POST-MILITARY LANDSCAPES

OF MASARYK BARRACKS IN PARDUBICE

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"Kdo jsme? Železniční pluk! Naše heslo? Rázem! Naše město? Pardubice, zdar, zdar, zdar!"¹

Who are we? Railway Regiment! Our motto? In a flash! Our town? Pardubice, salute, salute, salute!

1 Tomáš Jiránek and Radovan Soušek, *Dějiny československého železničního vojska*, 1st ed. (Praha: Nadatur), accessed 21 December 2024, https://katalog.vcm.cz/records/ c85a9f5c-21c4-46fa-927b-abae60f5a443?back=https%3A%2F%2Fkatalog.vcm. cz%2Frecords%2Fcd93e7d6-9228-4db5-87f9-a559ad87e244&group=c85a9f5c-21c4-46fa-927b-abae60f5a443%2Ce6106afa-0976-4b65-b5f2-033d98b717af&locale=cs.

COVER GRAPHICS

Figure 1.

Petra Malinská, Narrow-Gauge Railways in Pardubice in 1929/1930, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ&mode=TextMeta&side=mapy_ data50&text=dSady_mapyData50&head_tab=sekce-02-gp&menu=2290.

Podivín, Ladislav. Pardubické drážky a železniční pluk. Pardubice: Klub přátel Pardubicka, 2009.

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Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre

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INTRODUCTION

Throughout the Czech Republic, lots of towns, including those in the Pardubice Region, located approximately 100 kilometres east of Prague, feature military brownfields². These former military sites have gradually been abandoned due to demilitarisation³ following the fall of the Iron Curtain, the abolition of compulsory military service⁴, and the transition to a fully professional army in 2005⁵. By 2014, Pardubice contained around 200 hectares of brownfields⁶ (see map 1), with the Masaryk Barracks alone covering approximately 13 hectares.

Military heritage landscapes often evoke emotional connections tied to historical events and traditions, significantly shaping community identity⁷. While barracks may not always be seen as aesthetically significant, they may hold historical and social value, making them an important part of cultural heritage. With careful repurposing, former military sites have the potential to enhance community life and contribute to sustainable urban development.

Despite their potential, 20th-century military barracks in the Czech Republic lack formal heritage protection (see map 2). The Czech National Heritage Institute currently does not classify any barracks

2 Jan Hercik and Zdeněk Szczyrba, 'Post-Military Areas as Space for Business Opportunities and Innovation', *Studies of the Industrial Geography Commission of the Polish Geographical Society* 19 (1 January 2012): 153–68, https://doi.org/10.24917/20801653.19.12.
3 Jan Hercik et al., 'Military Brownfields in the Czech Republic and the Potential for Their Revitalisation, Focused on Their Residential Function', *Quaestiones Geographicae* 33, no. 2 (17 June 2014): 127–38, https://doi.org/10.2478/quageo-2014-0021.

4 Zdeněk Kříž, 'Czech Military Transformation: Towards Military Typical of Consolidated Democracy?', *The Journal of Slavic Military Studies* 23, no. 4 (30 November 2010): 617–29, https://doi.org/10.1080/13518046.2010.525485.

5 Václav Šmidrkal, 'Abolish the Army? The Ideal of Democracy and the Transformation of the Czechoslovak Military after 1918 and 1989', *European Review of History: Revue Européenne d'histoire* 23, no. 4 (3 July 2016): 623–42, https://doi.org/10.1080/13507486.2016.1182122. 6 Milan Půček, David Koppitz, and Alexandra Šimčíková, '*Strategický plán rozvoje města Pardubice* 2014-2025' (MEPCO, s. r. o., 2023), https://www.databaze-strategie.cz/cz/pardubice/strategie/strategicky-plan-rozvoje-mesta-pardubice-2014-2025?typ=detail. 7 Lidia Klupsz, '*The Spirit of the Military Heritage Places*' (16th ICOMOS General Assembly and International Symposium: 'Finding the spirit of place – between the tangible and the intangible', Quebec, Canada, 2008), 1–11, http://www.international.icomos.org/quebec2008/cd/toindex/77_pdf/77-WhFG-13.pdf.

built after 1908 as culturally significant⁸. Furthermore, investors in the Czech Republic often prefer greenfield developments over the reuse of brownfields, viewing them as financially and logistically risky investments⁹. The absence of protection and investor reluctance places these military sites at risk of disappearance.

Beyond cultural significance, sustainability plays an important role in the future of these sites. The European Commission emphasises the importance of sustainable building transformations that preserve historical character while enhancing environmental and social quality¹⁰. These principles are further elaborated in the Davos Declaration and the Davos Baukultur Quality System, which advocate for high-quality, sustainable urban development¹¹.

Although the town of Pardubice has recognised the need to repurpose brownfields in its Strategic Development Plan for 2014–2025¹², the plan lacks specific guidelines on how to deal with them. In 2012, former town deputy Jiří Rozinek proposed demolishing the Masaryk Barracks to clear the site for greenfield development¹³. This attitude of the town council towards the site persisted, and on 23 September 2024, the Pardubice Council approved a budget amendment to commence a tender for the demolition of the Masaryk Barracks¹⁴.

While demolition may seem to be a straightforward solution, it fails to consider the cultural heritage value of the Masaryk Barracks and contradicts the principles of sustainable urban development. Instead of erasing these historical structures, their adaptive reuse could provide a more meaningful and sustainable alternative, preserving their historical legacy and enhancing the cultural significance.

8 Národní památkový ústav, 'Památkový Katalog' (Národní památkový ústav), accessed 13 October 2024, https://pamatkovykatalog.cz/soupis/podle-relevance/1/ seznam/?lokalizaceZahranici=0&typ=4908&dataceOd=1900.
9 Hercik et al., 'Military Brownfields in the Czech Republic and the Potential for Their Revitalisation, Focused on Their Residential Function'.
10 Luc-Émile Bouche-Florin et al., *The Context Document*, Davos Alliance (Berne: Swiss Federal Office of Culture, 2023), https://davosdeclaration2018.ch/en/.
11 Swiss Baukultur Round Table, *Baukultur: A Cultural Policy Challenge* (Swiss Baukultur Round Table, 2011), https://baukulturschweiz.ch/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2022-07-07-153618-manifesto-on-baukultur.pdf.

