial event / funfair
- panelaks - tower buildings, overshadowing local landmarks and vistas of Železný Brod, low quality of public space
- pass-through traffic going through the main square and main streets
- insufficient number of parking spaces for residents

weaknesses

threats

- lack of long term planning (conservative mayor)
- uncoordinated investments by the municipality (no strategy)
- declining population + aging (no working class)
- declining state of unused buildings leading to their eventual demolition (conservation zone Trávníky, old factories, Kristal Hotel)
- limited capital investment due to declining population and no commercial opportunities



COMMERCIAL VS. PUBLIC USE

Železný Brod is subject to similar phenomenon as many other small Czech cities. With the lack of commercial strength more and more businesses are being closed and only being replaced by ready-made supermarkets designed for suburban lifestyle with large parking lots.

What is left out of these? There are public buildings, schools, post office or various sports facilities which are run or supported by the municipality. These functions are going to remain as long as the town exists as its being funded by taxes. Therefore, it is crucial where these buildings are and how they interact with public space.

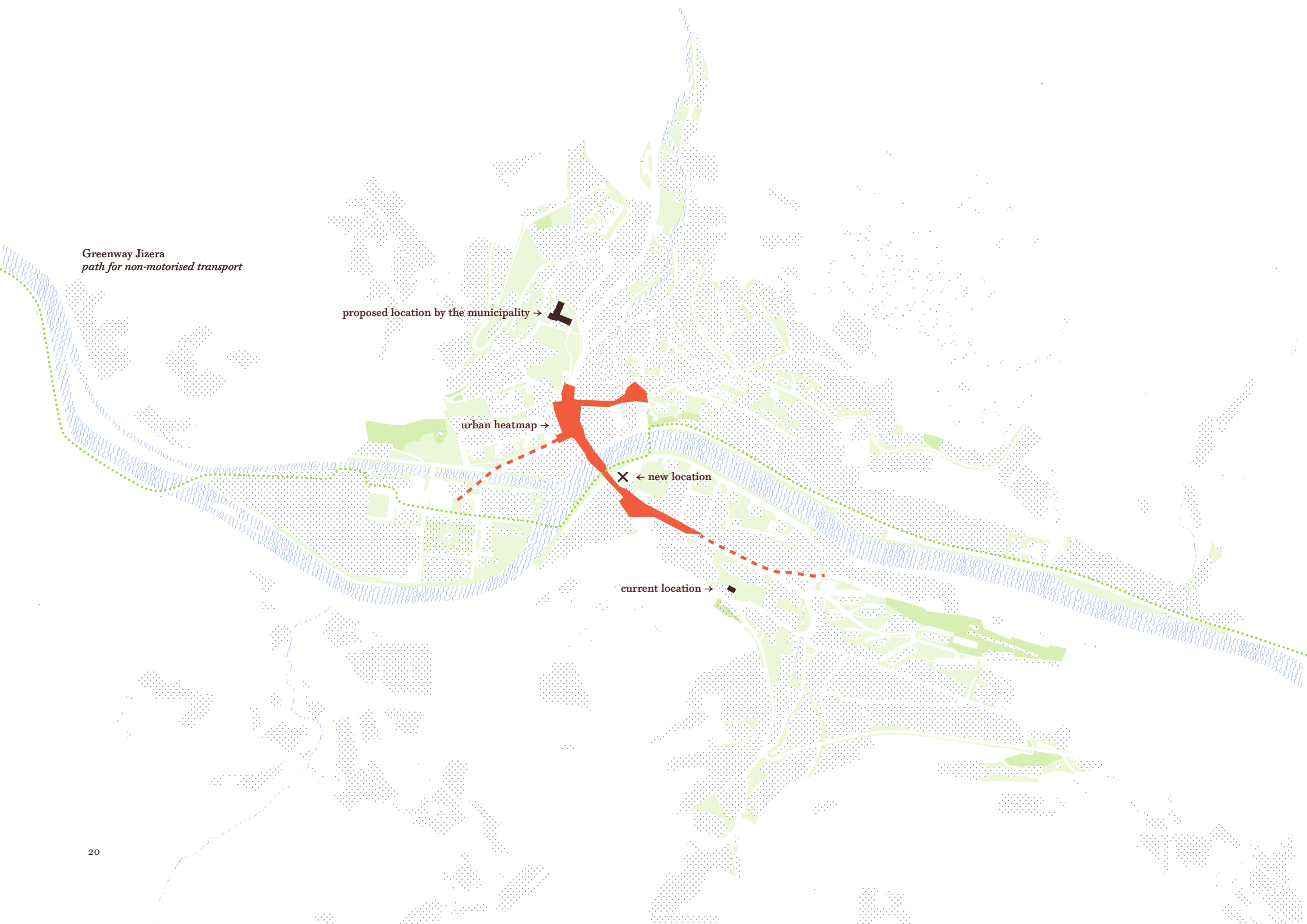
Greenway Jizera
path for non-motorised transport

proposed location by the municipality →

urban heatmap →

← new location

current location →

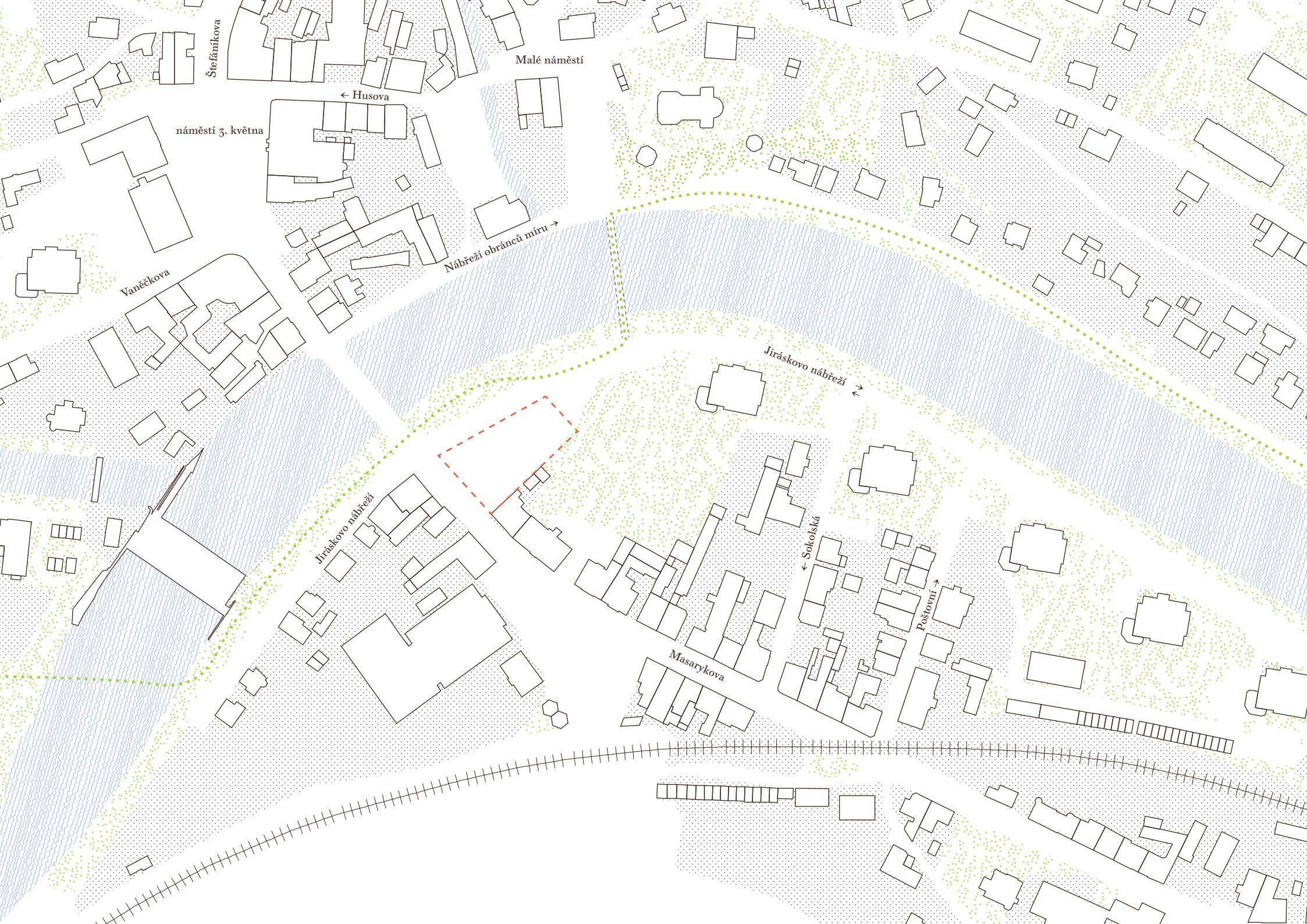


URBAN PROPOSAL

I think that a key strategy to restore the quality of public space in Železný Brod is to concentrate investments to few carefully chosen points. One of these points is the intersection between planned Greenway Jizera (pathway for non-motorized traffic connecting towns along the Jizera river, currently frozen due to a large number of stakeholders involved in planning process and complicated terrain).

