

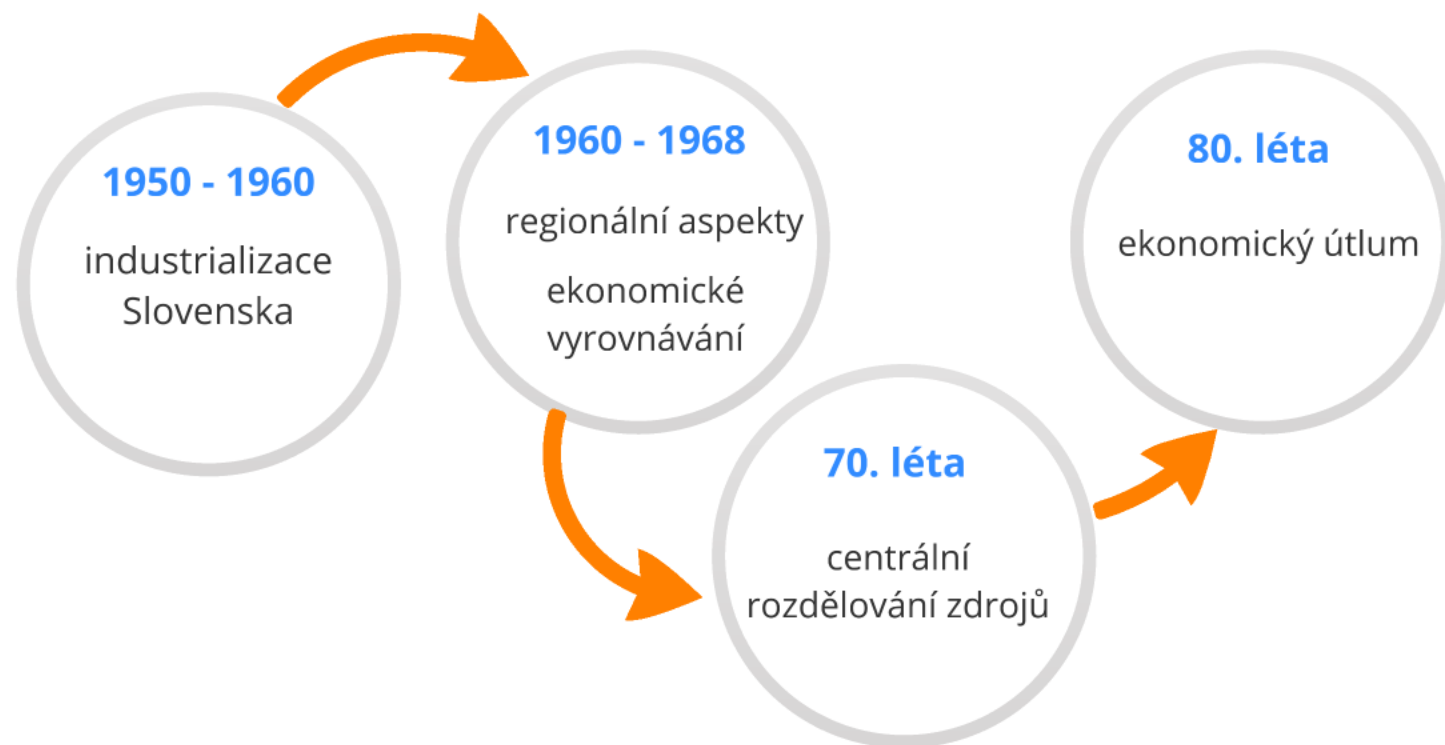
Územní plánování a urbanismus
poválečné plánování

poválečná situace v prostoru ČR

ekonomické rozdíly mezi Čechami/Moravou a Slovenskem

latentní nedostatek průmyslu v jižní části republiky

odsun německého obyvatelstva z příhraničních oblastí



centrální plánování

vědomé usměrňování rozvoje národního hospodářství jako celku podle centrem připravených cílů

centrální rozhodování

- jaká odvětví budou rozvíjena a která nikoli

oblastní plánování

- kde budou jaké výrobní jednotky lokalizovány

územní plánování

- harmonizace vývoje průmyslu a osídlení v daném území

- v rámci územního plánování **koncepce osídlení / koncepce urbanizace**

ekonomické plánování

decentralizační tendence

vyrovnávání
meziregionálních rozdílů

VS.

rozvíjení starých
průmyslových oblastí

**průmyslová
politika**

VS.

**sídelní
politika**





územně-plánovací koncepce

středisková soustava osídlení

koncept sítě střediskového osídlení:

- střediska **místního významu** (SOMV, 1500 až 2000 obyvatel)
- střediska **obvodního významu** (SOOV, 30 – 80 000 ob.)
- střediska **oblastního významu**

koncentrace finančních prostředků na investiční akce

zlevnění administrativy koncentrovaných zařízení

úpadek nestřediskových obcí

Členění obyvatelstva podle kategorizace sídel (sčítání 1980)

Členění sídelních útvarů	Počet obcí	Počet sídel	Počet obyvatel	
			absolutní	v %
nestředisková sídla	3 344	9 188	2 098 088	20,4
střediska osídlení místního významu	850	3 809	2 423 992	23,5
střediska osídlení obvodního významu	177	2 417	5 735 026	56,1
c e l k e m	4 371	15 414	10 291 927	100 %



sídelní aglomerace

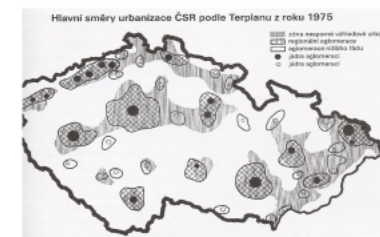
druhá generace koncepcí

aglomerace a urbanizační pásma

nesouhlas s rozptylem prostředků do centrálních míst

důraz na význam měst

doplňěk střediskového konceptu



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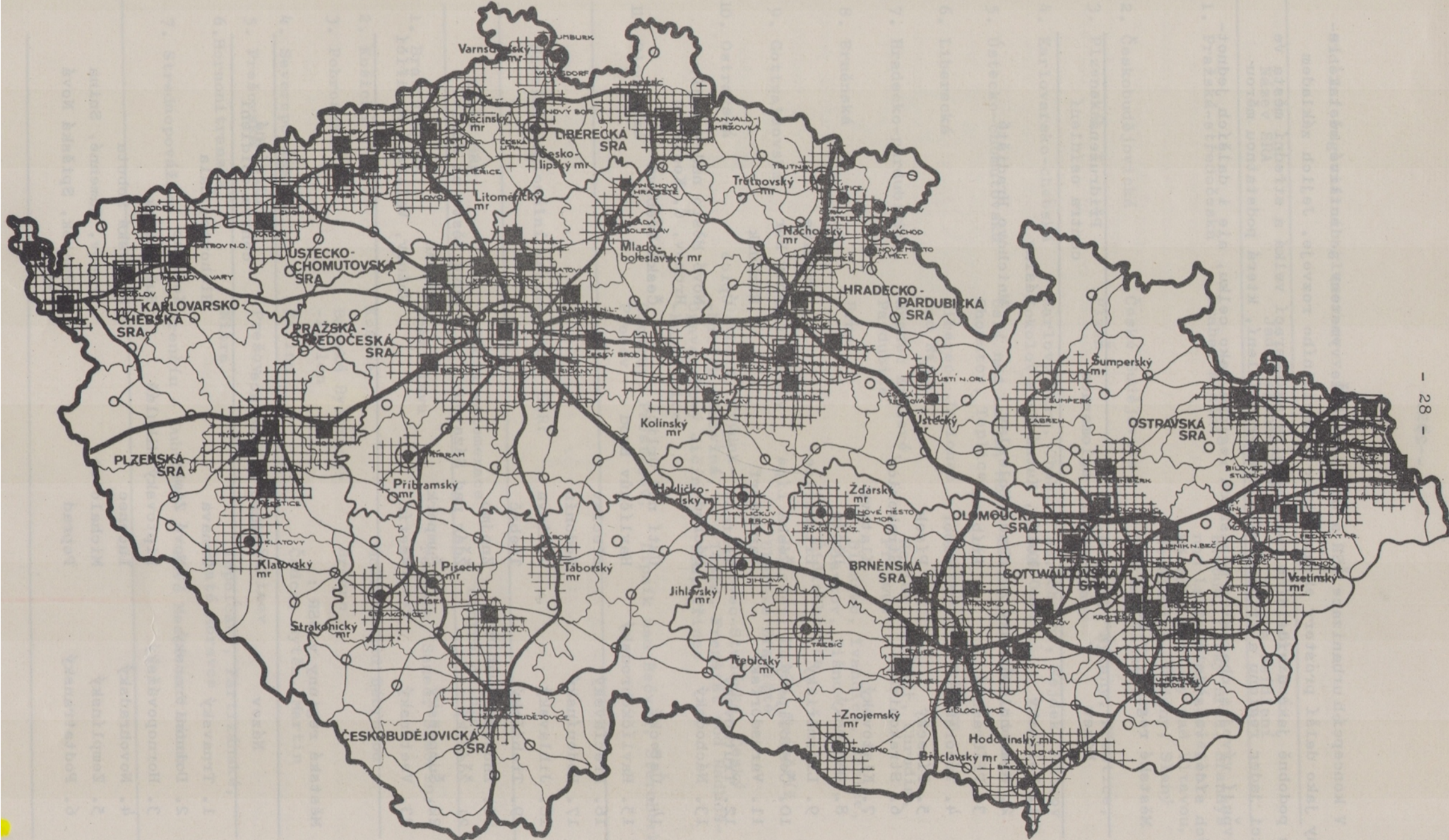
druhá generace koncepcí