12 Půček, Koppitz, and Šimčíková, 'Strategický plán rozvoje města Pardubice 2014-2025'. 13 Milan Zlinský, 'Pardubičtí radní neví, co si počít s obrovskými zchátralými kasárnami', iDNES.cz, 4 November 2012, https://www.idnes.cz/zpravy/domaci/pardubicti-radni-nevi-cos-obrovskymi-kasarnami.A121102_153912_pardubice-zpravy_jah. 14 'Zápisy z jednání', Pardubice.eu, 23 September 2024, https://pardubice.eu/zmp-2024. INTRODUCTION



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5 km

15 km

Map 1.

Petra Malinská, Brownfields and Barriers in Pardubice, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'ZABAGED® - Altimetry Contours', 633121, 2025, https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dt xxit))/Default.aspx?mode= TextMeta&side=vyskopis& metadataID=CZ-CUZK-VRS TEVNICE_DMR5G&mapid= 8&head_tab=sekce-02-gp &menu=304.

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Map 2. Petra Malinská, *Heritage Protection in Pardubice*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

- national cultural monument
- cultural monument

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'ZABAGED® - Altimetry Contours', 633121, 2025, https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dt xxit))/Default.aspx?mode= TextMeta&side=vyskopis& metadataID=CZ-CUZK-VRS TEVNICE_DMR5G&mapid= 8&head_tab=sekce-02-gp &menu=304.

National Heritage Institute, National Heritage Institute Geoportal, National Heritage Institute, 2025, https://geoportal.npu.cz/ webappbuilder/apps/93/. INTRODUCTION

DEFINITIONS

MILITARY AND POST-MILITARY LANDSCAPE

Military landscapes are areas shaped by military activities, including militarised zones, conflict areas, defence installations, and virtual military spaces¹⁵. These landscapes are defined by their active military function, whereas post-military landscapes refer to areas that, while no longer in use for military purposes, still bear physical, spatial, or symbolic traces of their military past¹⁶. The remnants of former military sites can influence urban development, cultural identity, and land-use planning.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

To define cultural significance, I adopted the framework provided by the Burra Charter¹⁷ (see figure 2), a widely recognised heritage conservation guideline also referenced by the Czech National Heritage Institute¹⁸. According to the Burra Charter, cultural significance is synonymous with cultural heritage significance and cultural heritage value¹⁹. While various typologies of cultural heritage values exist, none can comprehensively cover all values because individuals or groups interpret cultural significance from multiple perspectives²⁰.

15 Rachel Woodward, 'Military Landscapes: Agendas and Approaches for Future Research', *Progress in Human Geography* 38, no. 1 (2014): 40–61, https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132513493219.

16 Woodward.

17 The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS Incorporated, 2013), https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/ The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf.

18 Národní památkový ústav, *Mezinárodní dokumenty o ochraně kulturního dědictví*, 1st ed. (Praha: NPÚ, generální ředitelství, 2007), https://www.npu.cz/cs/e-shop/7361-mezinarodni-dokumenty-o-ochrane-kulturniho-dedictvi.

19 The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance. 20 L. Harald Fredheim and Manal Khalaf, 'The Significance of Values: Heritage Value Typologies Re-Examined', International Journal of Heritage Studies 22, no. 6 (2 July 2016): 466–81, https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2016.1171247. Heritage expert Ken Taylor argues that cultural values are often intertwined rather than distinct; for example, a place's historical value may be linked to its social and aesthetic significance²¹. Additionally, cultural heritage values evolve over time as societies reinterpret their historical and cultural narratives²². The Burra Charter identifies five key cultural heritage value categories, outlined below and illustrated in the text below.

AESTHETIC VALUE

Aesthetic value refers to a place's sensory and visual qualities that may evoke an emotional response, whether it be pleasure or discomfort²³. Factors such as scale, colour, texture, composition, and spatial arrangement can influence aesthetic value²⁴. However, aesthetic value is not solely an individual perception, it is often shaped by social and historical contexts, reflecting how communities engage with and interpret their environment²⁵.

HISTORICAL VALUE

A site holds historical value when it is associated with a significant person, event, or period. This value is strengthened when the place retains physical evidence of its connection to history, making it a tangible link to the past and enhancing the site's authenticity²⁶.

SCIENTIFIC VALUE

A site's scientific value is defined by its potential to contribute to research and knowledge. This may encompass archaeological, architectural, environmental, or engineering significance. Assessment criteria might consider a site's uniqueness, rarity, and representativeness within a broader historical or scientific context²⁷.

21 Ken Taylor, 'Reconciling Aesthetic Value and Social Value: Dilemmas of Interpretation and Application', *APT Bulletin* 30 (1 January 1999): 51, https://doi.org/10.2307/1504627.
22 Fredheim and Khalaf, 'The Significance of Values'.
23 Levno Plato and Aaron Meskin, 'Aesthetic Value', in *Encyclopedia of Quality of Life and Well-Being Research*, ed. Alex C. Michalos (Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2014), 76–78, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-0753-5_3349.
24 Fredheim and Khalaf, 'The Significance of Values'.
25 Taylor, 'Reconciling Aesthetic Value and Social Value'.
26 Taylor.

27 Anze Chen et al., eds., 'Evaluation of Geological Heritage: Scientific Value', in *Dictionary of Geotourism* (Singapore: Springer, 2020), 163–163, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-2538-0_666.

DEFINITIONS

SOCIAL VALUE

Social value relates to a place's cultural, spiritual, or communal significance. It contributes to identity, belonging, and collective memory, often grounded in historical events, local traditions, or community experiences²⁸. The community typically defines this value, indicating that different social groups may ascribe varying meanings and levels of importance to the same place.

SPIRITUAL VALUE

Spiritual value reflects individuals' personal and emotional connections with heritage sites²⁹. Certain places may evoke reflection, nostalgia, or a deep sense of meaning, often linked to rituals, traditions, or personal experiences³⁰. In contrast to social value, which is determined by a broader community, spiritual value is inherently personal and shaped by individual encounters with a place's atmosphere, history, or symbolism.