In summer 2018 municipality commissioned to design a reconstruction of a building currently used as dormitories for high school of glassmaking. Dormitories are to be reduced and *art school (ZUŠ)* should be relocated here from its current inadequate spaces. This decision is not reflected in municipality's planning documents. Additionally this building is owned by the regional authority, so the municipality will have to pay rent in the future for a building reconstructed from its own budget. Although it will undeniably improve current situation I am questioning this decision.

I think that the declining number of businesses can be supplemented by functions supported or completely funded from the city budget. Therefore, I propose to move the art school to the aforementioned intersection so that the municipality will regain control of this area. As it is currently being used as an exterior market space a new market hall is to be included. The two functions nicely supplement each other as parents waiting for their children can shop by the local farmers.



Štefánikova

Malé náměstí

← Husova

náměstí 3. května

Vanečkova

Nábřeží obránců míru →

Jiráskovo nábřeží →

Jiráskovo nábřeží

← Sokolská

Poštovní →

Masarykova

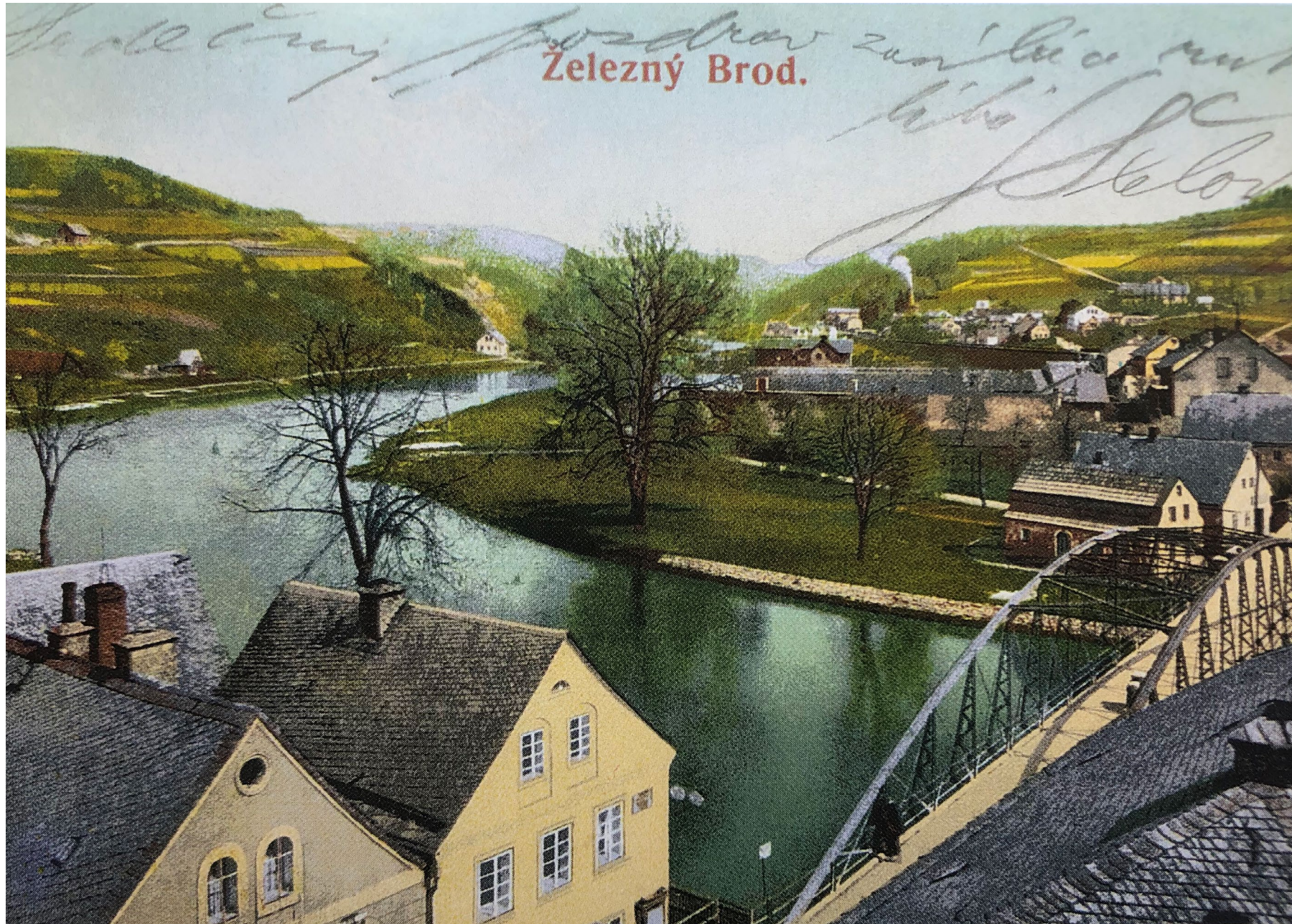
SITE ANALYSIS

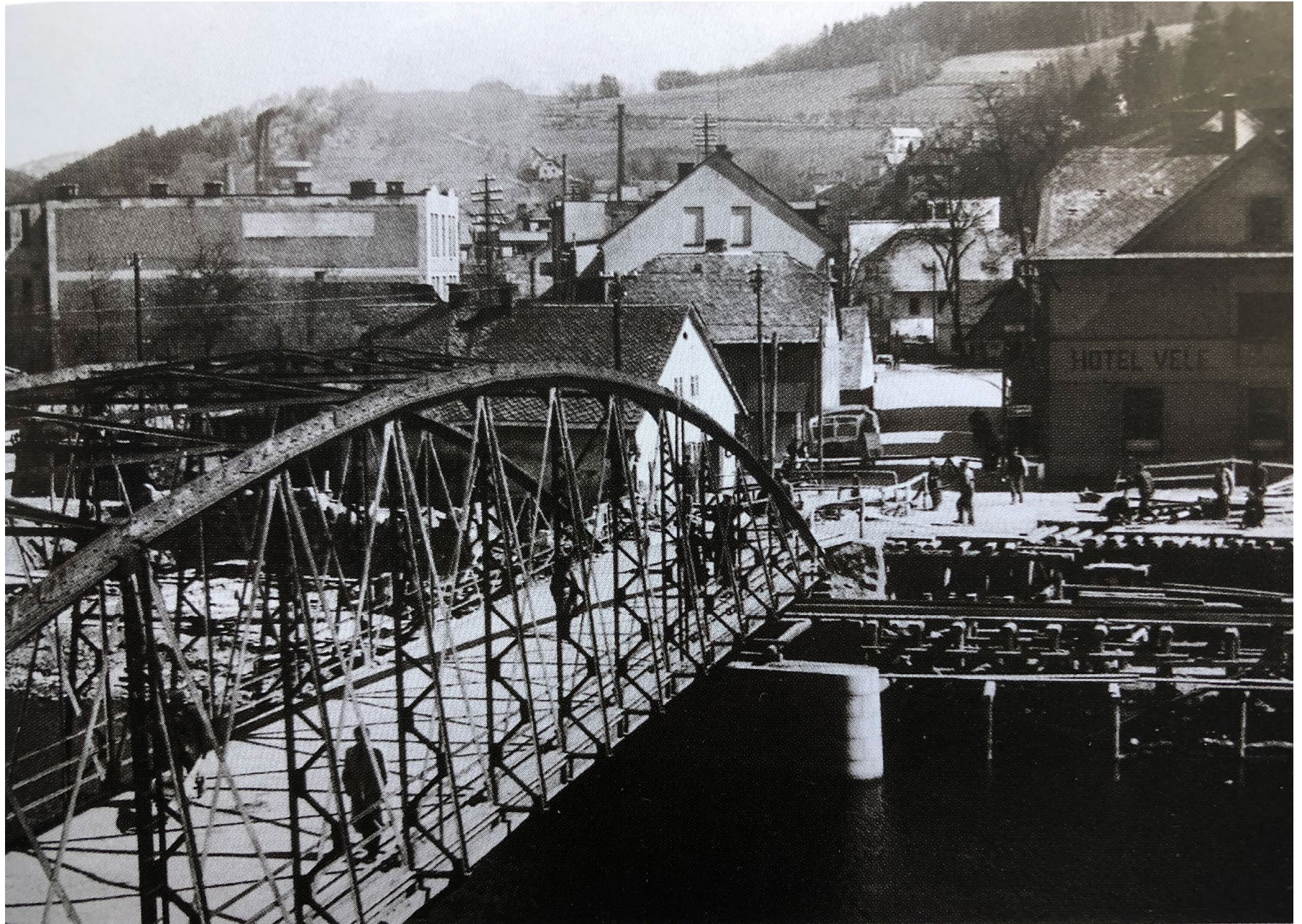
The site is located on the intersection of the main path crossing the river and future planned Greenway Jizera (pathway for non-motorized traffic connecting towns along the Jizera river). The main Masarykova street carries a significant historical footprint, which can be characterized as a linear urban vein framed by a wall of buildings. Behind this wall is a backyard with utilitarian function which disintegrate itself into free landscape at the riverfront. We can only get a glimpse of this landscape through narrow perpendicular streets and gaps between the buildings.

