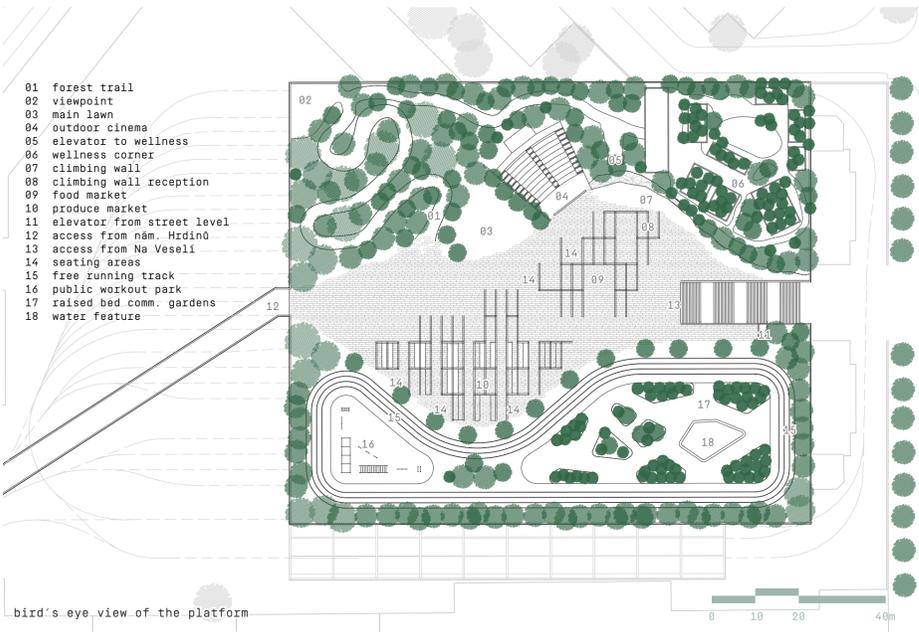
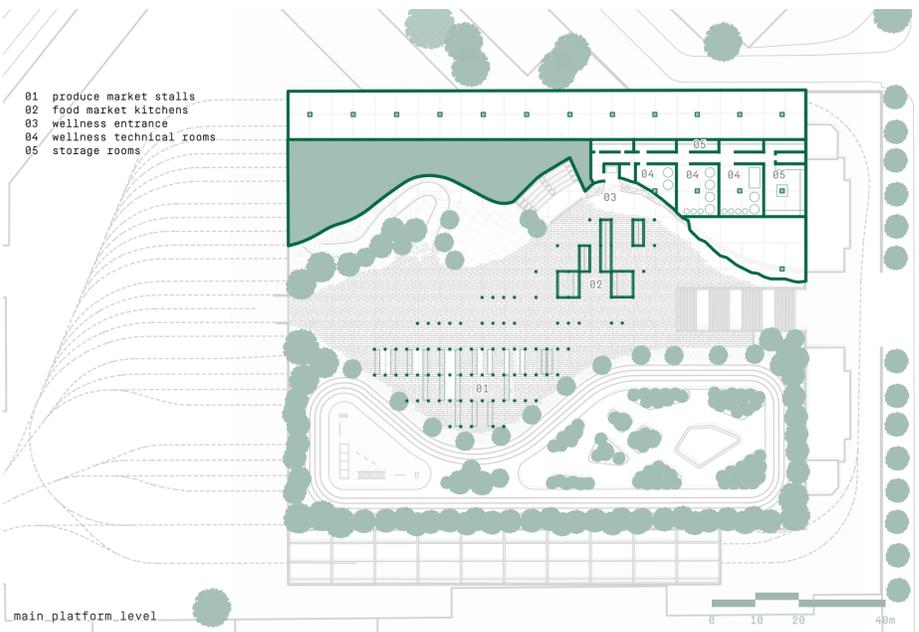