Figure 2. Petra Malinská, Cultural Significance according to the Burra Charter, 2024, diagram.

dashed lines = possible category links according to heritage expert Ken Taylor



28 Siân Jones, 'Wrestling with the Social Value of Heritage: Problems, Dilemmas and Opportunities', *Journal of Community Archaeology & Heritage* 4, no. 1 (2 January 2017): 21–37, https://doi.org/10.1080/20518196.2016.1193996.

29 Gregory B. Willson, 'The Spiritual Dimension of Heritage Buildings', *ASEAN Journal on Hospitality and Tourism* 12, no. 2 (8 December 2013): 107, https://doi.org/10.5614/ ajht.2013.12.2.03. 30 Willson.

METHODOLOGY

I took a multidisciplinary approach to this research, utilising methods from architecture, sociology, and urban studies. I combined various qualitative and quantitative techniques to evaluate cultural heritage values, including interviews, questionnaire, archival research, literature review, field observation, and spatial analysis. Architectural historian Julia Rey-Pérez³¹ also contended that architectural methods alone could not fully assess cultural heritage value. Similarly, experts in heritage and sustainability, such as Lisanne Havinga et al.³², illustrated that an integrated approach which incorporated quantitative, visual, and qualitative analyses was essential for determining which building elements should be preserved during sustainable refurbishments.

Additionally, I built upon urban morphologist Vítor Oliveira's³³ historicalgeographical theory of urban form, which emphasised the significance of historical and geographical contexts in understanding the evolution of urban landscapes. This perspective supported the hypothesis that cultural heritage values go beyond architectural attributes.

Recognising the importance of cultural significance involves acknowledging various perspectives and theoretical frameworks³⁴. In 2011, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) issued a document titled *"Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties"*³⁵, which embraced the concept of outstanding universal value for evaluating cultural significance and ensuring its protection.

31 Julia Rey-Pérez, 'A Methodology to Identify the Heritage Attributes and Values of a Modernist Landscape: Roberto Burle Marx's Copacabana Beach Promenade in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)', *Landscape Research* 48, no. 5 (4 July 2023): 704–23, https://doi.org/10.1080 /01426397.2023.2181318.

32 Lisanne Havinga, Bernard Colenbrander, and Henk Schellen, 'Heritage Significance and the Identification of Attributes to Preserve in a Sustainable Refurbishment', *Journal of Cultural Heritage* 43 (1 May 2020): 282–93, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.culher.2019.08.011.
33 Vítor Oliveira, 'An Historico-Geographical Theory of Urban Form', *Journal of Urbanism: International Research on Placemaking and Urban Sustainability* 12, no. 4 (2 October 2019): 412–32, https://doi.org/10.1080/17549175.2019.1626266.

34 Christopher M. Raymond et al., 'Editorial Overview: Theoretical Traditions in Social Values for Sustainability', *Sustainability Science* 14, no. 5 (1 September 2019): 1173–85, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-019-00723-7.

35 International Council on Monuments and Sites, *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties* (Paris: International Council on Monuments and Sites, 2011), https://www.iccrom.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/icomos_guidance_on_heritage_impact_assessments_for_cultural_world_heritage_properties.pdf.

However, cultural heritage expert Patrick Patiwael et al.³⁶ critiqued this framework for its restrictive nature, arguing that it might overlook the broader objectives of cultural heritage management, and the challenges associated with balancing conservation and development.

To further explore cultural heritage values, I utilised spatial configuration to analyse the relationship between the cultural significance of Masaryk Barracks and the spatial structure. This aligned with the work of urban designer Sophia Arbara et al.³⁷, who employed the Space Syntax theory, developed by urban morphologist Bill Hillier³⁸ and elaborated in Introduction to Space Syntax in Urban Studies³⁹, to examine spatial patterns in Rome across various historical periods and their connections to the position of cultural heritage attractors.

By integrating these methodologies and theoretical insights, I wanted to create a more comprehensive approach to evaluate Masaryk Barracks' cultural significance that would go beyond standard architectural assessments and consider broader spatial, historical, and social dimensions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the literature review, I aimed to clarify the definition and assessment of cultural significance, which formed the foundation for establishing my research methodology. However, the review also provided historical insights into Pardubice and the development of Masaryk Barracks in the early 20th century, offering essential context for my research and the design project.

To frame the findings on the development of the Masaryk Barracks, I reviewed publications on the broader history of Czechoslovakia, focusing on the milestones, namely 1918 (the founding of Czechoslovakia), 1938 (the Munich Agreement), 1948 (the communist coup), 1968 (the invasion of Warsaw Pact forces) and 1989 (the Velvet Revolution), and how these years influenced the railway regiment. I also researched sources on adaptive reuse, particularly focusing on former military sites and military brownfields, and sources on school buildings, which served as the basis for the design.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

I searched local archives of Státní okresní archiv Pardubice and Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích for historical photographs and documentation of Masaryk Barracks to compare with the current conditions. In addition to these documents, I also obtained archival maps from the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre geoportal to assist in spatial analysis. Furthermore, I retrieved the plans for the Masaryk Barracks from the Building Archive of the Municipality of Pardubice.

36 Patrick R. Patiwael, Peter Groote, and Frank Vanclay, 'Improving Heritage Impact Assessment: An Analytical Critique of the ICOMOS Guidelines', *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 25, no. 4 (3 April 2019): 333–47, https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2018.147 7057.

37 Sophia Arbara, Akkelies van Nes, and Ana Pereira Roders, 'Cultural Heritage Attractors: Does Spatial Configuration Matter? Applications of Macro- and Micro-Spatial Configurative Analysis in the Historic Urban Area of Rome', *Urban Morphology* 27, no. 2 (29 October 2023): 121–42, https://doi.org/10.51347/UM27.0012.

38 Bill Hillier et al., 'Space Syntax', *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design* 3, no. 2 (1 December 1976): 147–85, https://doi.org/10.1068/b030147.

39 Akkelies Van Nes and Claudia Yamu, *Introduction to Space Syntax in Urban Studies* (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021), https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-59140-3.