aglomerace a urbanizační pásma

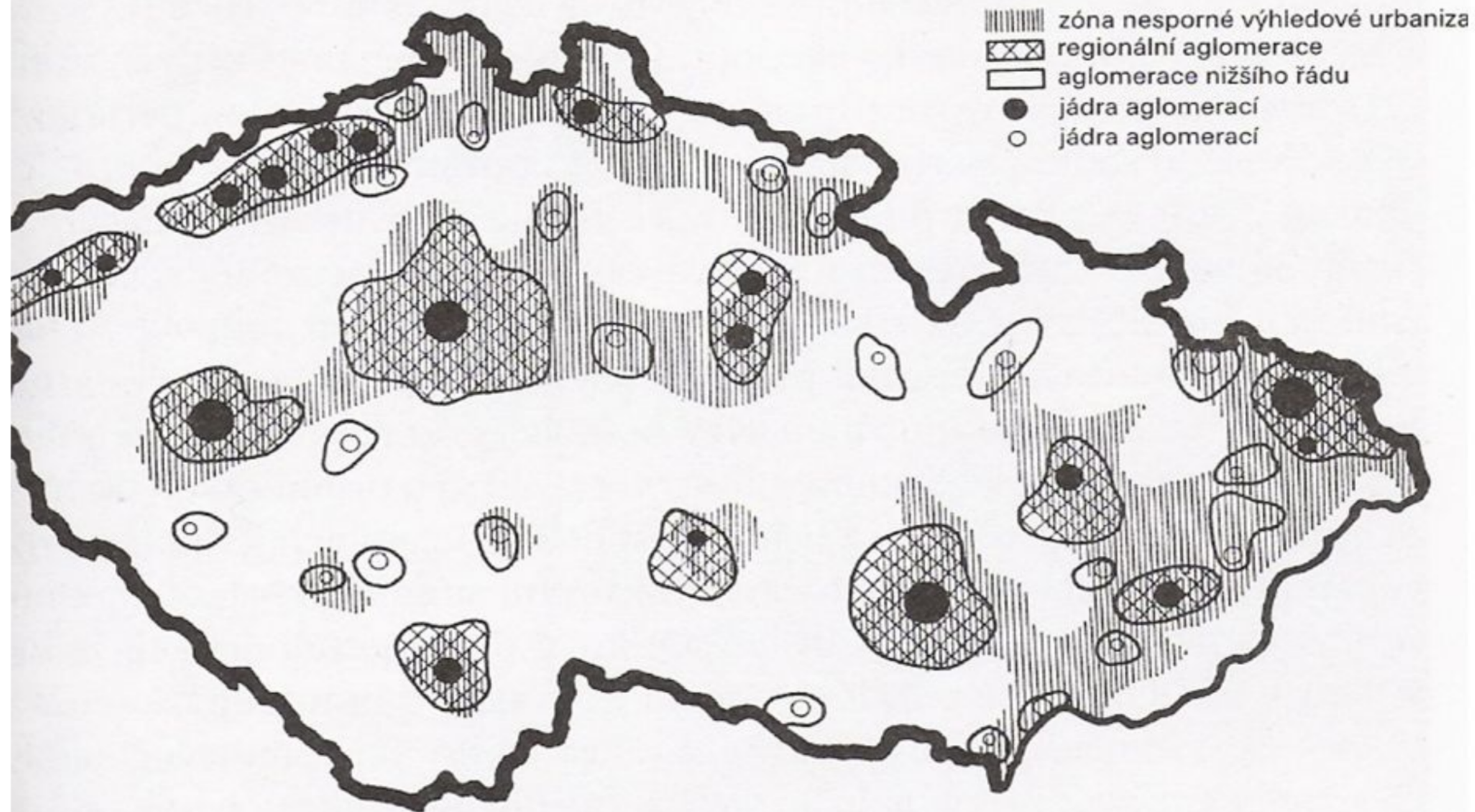
nesouhlas s rozptylem prostředků do centrálních míst

