

Adaptive Reuse of Žižkovy Kasárny in Hradec Králové

/Rehabilitace Žižkových kasáren
v Hradci Králové

diplomní projekt
Bc. Vojtěch Sigl

FA ČVUT
vedoucí práce Henry W. A. Hanson IV
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2/ ZADÁNÍ diplomové práce

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ústav: 15121 Prostorového Plánování

vedoucí diplomové práce: Henry W. A. Hanson IV

téma diplomové práce:

Rehabilitace Žižkových kasáren v Hradci Králové

zadání diplomové práce:

1/ Cílem projektu je rehabilitace objektu a nalezení alternativního využití, které by plně využilo potenciály budovy a jejího okolí k rozvoji města a budovy samotné.

2/ Součástí alternativního využití jsou vzdělávací a kulturní centrum a vzdělávání podporující zařízení, zařízení pro podporu kreativních a inovativních odvětví a nové řešení vnitřního dvora jako kulturně-společenského prostoru.

3/ popis závěrečného výsledku, výstupy a měřítko zpracování

1. Portfolio, které prezentuje promyšlený vývoj navrženého vztahu mezi "architekturou" a "sociálními, diplomatickými a politickými vazbami" jednotlivých zasažených nebo konfrontovaných aktérů. Minimální obsah portfolia bude následující:
 - analýza místa a příslušného kontextu,
 - souhrn teoretického průzkumu zařízení, které podporují nalezení souladu a řešení konfliktu,
 - vývoj stavebního programu,
 - případové studie a vztah mezi architekturou a smysly, jak architektura ovlivňuje a vyzdvihuje rozvoj smyslů, sebeuvědomění a zkoumání.
 - grafické zobrazení vývoje návrhu.
 - fotografická dokumentace vývojového procesu v modelech.
 - kompletní sada finálních výkresů zobrazujících návrh.
 - konstrukční a materiálové výkresy, které popisují celkovou konstrukci plus typické reprezentativní detaily.
 - u všech obrázků, citací, schémat apod., které nejsou dílem autora bude uveden zdroj v místě jejich začlenění do portfolia.

Všechny výkresy v portfoliu budou v měřítku, které umožňuje jasné a čitelné porozumění obsahu.

2. Poster bude v souladu s rozměrovými požadavky Fakulty architektury a bude poskytovat přehledný popis všech fází vývoje projektu a finálního návrhu. Následující je považováno za minimální požadavky na zobrazené výkresy:
 - grafické a textové vyjádření vize.
 - klíčový kontext a analýza místa pro vývoj návrhu. Analýza místa a bezprostředního okolí bude prezentována skrze trojrozměrné zobrazení jako je axonometrie, izometrie, perspektiva.
 - názorné zobrazení "z ptáčích perspektiv" celkového návrhu v měřítku, které je dostatečné pro viditelnost lidí představujících zamýšlené funkce.
 - minimálně dva řezy / pohledy budovy a místa nebo perspektivní řez v minimálním měřítku 1:500. Tyto řezy budou zahrnovat celý objekt a jeho bezprostřední okolí.

- minimálně dva řezy / pohledy budovou popisující vnitřní funkce, vnitřní / vnější vztahy, bezprostřední okolí a zahrnují aktivity uživatelů stavby. Tyto řezy budou v minimálním měřítku 1:200.
- pohledy hlavních vnějších fasád v minimálním měřítku 1:200, včetně bezprostředního kontextu.
- minimálně dva konstrukční řezy od základů po střechu v minimálním měřítku 1:100.
- minimálně dvě vizualizace interiéru z pohledu člověka.
- minimálně tři vizualizace exteriéru z pohledu člověka, jedna z těchto vizualizací musí zobrazovat projekt z pohledu za hranicemi cílové oblasti.
- materiálové a konstrukční schéma konstrukční strategie.

4/ seznam dalších dohodnutých částí projektu (model)

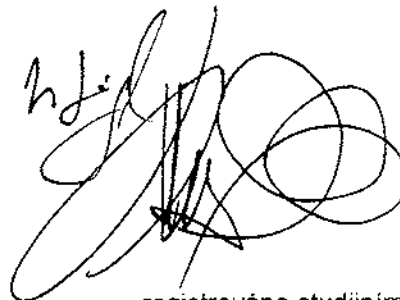
Model budovy a příslušného okolí v minimálním měřítku 1:500. Model (y) budou vytvořeny výlučně z biodegradabilních materiálů.

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ČESKÉ VYSOKÉ UČENÍ TECHNICKÉ V PRAZE

FAKULTA ARCHITEKTURY

AUTOR, DIPLOMANT: Bc. Vojtěch Sigl
AR 2019/2020, ZS

NÁZEV DIPLOMOVÉ PRÁCE:

REHABILITACE ŽIŽKOVÝCH KASÁREN V HRADCI KRÁLOVÉ (ČJ)

ADAPTIVE REUSE OF ŽIŽKOVY KASÁRNY IN HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ (AJ)

JAZYK PRÁCE:

ANGLICKÝ

Vedoucí práce:	Henry W. A. Hanson IV	Ústav: 15121 Prostorového plánování
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Klíčová slova (česká):	rehabilitace, kulturně-spoločenské centrum
Anotace (česká):	Téma práce je nalezení vhodného využití pro Žižkovy kasárny v Hradci Králové, v současnosti stále patřící Armádě České republiky, které by plně využilo potenciál této výjimečné stavby a jejího dvora k rozvoji města i budovy samotné. Nové využití představuje kombinaci funkcí vycházející z konceptu kreativních brownfieldů, které má spolu s kasárenským dvorem, který transformuji na nové náměstí, za cíl vytvořit dynamický prostor, který nemá striktně daná pravidla, ale naopak usiluje o to být impulzem k lepšímu vnímání veřejného prostoru a Hradce Králové jako města s obrovským potenciálem.
Anotace (anglická):	The subject of the diploma project is to find a convenient use for the Žižkovy Kasárny in Hradec Králové, currently still listed as property of the Army of the Czech Republic, which would fully exploit the potential of this exceptional building and its courtyard for the development of the city and the building itself. The new use is a combination of functions based on the concept of creative brownfields, which together with the barracks yard, which I am transforming into a new square, aims to create a dynamic space that does not have strict rules but strives to stimulate better perception of public space and Hradec Králové as city with huge potential.

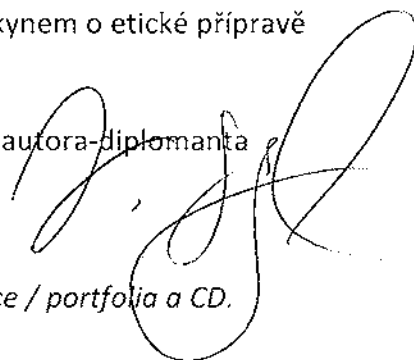
Prohlášení autora

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

1.1. 2020

podpis autora-diplomanta



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



Abstract

The current situation of the Barracks is given. Keep waiting until the military decides to leave the facility and then lets see what to do. However, it will probably not happen today, or tomorrow, or, perhaps, not even in a few years. Is that the right state of affairs?

This thesis is not just looking for answers to newly-emerged questions, but tries to put questions instead. Is the current situation of Žižkovy Kasárny appropriate? What can the city do to improve the state of the Barracks? What can the Barracks do to improve the state of the city?

The thesis follows the situation around the largest building in the center of Hradec Králové, Žižkovy Kasárny, also known in the past as Vodičkovy, or rather Wasserkaserne. Their role in the evolution of the city, present state and how to fully use its potential in place where it, perhaps, is not very much seen or understood yet.

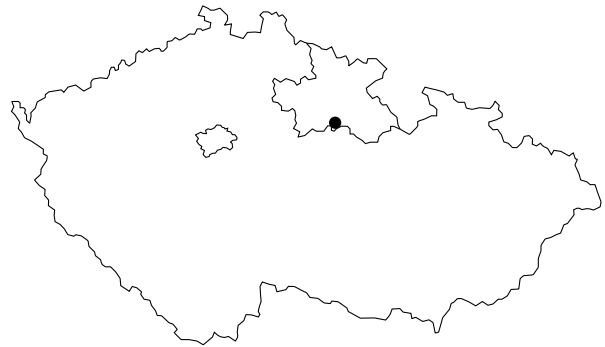


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LOCATION



Hradec Králové is a well-known metropolis of East Bohemia and the Královéhradecký Region. The city whose dominant feature is the Hradec Hill, a place that has become the basis of the future city, lies on the edge of the Elbe lowland at the confluence of the Elbe and Orlice rivers. Already in the 9th century a fortified settlement which benefited from the position on a significant trade route from Prague to Krakow, was built on the Hill. Since the 13th century, Hradec has been dedicated to the Czech Queens as dowry town, thus serving as residence of Czech widow queens, which greatly improved the town and Hradec became the second most significant city in the Czech Kingdom.

After the loss of Silesia and Kladsko in the 18th century, the city found itself located close to the border with Prussia and was turned into a mighty Josephine fortress of the bastion type, which has severely limited the development of the city for the next 150 years. After demolition of the fortress at the end of 19th century, the city began to develop rapidly. However the most famous period came in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, when the city benefited from a unified urbanistic concept by famous architect Josef Gočár. Gočár designed a new radial-circular system, which has been the basis of the city's urbanism until today. At the time many leading Czech architects of that time worked in the city and Hradec became a showcase of modern architecture with the nickname *Salon of the Republic*.

After the Second World War, the city retained its prime status, and perhaps due to the architectural legacy, it was not extensively marked by communist construction. For this reason, Gočár's concept is still up to date and the central zone of the city is characterized by a lot of public green space and space for further development.

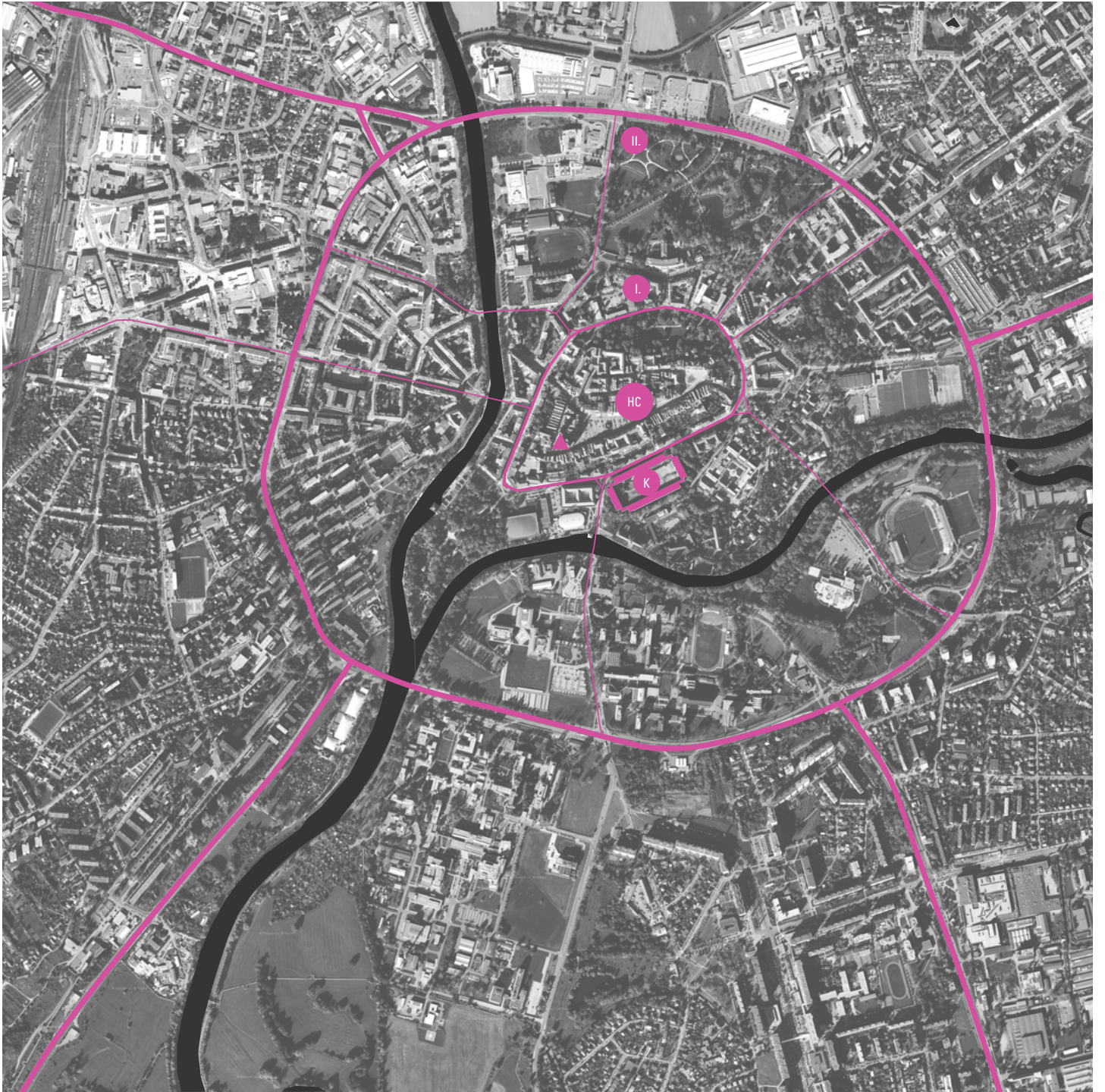
Current Hradec Králové repeatedly dominated many surveys and charts concerning quality of life. It is referred to as the Green City and in 2010 it was awarded the title of the best city to live in in the Czech Republic. Evidence of the dynamic city development is the population, which increased from 5,019 in 1790 to 39,151 in 1920, and in 1990 the city exceeded the population of one hundred of thousands inhabitants with population 101,302. However, since that, the number is constantly decreasing and the city now has 92,917 (2018) inhabitants.

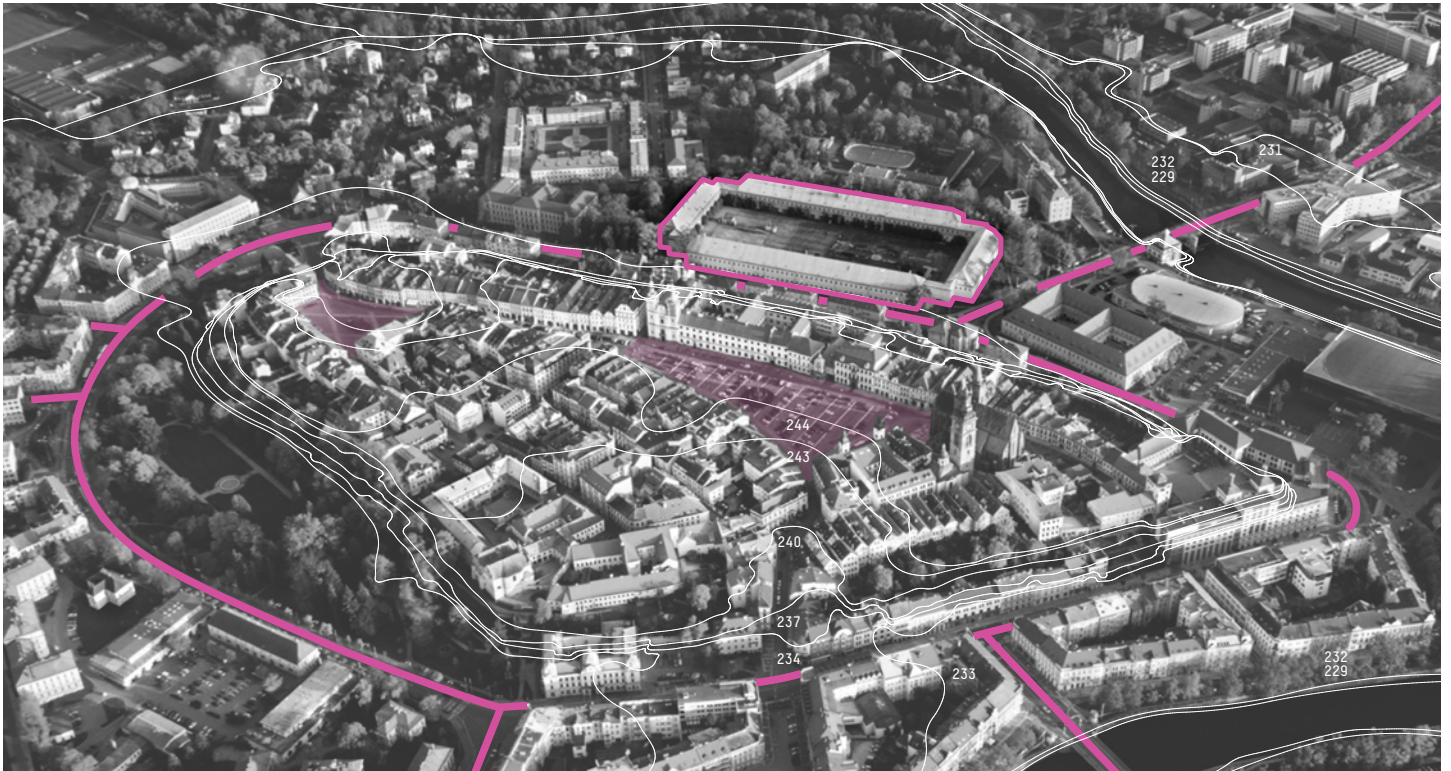
With a particularly well-preserved medieval town with the dominant Cathedral of the Holy Spirit and White Tower, the reputation of the textbook of architecture, the confluence of the meandering rivers that span deep into the city and the unique city forests that occupy a large part of the city's area, Hradec represents an important center of tourism. With the status of regional metropolis, Hradec is the regional cultural center and seat of important administrative institutions. The city is also a renowned university center with three public universities settled in the city that create a prestigious science and medicine cluster connected to the Faculty Hospital Hradec Králové, the most important medical center in East Bohemia.

However, the position of the city is not supposedly as clear as it might seem at first glance. Regardless the great results in the past, it is often rated as one of the most boring and introverted cities, or, a modern city full of conservative people.



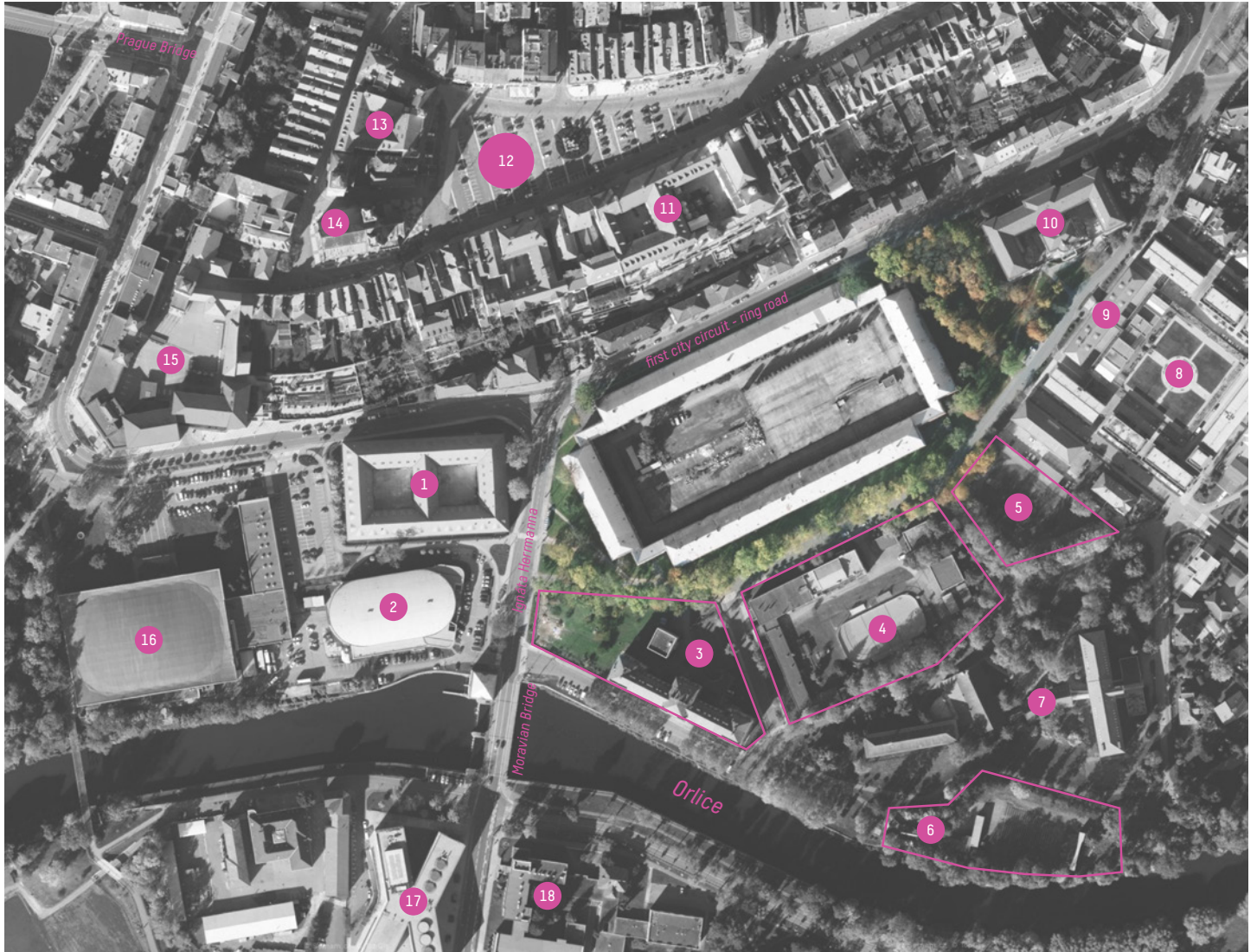
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15°50'03.7"E





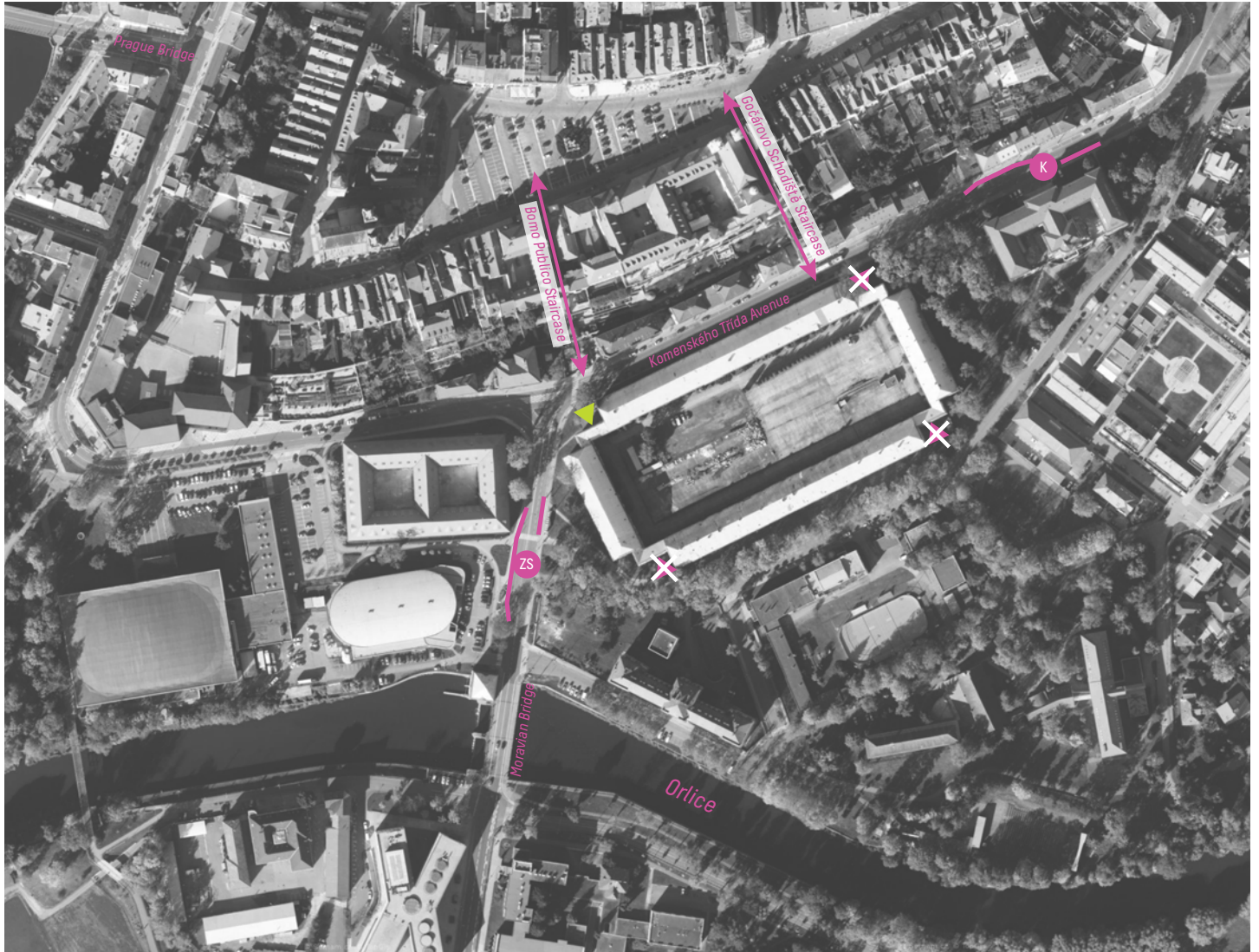
Due to fortress origin of the Barracks [K], the Barracks lie in the heart of the historic town by the first city circuit [I.], which run around the Hradec Hill with the Medieval Town atop [HC]. From the inner circuit then lead the radials to the second city circuit [II.] designed by Gočár, which borders the central zone. This is a key traffic communication that collects and distributes transport both from Hradec and surrounding cities. The city center then continues westward behind the outer circuit, towards the Main Railway Station.

Hradec Králové lies in a flat terrain with an average altitude of 235 m a.s.l. The most dominant feature is the fortified Hradec Hill with the medieval town atop, which stands out from a flat terrain and at the highest places reaches a height of 245 m a.s.l. Therefore, the highest point in the city is also located there, the peak of 72 meters high White Tower near the Large Square, which lies at an altitude of 317 m a.s.l. The Barracks lie in a flat terrain below the Hill at 232/233 m a.s.l.



Žižkovy Kasárny lie between the first city circuit (Komenského Street), Ignáta Herrmanna Street and the Orlice River. The Barracks are situated very close to the Hill, so the north wing of the building is quite pressed to the circuit. The building is located in a sort of park with grassy areas and grown trees, which form a mighty alley on the south side, shaped by the former line of fortification. Around the barracks there is a high concentration of school facilities and significant institutions, but from the east and south side residential area of suburban character prevails.

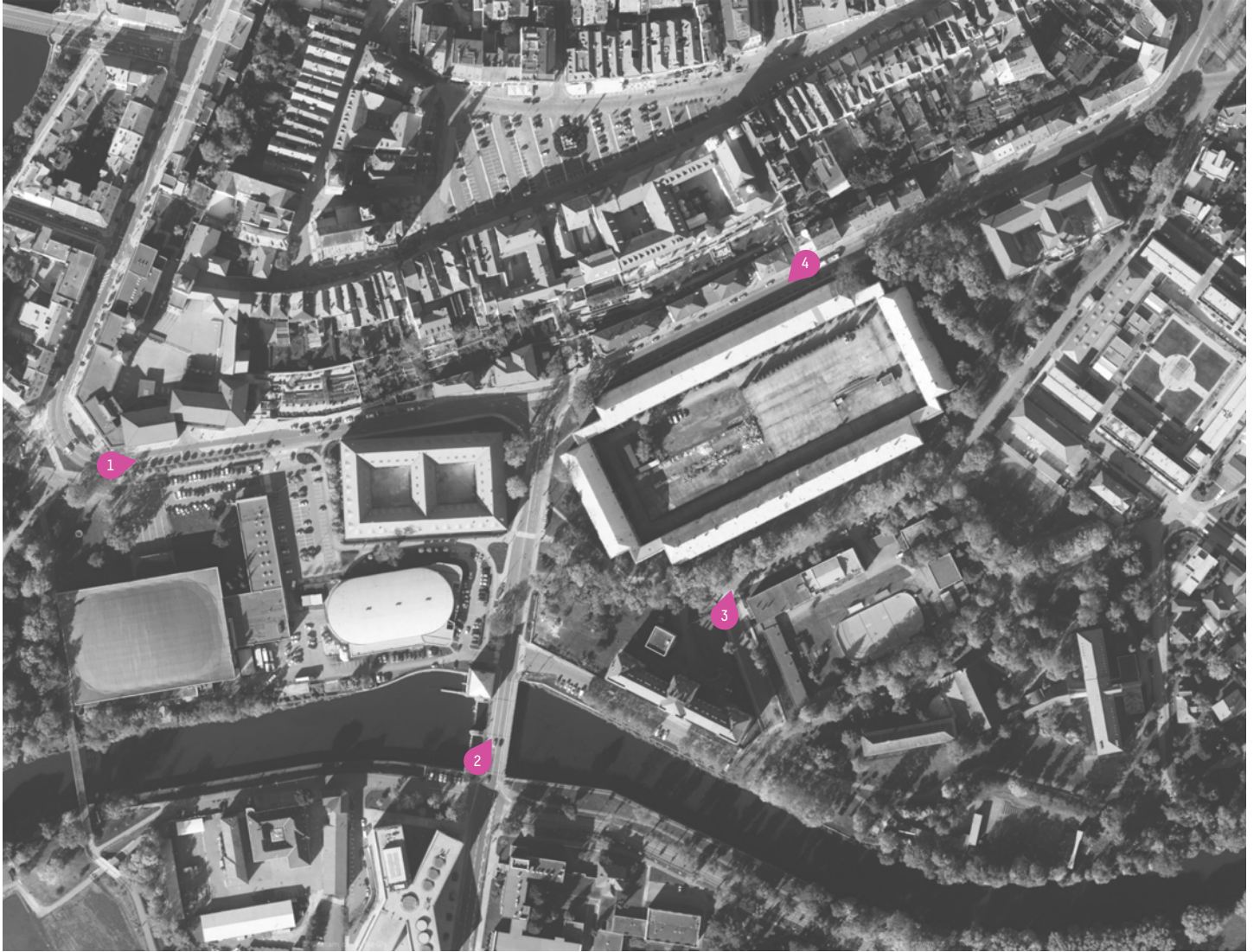
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- [1] former Cavalry Barracks, in present District Court
 - [2] training hall of the ČPP Winter Arena
 - [3] Grammar School Bohuslava Balbína
 - [4] community center
 - [5] sport field, serving also as summer theatre stage
 - [6] Širák Summer Cinema
 - [7] Secondary Technical School
 - [8] mostly residential compound called Theresian Yard
 - [9] 4* Hotel Theresian Yard
 - [10] Secondary Medical School
 - [11] former Jesuit College
 - [12] Large Square
 - [13] old Town Hall
 - [14] Cathedral of the Holy Spirit & White Tower
 - [15] RegioCentrum Nový pivovar, Regional Authority of Královéhradecký Region
 - [16] ČPP Winter Arena, home stadium of HC Mountfield Hradec Králové
 - [17] Research Library
 - [18] Secondary Technical School



From the four entrances to the Barracks at the corners of the building, only one facing the crossroad on the ring road is still available for both pedestrians and vehicles. Other gates are either closed or walled up.

Directly in front of the West Wing of the Barracks the public transport stop "Zimní stadion" [ZS] is located. Another stop "Komenského" [K] is located in front of the Secondary Medical School at the ring road.

The Barracks are exceptionally well connected to the medieval city. There are two staircases leading to the Large Square on the Hradec Hill. The Bono Publico Staircase facing the entrance to the Barracks was built in the first half of the 19th century to directly connect both barracks for infantry and cavalry and the Large Square. The second staircase called Gočárovo Schodiště, a remarkable architectural monument, is situated a short way off, but unlike Bono Publico, it does not face directly the opposite entrance to the Barracks.





1



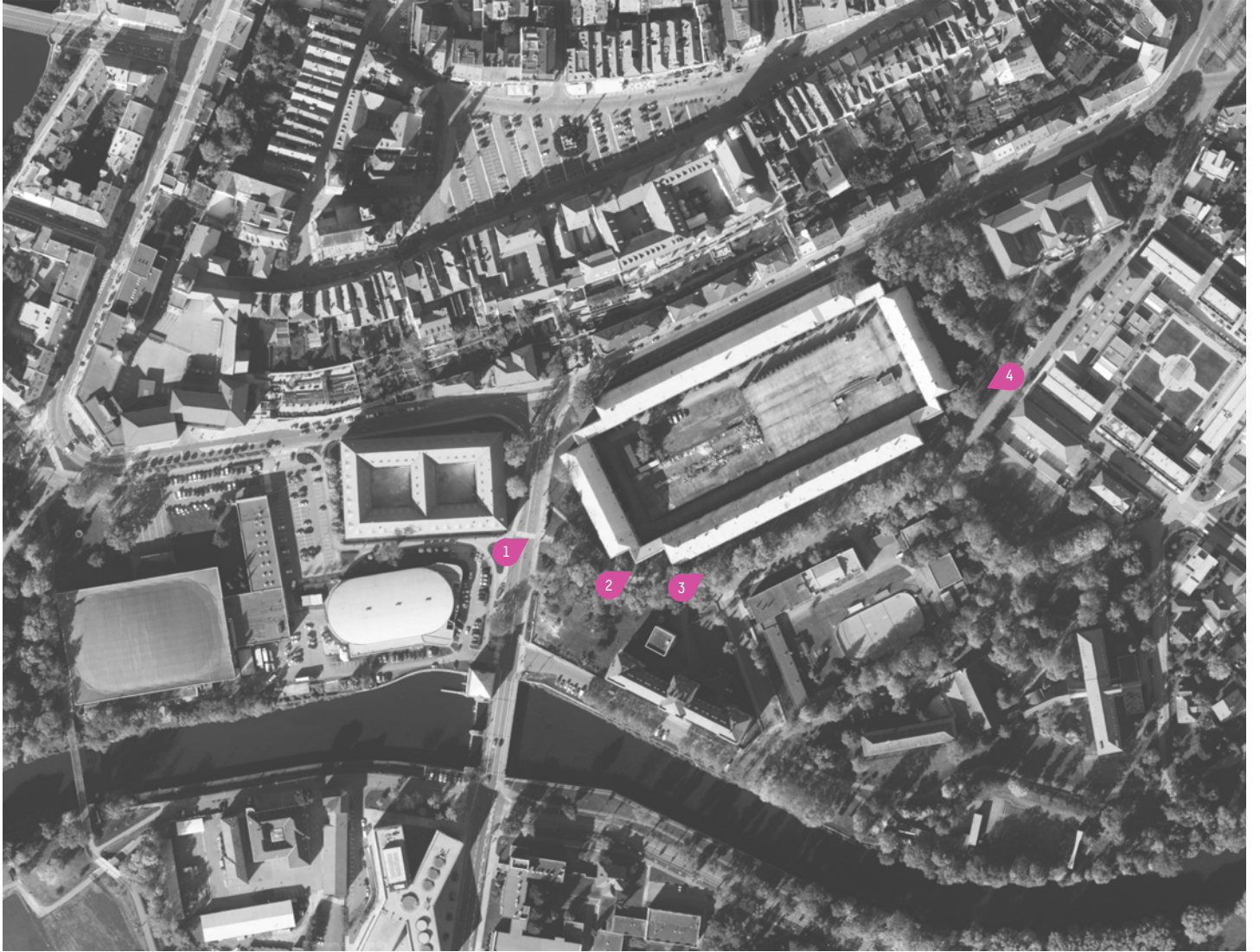
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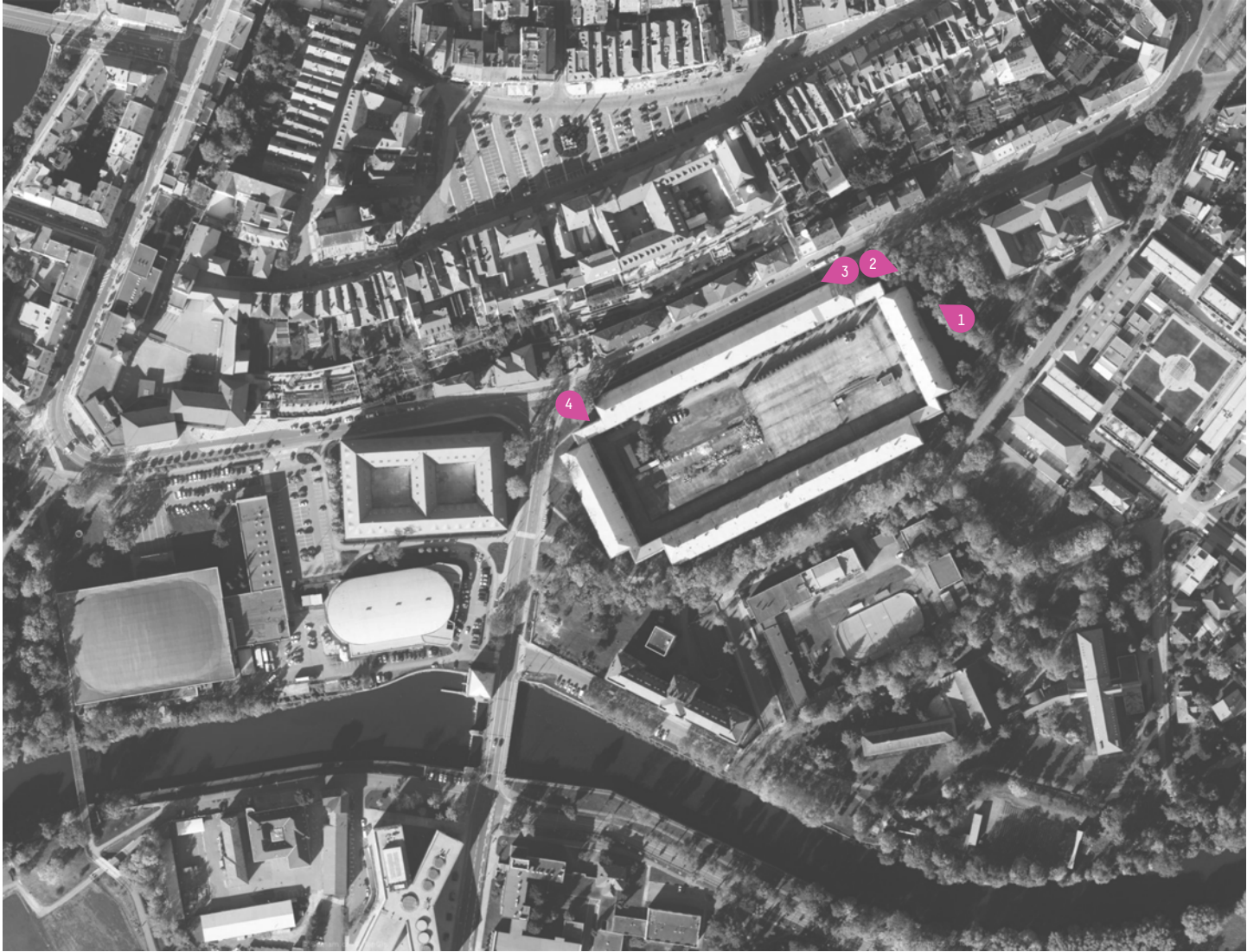
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3



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3



4



HISTORY

The origin of the Žižkovy Kasárny lies in the once powerful Hradec Králové fortress, which has indelibly entered the history of the city.

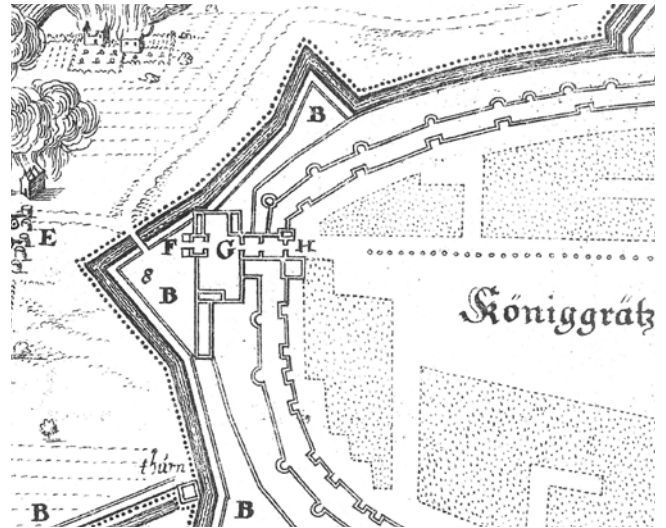
Although Hradec Králové is currently a modern regional metropolis, few people realize that the modern development of the city, related with the names of Mayor František Ulrich, architects Jan Kotěra, Josef Gočár and other famous persons, as well as some of the city's current problems, has its origin in the bastion fortress. The authors of the timeless urban solution of the central part of today's Hradec Králové were able to use the basic features of the fortress urbanism and efficiently developed it according to the needs of the emerging city. The inner city circuit copies the main fortress communication and the radial dykes between the floodplains were used as a base for the city's approaching roads. By completing the line of external dykes, an outer city circuit was created. The main moat track is copied by streets on the north and east side. During the third quarter of the 19th century, the city of Hradec Králové twice postponed a military offer for the purchase of the fortress property, but fortunately the enlightened representatives of the city were able to use its final delayed takeover for exemplary urban and architectural development. Despite the fact that only a small part of the fortress survived, the former fortress and its facilities remain permanently incorporated into the organism of the city and its surroundings.

The role of Hradec Králové as a fortress is still not recognized. Despite the negative aspects associated mainly with the construction of the bastion fortification in the last third of the 18th century, when the medieval suburbs and a large part of the terrains in front of the walls were destroyed, the fortress secured a long-term peace for almost a century. Hradec Králové remained the seat of the bishopric, regional and later district town. During the second half of the 19th century, many offices, financial and cultural institutions and a large number of schools gradually settled there. The economic importance of the fortress cannot be overlooked, since its construction and operation has earned many inhabitants of the city and its surroundings a living. It was on these foundations that the city was rapidly developing at the end of the 19th and during the 20th centuries.

Preceding Fortification

The Hradec Hill above the confluence of the Elbe and Orlice rivers has been settled already long time ago in the past. The close proximity of the fords through both rivers, the shallow wide Orlice and several branches of the Elbe, facilitating the easy passage of long-distance communications, also contributed to this. The first more complex fortification of the Hradec Hill was established in the Bronze Age 3,000 years ago, the remains of the fortification were used at the turn of the 9th and 10th centuries by Slavs to build a fortified settlement which became significant stronghold of the emerging Přemyslid state. The fortification of the fortified settlement consisted of a stone wall with defensive earthwork reinforced by wooden reinforcements. The fortification served until the end of the 13th century.

Sometime in the first third of the 14th century, the construction of a brick medieval fortification, consisting of a brick wall, began. The wall was interrupted at regular intervals (25-40 m) by open prismatic bastions, later transformed into towers. The entrance to the city was made possible by two gates - in the west the Prague Gate (tower) and in the east the Mýtská Gate, consisting of two towers forming the backdrop of the own gate. Part of the medieval fortifications of the city was also a royal castle at the site of today's RegioCentrum in the southwestern part of the city's acropolis.



01

Fortification of Hradec Králové in 1640 during the Thirty Years' War /three lines of medieval walls are clearly visible

The passive conception of the fortification of the city, based on the existence of a high wall reinforced with bastions and towers on the upper edge of the hillside, turned out to be obsolete during the stormy 15th century. The mass use of firearms and artillery required the establishment of a new defensive circuit - the zwinger. The zwinger wall with semi-circular bastions was based on the upper part of the hillside as a new forward line of defense.

At the beginning of the 16th century there was another strengthening of the fortifications. The oldest wall has lost its purpose, and the weight of defense has shifted to a newly built third wall at the foot of the hillside. The wall was strengthened by half-cylindrical and prismatic bastions. Originally a freestanding wall, the wall was transformed during the 17th and 18th centuries by pouring the garden terraces, into a supporting wall (causing permanent static problems). Also at the time, the upper wall started to be incorporated to the backside of the houses, therefore the weight of the defense lay on the middle and lower walls.

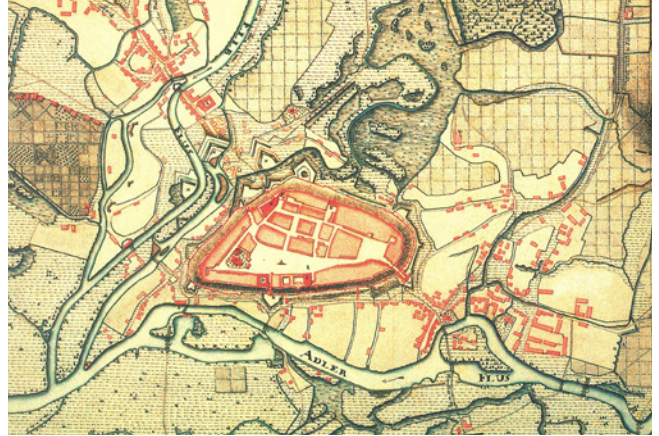
During the Thirty Years' War in 1639, the city was occupied and fortified by Swedish troops. The Swedish fortifications consisted of earthworks in the form of bastions protruding before the lower city wall. The northern and eastern part of the suburbs were fortified by rampart reinforced with bastions and a rondel near Orlice, also part of the line was the Rožberk Hill, whose proximity began to pose a security risk due to possible shelling of the city. In the Prague Suburb several isolated bastions and lunettes had been constructed and maintained together with the inner line of fortifications until the middle of the 18th century.

1740s

Bastion Fortress Founded

The Habsburg monarchy after the death of Emperor Charles VI in 1740 found itself in a difficult situation. The succession rights of his daughter Maria Theresa had not been recognized by some of the surrounding rulers, mainly the Prussian King Frederick II. At the end of 1740, he launched an attack on Silesia, which he soon conquered. Maria Theresa succeeded in defending most of the territories, but it came from the peace in 1742 as much of Silesia and all of Kladsko were lost. The monarchy lost the vast majority of the fortresses protecting its territory from the north with the north half of Bohemia practically unprotected against Prussian invaders, repeatedly penetrating deep into Bohemia and Moravia. In Bohemia, fortresses Cheb, Prague, České Budějovice and Plzeň were located, and a smaller stronghold was also located in Pardubice. In Moravia and in the rest of Silesia there were the fortresses of Opava, Olomouc, Brno, Jihlava and Uherské Hradiště; the passage at the borders of Silesia and Hungary was protected by Jablunkov earthworks; the Helfštýn Castle was also preserved as a fortified site.

As a result of the subsequent complex political development, other major war conflicts followed, in 1744-1748 the so called Second Silesian War, and in the years 1756-1763 the Seven Years War (Third Silesian War), bringing no change in the fate of Silesia and Kladsko. During all three conflicts, Hradec Králové was occupied by Prussian troops, inflicting a catastrophic impact on the city, and in 1762 the city was even burned by the Prussian hussars, causing that a large part of the medieval town was burned. As early as August 9, 1745, construction specialists began to appraise houses in the Prague Suburb in order to be bought up for the construction of the fortifications. In 1766, after deducting 10% of the price, the final report was used to determine the purchase price of individual houses.



02

Hradec Králové in 1745

/appearance of the city during the Second Silesian War

The events of the Seven Years War confirmed the conviction of the future Emperor Joseph II that after the construction of the Olomouc Fortress the territory of Bohemia is also necessary to fortify, since at the recently completed Olomouc Fortress, the Prussian invasion of Vienna ended in 1758. New fortresses in Bohemia should block road crossings and waterways.

In the course of a professional dispute, called "War of Pens", the idea of building two fortresses crystallized - one at the confluence of the Elbe and Ohře rivers in North Bohemia, and the other at upper Elbe in East Bohemia. Here the experts disputed position at the confluence of the Elbe and Orlice rivers (Hradec Králové) and the position at the confluence of the Elbe with Úpa and Metuje rivers (Ples, from 1793 Josefov). Hradec Králové was preferred by Major General Ing. Jakub Robert Spallart and Field Marshal Count Ferdinand Filip Harsch von Almedingen. On the other hand, for Ples site, Field Marshal Franz Moritz Lacy, General Zweibrück and military experts of French descent, engaged by Empress Maria Theresa.