CASE STUDIES

I analysed several contemporary projects in the former barracks to identify examples of good practice and principles that could be applied to the reuse of the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. The selection criteria were set on reuse projects (both completed and uncompleted) from the last 10 years, located in Europe.

FIELD TRIP

40 Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics In addition to visiting the Masaryk Barracks, I also decided to visit other abandoned barracks in the Pardubice region (NUTS3⁴⁰), which I searched using publicly accessible databases such as the National Heritage Catalogue⁴¹, the National Brownfields Database⁴² and the Empty Houses Database⁴³ to identify common features and potentials of these sites, or what is unique about the Pardubice area. During the visits, I took photographs of the individual architectural elements of the buildings to document their current state. I visited the military brownfields in Pardubice, Dašice, Žamberk and Klášterec nad Orlicí.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

For each brownfield site I visited, I created a series of maps illustrating the development of the surrounding settlement, all of which were established in the 20th century. Additionally, I analysed the street network using depthMapX⁴⁴ software to generate axial and segment maps highlighting the site's spatial integration and significance within the settlement.

An axial map uses the fewest and longest straight lines to cover accessible spaces, highlighting how visually and spatially integrated each street is. In contrast, a segment map breaks these lines into smaller units at intersections. These maps illustrate how street layout affects pedestrian and traffic movement, and can be used, for instance, when designing new street connections.

42 'National Brownfield Database', accessed 14 October 2024, https://brownfieldy-dotace. czechinvest.org/Aplikace/bf-public-x.nsf/bfs.xsp.

43 'Prázdné Domy: Databáze Domů s Historií', accessed 14 October 2024, https:// prazdnedomy.cz/domy/objekty/.

44 depthmapX development team, 'SpaceGroupUCL/depthmapX', C++ (2012; repr., Space Syntax Lab - UCL, 27 December 2024), https://github.com/SpaceGroupUCL/depthmapX.

QUESTIONNAIRE

I decided to work with a combination of a questionnaire and followup interviews. The questionnaire served not only as a tool for finding respondents for interviews, but also as a source for collecting additional data. The data collected from the questionnaires could then be triangulated with the data from the interviews. However, I also used them to develop questions for the interviews. I adapted the principles of questionnaire design from urbanist Reid Ewing⁴⁵, landscape architect Keunhyun Park⁴⁶, and sociologist Christer Thrane⁴⁷.

As a starting point for the questionnaire, I adapted the formulation of hypotheses from the papers of tourism researchers Lisheng Weng et al.⁴⁸, Thi Hong Hai Nguyen⁴⁹, Catherine Cheung⁵⁰, Anze Chen et al.⁵¹ and environmental conservationist Nabin Baral et al.⁵², who investigated tourists' perceptions of cultural heritage values. However, unlike these studies, I focused on assessing values through visual data. This approach of assessing visual data aligned with the methodology of ecosystem services expert Elisa Oteros-Rozas et al.⁵³

45 Reid H. Ewing and Keunhyun Park, Basic Quantitative Research Methods for Urban Planners, 1 online resource (xiii, 327 pages) vols, *APA Planning Essentials* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2020), https://public.ebookcentral.proquest.com/choice/publicfullrecord. aspx?p=6121022.

46 Ewing and Park.

47 Christer Thrane, *Doing Statistical Analysis: A Student's Guide to Quantitative Research*, 1 online resource (vii, 255 pages): illustrations vols (Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge, 2023), https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9781003252559.

48 Lisheng Weng, Zengxian Liang, and Jigang Bao, 'The Effect of Tour Interpretation on Perceived Heritage Values: A Comparison of Tourists with and without Tour Guiding Interpretation at a Heritage Destination', *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management* 16 (1 June 2020): 100431, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2020.100431.
49 Thi Hong Hai Nguyen and Catherine Cheung, 'Chinese Heritage Tourists to Heritage Sites: What Are the Effects of Heritage Motivation and Perceived Authenticity on Satisfaction?', *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research* 21, no. 11 (1 November 2016): 1155–68, https://doi.org/1 0.1080/10941665.2015.1125377.

50 Nguyen and Cheung.

51 Chen et al., 'Evaluation of Geological Heritage'.

52 Nabin Baral, Helen Hazen, and Brijesh Thapa, 'Visitor Perceptions of World Heritage Value at Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park, Nepal', *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* 25, no. 10 (3 October 2017): 1494–1512, https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2017.1291647. 53 Elisa Oteros-Rozas et al., 'Using Social Media Photos to Explore the Relation between Cultural Ecosystem Services and Landscape Features across Five European Sites', *Ecological Indicators*, Landscape Indicators – Monitoring of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services at Landscape Level, 94 (1 November 2018): 74–86, https://doi.org/10.1016/j. ecolind.2017.02.009.

⁴¹ Národní památkový ústav, 'Památkový Katalog'.

and sustainability expert Lisanne Havinga et al.⁵⁴, who collaborated with heritage specialists to define cultural heritage value categories for sustainable refurbishment assessments.

My questionnaire specifically examined perceptions of the cultural significance of Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. It began with an openended question on cultural significance, followed by six photographs, each accompanied by three closed-ended seven-point Likert scale questions⁵⁵ and one unique open-ended question (see table 1).

Table 1. Petra Malinská, Likert Scale Questionnaire Statements, 2024.

| statement no. | cultural heritage value | statement formulation |
|---------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | aesthetic value | The place in the photograph evokes pleasure in me. |
| 2 | historical value | The place in the photograph reminds me of the history of Pardubice. |
| 3 | scientific value | The place in the photograph represents a typical military complex built in the 20th century in the territory of today's Czech Republic. |

The first three close-ended statements addressed aesthetic, historical, and scientific value, while the open-question statements focused on social or spiritual value. I did not assess social and spiritual values using a Likert scale due to their inherently different nature from other cultural heritage values.

To minimise cognitive bias, I randomly arranged and manipulated the photographs, as described in the following chapter. At the end of the questionnaire, I collected demographic data for analysis and invited respondents who were willing to participate in follow-up interviews about Masaryk Barracks.