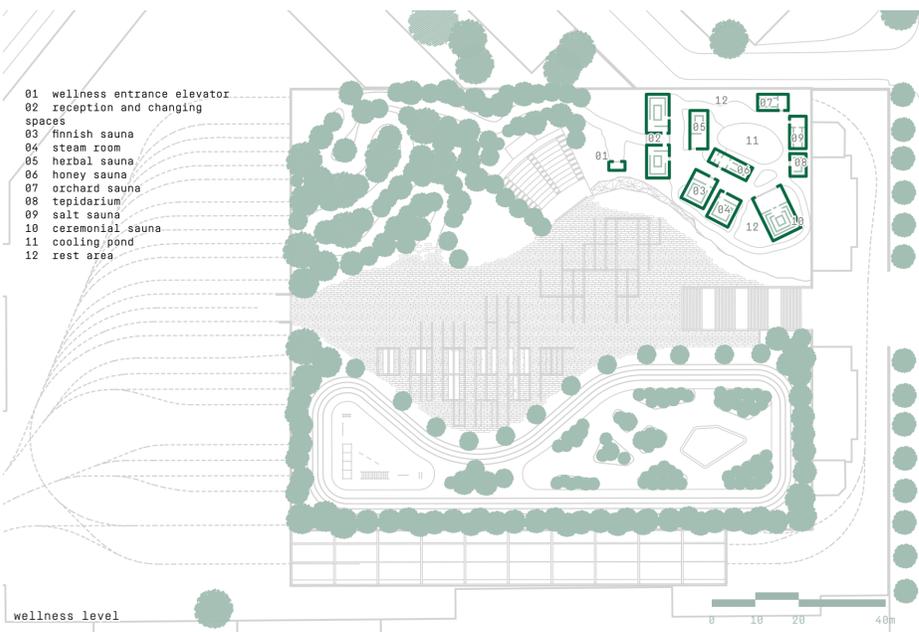
Pankrác location plan



bird's eye view of the platform



main platform level



wellness level

Revive & connect your city from above

How layered cities can revive districts

As Prague is sparsely populated, densification holds the potential to push the city towards the global need of mitigating causes of climate change. In response, this diploma project envisions the introduction of a secondary layer to specific locations of the urban environment. As densification of urban areas holds the potential to concentrate the intensity of human activities to smaller areas, it in turn leads to lower energy consumption by shortening transport distances, need for individual maintenance of infrastructure or use of private vehicles.

One of such mitigation measures is the active use of roof structures to incorporate more vegetation into predominant-

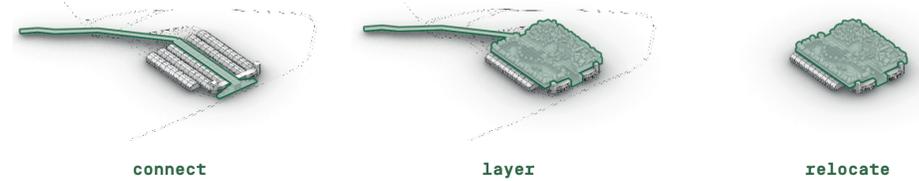
ly hard surface areas in the city. "Revive & connect your city from above" is a design proposal strategy to showcase a modular system of components that can revive sparsely used places in a city. Additionally, to forming new pedestrian connections through these disused areas, the proposal aims to fill in on the functions specific to the place, which have the potential to bring more active users.

Implementation in stages

"Revive & connect your city from above" arrives in three stages to gradually accommodate itself in the existing urban fabric. The first stage - **connect** - implements a modular system of platforms with complementary programme to form walkways above and through a previously impenetrable site - all with minimal intervention to the existing function of the site. The second stage - **layer** - deploys more per-

manent and larger scale functions informed by feedback obtained through stage one to fully transform the above layer of a given site into a usable and actively integrated part of the city. Lastly, stage three - **relocate** - challenges the need to accommodate the original function of a site on the ground and its importance to remain. A possible solution for this third stage may be a relocation of the ground level function either to a different site or preferably underground in order to prevent a similar scenario from occurring in the future. This vision is based on the hypothesis of the primary function being a barrier in the urban fabric.