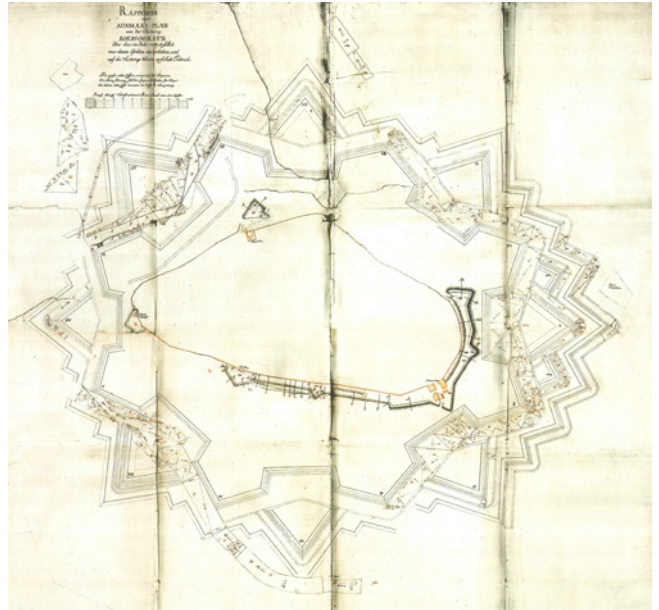
The argument was resolved at the end of 1765 by Emperor Josef II, called by the widow Maria Theresa as a co-ruler and commissioned, among other things, by military matters, in favor of Hradec Králové. The Emperor devoted great attention to the construction of the fortress and during the years 1766 to 1779 visited Hradec Králové eight times.

1766 - 1799

Construction

In 1763, military engineers measured the territory of the future fortress and explored geological and hydrological conditions. The fortress project was developed by Major General Ing. Jakub Robert Spallart and Lieutenant Colonel Václav Pavlovský von Rosenfeld. As early as February 17, 1766, the residents of Mýtské and Prague Suburb were given order to evict within two weeks. The short deadline could not be met, and so the purchase and demolition progressed in stages according to the construction of the fortress. In the meantime, the evicted inhabitants have found shelter within the city walls, in the distant parts of the suburbs and in the newly established suburbs of Nový Hradec, Kukleny and Pouchov.

The construction began with erection of the bridges across Orlice and Elbe rivers. The dig away of the Swedish fortifications from the Thirty Years' War followed and new earthwork fortifications were erected, with the Rožberk Hill also being dug out for the purpose. After the construction of the bridges the excavation of the new riverbeds followed with adjustment of the banks, and in the years 1776-1778 the outer elements of the fortifications, including the floodplains, were completed.



03

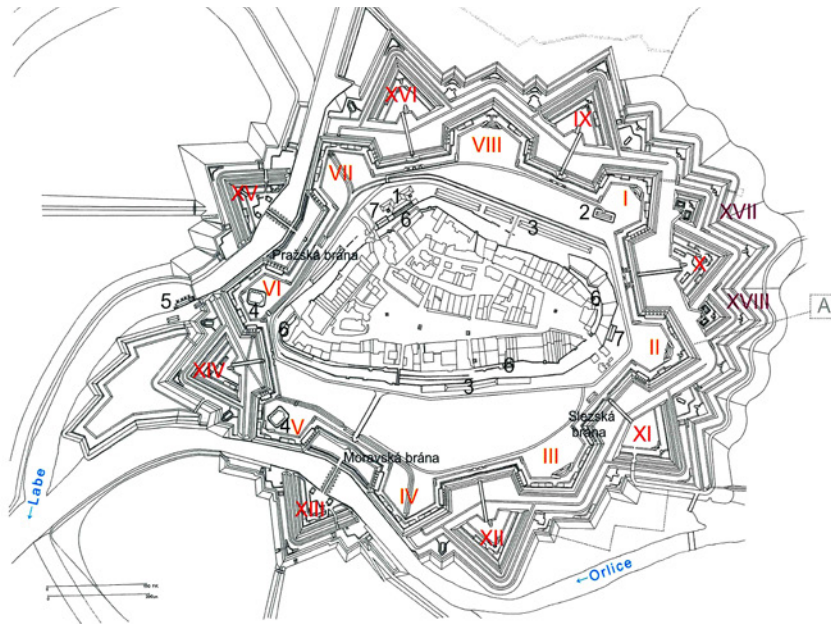
Report Plan of the fortress from 1767 with launched excavations of riverbeds and moats

/with the perimeter of the late medieval lower wall with the adjoining earthworks from the Thirty Years' War clearly visible

The new fortification was erected on the ground plan of a not precisely regular octagon with bastions (bastion is a fortification of a pentagonal shape, protruding from the defensive line to the moat, a basic element of the bastion fortifications), ravelins (a separate fortress in the moat, sometimes equipped with fortified flanks, the rear can be occupied by casemate spaces) and a covered way with troop assemble points. Three gates led to the fortress - Prague Gate, Silesian Gate and Moravian Gate. The defensive concept of the fortress from the beginning banked on inundation of the entire perimeter of the fortress, including the moat. The necessary water could be hold up at the floodgates of the Prague and Moravian Bridges and on the sluice at the mouth of the Piletický Stream, and further distributed through secondary floodgates by kynets (a narrow canal at the bottom of the fortress moat).

The fortress earthworks were not reinforced in any way, only on the river banks there was a wooden reinforcement. Brick were just the simple gates in the main rampart. The gates to ravelins were even simpler, the bridges in front of them were wooden. Four artillery batteries were established at the place of medieval zwinger fortification.

Inside the fortress the buildings of the main guard posts behind the Bastion No. I, the guard houses on ravelins and toll gates beside the main gates, two casemate shelters for the garrison on the ground floor of the city gates, two war munition storages of the Vauban type in Bastions No. V and No. VI, and bakery, were build and also several storage buildings added to the eastern sections of the lower medieval wall. As an armory and food warehouses served the former castle.



1780 —

Modernization

O4

Fortress in the years 1766/1779

In 1774 a fortress modernization project was launched, offering a significant improvement in its defensive capabilities. In particular, all of the fortification earthworks (ramparts) should have been partially walled and raised since. The project was not fully implemented, but its main ideas, namely the raising and walling of the ramparts and widening of the defense by adding forward lunettes and casemate objects, were to be realized several years later in slightly altered form. During the short War of the Bavarian Succession at the end of 1778 and the beginning of the following year, Hradec Králové became the main backbone of the eastern defensive line of the Austrian army. During the fighting, it showed up that the fortress is too far from the border and the enemy can thus easily control the borderland. Therefore, after the end of the war, the construction of the previously considered Ples Fortress (Josefov), was commenced. In North Bohemia, its twin was to become the Terezín Fortress at the confluence of Ohře and Elbe rivers, south of Litoměřice.

In 1780, the reconstruction of the Hradec Králové Fortress began to be rebuilt into a masonry form according to a new project elaborated by Lieutenant Colonels of the Engineering Corps by Mikuláš Kleindorf and Václav Hirchenhahn of Hahnenstein. It was not just a walling up the ramparts, but an extensive rebuilding, fully exploiting the existing fortifications. The main rampart was raised, four bastions in the east were newly filled with cavaliers (raised casemate objects inside the bastions) with the artillery stations atop. In the back of the ravelins new shooting casemates were built and artillery casemates in the more exposed areas. At the troops assemble points, in front of the artillery casemates, lunettes with shooting galleries were built, elsewhere only small lunettes with shooting galleries in blockhouses (a smaller defensive casemate object). The covered way was separated by transverse ramparts to prevent its lateral shooting by ricochet fire.



05
Fortress in the years 1780/1800

The fortifications on the southern side were completed with two forward lunettes, each with a casemate artillery object and bent earthworks, called flošna. The third flošna with a casemate blockhouse emerged in the west, with a sheltered approach with a shooting rampart (caponiere) in the back. The fortress elements were marked with numbers from I to XLI. The gates with decorated facade have taken the form of large casemate objects with elevated shooting position.

At the end of the second phase of the construction, in complicated base conditions, the Infantry Barracks (Žižkovy Kasárny) for an infantry regiment (about 1130 men) and the smaller Cavalry Barracks for approximately 180 soldiers, were built on the south side. The site was to be completed by the building of Engineer's Headquarters, but the project was not accomplished.

The old bakery was replaced by a new one in the sides of the Cavalier No. XXXIII, the Armory was moved to the building at the throat of the Cavalier No. XXXVI. In the Bastion No. IV and No. VIII, two new war ammunition warehouses grew up when the existing ones were recognized as in poor shape. There were yet another storehouses added to the hillside in the east. The open areas within the fortress could serve as a training ground at the peace time, and at the time of the war the troops could camp on the site.

In 1787, a peace time Military Hospital was built in the northern part of the medieval town after a long search for an optimal place. At the time of the siege, the hospital would move to Cavalier No. XXXIV. Cavalier No. XXXV served to accommodate the garrison both at peace and siege times. Yet there was a lack of accommodation capacities for soldiers and officers. Finally, in the years 1810-1811, the Main Guardhouse was added to the first floor of the Jesuit Barracks.

An essential part of the fortress were also two peace time ammunition depots with guardhouses, built in 1780 and 1781 west of the town near Kukleny and Svobodné Dvory, as well as the fortress brickworks near the northern ammunition depot.

The cost of building the fortress has not yet been counted, estimated to be at least 10 million Guldens and not exceeding 18 million Guldens. The comparable fortresses of Terezín and Ples (Josefov) were worth about 10 to 12 million Guldens (approximately an annual budget of the entire Austrian monarchy).

However, it was worth it, the new fortress was nicknamed the most beautiful stronghold of the monarchy and belonged among the obligatory stops of passing members of the imperial family and important foreign guests since, including the French general and former French Marshal of the Napoleonic Wars, Auguste-Frédéric-Louis Vieusse de Marmont, the Duke of Ragusa, living in Austrian exile, who visited the fortress in 1838 and wrote:

"The fortress of Hradec is a sum of all the richness of the fortification construction craftsmanship and its individual parts stand out by its extraordinary beauty."

1858-1917

Decommission > Demolition



06

Fortress on the day of the Battle of Hradec Králové
/July 3, 1866

Although the Hradec Králové Fortress was among the seven fortresses of the 1st class in the Habsburg Monarchy, it was the smallest of them all. Since the beginning of the second third of the 19th century, the fortress was starting to be obsolete, especially when the political status of European states had changed and part of the role of the Hradec Králové fortifications took over only a little younger Josefov Fortress.

Yet in 1838, a partial modernization project arose, but the realization did not occur. The reason for the decline of the fortress was also a chronic lack of finances in the state treasury. In 1858 the fortress headquarters was abolished and a prohibition order of building within the fortress line of defense ceased to exist. The fortress buildings were offered by the army to the city for purchase. However, the city council was afraid of the high expenses as well as economic losses as a result of the departure of the troops and refused the offer. As a consequence the fortress was re-activated in 1859.

The second bid for sale followed in 1863, but the city again did not show interest. In 1866 the fortress was for the last time prepared for defense, but the decisive battle took place not far from the fortifications, outside the range of the fortress guns. It was not banked on with an active use of the fortress in the whole war or battle itself. The fortress was also not fully occupied, therefore the commander of the fortress had no resources to actively operate outside the fortress, and he did not even receive the orders to fight from the Supreme Command. After the Battle of Hradec Králové, during the night from 3rd to 4th July, a large part of the irregularly retreating units of the Austrian army passed through the fortress and left down a number of wounded. The Prussian army did not count on the siege of the fortress and, after the initial bombardment, confined itself to its formal blockade.

In 1875, the town offered to purchase the fortress for 200,000 Guldens, but was refused due to a low bid. The renewal of the negotiations about the abolition of the fortress and the demolition of the fortifications within the city, which was literally bursting at the seams, was taken by Ladislav Jan Pospíšil, elected in 1880 to the city council. On 18th July 1884, the fortress was dissolved. Even before announcing this, the city declared an international urban competition to resolve a future city urbanism. The Hradec Králové succeeded in imposing the test demolition of the fortress parts as a basis for appraising the costs of demolition of the fortress. The trial demolition took place on the east side of the town in 1884-1885.



08
Fortress demolition plan

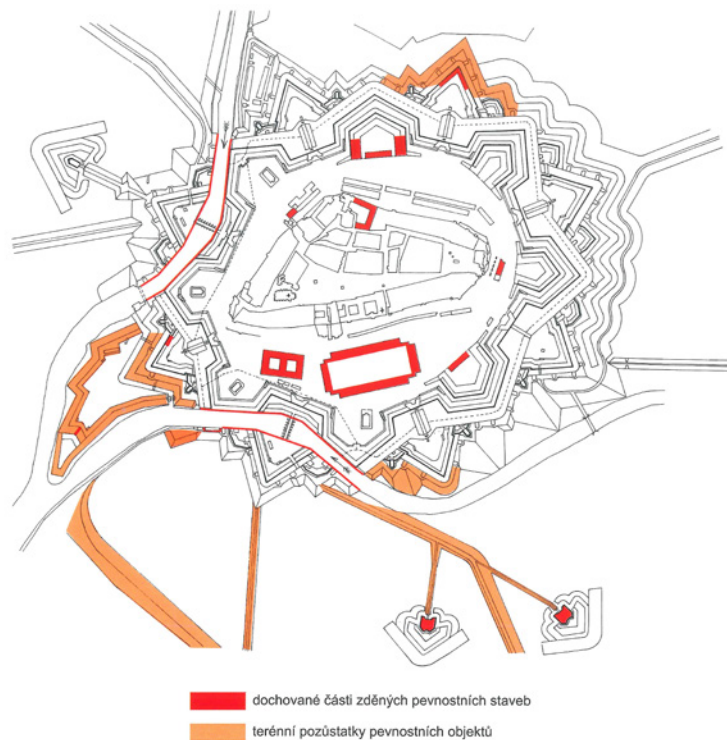


07
Demolition of Prague Gate
/1894

The negotiations about the purchase of the fortress area, the replacement of military objects, the demolition process and, in particular, the price, lasted until 1893. According to the then concluded purchase agreement, the city paid 1,001,352 Guildens for acquiring fortifications and military objects and to have the fortress structures removed within twenty years. The heavy task, combined with complicated negotiations in Hradec Králové, Josefov, Prague and Vienna, triple valuation of the lands and buildings, interventions by the officials and in representative bodies, was eventually completed until the end, but the negotiator L. J. Pospíšil collapsed and died shortly afterwards in 1893 as a result of tension.

Most of the fortress structures were demolished until 1917, regardless of historical and architectural value. The significance of the late break out of the fortress ties lied in the possibility of exploiting excellent conditions when all the land on the perimeter of the city center became the property of the city, there were no older buildings standing on the site and no commitments were related.

Thanks to this, a modern city was built on the fortifications, where the best Czech architects of the first half of the 20th century built such remarkable buildings that Hradec Králové won the proud nickname, the Salon of the Republic. The urban design of Hradec Králové has used the previous fortress situation strengths at maximum, where radial streets prolonged the directions of existing approaching earthworks, widened and raised external dykes served as the basis for an outer city circuit and the directions of the streets around the historic core copied the track of the main moat.



Remains

09

The demolition of the fortifications took place quite rigorously. There is practically nothing left from the main rampart, except the reinforced banks of the Labe and Orlice embankments and tracing of the streets copying the course of the former main moat. This can be observed the best on the streets of Hradební and Šimkova. The location of the sides of former cavaliers is fixed in the ground plan of Pelclova and Buzulucká Streets (Cavalier No. XXXIV), U Soudu and U Kavalíru (Cavalier No. XXXV) and finally Plácelova and Balbinova (Cavalier No. XXXVI). The only standing structure above the ground level are the sides of the Cavalier No. XXXIII, nowadays modified as a marketplace, in the site of former Gayer Barracks from the late 19th century.

Next to the Museum of East Bohemia/Muzeum Východní Čech (the northern part of Elisabeth Embankment/Eliščino nábřeží) and next to the New Boromeo (now Biskupské Gymnázium) on the Orlice embankment, the stone barriers placed originally atop the walled barriers in the main moat against the river - so called batardeau (a massive stone cone barrier against the crossing of the brick barrier) with a doll at the top are still preserved.

There is a way more elements still standing from the main moat. Behind the building of the Faculty of Medicine in Šimkova Street stands the spike of Ravelin No. IX, its moat, the bodies of the covered way including the slopes of the glacis (a rampart in front of the covered way sloping down to the open ground) with both troop assemble points. Another section of glacis can be found near the Orlice River close to the Šírák Summer Cinema.

The most extensive remains of the fortifications can be found in the area of park Jiráskovy sady at the confluence of the Elbe and Orlice rivers, where the earthworks and the rest of the side of Ravelin No. XIV with arched shooting casemate have been preserved. From Jiráskovy sady, the river can be crossed to the left bank of the Orlice via a new footbridge to the area of the so-called corridor with transverse brick walls with loopholes. The left-hand pillar of the footbridge stands upon a forward assembly point with glacis, overlooking the entire southern inundation basin, today built up by the University of Hradec Králové campus "Na Soutoku".

Along the shores of Orlice via Brněnská Street (elevated Moravian Dyke) the remains of both southern former forward forts (Pajkrova Flošna and Pivovarská Flošna), of which there are two casemate objects, are accessible. In several places in the town there are also preserved the dividing and circumferential elevated dams around the floodplains, for example the streets Brněnská and Hradecká in the southern part of the city.

Also most of the fortress main operational buildings remain standing to this day. In the Large Square (Velké náměstí) stands the ex-Jesuit Barracks (in present New Adalbertinum). Beneath the southern side of the historic center lies the former Infantry Barracks (Žižkovy Kasárny) and west of them the Cavalry Barracks, in present a District Court. East of the Žižkovy Kasárny, stands into hotel converted building of the former Armory, originally in the throat of Cavalier No. XXXVI. In the throat of Cavalier No. XXXIII, on the north side of the city, still stands a building originally used for baker's flats, later rebuilt as the Fortress Headquarters. At the mouth of Mýtská Street, the officer's house (so-called general) is preserved, another one stands at the end of the V Kopečku Street, in the neighborhood of Adalbertinum.



11
 Elbe batardeau with a doll atop
 /now and then (beginning of 20th century)



10
 View towards Prague Gate
 /then (end of 19th century) and now



BARRACKS

// Wasserkaserne

// Vodní Kasárna

// Vodičkova Kasárna

// Great Infantry Barracks

// Old Infantry Barracks

// Žižkovy Kasárny

The Barracks were built from 1785 to 1788 (elsewhere >1791), according to the design by Viennese engineer Count Cassarotti. The construction work was supervised by Lieutenant Colonel Nikolaus von Kleindorf. Kleindorf was reluctant to implement Casarotti's proposals, as these proposals emphasized aesthetic effect rather than practical reasons, since, naturally, soldier Kleindorf was particularly interested in the practical purpose of the design. Cassaroti designed an extensive building with cut-out corners. This solution, conceived as gateways, was commented by Colonel Kleindorf saying that *"if the corners had been built up, another 400 soldiers could be accommodated in them."* However, his objections were not heard and the building was erected according to the first design (allegedly in 1775 in the Vienna Park Augarten the Emperor Joseph II had ordered a gate to be built, that resembled the gates of the Barracks in Hradec Králové, and therefore was inclined to the original proposal, although the solution was less economic).

The Barracks were built on the site of an old distributary channel of the Orlice River. The foundations had to be seated on the dense and deeply piled pilots due to the water-soaked state of the place. The terrain was damp, and therefore the water long held on the construction site, hence the name *Wasserkaserne* - Water (Vodní) Barracks, gradually the name was modified to Vodičkova which became popular. Later the Barracks were renamed as Žižkovy Kasárny. Ever since its construction until present, the military has been using the building continuously.

Construction of the Barracks is mentioned by historian prof. Dr. Václav Vladivoj Tomek, in the past a professor of history at the University of Prague, a native and honorary citizen of Hradec Králové, in his work "Topography Memoirs of the Town of Hradec Králové", published by J. Otta in Prague in 1885.

In the passage dedicated to the construction of the Hradec Králové Fortress, decided in 1766 by the Emperor Josef II, V. V. Tomek describes what happened to the numerous channels of the Elbe and Orlice rivers in Hradec Králové:

The Hradec Fortress was arranged in a way that by using the two rivers which confluence there, the whole surrounding countryside, when recognized as necessary, could have been flooded and thus preventing the enemy from gaining access to the city. For that reason several channels of both Elbe and Orlice rivers surrounding the city should have been modified and put in one stream passing through the fortress and inside the fortress, watergates at both rivers should have been erected to hold the water which would be used at the time of need to flood the surroundings. As early as in October 1766, the works began with digging away and filling of the two distributary channels of the Labe River behind Prague Gate, one close to the city itself and the other behind the island on which the Monastery of the Minorites of Saint Anna was situated, so that the water passing through the two channels would be brought to one, where the Elbe flows now.

(page 47 of the book)



12

View of Hradec Králové fortress from the South in 1809
/Infantry Barracks in the foreground

In another place V. V. Tomek says that in 1768:“

... the works began in order to bring the main channel of the Orlice River, which was flowing farther from the city, closer and through the fortress. Through the end of the month of October 1768, the Elbe also started to be crossed via the new bridge and after the completion of all other necessary works, finally, on August 28, 1770, the Elbe was brought into its new stream, with the flow through the old divided channels being avoided”

(page 48 of the book)

About the construction of the new barracks he says:

“...between the city and the fortress on the noon side, beneath the market. The construction was very costly not only for the extensive size of the building, but also for the difficulty in laying the foundations. It had to be built on wooden piles deeply hammered. There used to run one of the distributary channels of the Orlice River on the spot, and various rotten woods and other sediments were showing that the river had run this way before some time, even closer to the town, and had been gradually poured in and directed elsewhere. It is expected that just the foundations cost 100,000 Guldens.”

1866

shelling during the siege

During the siege of the fortress in the Prussian-Austrian War in 1866, the Barracks suffered from Prussian artillery fire. During the Prussian bombing on 5th 7th 1866 the property was hit by 32 grenades, which with a few exceptions fell on the courtyard. The Prussian artillerymen were guided by the hung white banner. Austria at that time was not yet a member of the Geneva Convention and so instead of a banner with a red cross only white banner was used.

“Only in the evening about eighteen o'clock there was a shelling of the fortress. The bombardment was returned from the fortress to the Prussian batteries. The streets of the city immediately depopulated. Bombing and artillery fire caused not only the houses to shake but also unimaginable noise echoing in the city. The shelling lasted for two and a half hours. According to the later official investigation, it did not cause serious damage and a number of missiles fell outside the fortress, yet some grenades hit the pub by the Golden Lamb (u Zlatého beránka), Na Kropáčku, two of them fell on the Church of Saint J. Nepomuk (kostel Sv. Jana Nepomuckého) near the seminar. Several missiles dropped to the military Bakery and Armory beneath the hillside. However, the largest number of them fell into the Water Barracks. In these barracks, the shooting caused considerable confusion because they served temporarily as a hospital and several hundred wounded lay there, who had to be evacuated. Most of the Prussian grenades, however, flew over Hradec and fell into the flooded area without exploding.

There was not even a feared fire in the city that could get out of control and cause catastrophic damage. Only two grenades that hit the attic of the front building of the Barracks ignited fire, but it was suffocated in the very beginning.” (Bellum 1866, No. 2/2006)

A number of wounded were placed in the Barracks during the war and operations of the wounded were carried out. During the war, 42 Austrian and 3 Saxon soldiers died in the building. Amputated limbs were buried behind the building, in between the east wing and the Secondary Medical School, where a small park is now located.



13

14

Infantry Barracks at the model of the fortress in 1865
/Žaloudek's model of the fortress from 1919

The bombardment is also mentioned in a letter from Hradec Králové female citizen, which is a direct testimony of the events:

“On the 5th of July, everyone waited for what was going to happen. Prussian parliamentarians who were here for four hours, demanded a handing over of the fortress, and when denied, threatened to destroy the city with bombs, leaving nothing but a pile of ashes. What anxiety in the city! However, in the afternoon, silence remained until five o’clock. Then the first shell was heard - everyone shivered, an answer thundered from the city, and the beginning was made. Then there was still a moment of silence, but then the projectiles whistled in the wind, one flew just past our windows and hit the “Golden Lamb”, into the window which flew off, a piece of the wall crashed and the Prussian grenade exploded. There were also several projectiles hitting the seminar, but much more the so-called “Vodičkova Kasárna”, where the hospital for the wounded, was stationed, two hit the wall, one to the attic and one to the corridor. One grenade flew into the room where the wounded lay. But there where white banners on the hospital, but it seems the Prussians had not seen them, and so the parliamentarians were sent to them to tell them. The cannonade soon ceased, but at midnight the Prussians started firing again, which lasted about half an hour. Except several holes in the walls, no damage to the fortress was made. Since then, they have given us peace, every day, several shells were fired, but it was just a raillery.”

15

View from intersection Ignáta Herrmanna/Komenského (turn of 19th/20th century)

/Bono Publico staircase on the left



16

View of the intersection with Cavalry Barracks in the back (turn of 19th/20th century)

/on the left currently the only entrance to the building

View from the Secondary Medical School (turn of 19th/20th century)View towards the Moravian Gate (turn of 19th/20th century)

19
Machinegun unit at the courtyard



20

Military oath in the Barracks on August 18, 1914
/18th Infantry Regiment





Barracks during the Czechoslovak People's Army period
/1980s



18th LINE INFANTRY REGIMENT

// Infanterie Regiment No. 18

// Hradecká chasa

The Barracks were the seat of 18th Infantry Regiment (Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 18) established in 1682 and replenished since the 19th century from the Hradec Králové Region. The 18th Infantry Regiment used to be a regional phenomenon and is still remembered nowadays. Since its foundation in 1682 until 1914, the regiment went through 282 battles and skirmishes, with 2,500 KIA and 6,400 wounded soldiers. The regiment was engaged in every military campaign of the Imperial Austrian army, but it was not until 1830 that the replenishing district was to become Hradec Králové Region with the headquarters seated in Hradec Králové. Since then the regiment is inherently connected with the city and Hradec Králové Region. Already stationed in Hradec Králové the regiment went through the Italian War in 1848, Hungarian Uprising in 1848-1849, Battle of Solferino in 1859, Austro-Prussian war in 1866, participating in the Battle of Jičín were the regiment lost 773 men and Battle of Hradec Králové with 32 casualties, occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1878 and the First World War in 1914-1918.

After the establishment of Czechoslovakia, however, the history of the “*Eighteen*” does not end. The regiment and its original number were incorporated into Czechoslovak army, and in 1919 its two battalions fought in Slovakia against Hungarian Bolsheviks. After unification of Czechoslovak army in 1920 the regiment was renamed as Infantry Regiment No. 4 “Prokop Holý”, which became also the successor of the 4th Regiment of Russian Legions. After the end of the Second World War the regiment was restored but eventually in 1966 definitively decommissioned.

Also worth mentioning is that one of the soldiers of the regiment was also Rudolf Medek (well-known Czechoslovak legionary) who was stationed in the Barracks at the beginning of the First World War as IR18 inductee.



27
Maschinengewehr Abteilung at the courtyard of the Barracks
/March, 1915



CURRENT STATE

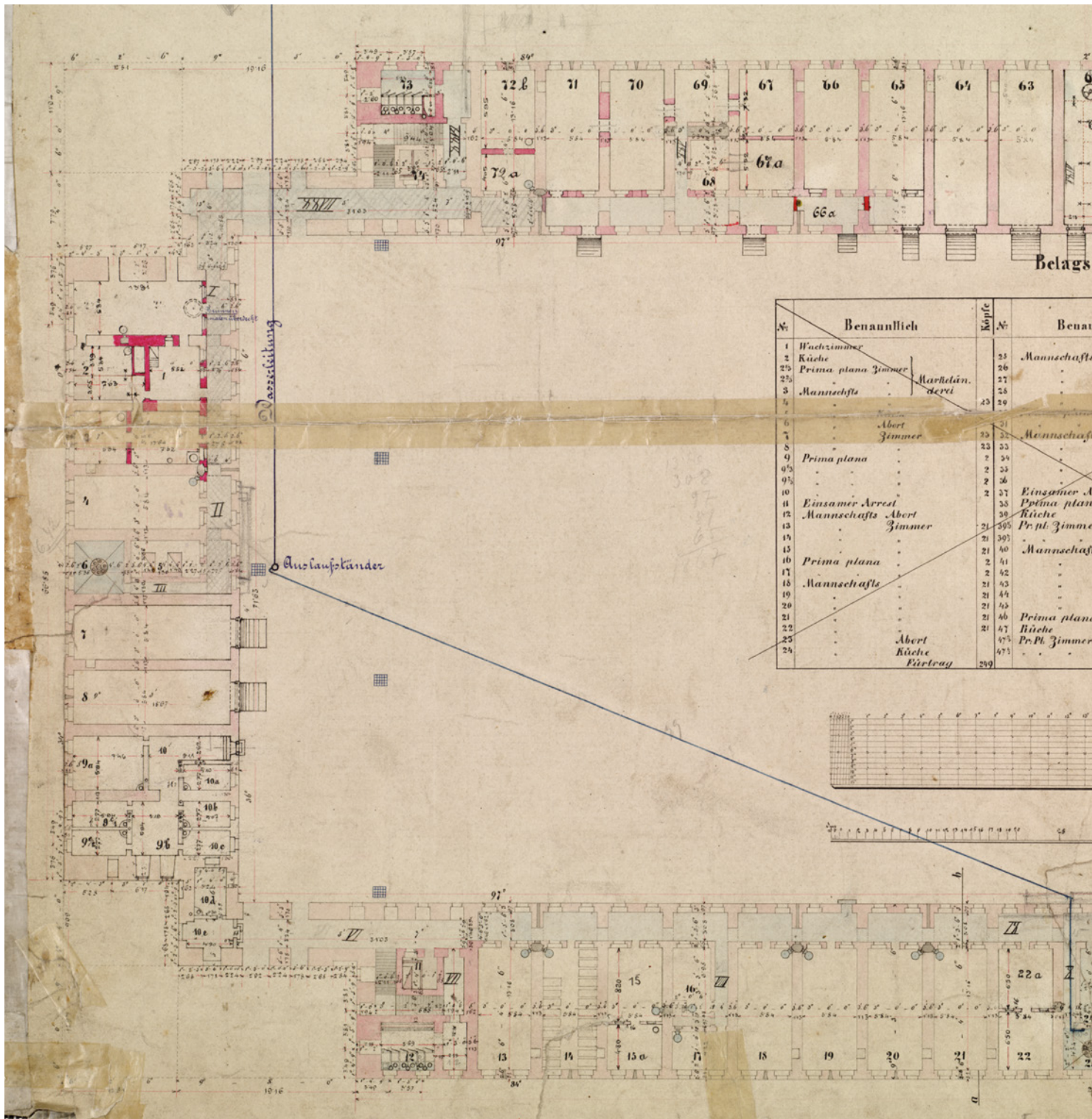


General Property Information

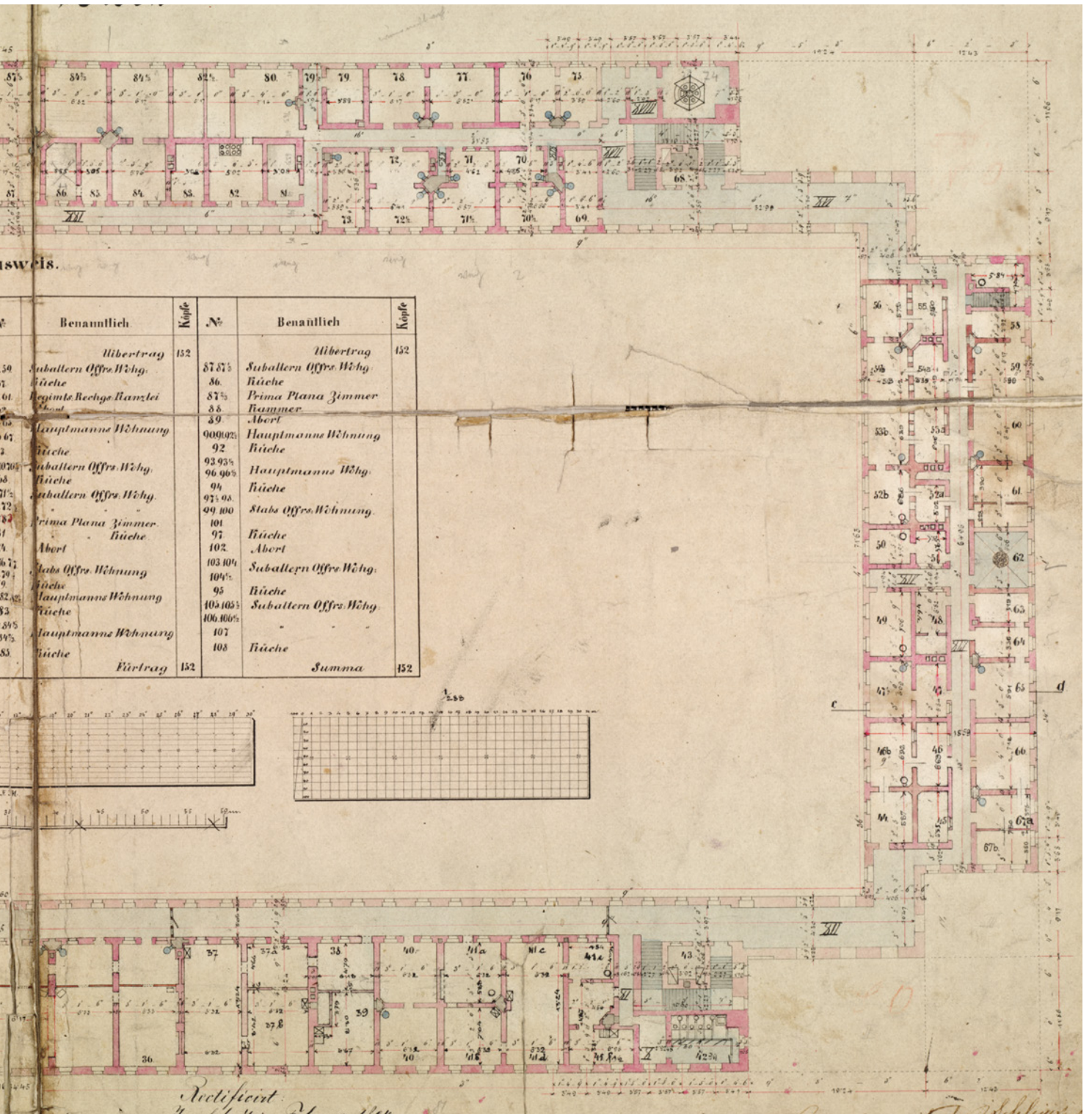
Adress	Owner
Komenského 224	Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic
Property Area	Function
23,000 m ²	a seat of components of:
Building Footprint	Military Health Agency
9,400 m ²	(6th & 7th Field Hospitals)
Gross Building Area	Military Accommodation and
27,700 m ²	Construction Office
FAR	Military Police
1.2	Regional Financial Department
	warehouse
	(2011 information)

The exact condition of the interior of the building and its use cannot be ascertained at present, as the building is a guarded military property where access is not possible and where no photographic and audiovisual record can be made. Likewise, I was not allowed to examine the current documentation of the building. However, at least I managed to negotiate a short tour where an employee of the Military Health Agency showed me basically the premises of the 1st Floor, part of the 2nd Floor, including the connecting body and the attic space of the longer wing. Examination of the present state was therefore based on the personal visit and historical documentation from the 18th and 19th century provided from the Military Historical Archive.

It seems that the structure is largely preserved in its original condition, however 200 years of use has taken its toll. Presently, a lot of the structure is not original, mainly due to serious modifications during the 20th century most likely under the ČSLA (Czechoslovak People's Army), however, it is necessary to remark that modifications have been carried out constantly throughout its military history. Currently, the main feature of the building is its neglected condition.



28
1st Floor plan
/1857



29
2nd Floor plan
/1857

The property consists of four main buildings (wings) made of brick and covered with plaster. The facade of the buildings is composed of rhythmical windows with sandstone jamb typical for 18th-century fortress architecture which used to be painted white. The facade is decorated with profiled stone cornices. The middle ledge is decorated in plaster. At the foot, the buildings are lined with a stone skirting. Originally, the building was painted in the shades of ochre. Current plaster is not original and covered with a white coat.

Inside the building there is an inner courtyard, which is now covered with asphalt in a very poor state, being the heritage of ČSLA, and which serves as a car park for employees and a storage for metal and other waste. Further there are ramps situated at the courtyard which were built by the ČSLA for servicing military vehicles and few operational buildings that are in a state of emergency, with the east building with fallen roof.

The 1st Floor of all wings is made up of large, massively vaulted rooms, which served mainly for soldier's accommodation, kitchens, warehouses and stables. Originally, each room had an inner partition that formed a circumferential corridor around the inner courtyard. Already during the 19th century, the rooms were variously connected and isolated by walling up the circumferential corridor, and the rhythmical windows of the inner courtyard were expanded or demolished and replaced by a wider entrances with ramps. This way, for example, four rooms of the 1st floor were connected, isolated, and converted into stables, and for the purpose two entrances into the courtyard were knocked out and made accessible via large ramps. Probably under the ČSLA, a large part of the inner partitions that created the circumferential corridor were torn down, the rooms were isolated and transformed into garages of trucks, further to workshops, warehouses and repair shops, which is how the rooms are still used today. The exterior windows of the inner courtyard were blasted and replaced by large metal gates. Presently, a lot of windows in the 1st Floor facing the inner courtyard is destroyed and replaced in this manner.

On the 1st Floor, at the end of the shorter wings (East/West) 4 wells were situated, but were modified already during the 19th century in various ways; also near the wells, the washrooms were originally located. Later in the 19th century a water supply was brought into the compound. Toilets were located always in the center of each building and further on the edges beyond the staircases of the longer wings. The waste leads to vaulted brick sewers, which run in three lines parallel to the shorter wings below the building, and are connected to a sewerage system leading around the building.

The 2nd Floor is accessible by a three-armed staircases with a vaulted supporting structure, which are located at the edges of the longer wings. Originally revealed vaults are now covered with a plastic ceiling. The space between the arms served originally as a prison- solitary confinement *Einsamer Arrest*. On the 1st Floor, ordinary soldiers were mainly accommodated with 21 men per room *Mannschafts Zimmer*, the officers *Prima Plana* with 2 men per room (1857). The capacity of the 1st Floor of the building was calculated at 898 men in 1857.

The 2nd Floor served mainly for officers' accommodation *Hauptmanns Wohnung*, *Subaltern Officiers Wohnung*, *Stabs Officiers Wohnung*, *Prima Plana Zimmer*, and also partly for accommodating the soldiers with 34 men per room (1857); and the standard was therefore higher. The North Wing was partially designed as double-loaded, partially as single-loaded with a circumferential corridor around the courtyard. South Wing was designed as single-loaded with a circumferential corridor around the courtyard. West and East Wings were designed as double-loaded.

Toilets position copied the 1st Floor - toilets are located above each other. All the rooms were heated by stoves, therefore a large number of chimneys and outlets from the kitchen rooms were erected above the roofs, but today only a small fraction remains, with the greatest number being preserved in the south wing. Most of the chimneys were destroyed most likely by the ČSLA, as they lost its purpose.

The layout of the 2nd Floor was already modified during the 19th century. The rooms were variously connected, isolated and divided by partitions as needed. The biggest adjustments, however, probably took place under the ČSLA, when the layout became even more complicated, so it is difficult to determine what is still original and what is not, since many constructions are unoriginal and original constructions are overlapped in the manner of socialist interiors. According to the visit, the floors are covered with linoleum, the walls are painted with plastic coat decorated with wavy lines, there are new doors with steel doorframes and last but not least new ceilings. However, the wooden windows are probably original. The resulting state is an unsightly tangle. The bad impression is also underlined by lines of many technical systems on the walls due to the medical use of some spaces. According to the documentation, the floors of the corridors were originally fitted with tiles, rooms with wooden floors.

The exact state of the layout and constructions cannot be found in present, however, according to the visit and the fire escape plan on the wall, the construction is currently a tangle of modifications with the original structure at least partly hidden under the modifications from the communist period. The capacity of the 2nd Floor was calculated at 185 men without officers in 1857.

The attic space is accessible by going further up the three-armed staircases on the edges of the longer wings, through decorated metal doors, which are apparently preserved in original condition from the 18th century. The space between the staircase arms in the 2nd Floor served again as a prison-solitary confinement.

The attic space has been preserved in the original 19th century form and open up a view of a unique massive wooden truss. The attic is not used and to a large extent preserved in the original state. The floor is missing, only at some places the wooden beams are covered with planks rendering basic passage. Occasionally massive chimney bodies pass from the floor below, otherwise the space is clear over its entire length and offers a breathtaking view. The roof is designed as two-storey. The roofing is not original and currently the roof is covered with a folded metal sheet in poor condition, punctured in some places. The original roofing was ceramic (bobrovka). Occasionally the space is illuminated by small roof windows, according to the historical picture documentation it is known that the roofs were originally equipped with rows of dormer windows. Recently, the military is considering reconstructing the roof for 200 million crowns because of leaking. Use of the attic space is not expected.

The main wings are connected by four connecting bodies with a corridor in the 2nd Floor and a large gate with two pedestrian gates on the 1st Floor, which served as entrances to the building. Today only one, opposite the Bono Publico staircase, is used. The bodies are decorated with bossage and further with decorated stone ledges adjoining the ledges of the main buildings. The vaulted windows in the 2nd Floor were originally clear and fitted with railing, nowadays they are walled up from the outside and the space serve as additional rooms. Originally, decorated wooden gates on the pins were placed on the 1st Floor, now replaced by steel gates with a decorated arc above the main entrance walled up. The only architecturally intact entrance is the one next to Gočárovo Schodiště Staircase. The bodies are covered with skillion roof, under which there is space that connects all the attics of the main buildings.

Historical Value

The Barracks are also valuable historical monument, protected as cultural monument of the Czech Republic no. 4330. It is undoubtedly a historically valuable building, which is a particularly good example of the military fortification architecture and engineering of the late 18th century. However, given the fact that it is a military utility object, there are not many highly architecturally and artistically valuable elements contained in the structure.

Identified valuable elements are profiled sandstone window jambs, which shape its character, and at the same time represent a characteristic element of the fortification architecture of the 18th century. Furthermore there are profiled stone ledges that line the facades of the building. The most architecturally and artistically valuable parts are the connecting bodies, which are unique in the context of barracks of the time in the country and represent a sign of upcoming classicism. The bodies are further decorated with bossage, profiled decorative stone ledges, which follow ledges of the adjacent wings, and further classicistic elements. The original decorated wooden gates did not survive.

Concerning the inner structures and spaces, the massive vaulted rooms which form the entire 1st Floor are particularly architecturally and spatially valuable for both the construction quality and the spatial impression.

In the case of the 2nd Floor, according to the visit as already mentioned before, it seems that the structures are basically preserved, but underneath a number of utilitarian modifications from the ČSLA period, those being several new communist era partitions, walls, doors, grilles, floors, ceilings, coatings and all kinds of alterations in the manner of the time. Hence, unfortunately, one cannot talk about any architectural or artistic quality of the interior of the second floor, and the question is, to what extent the second floor is actually preserved. Likewise, on the 1st Floor many typical windows facing the inner courtyard are missing, since they were replaced by red-painted metal gates during the ČSLA period, as the rooms were used as garages and workshops of military vehicles as well as warehouses.

Unique and valuable is the massive wooden two-storey roof truss, which is preserved in its original form from the 19th century, and is unique in its size and length (four wings with total length of 460 m). The attic is a fantastic architectural feature which would deserve to be even more highlighted and appreciated. Also at some places the attic is still punctured by massive bodies of chimney remains, which have not been destroyed after they ceased to function and which attractively diversify the attic space. Also during the visit, it was observed that the doors closing the staircases leading to the attic are wrought iron ornately made and most likely original from the end of the 18th century which make them another valuable feature from the original condition.



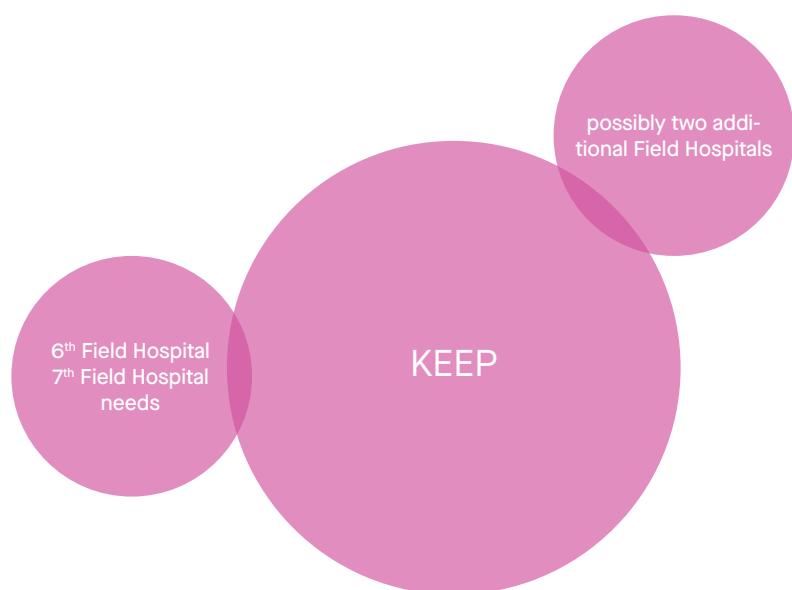
Present Views of the Barrack's Future

MILITARY

In 2011, the military was considering a transfer of the Barracks into the possession of the city or other state administration bodies. The price for the transfer was estimated approximately 400 million, but unlike other military objects in Hradec Králové, eventually kept the property. Given the current investments in armed forces, the army considers the establishment of two additional field hospitals in Hradec Králové, which will complement two already existing, the only ones in the Czech Republic and both stationed in Hradec Králové, and the building would therefore be used for its purposes, most likely as a warehouse of medical material, and field hospital material generally.

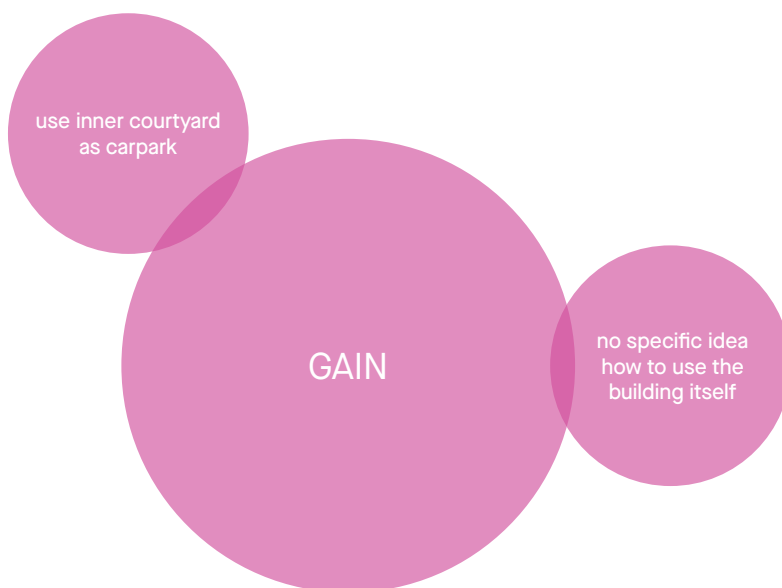
Currently there are various mainly military institutions using the building:

- components of the Military Health Agency,
- Military Accommodation and Construction Office,
- Military Police,
- Regional Financial Department,
- and the property serves also as a warehouse.



MUNICIPALITY

The city wanted to gain the ownership of the property in 2011 to use its courtyard as a parking lot that would have allegedly solved the problem of parking in the city center. The city continually declares that it has a great interest in the property and still wants to use it as a parking space. In the design of a new zoning plan, the barracks courtyard is run as a potential parking area. The city also declared some time ago that it would like to get the property in order that a potential developer could not acquire it, so the city would have a control over its fate. No concrete intention of how to use the buildings was found, however, the city would have preferred educational, social or health care purpose.