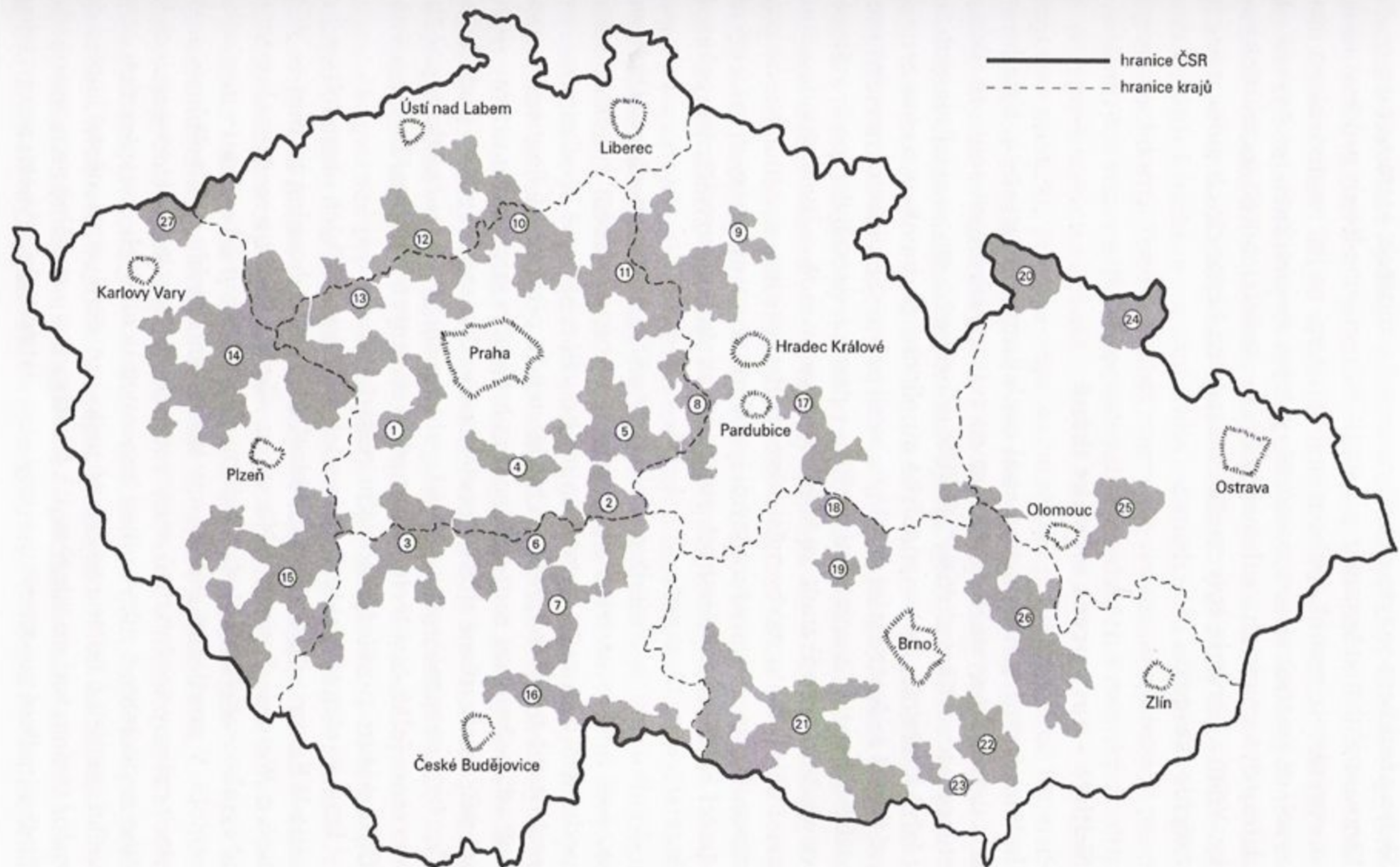
důraz na význam měst

doplňěk střediskového konceptu



Hlavní směry urbanizace ČSR podle Terplanu z roku 1975

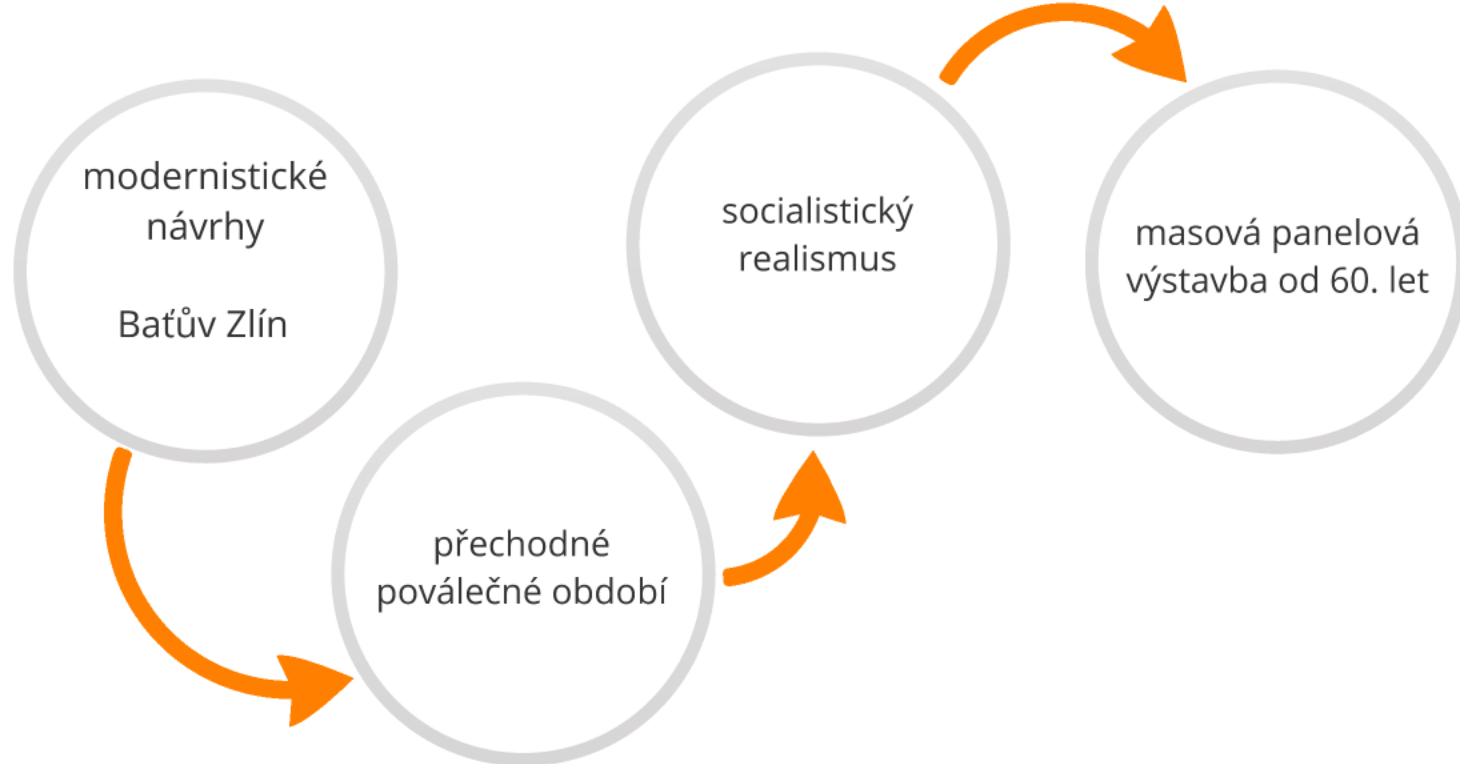




řešení bydlení

bydlení (a průmysl) jako symboly socialistické modernity

KONTEXT: poválečná bytová krize
rozsáhlé přesuny obyvatelstva spojené s dosídlováním
a industrializací



meziválečná (levicová) avantgarda

úvahy o kolektivním bydlení a industrializaci výstavby

Karel Teige: Minimální byt a kolektivní dům

*nejmenší byt je třeba řešiti jako obytnou buňku pro dospělého jednotlivce;
tyto buňky jest třeba seskupiti do velkých obytných úlů*

Baťův Zlín

zájem o standardizaci a prefabrikaci
(zkušenosti se standardizovanou
výstavbou cihlových a
železobetonových konstrukcí)

standardizované plány továrních měst

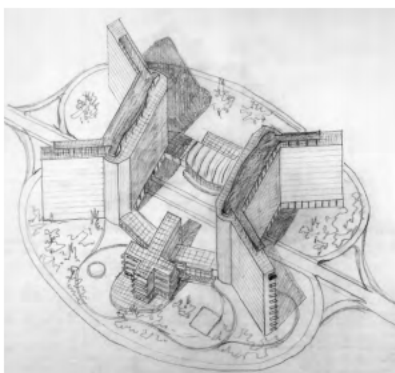


poválečné přechodné období

první momenty masové výstavby navázané na předválečný modernismus
dvouletý plán 1947-1948

kolektivní dům Litvínov

Hilský, Linhart



původní plán = 35 kolektivních domů
často atypické prvky - nízká možnost
standardizace - drahá výstavba

vzorná sídliště

pracovní skupiny pro návrhy standardizovaných
bytů a rodinných domků



KLADNO



MOST



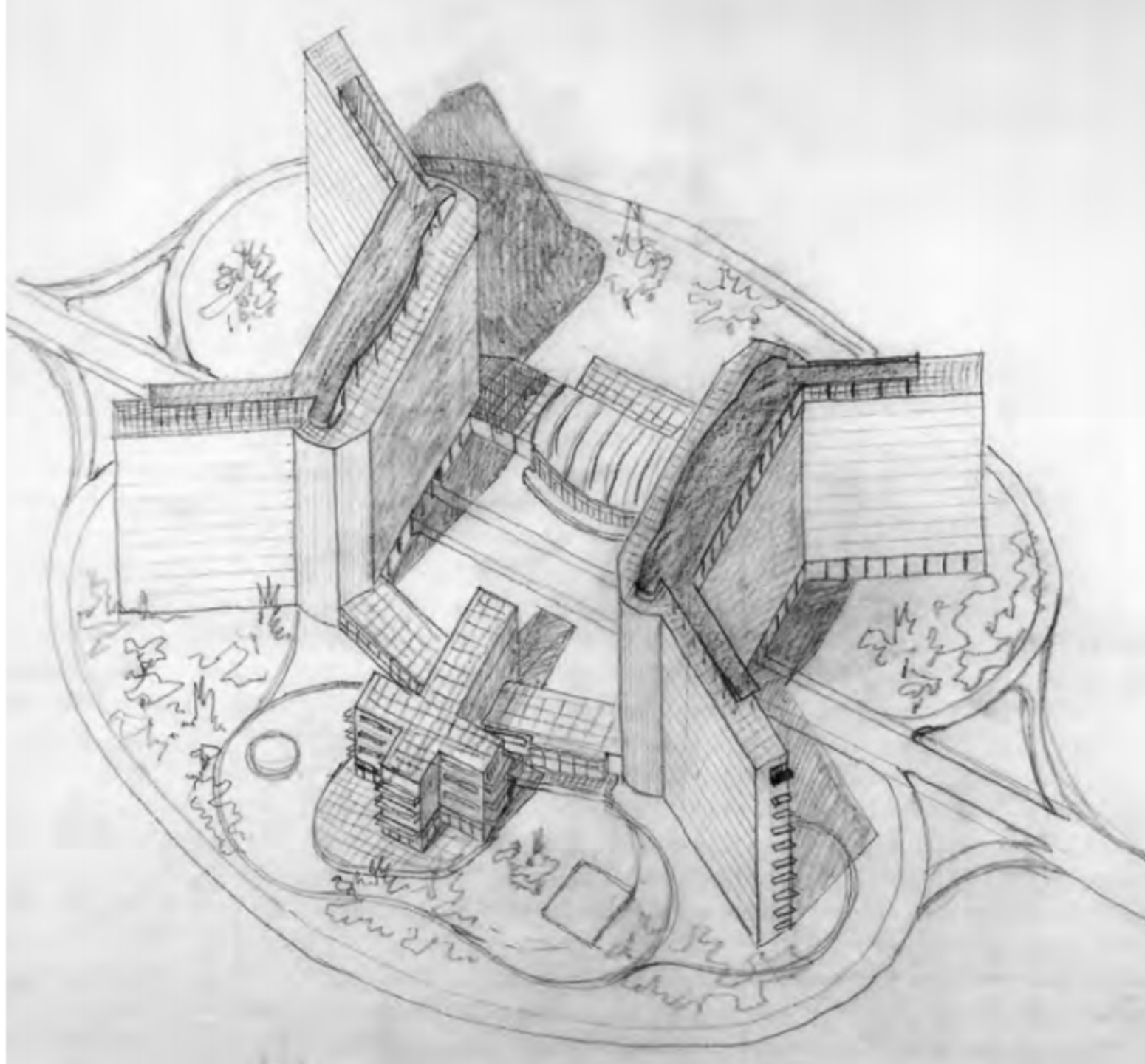
ISTEBNÁ

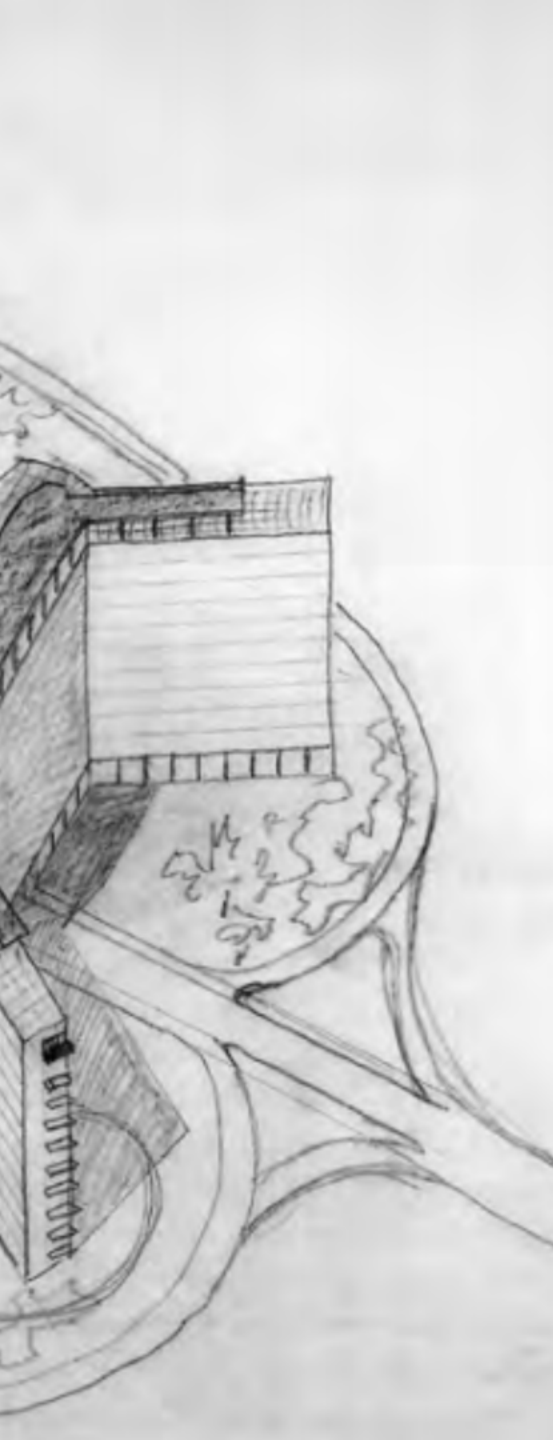


OSTRAVA

nízký výkon stavebnictví v rámci dvouletého plánu

centralizace výstavby a projektování po 1948 - Československé stavební závody a Stavoprojekt