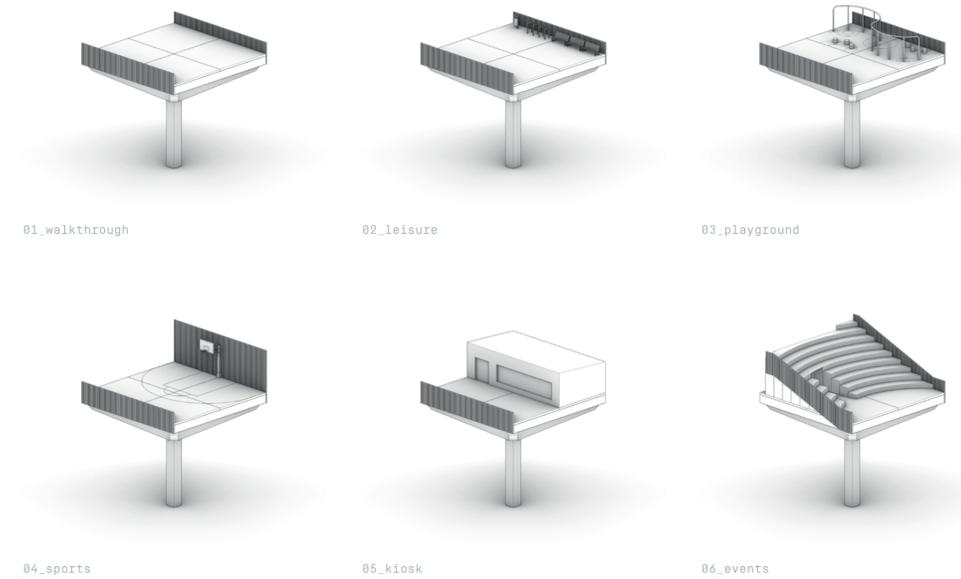
The Diploma Project "Revive & connect your city from above" envisions and concentrates on the resolution of stage two and outlines the schematics of stages one and three.



Stage One: connect

The first stage works with a modular system of platforms that start to form walkways above and through a previously impenetrable site. It comes with a catalogue of functions that can be tailored to complement a given context and fill in on missing amenities a location may be in shortage of. During this first stage, the local residents start to gain consciousness of having the option to not only shorten their commuting distance, but also to use the new

features this place may bring. This initial soft intervention also serves as a case study to what works and what does not, for a given location, based on user frequency and that can inform the programme to be delivered in stage two. This approach lowers the initial risk of deploying a full-scale development on a site with which the residents are not previously familiar with.





