

[Portfolio]

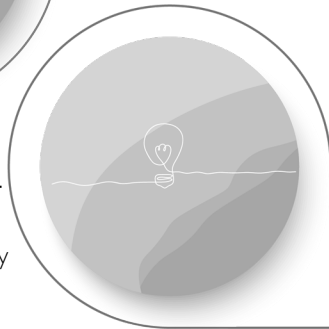


Mobility Meadow
Tábor - Husův park

George Bernard



Overview
Region and context
About Tabor region
Water, green and the city



Concepts and strategies
Analysis: problems and potentials
Treatment of edges

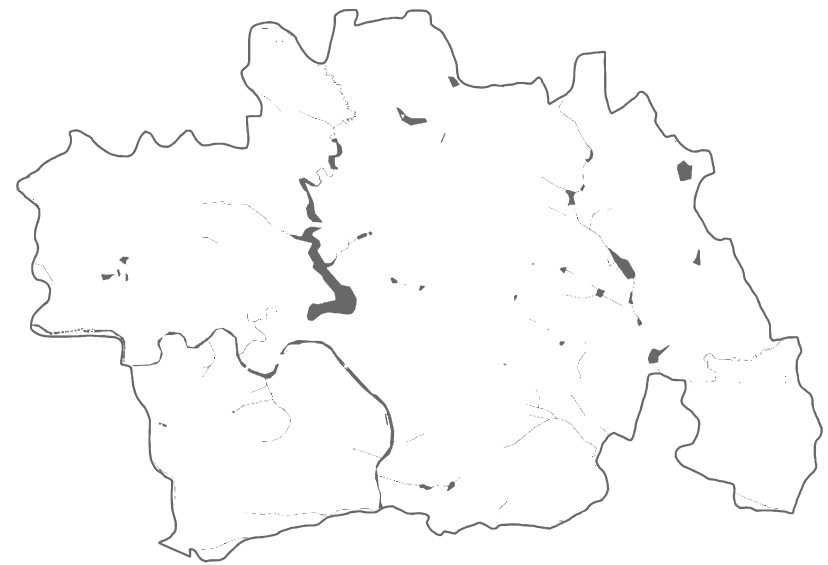


Design
Vision
Masterplan
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Materials



Bibliography
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Sitography

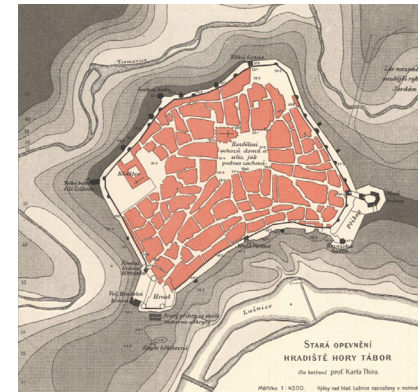
Overview /Region and context.



/ About Tabor region

Situated in the southern Bohemian region of the Czech Republic, Tabor boasts a rich history dating back to the 15th century when it was founded as a Hussite fortress town. Its distinctive layout, characterized by concentric rings of fortifications and a central square, reflects its strategic significance during the Hussite Wars. Over the centuries, Tabor has evolved into a vibrant town renowned for its well-preserved medieval architecture and cultural heritage. Its charming cobblestone streets, historic buildings, and fortified walls offer a glimpse into the city's storied past and serve as a testament to its enduring legacy.