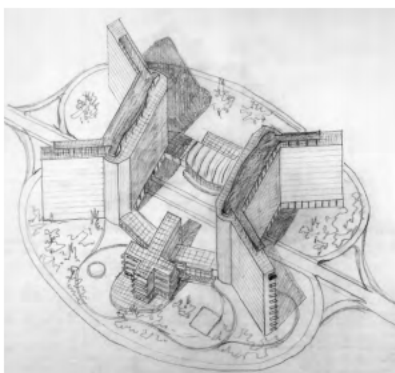


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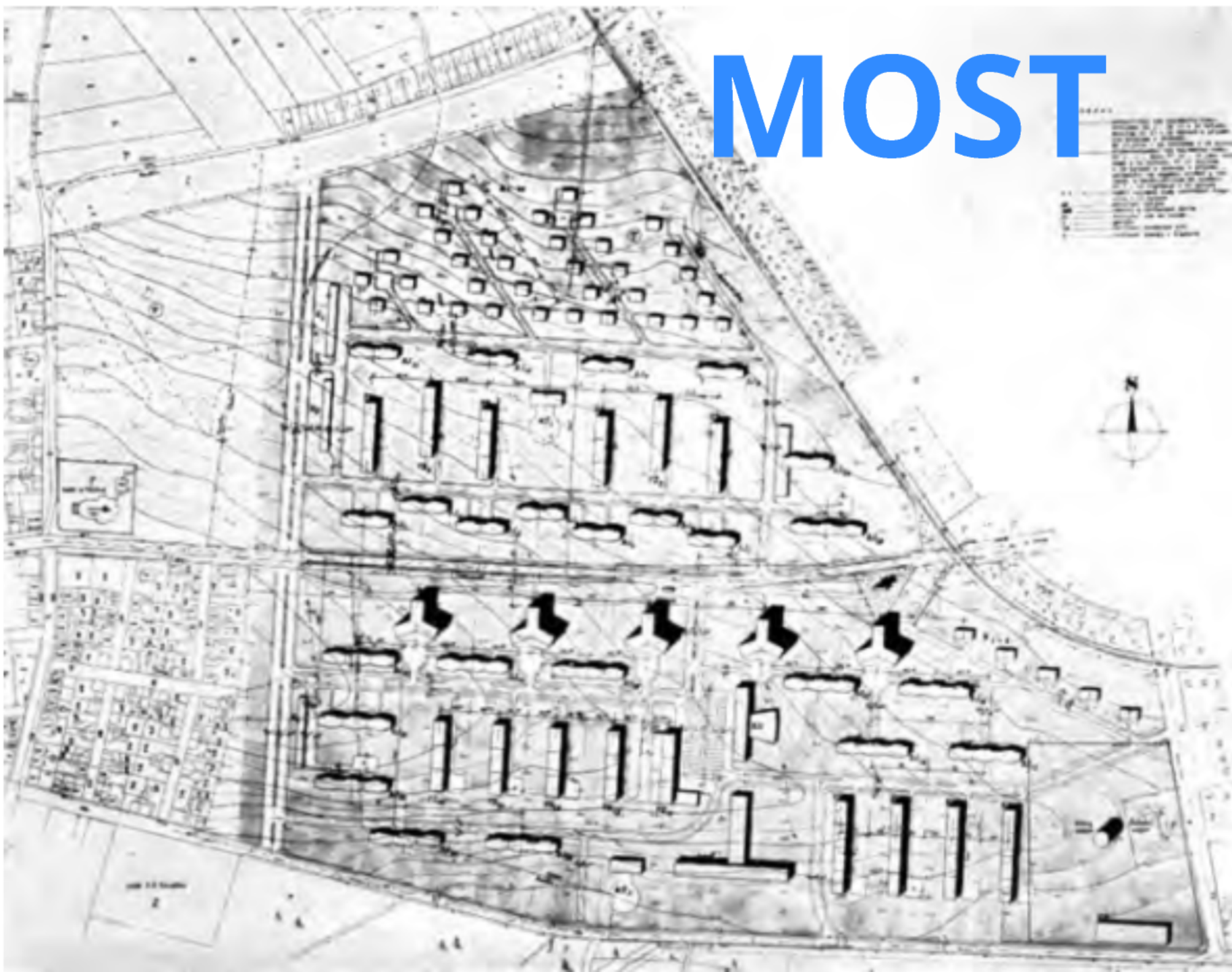
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KLADNO



MOST



ISTEBNÁ



OSTRAVA



socialistický realismus

spíše opak meziválečného modernismu - inspirace sovětskou praxí

1948 - 1955 SORELA politicky podporovaný - historizující - estetizující - důraz na detail

- nepopírány principy typizace a standardizace výstavby
- často kvalitní urbanistická kompozice

Nová Ostrava

největší bytový projekt tehdejší ČSSR (redukováno na Ostrava-Poruba)



Havířov

Bludovice - Šumbark (od 1955 Havířov) - součást projektu Nová Ostrava



Ostrov nad Ohří



Nová Dubnica



Nová Ostrava

největší bytový projekt tehdejší ČSSR (redukováno na Ostrava-Poruba)









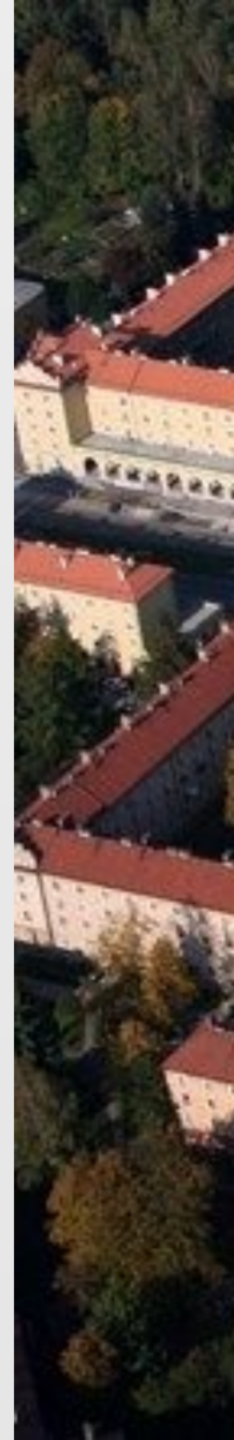




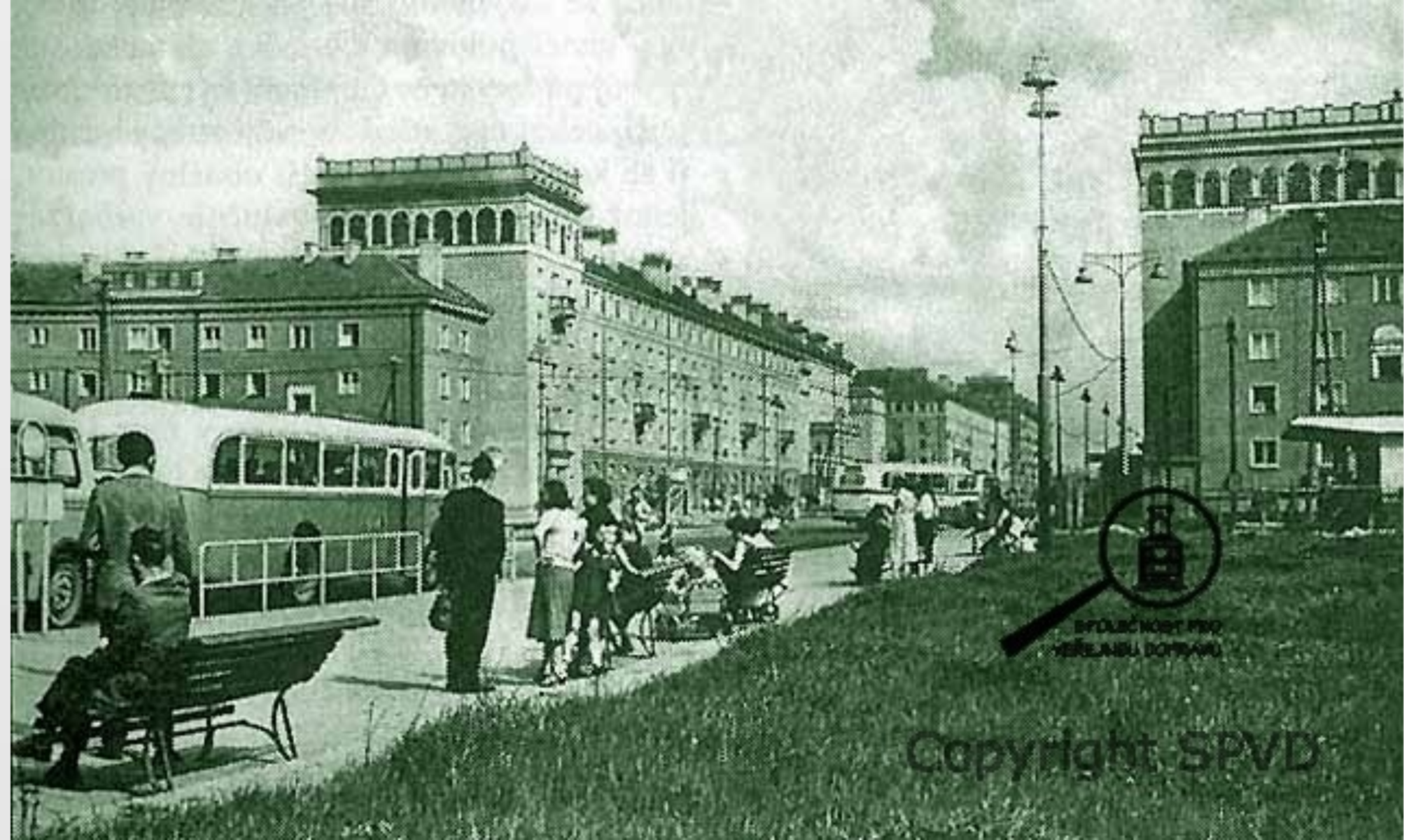
Havířov

Bludovice - Šumbark (od 1955 Havířov) - součást projektu Nová Ostrava









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VŠEOBECNÉ DOPRAVY

Copyright SPVD





Ostrov nad Ohří





Nová Dubnica



masová panelová výstavba

od 2. pol. 50. let návrat k čistému modernismu

důraz na ekonomiku výstavby = prefabrikace = panelová sídliště

snížování pestrosti architektonických prvků

"proudová" výstavba

vývoj konstrukčních soustav



G40

rok 1953 - první dům ve Zlíně - vše sorely
Zlín, Pterov, Praha



G57

první skutečně celostátní soustava téměř bez estetických prvků
do 70. let



B60

krupá (brněnská) varianta G57



G-OS

ostravská varianta G57



T01B
T02B
T03B

do konce 60. let - tzv. blokpanely (jak z cihel, tak z betonu)
Často i na venkově