This area has been disrupted by a sudden construction of panelaks on Jiráskovo nábřeží whose scale overwhelm the image of the city. Today's requirements for parking places of the residents starts occupying any remaining land, especially along the riverfront. There is no area left for the inhabitants.

On a first sight, one can identify this space as a gap. And indeed a pair of buildings used to stand there. We can particularly notice that their gable faced the street and the gaps between them work in similar way as the rest of the street.

Currently the area is used partially as an official and partially unofficial parking lot and an informal market. It is mainly used by the visitors to the city during the day and in the night as parking for the residents. However due to its distance to the housing estate it is not fully occupied during the night.











BUILDING TRADITION

A specific method of building can be observed in historical part of Železný Brod. Wood as a plentyfull material was used to construct. But contrary to its natural orientation it was layed horizontally.

The buildings were situated usually with a gable wall to the street which was often decorated with ornaments. This meant that there was a gap between the buildings especially in residential area were it was used as a protected entrance to the buildings.

The gaps between the logs in the walls were sealed by lime. This creates a strong visual contrast with wooden logs which were protected by coating them in oxblood.

From the middle of the 19th century new slate mines were established nearby, one of which had the highest quality slate in Bohemia. This material can be found on some gables and roofs of traditional log buildings. Its representative value was additionaly increased by adding ornamental decoration. However with a high toll intruduced by the end of 19th century the mines were closed and no longer used.

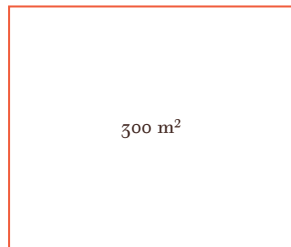
This building method was not only used on rural residential buildings but also on public ones, namely the town hall, which was depicted by many painters for its beauty.

DESIGN

ART SCHOOL

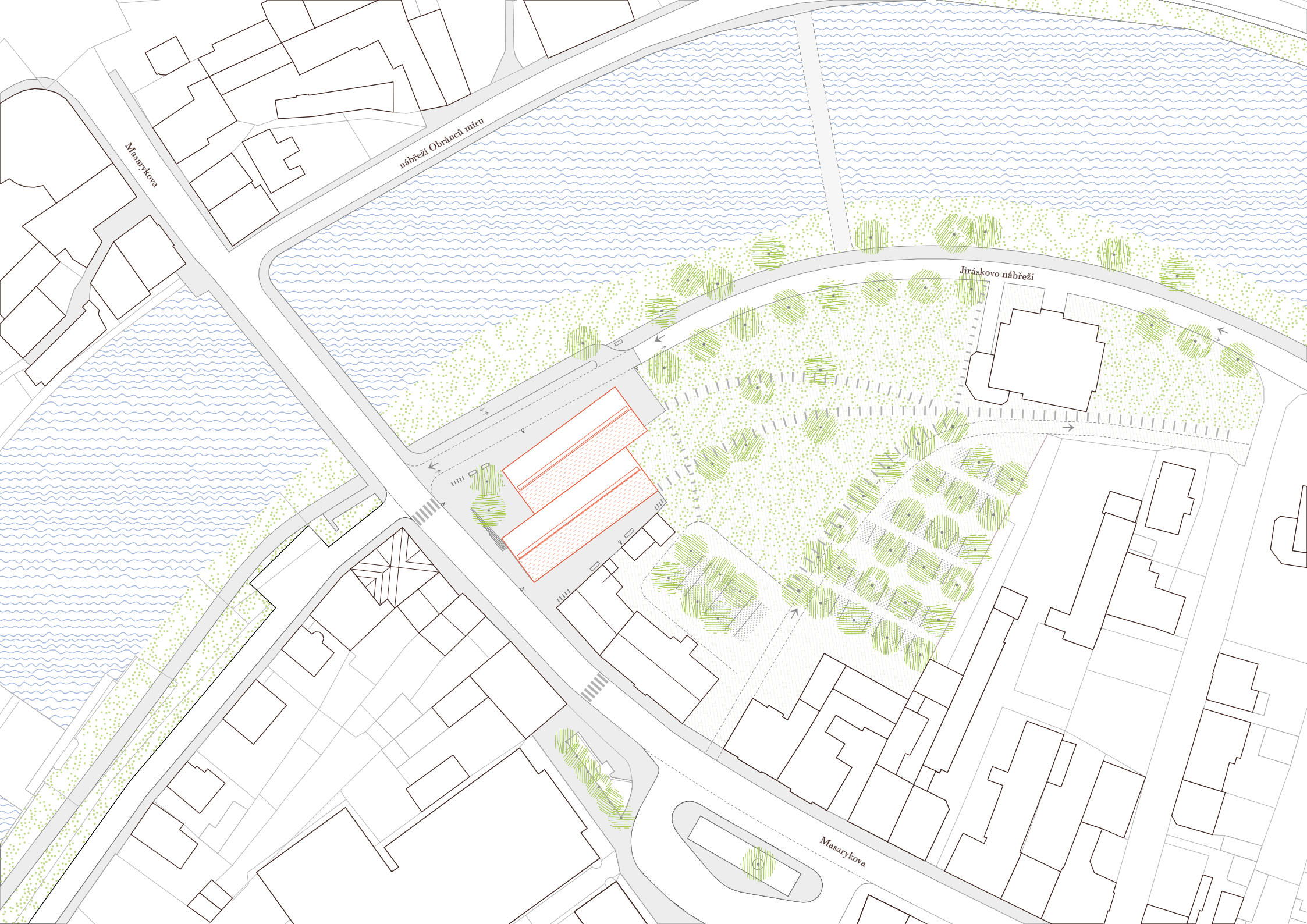
	<i>common</i>	<i>music</i>	<i>art</i>	<i>dance</i>	<i>drama</i>
concert hall for 70 people	120 m ²		art atelier 50 m ²	dance studio 35 m ²	drama class 35 m ²
dressing room for concert hall	20 m ²	classes for instruments 10 × 20 m ²	model room 50 m ²	shoe changing 10 m ²	
office	25 m ²		storage for model room 10 m ²		
director's room + record office	35 m ²				
staffroom + small kitchen	30 m ²	orchestra room 50 m ²			
sanitary facilities	75 m ²	music edu. classroom 35 m ²			
storage	2 × 10 m ²	choir room 35 m ²			
technical room	40 m ²				
cleaning / server room	2 × 10 m ²				

MARKET HALL



BUILDING PROGRAMME

The building programme is based on the study of relocation of the art school to the High School of Glassmaking dormitory. This has been confirmed by the current director of the art school Eva Lédlová. I expect that the market will gain its significance not only through its official status but also thanks to its convenient location next to the art school.



Masarykova

nábreží Obránců míru

Jiráskovo nábreží

Masarykova

SITE

Masarykova street, an important street where much of the movement within the city happens. It is very busy, many cars, buses. You want to be present but hide at the same time. This intensity has to be preserved and contained.

Behind this wall of buildings is a park, landscape free of the hustle like monk's garden.

Two public spaces, two buildings, two characters changing from hard to soft. These buildings serve as transitional space. which separate park from the street.

Market hall is located next to the river on a promenade. It is very exposed and transparent but at the same time present. Its facade steps back and invites people to come closer.