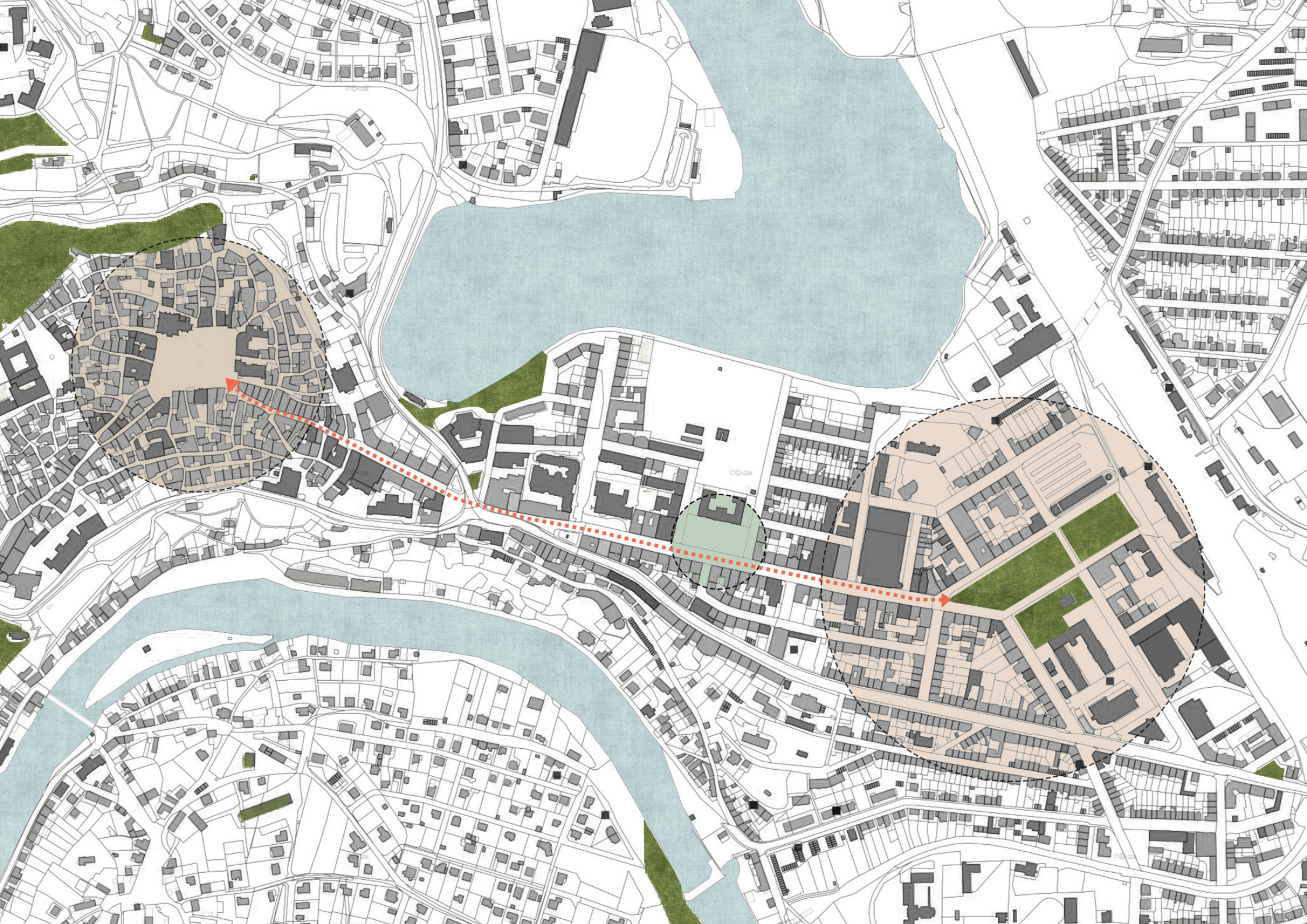
Tabor's development has been shaped by a blend of medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque influences, resulting in a diverse architectural landscape. While the city's historic core remains a focal point, modern developments have gradually integrated with the traditional fabric, adding layers of complexity to its urban character. Today, Tabor is a dynamic town that balances its historical heritage with contemporary amenities and infrastructure. With its thriving cultural scene, bustling market squares, and picturesque surroundings, Tabor continues to captivate visitors and residents alike, embodying the timeless charm of a medieval Czech town while embracing the opportunities of the modern age.