raised community gardens next to the running track



northeastern elevation



southwestern elevation



section through the main walkway

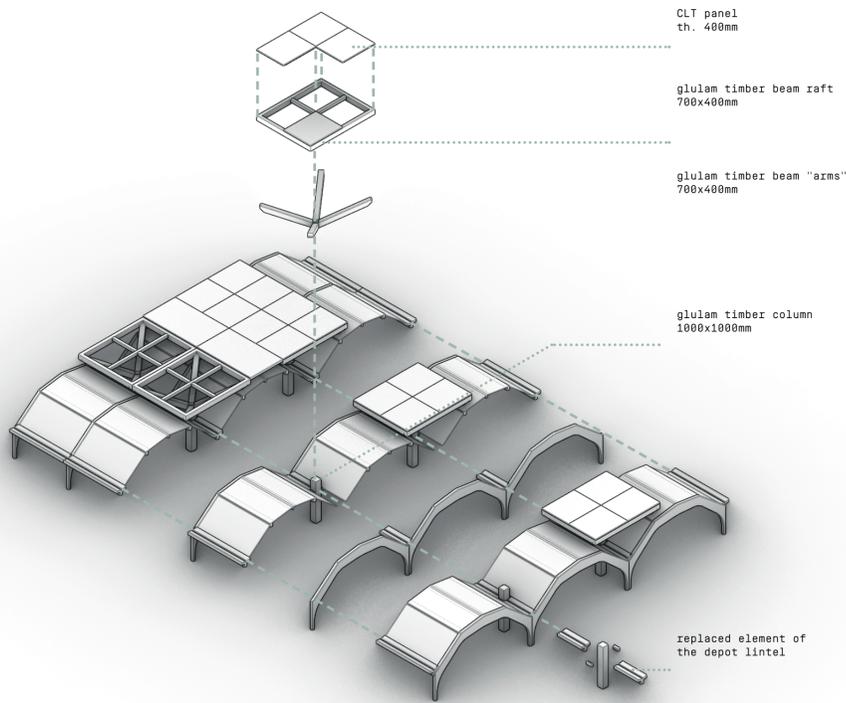


morning at the running track

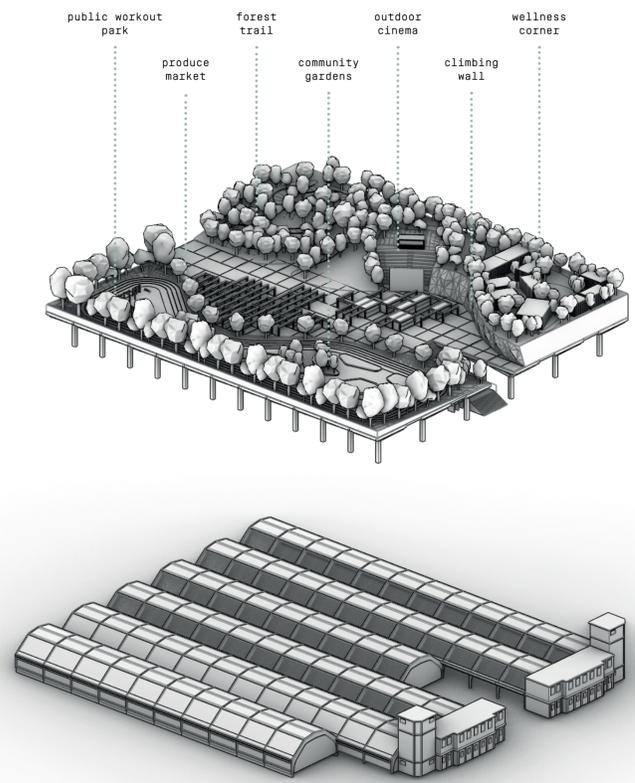


climbing wall, food market and outdoor cinema

exploded axonometric view of the modular platform structure



exploded axonometric view of the platform above the depot



Stage Two: layer

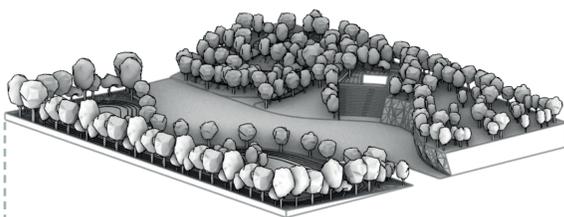
Stage Two develops the modular structure from Stage One into more permanent and extensive set of functions that complement the given context. It learns from the findings tested during the initial stage and benefits from incoming users who already got familiar with this redeveloping area previously.

As pedestrian traffic increases not only from the immediate neighbourhood, activities have the potential to grow and attract higher quantities of both users and providers. During this stage the secondary layer becomes an integral part of the city with the primary function still in operation at ground level.