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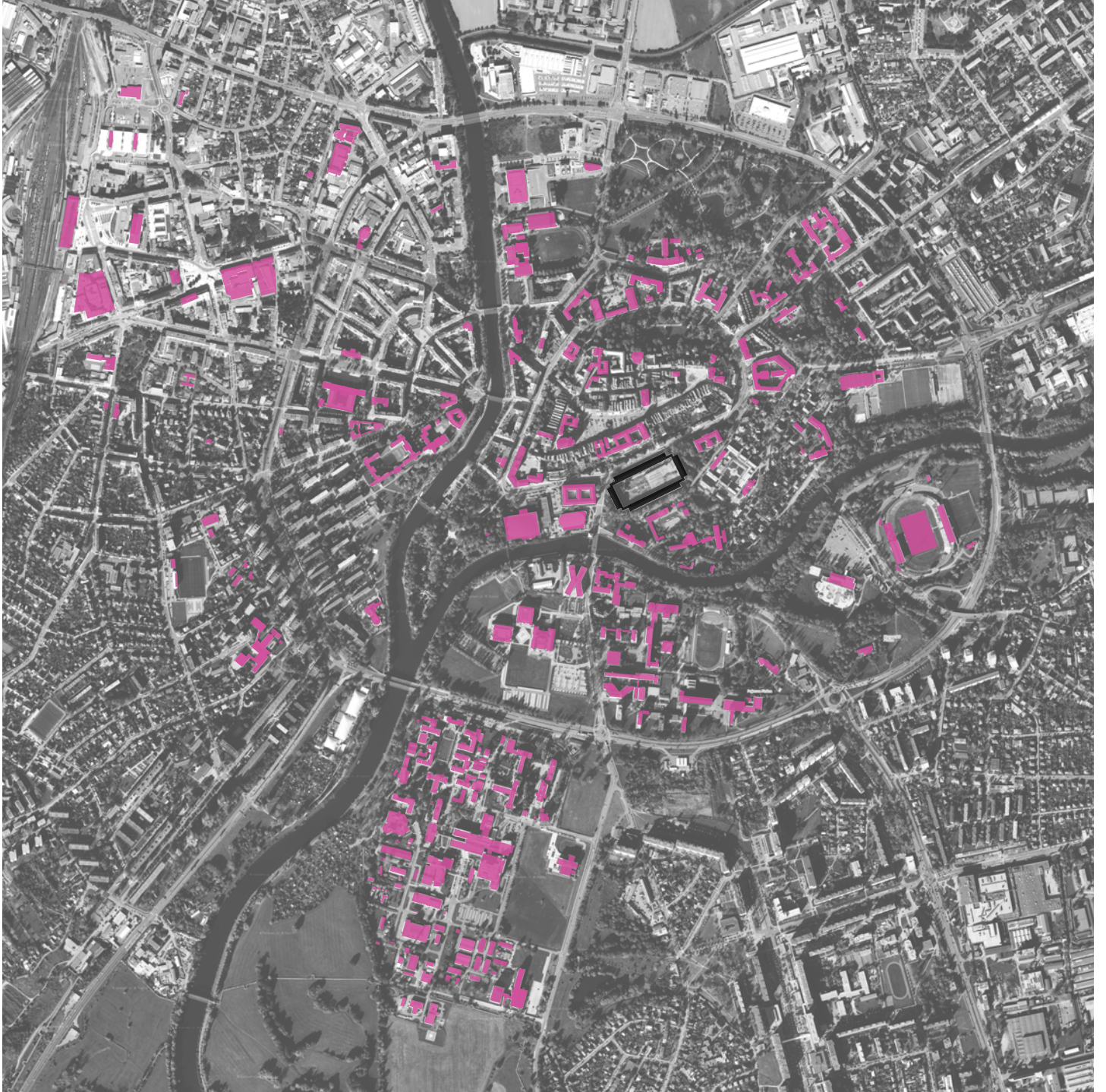
**Is the Military Use
an Appropriate Solution
for the Future?**

The military has currently a rather clear vision, keeping the property and using its enormous capacity for storage and administrative purposes. The reason for this is simple, the capacity of the building is huge - it was an infantry barracks, moreover it also includes a courtyard of enormous proportions, and it is a military property when concerning the financial reasons. But the problem of the Barracks is that it lies in the very center of the city, which is an atypical situation. It is common that the military still use the historic barracks compounds in garrison cities, but it usually lies on the outskirts of the city for spatial and other reasons. However, the situation in Hradec Králové is different, as the Barracks are a fortress-associated barracks, so it had to be built within the fortress walls which were relatively tight around Hradec Králové, and today, after the fortress was demolished, it lies in the neighborhood of the medieval town. Thus, the same situation occurs as the military still have the ownership of the building, since it has been using it continuously for more than 200 years, but the facility is located in the very center of the city, in a place with a great urban and city-forming potential.

Nevertheless, the truth also is that the military was, is, and probably will be, a very practical organization that pursues mainly purpose and simplicity. The military is not very interested in the historical, artistic or perhaps architectural quality of the building, all the more so urban potential, the military sees things purposefully, which is also reflected in one of the crucial criteria being the financial aspect of the issue. From the military point of view, the strength of the Barracks is their capacity combined with the financial spare-costs for a new facility, and so the Barracks are used according to that, which gives rise to two major problems. First, the military treats the building badly in compliance with these major goals, eliminating its unique architectural quality, and secondly, it uses the building inappropriately just for the financial reasons, blocking a building with a huge urban potential.

For this reason, the building should not serve military purposes, since the military lacks a broader view, all the more so has little relation to architecture or to historical, monumental and artistic values, resulting in a slow but certain degradation of the object. At the same time, the military suffers a certain kind of self-interest and a sense of indispensability, which is manifested by mainly pursuing its interests, which exaggerates other interests as interests of the state and unwillingness to cooperate, or rather an inability to understand things in a non-military or non-war perspective. Apart from the fact that the historical authenticity of the building was severely damaged during the 20th century by the Czechoslovak People's Army (ČSLA) modifications, which seems did not take much into account at that time already recognized historical and architectural quality of the building, it is still valid that the military modifies the building either inadequately or is unable to appreciate its architectural qualities (for example, through absolute neglect, underuse and devastation of spectacular attic spaces). Also by the fact that the object is a closed and guarded military facility, although it does not have a major military significance, it blocks all these qualities against being valued within the city and by the public. Furthermore, the military uses and wants to use it in the future for inappropriate functions for a given building only for financial and spatial reasons, although the building from the end of the 18th century is definitely not a suitable place for storage of sensitive medical material due to its physical properties and spatial design. On the contrary, the logical solution would be to move these functions to a new facility in a more peripheral part of the city that would provide optimal conditions for both uses while allowing effective logistic connectivity.

Theoretically, when generally reconstructed, the building could further serve the military, but the expensive project would not enrich the city at all, since it would further conclude the building as an enclosed stronghold within the city center, and would further sterilize its exceptional historic and architectural qualities. Instead, the building has enormous potential and strategic location to complement a great number of important institutions and public buildings in the historic center, with the rehabilitation of the unique building greatly enhancing the city's image as well. Hence it should be rehabilitated and opened in some way to the public, in order that all its historical, artistic, architectural and spatial qualities are finally revealed. Military use does not do that, it hinders it.



the Barracks among the great number of significant buildings in the city center

**Is a Car Park
an Appropriate Solution
How to Open Up the Buildings
Values?**

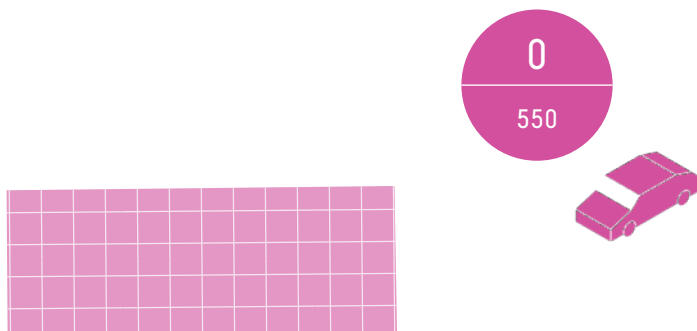
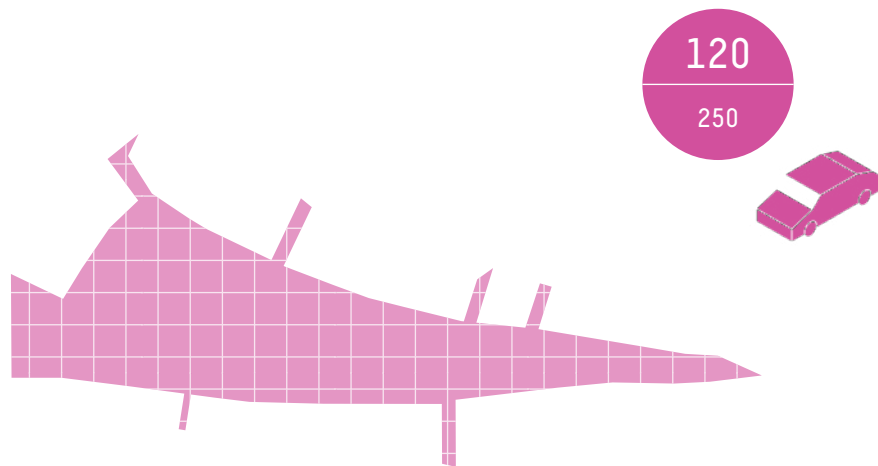
In 2011, when the military considered leaving the Barracks, the city repeatedly informed that it had a great interest in the site, as it wanted to use its huge inner courtyard as a car park that would have helped or solved the situation with parking in the city center, and that about the topic, the city had been carrying out negotiations with the military already for many years. The issue is related to the planned reconstruction of the Large Square, which today more or less serves as a car park where there will be a significant restriction of parking spaces. Likewise, the city declared that it knew about the strategic location of the building, and it would have been better for the city to get it rather than some developer, which would result in the city losing control of its destiny. In connection with this, a protest petition led by Róbert Němeček was launched in 2011, which demanded transfer of the property to the administration of the city in order that a car park with a favorable price is created. The petition was reported to have been signed by about 3,000 people.

The problem with parking in Hradec Králové is related to a significant increase in the number of cars, which is becoming a major problem mainly in housing estates, where young families move especially for the reason of expensive housing in the city center. In 2016, Petr Brůna, the city architect, said that there are 1.6 inhabitants of Hradec Králové per 1 car, and this ratio will be slightly equalizing. The city reacted by building parking spaces. At present, the RegioCentrum parking house is situated on the edge of the medieval city center with a capacity of 425 seats and the Katschnerka parking house close to the Třída Karla IV. Avenue with a capacity of 500 seats. There is also a third parking house being built in the Gayer Barracks area in the city center, which will have a capacity of 284 seats and will expand the parking capacity for residents and visitors to the city center. Another 24 parking houses and car parks (including Žižkovy Kasárny) are proposed in the draft of the new land-use plan, but as Mayor Zdeněk Fink stated in 2016: “The question is whether people living 300, 400 meters away will use them, because everyone likes to park right next to his place of residence,” which reflects the public’s reluctance to walk to place of parking, which was also reflected in the petition for building a cost-effective parking lot in the Barracks, literally served up on a plate for the medieval city center inhabitants.

However, this is contrary to the development of sustainable urban transport, as set out, for example, in the document *“Hradec Králové Cycling Development Concept”* from 2012, which put forward by what means the strengthening of sustainable types of transport, such as cycling, public transport and pedestrian transport, is possible, to the detriment of unsustainable type of transport which is the individual car transport. One of the principles is to complicate conditions for car traffic, for example by introducing zones 30, banning the entrance of cars to certain parts of the city center, and among others by extending the walking distance to the place of parking. On the contrary, sustainable types of transport are encouraged, inter alia, by building infrastructure, introducing new public transport links, accelerating routes and generally by facilitating the best conditions for the sustainable traffic and its availability, as one of the most important factors in the choice of type of transport is the travel time.

According to the *“Hradec Králové Cycling Development Concept”*, a comparable city with 100,000 inhabitants in the Netherlands introduced such a cycling traffic system that the cycling travel time when compared to ICT was 5% shorter. From this point of view, Hradec Králové has very good conditions, because thanks to the flat terrain, cycling in Hradec Králové is quite developed and the city is working on its further development. Yet the number of cyclists in the city does not grow, but it is declining. The dramatic increase in the transport of children to school by car is also alarming. Similarly, Hradec Králové has good conditions for further development of public transport, which facilitates the timeless solution of the two city circuits and city boulevards. Another factor that strongly supports the development of sustainable transport is the fact that the city center is a place of short distances, so most places are easily accessible only on foot without need to use any other type of transport. Žižkovy Kasárny are situated in a location which has the best conditions for using all these types of sustainable transport and therefore it makes no sense for its courtyard to be further used as a giant car park in the middle of the city, which would further make the conditions for ICT even better, which is contrary to the development of sustainable urban transport in the city, especially when it has been found that increasing capacity for ICT only increases the number of cars using it.

But the fundamental problem is that the building which is located in excellent strategic position, as the city itself reported, with great urban potential and extraordinary architectural values, would be degraded to a simple parking area - just the inner courtyard. Although in May 2011 Mayor Zdeněk Fink said that he expected that after the realization of the car park, the adjacent buildings would be used as well in some way, the fact is that it would only further and substantially reduce the value of the buildings and make the renaissance of the whole compound more difficult. Hence, the role of the necessary parking for tourists and residents should be fulfilled by existing and future parking houses and not by neglected property deeply requiring rehabilitation, just because of its size and location. At the same time, the city would have also lost a unique space of extraordinary dimensions and architectural qualities, which is comparable to the Large Square, but unlike it has one major advantage, which has already been demonstrated in the case of Karlín Barracks in Prague, there could be no cars.



Large Square currently provides 250 parking seats which is supposed to be reduced to 120 after renovation

Žižkovy Kasárny have a capacity of approximately 550, but unlike te Large Square, there can be no cars at all



**ADAPTIVE USE
CIRCUMSTANCES
ANALYSIS**

1

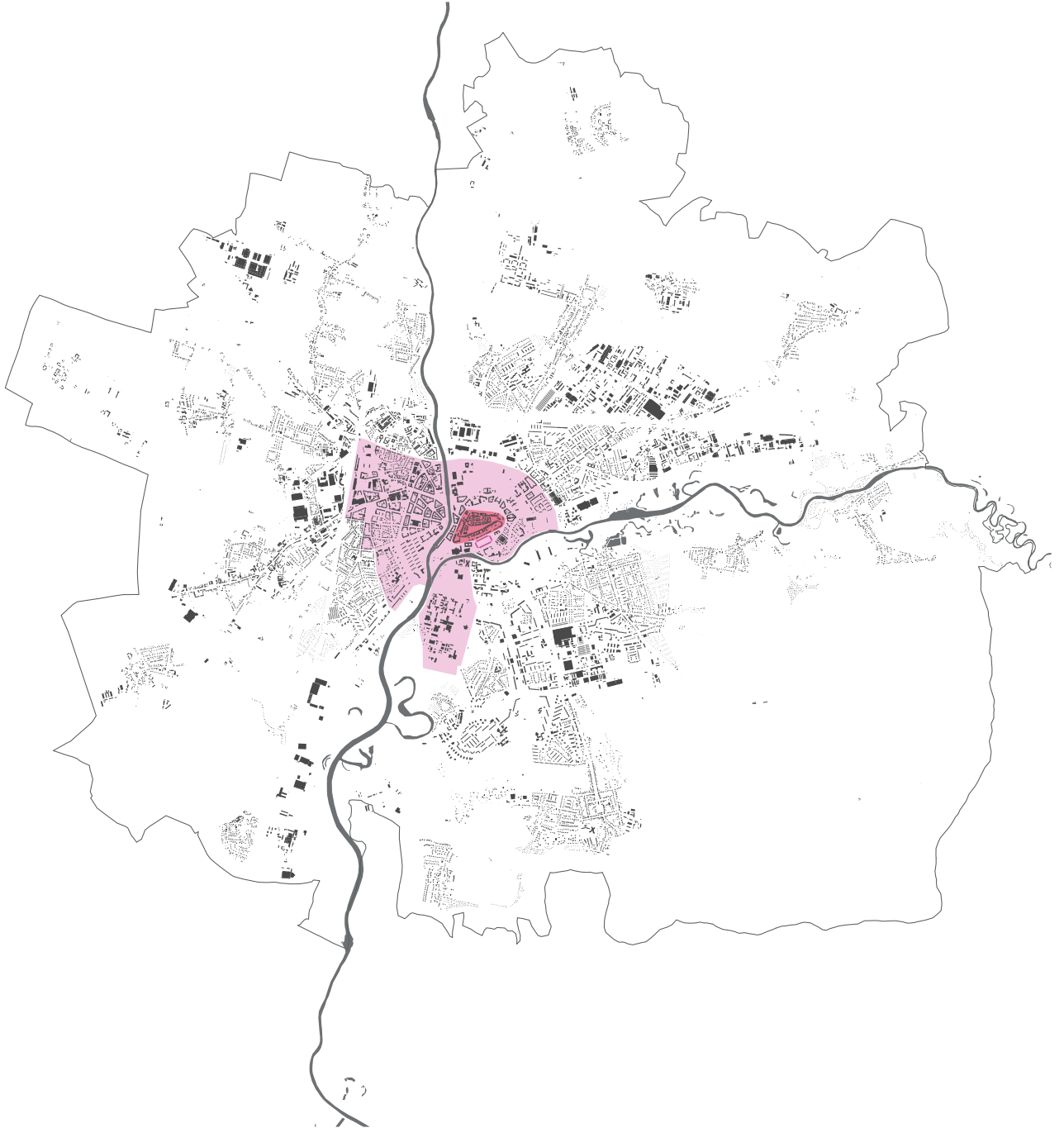
City Center Location

Owing to the fortress origin the Barracks lie in the historic center, in a place that is through the radial-circular transport system the center of Hradec Králové. Therefore the building is strategically located in a place that is undoubtedly the most attractive part of the city from the historical, cultural and social point of view.

The scheme at the right shows the current center, as defined by the city in its "*Hradec Králové City Integrated Development Plan*", where the center is seen as a pole of growth in the city's development and is defined as a territory with high growth potential, since the center:

- is of great importance for ensuring the health, social, cultural and educational needs of the population
- is the center of service and administrative functions
- has a high innovation potential, mainly thanks to the concentration of the business sector and educational institutions
- is of great importance in the transport system, which allows mobility of the population

The city center occupies about 5 km² (about 5% of the city's territory) with about 20,000 of 92,917 inhabitants of the city in January 1, 2018. Population density in the city center is approximately 5 times higher than the average population density in the rest of the city.



1

City Center Evolution

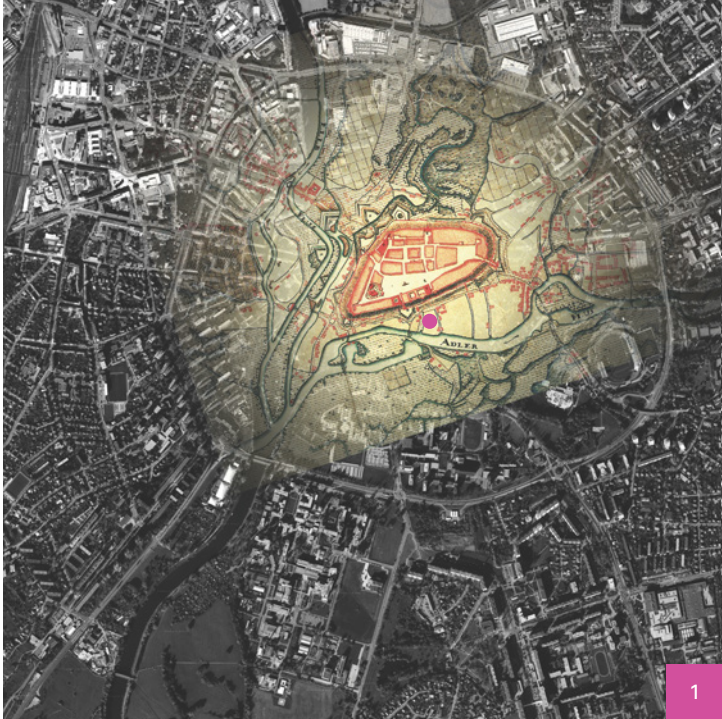
The center of Hradec Králové was since time immemorial the Hradec Hill, which attracted because of its strategic elevated position above the confluence of the meandering Elbe and Orlice rivers with the presence of fords. In the 10th century, a fortified settlement was established on the Hill, which gradually developed into a free medieval town [1] in 1225, as preserved until today. A great merit on it bears the royal castle, which once stood in the place of today's RegioCentre, where the Czech kings often resided, and further the appointment of Hradec Králové as dowry town of the Czech queens who stayed there as widows. The most noticeable trail was left by Elizabeth Richeza of Poland, who maintained a grandiose court in Hradec and was responsible for the construction of the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit on the Large Square.

The crucial turning point was the construction of a bastion fortress [2], when the medieval suburbs around the city walls were demolished and replaced by fortifications. The fortifications surrounded the medieval city core, which was this way locked in the fortress for the next 150 years, because the fortress caused a construction ban in the fortress perimeter.

The fortress, however, influenced the further development of Hradec even after its decommission. Already during the demolition of the fortress, new regulating plans had emerged, which copied to a great extent the fortress ground plan. Fundamental for the further development of the city, turned out to be the new regulating plan by architect Josef Gočár from 1926-1928 [3], which further took advantage of the former fortress plan and set up a second city circuit on the dikes of floodplains around the fortress, which determines the boundaries of present city's central zone and further developed the conditions for future expansion. Because of the railway which for the reason of forbidden construction in the fortress perimeter led relatively far from the city, the expansion was directed mainly towards the west to the railway station, which demonstrate the image of the city's protected conservation area, and today the area is an important part of the city center [4].

Neither Hradec did not avoid the post-war construction of communist housing estates in the Prague, Moravian and Silesian suburbs, but thanks to this, the pre-war city with a dense and compact built-up area maintained the status of a center which still applies today, and the area considered as a center is gradually expanding into unbulit areas of the central zone, surrounded by second city circuit. A separate area, which due to its importance falls under the city center, is the Faculty Hospital compound, which can be found already in Gočár's regulating plan, and which protrude southwest from the central zone.

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- [1] The appearance of the city in 1745 during the Second Silesian War, still in the borders of the medieval city
 - [2] Regulating plan by Josef Gočár from 1926-1928
 - [3] Fortress report plan from 1767/1768, from the first stage of the construction
 - [4] Plan of the urban conservation area with the medieval town as protected area of the first degree



1	2
3	4

1

City Center Area

To the area, which is considered to be the center of Hradec Králové, belongs naturally today, just as in the past, the medieval town atop the Hradec Hill with the surrounding area on the ground plan of the former fortress [1], the base of which is the first city circuit on the site of the former main fortress road. The main centers at the circuit are the public transport stops of Adalbertinum [5], Magistrát [6] and the Winter Stadium in front of the Barracks [7]. The center then goes further west to the right bank of the Elbe and towards the Main Railway Station, to the area where the city was mostly developing during the 20s/30s. The spine of this area is the main Gočárova Třída Avenue [2] leading from Náměstí Svobody Square [8] to the roundabout near the Aupark Shopping Center [10], and the neighbouring Třída Karla IV. Avenue [9]. The western border of the center is the Main Railway Station [11] with the Bus Terminal [12]. The center is further developing in the southwest direction, through the new campus of the University of Hradec Králové - Na Soutoku [13], to the extensive area of the Hradec Králové Faculty Hospital [3] with supra-regional significance. Gradually, the remaining unbuilt areas in the central zone inside the second city circuit are being built up, specifically the southeastern part around the Football Stadium, which is likely to become a fully-fledged part of the city center in the future. Also the areas in the central zone belonging to the city center such as the Aldis site or the UHK campus are also being built up, and so the central zone inside the outer circuit is further thickened and accentuated. A side center is the Futurum Shopping Center [4], which is the largest shopping center in the Hradec Králové Region and is located in the most densely populated southern part of the city.

The Hradec Králové specialty is that the historic center does not fully fulfill the function of the commercial and administrative center but is more oriented towards the social and cultural life of the city. While the business and administrative center, including the concentration of services, was to be located more westward during the development of the city, to the “modern” part around the Gočárova Třída Avenue, built predominantly in the 20th century.

According to the 2010 public space survey, the largest number of pedestrians was recorded in Dukelská Street in front of the Atrium Shopping Center and S. K. Neumannova Street in front of the Main Railway Station [11], in front of the Barracks in Ignáta Herrmannova Street at the Moravian Bridge [7], in V Kopečku Street [5] which leads from the inner circuit to the Large Square and in the Mostecká Street at the Prague Bridge [8], which connects the western part of the center on the right bank of the Elbe with the historic center on the left bank.

The center of Hradec consists of three basic areas. The historic center with the Hradec Hill, the “modern” quarter around Gočárova Třída Avenue in the Prague Suburb and the Faculty Hospital. From this point of view, the location of the Barracks is very advantageous as it lies in the historic center, on the southern side of the Hradec Hill, whose medieval town with the Large Square is still an essential center of the city, and at the same time on the connection between historic city and other major centers in the west and south, which lie very close.

Particularly strategic is the south orientation across the Moravian Bridge, since the Barracks lie on the connection between the historic center and the university area, as well as the most populated areas in the south of the city.

Also as shown by the 2010 public space survey, the area in front of the Barracks at the Moravian Bridge is one of the busiest places in the city, which underlines the great city-forming potential of the building.

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- [1] Historic town
 - [2] “Modern” city around Gočárova Třída Avenue
 - [3] Faculty Hospital Hradec Králové area
 - [4] Futurum Shopping Center



2

Walking Accessibility

The center is a place of short distances. The historic center on the ground floor of the former fortress has a radius of less than 500 m, which hypothetically, means 5 min. walking (at an average speed of 5.0 km/h). Central zone inside the second city circuit has a radius of approximately 1 km. And the most remote part of the western part of the center and the Faculty Hospital are just over 1.5 km away from the building.

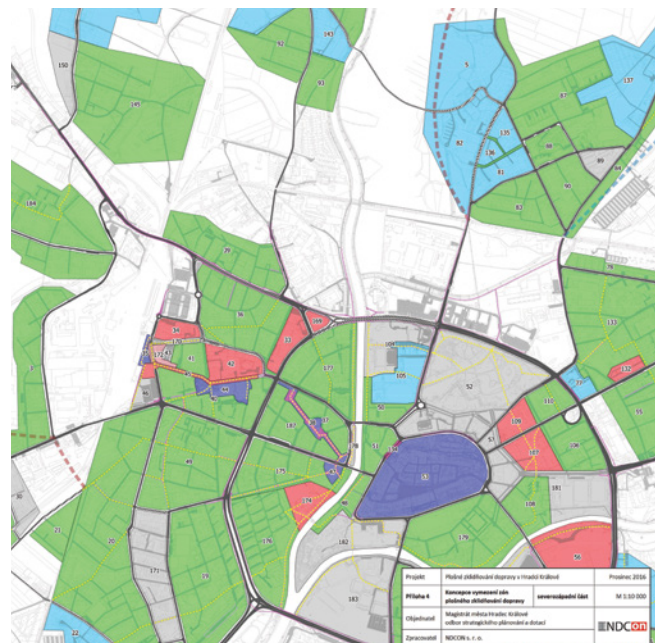
The Main Railway Station with the Bus Terminal is about 30 minutes away walking, so it is accessible in a reasonable time even without using any other means of transport. The Faculty Hospital is about 20 minutes away walking across the Moravian Bridge. The opposite part of the inner city circuit is about 10 minutes away walking round the circuit and the Large Square itself, the center of the historic and the entire city, is just 4 minutes away using the staircases Bono Publico or Gočárovo Schodiště.

At the same time, as presented by the “Feasibility Study of the General Transport Reducing in Hradec Králové”, from 2016, the city wants to regulate urban transport across the city, further improving pedestrian conditions and increasing safety. A zone 30 (in green) is to be established around the Barracks and in most of the city center. In the conservation area on the Hradec Hill a pedestrian zone (in dark blue) is proposed.

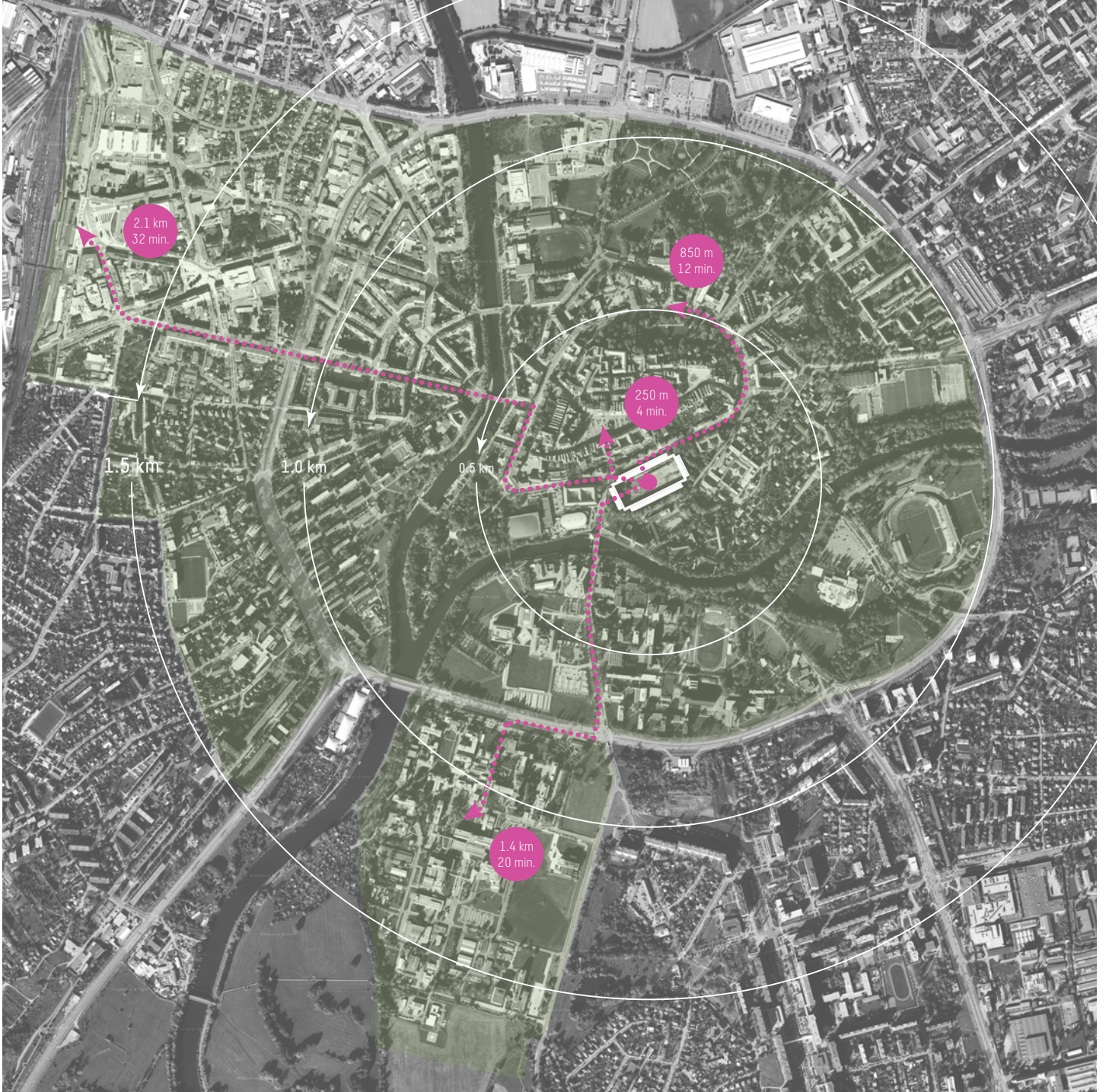
The document proposes the following stages:

- 1st stage - until 2020 - central zone inside the second city circuit except the historic center + Prague Suburb + Malšovice
- 2nd stage - until 2023 - historic center + city districts except the historic center, whose local governments decide to implement (until 2023 the most densely areas such as Silesian and Moravian Suburbs should be regulated)
- 3rd stage - until 2025 - the rest of the city

Owing to the short distances, the Barracks have great pedestrian access to most of the center, with almost everything the city center offers within a half-hour walk. The center area is thus available even without the use of any means of transport and the other way around, the Barracks are easily accessible going on foot as well. Also future traffic regulation promise further improvement of pedestrian safety and comfort around the building, therefore rendering the area even more attractive for pedestrians.



Concept of specification of zones with reduced traffic /2016



2

Cycling Accessibility

Hradec Králové ranks among the top cycling-friendly cities in the Czech Republic with a rich tradition, with a dense network of bicycle paths and cycling infrastructure, safeguarded bicycle stands, bike towers (currently two, one at the Main Railway Station and the other at Futurum Shopping Center) and repair shops/ bike rentals. A great advantage and the basis for the development of cycling transport in the city is flat terrain. There are currently 79 km of bicycle paths in Hradec Králové and the number is still increasing (there were 56 km of bicycle paths in 2008). According to the "Hradec Králové Cycling Development Concept" from 2012, which deals with the development of cycling in the city, in 2009 the share of cycling transportation was 17.6%. The bicycle was used by approximately 10,000 inhabitants per day. The average length of the trip was around 3 km.

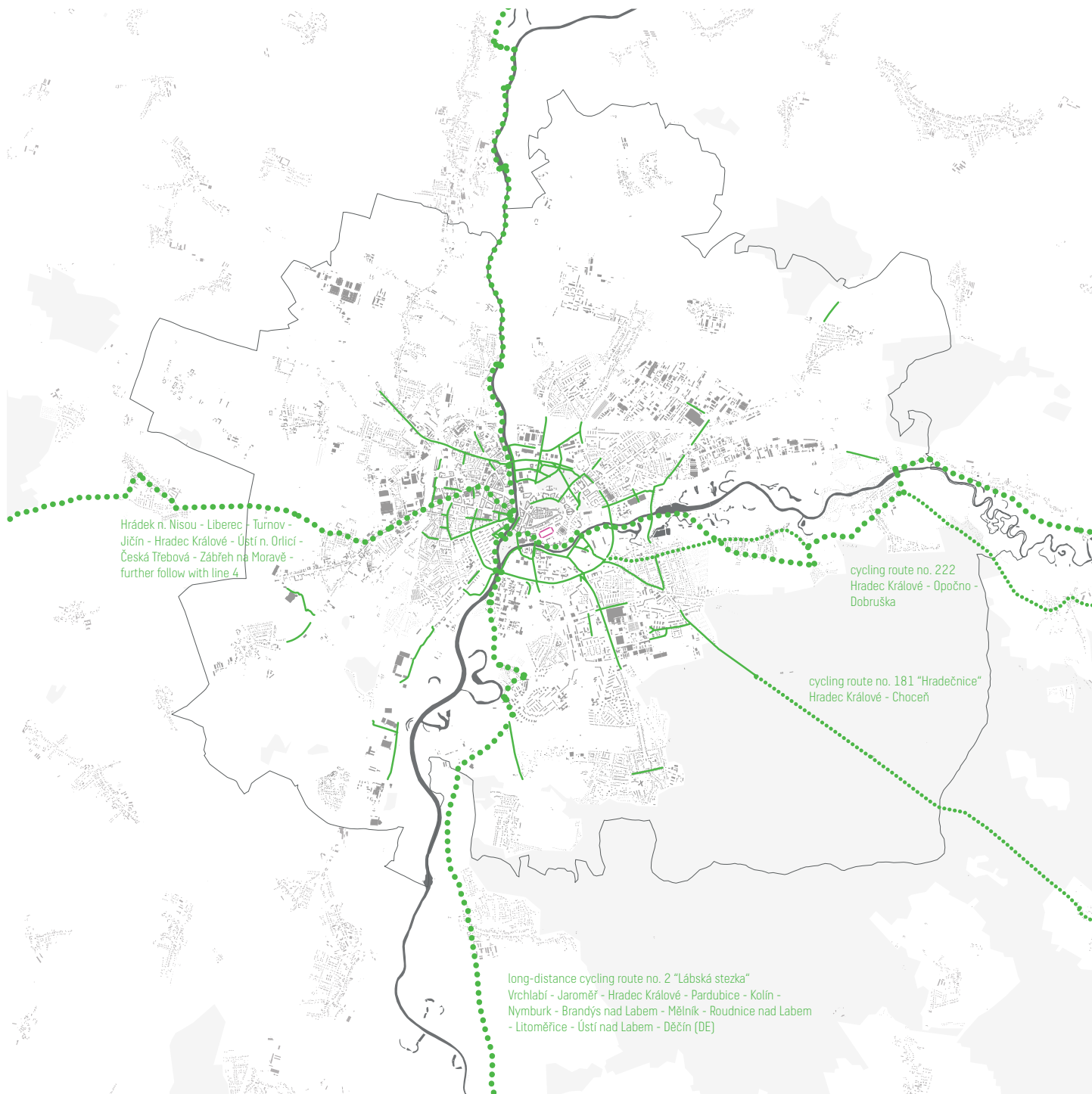
According to the "Cycling Travel Time Survey" from 2009, which was about to compare the state of cycling in Hradec Králové with Dutch cities, the fastest mean of transportation on the selected route was the car, but the bicycle was second, and the difference between using car and bicycle was not as great as was expected. The public transport was last due to the need to stop. Still, the city has dropped considerably against the Netherlands, where according to the survey the bicycle is about 5% faster than the car. The difference was caused mainly due to the widespread improvement of conditions and acceleration of cycling and worsening the conditions for using car in the Netherlands. These are the principals the city is trying to work on continuously, and thus the bicycle could overcome the car in the future, also because when using the car it is in many cases hard to find a parking space or the parking is not situated at the place of residence.

The scheme at the right shows the state of bicycle paths network in the city in 2012, but the length is constantly increasing and a further significant extension of its length is planned in the design of the new Land-Use Plan. Also, the bicycle trails do not limit cycling within the city, as the flat terrain allows to use the entire road network.

The bicycle is also one of the ways how to reach the City Woods from the Barracks, which are easily accessible by bicycle paths. City Woods are at the same time a very attractive place for cyclists because they offer a dense network of bicycle trails in the countryside. The main trail is Hradečnice, which is also the bicycle trail No. 181 to Choceň. Not only Hradec, but also the whole surrounding area is interwoven with a dense network of regional and supra-regional cycling routes. The most important of these are two long-distance cycling trails, No. 2 - Elbe Trail and No. 14. The Elbe Trail leads along the entire river with the Czech part measuring 350/1250 km. Trail No. 14, which is still being built, runs directly around the Barracks. Both trails lead through unique natural landscape around the meandering rivers, making it a great place to relax not only for the inhabitants but the visitors as well.

A relatively dense network of bicycle paths, developed cycling infrastructure, developed support from the officials, future development and the strategic location of the Barracks in the flat city center by the inner circuit mean that the Barracks have great conditions for using sustainable, ecological and financially advantageous cycling to get in and out, rendering it attractive for people using bicycle as a mean of transport.

Presence of City Woods with an extensive network of bicycle trails, dense network of regional trails around the city and the presence of two major long distance bicycle trails close to the Barracks, further creates a potential for attracting cycle tourists, especially with the trail No. 14 leading around the building.



2

Public Transport Accessibility

The center is of utmost importance from the point of view of transport services by means of public transport. The public transport is provided in the city by 26 day lines (5 trolleybus + 21 bus) and 4 night lines (only in 2012 it was 5/18/1). Due to the radial-circular system, most public transport lines pass through the historic center or the Bus Terminal at the Main Railway Station.

Through the station Winter Stadium in front of the Barracks passes 1/5 lines of trolleybus, 6/21 bus lines, of which two service only on weekdays and one only on weekends and 2/4 night lines.

The lines connect the Barracks in particular with the southern part of the city where most of the population lives. One bus and one trolleybus line connect the bus stop directly to the Main Railway Station and the Bus Terminal. One line that runs only on weekdays directly service the Faculty Hospital compound. Most lines naturally lead via the first city circuit. Both night lines represent one route that connects the Barracks up to 2/3 am via Futurum with Nový Hradec Králové in one direction and via the Main Railway Station and Kukleny to Plačice in the other direction.

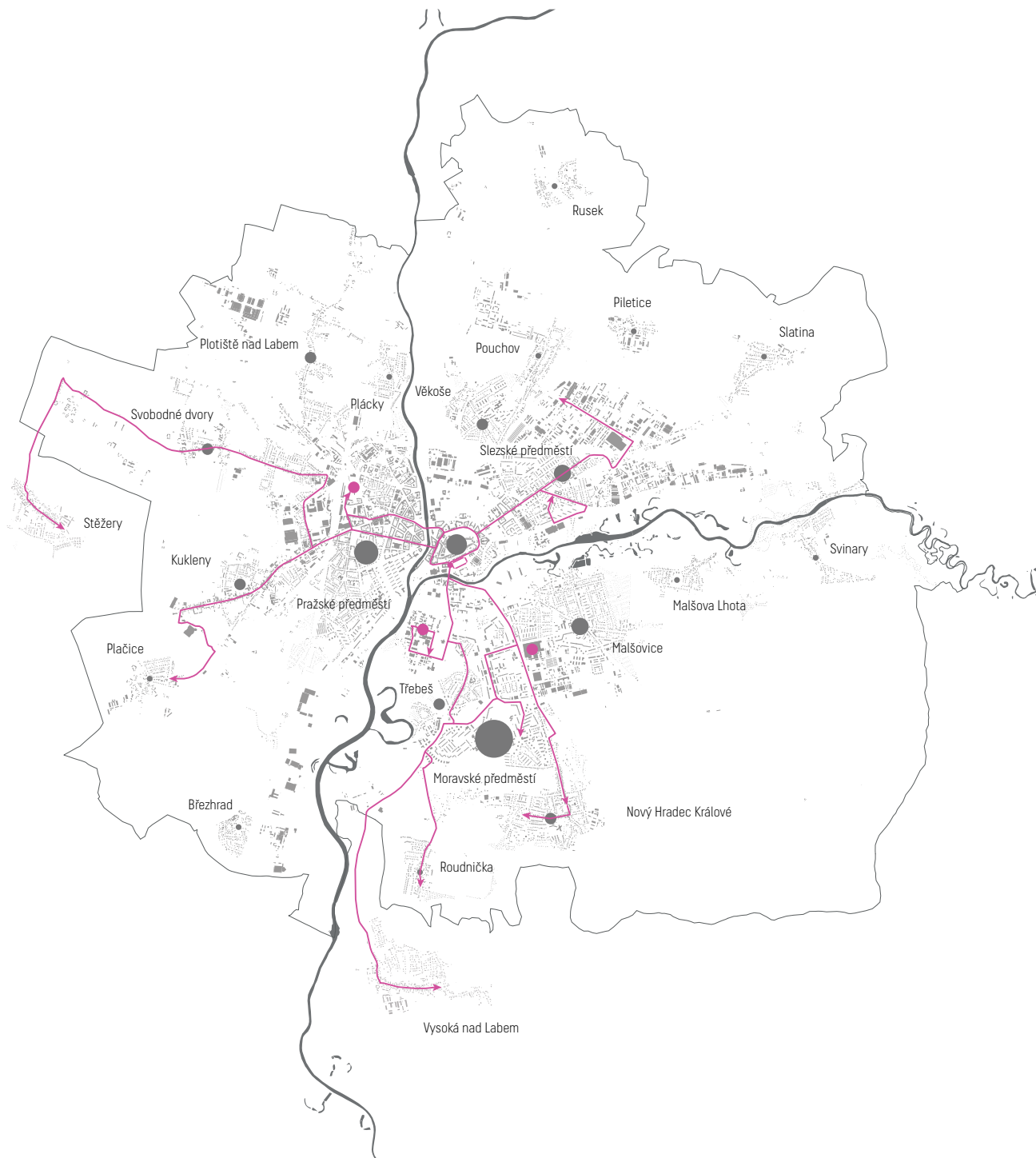
Because of the short distances, it is no problem to use another stop in the vicinity of the property, such as one of the busiest public transport stops - Adalbertinum (according to the document "2008 City Profile", the most frequented stops at the time were Adalbertinum/Magistrát/Tesco/Main Railway Station), which passes 2/5 trolleybus lines, 10/21 bus lines and 4/4 night lines. The remaining two night lines that lead via the Adalbertinum stop follow the second night route that traverses the main city centers across the southern part of Hradec Králové, the Silesian Suburb in the east and the west part of the center with the Bus Terminal.

Using public transport is also the main way of getting into the City Woods. The bus line No. 9, which is the only line leading to the City Woods is not located in the immediate vicinity of the Barracks, however runs through the stop Faculty Hospital, which is a 12-minute walk away from the building.

Situated in the heart of the city with the highest density of public transport, the Barracks provide good transport accessibility to the center and direct access to all the most populated areas of the city. Especially to the south areas, where about 40,000 inhabitants live, almost half of the city's population. To the Silesian Suburb with 10,000 inhabitants. And then across the Main Railway Station towards the west areas. The center itself has about 12,000 inhabitants. That means that the Barracks are well accessible from all major parts of Hradec Králové until 2/3 am in the night.

Great advantage is a direct connection to the Main Railway Station, behind which lies the Bus Terminal, which concentrate the public transport, the railway transport and the bus lines, with some of the bus lines even leading through the Zimní Stadion stop. The building also has a very good connection to the Faculty Hospital, with one line even directly servicing the hospital area.

The disadvantage is a small number of night-time lines in the city, but also in this field, the Barracks have the best conditions within the city, as the Adalbertinum stop, which passes all the night lines, is situated nearby.



2

Long-Distance Transport Accessibility (Railway & Bus & Air)

Hradec Králové as a regional city is naturally the crossroads of railway lines. The Main Railway Station is also one of the city's centers and has greatly influenced the development of the city towards the west in the past. Especially advantageous is the proximity of the important railway junction in Pardubice, which lies just 30 km from Hradec, thanks to which the city has good railway connections with the rest of the country and abroad (SK).

Via the railway transport, Hradec Králové is also well connected to Prague by regular connections via Chlumec nad Cidlinou or Pardubice every 10-30 minutes, while the modernization of the Hradec Králové - Prague line on the two-track line with 160.0 km/h speed limit is going to take place, thus shortening the travel time to less than one hour, and exceeding the automobile bondage between these cities.

Also at the present the project of double-tracking the key connection between Pardubice and Hradec is undergoing, where the speed should increase from 100 to 160.0 km/h. The construction is expected to last until 2022 and in the future it is planned to double-track the line until Jaroměř. Modernization of the regional line, which runs through Jičín to Turnov, is also being prepared. The new speed should be increased to 60-100 km/h. The significance of the line apart from the transport importance, lies also in the connection with the Czech Paradise, a renowned tourist destination. By 2022, it is also planned to double-track the line east way to Týniště nad Orlicí due to the expected increase in freight transport related to the establishment of the industrial zone Solnice - Kvasiny.

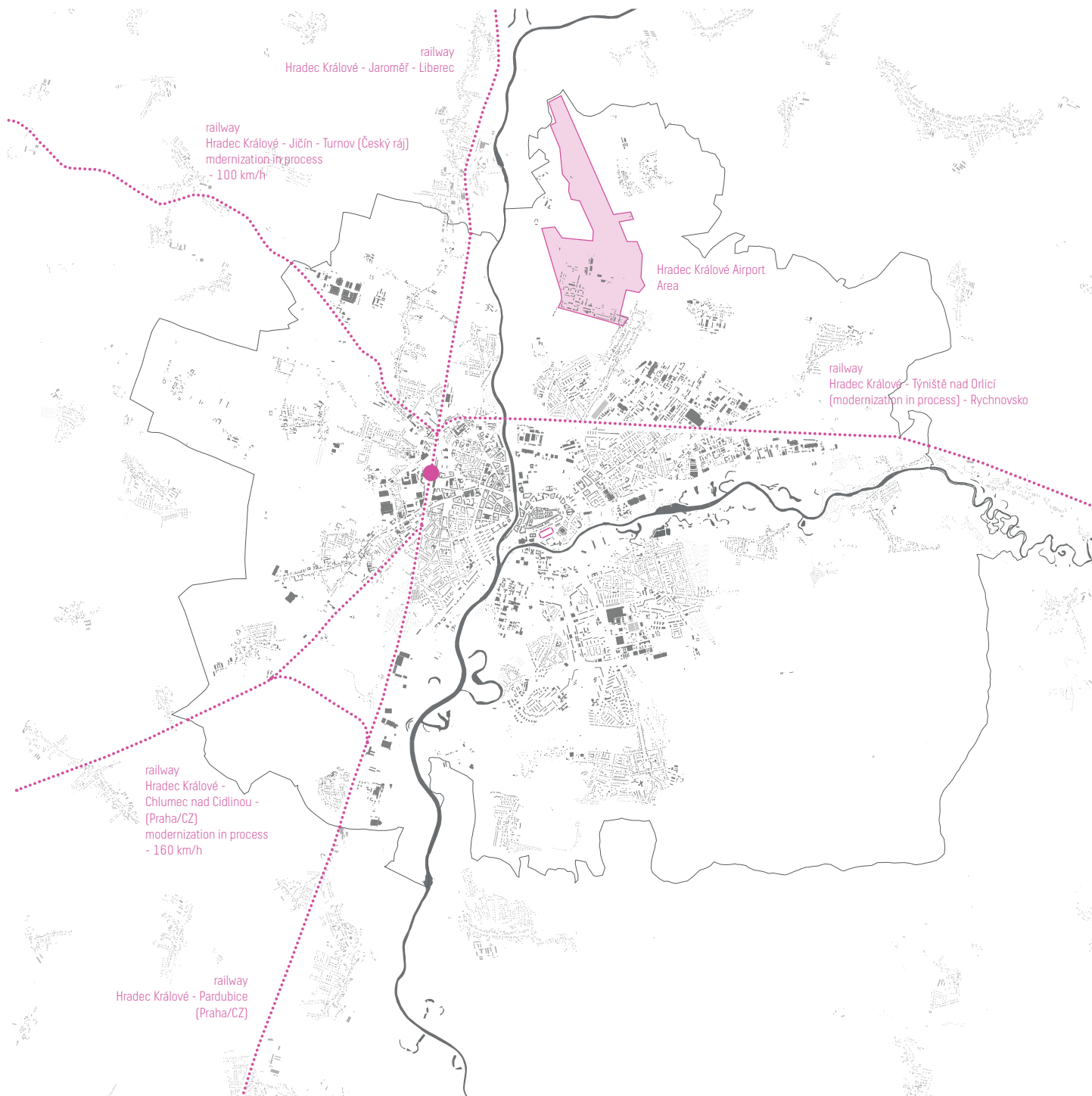
Bus transport is concentrated in the "new" Bus Terminal from 2008, linking public transport, regional and long-distance bus lines. A great advantage of this solution is the combination of three key means of transport - public transport, bus and railway - in one place.