Fortification plan of Tabor city, 1430



Tabor, 1869



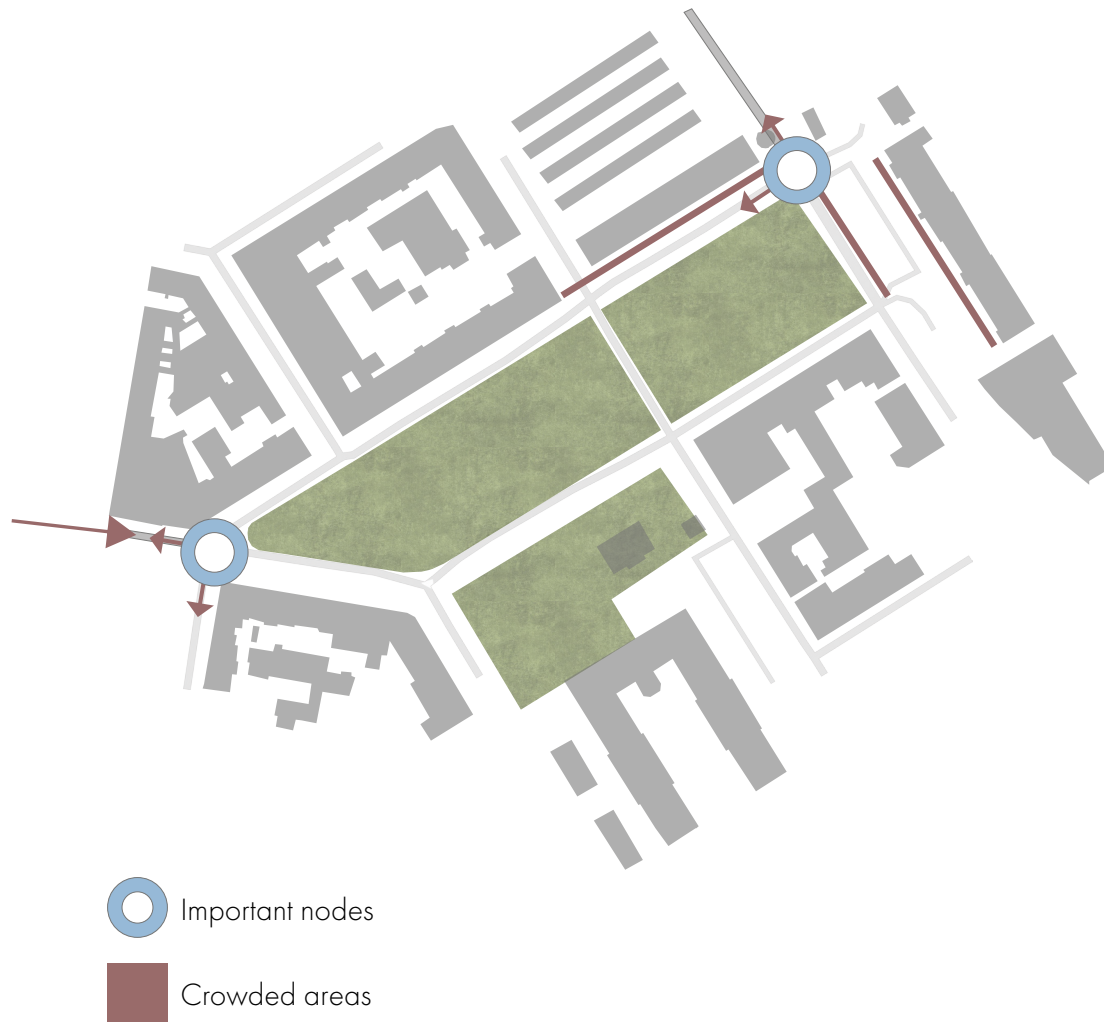
/ Water, green and the city

In the landscape of Tabor, water and greenery play integral roles in shaping the city's identity and enhancing its urban fabric. The presence of the Luznice River, flowing through the heart of the city, not only provides a scenic backdrop but also serves as a vital element of Tabor's spatial organization and historical significance. Water features such as fountains, ponds, and canals dot the cityscape, offering moments of tranquility and reflection amidst the bustling streets. Similarly, the abundance of green spaces, including parks, gardens, and tree-lined boulevards, contribute to Tabor's aesthetic appeal and environmental sustainability. From the lush greenery of the city's parks to the serene banks of the Luznice, water and greenery serve as essential elements that harmonize with the architectural heritage of Tabor, enriching the urban experience and fostering a sense of connection with nature within the city's built environment.

Taking a closer look at Husův Park and its surrounding context, we find it situated in the newer part of the town. This new district is seamlessly connected to the historic old town by a significant street running parallel to the southern edge of the Jordán Reservoir. An ecological corridor runs along the reservoir's perimeter, providing a natural buffer and enhancing biodiversity. This corridor is accessible through multiple entry points from the previously mentioned street, making it an integral part of the urban green infrastructure. Additionally, the street connecting the old and new parts of town features TGM Square, a central urban space that serves as a focal point for community activities and social interaction. The integration of these elements creates a cohesive and vibrant urban landscape that balances historical preservation with modern development, offering residents and visitors a rich and engaging environment.