MANIPULATING WITH PHOTOGRAPHS

To ensure visual consistency, I made several adjustments to the photographs. I uniformly cropped all images, removed text from historical postcards, and converted them to black and white. Additionally, I adjusted brightness and contrast for uniformity and added noise to align the sharpness of modern images with that of older, less refined photographs. To maintain focus on the built environment, I removed people from the background, ensuring that no individuals appeared in any images.

54 Havinga, Colenbrander, and Schellen, 'Heritage Significance and the Identification of Attributes to Preserve in a Sustainable Refurbishment'.
55 R. Likert, 'A Technique for the Measurement of Attitudes', Archives of Psychology 22 140 (1932): 55–55.

LANGUAGE

I prepared the questionnaire in English and then translated it into Czech to ensure clarity and obtain more accurate responses from participants. After gathering the responses, I assessed the Czech version and translated the results back into English.

QUESTIONNAIRE PRETEST

I conducted a pretest of the initial questionnaire with five respondents, who also provided feedback on its clarity. Based on their responses and suggestions, I refined the questions to ensure they elicited the intended information and improved their overall comprehensibility.

DATA COLLECTION

I used the snowball sampling method to recruit respondents. While this method has limitations due to its purposive sampling and nonrepresentativeness, my research did not aim to generalise, and this method could produce valuable qualitative data. The data was collected through an online questionnaire.

To distribute the questionnaire, I initially reached out to my contacts in Pardubice and asked them to share it within their networks. Additionally, I contacted local neighbourhood groups and elementary schools, although none of the schools participated.

RESPONDENTS

A total of 21 participants completed the questionnaire. However, due to the limitations of the sampling method and the small number of respondents, this group does not accurately represent the broader population of Pardubice and, therefore, does not allow for generalisation.

The respondent sample (see figure 3) primarily consisted of middleaged and retired individuals, with a higher percentage of men (61.9%) compared to women (38.1%), as detailed in the demographic data.



Additionally, a significant portion of participants held advanced degrees, 57.1% had a master's degree, indicating a well-educated sample. This was notably higher than the regional average, as only 14.6% of the population in the Pardubice region held a university degree, according to the 2021 census⁵⁶.

DATA PROCESSING

I analysed the quantitative data from the questionnaire using XLSTAT, a statistical software add-in for MS Excel. I conducted the Shapiro-Wilk normality test⁵⁷, which is appropriate for samples smaller than n = 50, and found that the collected data did not follow a normal distribution.

To assess reliability, I calculated Cronbach's Alpha⁵⁸. I also performed Spearman correlation analysis to identify significant correlations and applied the Kruskal-Wallis test to detect significant differences within the dataset.

For the qualitative data analysis, I systematically interpreted the responses using a coding framework developed during the interview analysis.

56 Český statistický úřad, 'Výsledky sčítání 2021 - otevřená data', 2021, https://csu.gov.cz/ produkty/vysledky-scitani-2021-otevrena-data.

57 B. W. Yap and C. H. Sim, 'Comparisons of Various Types of Normality Tests', Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation 81, no. 12 (1 December 2011): 2141-55, https://doi.org /10.1080/00949655.2010.520163.

58 Lee J. Cronbach, 'Coefficient Alpha and the Internal Structure of Tests', Psychometrika 16, no. 3 (September 1951): 297-334, https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02310555.

INTERVIEWS

After the collection of the data from the guestionnaire, I conducted follow-up interviews. I decided to work with semi-structured interviews as they allowed for follow-up questions while maintaining a framework of predefined topics⁵⁹. This approach ensured that each interview remained focused on the same key subjects, providing a consistent basis for comparison.

According to researcher Hanna Kallio's60 guide, I prepared the semistructured interview framework in the following stages. First, I evaluated whether this format was appropriate for my study. Then, I examined literature and archival materials to create an initial set of questions. Drawing on insights from these resources, I refined and finalised the semi-structured interview questions. The first set of questions focused on specific topics related to my research questions, alongside general questions about Masaryk Barracks and their surroundings.

LANGUAGE

I conducted all interviews in Czech and subsequently transcribed and analysed them in Czech. I then used artificial intelligence to translate the interview transcriptions that are included in the appendix. Consequently, slight differences may exist between the original interview transcriptions and the translations provided in the thesis.

INTERVIEW OUESTIONS PRETEST

I tested the initial set of guestions on one respondent who took part in the guestionnaire pre-test. Based on the respondent's answers and following feedback, I changed and improved the set of questions.

⁵⁹ Jaber F. Gubrium et al., The SAGE Handbook of Interview Research: The Complexity of the Craft (SAGE Publications, 2012).

⁶⁰ Hanna Kallio et al., 'Systematic Methodological Review: Developing a Framework for a Qualitative Semi-Structured Interview Guide', Journal of Advanced Nursing 72, no. 12 (2016): 2954-65, https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.13031.

DATA COLLECTION

I conducted the interviews in person, meeting each respondent at a café in Pardubice. At the start of each interview, I explained the topic of my thesis and the objectives of the interview to the respondents. I informed them that the interview would be recorded and reminded them of their right to terminate the interview at any time without providing a reason. Additionally, I assured them that their statements would be anonymised. I outlined all information in the informed consent form (see appendix), which all respondents signed on-site before the interview recording began.

RESPONDENTS

I interviewed the first six respondents (see table 2), who had previously completed the questionnaire and indicated their willingness to participate in a follow-up interview. The questionnaire remained open throughout the interview stage, resulting in two additional respondents expressing interest afterwards, however, I did not interview them.

Table 2. Petra Malinská, Interview Respondents, 2025.

| | gender | age group | residence | education | occupation |
|--------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| respondent 1 | female | 31-40 | Pardubice | bachelor's degree | public officer |
| respondent 2 | male | 71-80 | other | doctoral degree | retiree |
| respondent 3 | male | 41-50 | Pardubice | vocational degree | freelancer |
| respondent 4 | female | 71-80 | Pardubice | master's degree | retiree |
| respondent 5 | male | 61-70 | Pardubice | vocational degree | retiree |
| respondent 6 | male | 41-50 | Pardubice | secondary with Maturita | enterprise |

DATA PROCESSING

After conducting the interviews, I transcribed the recorded conversations and shared the transcriptions with the respondents for their approval before publication. The analysis was based on grounded theory^{61,62}, primarily relying on qualitative data to explore the nature⁶³ of cultural significance associated with the Masaryk Barracks and the potential possibilities for future use. Using thematic analysis⁶⁴, I identified and interpreted recurring themes within the interviews.