In the north of the city a large area of a former 229-ha military airport is situated, which the city received from the Ministry of Defense in 2004. The airport has only regional significance and handles around 5.5 thousand passengers per year. It also serves for pilot training, events and festivals. The city has a great interest in the development of the airport, however as it states in the "Strategic City Development Plan until 2030", for its development a transport connection is lacking as well as strategic investor. Currently, there is a proposal to build a new airport terminal and to modernize the airport to make it possible for the airport to serve around 4 flights a week, some 25-50 thousand passengers per year. The aim is to make Hradec airport a fully-fledged airport capable of handling long-haul flights, which could also service special flights, cargo flights, training flights and possibly also military air force. However, the problem is the competition of a functioning international airport in Pardubice.

The city has good railway and bus connection and thanks to the general modernization of the city's railways, this link will be even more advantageous in the future. A major advantage is mainly the connection between the Main Railway Station and the Bus Terminal, which is easily accessible from the barracks by all means of transport. This ensures easy access to the barracks by both railway and by bus.

Particularly important is the modernization of the railway line between Prague and the city, which will become even more attractive after the modernization, and will significantly compete with the car due to the travel time and the location of the Main Railway Station in the city center. Also important is the modernization of the line between Pardubice and Hradec, which together form a significant agglomeration. The speed improvement of the line also improves the connection of Hradec to the major railway junction in Pardubice.

Despite the rehabilitation efforts, the airport is unlikely to play a greater role in the long-distance transport to the city, however, the possibility to reach Hradec even by air is still a significant improvement to its transport capabilities.



2

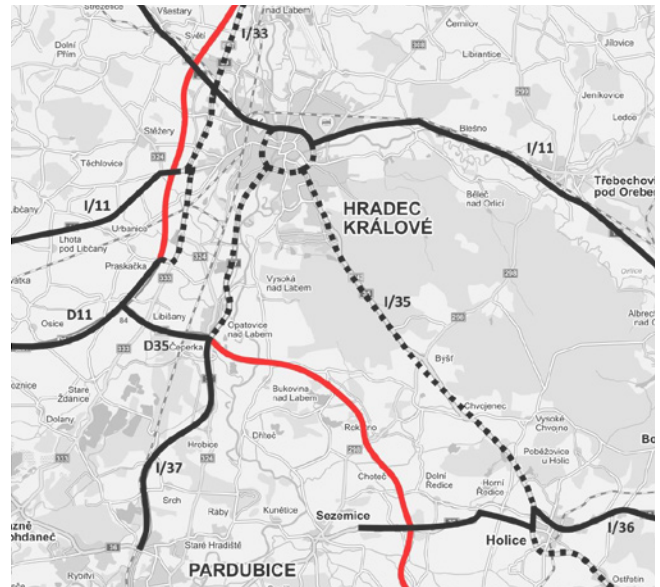
Road Transport Accessibility & Traffic Load

Hradec Králové is the largest traffic junction of Královéhradecký Region and East Bohemia. From the west leads the D11 motorway, which connects the city directly with Prague and which is going to continue in the future further east through Smiřice - Jaroměř - to the border crossing Královec/Lubawka and then further to Poland, around Wrocław to Szczecin (by 2020, the existing length of the motorway should be extended to Jaroměř, currently the total length is 90.5 km). Furthermore important highways converge to Hradec Králové, those are:

- I/33, which leads via Jaroměř - Náchod to Wrocław and currently represents the main link between Prague - Wrocław
- I/11, which leads via Šumperk - Opava to Ostrava
- I/35, which connects Hradec Králové northern way via Svitavy (Brno) with Olomouc and is currently an important alternative to the route Prague - Olomouc (without driving through Brno), which then continues through Hradec Králové and connects the city with Jičín and Turnov and further through Liberec with Germany - Saxony (the road I/35 should be gradually replaced by the highway R35 (motorway D35), which will connect Liberec via Hradec Králové with Olomouc! and therefore in the future Hradec Králové was to become a crossroad between Prague (Czech Republic) - Poland and Liberec (Germany) - Olomouc (Moravia)
- I/37, which is the backbone of the Hradec Králové - Pardubice agglomeration

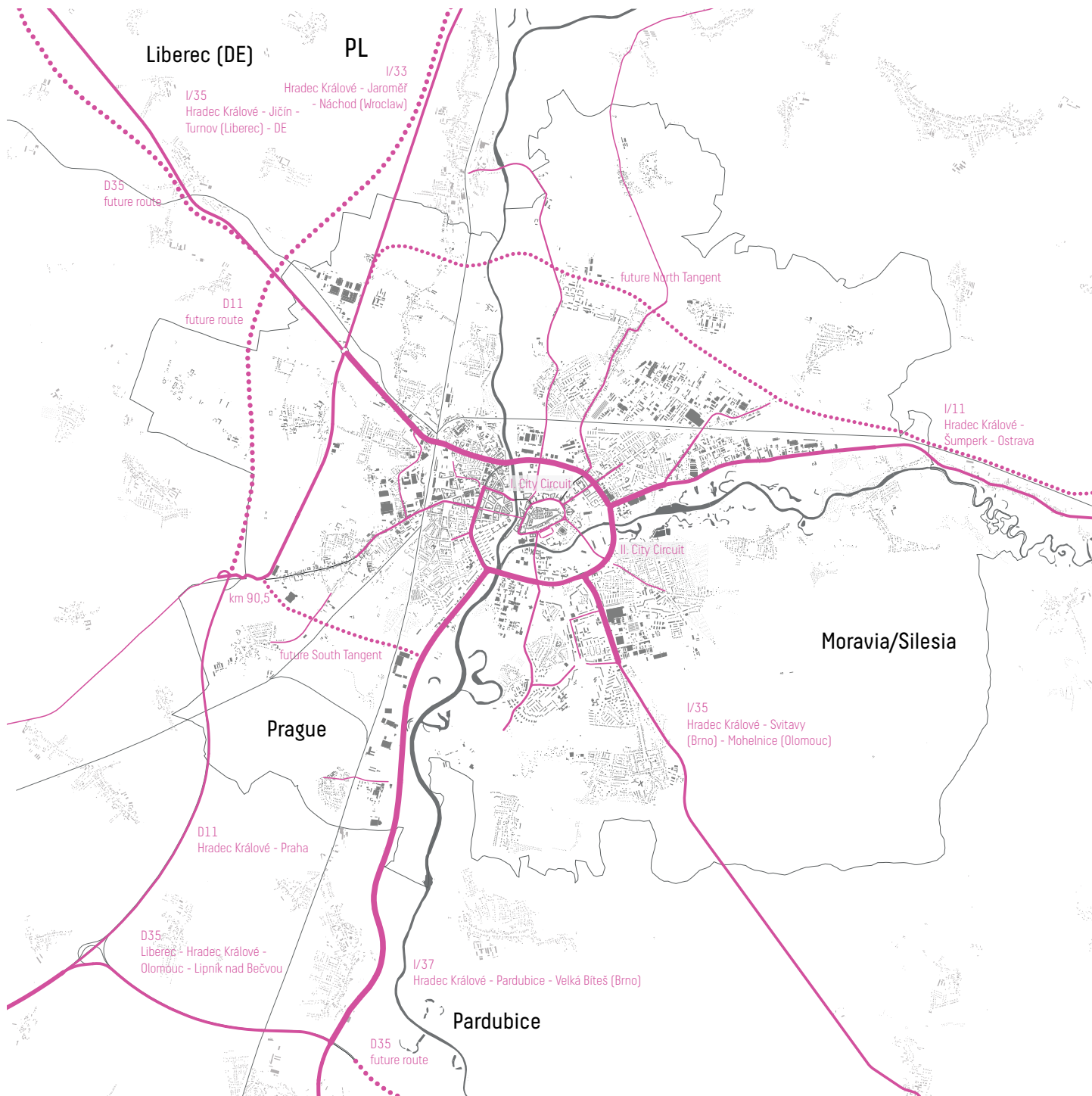
According to traffic data, the most heavily loaded by traffic is the road I/37 between Hradec Králové and Pardubice with 30,000 vehicles/day, which also collects a significant proportion of cars coming from Prague to the city. Highway I/11 heading to Silesia is more busy than I/35 heading to Brno and Olomouc. Also quite heavily burdened is the Koutníková Street (I/35), which is collecting the transit traffic from the roundabout and the directions from Jičín and Jaroměř.

Hradec Králové is a major traffic junction. This results in a great deal of vehicle utilization of the second city circuit due to transit traffic, which is the most serious in the south section between roads I/37 and I/35. By having the Barracks located by the first city circuit, which is not burdened by transit traffic, the traffic load is far less heavy. At the same time, the building is easily accessible since the radial-circular system, despite its heavy loading, is still efficiently solving the traffic of the city. Although the D11 motorway will connect the Czech Republic with Poland in the future and the D35 will offer a new eastern backbone route between North Bohemia with Liberec and the center of Moravia with Olomouc, the traffic load will probably be similar or lower. As D11 will take the transit traffic from Jaroměř and Jičín to D35 and then to Moravia. In addition, the project of the North and South Tangents is prepared, which should further relieve the second city circuit. As the result, the city will not perhaps suffer significantly by more traffic, but on the contrary, the new roads will bring more visitors into the city. With a future connection to Poland, the city could become more attractive for the Poles, whether as tourist destination or for the presence of high-quality universities.



Scheme of impact on the transit traffic due to D11 & D35 construction

/Feasibility Study of General Transport Reducing 2016



2

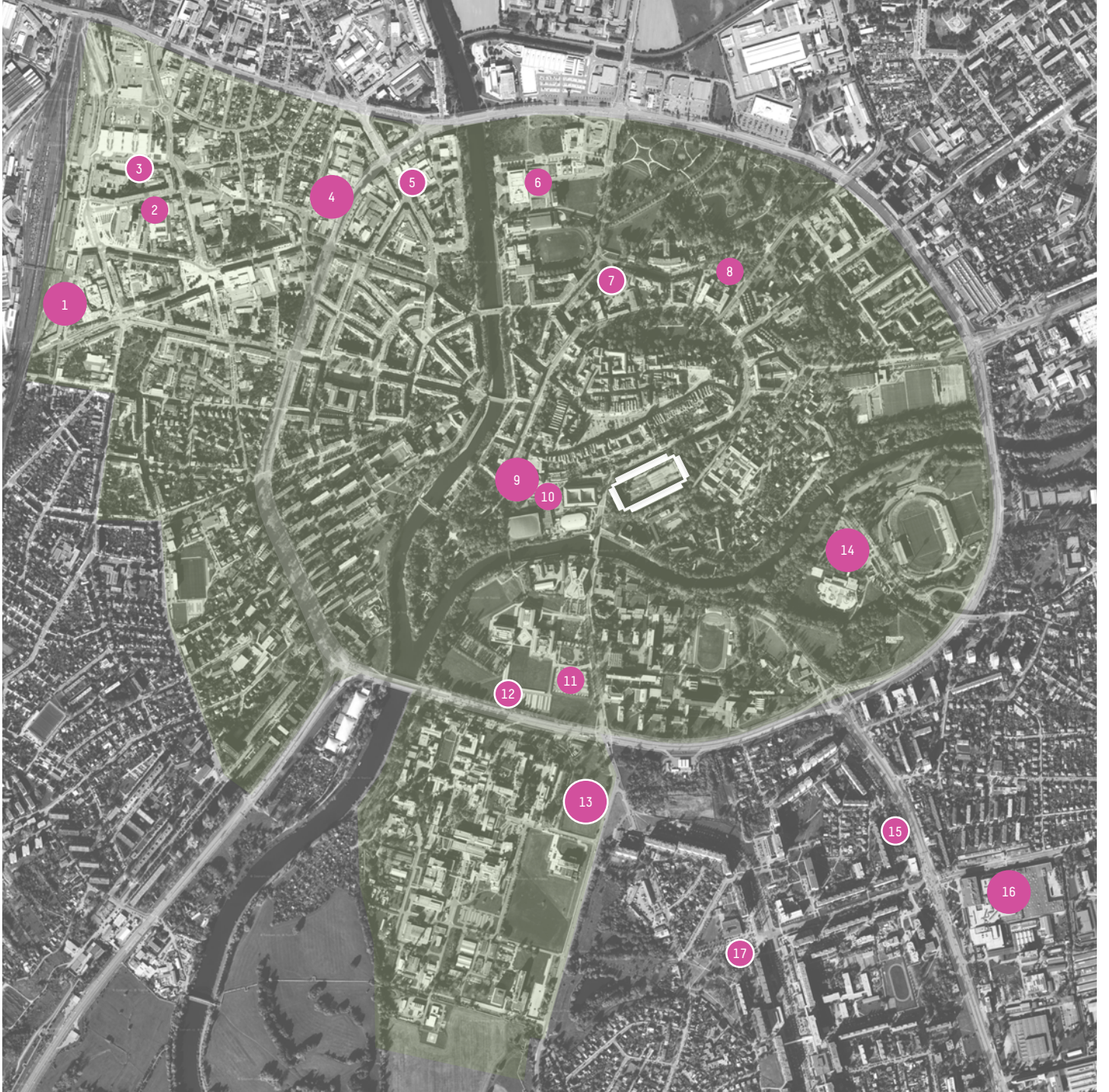
Parking Options

Currently there are two parking houses in the city - RegioCentrum and Katschnerka. The city also plans to build a large number of additional parking houses, car parks and P+R car parks, as specified in the draft of the new land-use plan. Several high-capacity parking spaces are located near the Barracks. The nearest is the RegioCentrum Parking House and parking in front of the Winter Stadium, which together provide 476 seats. Further south, there is and there is going to be a large number of parking spaces for the UHK campus and the Faculty Hospital. Another car park that is located within an easy reach is the large car park between the Flošna Outdoor Swimming Pool and the Football Stadium. On the other side of the inner circuit, the construction of the Gayer Barracks Parking House, which should end in 2019 and will provide 284 seats, is underway. Parking is also possible in the largest parking houses in the city in Aupark and Futurum Shopping Centers, which together provide over 2,500 seats and are directly accessible from the barracks by public transport.

The city is trying to solve the problem of parking by building parking houses and car parks. From this point of view, the Barracks have good conditions because one of the two standing parking houses, the RegioCentrum, is located very close to the building. Capacity will be further extended by the parking house in the Gayer Barracks area on the other side of the inner circuit, not far away. At the same time, there is a large university car park behind the Orlice River and the area around the Mileta junction where high-capacity parking spaces are to be built because the hospital parking problem is catastrophic. Consequently a high occupancy of these car parks is expected at the same time. However, distant parking spaces are also available, as the Barracks have very good public transport and bicycle connections.

If use of the inner courtyard for parking or building expensive underground garages is not expected, the surroundings itself provide an additional large number of parking spaces which are little used. However, the Barracks' location is so strategic that the conditions for using sustainable means of transport are excellent. Therefore, it would be contrary to the sustainable development of mobility in the city to look for the number of parking seats expected by current established standards, which in fact does not address the problem of car traffic. The right solution is to further strengthen sustainable means of transport and ensure that the necessary number of parking seats, especially for short stops, is provided. And this is ensured by several high-capacity parking spaces in the area.

-
- [1] Parking House Aupark Shopping Center (1100 seats)
 - [2] Parking House Kollárova Street (90 seats)
 - [3] Parking House Nádražní Street
 - [4] Parking House Katschnerka (500 seats)
 - [5] Parking House Průmyslová Street
 - [6] Car park in front of Aldis Congress Center (100 seats)
 - [7] Parking House Gayer Barracks (284 seats)
 - [8] Car park in Šimkova Street
 - [9] Parking House RegioCentrum (425 seats)
 - [10] Car park in front of Winter Stadium (51 seats)
 - [11] Car park in the campus of UHK Na Soutoku area
 - [12] Parking House - University of HK (cca 500 seats)
 - [13] Parking House - Faculty Hospital (cca 800 seats)
 - [14] Extensive car park in front of Flošna Outdoor Swimming Pool
 - [15] Parking House – Brněnská Street x Pod Zámečkem Street I
 - [16] Parking House Futurum Shopping Center (1350 seats)
 - [17] Parking House - Tr. Edvarda Beneše Avenue x Jana Masaryka Street



3

Culture & Tourism

Center is the most attractive part for tourism, because of the historic part on Hradec Hill which is quite well preserved, with the most important historic monuments situated there, among them the Cathedral of Saint Spirit and the renaissance White Tower [1]. The historic center also offers what has left of Hradec Králové Fortress which is particularly important for military history enthusiasts. However the historic town is rather small since the city only emerged at the end of 19th century. Fortunately thanks to the stunning development in the 1st third of 20th century, the city is renown today as famous textbook of architecture, and is particularly interesting for its modern architecture by some of the best Czech architects of the time. Also in the historic center, the Main Tourist Information Office is located [2].

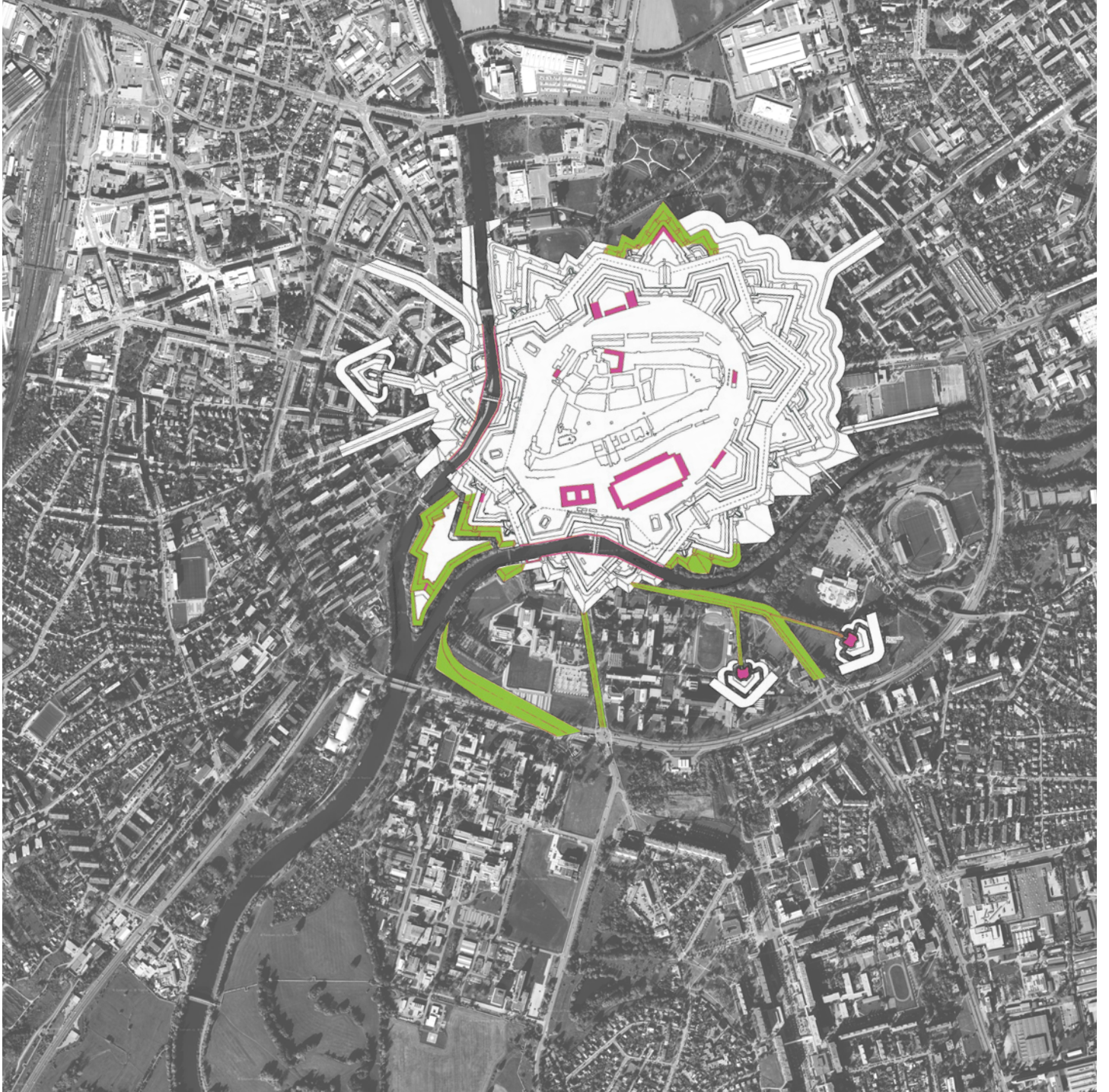
The center and especially the historic center is culture and social center both of Hradec Králové and Královéhradecký Region as the most important institutions of local, regional and in some cases national importance are located there, such as Klicperovo Divadlo Theatre (4 times proclaimed the best theatre of the Czech Republic) [4], Divadlo Drak Theatre (which has won many international awards) [13], Municipal Concert Hall [5], Hradec Králové Philharmonic Orchestra (internationally renowned body) [8], large number of private galleries and the Gallery of Modern Art [3], the most regionally significant Museum of East Bohemia [7], Municipal Library [11], Adalbertinum [6], Aldis Congress Center [9], and the most important cinemas Bio Central [10] and Širák Summer Cinema [12]. Also Cinestar Cinema is located nearby in the Futurum Shopping Center [14].

The center is also the scene of the most important cultural events and festivals including European Regions Theater festival, Jazz Goes To Town, Hradec Summer Festival, Steamlovers Embankment Festival, major Queen Elizabeth Festival or the commemorations of the Battle of Hradec Králové in 1866. Outside the center, a major venue for festivals is the former military airport, where internationally renowned festivals Hip Hop Kemp, AIR Festival and Rock For People take place.

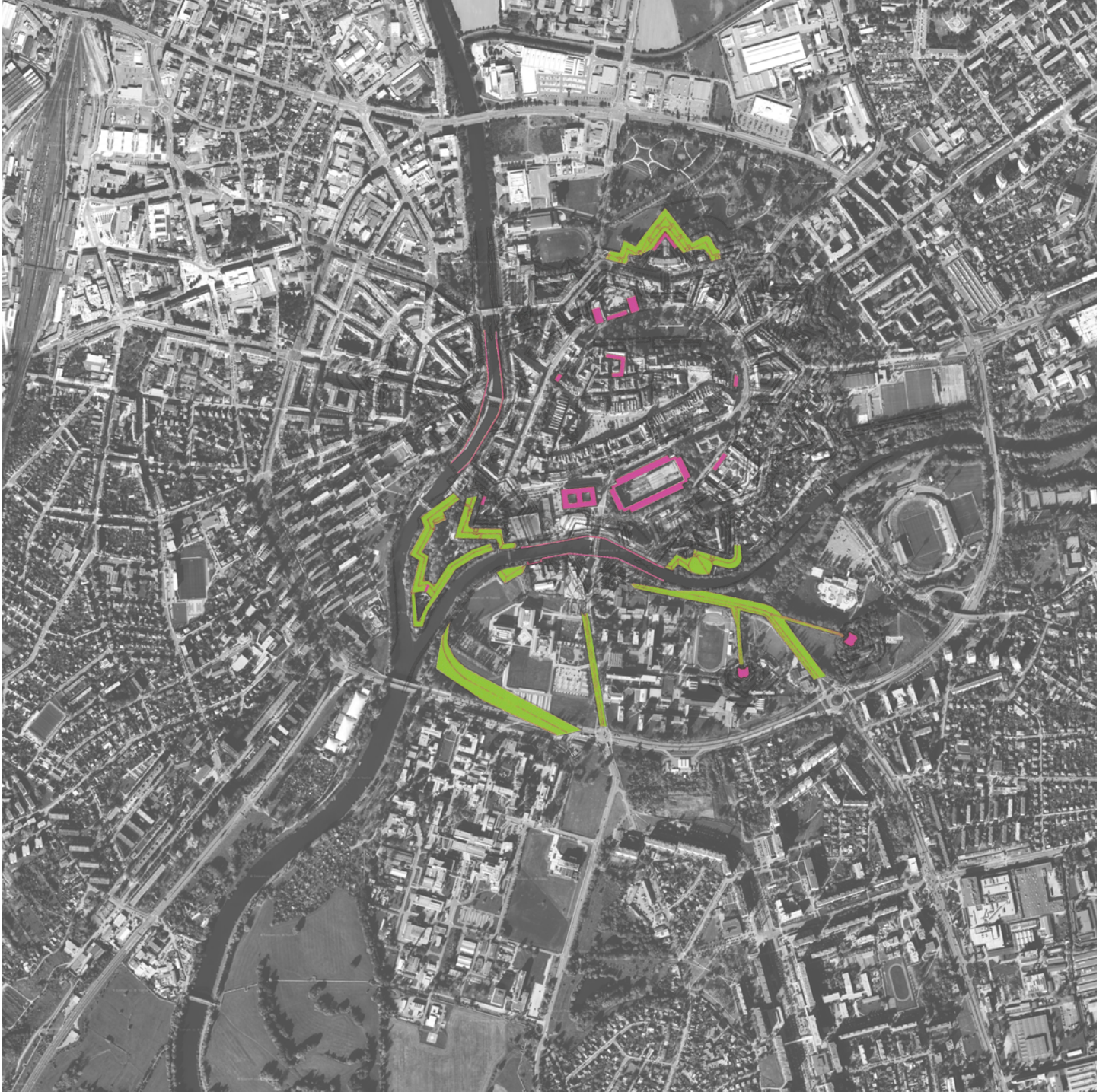
In Hradec Králové, the historic center in particular, where the Barracks are situated, is the culture and social center of the city. Thanks to this, the building is at the heart of culture events and the most important cultural institutions are easily accessible. Several important cultural facilities are even located right next to the Barracks on the Hradec Hill, and further southeast the attractive Širák Summer Cinema and the well-known Drak Theater, which, for example, also function as a stage for the Jazz Goes To Town Festival. Concentration of cultural facilities in the city center also means that the building can become one of them due to its great location, remarkable history and architecture. Or, it can serve as an occasional festival stage in an attractive settings.

The building is also very attractive from the turistic point of view as it is the largest relic of the defunct fortress (as seen on the next double-page). The building is a remarkable military monument and an extraordinary example of the military engineering of the 18th century. Therefore the Barracks can serve as an important promoter of the history of the fortress in order to achieve its full appreciation, moreover as the building is architecturally valuable object and offers exceptional spaces that are attractive for both city and non-city visitors. From the documents of the town, it is clear that tourism was inadequately supported in Hradec in the past and the city would like to become a well-known tourist destination in the future. Due to the small size of the historic town and limited number of tourist attractions, the Barracks could significantly expand the portfolio of major tourist spots and historical monuments accessible to the public.





25
Site of the former fortress at its greatest extent



25
Barracks clearly stand out as the most significant relict from what has left from the fortress

4

Education & Faculty Hospital

Hradec Králové is major university city and academic center. In the center the highest concentration of school facilities is located (23/52) including all three state universities settled in Hradec Králové. In the center lies the main campus of University of Hradec Králové (UHK) - Na Soutoku [1] with the popular Research Library [6]. The University of Hradec Králové consists of Pedagogical, Philosophical, Science and Faculty of Informatics and Management. Near UHK campus lies the Pharmaceutical Faculty of Charles University (UK) in Hradec Králové [2]. Further to the south, the university area continues across the second city circuit to the Faculty Hospital compound, where a new joint campus of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Charles University in Hradec Králové [3] is emerging, and furthermore the main building of the Faculty of Military Health Care of University of Defense is located there. A large number of university buildings lie further in the historic center [4]. The number of university students in Hradec Králové is over 10,000 (of which about 8,000 attend the UHK).

Particularly unique is the concentration of medical-oriented universities of such a quality. The Faculty of Military Health Care, which prepares military doctors, is repeatedly considered to be the best medical faculty in the Czech Republic. The Faculty of Medicine of UK is known for its quality and the demandingness of the study, and the Faculty of Pharmacy of UK is also considered the best in the Czech Republic.

Great merit on it bears the Faculty Hospital Hradec Králové [5], which is the most important health care facility in the city with a capacity of 1360 beds, ranking on the top in the Czech Republic and providing high quality health care. Hospital has regional and national importance and in some fields belongs to the European top class, it is the center of the whole catchment area of East Bohemia. The hospital hospitalize approximately 41,000 patients per year and process another 700,000 outpatients.

Therefore, Hradec Králové is the center of a unique medical-pharmaceutical cluster, which is closely linked with the practice through the connection to the Faculty Hospital and the presence of the 6th and 7th Field Hospital of the Czech Army as the only field hospitals in the Czech Republic. The result is to become a joint campus in the Faculty Hospital area, which should serve not only the Charles University but also the University of Defence, and should be the first such campus combining education and research in the Czech Republic.

The Barracks are situated in strategic location with a high concentration of educational institutions, particularly in the epicenter of university buildings in the city, between the major development area of campus universities in the south and other university buildings in the historic center. This means that all university objects are very easily accessible and the movement between objects takes place around the Barracks. Particularly close is the UHK campus Na Soutoku, which lies across the river, with the the Rsearch Library even visually communicating with the property across the Moravian Bridge. Therefore the building can opearte with a great potential of more than 10 000 students, talking just about the university students, who, according to research, are very dissatisfied with the student life the city can offer.

The proximity of the Faculty Hospital is also important as the most important medical center in the region, which is easily accessible without the use of any means of transport. In addition, the Mileta traffic junction on the way to the Faculty Hospital, between the radial road from the Barracks and the second city circuit is expected to undergo a major reconstruction to a fly-over crossing that should end in 2020. Connection from the Barracks will therefore become even faster and safer. In addition, the Faculty Hospital is also preparing a major project of a new surgical center for 2.4 billion, with the construction starting in 2021 and which will expand the capacity by further 420 beds, even more highlighting its importance in the region and the whole country.



5

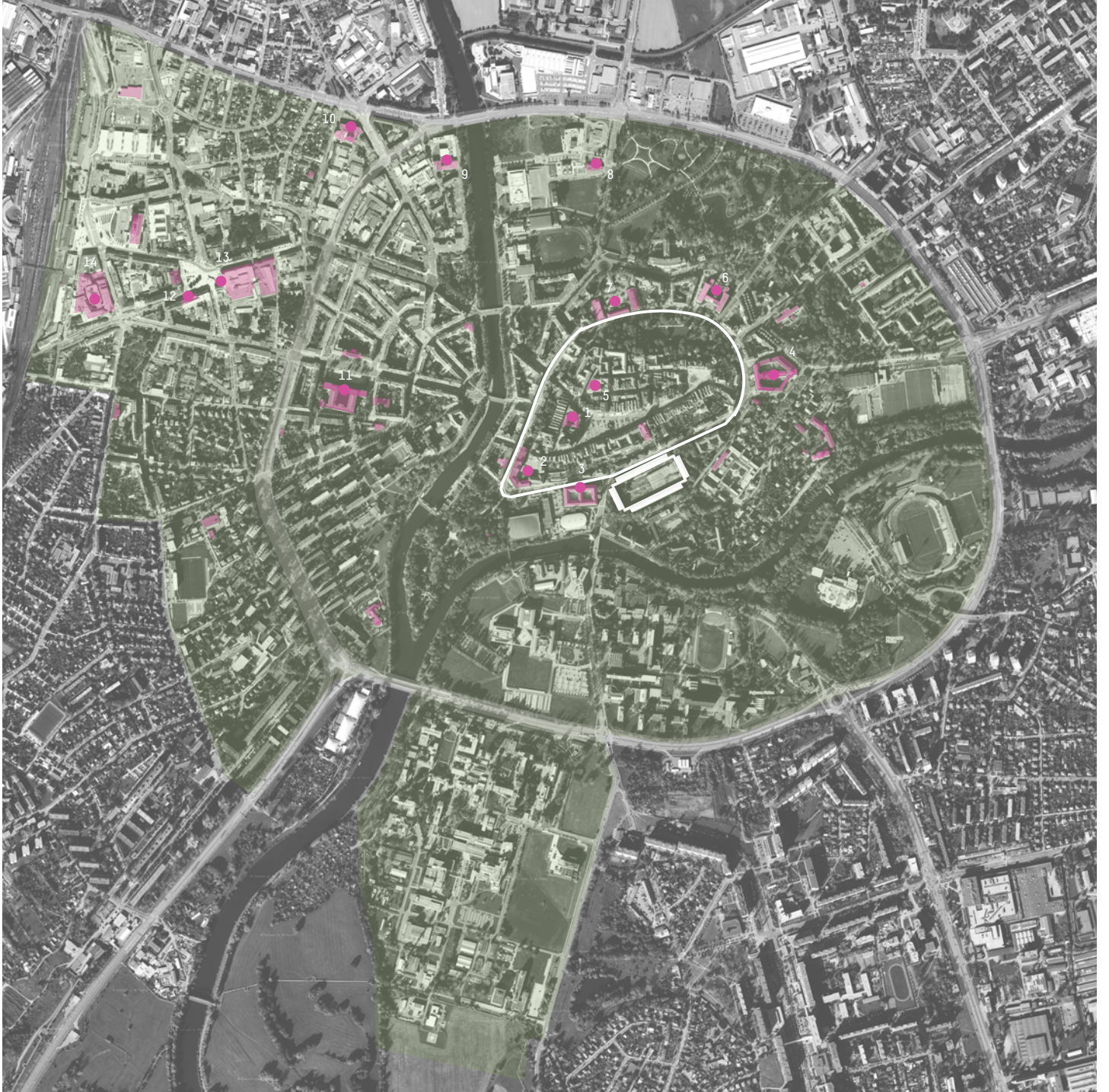
Center of Public Institutions

Since Hradec Králové is the capital of Královéhradecký Region, the city is also an administrative center with a high concentration of municipal, regional and state institutions located in the city center, such as:

- Regional Authority of the Královéhradecký Region (RegioCentrum) [2]
- District Prosecutor's Office & District Court [3]
- Regional Court and Detention Prison [4]
- Regional Prosecutor's Office [5]
- City Hall [6] [7] (old Town Hall lies on the Large Square [1])
- Cadastral Office [8]
- State District Archives [9]
- Labor Office in Hradec Králové [10]
- Supreme Audit Office & Regional Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic [11]
- Tax Office [12]

The center also has fundamental significance within the city in terms of concentration of different types of services and public amenities. In the center the branches of most of the important banking institutions in the Czech Republic are located, including the branch of the Czech National Bank. Branches of major commercial and health insurance companies are also located in the zone. In the center the business services are mainly represented by a high concentration of retail units and by larger shopping centers Atrium [13] and Aupark [14]. The highest concentration of retail units is in area between the historic center and Riegrovo Náměstí Square. As a city market place, serves the space on the Náměstí 28. Října Square in front of the Atrium Shopping Center [13] and also the remain of the Cavalier No. XXXIII in the historic center [7]. The center is also the place with the highest concentration of restaurants, cafes and bars.

The historic part of the center remains the seat of the majority of the most important administrative institutions such as the City Hall, the Regional Authority in RegioCentrum and the Regional and District Courts, which reside in large buildings situated at the place of the demolished fortress, around the inner city circuit, which forms a kind of Ringstraße at the place of former major fortress inner road. This gives a potential to the massive Barracks to complement a number of major public institutions around the inner circuit as the neighbouring building of the former Cavalry Barracks, which today serve as the District Court.



6

Sports & Public Green Space

In the center, there are many facilities for sports and leisure activities including the most important ones such as Indoor Swimming Pool (50 meters) & City Spa - Aquacentrum [1], TJ Sokol Hradec Králové [2], Winter Stadium (capacity 7700 visitors) [3], Sports Center Bavlna [4], newly built Outdoor Swimming Pool Flošna [6], Football Stadium [7] (an overall reconstruction should take place soon) and TJ Slavia Hradec Králové [8]. The city is further expanding the offer of sports grounds through opening many children's and school playgrounds for the public. Another sports facility should be set up at the Na Soutoku campus of the UHK [5], as stated in the "Long-Term Plan of the UHK for the period 2016-2020", which should be shared according to a common agreement between the universities and the municipality by all universities in Hradec Králové and further used for "activities of community character".

Although the Barracks are located in the center of city with 100,000 inhabitants, in the center and in the immediate vicinity of the property the most significant urban parks are situated, among them Šimkovy sady [9] (after reconstruction), Žižkovy sady [10] (a subject to general reconstruction in the coming years) and Jiráskovy sady [11] (after reconstruction), which are located in an extraordinary place on the confluence of Elbe and Orlice rivers.

The property has also great accessibility of both rivers which confluence in the city, especially of the extraordinary lowered embankment of Elbe river [12] which is one of the best leisure spots in Hradec Králové. Unique are the green wedges of both rivers, which greatly extend to the city center and offer a superb leisure spot. Especially remarkable is the Orlice River Nature Park [13], which extends up to the second city circuit. These green strips then continue along both rivers. Yet, the property is not located in a flood zone.

Also an interesting spot is the Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the UK [14], which is located near the building, next to Pajkrova Flošna.

Hradec Králové has the reputation of a green city with a great amount of urban greenery, but according to the data of the Czech Statistical Office, the city is below the national average (49%) with 34% of the total area of the city covered with urban greenery. The reputation of Hradec Králové as a green city allegedly rescue the unique City Woods, which with its area of about 3,800 ha form a significant part of the city and rank among the largest municipal forests in the Czech Republic. The City Woods have been in the city's possession since 1307 and represent the main spot for recreation and leisure activities within the reach of public transport. The Woods are intersected by a large number of trails for cyclists, tourist paths for hikers, trails for in-line skaters and wheelchair users, paths for children, horse riding tracks or cross-country skiers.

Although the reputation of Hradec Králové as a green city is supposedly exaggerated, it is true that the amount of public green in the center of the city is above standard. Thanks to this, the Barracks have easy access to a great amount of greenery and the urban parks, with the Jiráskovy sady, one of the most beautiful parks in the city on the confluence of both rivers, literally in the neighborhood. At the same time, the city takes great care of the urban parks as evidenced by its systematic renovation. Especially attractive is the proximity of the both rivers, with the confluence lying close to the building, which then further covert into natural strips around the meandering rivers and unique City Woods that offer many ways of leisure activities and are easily accessible by public transport or by bicycle.

Also with the great amount of good quality green public space around the Barracks, the courtyard is not likely to be among the most sought-after green public spaces in such a competition, when such a use is considered.



7

Alternative premises for the military

The main reason behind the military eventually keeping the Barracks in 2011 is, rather than the military cannot do without it, that it could make a further use out of it in the future and it would be therefore premature to get rid of it. The matter is mainly the needs of military hospitals deployed in Hradec from Olomouc since 2010, namely the 6th and 7th Field Hospitals managed by the Military Health Agency, each with the personnel of 88 soldiers. Although the field hospitals are located in the premises of the New Barracks at the second city circuit, they also partly use the Žižkovy Kasárny. In addition, the military is considering setting up two additional field hospitals, even though the last deployment was in Afghanistan in 2008.

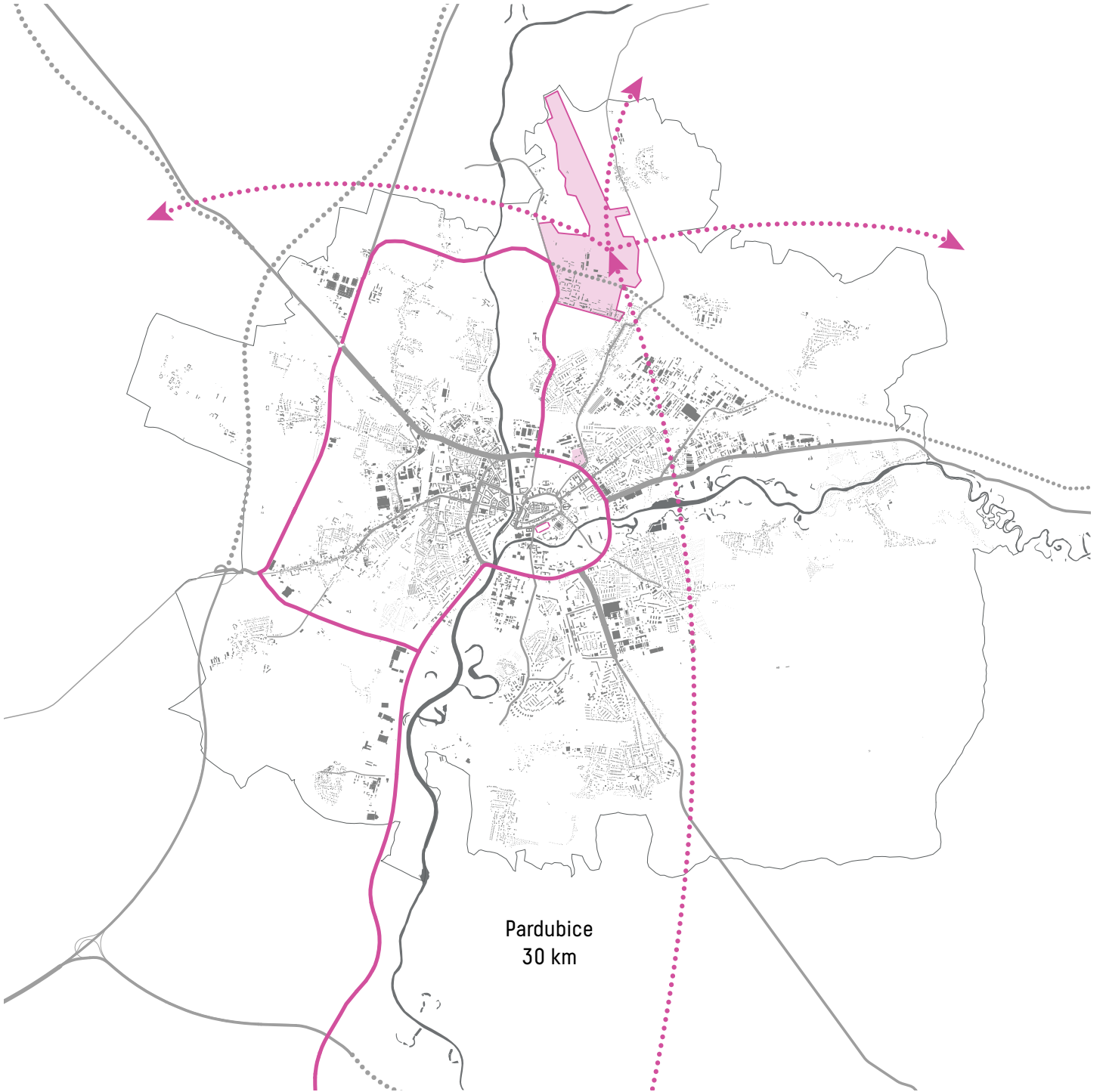
As an alternative to the Žižkovy Kasárny, a further development of the New Barracks area raises, where the field hospitals are majority-based. The New Barracks are not fully built-up and the Barracks are strategically located at the second city circuit, since field hospitals are mobile and stored in containers. Logistics therefore plays a big role.

Besides parts of field hospitals, there are military offices, vehicles, and warehouses stationed in the Žižkovy Kasárny So, basically, it serves administrative-storage purposes, for which it would be the best to build a modern complex with perfect technical parameters that the building from the 18th century is definitely lacking. At the same time, Hradec pays considerable attention to the former military airport in the northern part of the city, which is considered as brownfield and see it as a major development site in the new land-use plan, but in the SWOT analysis in the "*Strategic Development Plan of the City Until 2030*" identify the problem of how to transform the brownfield and how to find a strategic partner for the development of the airport for air transport. Hence a possibility raises that the army could move its activities from the Barracks and perhaps also partly from the New Barracks in case of extension of the number of field hospitals, to the airport area and to build a new high-level compound there, corresponding to the importance of the field hospitals.

The location at the airport further develops a potential of using the airport, which is looking for strategic partners, for air transport of the field hospital's material. In addition, it offers cooperation with the nearby Military & International Airport in Pardubice, which could further help with air transport through Hradec Králové. The second alternative is the possibility of transport to Pardubice Airport through the second city circuit and by road network. Currently there is a lack of adequate traffic connection from the airport area, but the construction of the North Tangent is planned, possibly taking place in 2025-2028. The Tangent is going to run directly around the airport area and it is going to connect the area to other highways and then around Hradec via South Tangent and via I/37 to Pardubice, that lie just 30 km away.

In the course of the project, it became apparent that both the city and the military were actually thinking in this way, as the Military Health Agency directly said the Barracks are technically totally inconvenient for the current use, but since the military has disposed of most property in the city, it decided to keep the property and so they have to deal with the current situation somehow. As a particularly wrong move, the military sees the sale of a former military airport to the city, as the military warehouses could be used perfectly for their evolved needs, moreover with the possibility of using the airport for transportation of materials.

During the interview with the city architect it turned out that on the contrary, the city does not know what to do with all the former military buildings at the airport and so both parties have an obvious solution of the situation ready, however, which is unlikely to arise because one of the fundamental problems in general is the lack of communication, cooperation and a clearly defined common vision.





CONCLUSION & CONCEPT

In general, the extensive size is one of the main reasons that complicates the rehabilitation of historic military barracks brownfields as it renders great financial expenses for its reconstruction and the problem of full use of such a large building. This issue becomes even bigger in the case of smaller towns that do not have the power to utilize the barracks in a generous way and therefore the barracks are very often simply transformed into housing, if not demolished. Despite the fact that Hradec is not a small town, but regional metropolis, a city with the population of almost 100,000, it is, however, not so easy to identify adequate new use that would have a chance to work well in the city center, which is densely covered by significant buildings up to the regional level.

A major problem is also represented by commercial transformation of brownfields, as huge expenses have to pay back for the investor, usually meaning that the new use (usually non-affordable housing, office space, shopping centers, etc.) has little benefit for the city and its inhabitants.

An example is the search for a new use for the huge Artillery Barracks in Josefov, which almost became a private prison. Another example lies right in the vicinity of the Žižkovy Kasárny - Nálepkovy Kasárny with former fortress armory, which were rebuilt into a 4-star hotel and apartment complex, where a unique inner courtyard was built up by above ground parking with imitation of public space upon the roof.

Žižkovy Kasárny is such an exceptional building within the city that its regeneration cannot be subject to a private interest, but must be led by a strong investor securing the public good which represent state institutions that do not require profits and have the possibility to draw extensive subsidies. Hradec Králové as the regional capital, as the renowned university center, has the opportunity to draw several powerful state institutions enabling the rehabilitation to be a joint project of several entities.

According to that, in order to meet the public interest and benefit the city as much as possible, a combination of functions based on the concept of creative brownfields, representing transformation of brownfields and neglected or abandoned sites to cultural and creative social centers, has been chosen on the basis of analysis and many selected case studies, both from abroad and from the Czech Republic.

Creative brownfields represent unofficial culture, support creative people in the form of incubators and co-working, are a popular social center for meetings across generations, revitalize their surroundings and strengthen the community, as well as serve as the platform for discussion and know-how sharing.

The characteristic feature of creative brownfields is the bottom-up approach, i.e. the organization of space by active people who take things into their own hands and try to change their surroundings. The importance of creative brownfields therefore also lies in the fact that it brings together civic active people who have the potential to initiate change. Mostly due to lack of finance and sustainability statement, but also targeted, creative brownfields also function as an urban lab, a kind of public space laboratory that uses temporary, inexpensive but creative solutions that show residents how to use public space, which is particularly important in post-Soviet countries where the relationship to public space is still at the beginning.

An example of such a brownfield is the Kasárna Karlín in Prague, which also demonstrate the problems of creative brownfields, being mostly a temporary solution as Kasárna Karlín are currently struggling for their further existence. Another problem is the lack of funding in the case of low state support, which, for example, limits their possibilities for holding more costly free entry events. Creative brownfields can also succumb to gentrification, when brownfield has increased the value of its surroundings to such an extent that the original concept stops working or the alternative atmosphere of a neglected area is no longer acceptable in the well-maintained surroundings.

The question is therefore how to preserve the original concept of alternative unofficial space, initiated and managed from below, and at the same time create a sustainable space that fully operates in a modern city with a high culture where a devastated area is not desirable.

An example of a solution are two very successful projects from Slovakia. The first is the cultural center Tabačka Kulturfabrik in Košice, which started as a bottom-up, active people driven project, but thanks to the extensive investment of the Košice Region, which understood the center's potential, it has become a very successful and sustainable space, whilst retaining its original atmosphere. This made Tabačka still the most sought-after place in Košice.

The second example is the Nádvorie in Trnava - a space for contemporary culture, which emerged as a philanthropic project of a private investor and a local patriot, thus not a bottom-up project, but the space was given to use for active bottom-up organisations and NPOs located in the town and therefore same concept and similar character as the bottom-up project was created. As the result, the project has become one of the major cultural and social centers in the town.

