

# COLORPLANS

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can be found here:

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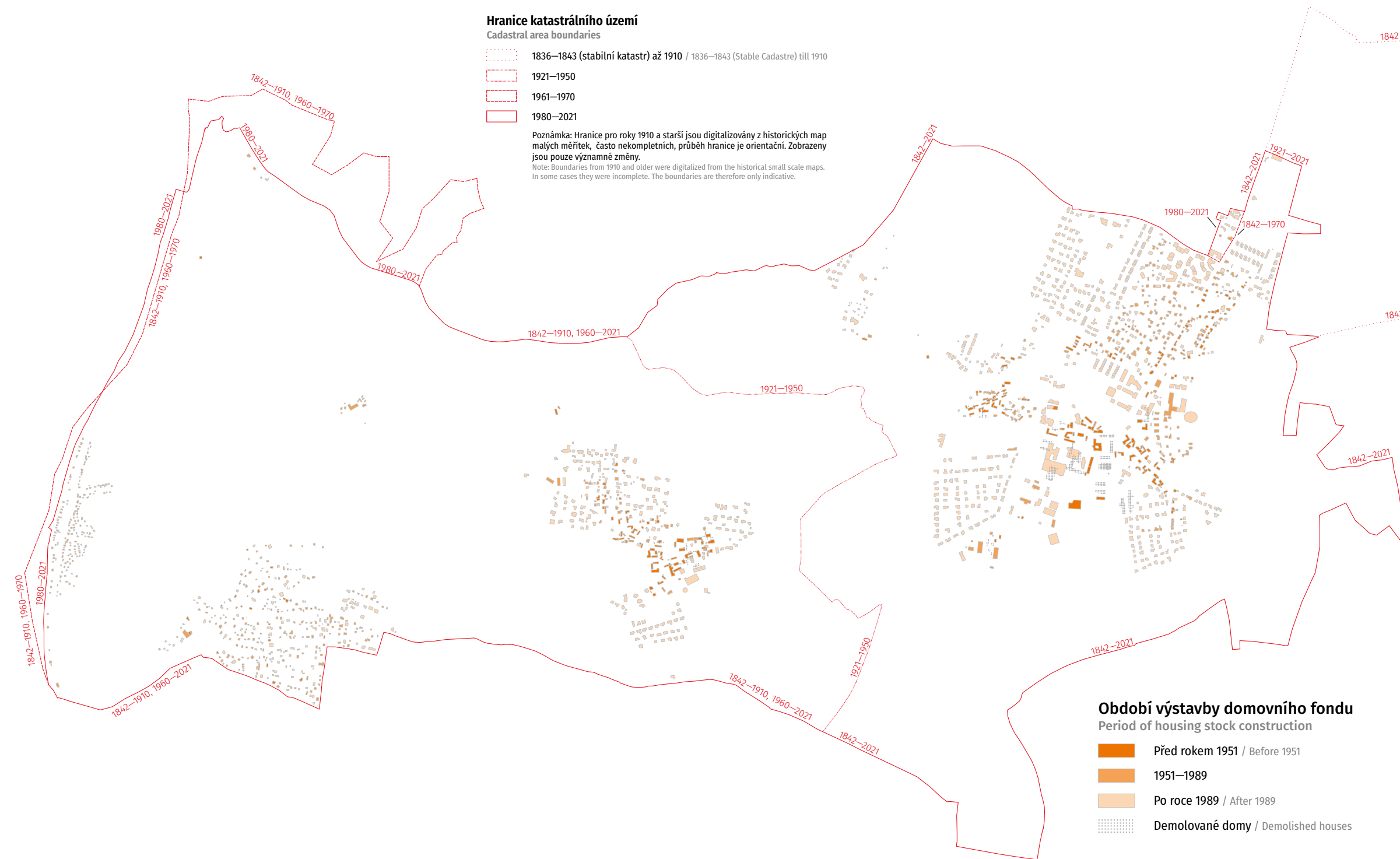


## DOLNÍ BŘEŽANY

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Dolní Břežany was the administrative and economic centre of a large estate. There was a fortress within the village territory, and this was later rebuilt into a Renaissance castle which served as the seat of the archbishopric. The oldest buildings were located near the manor house and around the Pazderák Pond along the road to Zlatníky. In the 1870s, there were 123 houses in the territory of Břežany. A hundred years later, the number of houses had grown to almost three hundred. The most significant increase in housing construction, however, was recorded in the 1990s and early 2000s. Houses built after 1991 now make up 64% of the housing stock.

The past glory of the municipality has been followed by the successful territorial and strategic development of