I adopted an inductive coding method consistent with grounded theory. This process involved progressively reviewing all interviews and creating new codes to represent emerging topics or participants' statements, using Atlas.ti software. These codes were then applied retrospectively across all interviews to establish a coherent coding framework.

To enhance the credibility of the coding process, I used peer review coding⁶⁵, in which another student reviewed and provided feedback on the codes I created based on the transcripts.

61 Virginia Braun and Victoria Clarke, 'Reporting Guidelines for Qualitative Research: A Values-Based Approach', *Qualitative Research in Psychology* 0, no. 0 (n.d.): 1–40, https://doi. org/10.1080/14780887.2024.2382244.

63 Juliet Corbin, 'Grounded Theory', *The Journal of Positive Psychology* 12, no. 3 (4 May 2017): 301–2, https://doi.org/10.1080/17439760.2016.1262614.

64 Susan C. Weller et al., 'Open-Ended Interview Questions and Saturation', *PLOS ONE* 13, no.
6 (20 June 2018): e0198606, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0198606.
65 Omolola A. Adeoye-Olatunde and Nicole L. Olenik, 'Research and Scholarly Methods:
Semi-Structured Interviews', *JACCP: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CLINICAL PHARMACY* 4, no. 10 (2021): 1358–67, https://doi.org/10.1002/jac5.1441.

62 Grounded theory is a research method that consists of developing a theory directly based on data rather than on a hypothesis.

SETTING AND CONTEXT

URBAN STRUCTURE

Masaryk Barracks are a former military site in Pardubice, a regional town with approximately 90,000 inhabitants, located about 100 km east of Prague in the Czech Republic. Pardubice has gradually developed by merging several smaller villages and settlements (see map 3). Regarding the size of the settlement, Pardubice significantly differs from the other surveyed locations (see appendix).

The origins of Pardubice can be traced back to the late 13th century. Initially a small settlement, its significance grew with the establishment of the railway, at which point Pardubice became an important transport corridor (see maps 4 and 5). Today, the city is defined by two primary urban development axes (see map 6), north-south and west-east, which also serve as transportation corridors. Masaryk Barracks are strategically located along one of these major routes forming an important link between Pardubice and the nearby town of Chrudim.

The Pardubice urban plan recognises these two axes and emphasises the main town entrances. The southern entrance is Zborovské náměstí, which is closely linked to Masaryk Barracks and identified as a high-potential area for future development. Interestingly, based on street connectivity analysis (see appendix), the highest potential for Pardubice's central activity does not lie in its historic core or near the castle, but rather in the southern part of the city, where Masaryk Barracks are situated. However, the difference in the potentials of these two locations is not as substantial, both locations are essential in the town's urban structure.

The Masaryk Barracks (see map 7) are located on the border between a semi-open perimeter block structure, a perimeter block structure, a structure of detached and semi-detached houses and the solitary building of the Silesian school standing on Zborovské náměstí (see map 8). The current zoning plan (see map 9) designates this area as a mixed urban area allowing for various ways to use the site. The uniqueness of the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice lies in its transformation from a peripheral military complex, which began in the 1930s and continued in the 1950s, into a part of the wider town centre. Unlike the other examined barracks, which remained on the outskirts of smaller towns, the expansion of Pardubice gradually integrated the Masaryk Barracks into the town's fabric, turning what was once a secluded military facility into a neighbourhood. Moreover, their strategic placement near major roads highlights their historical significance as a well-connected military area, ensuring the efficient transport of personnel and materials while also shaping the town's spatial development over time.

SETTING AND CONTEXT





Growth of Pardubice, 2025, ArcGIS map. municipal borders built-up area

> Masaryk Barracks

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vuo2dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.

SETTING AND CONTEXT

S-JTSK Krovak East North EPSG:5514



15 km

Map 4.

Petra Malinská, *Railway Transport in Pardubice*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

train stations

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.





15 km

Map 5. Petra Malinská, Public Transport around Masaryk Barracks, 2025, ArcGIS map.

bus stations

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.





15 km

Map 6.

Petra Malinská, *Urban Axes in Pardubice*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.



1000 m

1250 m

250 m

500 m

Map 7.

Petra Malinská, *Neighborhoods*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadatal D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'Cadastral Map Distributed by Cadastral Units (Zonings) in the SHP Format', 2025, https://geo portal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxys nxu2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Defau It.aspx?mode=TextMeta&s ide=katastr_map&metadat aID=CZ-00025712-CUZK_ SERIES-MD_KM-KU-SHP& menu=2127.

SETTING AND CONTEXT



250 m

1250 m

Map 8.

Petra Malinská, *Urban Structures*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadatal D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'Cadastral Map Distributed by Cadastral Units (Zonings) in the SHP Format', 2025, https://geo portal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxys nxu2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Defau It.aspx?mode=TextMeta&s ide=katastr_map&metadat alD=CZ-00025712-CUZK_ SERIES-MD_KM-KU-SHP& menu=2127.

SETTING AND CONTEXT



1000 m

1250 m

250 m

500 m



Map 9. Petra Malinská, *Zoning Plan*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

buildable area
 redevelopment
 change
 Masaryk
 Barracks

BM | urban housing BS | housing estate BP | suburban housing SM | mixed urban area SMa | mixed urban area SP | mixed suburban area OZ | basic amenities OV | higher amenities OVp | stores OVa | administrative OVs | education OVz | healthcare OVk | culture VL | production VLa | production VS | production services RS | sports facilities RR | recreation areas DHs | road transport DHL | air transport DP | parking DG | transport systems TV | technical facilities NS | security services MP | urban parterre PR | garden settlements PV | water areas PZ | agricultural areas PL | woodland areas ZVp | parks ZVu | park like areas ZI | isolation vegetation ZH | cemetery KZ | landscape vegetation KR | recreational landscape KK | significant vegetation

sources:

Jan Šíma, Šťěpánka Ťukalová, and Studio MAP s. r. o., Zoning Plan Pardubice, Magistrát města Pardubice, 2024, https://mapy.pardubice. eu/MarushkaGP4/default. aspx?themeid=554.