Concepts and strategies.





/Problems

CONTEXT

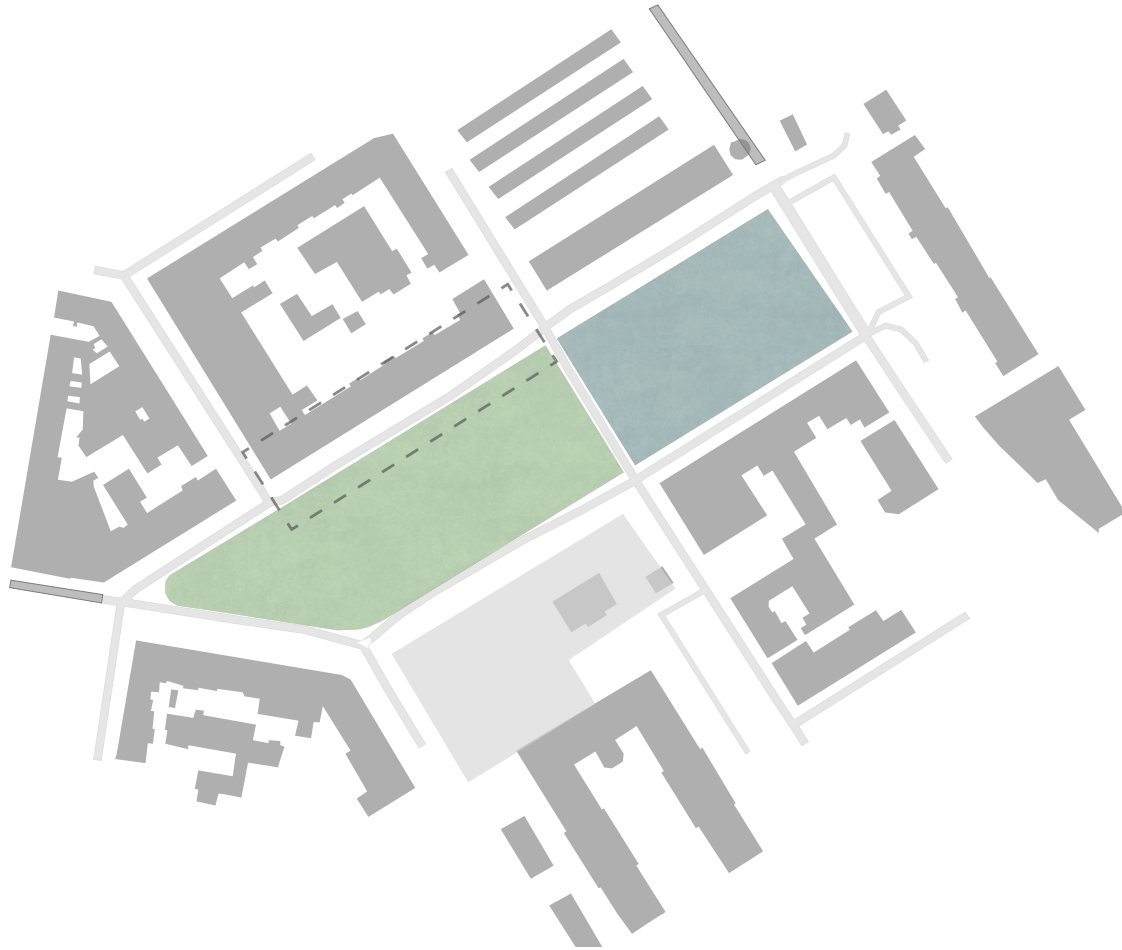
- Lack of sense of orientation for pedestrians.
- No sense of an actual space or sequence of spaces.
- Large amounts of traffic islands.
- Central transport functions overshadow the natural setting.
- Entrances are poorly defined.
- Main activity taking place is people waiting for transport.

PARK

- Tall shrubs obstructing visibility, creating an unsafe environment.
- Police presence is required to manage sense of safety.
- Resting options are poor.
- Poor lighting/feeling of safety reduced at night.
- Quality of street furniture is low e.g. lamps, bins, benches.
- The current paving does not meet standard quality requirements.