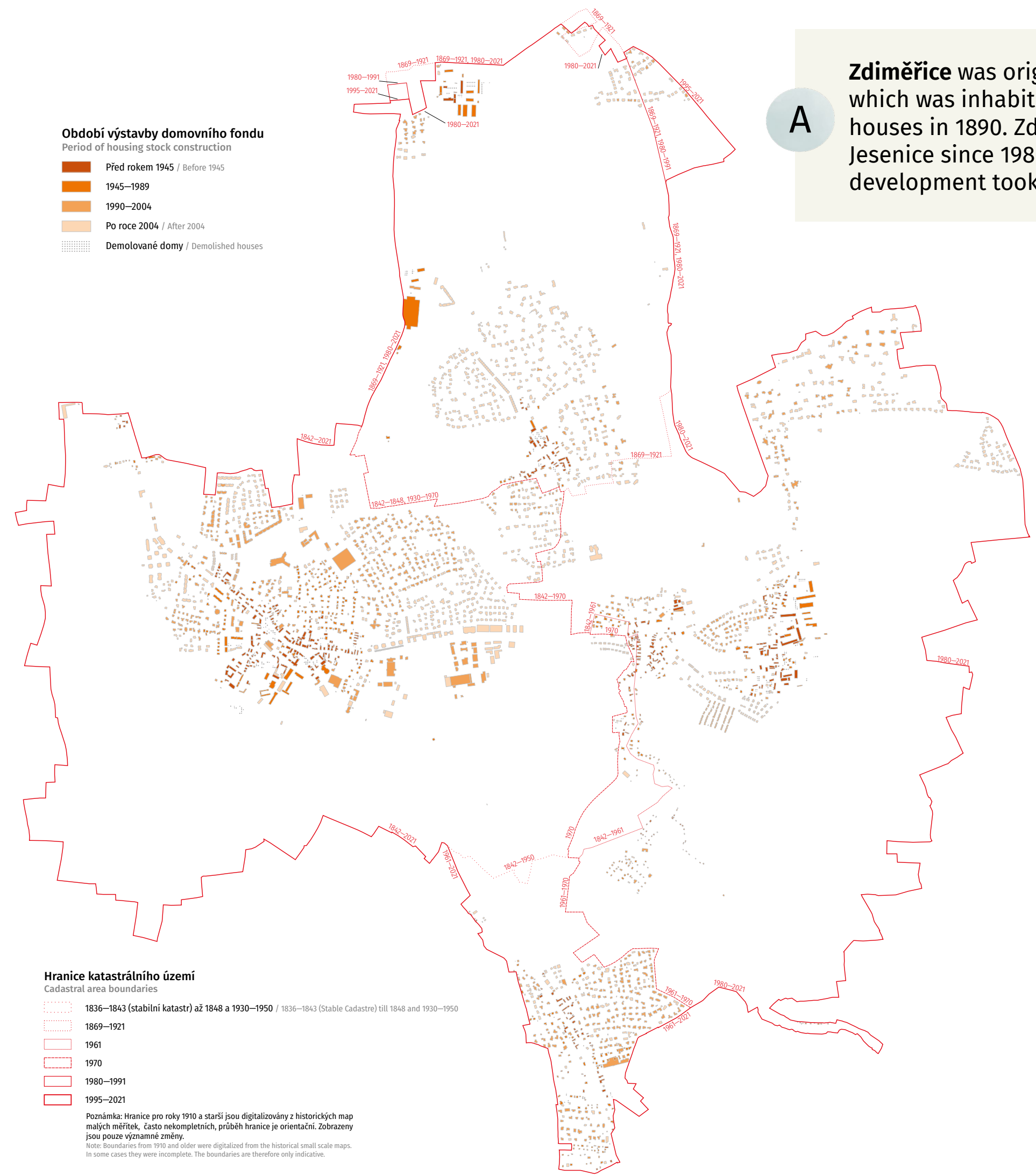
the municipality in the last twenty years, which serves as an example of good practice for other developing suburban municipalities in the Prague metropolitan area. The municipality's representatives approach to spatial development plays a significant role in this development. The municipality uses tools such as regulatory plans for development sites, organises architectural competitions, and has introduced the position of a municipal architect. The municipality's zoning plan was approved by referendum so as to declare a broader consensus of the municipality's residents on phases and rules of construction. Successful development is also facilitated by the long-term intention of its leadership to co-finance municipal development with European projects and state money.



**A** **Laser centers** (ELI Beamlines and HiLASE) were completed in 2014 and 2015 on the area of the former brownfield. The existence of this scientific research infrastructure is largely thanks to the informed approach of village representatives to territorial development as well as their successful cooperation with the former landowner, the Prague Archbishop.

**B** **Commercial and administrative center**, which fulfills the role of the previously missing square. Rather than a village character, the square has an urban character, which is co-created mainly by multi-storey modern apartment buildings with a service parterre.

**C** In addition to residential units, a **new service infrastructure** (modern kindergarten, primary school and cemetery) has also been built in the last twenty years.



**A** **Zdiměřice** was originally an agricultural village, which was inhabited by 141 inhabitants in 19 houses in 1890. Zdiměřice has been a part of Jesenice since 1980. The biggest boom in suburban development took place between 2000 and 2015.

**B** **The core of the village** lies along the road connecting Prague with Vienna. In the 1970s, a postal and switching station was established here, which was part of the postal service between the two capitals.

**C** **Mladíkov** is an area of large-scale residential development dating back to the 1990s. Among the family houses, it is possible to find typical representatives of 'business baroque'.

## JESENICE

In the socialist period, Jesenice could be characterised as a village in the recreational surroundings of Prague, mostly of an agricultural nature. In the second half of the 1990s, however, this village became synonymous with suburbanisation. Thanks to its attractive location in the southern hinterland of the capital—only less than three kilometres from the administrative borders of Prague and with very good transport accessibility—it was one of the first municipalities in Czechia to record a sharp increase in housing construction and an influx of new inhabitants after the fall of the Iron Curtain.

The core of the village, located on the historically important connection between Prague and Vienna, is followed by buildings from the socialist period. Family houses predominate, supplemented to a limited extent by apartment buildings and agricultural production or

storage areas. From the second half of the 1990s to the present, territorial municipalities have undergone intensive residential development. Between 1991 and 2011, the number of houses in the village increased to 1,400 (approximately 2,500 flats). Construction was dominated by family houses, which complemented other commercial buildings (e.g., shopping centres, warehouses, production halls) as well as technical and social infrastructure. Unlike before, the more developed areas of these regions are today increasingly interconnected. Neighboring settlements to these regions include Dolní Jirčany, Prague - Hrnčire, Průhonice, Dobřejovice. The large number of new buildings created in the last 25 years and the remoteness of selected parts of the new buildings from the original historic cores testify mainly to the thoughtless and uncoordinated territorial development of the village in its recent history.