The art school firmly stands on the road, fully endorsing its character. It does not touch the existing gables leaving a new space defined by the new and the old.

The parking along the riverfront on Jiráskovo nábřeží should be reduced to a minimum so that the space can be reclaimed by the locals. Greenway Jizera cycling path can share the space with other vehicles on Jiráskovo nábřeží.

The existing parking spaces can be moved closer to the housing estate. They should feature a minimum of hard surfaces and be covered by a canopy of trees so that they disappear in the park.

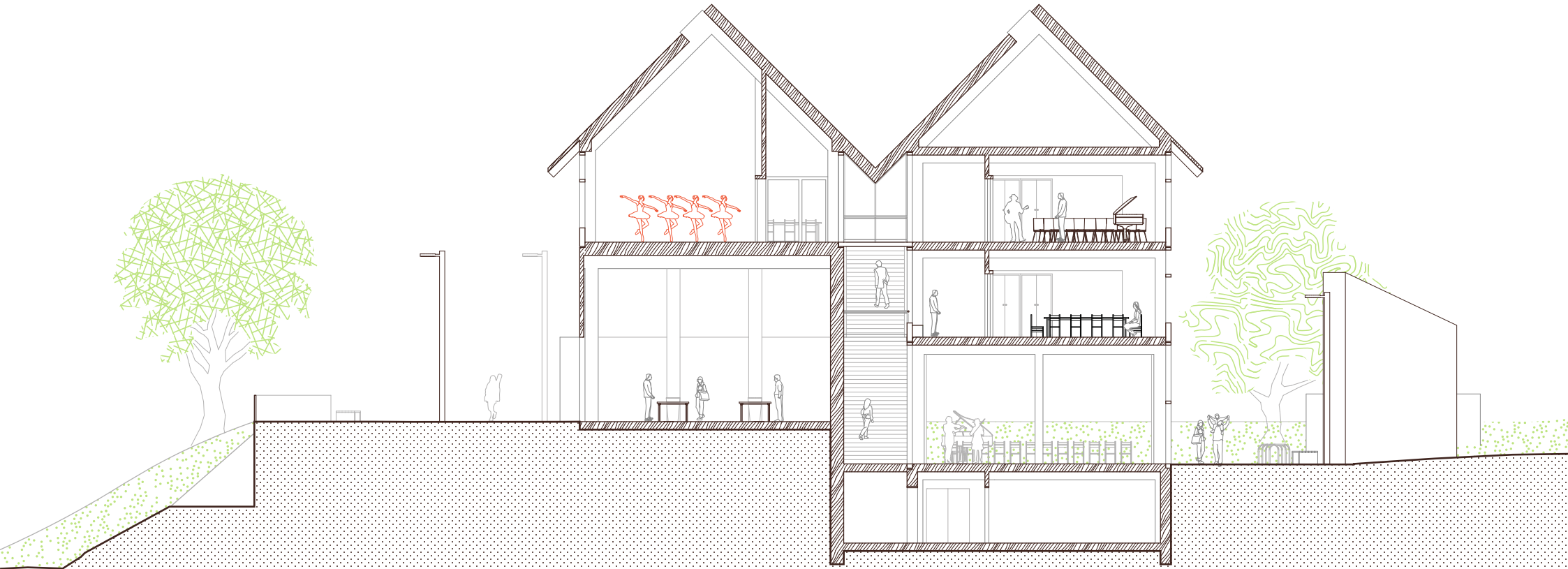


MASSING

The form and the mass of the buildings is a contemporary reinterpretation of the local context. The two masses are in dialogue with opposing facades and with local topography. However, their form can also be understood as a quote of what traditional log building is. A gable facade in its purest sense, two solid walls which are extruded along the river flow.

The building closer to the river steps back creating a space in front. It gives another dimension to the linear Masarykova street, it represents what the market hall is.

The space along the riverfront is finished in one level so that the space can be mainly used by pedestrians in its whole span. This could be further enforced by making Jiráskovo nábřeží a one way street for cars.



TYPOLGY

There are two functions with different requirements. Market hall is temple. The only division between interior and exterior is the rhythm of columns. The floor extends beyond its perimeters. It stands on the riverfront in its archetypical form.

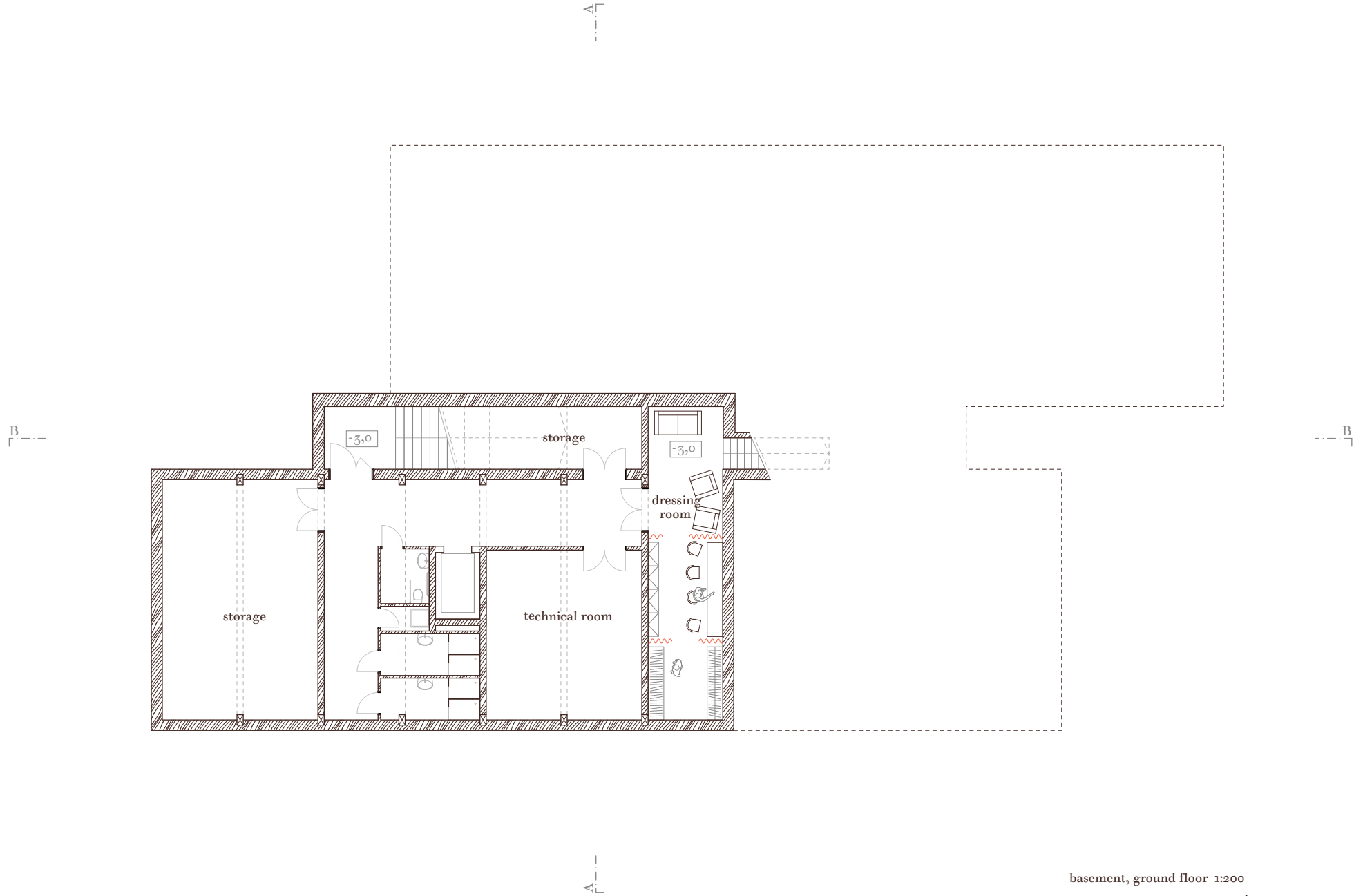
Art school is accessed from the other side from a semi-courtyard space which borders with Masarykova street. This space can thus be shared between the passersbys and the users.

Between the buildings there is gap. It is a transparent space which reveals what the internal organization is. It serves as circulation space for the art school. On its sides there are corridors which serve the individual rooms of varying width reflecting their function.

The two buildings are joined together by one continuous roof as the art school extends above the market hall.