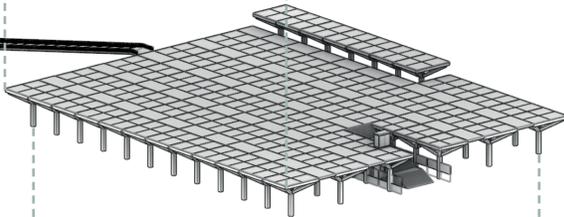
programme of the new layer to revive and connect the city



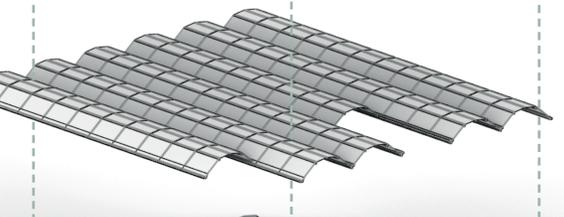
soil & paved surface layer



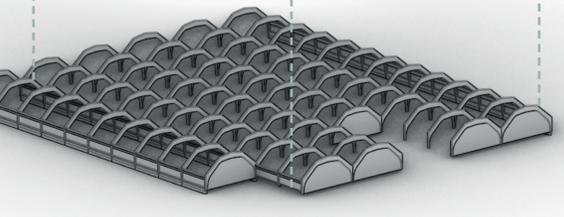
timber structure platform inserted between tracks