/Potentials

- Connection to the main central station in one end.
- A major transport hub creating a natural flow of people.
- Commercial activities activating the space.
- The street has the potential to become a distinct street if the quality of functions and design is upgraded.
- Two distinct characters: Quiet and active zone.
- Excellent shading through extensive tree coverage.
- Water fountain providing good white noise against traffic noise.
- Shops at ground level, reasonable access to services.



/Ideas

- Intesnify the character of commercial side and the green side.
- Create a sense and sequence of spaces, active and passive.
- Do not allow parking on pavement at north street of the park.

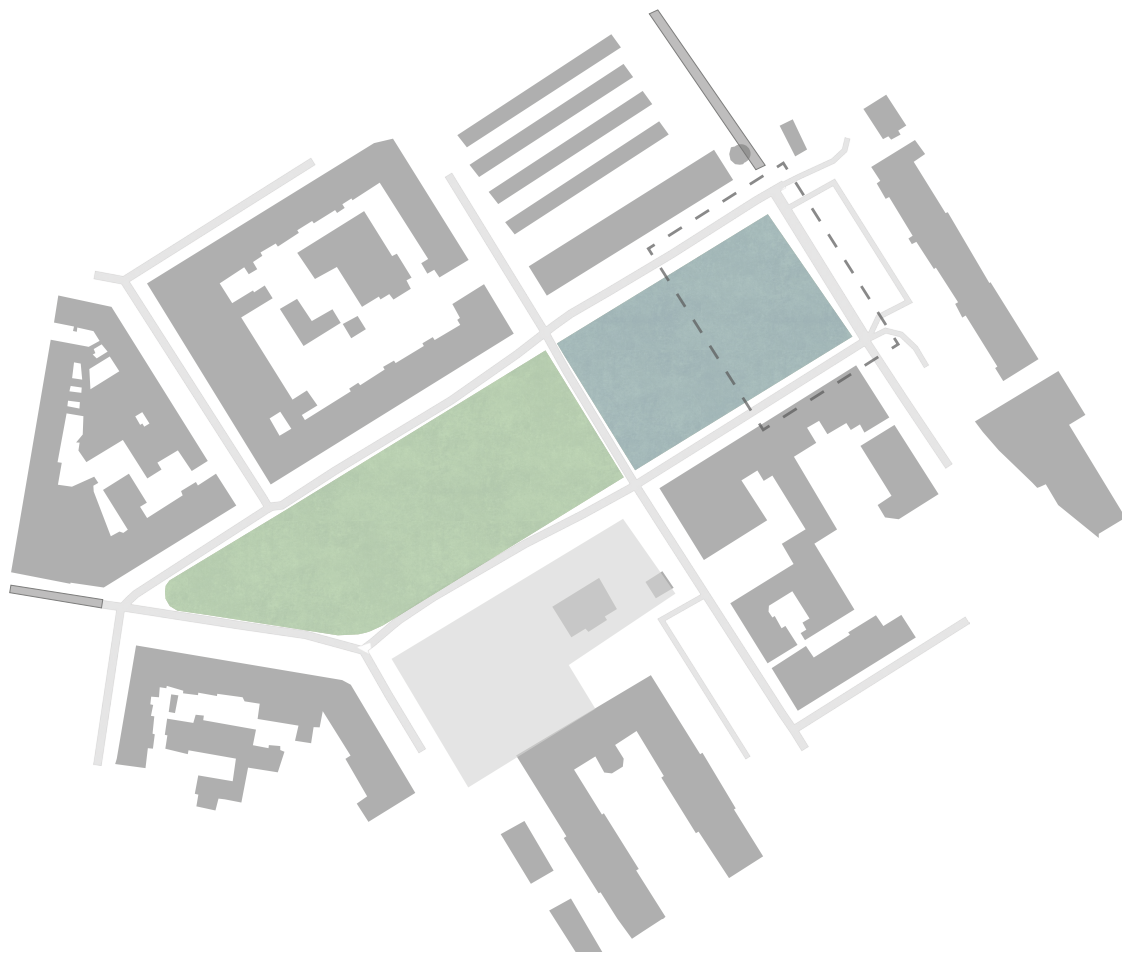




/Ideas

- Provide quality resting options for people in transit.
- Improve connection between Railway station, Bus station and the park.
- Do not allow parking on pavement at north street of the park.
- Upgrading pavement material to reflect street importance.

