

COLORPLANS

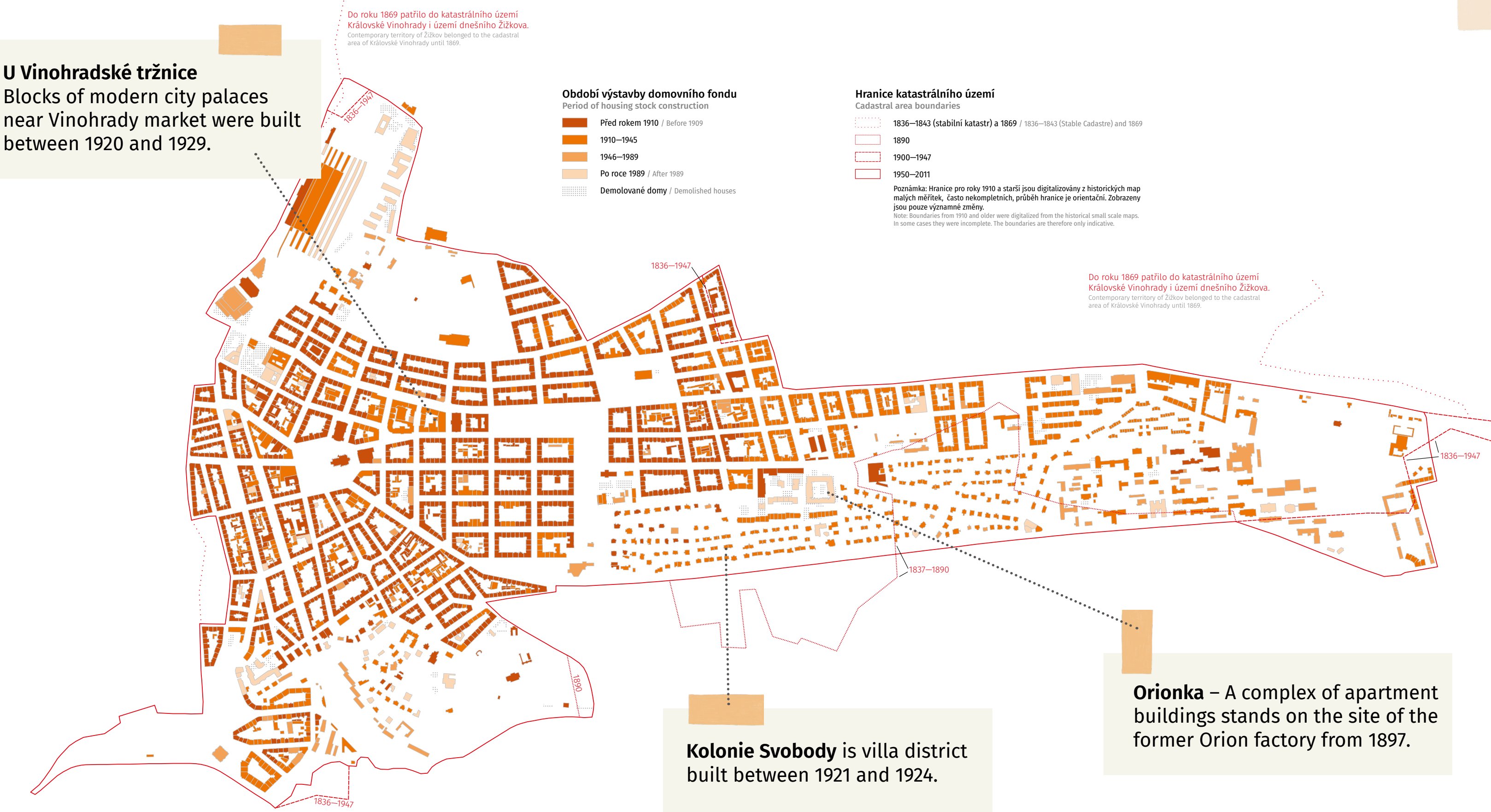
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VINOHRADY

The political village of Vinohrady was founded in 1849. It included the now-divided Vinohrady and Žižkov and was created by 68 solitudes and homesteads with 169 inhabitants of the Viniční hory. The ban on building houses within 600 yards of the Prague fortification (the demolition reversal), which was valid until 1875, meant that Vinohrady largely consisted of fields and large gardens with country homesteads and summer houses. The first significant building boom in Vinohrady came with the decision to demolish the fortification in the 1870s. At the end of the 19th century, Vinohrady, with 35,000 inhabitants, was one of the largest Czech towns. Originally a recreational and agricultural hinterland of Prague, it has been transformed into a residential suburb with street lighting and cobbled streets. Under socialism, like many central localities in Prague, Vinohrady went through a physical decline. Along with the nationalisation of small shops, crafts, restaurants and services, which were for a long time part of the living business of Vinohrady, there were changes in the housing stock. Based on political decisions, there was a redistribution of inherited housing space, division of large housing units and nationalisation of tenement houses. However, even this did not prevent the decline in population that had been taking place in Vinohrady since the 1960s. Despite these significant changes, Vinohrady still retained a higher social status and was perceived as a prestigious address even under socialism. At present, over 50,000 inhabitants live in the territory of Vinohrady.



ZÁBĚHLICE

The cadastral area of Záběhllice represents a largely heterogeneous part of Prague, which developed in several historical stages and is still currently divided into legible urban units. Two distinctive garden cities in the interwar Záběhllice are examples of targeted development on the outskirts of the young capital. Between 1925 and 1929, Spořilov was first built as a garden suburb in many ways reminiscent of English garden towns. The second relatively ambitious plan was the Zahradní Město (Garden City) project, (partially implemented between 1935 and 1941), for officials working in Prague. In addition to garden cities, the interwar period in Prague was also characterised by the growth of temporary slum dwellings or entire slum colonies. The unfinished project of the Garden City was followed by the extensive construction of prefabricated housing estates Zahradní Město-west and Zahradní Město-east from 1962 to 1968. Housing construction in the Spořilov area was carried out almost in parallel (1961–1967). In the second half of the 1970s (1976–1981), parts of the prefabricated housing estate Spořilov II were completed, as was an even smaller housing estate, Práche, in the 1980s. In the post-revolutionary period, the service infrastructure in Záběhllice was supplemented and only a few residential projects were implemented.

Zahradní Město consists of an interwar garden city built in the second half of the 1930s and a housing estate from the 1960s.

Spořilov I a II is a typical housing estate from the 1960s and 1970s.

Spořilov consists of detached houses of garden city built between 1925 and 1929.

Staré Záběhllice is the oldest part of the original village.