T06B

nejčastější soustava - mnoho variant - od 1. třetiny 60. let



T08B

větší rozpon - 6 metrů



BA-NKS

nová soustava vyvíjená od 70. let - vyšší bezpečnost
a energetická úspornost



VVÚ-ETA

oprava T08B dle zásad NKS od 70. do 90. let



B-70

Brno a severní Čechy - členitý půdorys



soustavy OP

nejmodernější soustavy - od 80. let
v některých typech zděná jádra



Larsen
Nielsen

dánská licence - od 80. let

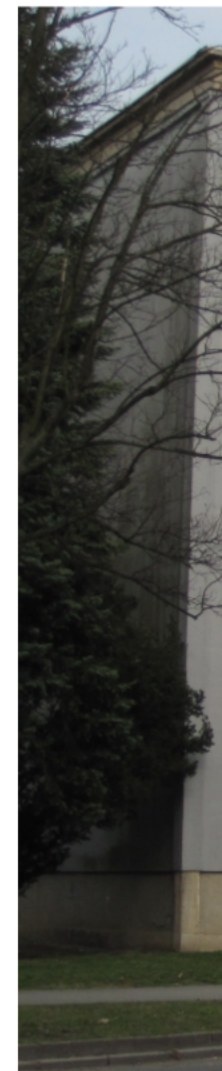
problémy nedostatečné občanské vybavenosti, kvality výstavby a urbanistické kompozice

Brno Lesná 1961 - příklad kvalitního panelového sídliště (Zounek, Rudiš)



rok 1953 - první dům ve Zlíně - vliv sorely
Zlín, Přerov, Praha

G40



první sk
do 70. l

0

G57



první skutečně celostátní soustava téměř bez estetizujících prvků
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B60

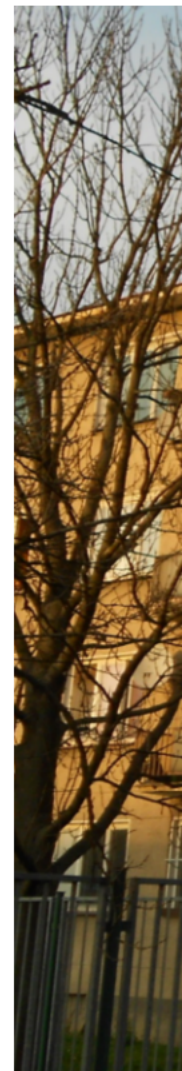


krajská (brněnská) varianta G57



G-OS

ostravská varianta G57



do ko
často

OS

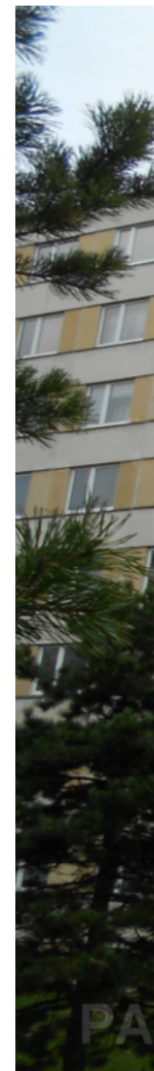


T01B

T02B

T03B

do konce 60. let - tzv. blokopanely (jak z cihel, tak z betonu)
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nejč

**B
B
B**



T06B

nejčastější soustava - mnoho variant - od 1. třetiny 60. let



T08B

větší rozpon - 6 metrů



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a ener

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VVÚ-ETA



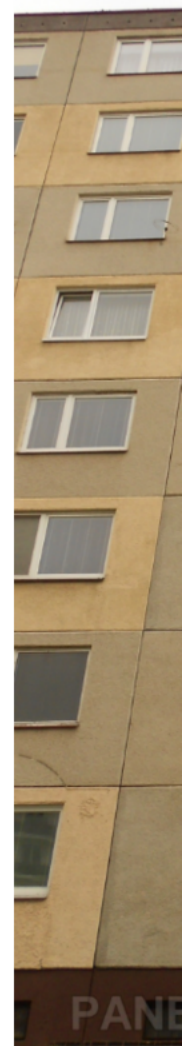
úprava T08B dle zásad NKS

od 70. do 90. let



B-70

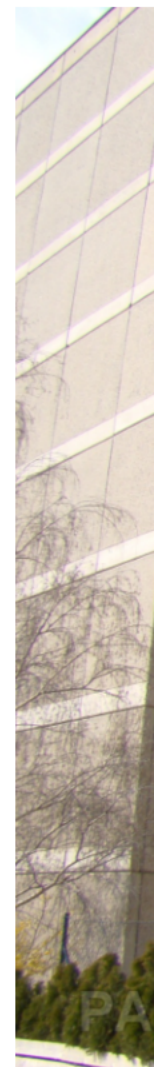
Brno a severní Čechy - členitý půdorys



nejm
v něk

0

soustavy OP



nejmodernější soustavy - od 80. let
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dán