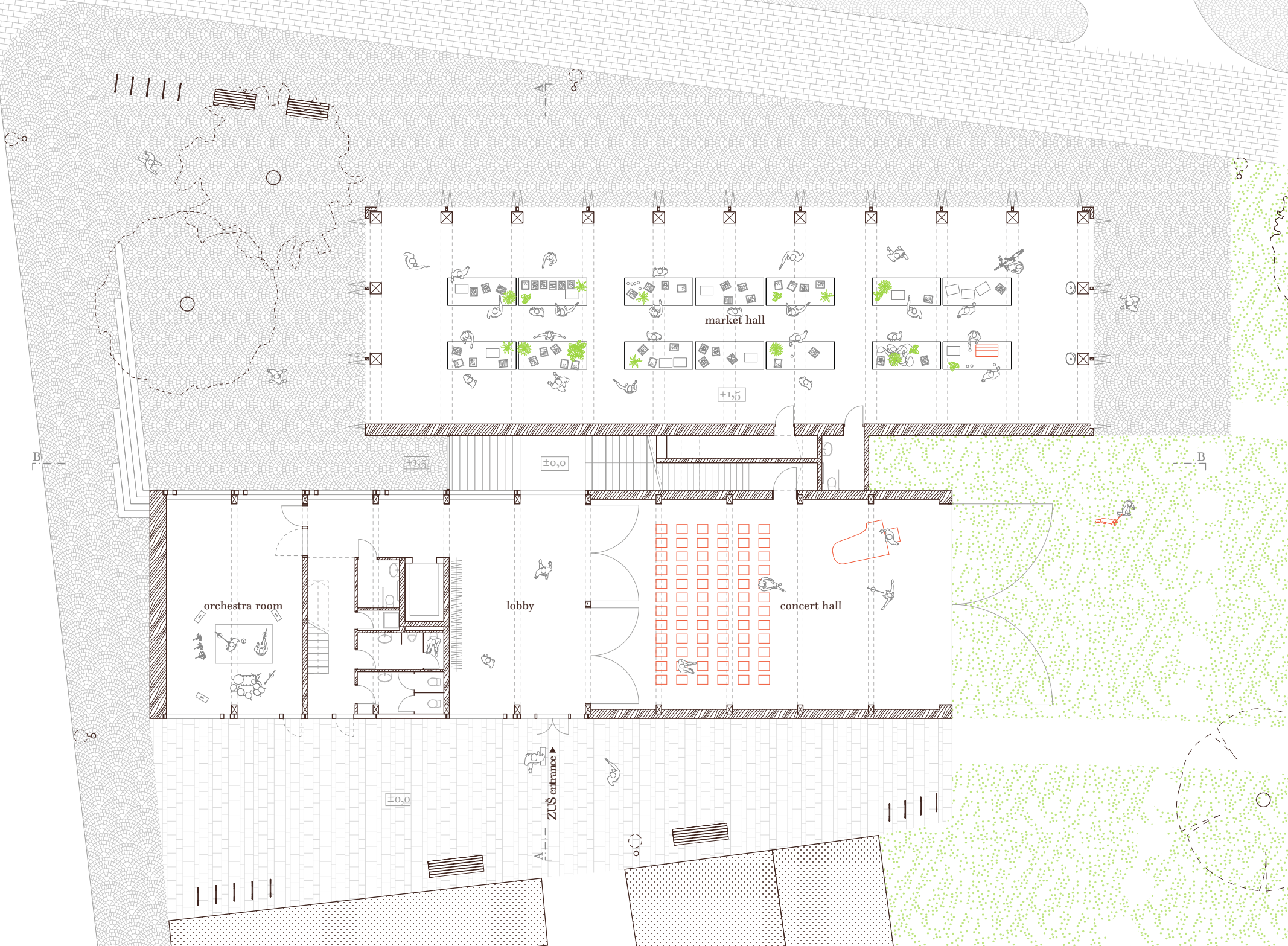
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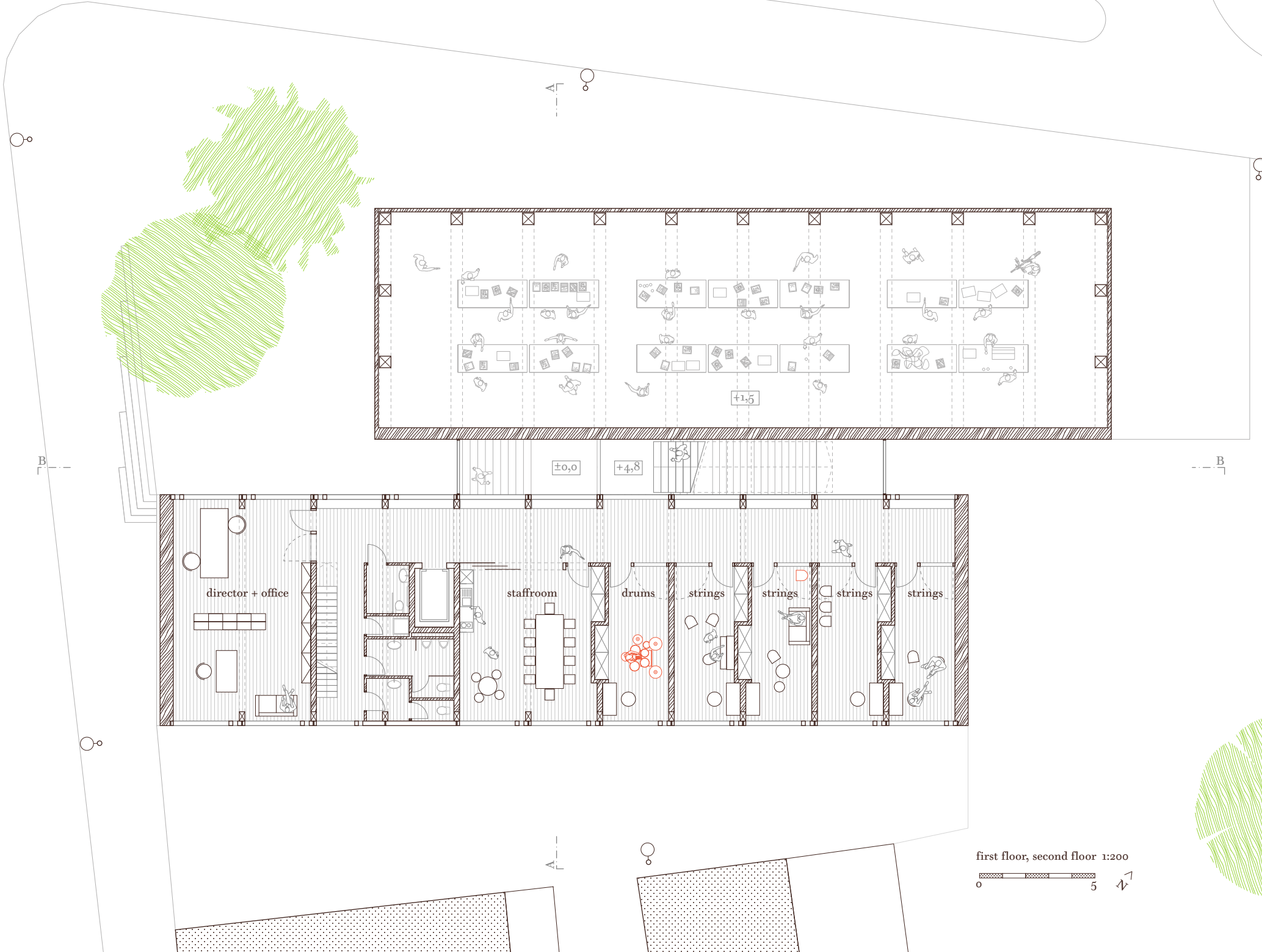