The solution therefore represents a large public or private investment in compliance with the public good, with the condition that the space will still be managed or used by the NPOs with limited investor's intervention in order to preserve its independent character, which mainly constitutes its identity and is the key feature behind the success of such spaces.

Within the Barracks, it is therefore possible to create a dynamic space, which offers an alternative to official culture which attract people so much, represents a concept of creative brownfields, but at the same time ceases to be a brownfield, is sustainable and fully in line with the concept of Hradec as an emerging city. At the same time, the concept of cultural and social functions, an incubator, a place supporting innovation and promoting education, a dynamic public space, provide a substantial vision that has the chance to turn the site into a lively center and adequately change the use of the Barracks to the benefit of the city and its center, which represents a crucial area for the development of the city.

*The thesis *The Limits to Artist-Led Regeneration (Creative Brownfields in Cities of High Culture)* notes that creative brownfields have a negligible influence in high-culture cities. There is no other choice but to agree, however, in post-communist countries, their importance is considerable because they transform their surroundings, are very popular cultural and social local centers that can shape the character of the whole neighborhood and help building the community, unite people who have the potential to improve their environment, support ideas, develop discussion on topics that are only beginning to be discussed, mediate know-how sharing and offer an alternative to official culture.*

The importance of creative brownfield is even greater when it represents an iconic building within the city, as is the case with Žižkovy Kasárny. Great example and case study for Hradec can be found in Pardubice, a traditional rival city, where a project to renovate the Automatic Mills, an iconic brownfield in the city center from architect Gočár is currently undergoing. On the initiative of active citizens, a successful festival was opened, which opened automatic mills for the public, demonstrated their importance for the city and started a discussion among all stakeholders about their future use for the benefit of the city. On the basis of which the mills are about to be transformed into a cultural and creative space, with space for two galleries and polytechnic workshops, into a new multifunctional dynamic public space for organizing festivals and cultural events, which strives for becoming a major venue in Pardubice.

Given the importance of the building within the city and the size of the proposed public space inside the Barracks, I also examined the city as a whole to understand what is the city like today and what city could it be to better understand the position of the new space within future Hradec Králové, in order to ensure its attractiveness even in a strong competition.

One of the topics I was dealing with was the quality of public space. Public spaces in Hradec are in a relatively good shape and are being renovated constantly, many projects are in progress or are underway, among them renovation of the last not yet renovated park in the center - Žižkovy Sady e.g., however, based on observations and interviews with the inhabitants of Hradec they do not stand out by public life and character of the city is rather peripheral.

As the reason I see that the public space is generally renovated on the basis of architectural design, but spaces often lack variability and multifunctionality, the possibility of refreshment, the reason to stay in space for a longer time, the reason to go for a specific space. A pivotal example is the Hradec quay, which is a renovated area with enormous potential for urban life, but there is not a single place of refreshment that would give a reason to stay longer and use the stunning riverside overlooking the iconic landmarks of the city - the White Tower and the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit.

In order to understand the city, I also focused on its branding and future vision. The city proudly presents itself as the Salon of the Republic, a surname it gained during the First Republic period, when Hradec became a laboratory of the best contemporary architecture and urbanism thanks to the demolition of the fortress creating a large space for development as a consequence. It seems to me, however, that present-day Hradec understands the nickname rather in the sense that Hradec Králové is a prime city, a renovated city, a clean city, a good-looking city and according to that, the city perceive the public space, with taking the appearance at the first place and liveability comes after, which has been confirmed to me by several sources.

I see this as missing of a great potential to communicate the branding concept Salon of the Republic as a city that is a laboratory of architecture, as it really was at the time this nickname was created, as a city that follows the latest trends in architecture, a city where the best architecture take place, a city that is not afraid to undertake bold projects, and a city that has the liveability and quality of life of its inhabitants as the main goal.

One of the reasons for choosing the concept of creative brownfield as the new function was therefore also to use its feature as an urban lab and to propose a concept based on the principle of defining basic infrastructure or framework both inside and outside the building that would allow a variety of uses and create a dynamic space as defined by Carlo Ratti in his project of renovation of the former military site Caserma Lamarmora in Turin,

“This project does not dictate how people should use the space – rather it allows the space to evolve organically, through a continuous process of renewal, improvement and adaptation of individual spaces, a development which encourages bottom-up growth, without imposing any fixed notions of how the space should be used.”

The basis of the concept is thus to create a counterbalance to the current approach in the city, so that the rehabilitation of the Barracks at the same time becomes a starter in the mindset of the inhabitants of Hradec about its public space and the great potentials the city has. Hradec Králové has a huge potential to become a great city to live in thanks to quality architecture, radial-circular urbanism of the city corresponding to the regional metropolis status, at the same time a large amount of space for further development, unusually large amount of public green space in the city center and the confluence of the two rivers with their shores running through the city. Žižkovy Kasárny as one of the last development sites in the city center and as an iconic structure represent a suitable medium to convey this potential.

Heritage conservation approach was considered as an important and sensitive part of the project. The attitude was based on contemplating the current heritage conservation approach in the Czech Republic towards such buildings, as well as on several quality and recognized case studies from Italy and Spain (Faculty of Business Sciences of Cartagena Technical University, Cartagena, ESP, 2010; Cuartel Principe Lepanto, Learning and Research Resource Centre (CRAI), University of Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, ESP, 2014; renovation of Caserma Lamarmora project, Turin, IT, 2017; etc.).

The way in which the NPÚ (National Heritage Institute) think about the protection of such buildings as Žižkovy Kasárny can be well demonstrated on the example of the nearby Josefov Fortress, which contains a large number of barracks of similar proportions, originates from the same period and which underwent the same evolution, including similar structural modifications during the communist period. For this reason, I visited Josefov where I had an appointment with member of the NPÚ Specialist Regional Office and talked with him for several hours about the topic of heritage protection in Josefov and Hradec Králové.

Josefov (Ples) Fortress was finished in 1787 and, although, the fortress was decommissioned in 1888, the military, including Czechoslovak and Russian army, kept using the site as late as 1990s. After most of the military, which was a vital source of income and life in the fortress, had left, the fortress quickly began to decay and Josefov became an excluded locality with a large proportion of the Roma population and missing identity. At present, the city seeks to revitalize the devastated fortress, but the main problem represent several abandoned barracks of enormous proportions, especially the Artillery Barracks and the former Military Hospital, which are comparable in size with Žižkovy Kasárny, and for which the town is falling to find any investor or purpose, due to its extensive size.

One of the main issues is that, although, most of the barracks in Josefov are in a devastated state and the town is dealing with such a serious problems, the Heritage Institute as usual strongly insists on conserving the fortress in its original appearance, even though it no longer serves the purpose. Hand-in-hand with the local Heritage Institute go the local military history clubs which would like the best to restore the fortress to its 18th century original look, and which insist on, sometimes, even extreme conservation of the site, as for example, when the proposal to build a modern public transport stop at the place of current and unsightly concrete shelter, originally having served as a gas station and later rebuilt as transformer station, was not adopted, and vice versa, a restoring of the stop as a retro gas station (!) is considered.

This poses one of the major hindrances to the development of the town as mentioned in *“There is Dark Without Vision - Current Situation and Future Potentials Analysis of Josefov”* from 2014:

One of the barriers of investment in housing is also the historic protection of Josefov (Josefov has been an urban conservation area since 1971). “Any adjustments are therefore extremely costly because you will have to make every step of sandstone and you will not be able to change neither windows nor doors. Thus, as a result, it’s terribly expensive and the low price can not balance that. Whatever you need to do, the Municipal Heritage Office assess. And that’s really something!”

The Heritage Institute demands can therefore significantly increase the cost of reconstruction, which only contributes to the decay of the housing capacity. The neglected, decaying buildings are protected monuments, which complicates the possibilities of adaptation and therefore the possibility of using and eventually finding potential investors. “The Heritage Institute should press the owners to renovate the buildings, however, it does not. A lot of the buildings is a military property, and that does nothing about it. But, when the ordinary people place a plastic window, the Heritage Institute immediately complains, but no one is concerned about the military letting its roofs to fall down.”

The main issue is that the Heritage Institute see the fortress as a historic monument, since conservation is its main goal, but not as a town, a place where people live in, as an urban development site. Hence, it intends to protect the structures as much as possible therefore adjusting the use of the buildings to be in compliance with the conservation, without a greater consideration of whether the function is appropriate for the building and how it affects the future development of the town.

The aim of the Heritage Institute is mainly to maintain a maximum of the original constructions and to preserve the authentic appearance of the buildings. Therefore, the buildings cannot be modified from the outside in any way, not even with considerate architectural adjustments, that do not seriously disturb the mass of the buildings. Some extensions or small modifications may be considered in the space of inner courtyard, such as, for example, external staircases bodies, but under the condition they can be removed again without damage to the original building. The layout is to be preserved as much as possible.

That represents another serious obstacle as the original layout does not usually allow for many necessary or unique adaptations. As the Heritage Institute prefers the least invasive, similar use, the result is that the most similar is basically the original purpose. The problem is reflected by situation around the search for a new use of the extensive Artillery Barrack, when the Heritage Institute most inclined to the possible transformation into a private prison, as “the prison premises are actually quite similar to the original and the vaulted rooms are basically cells.” The attitude of preserving maximum of the building is absolutely justifiable in the case of a highly historically, architecturally and artistically valuable structures, but it fails in the case of such a functional building as barracks, which moreover usually lack greater number of valuable features. The main problem is that the Heritage Institute puts both these typologies on the same level and is seemingly not aware of the significant differences between them. In connection to this, surprises the often indifferent attitude to industrial structures, which have many common features with military barracks and are frequently not protected at all. The attitude also fails, when a lot of the construction is either unoriginal or greatly modified since the barracks underwent a considerable number of adjustments during the 20th century.

The problem is that the Czech heritage protection focuses mostly on the building itself, but does not, or, does not want to, take much into consider wider relationships, lacking broader view and common vision. Taking such an excluded site as the Josefov Fortress and transform the largest building in the center, on the main square, to a prison, that would definitely not contribute to the development of the site. And so if the attitude of the Heritage Institute is to be respected, the result is basically to recreate the 18th century fortress, or, Josefov becomes an open-air museum where the time has stopped. But when the development of the town is to be considered, the new use would probably require some more serious, but necessary adjustments. When looking to history, barracks have always been utilitarian military objects and subject of modifications for even greater utility.

Hence, transforming the building in a necessary or exceptional way does not mean a contradiction, but compliance. Trying to keep maximum of the valuable features on one hand, but also making necessary adjustments on the other, so as to allow for a new use in accordance with the potential and development of the site. What is more important, conserving the building, complicating its development and suppressing its potential, or, making more serious interventions and lifting the building into a new phase with appreciation of its identified qualities as can be seen on many foreign examples.

For this reasons I do not recognize the current attitude as correct, since it is significantly reducing the chances for development of the barracks to the benefit and development of both Josefov and Hradec Králové, and to the benefit of the buildings themselves as well. As right attitude I find to try to preserve maximum of identified valuable features of such a building, to make necessary or exceptional changes, which would increase the functionality and architectural qualities of the building, and at last try to meet the heritage protection requirements the most as possible if they are not in contradiction with the two previous goals.

Vision Statement

/ after centuries of strict military closure, the Barracks are a place, which demonstrates its openness. Have a look, I am open now and have much to offer! Place you do not go around but which attracts movement through and where you go to.

/ are a lively, popular, sought-after place, where people love to come back, an important building within the city, a strong, society-wide positively recognized place whose content and program activities strengthen the city center, induce movement, revive its surroundings and contribute to the development of the city as a vibrant modern place where no one gets bored.

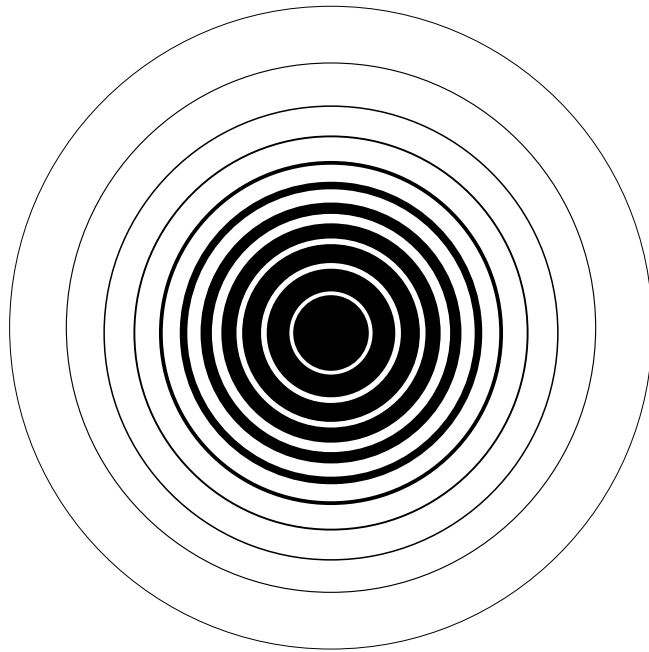
/ are a significant community-cultural point that further strengthens the status of the historic center as the cultural quarter, a meeting place for all generations due to society-wide attractive offer, which offers a vast, high quality public space freed from cars and which has a unique genius loci.

/ are a platform for establishing contacts and dialogue, discussing, presenting, sharing know-how, promoting knowledge and education, supporting creative industries and young people.

/ are a platform for awakening interest in the military past as well as the present of the city and recognition of military architecture and its specific features.

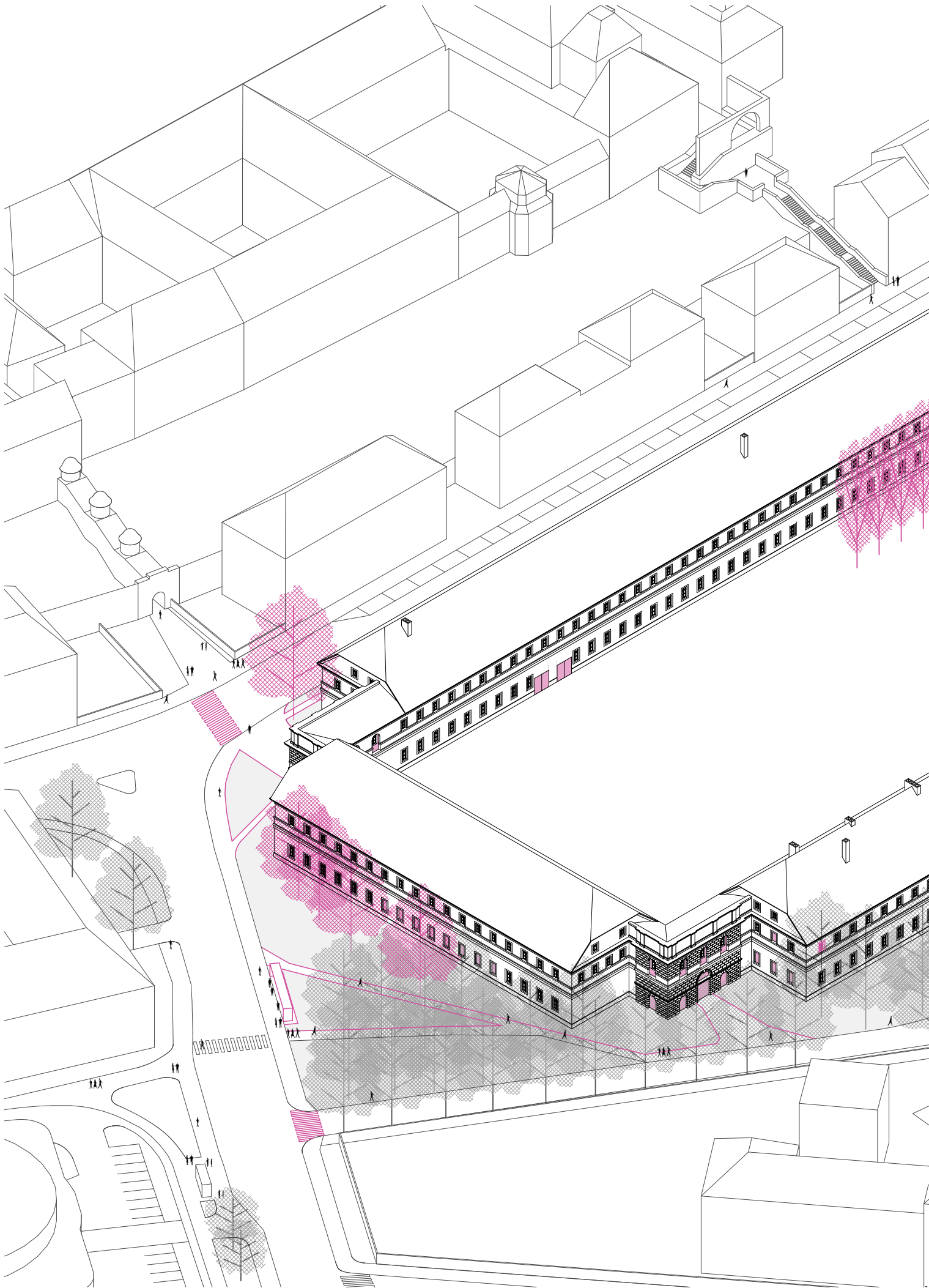
/ are a place that is not driven by money but by the generated values.

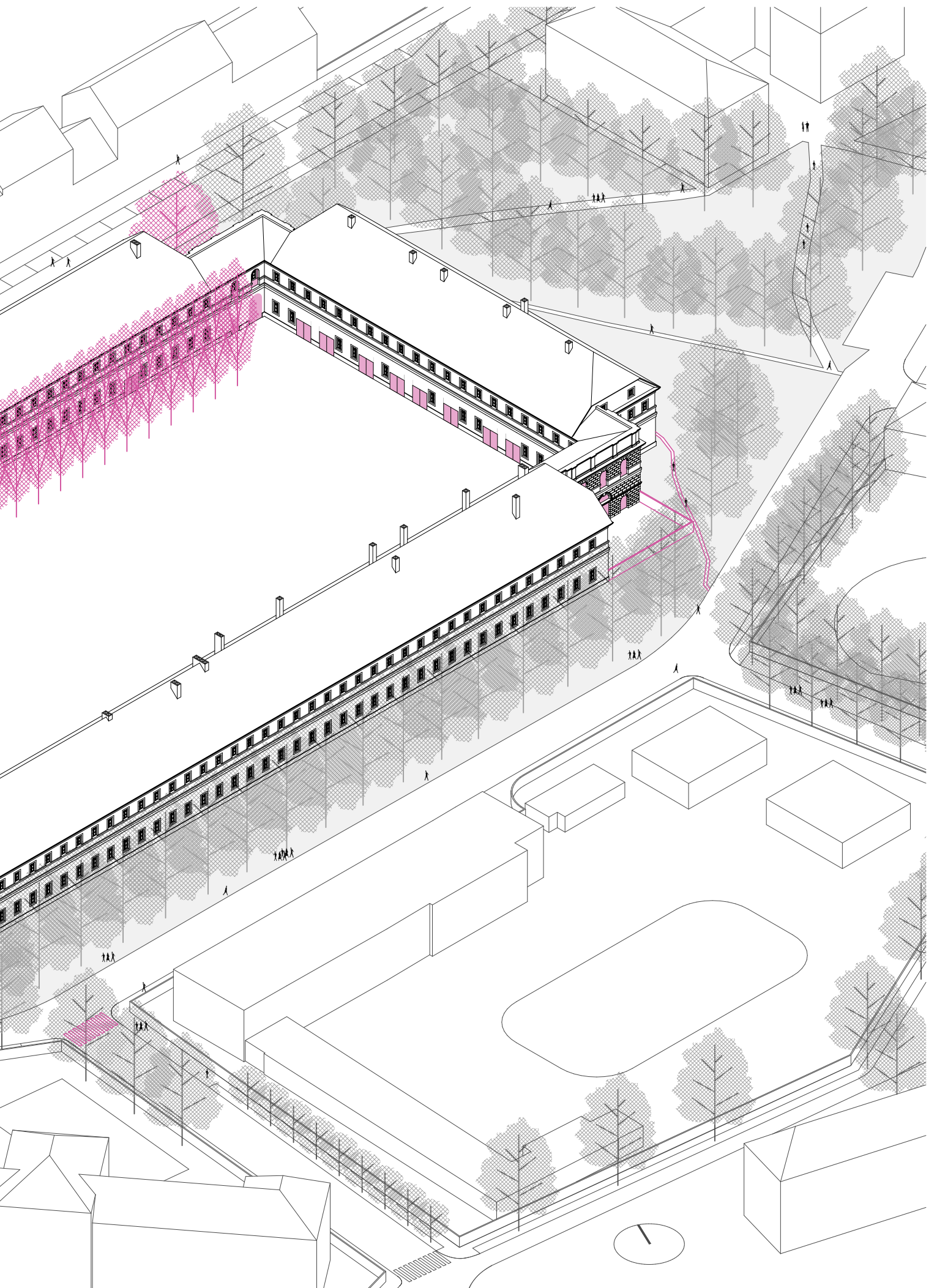
/ are a place which supports sustainable development

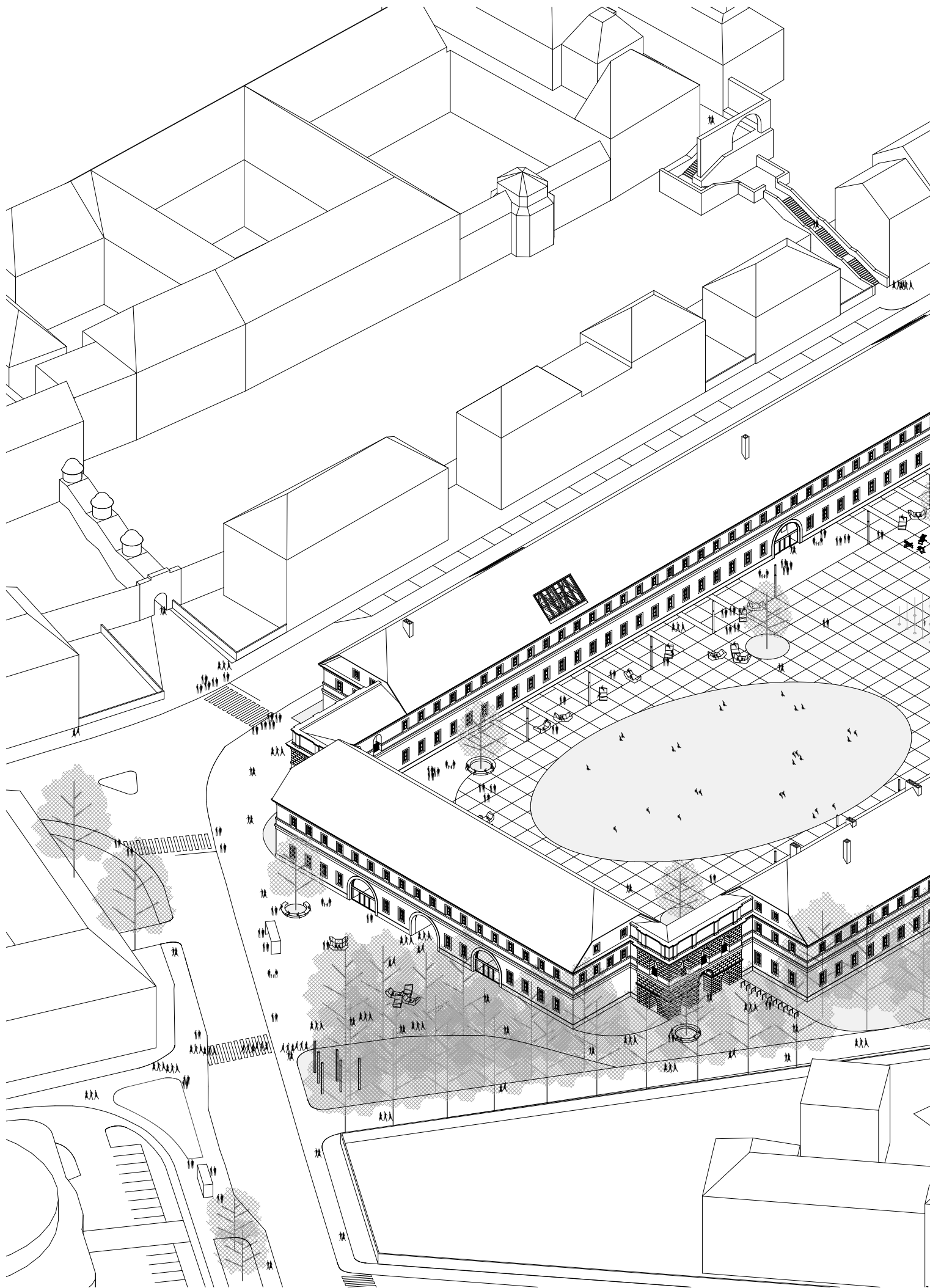


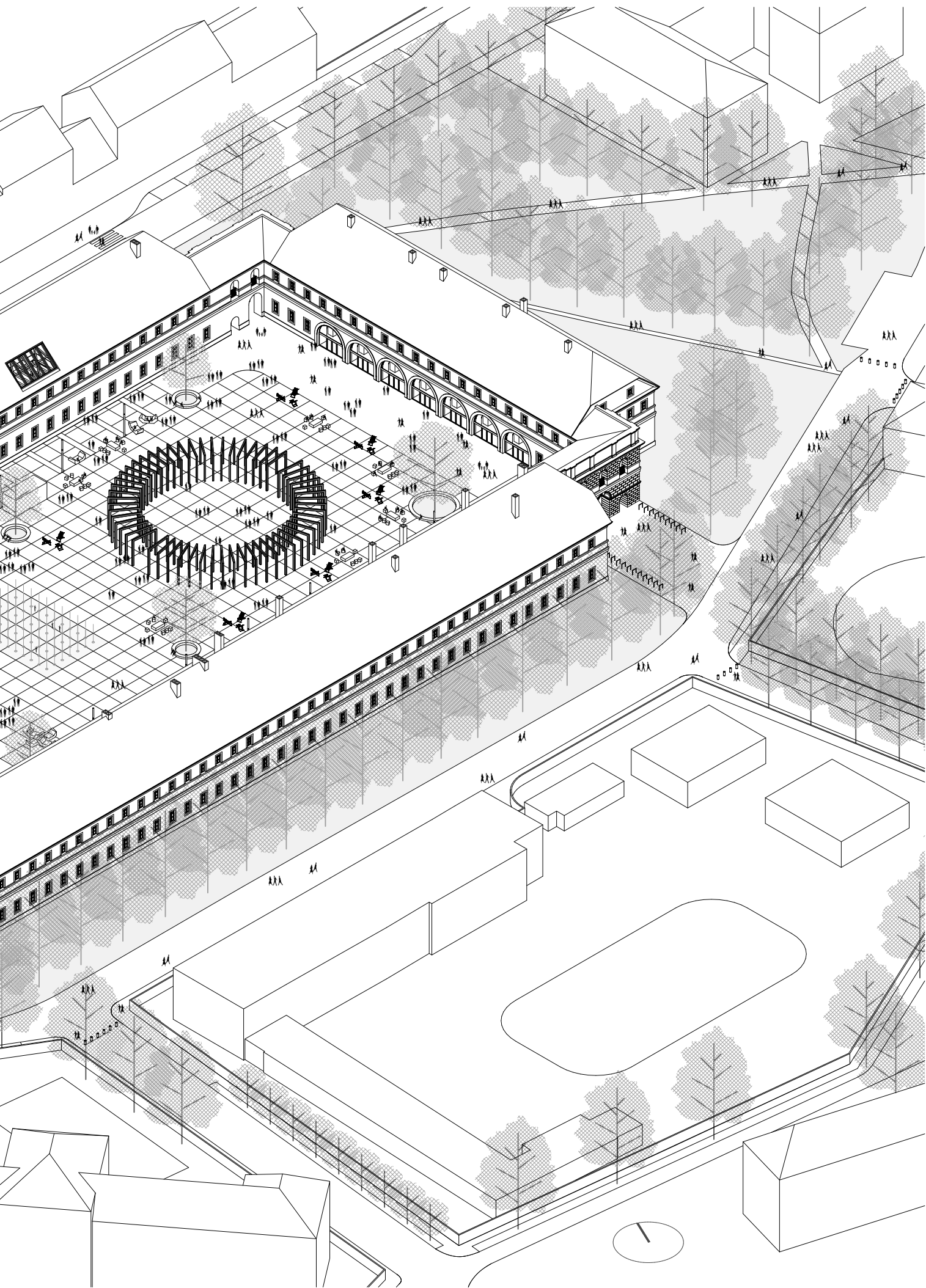


DESIGN













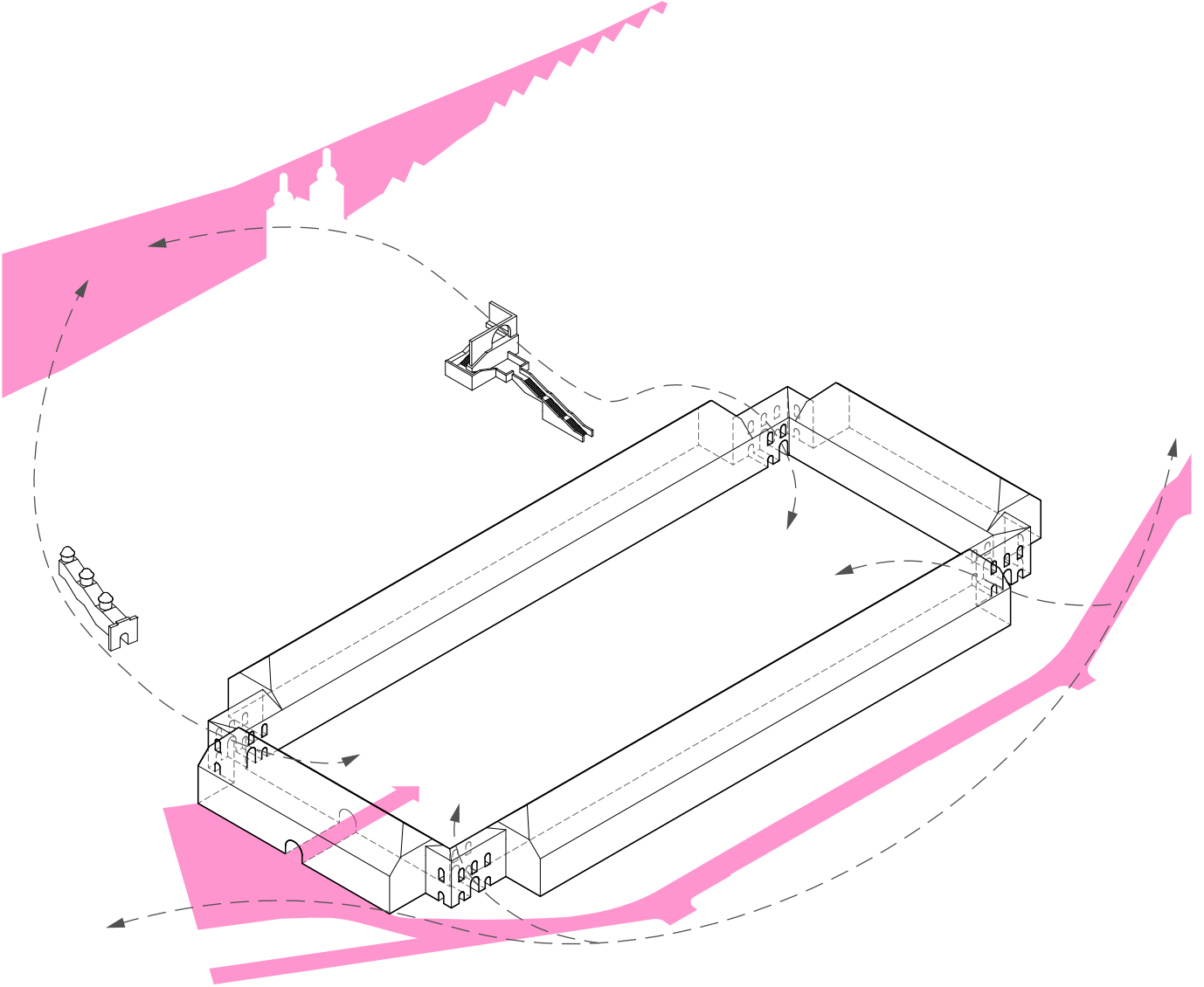
1

J. Kozina Street from the south side of the Barracks, which follows the former edge of the bastion fortifications is changed into a pedestrian zone accessible from the side streets only for supply vehicles. Thus, the pedestrian and cycling route from Jiráskovy Sady, past the former Cavalry Barracks, which leads to the space between the two barracks is extended, creating an alternative route to the inner ring road between Jiráskovy Sady and the intersection with the entrance to the medieval center from the east.

Pedestrian crossings around the building are edited and completed. The pedestrian crossing in front of the new barracks entry is changed and expanded to concentrate the pedestrian zone energy around the Barracks to the front of the main entrance. Direction of the pedestrian crossing from the Bono Publico staircase is changed and extended to face directly the barracks entrance, just as was its original purpose, to connect the Barracks with the Large Square. A new pedestrian crossing is designed in front of the Gočárovo Schodiště Staircase to connect the staircase directly to the entrance to the Barracks and to concentrate the pedestrian movement from the southeastern part of the city center in front of this entrance.

The intersection traffic system, which is considered to be the most dangerous in the city, is turned into an intersection with traffic lights, as is the case on the opposite side of the inner ring road to the Divišova Street and further two missing crossings are added.

The road network of the park between the Barracks and the Secondary Medical School is adjusted to match the logic of the pathways and induce movement to and around the Barracks.



1

The building is cleansed of later insensitive modifications that erased the original purity of the design, so that the building can again excel in its grandeur.

As a demonstration of the openness of the building and its re-use, all original entrances and arcades are opened and brought to the state at the time of their creation so their exceptional architectural qualities can excel and at the same time the movement across the building and into the courtyard is thus supported. New situation around the building is responded through a new central entrance through the west wing, from an area that is a busy public space, an important public transport stop and a gateway to the city center from the south. This space is also the only one to offer a corresponding entrance area to the building, which plays the role of a piazza in the design. The reason for this entry is also the mediation of the monumental visual effect along the long axis of the barracks yard, which is one the major strengths of the Barracks.

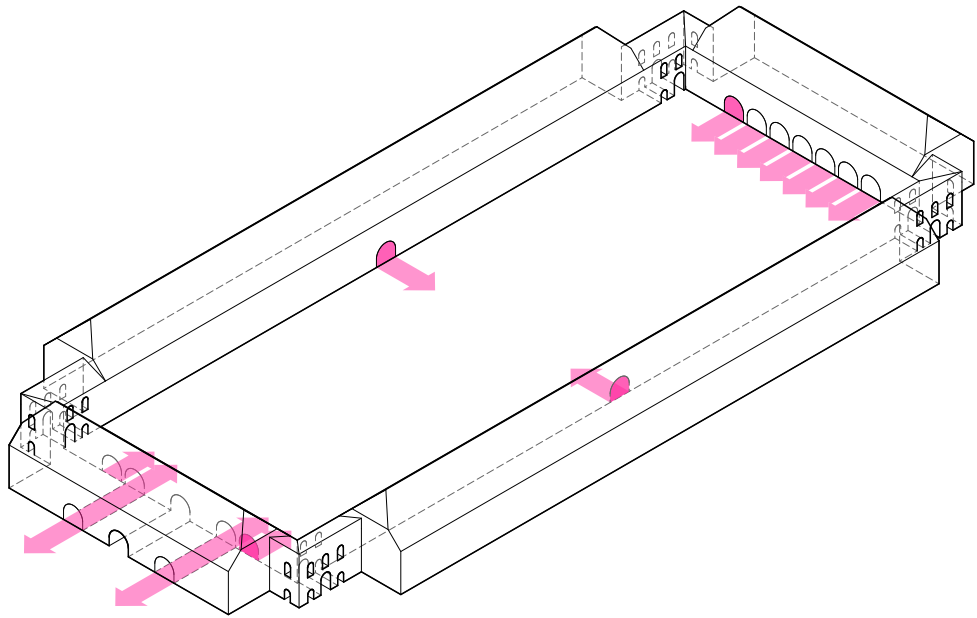
The building creates a visually enclosed area by its mass, but opening all original entrances and adding a new main entrance opens it to the public. The courtyard hence becomes publicly accessible and, in contrast to the past, permeable in all directions.

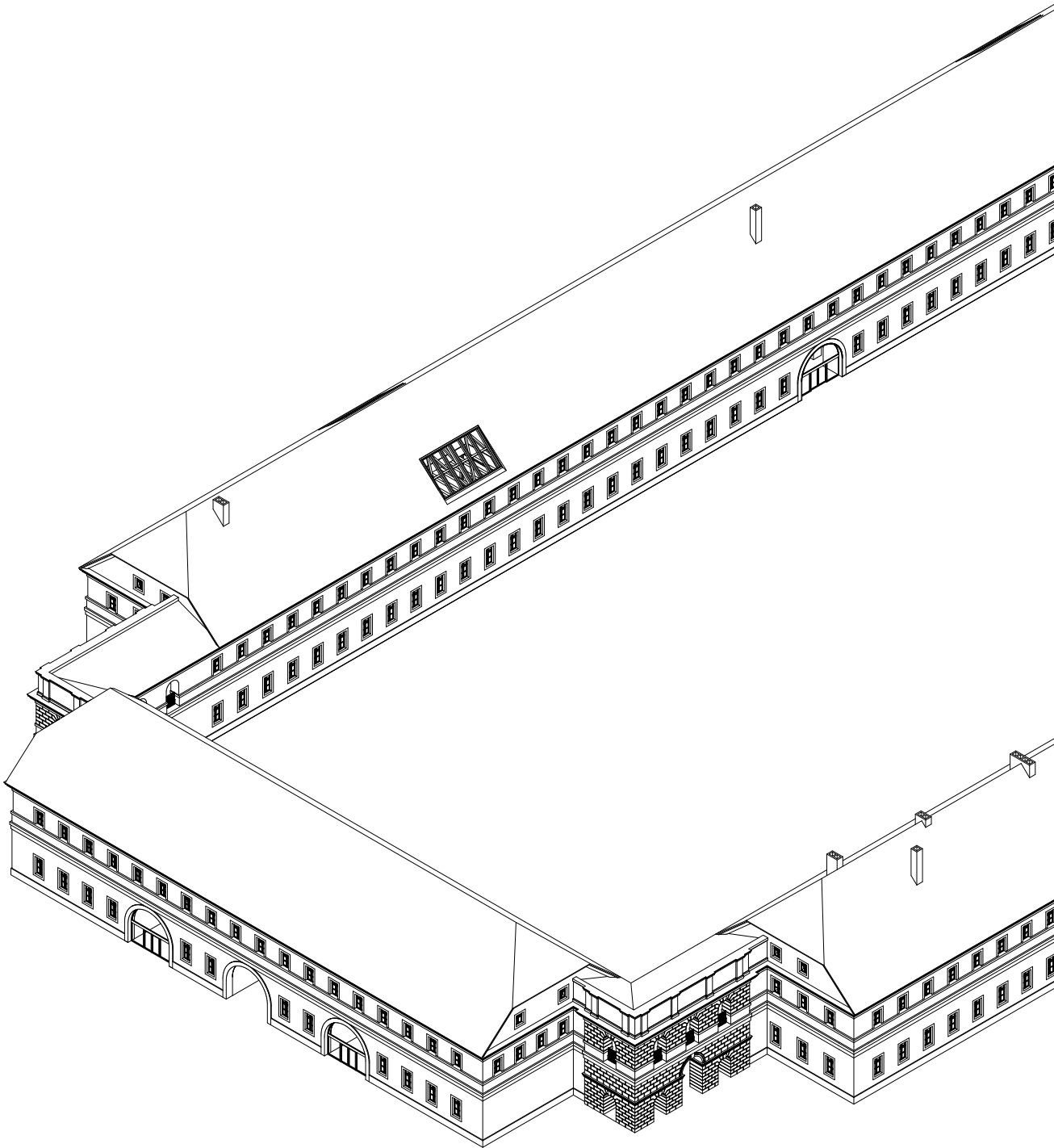


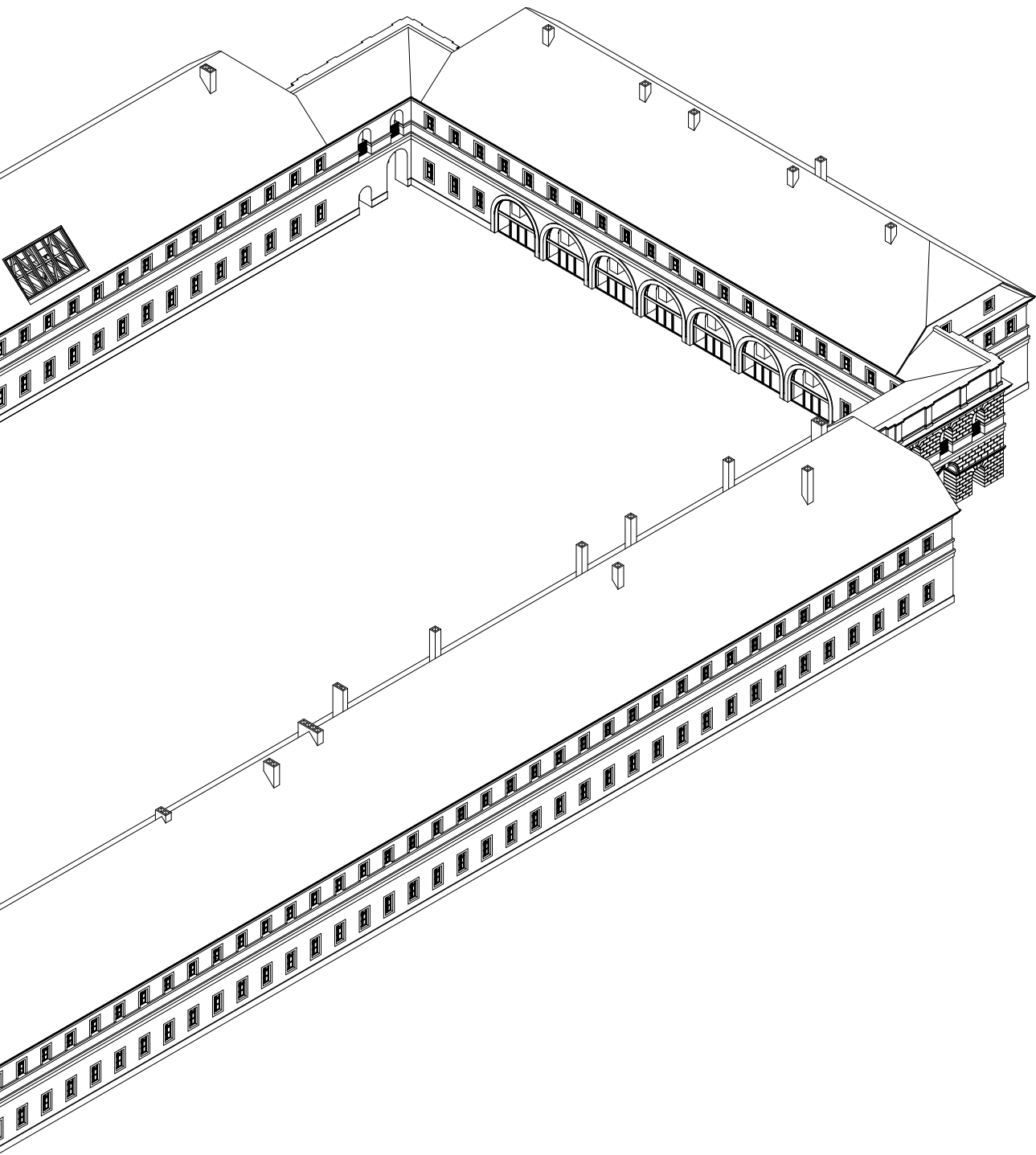
1

In accordance with the historical orientation of the Barracks to the yard, in order to concentrate energy into the yard and open the relationship between the yard and buildings, between the piazzeta and yard, new entrances in selected areas are opened, however, at the same time, the principle of symmetry is applied so as not to disturb the visual impression of the court space.

The unique inner courtyard, which is actually a courtyard of the size of a square and a square hidden in the courtyard, is transformed into a new permanently open car-free public space utilizing its courtyard properties, serving as a cultural-social multifunctional space, meeting space for people of all ages, a venue for hosting open air cultural events.







2

The single building is transformed into a combination of functions that divide the building operationally according to individual wings and are based on the functional concept of creative brownfields.

The functions are chosen based on the analysis of the city, strategic documents of the city, case studies from abroad and the Czech Republic, on the basis of interviews with the inhabitants and on the basis of spatial properties of the building. Most of the functions are based on the characteristic concept of creative brownfields.

The concept of defining a basic framework and allowing the most variable use of space, is applied inside the buildings in the form of staircases and toilets based on allowing the functioning of space for the proposed use.

The remaining space is open to various applications, which would be based on specific needs and possibilities, from which some principles are further elaborated.

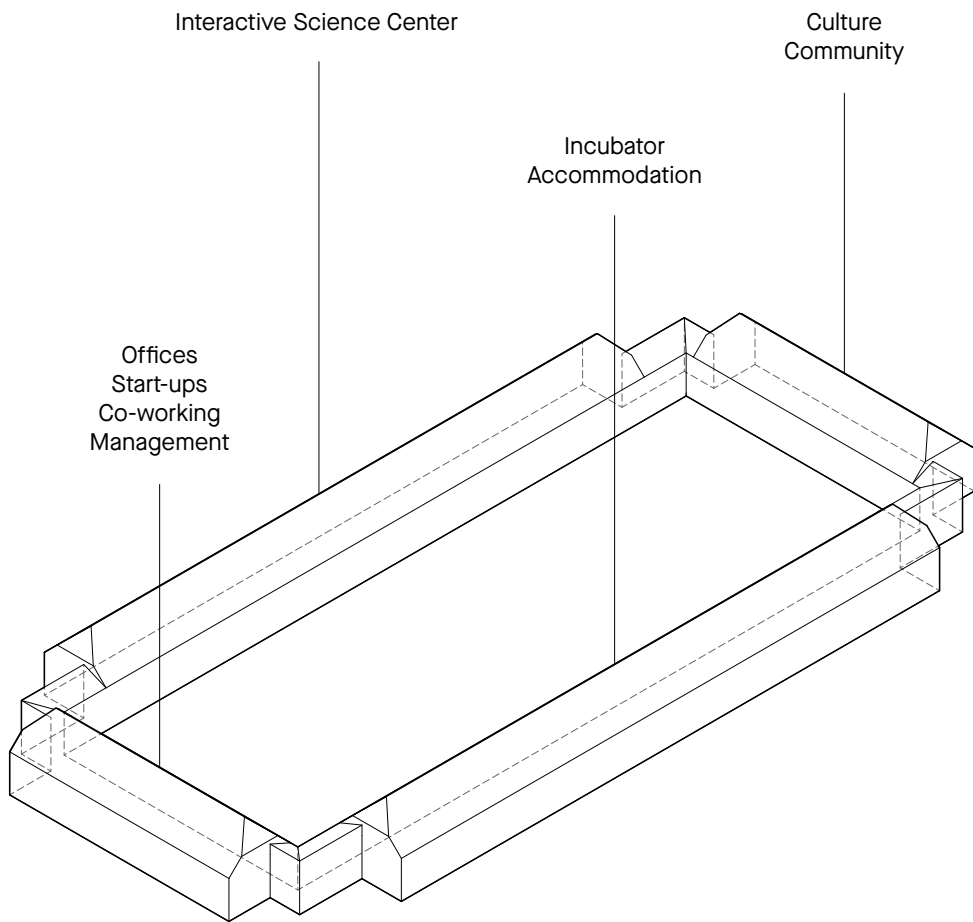
1 / Hradec Králové is a renowned university center and the seat of a unique cluster of science and medicine oriented disciplines. There is also the Faculty of Military Health Care of the University of Defense, repeatedly regarded as the most prestigious medical faculty in the Czech Republic. Therefore, an interactive science center in the north wing is proposed, following the example of other such institutions in the Czech Republic, as a space where these universities can present science to all, especially the children, in an attractive and interactive way, thus significantly contributing to promoting the universities and popularization of science among the public. Following the case study of the interactive science center Pevnost Poznání in Olomouc, which was established by the Faculty of Science of the Palacký University in Olomouc in the former artillery warehouse of the Olomouc fortress, the interactive science center in the Barracks can at the same time mediate for Hradec Králové such a significant fortress history in an entertaining form and thus contribute to its appreciation. At the same time, placing the function into a military building also combines the popularization of medicine in the form of military health care, which is represented by military field hospitals located in Hradec and can create a link between the military forces in the city and its inhabitants for the benefit of both sides. This combination is underlined by the use of the Barracks as a military hospital during the war in 1866. The interactive science center was also chosen to convey the unique spatial qualities of the building to the general public.

