

# COLORPLANS

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## KARLÍN

Karlín was officially founded on June 23, 1817, when planned construction began in the sparsely populated area of Špitálsko. A characteristic feature of the Karlín development was the rectangular structure of streets used at the time observable in the United States with housing development and generous public spaces. A specific Prague district was created, which is relatively delimited from other parts of Prague and internally differentiated. If we generalise larger urban units, we can clearly identify the old classicist Karlín of the 19th century by the lattice structure in the western part of the territory, the Art Nouveau New Karlín from the early 20th century by its dominant school building on Lyčkovo Square and green areas. The Invalidovna housing estate, established as an experiment at the beginning of the 1960s, and new residential projects around the housing estate are also apparent as is the River City area with its new development projects. After the Velvet Revolution, massive deindustrialisation took place on the territory of Karlín. The extensive flood in 2002 to a large extent accelerated the revitalisation of the formerly industrial and workers' district into a modern and easily accessible part of Prague, closely connected to the city centre.



**A Dolní Smíchov (1860–1945)** consists of mostly poorer tenement houses and industrial complexes.

**B Malvazinky** is an interwar villa quarter built in the 1920s and 1930s.

**C Podbělohorská** is a housing estate with terraced family houses. It was built between 1973–1977.

**D Anděl a Nový Smíchov** was originally an industrial area. Today, it is a modern administrative and commercial centre.

## SMÍCHOV

The Smíchov area was originally a rural landscape with farms, vineyards, and orchards. However, the arrival of the Industrial Revolution in the first half of the 19th century fundamentally changed its character. The location by the river and the flat terrain provided an ideal space for industry. Tenement houses and colonies for employees began to grow rapidly around the industrial areas. While Smíchov's population was less than 2.5 thousand in 1844, its population reached almost 50 thousand in 1900. During the interwar period, the residential importance of the district continued to grow, and social conditions as well as the standard of living improved. In the adjacent hillsides, residential districts gradually sprang up. During socialism, Smíchov was rather stagnant, which was also reflected in the post-war population decline. On the other hand, important milestones for future development were carried out (metro line B, Strahov tunnel, the move of ČKD Tatra to Zličín). A new chapter of Smíchov was opened by the post-revolutionary development, which enabled the extensive transformation of the deindustrialised district. The administrative and commercial centre around Anděl is currently the most prominent symbol of this ongoing era.