DEMOGRAPHY

Over the past decade, Pardubice's population has increased from 89,693 in 2014 to 92,362 in 2023 (see table 3). The population continued to grow, but in 2021, growth was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in increased mortality and a population decline of more than 3,000 people⁶⁶. In contrast, a year later, in 2022, Pardubice experienced a significant population increase, which was mainly due to international migration from Ukraine after the start of the war⁶⁷.

Table 3. Český statistický úřad, Population of Pardubice, 2024.

sources: Český statistický úřad, Demographic Yearbook of Towns of the Czech Republic (Český statistický úřad, 2024), https://csu.go v.cz/docs/107508/2763b5 09-ea47-f0bd-f705-6b3e4 3505b28/13006624368.p df?version=1.0.

| Year Population as at 31 December | Population | Age | | | Average | Index |
|---|------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | 0-14 | 15-64 | 65+ | age | of ageing (65+ / 0 -14 in %) | |
| 2014 | 89693 | 12909 | 58848 | 17936 | 42.9 | 138.9 |
| 2015 | 89638 | 13169 | 58214 | 18255 | 43.0 | 138.6 |
| 2016 | 90044 | 13397 | 58027 | 18620 | 43.1 | 139.0 |
| 2017 | 90335 | 13622 | 57778 | 18935 | 43.2 | 139.0 |
| 2018 | 90688 | 13813 | 57566 | 19309 | 43.3 | 139.8 |
| 2019 | 91727 | 14012 | 58081 | 19634 | 43.3 | 140.1 |
| 2020 | 91755 | 14142 | 57801 | 19812 | 43.4 | 140.1 |
| 2021 | 88520 | 13741 | 55082 | 19697 | 43.7 | 143.3 |
| 2022 | 92149 | 14505 | 57685 | 19959 | 43.2 | 137.6 |
| 2023 | 92362 | 14520 | 57800 | 20042 | 43.3 | 138.0 |

Migration was also a consequence of population growth in previous years, because the number of deaths continued to exceed the number of births (see table 4). However, migration was not only international but also internal, because Pardubice is the largest city in the Pardubice Region, and its growth is also caused by people moving from villages and smaller towns.

66 Český statistický úřad, *Demographic Yearbook of Towns of the Czech Republic* (Český statistický úřad, 2024), https://csu.gov.cz/docs/107508/2763b509-ea47-f0bd-f705-6b3e43505b28/13006624368.pdf?version=1.0.

67 Hedvika Fialová et al., *Základní Tendence Demografického, Sociálního a Ekonomického Vývoje Pardubického Kraje* (Pardubice: Český statistický úřad, 2024), https://csu.gov.cz/docs/107508/07be7509-7ed6-5489-42a6-a66dc769eb5d/33013024.pdf?version=1.6.

International and internal migration have thus become the main aspects shaping the current demographic development of Pardubice⁶⁸. However, this development presents both opportunities and challenges. The growing population creates a demand for new housing, services, but also community spaces, which puts pressure on the wider city centre area, and also implies the need for more amenity capacity, such as school capacity.

| Population growth | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| Total increase | 261 | -55 | 406 | 291 | 353 | 1,039 | 28 | -7 | 3,629 | 213 |
| Natural increase | 32 | -40 | 68 | -28 | 5 | 2 | -185 | -395 | -172 | -192 |
| Net migration | 229 | -15 | 338 | 319 | 348 | 1,037 | 213 | 388 | 3,801 | 405 |

68 Český statistický úřad, *Demographic Yearbook of Towns of the Czech Republic* (Český statistický úřad, 2024), https://csu.gov.cz/docs/107508/2763b509-ea47-f0bd-f705-6b3e43505b28/13006624368.pdf?version=1.0.

Table 4.

Český statistický úřad, Population growth in Pardubice, 2024.

sources:

Český statistický úřad, Demographic Yearbook of Towns of the Czech Republic (Český statistický úřad, 2024), https://csu.go v.cz/docs/107508/2763b5 09-ea47-f0bd-f705-6b3e4 3505b28/13006624368.p df?version=1.0.

SETTING AND CONTEXT

PAST

ORIGINS OF THE RAILWAY REGIMENT

69 By the term 'railway regiment,' I refer to all units and formations that fell under this branch of the armed forces.

The railway regiment's⁶⁹ origins as an auxiliary arm of the Czechoslovak Army can be traced back to the late 19th century in Austria-Hungary, where military authorities recognised the growing strategic importance of railways. The introduction of steam locomotives revolutionised logistics by enabling faster transportation of troops, equipment, and supplies⁷⁰. This transformation fundamentally changed warfare, allowing for longer conflicts across larger areas⁷¹.

In 1883, the Austro-Hungarian military established its first Railway and Telegraph Regiment, integrating railway operations into its broader military strategy⁷². By 1911, a dedicated railway regiment had evolved into a distinct unit tasked with constructing and maintaining railway lines, bridges, and the critical infrastructure required for wartime operations. Consequently, there was an expectation that the First World War (WWI) in Europe would be shorter, as extensive railway networks enabled quicker mobilisation and deployment compared to earlier conflicts73.

The establishment of the Austro-Hungarian railway regiment was 75 Austro-Hungarian army railway units crucial for forming the Czechoslovak railway regiment, which drew on this military force after WWI⁷⁴. Before WWI, the closest Heeresbahn⁷⁵ units to today's Czech Republic were in Korneuburg, north of Vienna, and Wegscheid in the southern part of Linz⁷⁶.

70 Jiránek and Soušek, Dějiny československého železničního vojska.

72 Jiránek and Soušek.

73 Marion Wullschleger, 'Far from Armageddon: Austria-Hungary's Officers and Their Visions of a General European War before 1914', War in History 29, no. 3 (1 July 2022): 563-83,

https://doi.org/10.1177/09683445211029333.