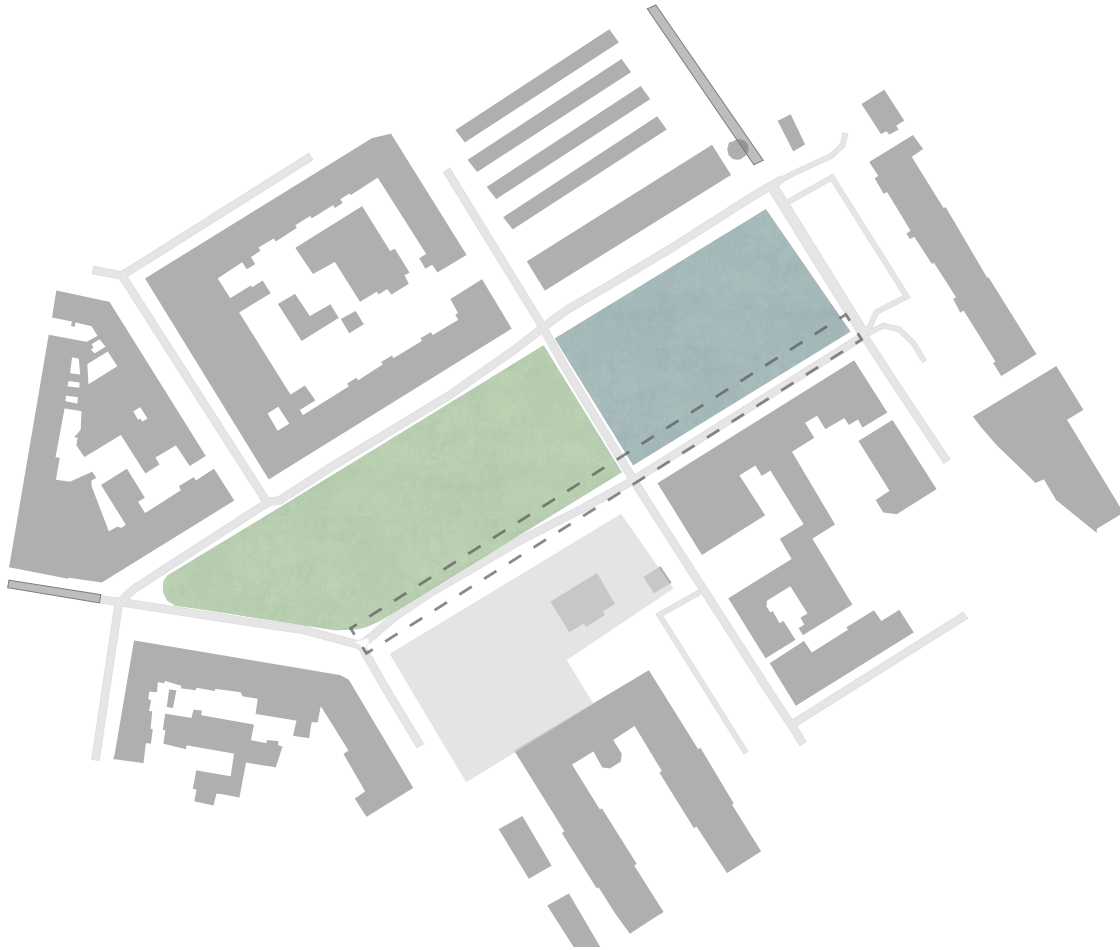




/Ideas

- Improve connection between Railway and Bus station within the park for visitors.
- Create a hello/goodbye area, providing an entrance and departure point to Tabor.