basement, ground floor 1:200







director + office

staffroom

drums

strings

strings

strings

strings

strings

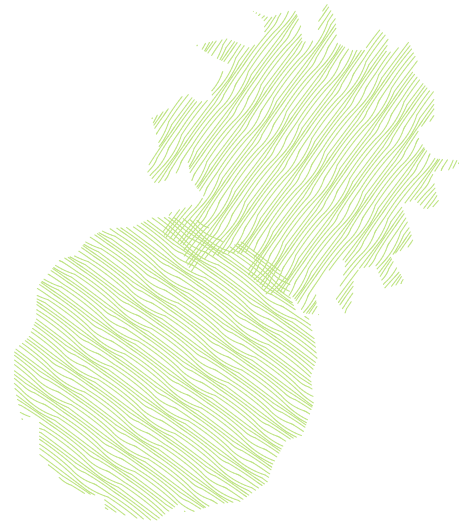
+1,5

±0,0

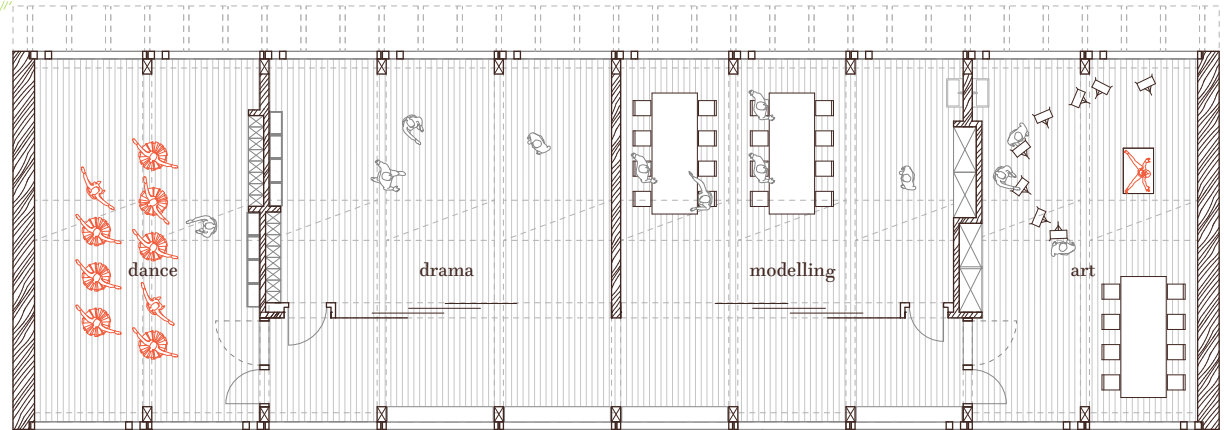
+4,8

first floor, second floor 1:200

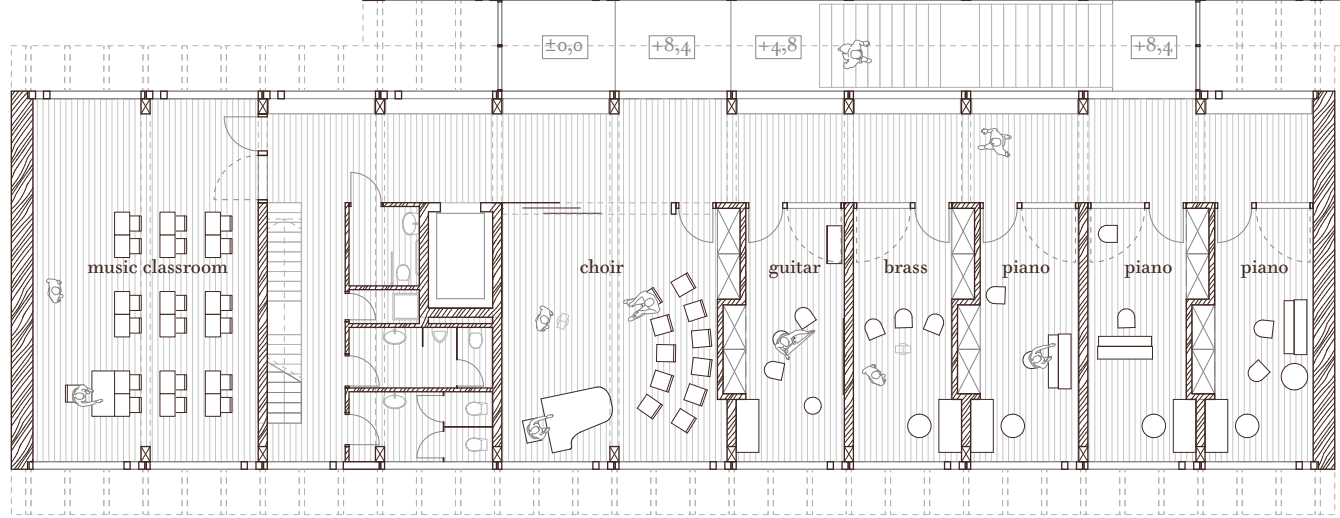




A

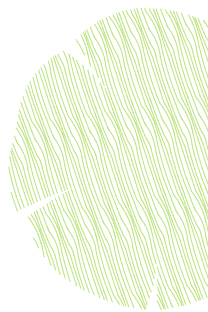
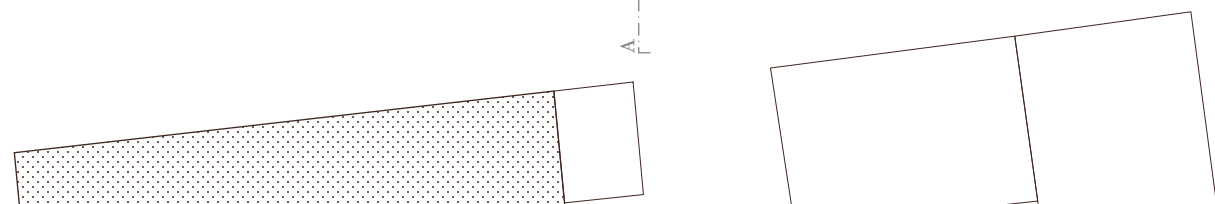


B



B

A

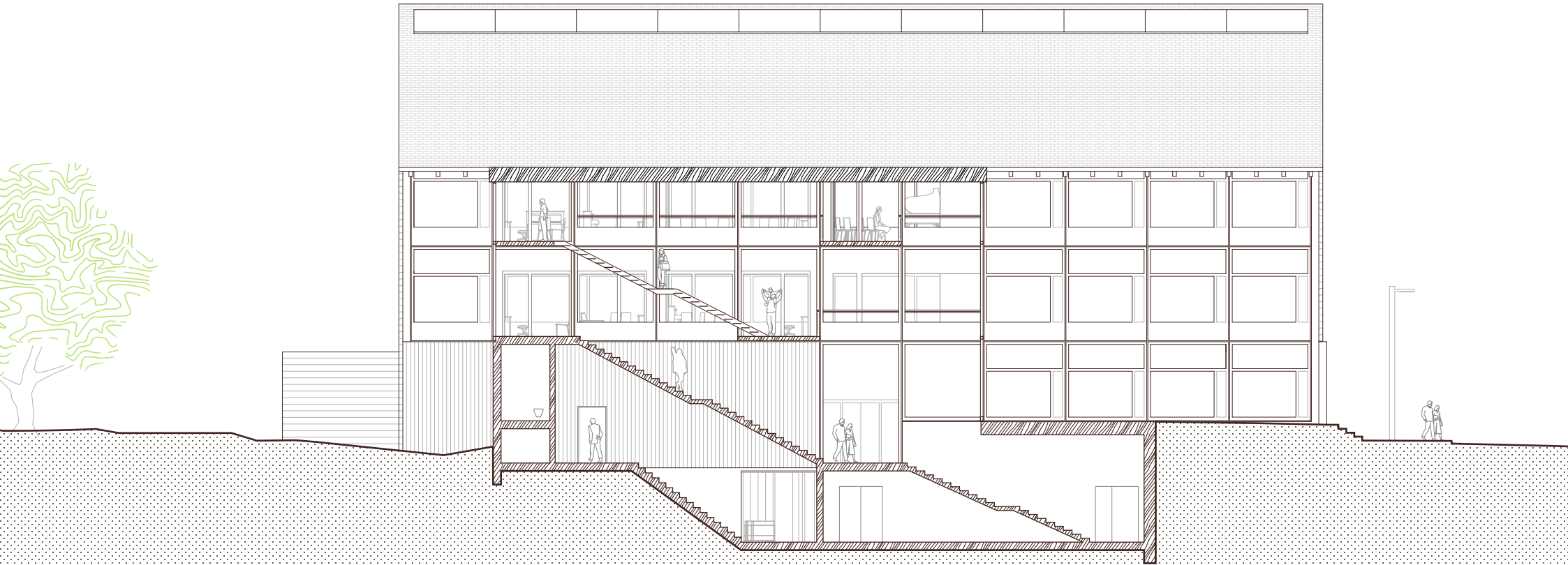






THE GAP

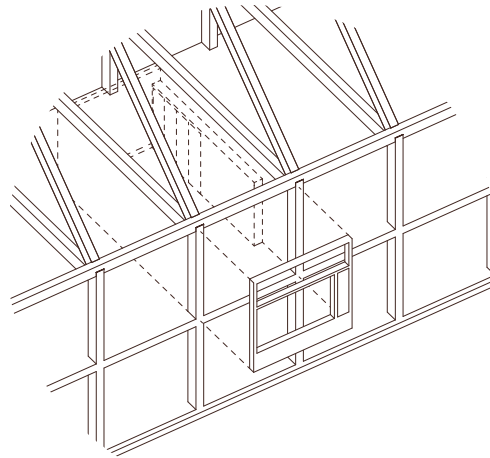
This in-between-space is a relic of traditional log houses. However I am looking for a new function in this space. Stair is a circulation area between the floors, its dynamic is both horizontal and vertical. Secondly the corridors around serve for horizontal movement and as a static area, where students wait before their class starts. Finally, the individual classrooms are accessed from corridors - a static space.