The analysis shows that significant buildings are concentrated around the former fortress road - the inner ring road. In support of this feature as a city boulevard, the interactive science center as the most prominent feature is placed in the northern wing by the inner ring road to complement a series of major buildings lining the circuit.

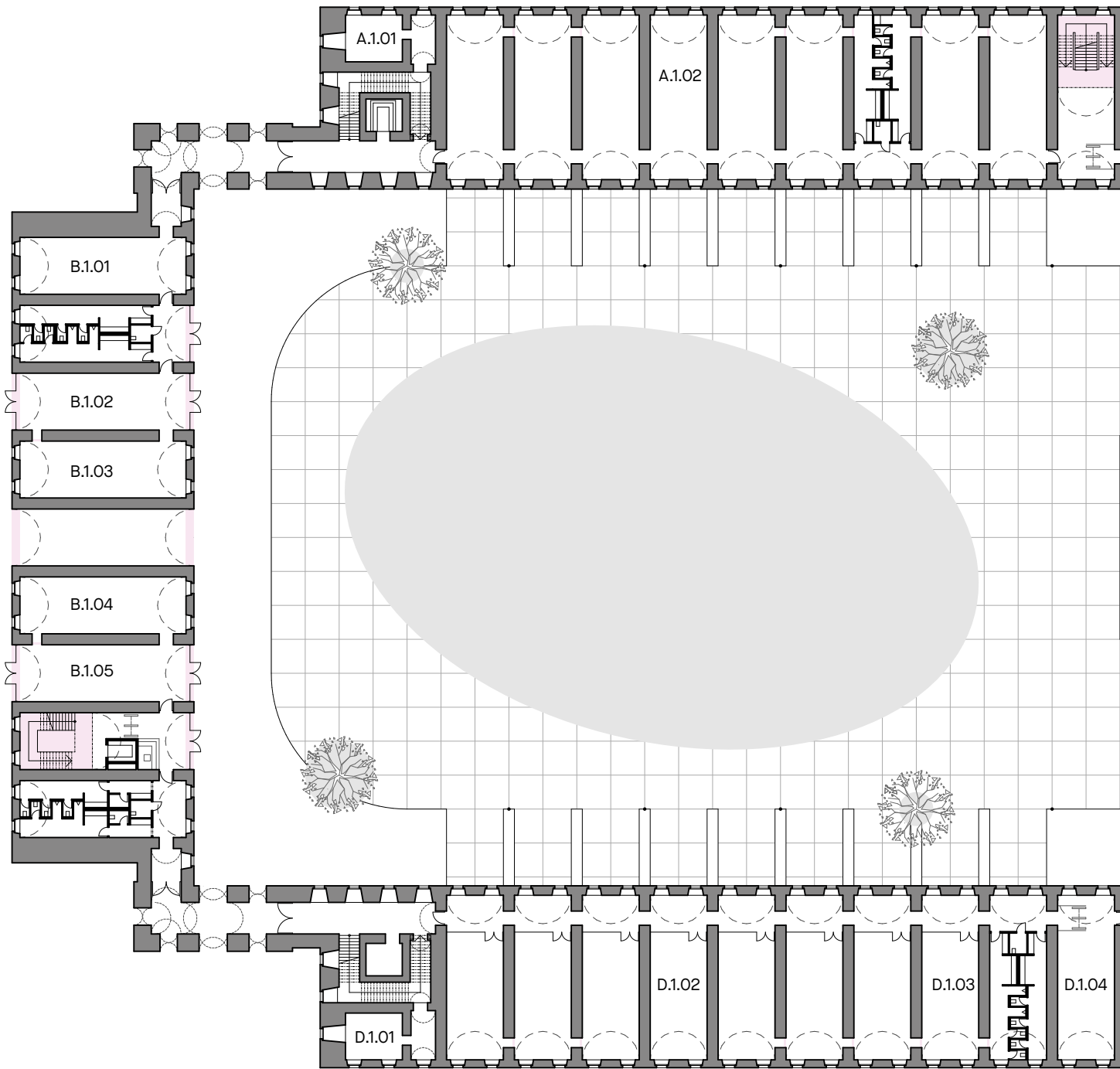
2 / The parterre of the west wing is made open in two places through the building to bring visual energy from the piazzetta area to this part of the yard. A characteristic feature that is repeated throughout the ground floor of the building is an arched room that can allow for a variable use, in the case of this wing, the parterre can be used as an information center, cafe, literary café, artbookstore, design shop or barracks shop, bicycle service with cafe, etc. The second floor and the attic space offer use as office space, compound management office, co-working and incubator.

3 / East wing serve the cultural and social functions open to the public, in order to bring energy to the far part of the yard. For this reason, I open the parterre with a central café serving the far side of the yard.

4 / In the south wing, the modular and spatial features of the vaulted rooms are fully used so an incubator that allows individual rooms to be individually arranged is proposed, with the rooms serving as architectural studios, design studios, art studios, FABLAB, workshops and office space. The second floor is used for short-term accommodation as a hostel, which benefits from the excellent location of the Barracks in the city center. The attic space of this wing is left empty as reserve due to the already extensive size of the Barracks and the real possibilities of their use, as well as because of the amount of chimney bodies which puncture the attic space.



1st Floor Plan



A

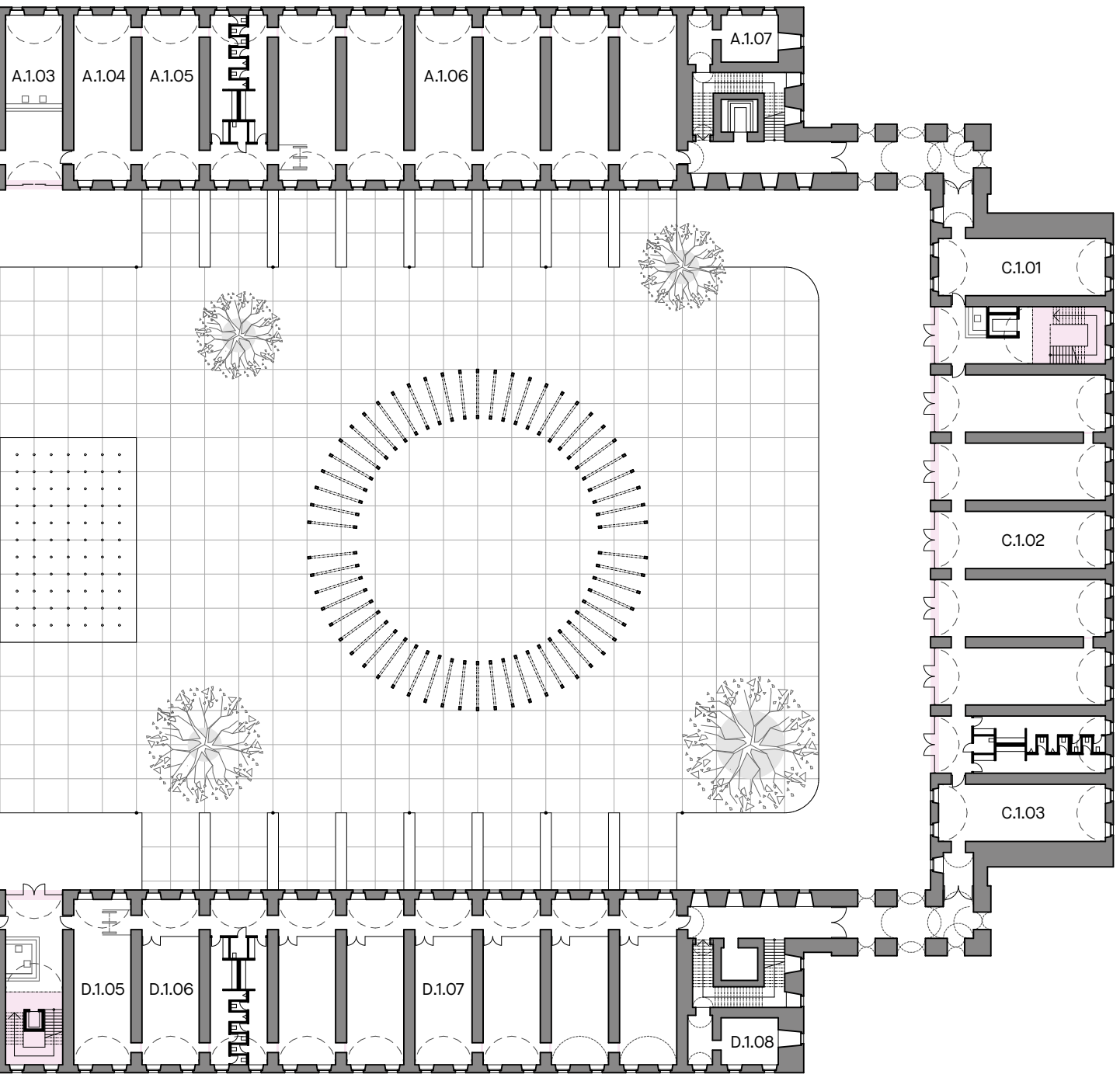
- A.1.01 technical rooms
- A.1.02 exhibition area
- A.1.03 reception
- A.1.04 museum shop/lobby
- A.1.05 lobby
- A.1.06 exhibition area
- A.1.07 technical rooms

B

- B.1.01 technical rooms
- B.1.02 art bookstore/shop/etc.
- B.1.03 art bookstore/shop/etc.
- B.1.04 café
- B.1.05 café

C

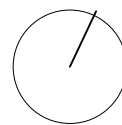
- C.1.01 technical rooms
- C.1.02 café
- C.1.03 technical rooms



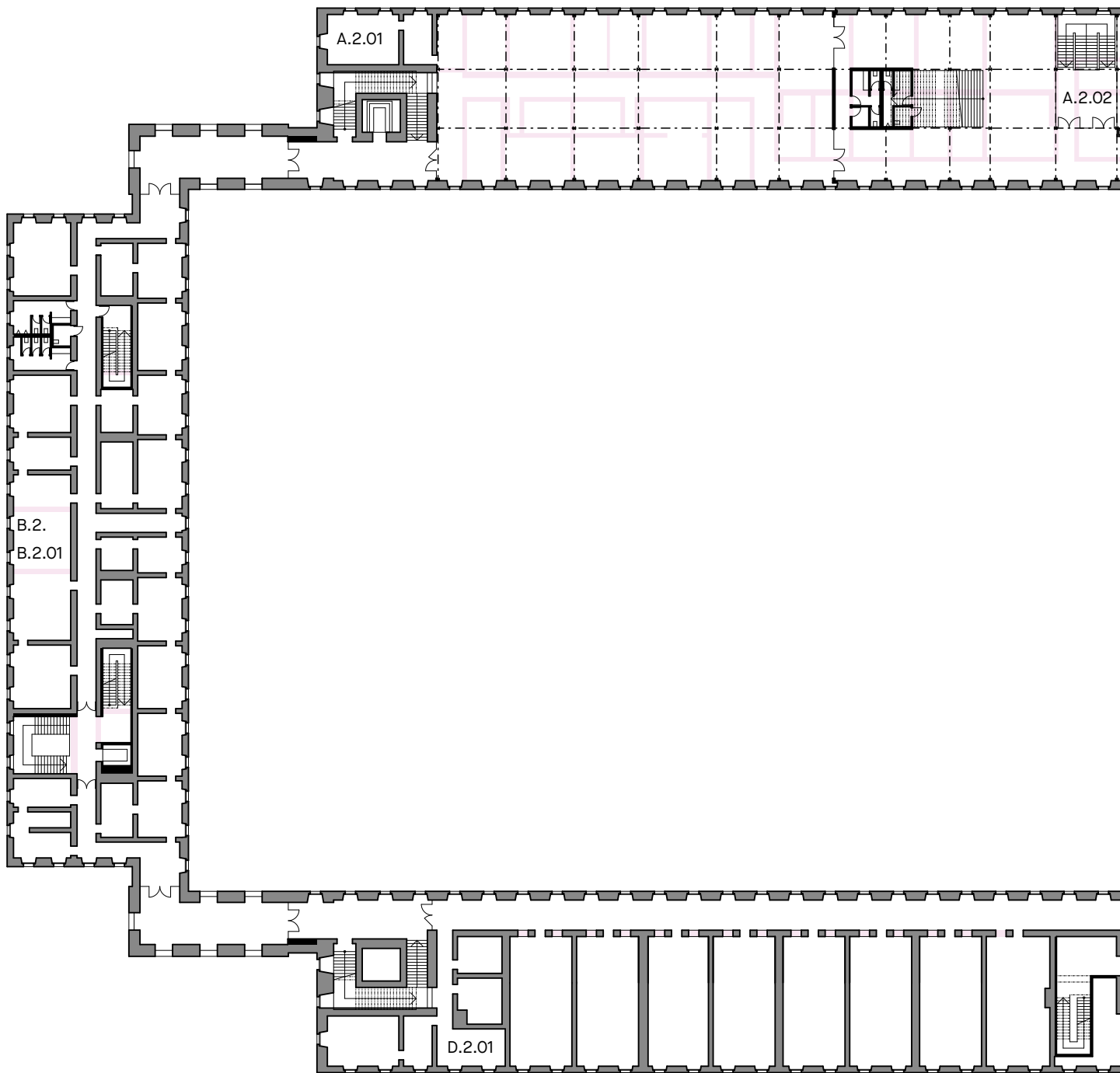
5 m 10 m 20 m

D

- D.1.01 technical rooms
- D.1.02 studios
- D.1.03 common kitchen area
- D.1.04 lobby
- D.1.05 semi-private conference rooms
- D.1.06 conference rooms
- D.1.07 studios
- D.1.08 technical rooms



2nd Floor Plan



A

A.2.01 office
A.2.02 exhibition area
A.3.03 office

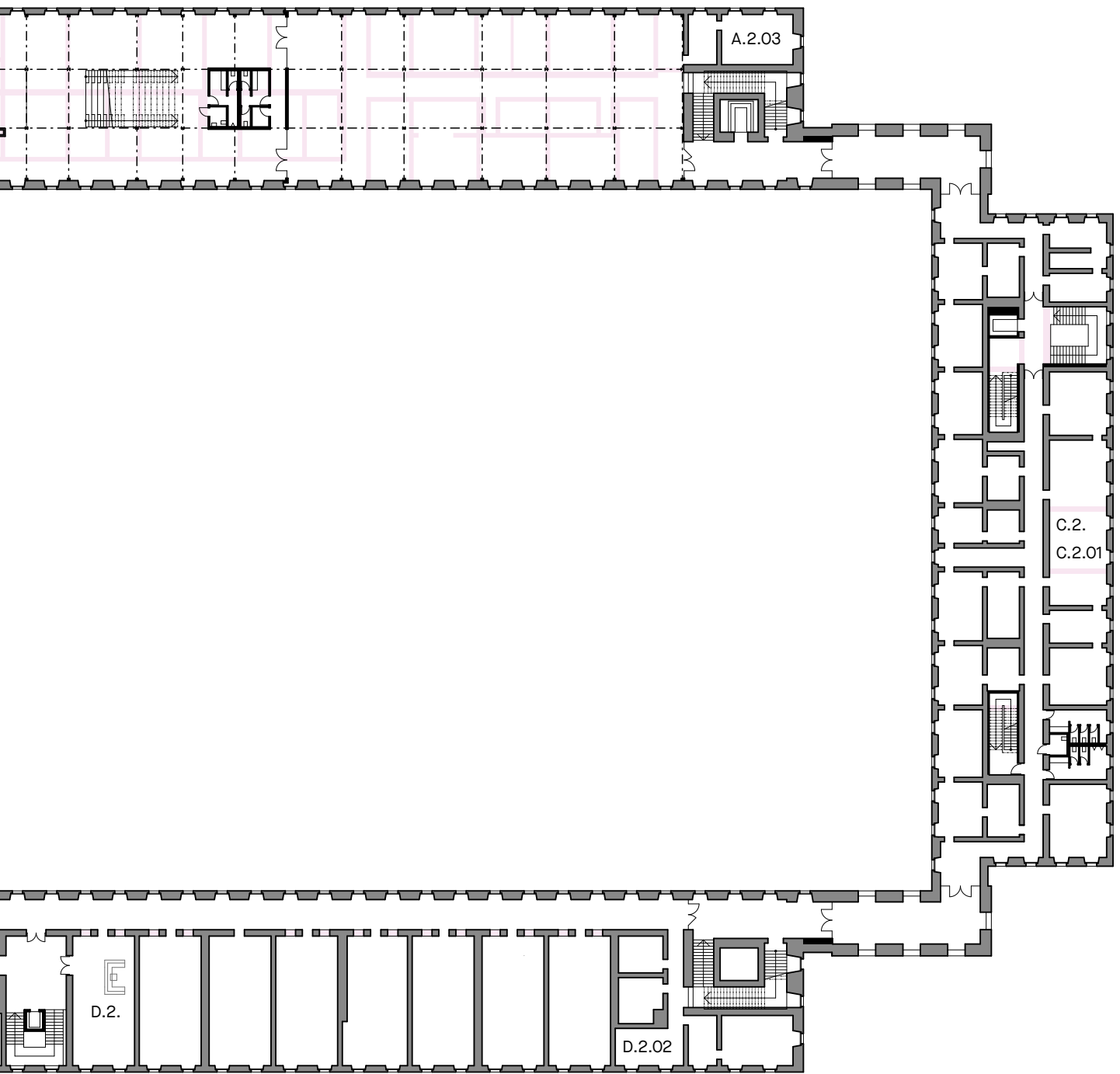
B

B.2. office space
co-working
start-ups
compound
management
security

B.2.01 lecture hall

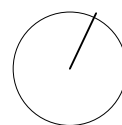
C

C.2. culture & community
C.2.01 lecture hall

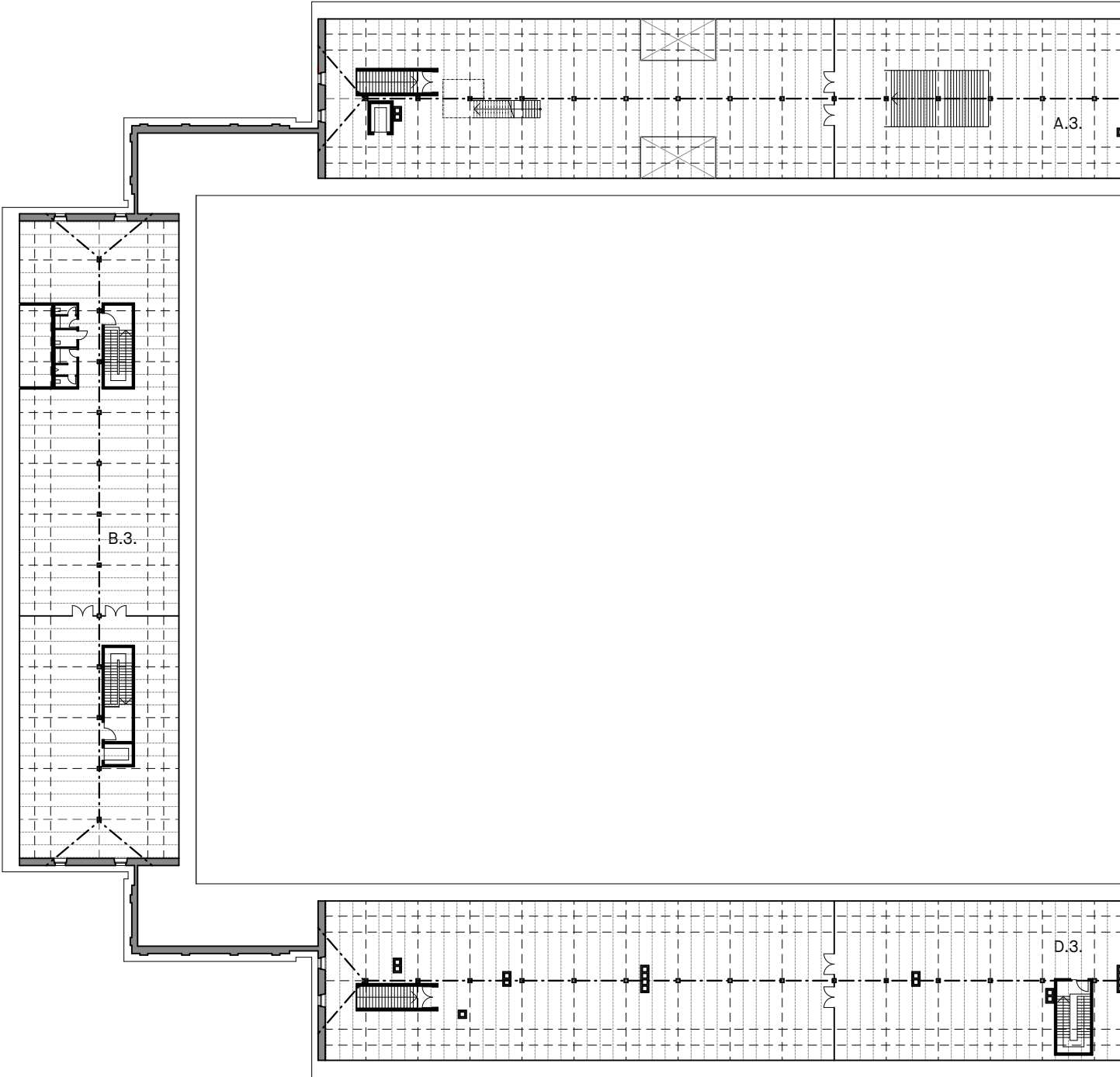


D

- D.2. hostel
- D.2.01 office/technical rooms
- D.2.02 office/technical rooms



Attics Plan



A

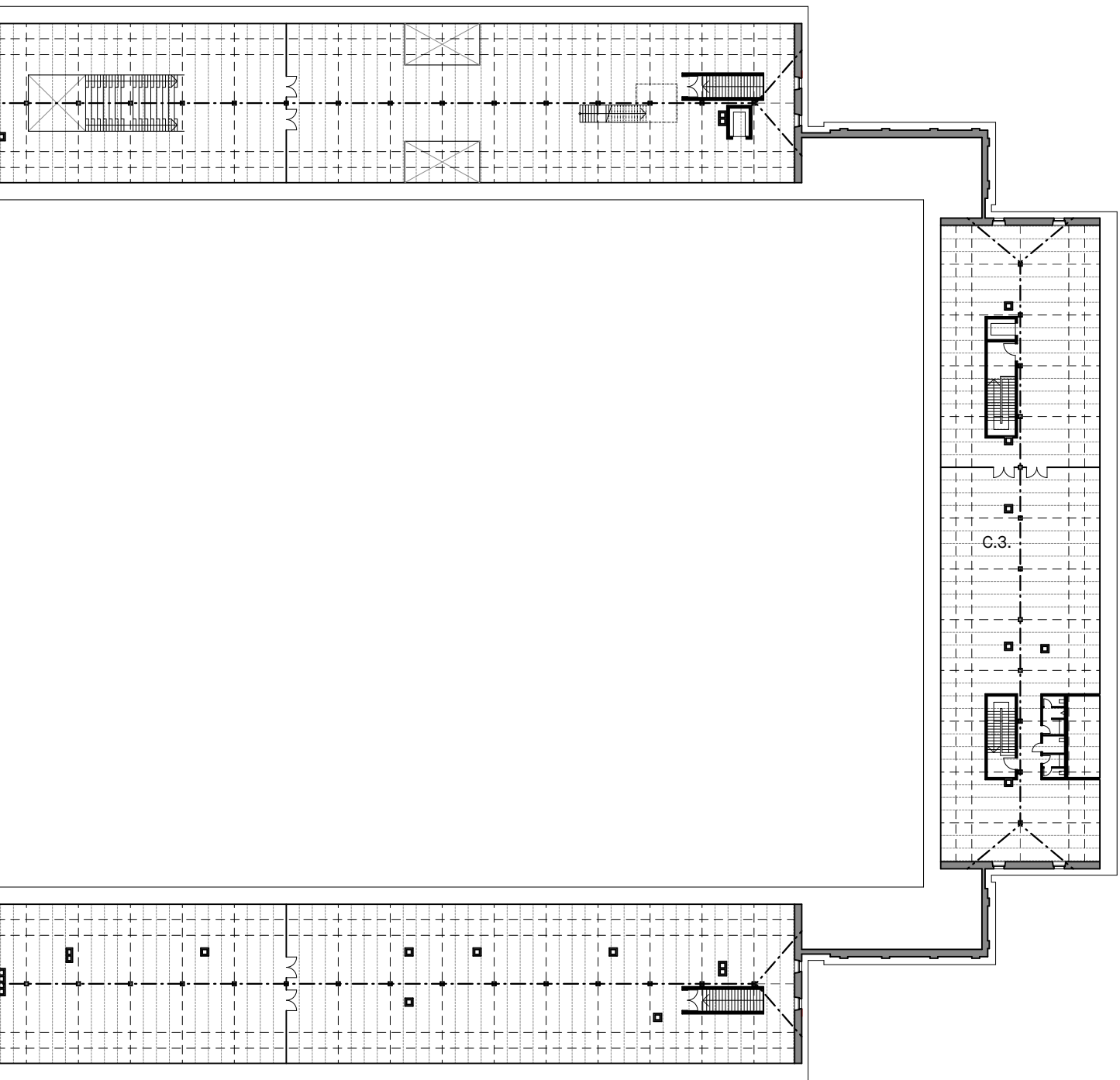
A.3 exhibition area

B

B.3 office space
co-working
start-ups

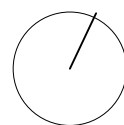
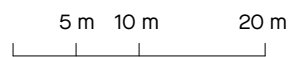
C

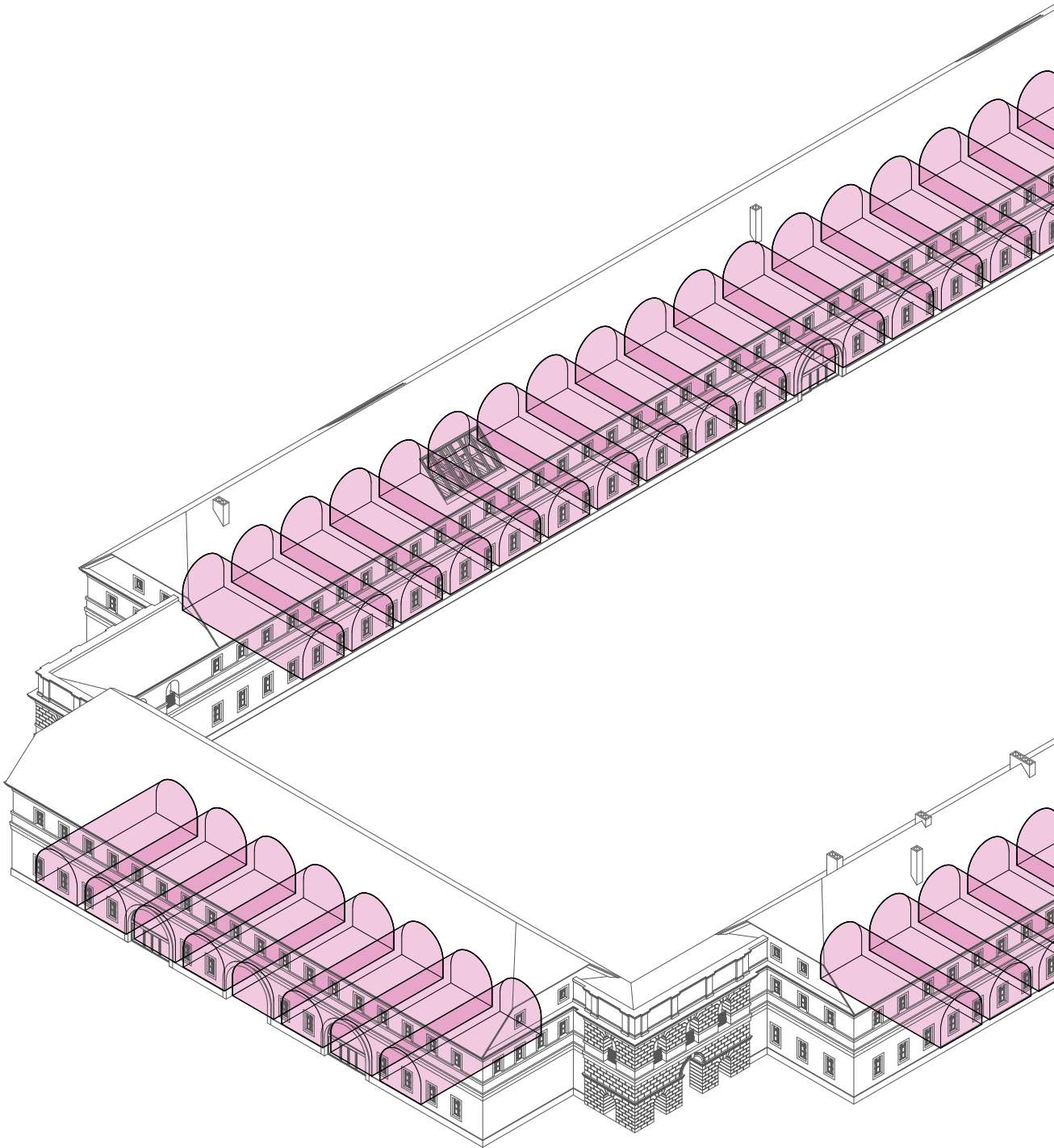
C.3 culture & community

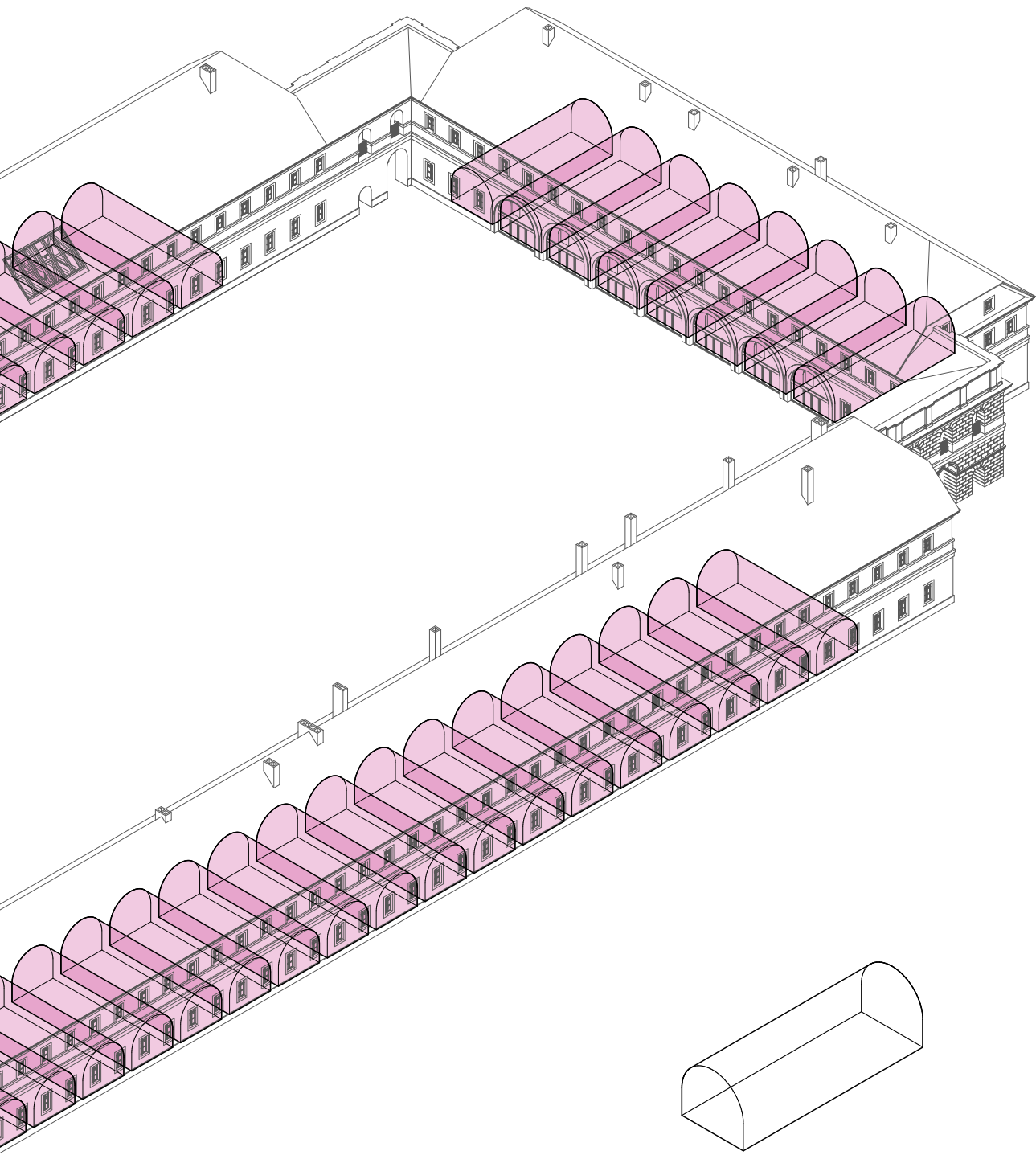


D

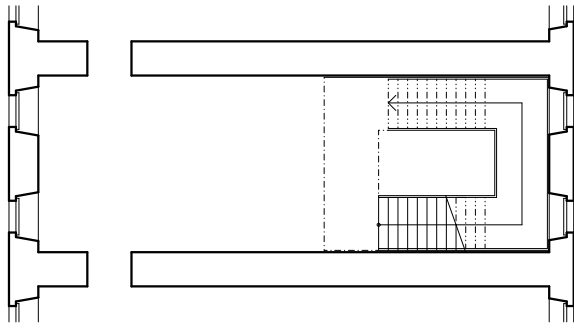
D.3. reserve (gallery/exhibition space)





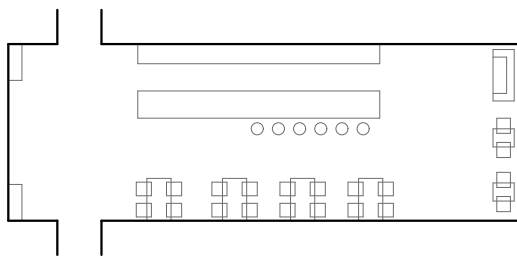
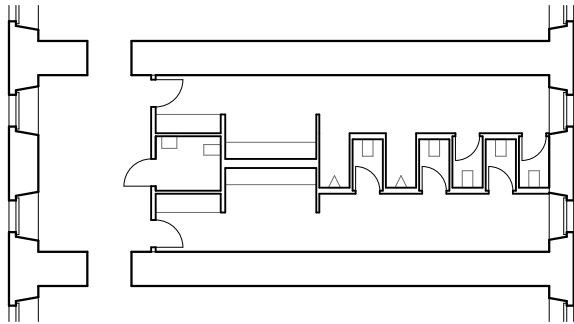


100 m²

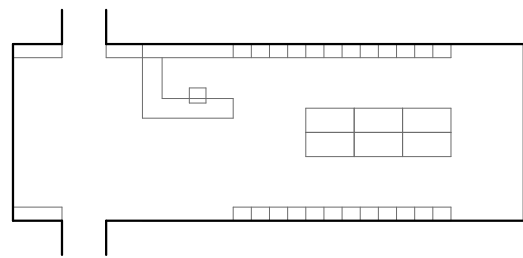


/the framework concept is represented by the staircase and toilets elements which can be replicated in any of the vaulted room of the first floor thus allowing for a number of user scenarios

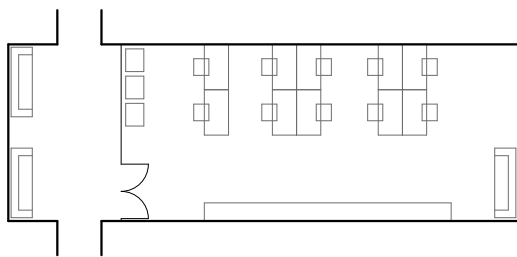
/the same modularity of the vaulted rooms allows for a great variety of use which can change without affecting the structure



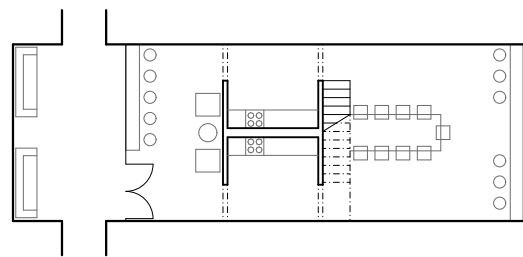
café



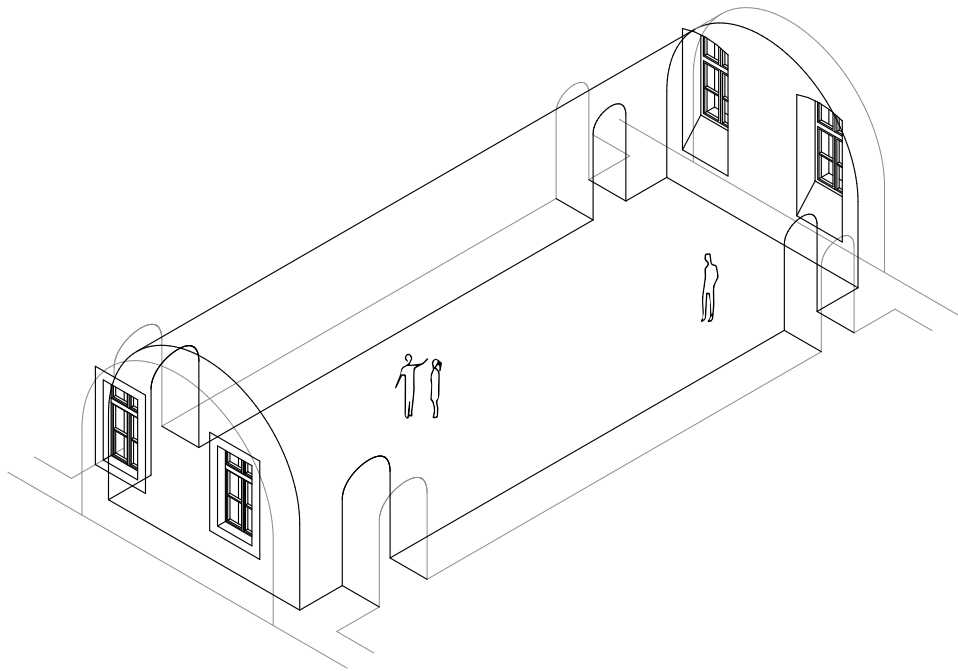
art bookstore/shop



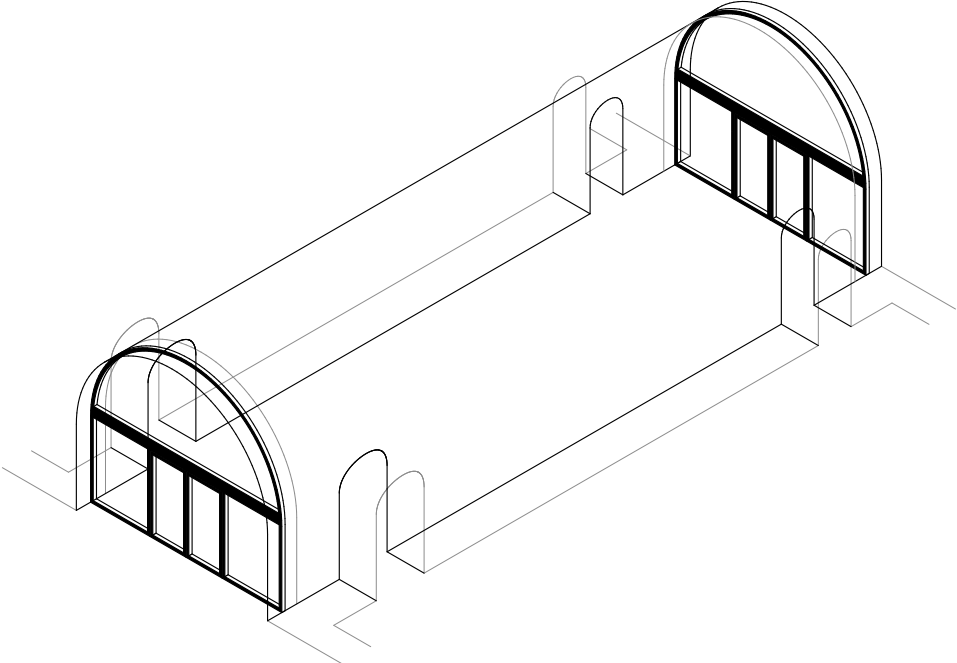
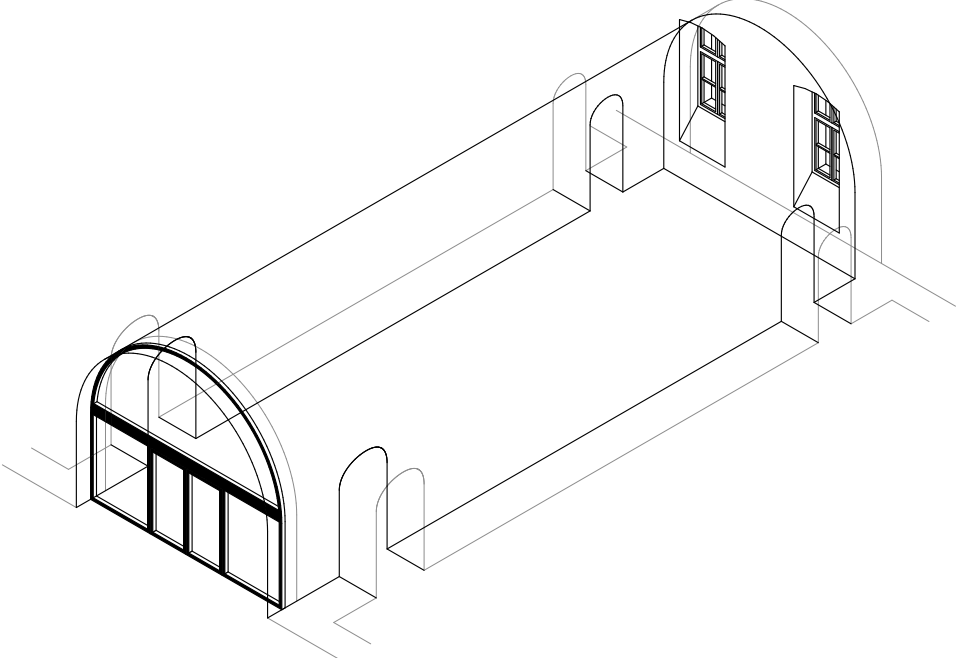
studio



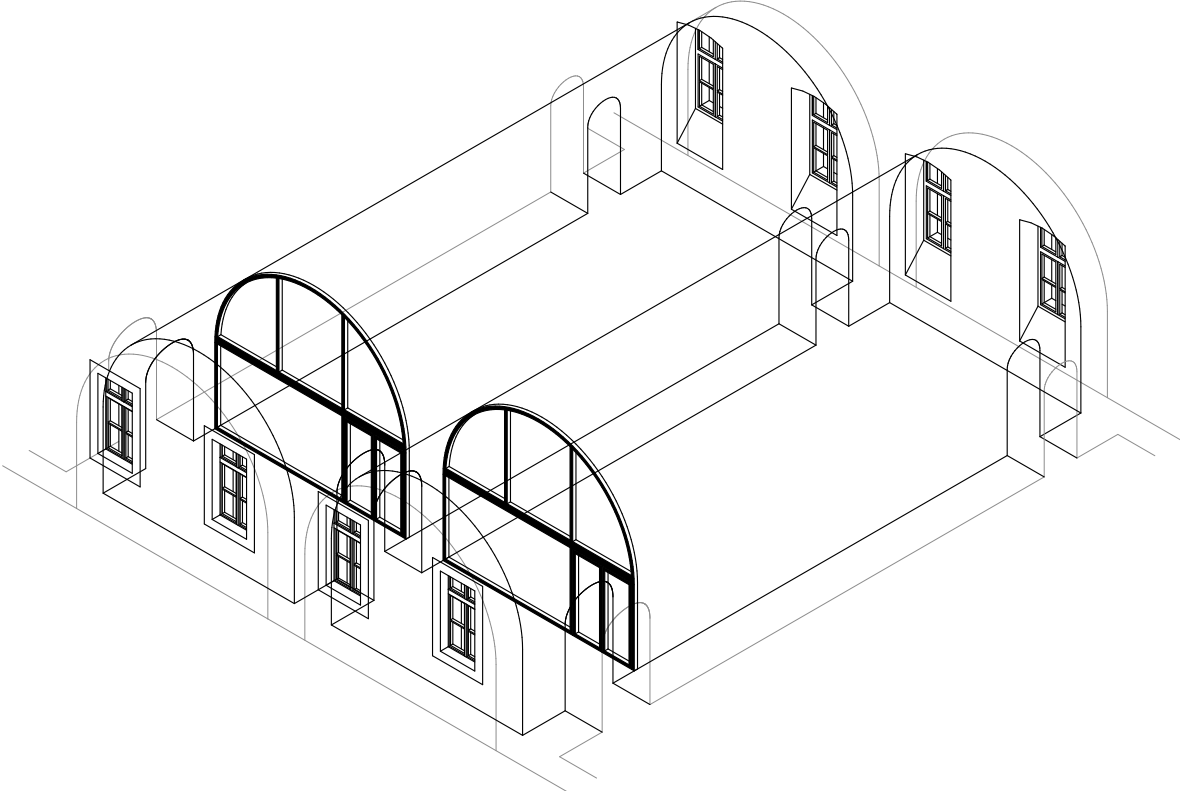
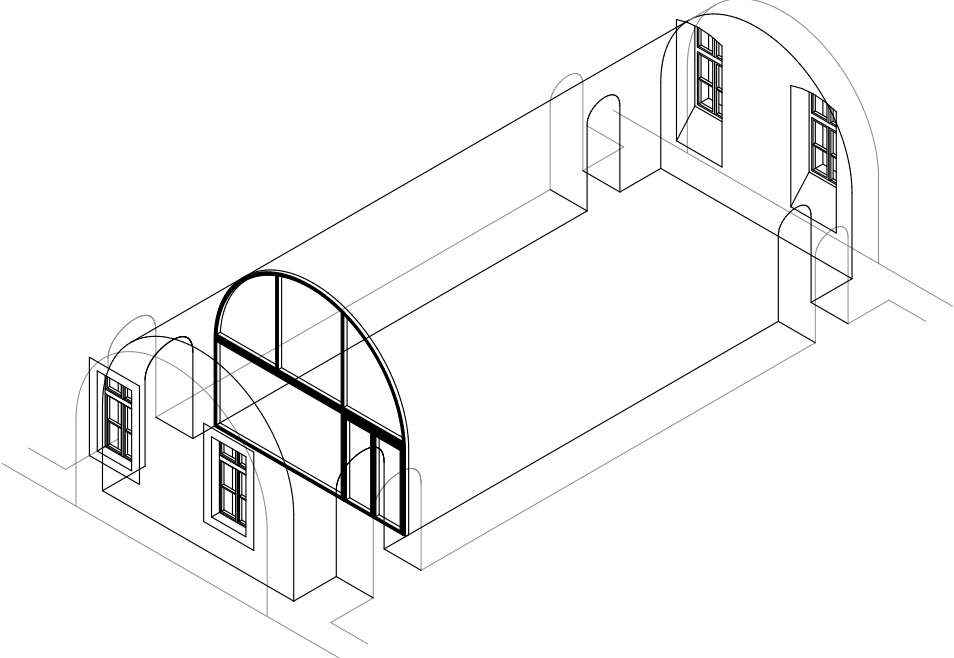
incubator's common kitchen area, etc.