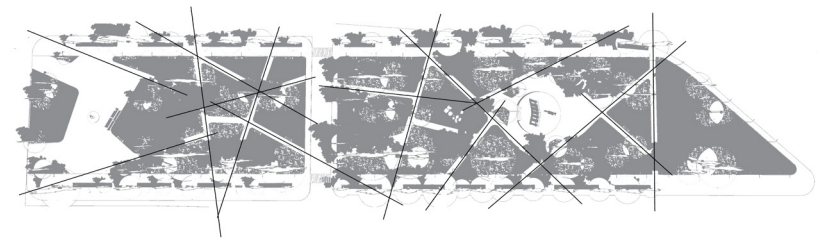


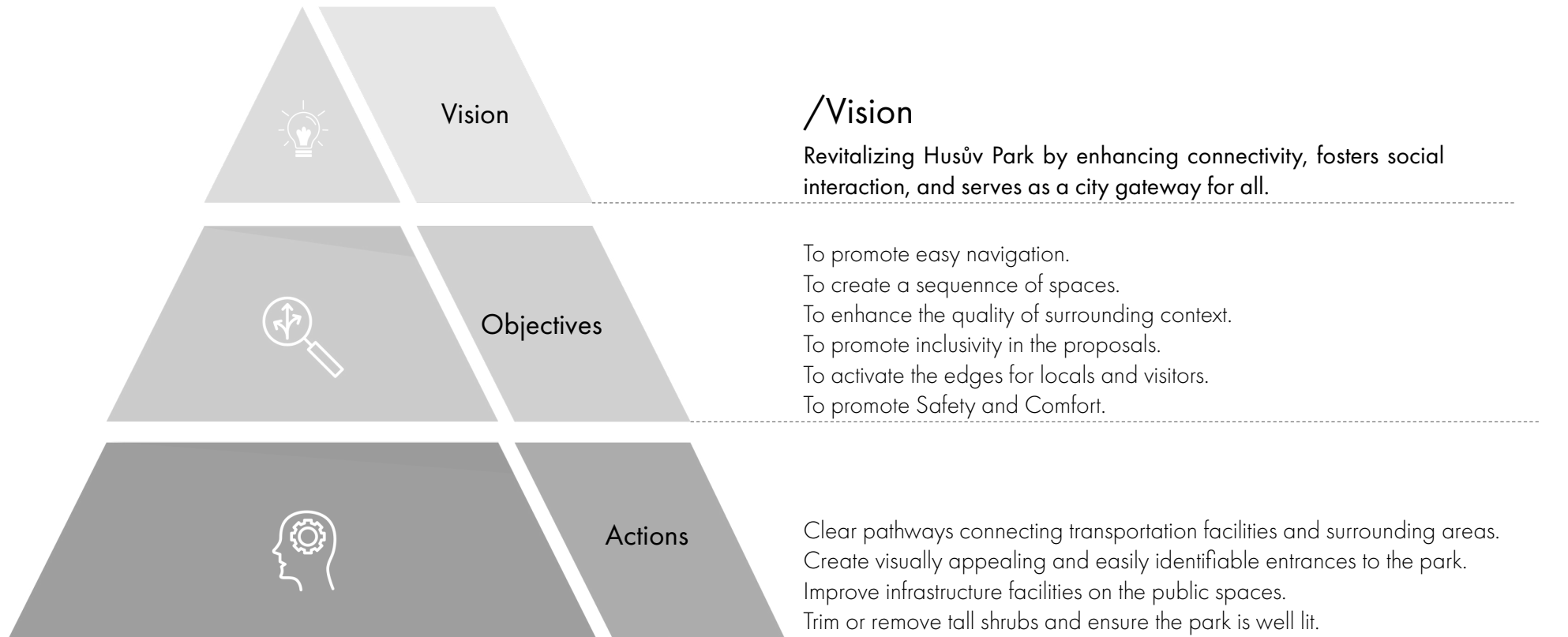
/Ideas

- Improve connection between edges within the park for locals.
- Removing existing features that hinder people from entering the park.



Design.











Concrete



Clean cut grass



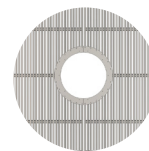
Hogen



Concrete



Concrete



Metal grill

/Materials used

- To ensure water penetration and better drainage system.
- Improve comfortability and sustainability.



/Place making.

- Improve connection between edges within the park for locals.
- Utilizing design features such as pathways and seating arrangements to differentiate between active and passive zones.



/Place making.

- Leveraging existing site elements to establish visual and social focal points.
- Removing existing features that hinder people from entering the park.



/Placemaking

- Facilitating seamless and convenient access to the park from nearby railway and bus stations.
- Creating a small piazza with information boards for visitors.

/ Bibliography

GHEL Architects, (2004). Zürich public spaces. Copenhagen.

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/ Sitography

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