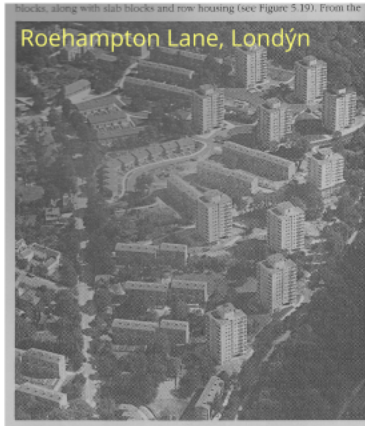
OP



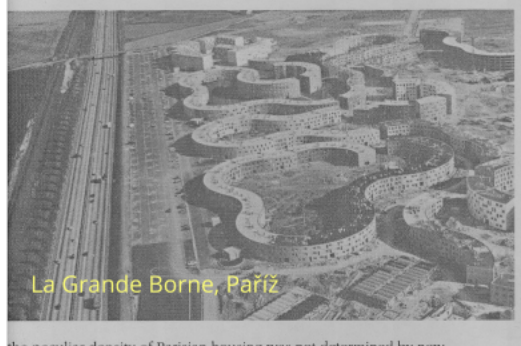
**Larsen
Nielsen**

dánská licence - od 80. let

sídliště v západní Evropě

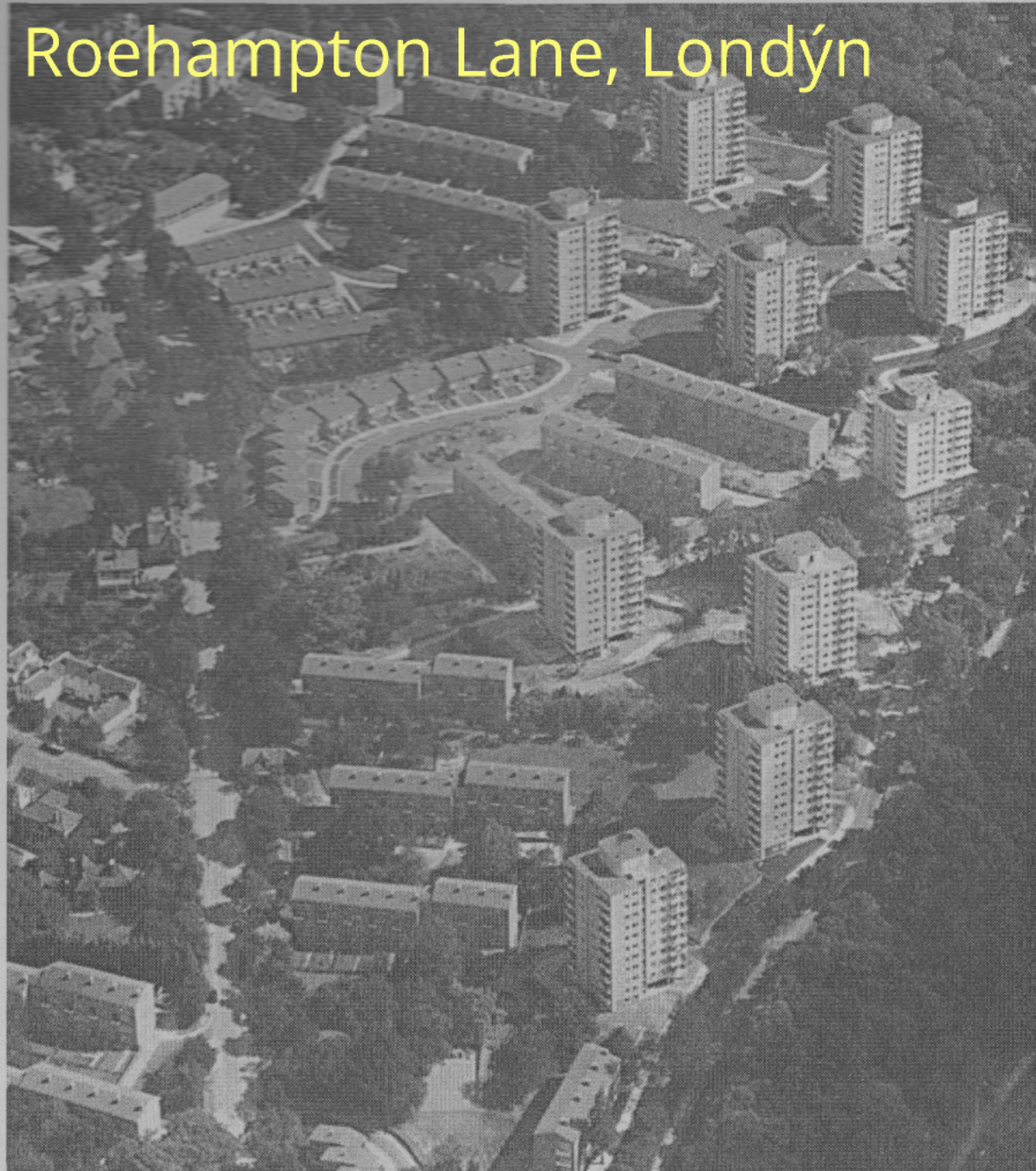


This was followed by a number of major initiatives taken by the Berlin senate to modernize the city's housing stock. A large housing project was started to the designs of Hans Scharoun in Charlottenburg Nord, and in the early 1960s this was followed by two even larger developments, the first stage of Grotpiusstadt, or nine, linking the south Berlin suburbs of Britz, Buckow and Rudow, and the Markisches Viertel (Rave, 1970; see Figure 6.17). It was billed from the start as another demonstration of Berlin's transformation from the city of nineteenth-century rent barracks into a modern city offering all the facilities to be found in any other West German city. It was conceived as a new community for 45,000 people to be built in an area to the north of the city that was then covered with shabby, Schrebergarden (allotment) plots, dilapidated weekend shacks and occasional cottages. The few buildings judged fit to remain were to be



blocks, along with slab blocks and row housing (see Figure 5.19). From the

Roehampton Lane, Londýn



Brandon Estate, Southwark, Londýn



te, Southwark, Londýn



viertel, Z. Berlín



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(Esner, 1981, pp.102-5)



East End, Londýn



Sarcelles, Paříž



La Grande Borne, Paříž

the peculiar density of Parisian housing was not determined by new

Hansaviertel, Z. Berlín



This was followed by a number of major initiatives to modernize the city's housing stock. A large housing design of Hans Scharoun in Charlottenburg Nord was followed by two even larger developments, the B+K or BBR, linking the south Berlin suburbs of Britz, Borsdorf, and Märkisches Viertel (Rave, 1970; see Figure 6.17). The BBR was another demonstration of Berlin's transformation from a 19th-century rent barracks into a modern city offering a new type of housing for any other West German city. It was conceived as a new housing area for people to be built in an area to the north of the city, formerly a shabby *Schrebergarden* (allotment) plots, dilapidated tenements, and occasional cottages. The few buildings judged fit to

Markisches Viertel, Z.





Paříž

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Hansaviertel, Z. Berlín



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Markisches Viertel, Z. Berlín



Valingby, Stockholm



East End, Lond



TAP

Valingby, Stockholm



Tapiola, Helsinki

TAPIOLA



Greater London Plan

Patrick Abercrombie, John Forshaw

VÝCHODISKA:

- snížení populačního zatížení jádrového londýnského regionu
- adekvátní rozmístění průmyslu, restrikce nových průmyslových aktivit
- udržení pozice hlavního námořního přístavu
- založení plánovací infrestruktury pro Londýn



LONDON

SOCIAL & FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

A SUMMARY OF THE COMMUNITIES & OPEN SPACE SURVEY SHOWING THE EXISTING & MAIN ELEMENTS OF LONDON. AROUND THE CENTRE CONSISTING OF THE PORT CITY & WEST END ARE GROUPED THE RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES, WHICH ARE DIVIDED INTO THE CENTRAL COMMUNITIES BEYOND THE WEST END, THE EAST END & SOUTH. THE MAIN ARE ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN THE MAIN INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATIONS ARE ALSO SHOWN. THE MAJOR OPEN SPACES & INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATIONS ARE ALSO SHOWN.

CENTRAL COMMUNITIES AROUND WEST END
CENTRAL COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH PROPORTION OF OBSOLETE PROPERTY
SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES
TOWN HALLS

MAIN INDUSTRIES WHARVES WAREHOUSES & RAILWAYS
OPEN SPACES & LARGE INSTITUTIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL OPEN SPACE
WATERWAYS RESERVOIRS ETC
MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES

The map shows the following districts and areas:

- City:** Central business and industry hub.
- West End:** Main shopping and entertainment center.
- Port:** Main industrial and warehouse district.
- Central Communities:** Surrounding the City and West End.
- Suburban Communities:** Surrounding the central areas.
- Open Spaces:** Large green areas and parks.
- Waterways:** The River Thames and other water bodies.
- Industrial Concentrations:** Areas with high industrial activity.
- Shopping Centres:** Main retail hubs.

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CITY

WEST END

PORT

LEGEND:

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- CENTRAL COMMUNITIES AROUND WEST END
- CENTRAL COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH PROPORTION OF OBSOLETE PROPERTY
- SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES
- TOWN HALLS
- MAIN INDUSTRIES WHARVES WAREHOUSES & RAILWAYS
- OPEN SPACES & LARGE INSTITUTIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL OPEN SPACE
- WATERWAYS RESERVOIRS ETC.
- MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES

[illegible]

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CENTRAL COMMUNITIES AROUND WEST END	MAIN INDUSTRIES WHARVES WAREHOUSES & RAILWAYS
CENTRAL COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH PROPORTION OF OBSOLETE PROPERTY	OPEN SPACES & LARGE INSTITUTIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL OPEN SPACE
SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES	WATERWAYS RESERVOIRS ETC.
TOWN HALLS	MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES

The map shows the River Thames flowing through the center of London, with numerous districts labeled. Key features include the City, West End, Port, and various residential and industrial zones. Symbols indicate main shopping centres (red dots) and town halls (black squares).

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CENTRAL COMMUNITIES AROUND WEST END
CENTRAL COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH PROPORTION OF OBSOLETE PROPERTY
SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES
TOWN HALLS

MAIN INDUSTRIES WHARVES WAREHOUSES & RAILWAYS
OPEN SPACES & LARGE INSTITUTIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL OPEN SPACE
WATERWAYS RESERVOIRS ETC.
MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES

The map shows the River Thames flowing through the center of London, with numerous districts labeled. Key areas highlighted include the City, West End, and various suburban communities. The legend indicates that dark blue areas represent main industries, wharves, warehouses, and railways; light green areas represent open spaces and large institutions with substantial open space; and red dots represent main shopping centres. The map also shows waterways, reservoirs, and other geographical features.

[illegible]

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CENTRAL COMMUNITIES AROUND WEST END
CENTRAL COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH PROPORTION OF OBSOLETE PROPERTY
SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES
TOWN HALLS

MAIN INDUSTRIES WHARVES WAREHOUSES & RAILWAYS
OPEN SPACES & LARGE INSTITUTIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL OPEN SPACE
WATERWAYS RESERVOIRS ETC.
MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES

The map shows the River Thames flowing through the center of London, with numerous districts labeled. Key features include the City, West End, Port, and various residential communities. The legend indicates that red dots represent main shopping centres, blue dots represent town halls, and black dots represent main industries, wharves, warehouses, and railways. Open spaces are shown in green, and areas with a high proportion of obsolete property are shaded in brown.

[illegible]

LONDON

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CENTRAL COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH PROPORTION OF OBSOLETE PROPERTY
SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES
TOWN HALLS

MAIN INDUSTRIES WHARVES WAREHOUSES & RAILWAYS
OPEN SPACES & LARGE INSTITUTIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL OPEN SPACE
WATERWAYS RESERVOIRS ETC.
MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES

The map shows the River Thames flowing through the center of London, with numerous residential communities labeled around it. Key areas include the City, West End, Port, and various suburban districts like Clapham, Putney, and Wandsworth. The legend indicates that darker shades of brown and red represent central communities with obsolete property, while lighter shades represent suburban communities. Symbols for main shopping centres (red dots) and town halls (black squares) are also shown.

LONDON

SOCIAL & FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

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CENTRE COMMUNITIES AROUND WEST END
CENTRE COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH PROPORTION OF OBSOLETE PROPERTY
SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES
TOWN HALLS

MAIN INDUSTRIES WHARVES WAREHOUSES & RAILWAYS
OPEN SPACES & LARGE INSTITUTIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL OPEN SPACE
WATERWAYS RESERVOIRS ETC
MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES

The map shows the following districts and areas:

- City:** Central business and industry hub.
- West End:** Main shopping and entertainment center.
- Port:** Main industrial and warehouse district.
- Other districts shown include:** Kingsbury, Neasden, Cricklewood, West Hampstead, Hampstead, Kentish Town, Swiss Cottage, Ealing, Acton, Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Uxbridge, Ruislip, North Acton, South Acton, North Ealing, South Ealing, North Greenford, South Greenford, North Ruislip, South Ruislip, North Uxbridge, South Uxbridge, North Ealing, South Ealing, North Greenford, South Greenford, North Ruislip, South Ruislip, North Uxbridge, South Uxbridge.