/the modularity allows to open a dialog between the building and its surroundings

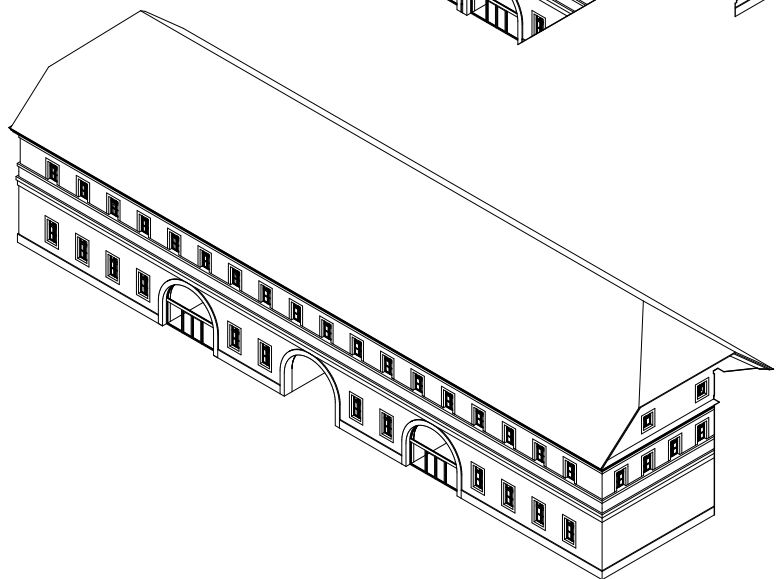
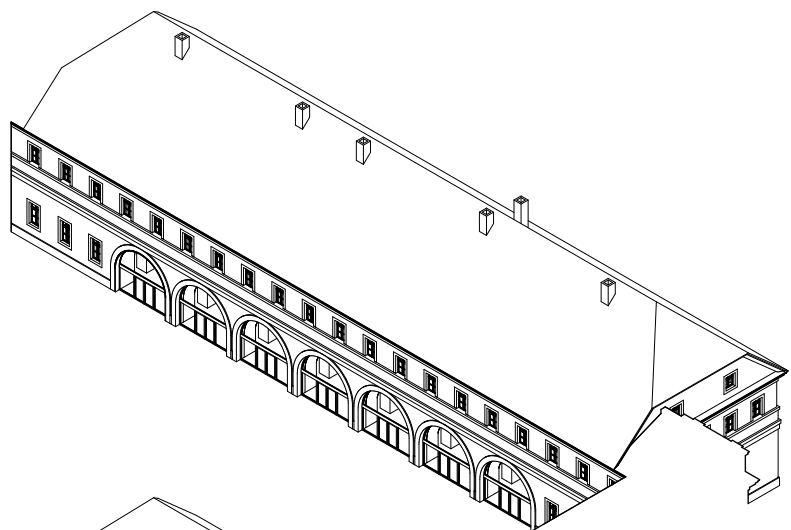


/in the case of the south wing the modularity can be used for individually designed studios which can compose of more than just one unit through opening the back passages

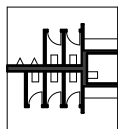




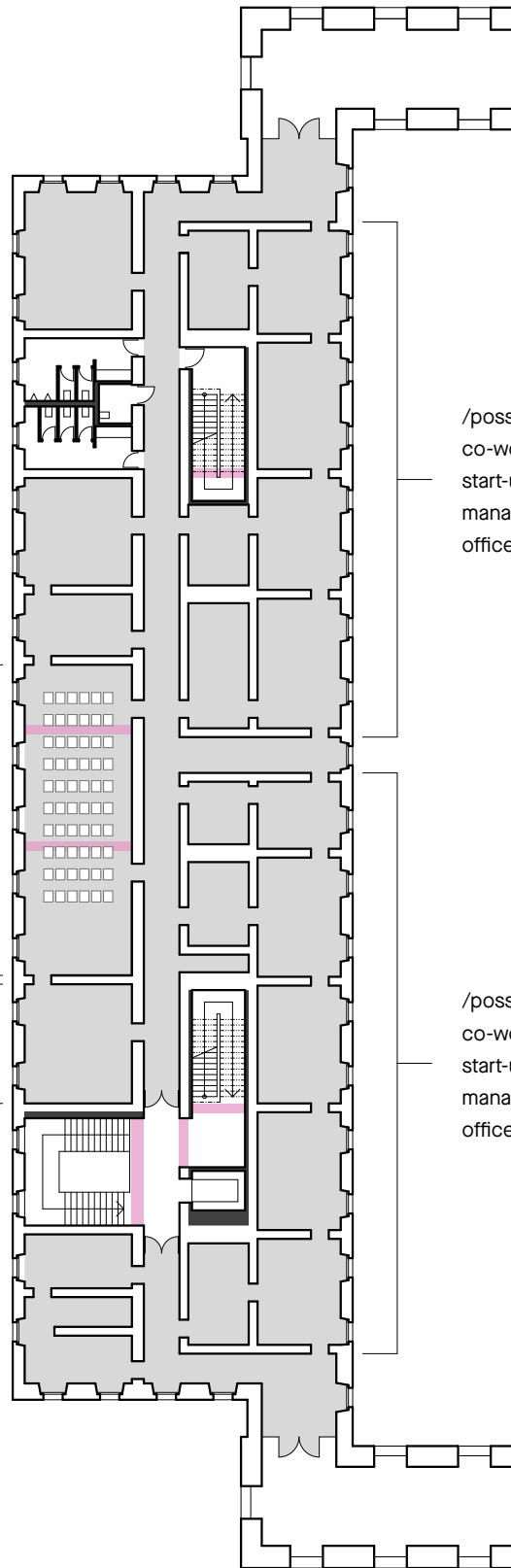




/the original layout allows to use the space according to needs, by removing some of the walls a lecture hall can be created

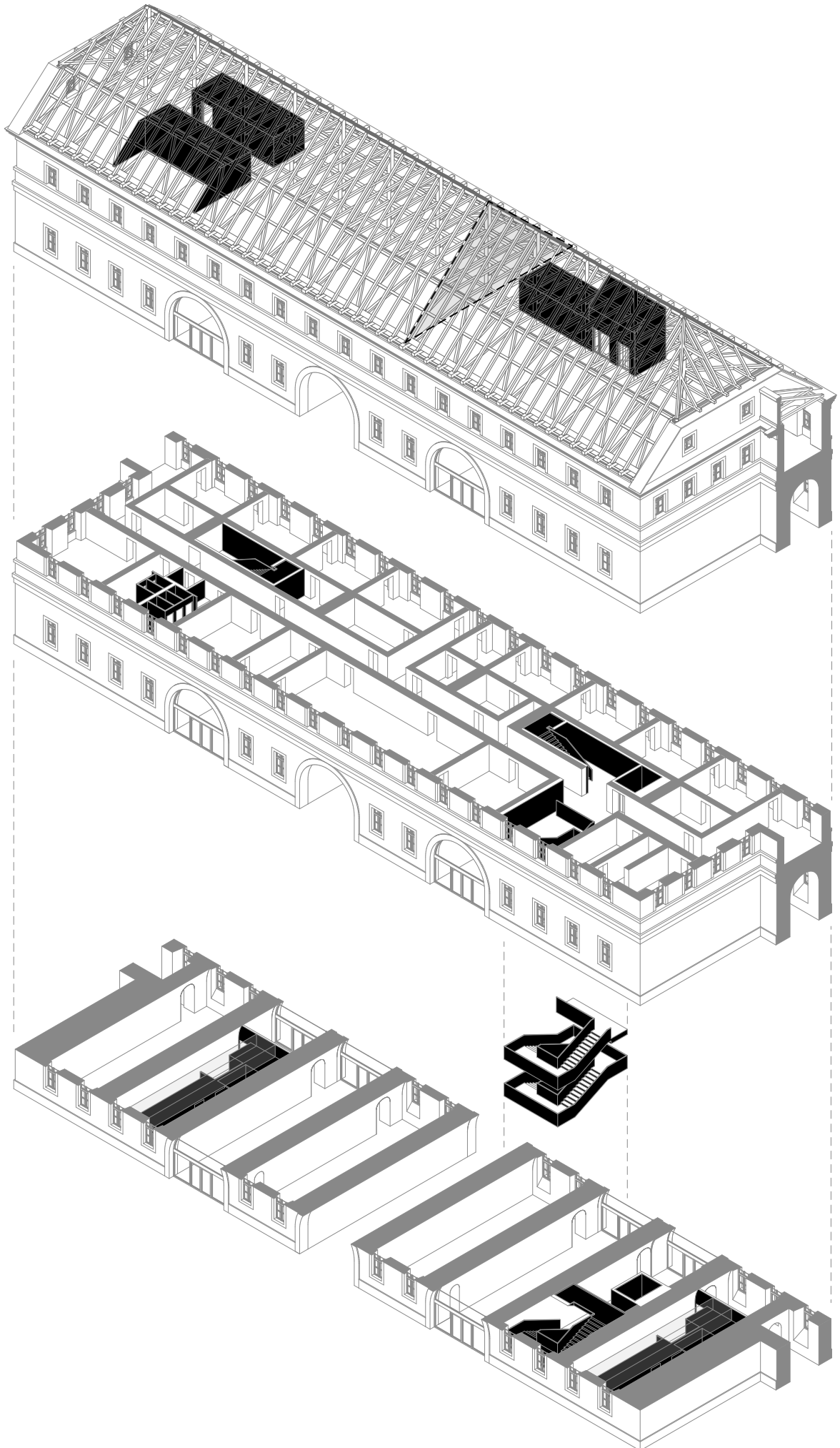


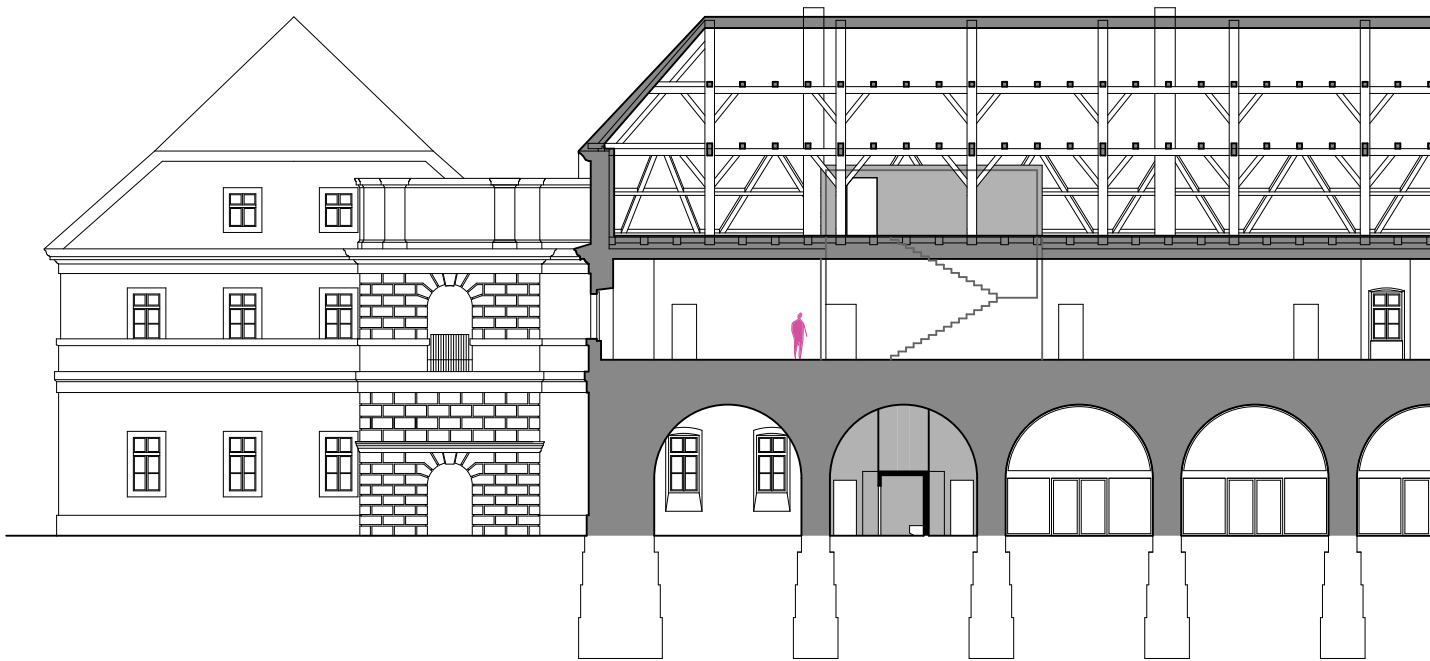
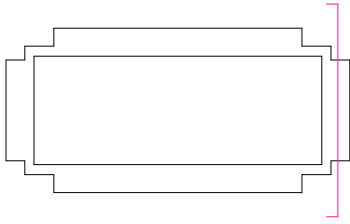
/the toilets can be placed in other places as well, allowing for a different solutions

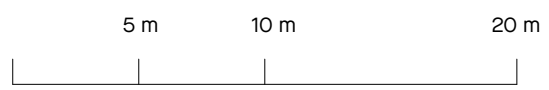
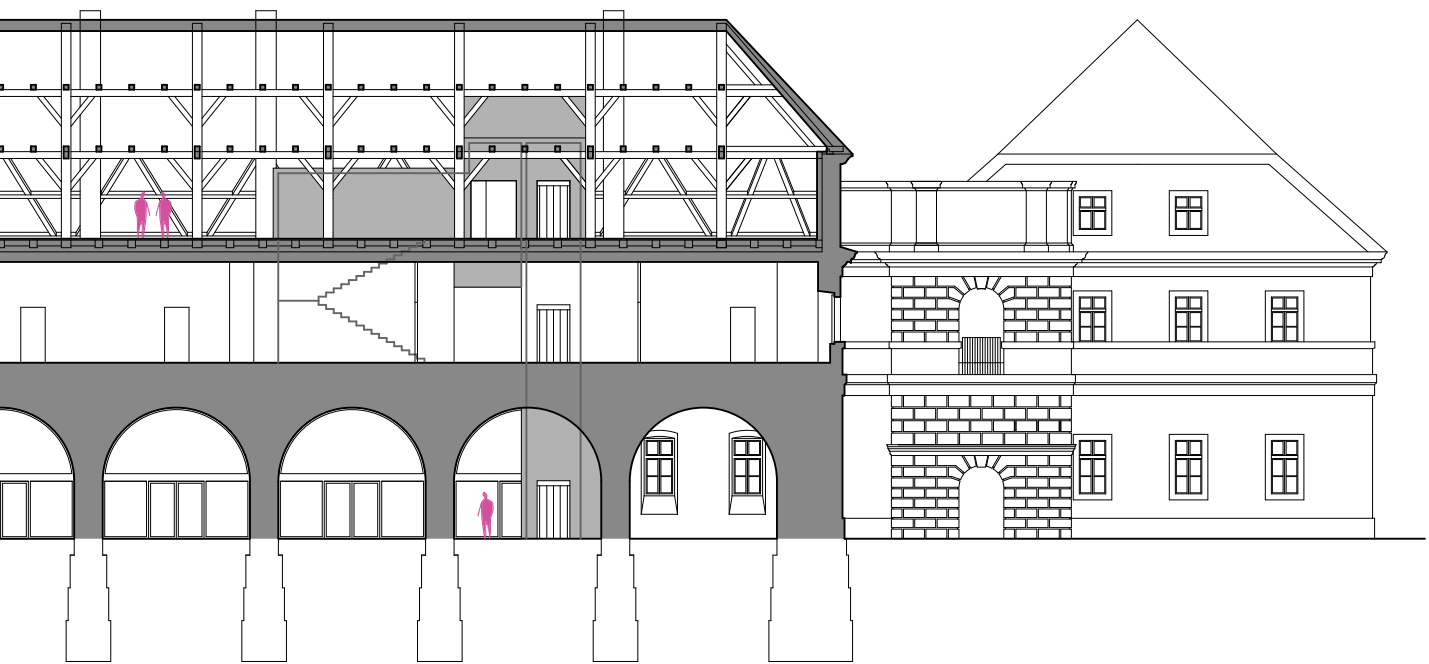


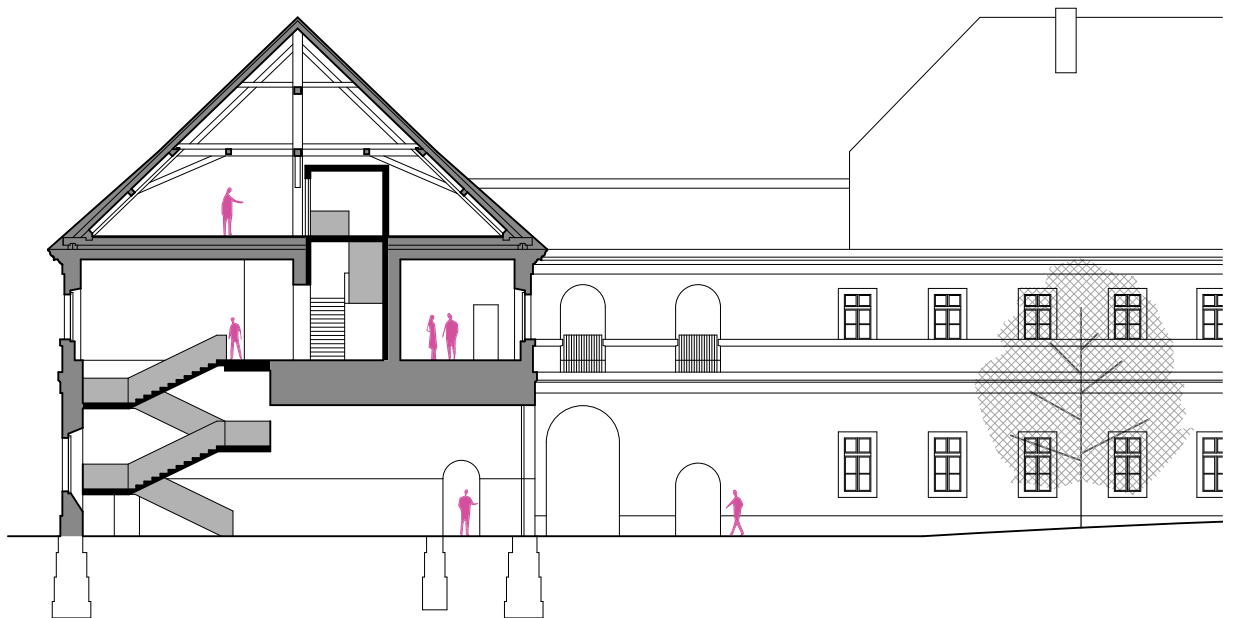
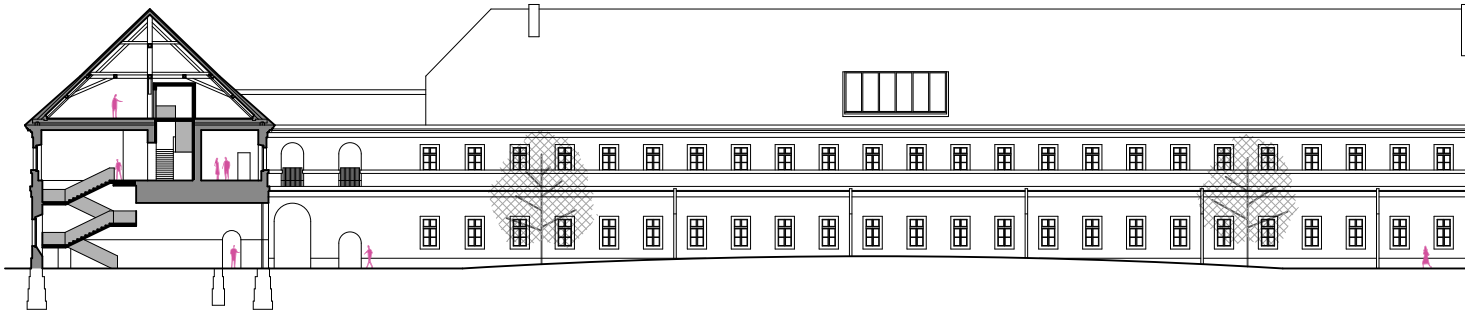
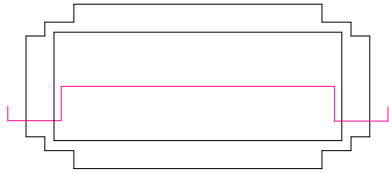
/possible operating unit
co-working
start-ups
management
office

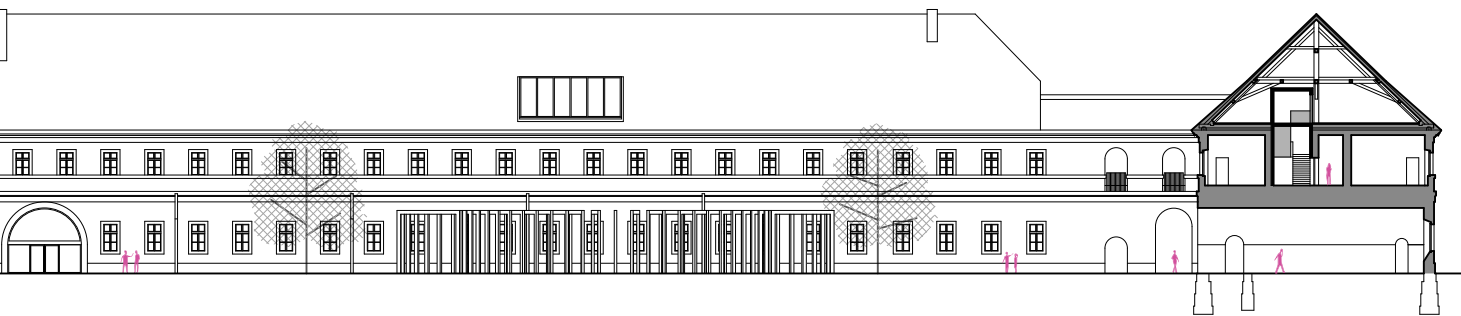
/possible operating unit
co-working
start-ups
management
office



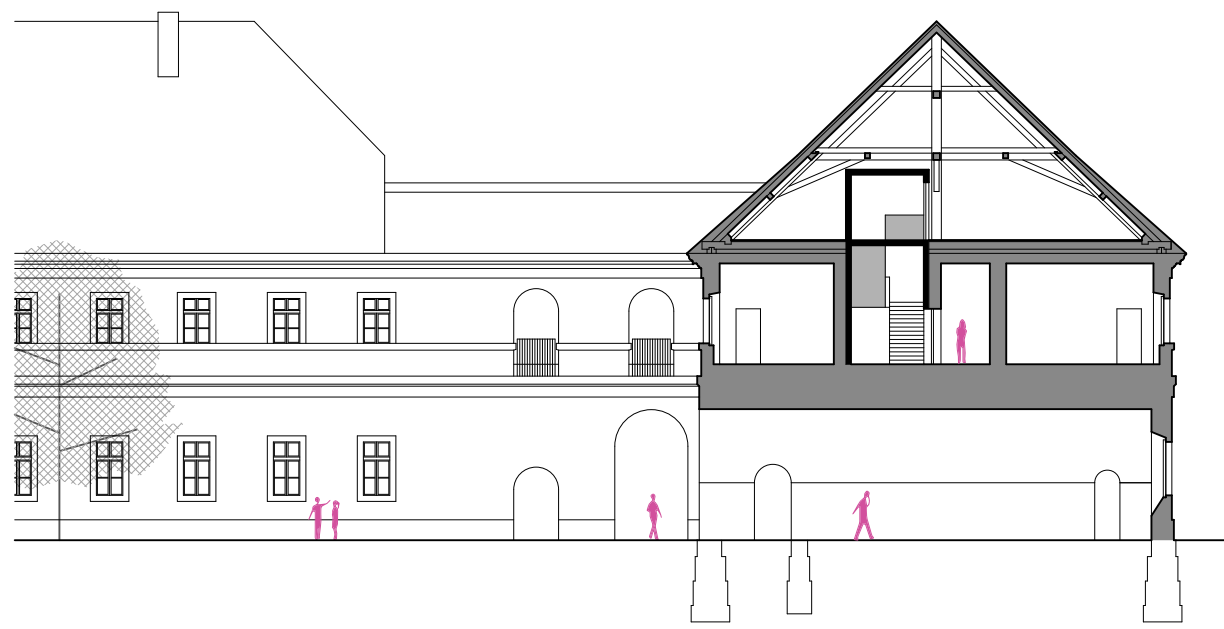


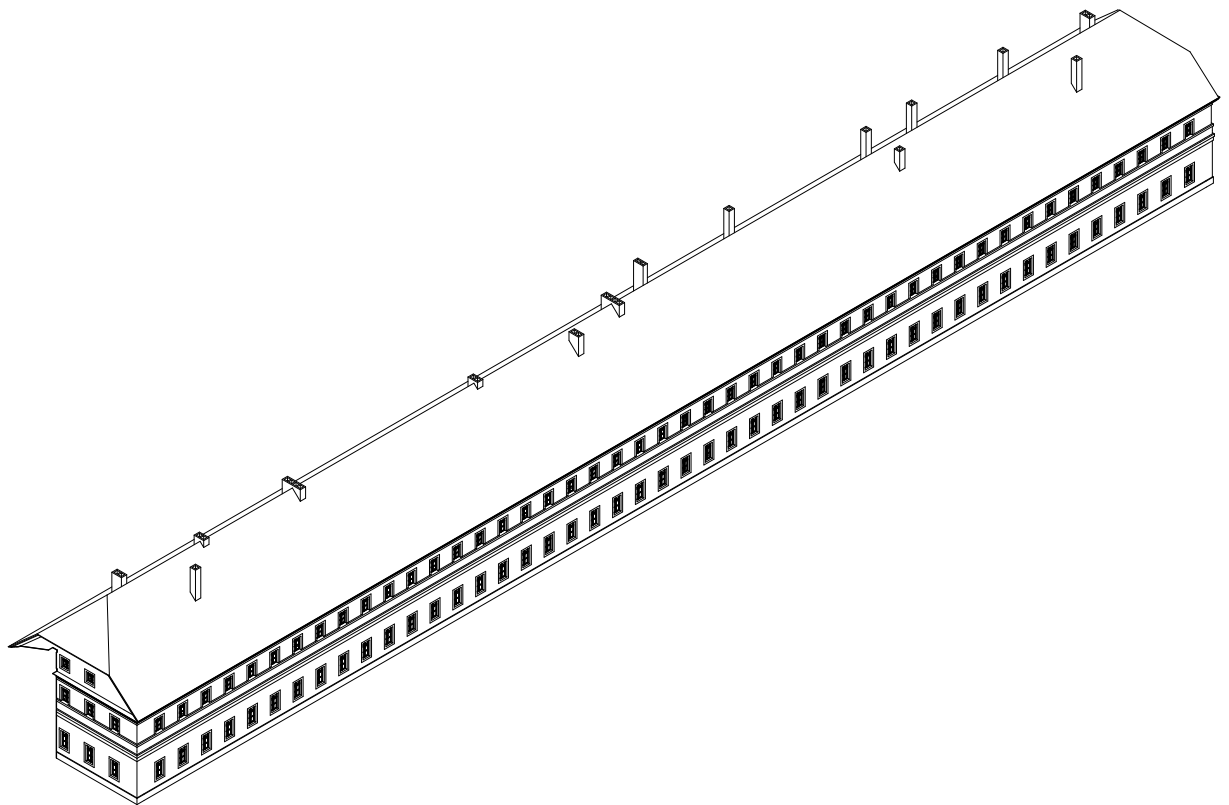


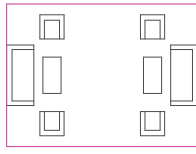
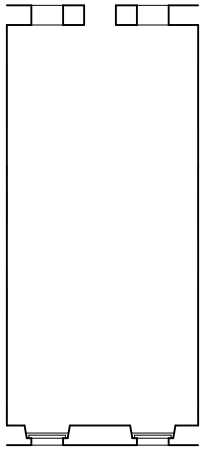




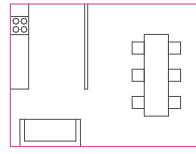
5 m 10 m 20 m



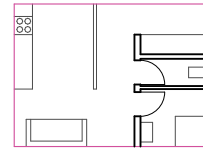




/without

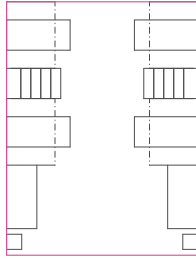


/private kitchen

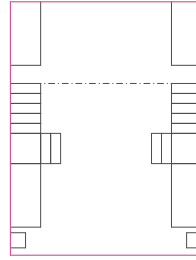


/private kitchen&toilet

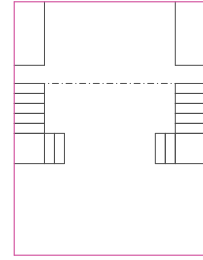
X



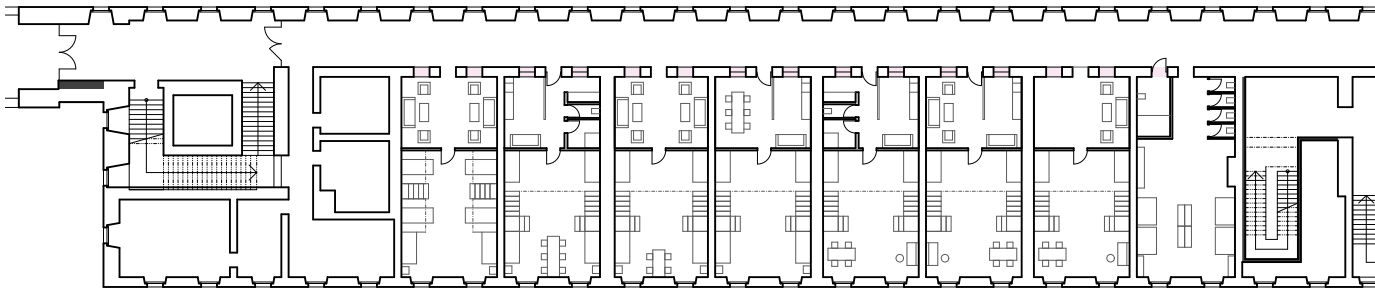
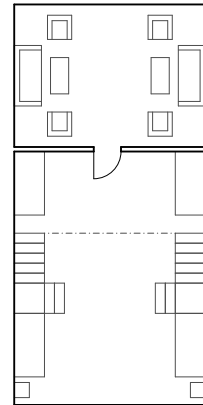
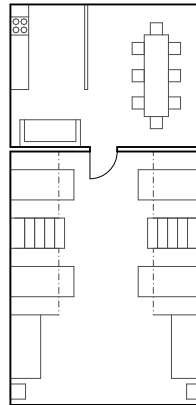
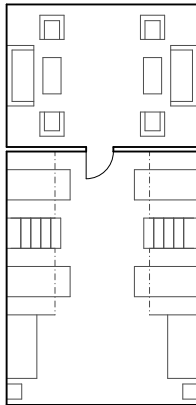
/10 bed



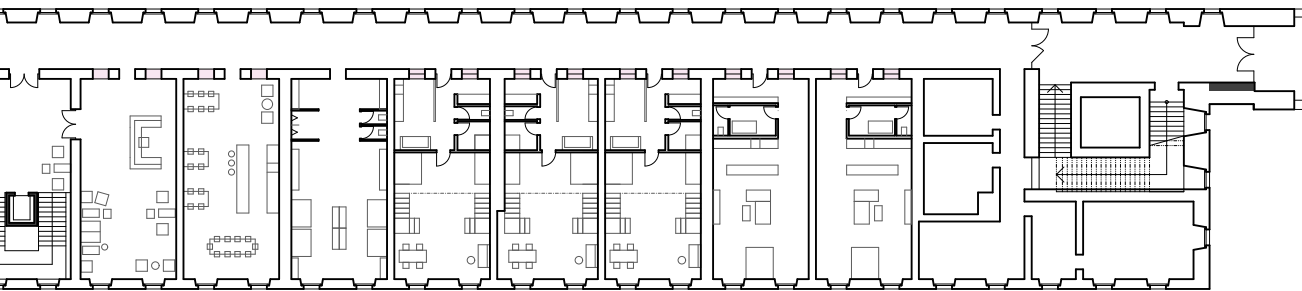
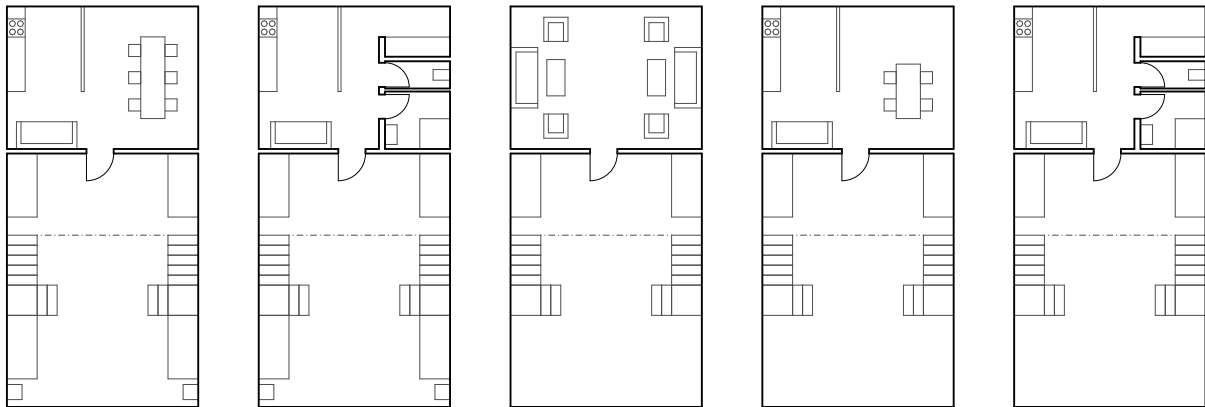
/6 bed

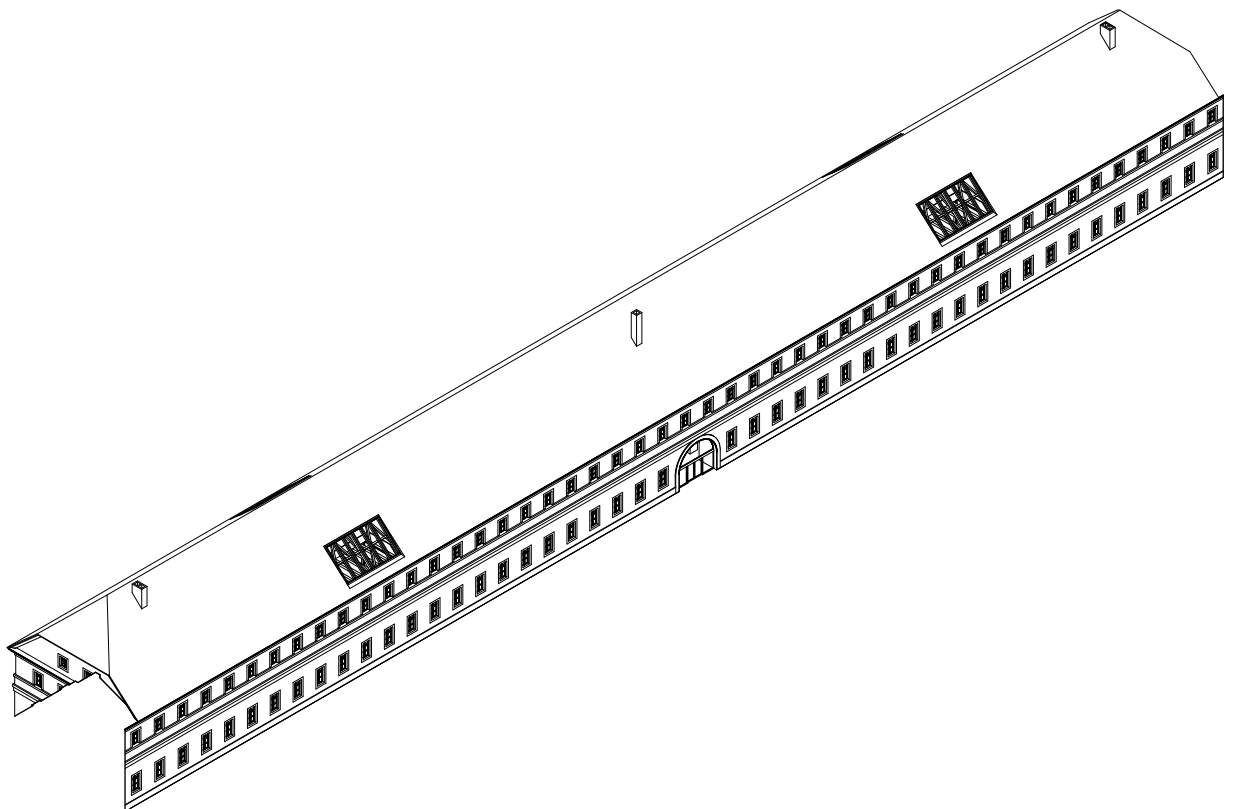


/4 bed

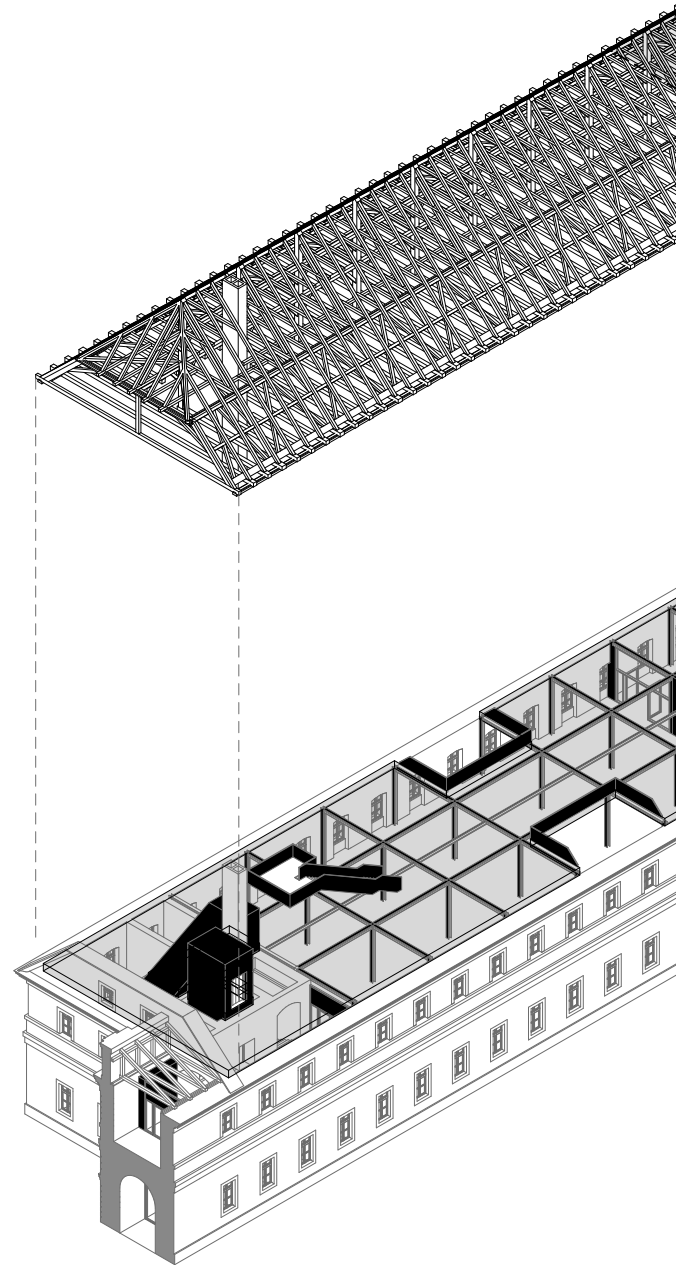


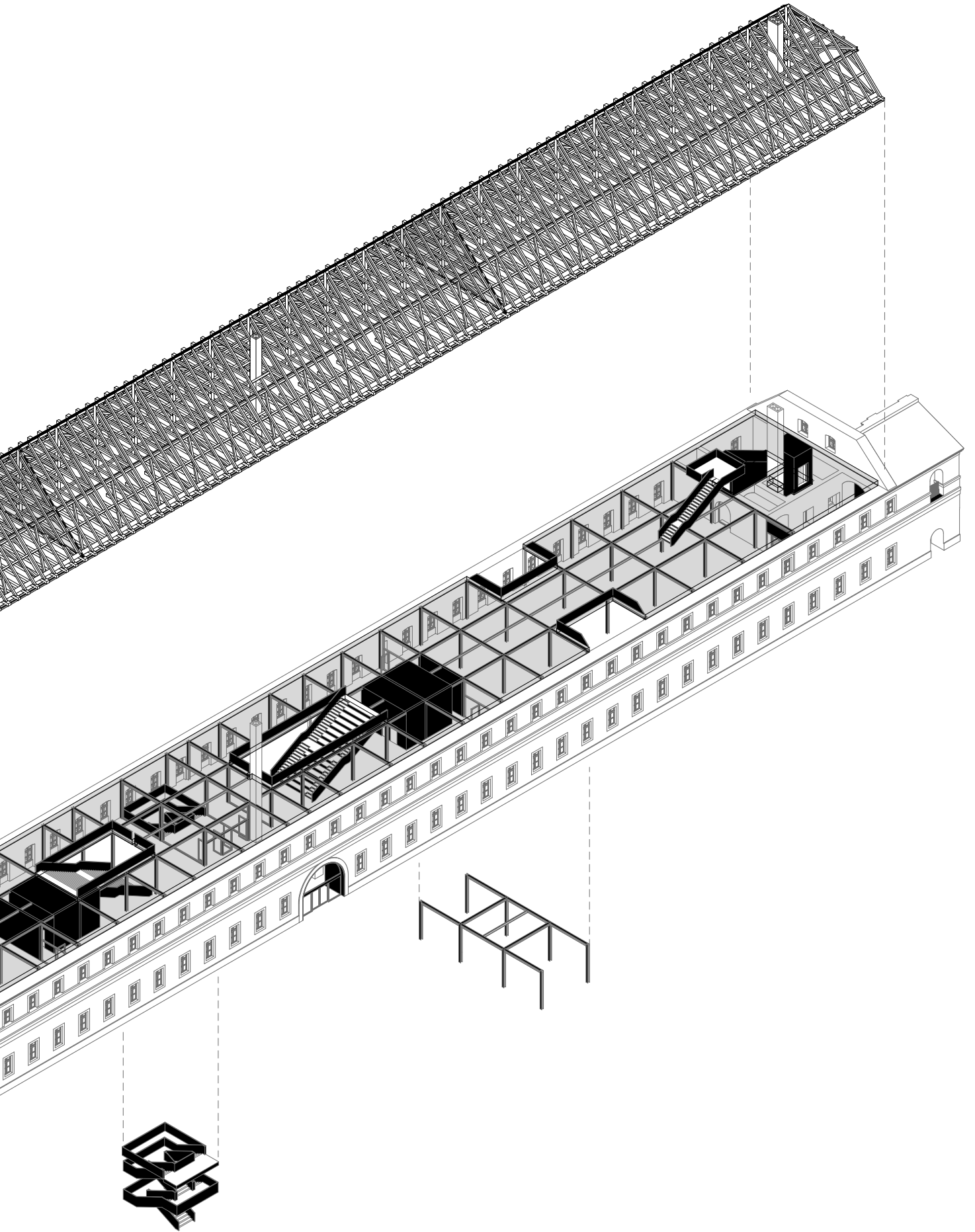
/using the second floor of the south wing for accommodation in the form of hostel represents an effort to use the large premises of the building for housing purpose and make use of the modularity&size&height of the rooms which the second floor is composed of

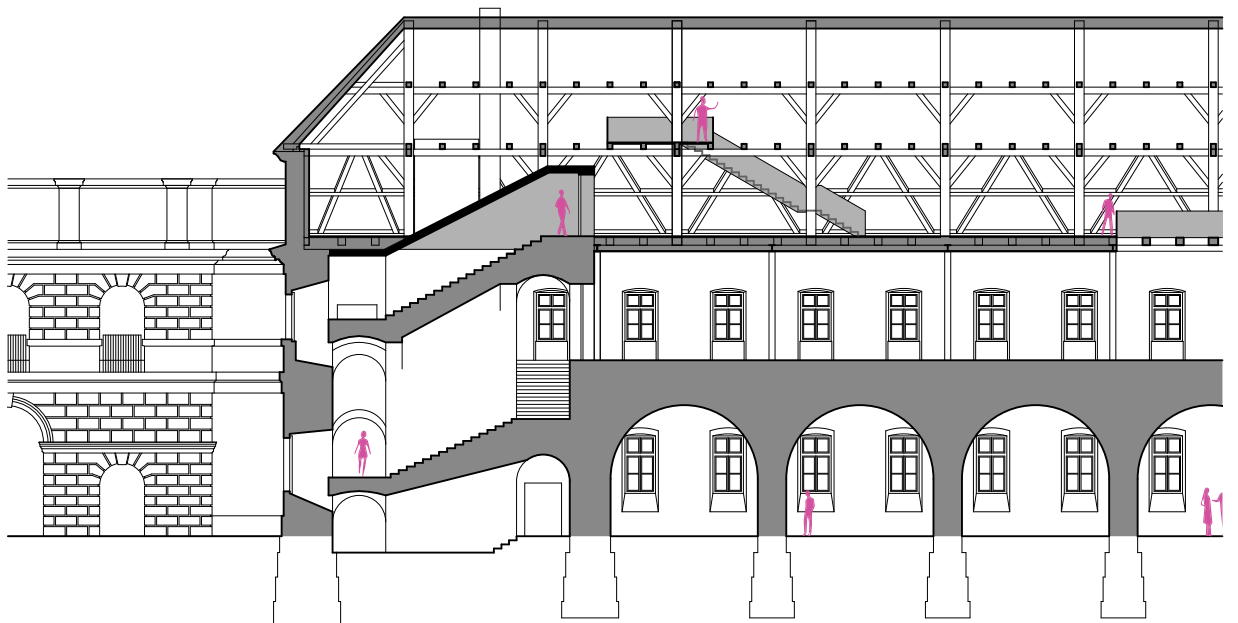
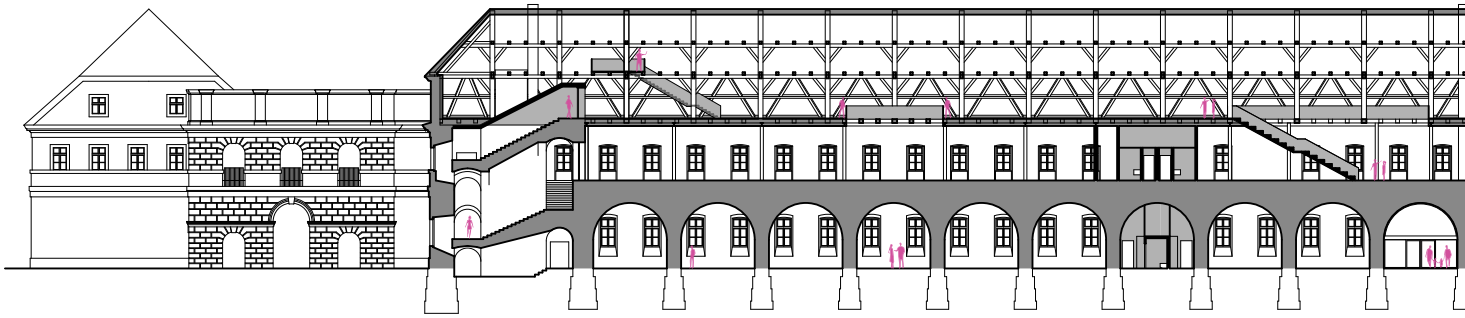
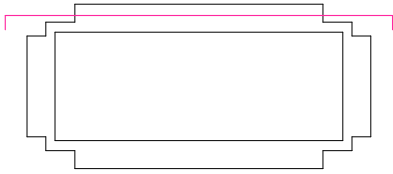


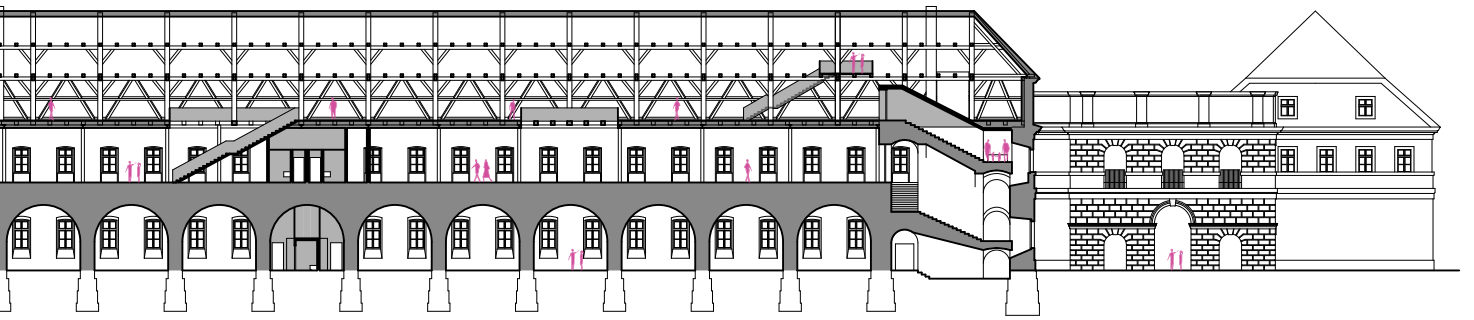


/to fully exploit the spatial qualities of the building and to present this qualities to the public, the north wing is transformed into an interactive science center, with the deeply modified and complex layout of the second floor mostly removed and replaced by a new steel structure which supports the wooden truss and opens the magnificent size of the building with battleship-like layering of different leveles, accessible by added staircases