<- section B 1:200







STRUCTURE

The construction system is wooden. A series of columns connected by beams spanning the whole width of the building at a regular rhythm of 3,1 meters. It gives maximum flexibility for the future. This structure is braced by gable walls, roofs and the core.

The non structural parts of the facade are clad with prefabricated panels which are mostly transparent. The facade therefore has two characters - very solid and firm gable walls and very light and transparent panels on the riverfront and art school semi-courtyard.

When the market is open it is presented by clear structure in absolute terms as a temple. When closed all that remains is its archetypical pitched roof form free from openings.







MATERIALS

The future use of buildings we build today is unclear but it is clear that it is unsustainable to demolish new buildings whenever their function changes. It is therefore important to choose structure and material which precedes time. I think it is necessary to use valuable materials so that the buildings value go beyond their design, their user and their function.

The market hall and the gable walls are clad with massive horizontal planks with a very rough surface. This creates a very material appearance of these structural elements. The only exception is gable wall plinth of the art school, which is present on Masarykova street. The solid plinth is expressed by a thick layer of

cladding with local granite stone. This material is also used as paving.

The non structural part of the walls is covered with wooden prefabricated panels, whose surface in contrast to the rough planks is very immaterial. Perfectly smooth and light structure fixed to the loadbearing columns.

All exterior wooden surfaces are treated with oxblood. That is a traditional technique used on local log houses. The blood stains the wood to a dark brown colour.

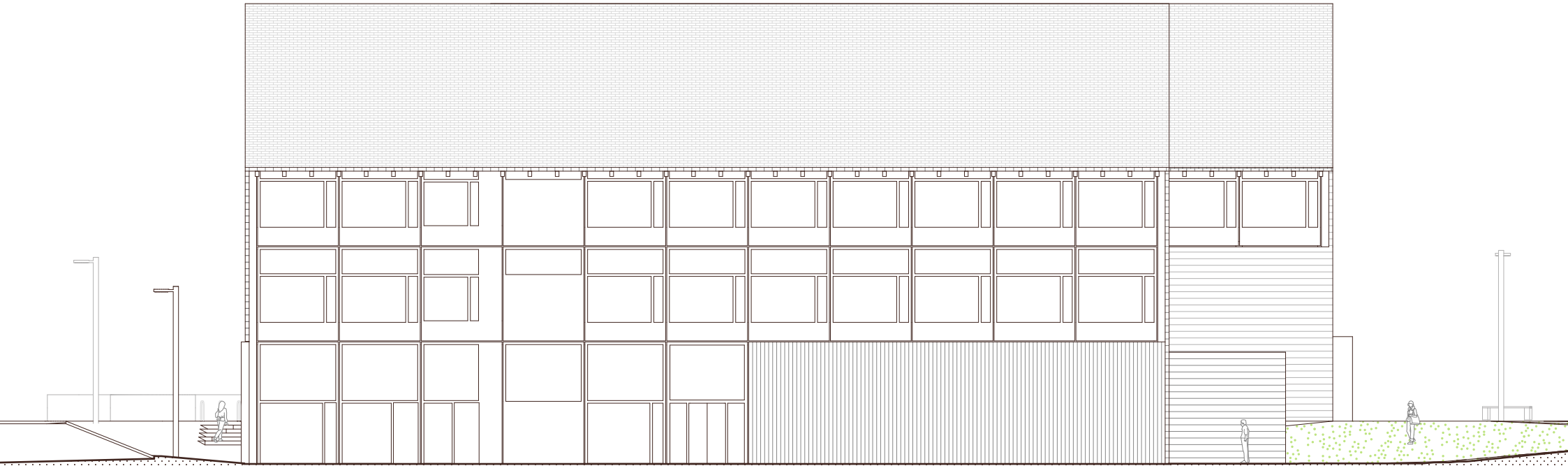
The roof supported by rafters extends beyond the wall on the sides protecting the prefabri-

cated panels. It is made of local slate, which for a short period of time was used on other log houses. This stone can be extracted in a nearby mine Na Stráních.

The pavement is finished in granite cobblestone, where the surface used by cars is defined by larger smoother tiles, suitable also for cyclists.

Similar materials can be used for street furniture such as benches made of granite and wood treated by oxblood, or lamps with wooden posts to which a simple lighting fixture would be fixed.

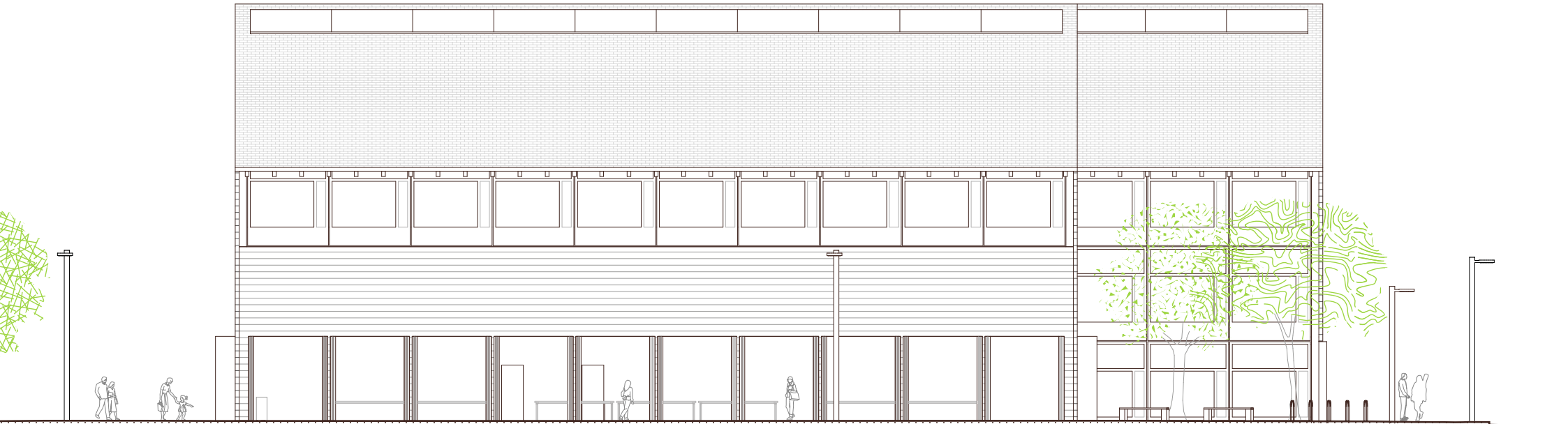




sw + se elevation 1:200







ne + nw elevation 1:200





PARK

Whereas the street art school presents itself with a plinth the whole facade of the concert hall can be opened to the park. It can serve as a backdrop for site-specific performances or the other way around as a way to look inside from the exterior.

The opening is a literal transcription of the art school as an institution for anyone. Random passersby can quietly sit in grass and watch from the distance until they gather enough courage to come in.

CONCLUSION / ZÁVĚR

There are so many small towns in the Czech Republic each with a set of its own unique problems. We can find places which achieved more success, some less success. This is my view on one of those.

I propose to combine an art school with a market hall which seems very fruitful as it allows to place a part of the programme of the art school above the market hall using the space more effectively. Additionally the market hall is a very simple structure which requires no insulation, so it would not raise the cost by much. What is more, the parents waiting to pick-up their children would be able to easily buy their groceries supporting local circular economy.

Locality is also present by the choice of materials. I think it would be beneficial if locally sourced materials are processed by local craftsmen so that a part of the budget would return to the municipality through taxes.

Last but not least, it is not just about sustainability but also what these materials mean for the local context. We as architects cannot predict the future, after the building is finished we lose control over it. Therefore the design needs to go beyond its proposed function. I intentionally tried to work with building types through form and through material. I was looking for an absolute architecture. Market - temple, art school - barn.