GREATER LONDON PLAN 1944

INDUSTRY 6

ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS

- INDUSTRIAL AREAS
ESTABLISHED BEFORE 1939
- INDUSTRIAL AREAS
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1939
- PRINCIPAL GLASSHOUSE AREAS

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATIONS
ARE SHOWN BY SUPERIMPOSED
COLOUR AND EDGING THIS -

- GROWING CONCENTRATIONS
- CONCENTRATIONS TENDING TO
REMAIN STATIC (UNDER PRE-WAR
CONDITIONS)

THE PRINCIPAL TYPES OF INDUSTRY
IN THESE CONCENTRATIONS ARE
DESCRIBED IN THE TEXT (APPENDIX 4)



GREATER LONDON PLAN 1944

MILES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



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INDUSTRY 6

ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS

- INDUSTRIAL AREAS ESTABLISHED BEFORE 1900
- INDUSTRIAL AREAS ESTABLISHED SINCE 1900
- PRINCIPAL GLASSHOUSE AREAS

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATIONS ARE SHOWN BY SUPERIMPOSED COLOUR AND EDGING THUS -

- GROWING CONCENTRATIONS
- CONCENTRATIONS TENDING TO REMAIN STATIC UNDER PRE-WAR CONDITIONS

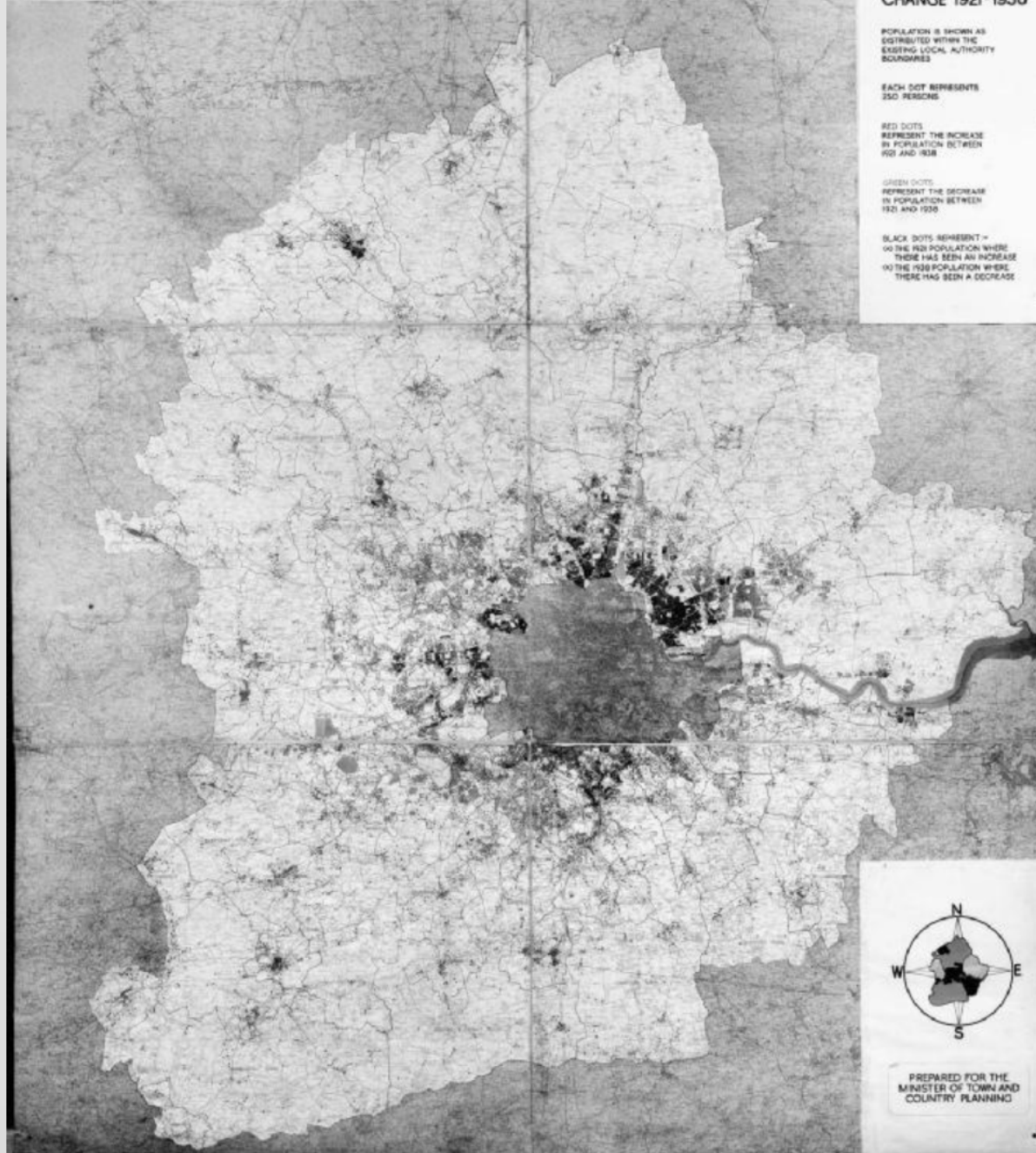
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GREATER LONDON PLAN 1944

MILES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



POPULATION 1

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGE 1921-1938

POPULATION IS SHOWN AS DISTRIBUTED WITHIN THE EXISTING LOCAL AUTHORITY BOUNDARIES

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 250 PERSONS

RED DOTS REPRESENT THE INCREASE IN POPULATION BETWEEN 1921 AND 1938

GREEN DOTS REPRESENT THE DECREASE IN POPULATION BETWEEN 1921 AND 1938

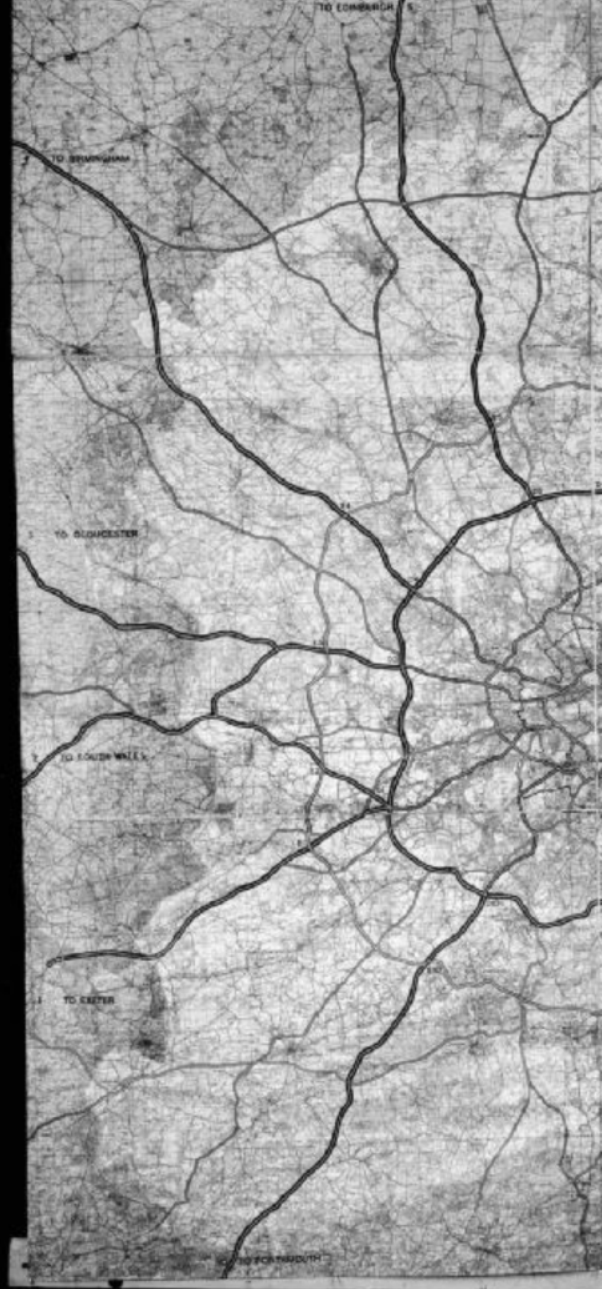
BLACK DOTS REPRESENT - ON THE 1921 POPULATION WHERE THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE ON THE 1938 POPULATION WHERE THERE HAS BEEN A DECREASE



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GREATER LONDON PLAN 1944

MILES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



POPULATION I

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGE 1921-1938

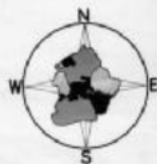
POPULATION IS SHOWN AS
DISTRIBUTED WITHIN THE
EXISTING LOCAL AUTHORITY
BOUNDARIES

EACH DOT REPRESENTS
250 PERSONS

RED DOTS
REPRESENT THE INCREASE
IN POPULATION BETWEEN
1921 AND 1938

GREEN DOTS
REPRESENT THE DECREASE
IN POPULATION BETWEEN
1921 AND 1936

BLACK DOTS REPRESENT -
(O) THE 1921 POPULATION WHERE
THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE
(X) THE 1936 POPULATION WHERE
THERE HAS BEEN A DECREASE



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GREATER LONDON PLAN 1944



COMMUNICATIONS 7

ROAD PLAN AND

ROAD PLAN AND CLASSIFICATION

EXPRESS ARTERIAL ROADS

ONE SUPPOSE MOTOR ROAD FORCED
ON THEM SURVIVORS DESTROYED
ALLIES OF LONG MARCHES OF
ELECTRIC AND ROAD

ARTERIAL ROADS

THE FUTURE OF THE FORD FOCUS NARLY 500,000 FORD FOCUS CARS ARE ON THE ROAD IN THE U.S. AND CANADA. THE FORD FOCUS IS THE MOST POPULAR CAR IN THE U.S. AND CANADA. THE FORD FOCUS IS THE MOST POPULAR CAR IN THE U.S. AND CANADA.