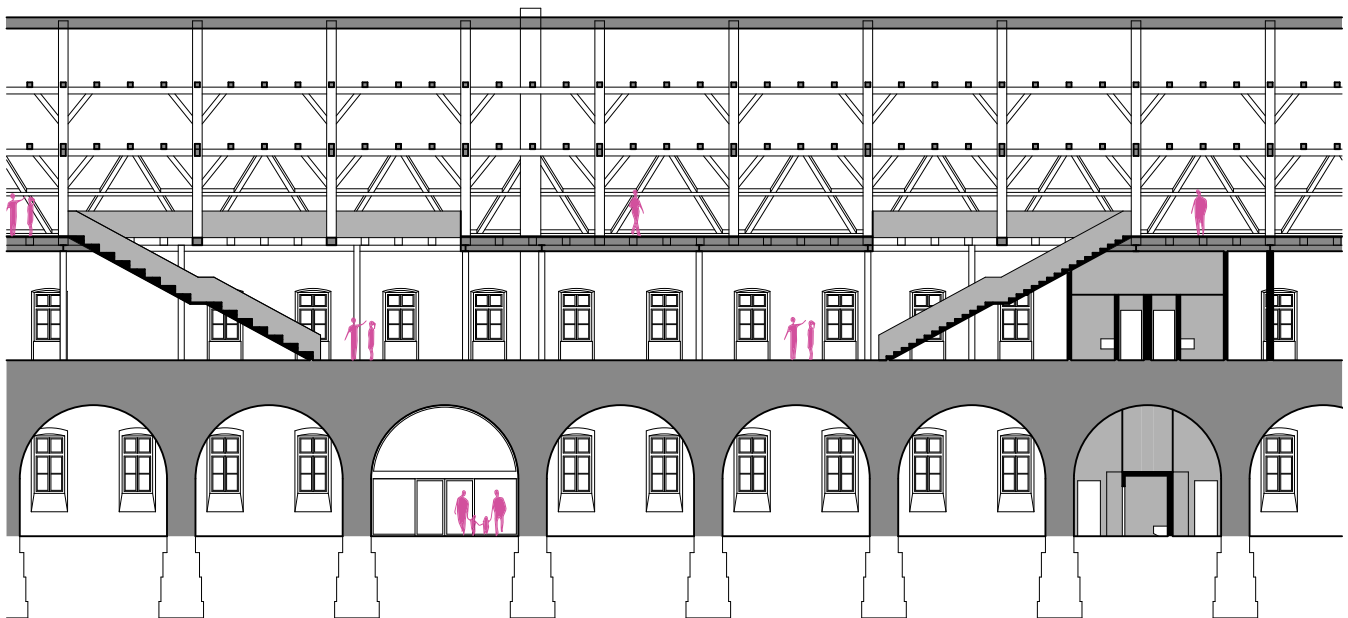



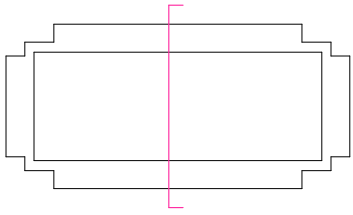






5 m 10 m 20 m





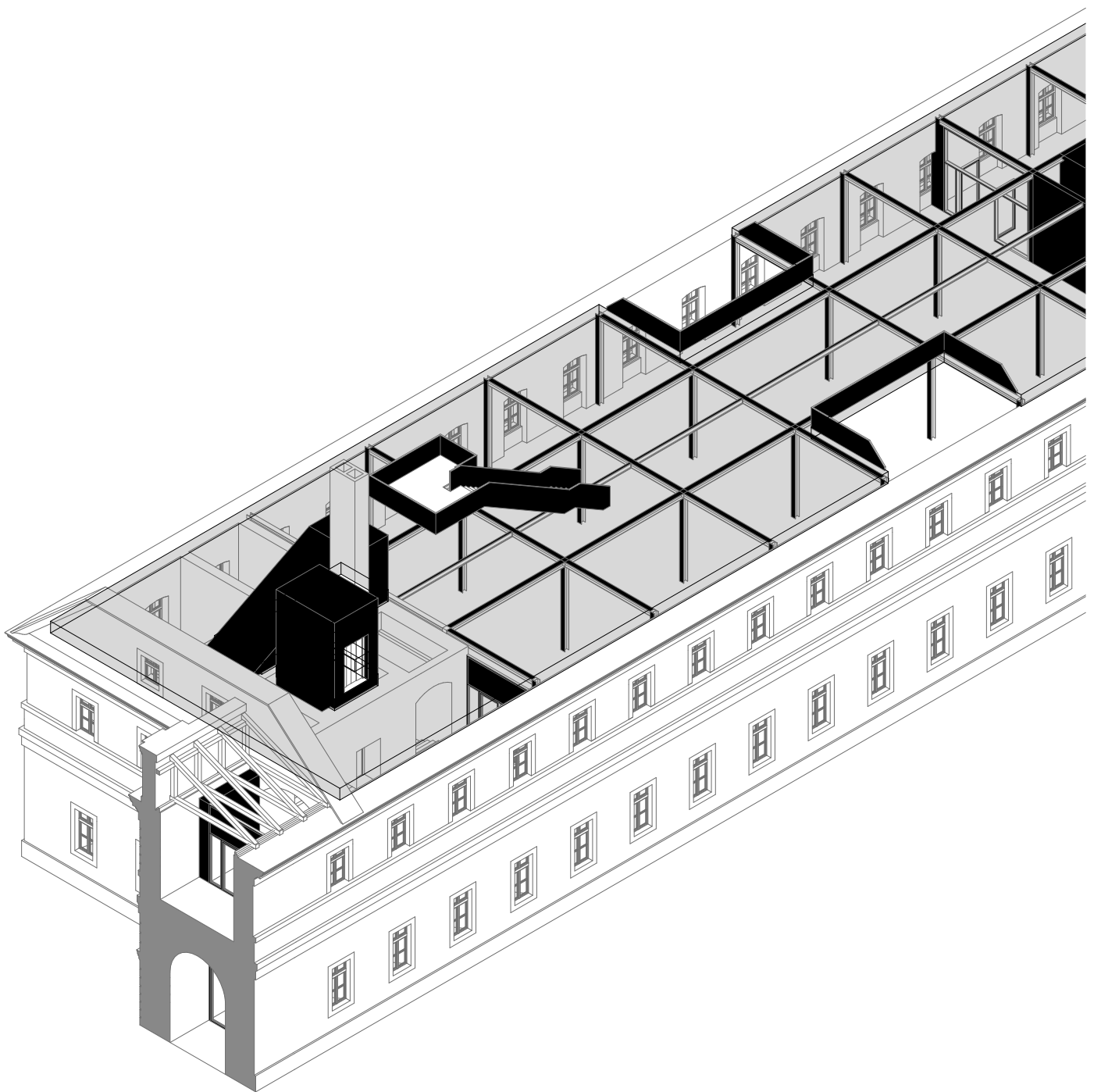


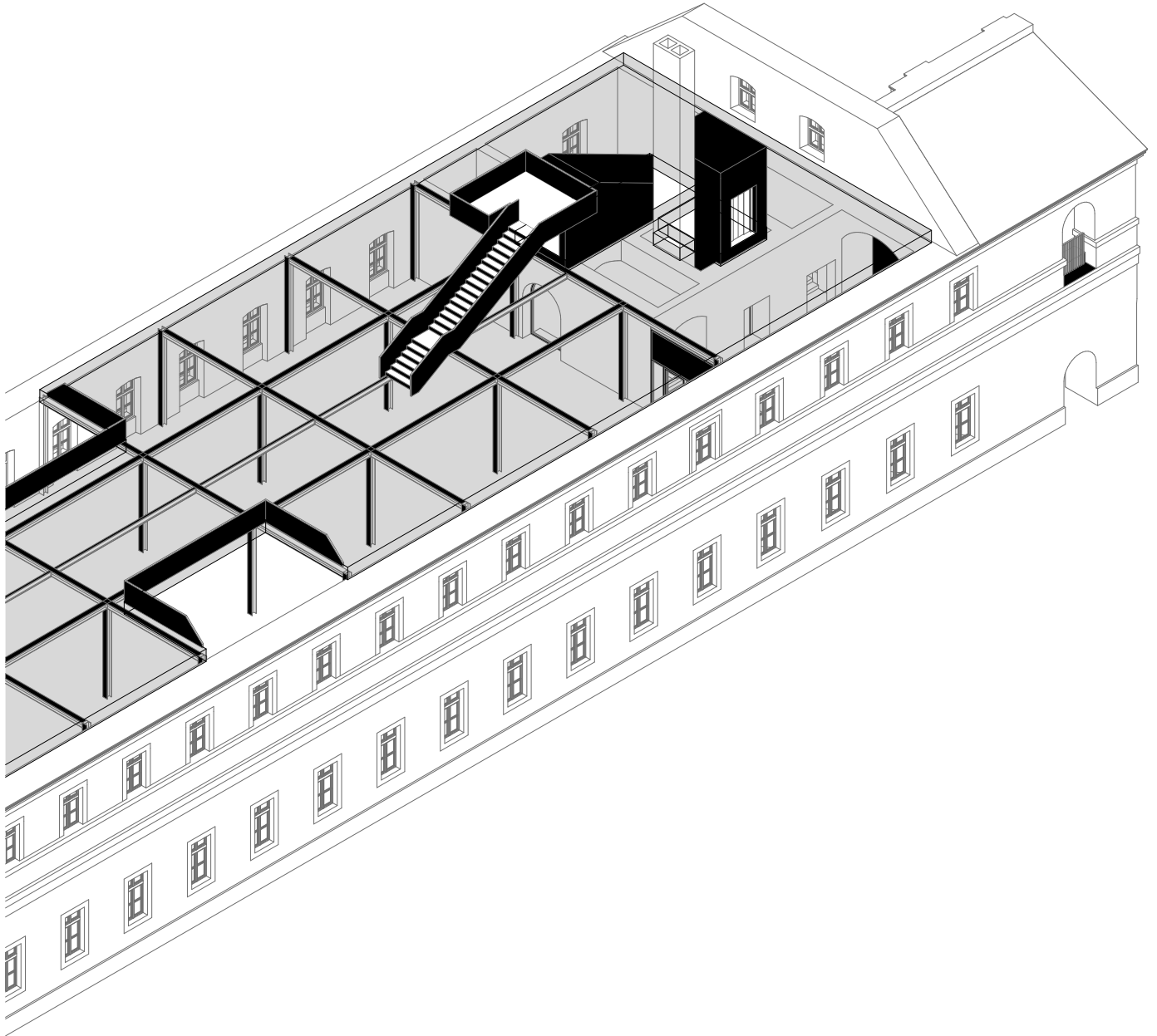
5 m

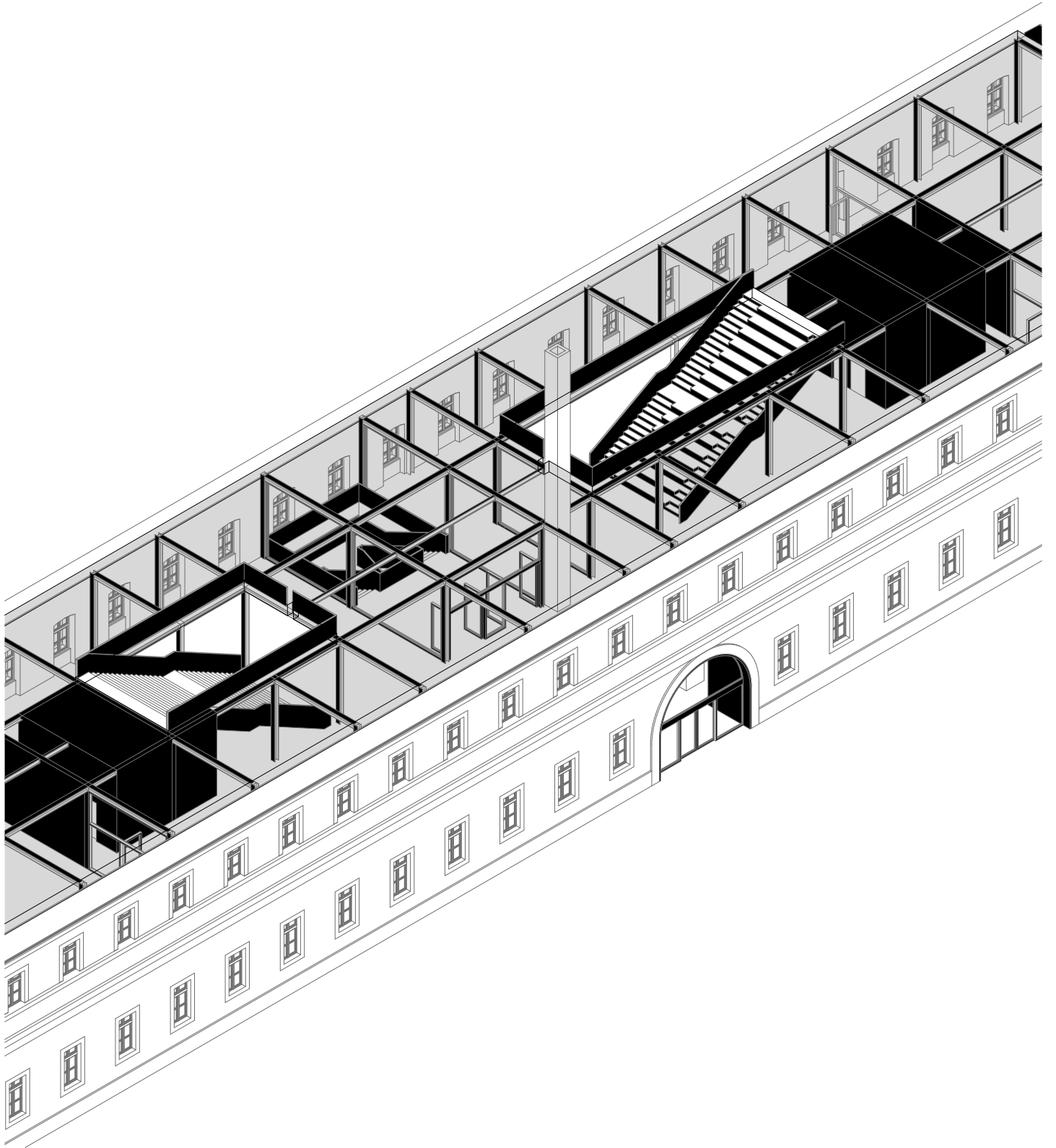
10 m

20 m





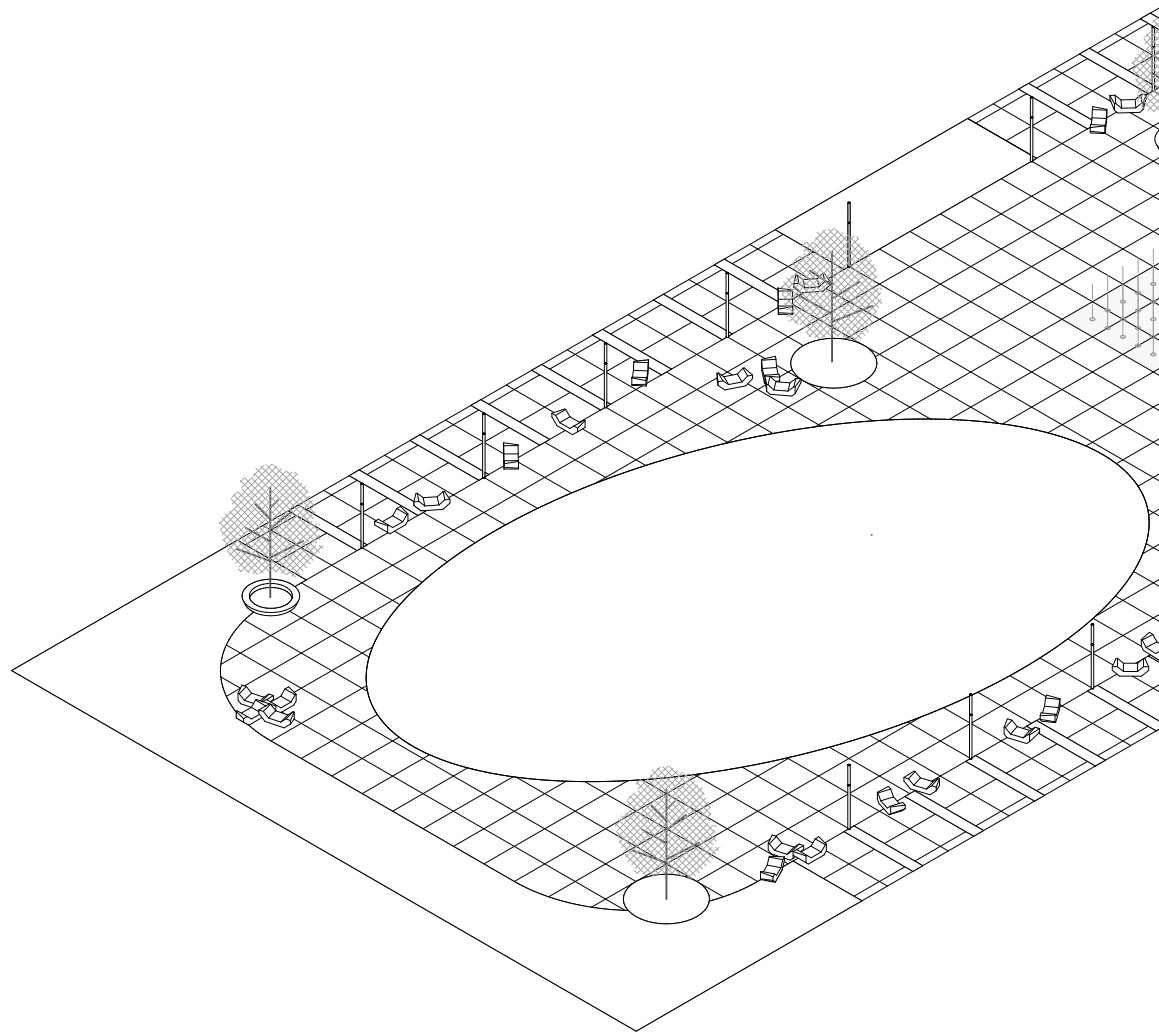


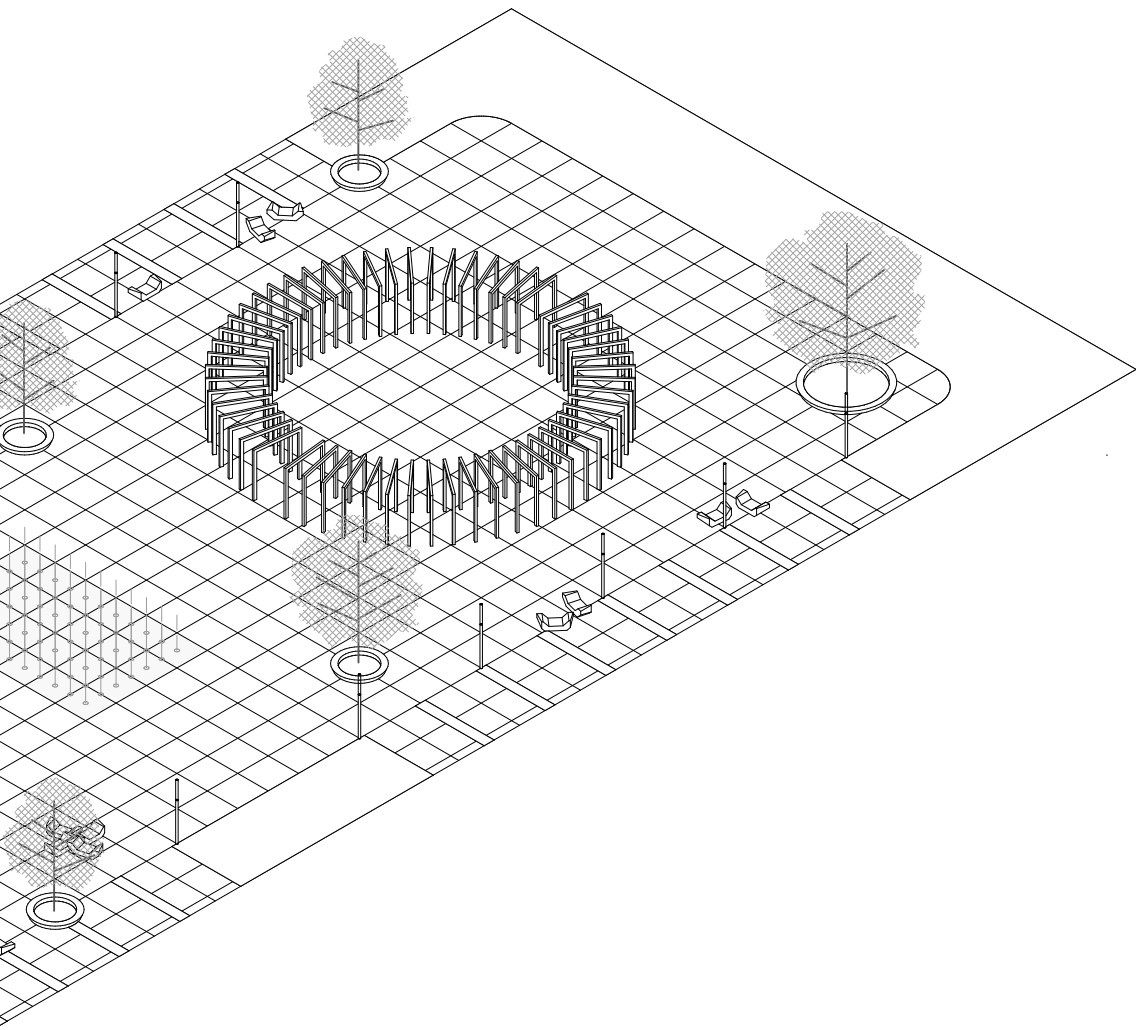




2

chemie
kolen has





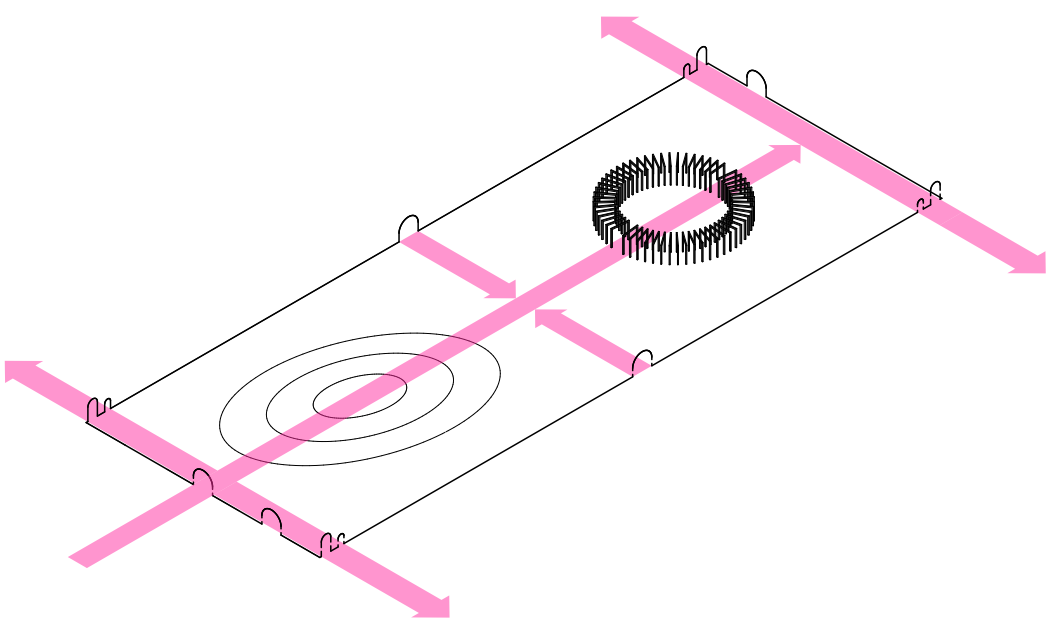
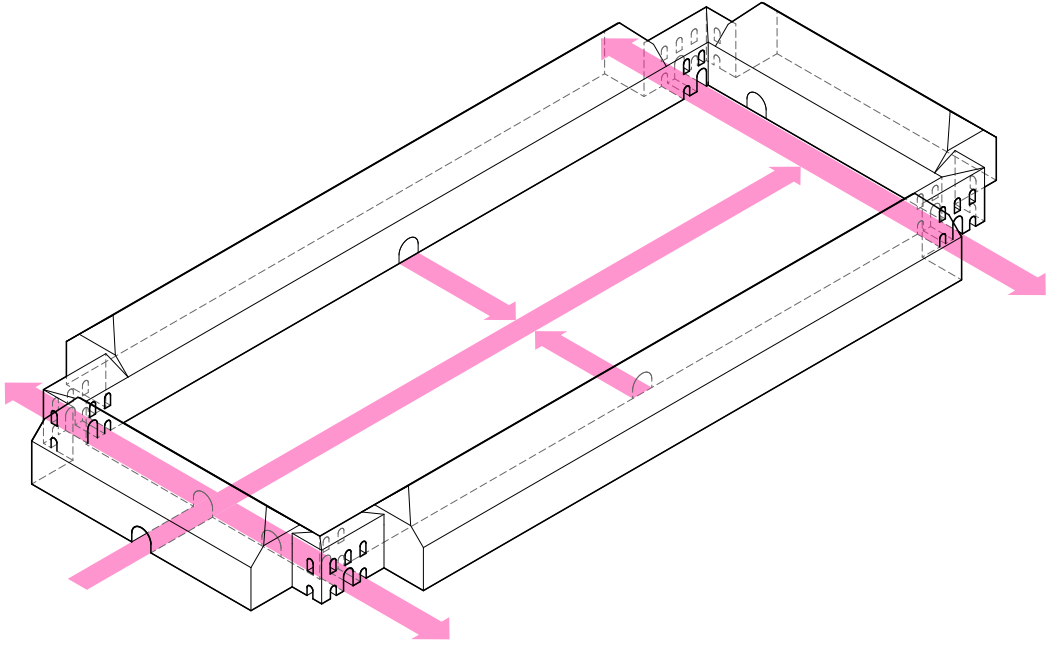
3

In the inner yard, all the minor military structures, trees and yard surface are removed.

The inner courtyard is divided into three functional zones, which are based on the goal of preserving the monumental spatial impression as one of the greatest qualities of the whole building. The most likely point of entry into the courtyard of the building is the main entrance from the piazzette and the side entrance from the direction of the Bono Publico staircase, so the west half of the square from this side aims to convey a monumental spatial impression underlined by the perspective effect of the long wings. Therefore, apart from a raised lawn this part is designed without visual obstacles.

The central part, which lies on the visual axis and communicates with the laterally entrances to the long wings is proposed as the central multifunctional venue allowing to host open-air events or to serve as a skating rink in winter.

In the back part a circular pavilion made of steel frames is designed, which is an expression of the Barracks as a cultural-community space, a community meeting place and a platform for discussion. The position of the pavilion in the back aims not to optically cover the building behind it so the spatial impression of the building as a whole is preserved, forming a monumental backdrop for the events happening there. At the same time, the pavilion creates a more private space in the back, around which most of the outdoor seating and community life is concentrated.







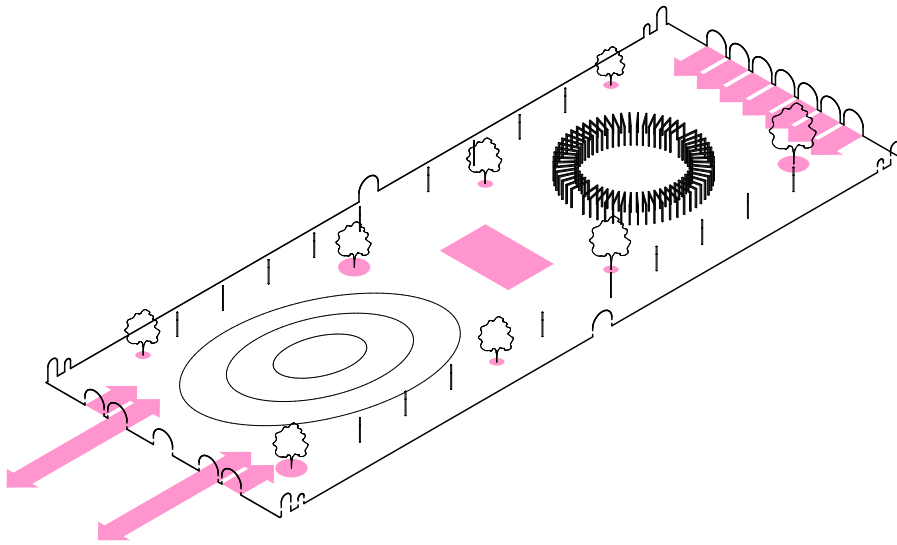
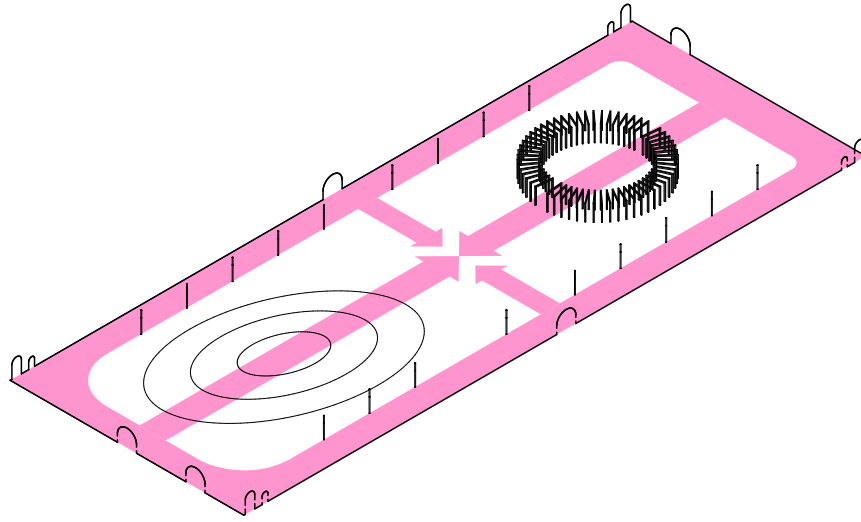
3

As part of enhancing the spatial effect and as a framework element pole lighting is added which at the same time highlight the central area.

Another framework element is represented by trees which are placed in the yard so as to preserve the spatial effect of the central axis, the visual axes on important points and the openness of space in general. To cool the central area, a water element in the form of water jets is proposed, which is also means to be a symbolic expression of the Barracks, which were built on the distributory channel of Orlice River and used to be known as Water Barracks, referring to its origins.

All other parts of the square are designed as removable to create a dynamic space, an urban lab that does not have clearly defined rules of how the space is to be used, and which strives to be not just another public space but a sought-after place, Removable features include various forms of public furniture, removeable vegetation, planters, outdoor exhibitions, art objects, art installations, small architectural structures and pavilions.

As the material of the surface, cast concrete with visible joints is proposed, which demonstrates the informality of space serving various outdoor activities. To optically reduce the scale of the space and at the same time to highlight the dialog with parterre, another material - smaller format pavement tiles are proposed at the edges of the yard.

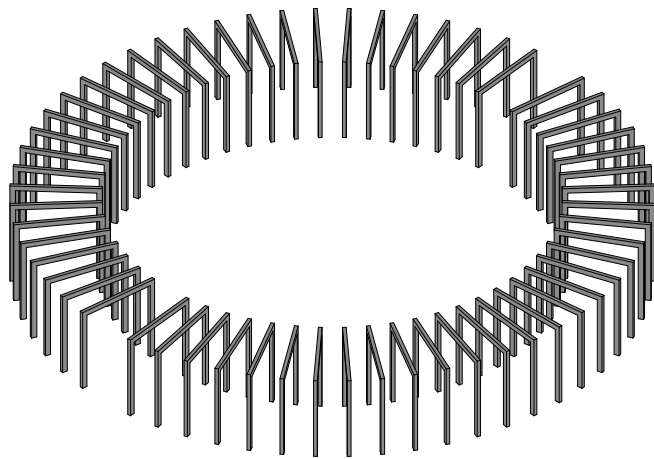






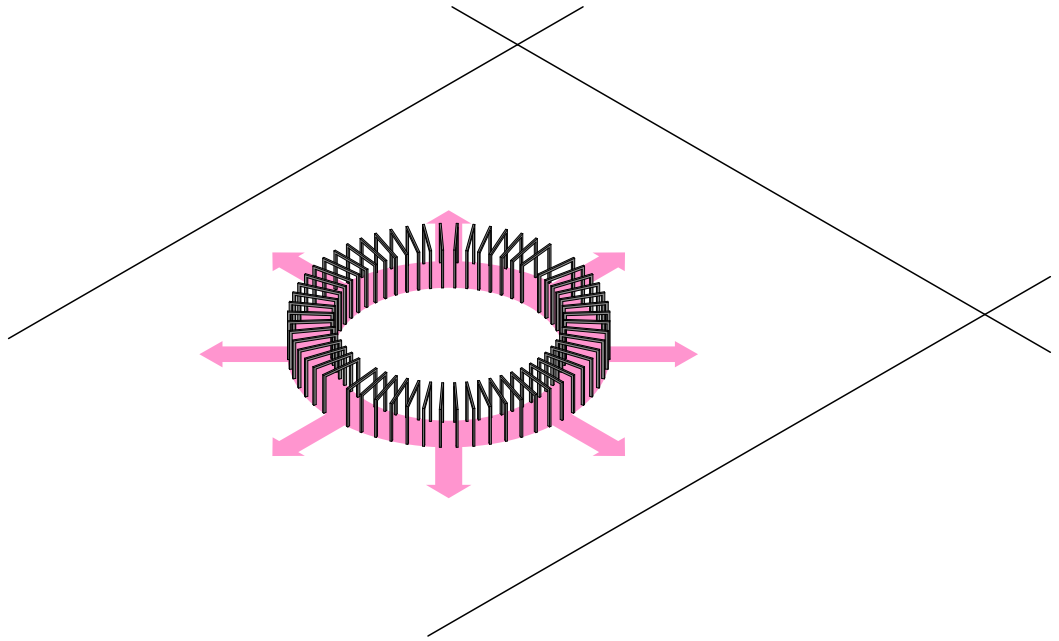
3

The form of the pavilion is based on the form, rhythm, simplicity and repetitiveness of the surrounding building and defines a multifunctional space while maintaining the full permeability of the pavilion, which thus does not form an optical or physical barrier inside the square. In compliance with the concept of dynamic space, where a framework is determined that allows variable use, the pavilion allows various forms of use such as outdoor discussions, performances, theater, concerts, various forms of exhibitions, art installations or open-air cinema, etc., acting as the main element of the square and symbolical expression of the new purpose.

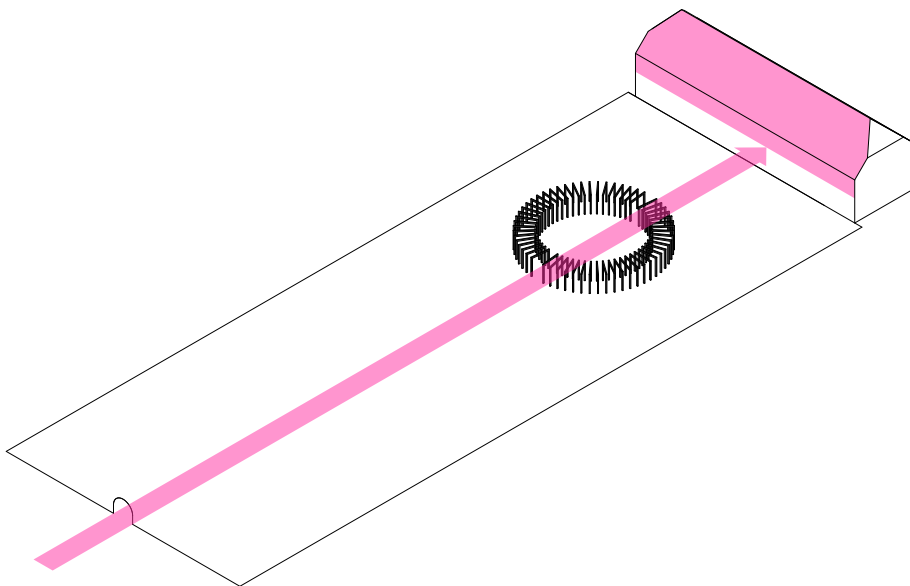




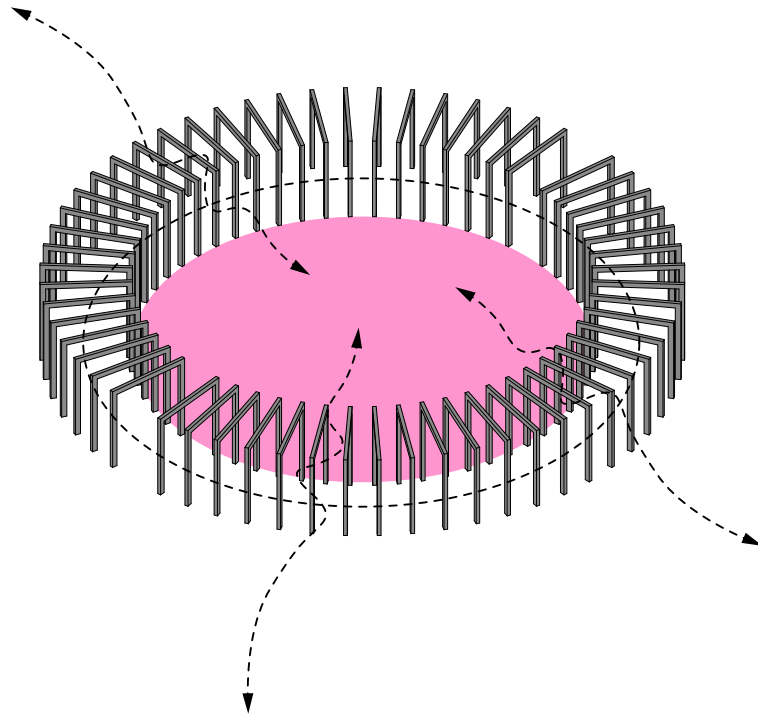




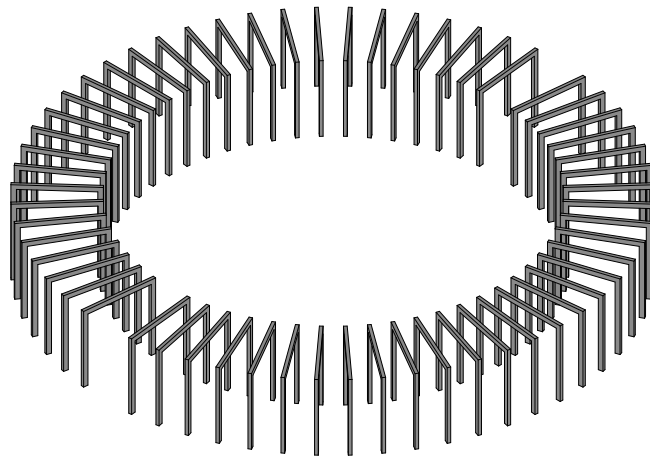
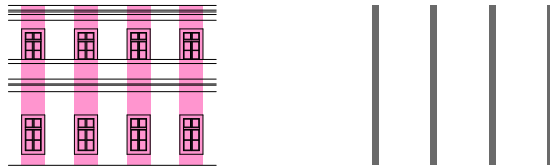
01/ shape



02/ height

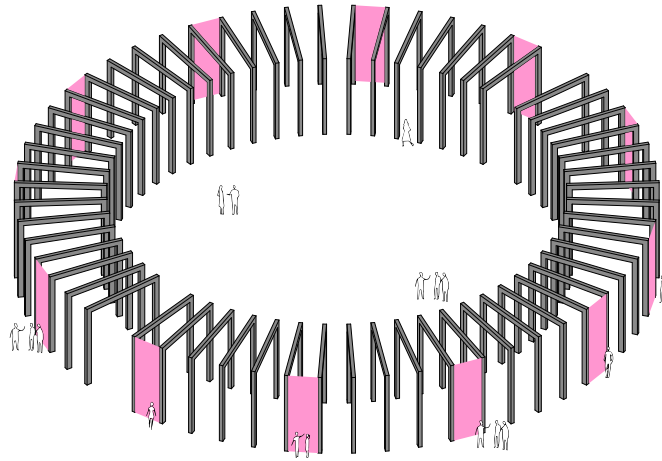


01/ concept

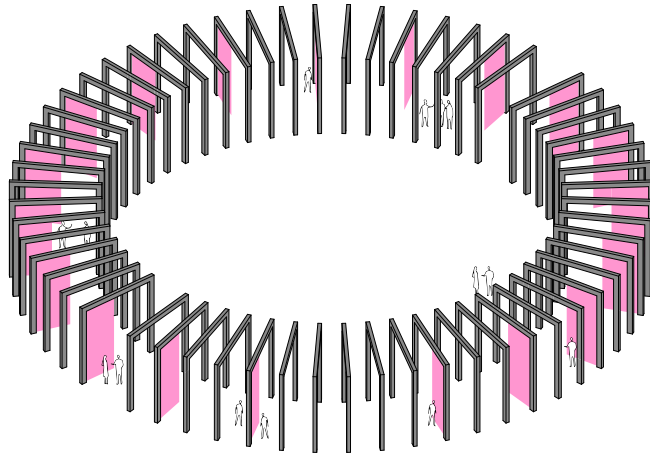


02/ form

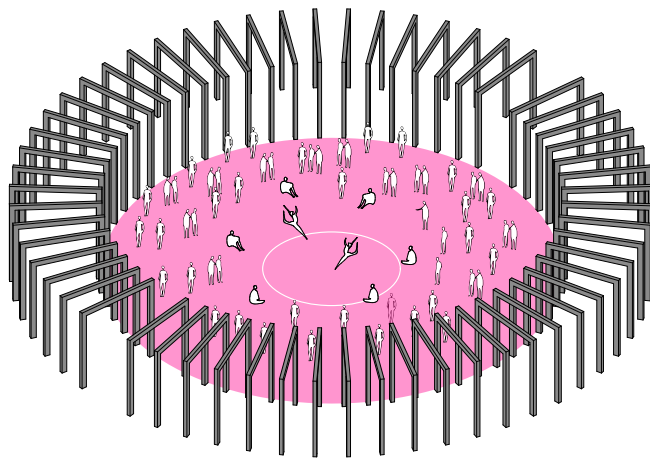
/exhibition

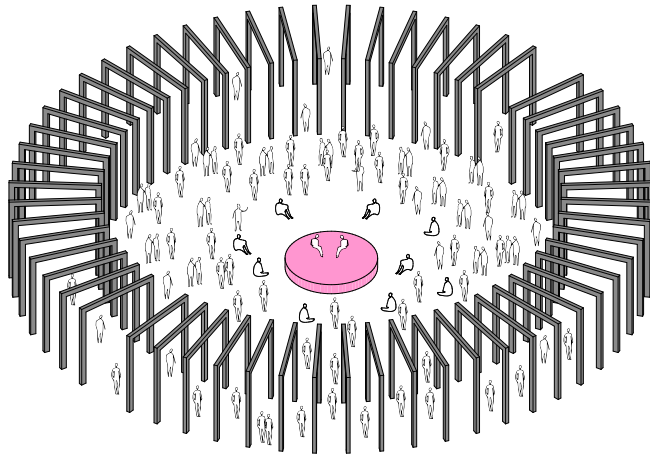


/exhibition

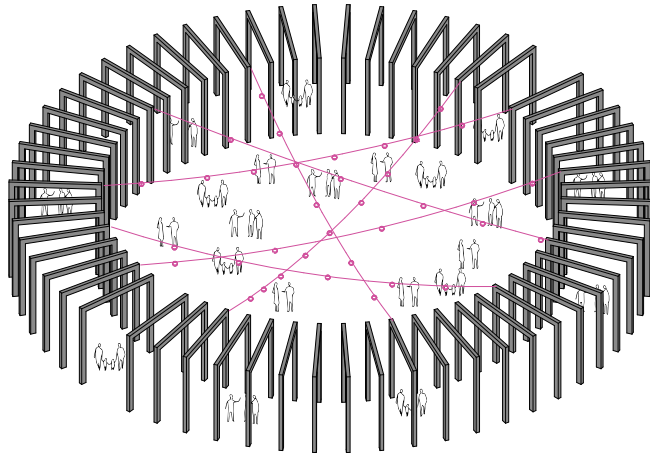


/performance

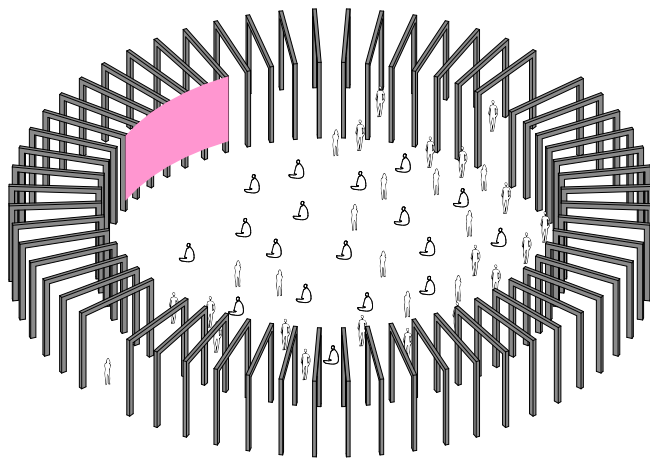




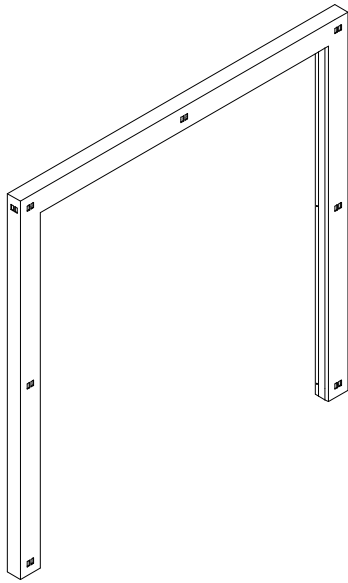
/discussion



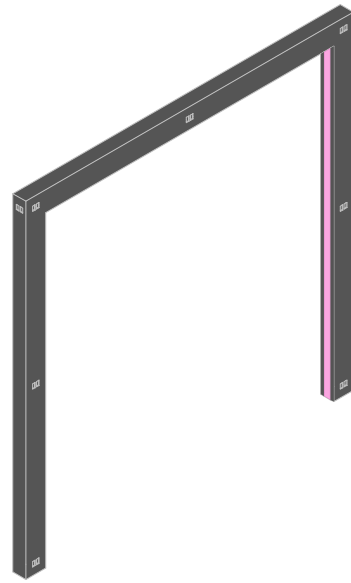
/atmosphere



/outdoor cinema

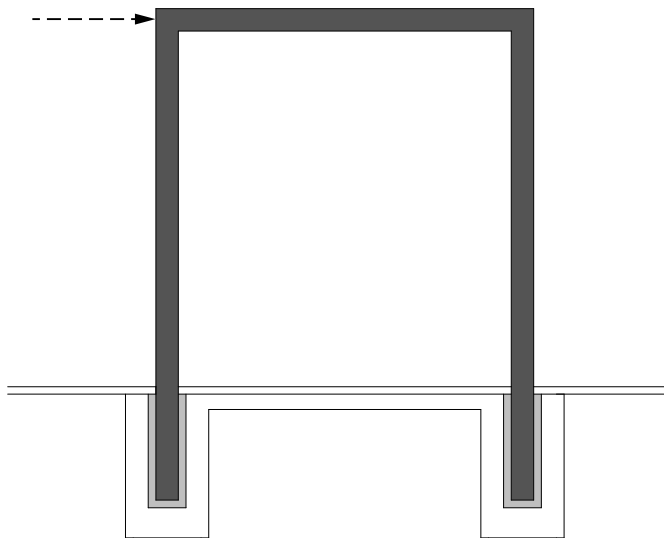


/the frames are fitted with slotted handles at selected locations to allow different applications

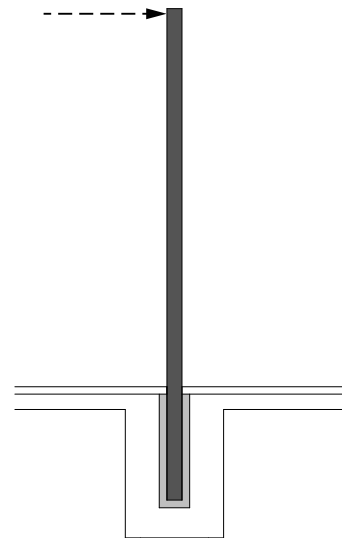


/the frames are equipped with a programmable neon light inside the frame, allowing them to glow in the dark as well as acting as a light installation itself

/frame



/console









Conclusion

As part of the project, I present a solution that I consider capable of transforming the enormous potential that the Barracks represent within the city for the benefit of its further development.

However, the main aim of the whole project has never been the design itself, but I see as the main goal starting of the discussion on the appropriate use of the Barracks and recognizing the enormous potential that the Barracks constitute.

The concrete design and function of such a huge project would always have to be the result of a tremendous effort and cooperation, the result of a strong vision that I hope for one day to appear and which will turn Žižkovy Kasárny into one of the most prominent sites in the city with a unique genius loci and fully within the legacy of the city as a place of great architecture and contemporary architecture lab.

Sources

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