V České republice je mnoho měst, každá s vlastní množinou problémů. Můžeme najít více i méně úspěšná místa. Toto je můj pohled na jedno z nich.

Navrhuji kombinaci Základní umělecké školy s tržnicí, což se zdá jako velmi vhodná kombinace, jelikož umístěním části programu ZUŠ nad tržní halu se zvýší efektivita využití prostoru. Mimo to je tržní hala pouze základní stavba, která nevyžaduje žádnou další izolaci,

proto by příliš neměla navýšit celkovou cenu investice. Navíc rodiče čekající na své děti si mohou snadno nakoupit potraviny a tím podpořit cirkulární ekonomiku.

Lokálnost je také obsažena ve volbě materiálů. Myslím si, že je výhodný, když místní materiály jsou zpracovávány místními řemeslníky, aby se část rozpočtu vrátila obci ve formě daní.

Na závěr se nejedná pouze o udržitelnost, ale také o význam materiálů pro místní kontext. My jako architekti nedokážeme předvídat budoucnost, nad stavbou po jejím dokončení ztrácíme kontrolu. Z toho důvodu návrh musí předčít navrhovanou funkci. Vědomě jsem se snažil pracovat se stavebním typem skrze jeho formu a skrze materiál. Hledal jsem absolutní architekturu. Tržiště - chrám, Základní umělecká škola - stodola.

SOURCES / ZDROJE

LITERATURE / LITERATURA

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IMAGES / OBRÁZKY

- 13 - Jedno z prvních dochovaných vyobrazení Železného Brodu na kresbě Antonína Mánesa z roku 1837. / One of the oldest preserved pictures of Železný Brod in a drawing by Antonín Mánes from 1837. p. 6 in *Železný Brod fotografie, pohlednice, tiskoviny a jiné sběratelské zajímavosti*.
- 14 - Cisařské otisky / Kaiser's map - *Archivní mapy* [online] [22. 5. 2019]. Available at: https://archivnimapy.cuzk.cz/uzak/coc/coc_data/9398-1/9398-1-002_index.html
- 24 - Zajímavý pohled na starý železný most vybudovaný v roce 1880. Do té doby se v těchto místech postupně postavilo několik dřevěných mostů. / An interesting view of an old iron bridge built in 1880. Until then several wooden bridges were built on this site. p. 39 in *Železný Brod fotografie, pohlednice, tiskoviny a jiné sběratelské zajímavosti*.
- 25 - Stavba nového železobetonového mostu přes řeku Jizeru. Nejprve byl starý železný obloukový most přesunut o 12 metrů níže po toku Jizery a provizorně upraven tak, aby mohl sloužit po dobu stavby nového mostu. / Construction of new reinforced concrete bridge over the river Jizera. Firstly, the old steel arch bridge was moved by cca 12 m along the current of Jizera and temporarily modified so that it could be used during the construction of new bridge. p. 107 in *Železný Brod fotografie, pohlednice, tiskoviny a jiné sběratelské zajímavosti*.
- 28 bottom left - Neobvyklý snímek Velkého náměstí ze střechy domu vedle mostu přes Jizeru. V severozápadním koutu náměstí stál v té době Rezlerův zájezdní hostinec U Slunce. p. 33 in *Železný Brod fotografie, pohlednice, tiskoviny a jiné sběratelské zajímavosti*.
- 28 top right - Pohlednice s fotografií staré radnice a kašny. p. 47 in *Železný Brod fotografie, pohlednice, tiskoviny a jiné sběratelské zajímavosti*.
- 28 middle - p. 111 in *Železný Brod a jeho historická zákoutí*

ČESKÉ VYSOKÉ UČENÍ TECHNICKÉ V PRAZE	
FAKULTA ARCHITEKTURY	
AUTOR, DIPLOMANT: Petr Müller AR 2018/2019, LS	
NÁZEV DIPLOMOVÉ PRÁCE: (ČJ) TRŽNICE A ZÁKLADNÍ UMĚLECKÁ ŠKOLA V ŽELEZNÉM BRODĚ	
(AJ) MARKET & ART SCHOOL IN ŽELEZNÝ BROD	
JAZYK PRÁCE: ČESKÝ	
Vedoucí práce:	Vasa J. Perovič, MA BIA Ústav: 15129 Ústav navrhování III
Oponent práce:	MgA. Patrik Zamazal
Klíčová slova (česká):	Tržnice, základní umělecká škola, Železný Brod, dřevostavba, Jizera, nároží
Anotace (česká):	Práce se vymezuje proti plánovanému přesunu Základní umělecké školy v Železném Brodě. Hledá cestu, jak maximalizovat hodnoty omezeného množství investic v malém městě. Východisko nachází v místě myšleného křížení budoucí regionální rekreační stezky Greenway Jizera s městskou osou ulice Masarykovi. Zároveň se jedná o možné řešení obrácení trendu krachujících obchodů v malých městech, kdy koncentrace veřejných budov do určité míry nahrazuje chybějící obchody. Jedná se o prostor v dezolátním stavu, který je využíván jako parkoviště a občasná tržiště. Soudobá funkce tržiště je převzata a přidána ke stavebnímu programu pro Základní uměleckou školu. Práce se klade za cíl mimo řešení urbanistických vazeb v přilehlém okolí také pracovat tradiční architekturu – roubenkou. Hledá způsob jak formu, materiál i metodu stavění reinterpretovat do soudobého jazyka.
Anotace (anglická):	The thesis opposes planned relocation of art school in Železný Brod. It is looking for a way to maximise the value of limited amount of investments in small towns. A starting point is found in the future intersection between planned regional recreational path Greenway Jizera with an urban axis of Masarykova street. Simultaneously, it is a possible solution to invert the trend of bankrupt businesses in small towns where a concentration of public buildings could to certain extent compensate the missing shops. The site is currently in a dilapidated state and is used as a parking lot and occasional market space. The existing function as a market is adopted and added to the building programme for the art school. The work aims to not only solve the surrounding area within its urban context but also to work with traditional architecture – a log house. It is looking for a way how form, material and construction method can be reinterpreted to contemporary language.

Prohlášení autora

Prohlašuji, 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 24.5.2019

podpis autora-diplomanta

Tento dokument je nedílnou a povinnou součástí diplomové práce / portfolia a CD.

České vysoké učení technické v Praze, Fakulta architektury 2/ ZADÁNÍ diplomové práce

Mgr. program navazující

jméno a příjmení: Petr Müller

datum narození: 1.6.1993

akademický rok / semestr: 2018-19 / LS

obor: Architektura

ústav: 15129 / Ústav navrhování III

vedoucí diplomové práce: Vasa J. Perovič

téma diplomové práce: Vize pro Železný Brod

zadání diplomové práce:

1/ popis zadání projektu a očekávaného cíle řešení

Diplomová práce se bude zabývat potenciálem chybějícího spojení mezi ostrovem Poříčí a Jiráskova nábřeží ve městě Železný Brod. Současná organizace nábřeží neumožňuje využít potenciálu vztahu k řece Jizere, technicko-obslužný vztah přetrvál až do dnes. Tato osa se kříží s ulicí Masarykova, která podobně jako na jiných českých maloměstech ztrácí na významu obchodní třídy. Očekávané řešení je návrh nového prostorového uspořádání nábřeží a hledání strategických prostředků – „majáků“, které by vrátily význam veřejnému prostranství.

2/

Pro AU/ součástí zadání bude jasné a konkrétně specifikovaný stavební program

Hledání a aplikace stavebního programu je součástí diplomního projektu. Je očekáváno, že projekt bude rozšiřovat stávající občanskou vybavenost města (sportovní zázemí, volnočasové centrum, tržiště, ...) nebo doplňovat novou (seniorský dům, komunitní centrum, ...). Druhotně je možné program doplnit o další drobnou komerční činnost.

3/ popis závěrečného výsledku, výstupy a měřítka zpracování

Autorská zpráva

Analytická část

Výkres širších vztahů (1:10 000)

Situace (1:2 000)

Púdorysy všech podlažích, řezy, pohledy (1:100 – 1:200)

Vizualizace

Jednotlivá měřítka mohou být v průběhu semestru upřesněna

4/ seznam dalších dohodnutých částí projektu (model)

Model (měřítka bude v průběhu semestru upřesněno)

Poster

Portfolio (2x)

CD

Datum a podpis studenta

25.2.2019

Datum a podpis vedoucího DP

25.2.2019

Datum a podpis děkana FA ČVUT

6.3.2019

registrováno studijním oddělením dne

27.1.2019