[illegible][illegible]

REFERENCES

DISCLAIMER: Certain products, services, and/or companies may be mentioned in this advertisement. These are not intended to be an endorsement or recommendation by the author or publisher. The publisher and author assume no responsibility for any errors or omissions in this advertisement.

GENERAL TRAFFIC ROADS

ALL GLASS / WAX / STAIN NOT INCLUDED. JARS ARE
TESTED. CRACKS ON THE BASE SHIP

FOR A DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS WITHIN THE A.E.C. AREA SEE THE COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN



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GREATER LONDON PLAN 1944

mm 0 10 20 30 40 50



COMMUNICATIONS 7

ROAD PLAN AND CLASSIFICATION

EXPRESS ARTERIAL ROADS

ONE FURNACE WITHIN ROOMS FORCED
OFF FLOOR SUPPORTS DESTROYED
FLOOR OF 12TH FLOOR OF
FIRE-1000, 1000-1000

ARTERIAL ROADS

THE FUTURE WITH YOUR NAME
 Write out of style. No boring
 formal, stilted words or
 archaic style when you write.

SUB-ARTERIAL ROADS (Intermediate level)

Abstract *Objectives:* To assess the impact of a community-based intervention on the prevalence of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in a high-risk population in South Africa. *Design:* Cohort study. *Setting:* A community-based intervention in a high-risk population in South Africa. *Participants:* A cohort of 1,000 individuals. *Measurements and Main Results:* The prevalence of HIV and other STIs was significantly lower in the intervention group compared to the control group. *Conclusions:* The community-based intervention had a significant impact on reducing the prevalence of HIV and other STIs in a high-risk population in South Africa.

PARADIGMS

***** CHAIN, NUMBER 1000 (7-12-1994)
 CHAIN FOR OFFICIALS, NUMBER 1000 (7-12-1994)
 CHAIN FOR OFFICIALS, NUMBER 1000 (7-12-1994)

GENERAL TRAFFIC ROADS

ALL CLUB / BND F FEES ARE INCLUDED. SEVERAL ARE
TRIPLED CHARGES ON THE BND SHIP

FOR A DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS WITHIN THE E.C.C. AREA SEE THE COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN



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GREATER LONDON PLAN 1944

0 5 10 15 20 25

OPEN SPACE 10

45 50

OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

PROPOSED LIMIT OF BUILT-UP
(LAND INCLUDING INDUSTRY)

EXISTING OPEN SPACE WITH
PUBLIC ACCESS

EXISTING OPEN SPACE WITHOUT PUBLIC ACCESS

THIS SITE LIES OUTSIDE ALBERT BUILDING UNDERWAY. EXISTING CONDITIONS AND WITH PUBLIC ACCESS. THERE ARE NO OTHER ACCESS TO THE SITE.

☐ PROPOSED OPEN SPACE WITH PUBLIC ACCESS
INCLUDES MEANS ETC. TO BE SECURED PREPARING FOR PUBLIC ACQUISITION FOR FULL PUBLIC ACCESS

☐ LAND PROPOSED TO BE RESTRICTED AGAINST BUILDING

includes, as the respondent said, that the President is not the best person to be in charge of the economy. One out of 10 said the President is the best person to be in charge of the economy. The survey also found that the President is the best person to be in charge of the economy. The survey also found that the President is the best person to be in charge of the economy.

AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Within these areas the focus will be on providing the necessary infrastructure and energy for the various functional areas within the development of a self-sufficient community. This will be achieved by providing the necessary

☐ CHARGE (LARGE) ☒ GOLF (COURSE)
☒ WAT (WATER) (COURSE) ☐ WAT (L) (LARGE)



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GREATER LONDON PLAN 1944

10 20 30 40 50

OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

PROPOSED LIMIT OF BUILT-UP
(LAND INCLUDING INDUSTRY)

EXISTING OPEN SPACE WITH
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AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST VALUE

WITHIN THESE AREAS THE ECONOMIC VALUE IS OF MINOR IMPORTANCE. HOWEVER, SIGNIFICANT VALUE IS DERIVED FROM THE SCIENTIFIC, HISTORICAL, AND RECREATIONAL INTERESTS OF THE AREA. THESE AREAS ARE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS.

☐ CHARGE (PAGE) ☐ GOLF (PAGE)
☒ WPT (PAGE) (PAGE) ☐ WPT (PAGE)



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OPEN SPACE

OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

- PROPOSED LIMIT OF BUILT-UP LAND (INCLUDING INDUSTRIAL)
- EXISTING OPEN SPACE WITH PUBLIC ACCESS
- EXISTING OPEN SPACE WITHOUT PUBLIC ACCESS
- PROPOSED OPEN SPACE WITH PUBLIC ACCESS
- LAND PROPOSED TO BE SET ASIDE AGAINST BUILDING
- AREAS OF SPECIAL SCENIC VALUE

THESE MAPS ARE PREPARED FOR THE MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING. THEY SHOW THE PROPOSED LIMIT OF BUILT-UP LAND (INCLUDING INDUSTRIAL) AND THE EXISTING OPEN SPACE WITH PUBLIC ACCESS. THE PROPOSED OPEN SPACE WITH PUBLIC ACCESS IS SHOWN IN A LIGHTER SHADE. THE LAND PROPOSED TO BE SET ASIDE AGAINST BUILDING IS SHOWN IN A DARKER SHADE. AREAS OF SPECIAL SCENIC VALUE ARE SHOWN WITH A DOTTED LINE.

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GREATER LONDON PLAN 1944

AGRICULTURE LAND UTILISATION
& CLASSIFICATION

- FOREST AND WOODLAND
- ARABLE LAND
- MEADOWLAND AND PERMANENT GRASS
- HEATH MOORLAND COMMONS
- ROUGH PASTURE AND MARSH
- LANDS FIT FOR PRODUCING FRUIT VEGETABLES FLOWERS
- ORCHARDS AND NURSERIES
- AGRICULTURALLY UNPRODUCTIVE LAND
- 1A. FIRST QUALITY ARABLE LAND
- 2A. GOOD ARABLE LAND
- 2AG. GOOD GENERAL PURPOSE LAND
- 2G. FIRST QUALITY GRASSLAND
- 4G. GOOD GRASSLAND
- 5AG. 2ND AND 3RD QUALITY GRASSLAND
- 5AC. MEDIUM QUALITY FARMLAND
- 7D. POOR QUALITY HEAVY LAND
- 9H. POOR QUALITY MOUNTAIN LAND
- 9H. POOR QUALITY LIGHT LAND

THESE MAPS ARE THE LAND UTILISATION MAPS OF GREAT BRITAIN. THE COUNTRY'S CLASSIFICATION IS FROM INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE LAND UTILISATION SURVEY.



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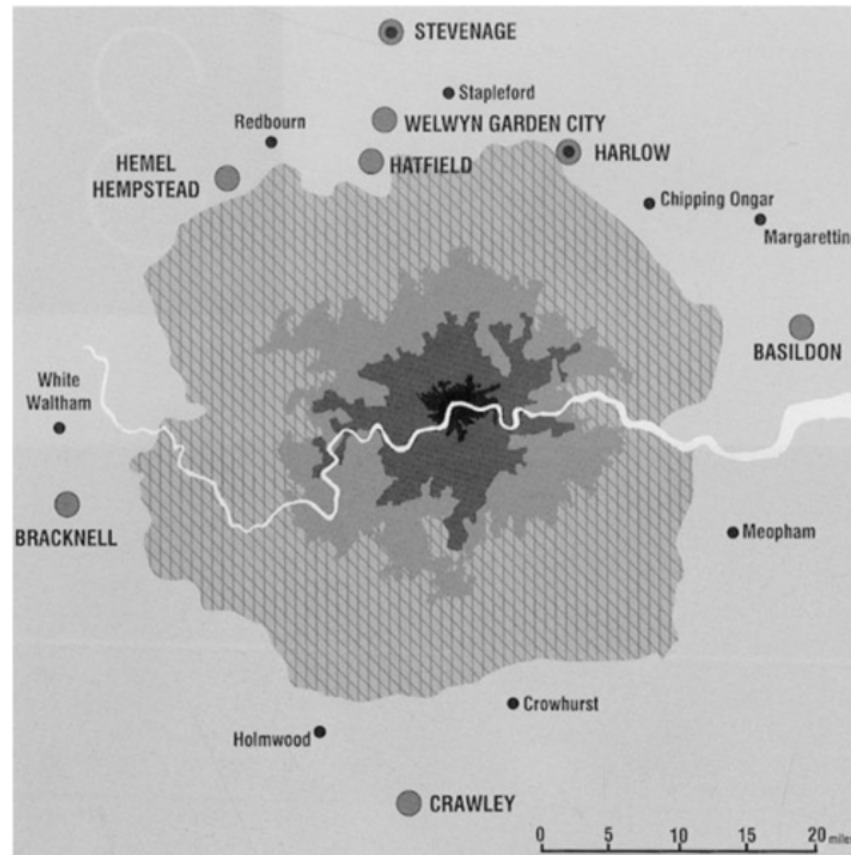
New Towns

3 fáze výstavby (Mark 1, 2 a 3) mezi 1946 a 1970 | 32 nových měst | 2,8 mil. obyvatel

výsledek debat z předválečného období (Barlowova komise)

snaha o kontrolu expanze (průmyslových) měst

příklad "pozitivního" plánování | inspirace zahradními městy



Cumbernauld





Town Square, Stevenage

14TH
SEP 85



QUEENSWAY, STEVENAGE

L 8131

Stevenage



Stevenage



Instead of restricting the size of the city, the planners immeasurably expanded it... The "new towns" ineluctably became as much part of London (as Bloomsbury and Covent Garden)... so that the whole south eastern area became London.