concrete & glass panel roof

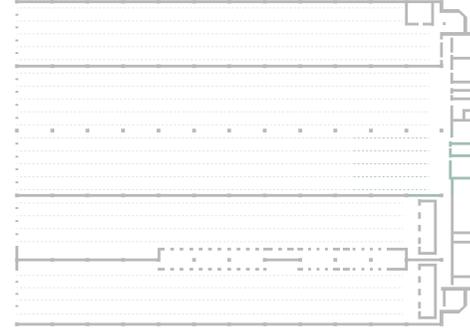


existing reinforced concrete arches

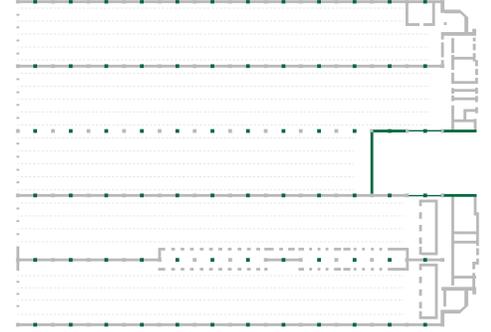


exploded axonometric view of the layered depot

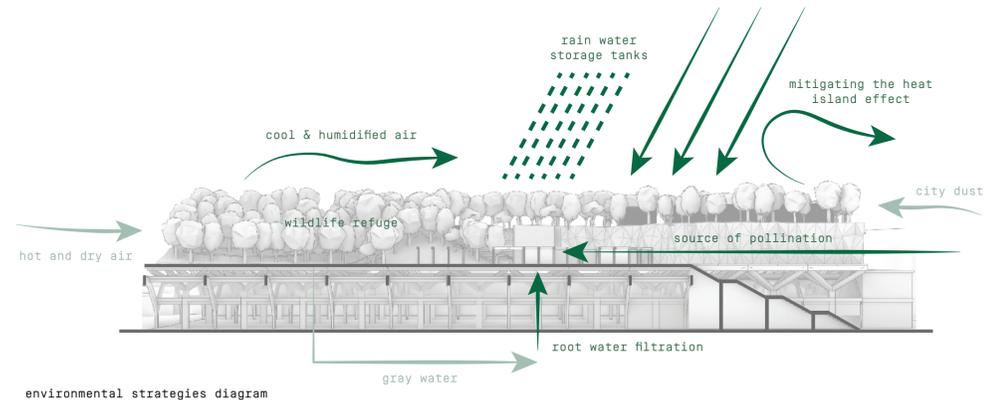
depot before modifications



depot after modifications



existing structures ■ demolitions ■ additions ■

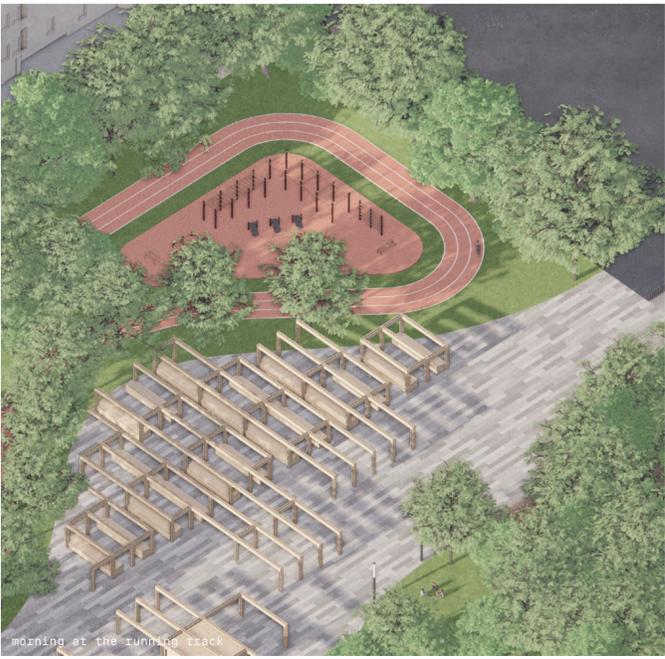


Stage Three: relocate

Stage Three is a far future scenario, which questions the placement of the original ground level function in the urban context - a tram depot. Should these technical structures be in the way of actively using the ground level in our cities? Given that tram depots would work similarly without

access to natural light, can we place them underground? This third stage entertains the solution of placing this typology of infrastructures below ground level in order to extend the function of the secondary layer as an active urban space even at ground level.





morning at the running track



public workout park corner



produce and food markets at the central walkway



outdoor cinema with climbing wall in distance



community gardens surrounded by the running track

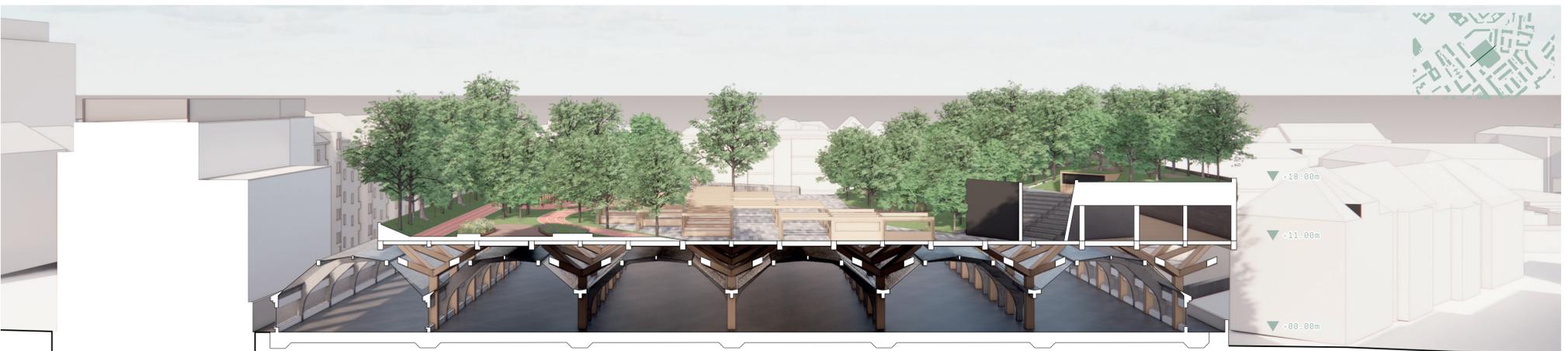


northwestern elevation



southeastern elevation

0 10 20 40m



section through the new layer and the old depot

0 10 20 40m



aerial view of the green layer with Prožského povstání in the background



outdoor cinema and food market