74 Lenka Klicperová, Železniční Pluk v Pardubicích, Jeho Vznik, Budování a Osobnost Ing. Josefa Klicpery, AB-Zet Pardubicka, 24 (Klub přátel Pardubicka, 2003).

76 'Eisenbahnarchiv' (Oberösterreichisches Landesarchiv, 2003), https://www.

landesarchiv-ooe.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Dateien/Altverzeichnisse/Wirtschaftsarchive/ Eisenbahnarchiv.pdf.

Following the collapse of Austria-Hungary in 1918, the newly established Czechoslovak Republic faced the challenge of creating its army from the remnants of the Austro-Hungarian forces. Shortages of materials, personnel, and equipment hindered the army's formation⁷⁷. Additionally, lots of former military buildings had been repurposed for civilian use, leading to the need for improvised spaces for military forces78.

78 Klicperová, Železniční Pluk v Pardubicích, Jeho Vznik, Budování a Osobnost Ing. Josefa Klicpery.

PAST

77 The Czechoslovak railway regiment received one-fifth of the Austro-Hungarian army's equipment, but most of it remained on the battlefields.

⁷¹ Jiránek and Soušek





Map 10. Petra Malinská, Railway Units, 2025, ArcGIS map. 1914 railroads

2024 railroads

railway units: Milovice and Lysá nad Labem (1918-1919) Pardubice (1919) Bratislava (?) Bošany (1937) Liptovský Mikuláš (1946) Sázava (1955) Žilina (1958) Olomouc, Zábřeh, Pohořelice and Dolný Kubín (1955-1960) Rimavská Sobota, Jeseník, Spišská Nová Ves, Bohumín (1960) Hodonín and Sázava (1961) Čáslav, Pilsen and Most (1990)

railway training schools:

Pardubice (until 1953 and since 1957) Brno (1952-1953) Prague (1953) Litoměřice (1957) Valašské Meziříčí (1958)

sources:

S

geog521, Railroads in Europe as of 1914, 2015, https:// services.arcgis.com/ FvF9MZKp3JWPrSkg/ arcgis/rest/services/ railroads1914/ FeatureServer.

Team Geo-Informatie, Railways Europe 2024, 2024, https://geoservices. zuid-holland.nl/arcgis/ rest/services/Anders/ Europese_Projectie_ EPSG3035/MapServer/88

Pavel Minařík, 'Železniční vojsko v čs. armádě', 2011, https://armada.vojenstvi. cz/povalecna/studiea-materialy/zeleznicnivojsko-v-cs-armade.htm.

FORMATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK RAILWAY REGIMENT

In late 1918, the idea of forming a railway regiment from Austro-Hungarian and foreign Czechoslovak units was first introduced⁷⁹. A provisional regiment began assembling in Lysá nad Labem, supported by volunteers from Korneuburg⁸⁰. However, finding a permanent location for the regiment was necessary.

Eventually, Pardubice was chosen as the new location for the railway regiment, probably due to the existing railway infrastructure and the fact that Pardubice already housed a cavalry unit⁸¹. Its strategic position along major rail lines, including the Prague-Vienna route, made it ideal for logistical operations. Additionally, the town already had an infirmary, built during WWI on a former military training ground in the town's southern region (see maps 11 to 18). The infirmary also housed an infectious disease ward⁸², which led to it being later referred to as Karanténa, i.e. quarantine.

Karanténa was planned and built in 1914 to accommodate twelve thousand wounded soldiers83. It operated as a self-sufficient settlement with two railway stations for receiving and transporting the injured⁸⁴. In the 1910s, Pardubice had a population of about 20,000 inhabitants⁸⁵, and the arrival of soldiers led to challenges such as food shortages, increased crime, and prostitution⁸⁶. When the railway regiment moved to Pardubice in January 1919⁸⁷, the fourth and fifth blocks of Karanténa were adapted to house the regiment due to insufficient accommodation capacity in Pardubice⁸⁸.

82 Josef Paroulek, Barakenstadt des k. u. k. Krigsspitals in Pardubitz (Konsorcium für den Ausbau des Kriegsnotspitals in Pardubitz, 1915).

83 Václav Hovorka, Jana Poddaná, and Vladimír Hrubý, Pardubicko Na Situačních

a Orientačních Plánech (Pardubice: Státní okresní archiv, 1998).

84 Paleček, Malá Kronika Pardubicka 20. Století.

85 Český statistický úřad, 'Historický lexikon obcí České republiky - 1869 - 2011', 2015, https://

csu.gov.cz/produkty/historicky-lexikon-obci-1869-az-2015.

86 Paleček. Malá Kronika Pardubicka 20. Století.

87 Paleček.

The railway regiment in Pardubice was officially established as the First Railway Regiment in April 1919, with Colonel Ladislav Míšek serving as its first commander⁸⁹. After the military unification of 1920–1921, the Czechoslovak Army was reorganised into combat arms and service units. The combat arms were further divided into main and auxiliary branches, with the auxiliary units including the railway regiment, engineer troops, telegraph regiment, and carriage and motor troops⁹⁰. The regiment's primary role was maintaining and operating military transport systems, including building and repairing railway tracks, bridges, and related structures⁹¹.

88 Klicperová, Železniční Pluk v Pardubicích, Jeho Vznik, Budování a Osobnost Ing. Josefa Klicpery.

89 Jiří Fidler and Václav Sluka, Encyklopedie Branné Moci Republiky Československé 1920-1938 /, 1. vyd. (Libri, 2006).

90 Karel Straka, 'Unifikace Československé Branné Moci', Vojenský Historický Ústav (blog), 2016, https://www.vhu.cz/en/unifikace-ceskoslovenske-branne-moci/. 91 Fidler and Sluka, Encyklopedie Branné Moci Republiky Československé 1920-1938 /.

PAST

⁷⁹ Jiří Paleček, Malá Kronika Pardubicka 20. Století (Pardubice: Klub přátel Pardubicka, 2010). 80 Klicperová, Železniční Pluk v Pardubicích, Jeho Vznik, Budování a Osobnost Ing. Josefa Klicpery.

⁸¹ Klicperová, Železniční Pluk v Pardubicích, Jeho Vznik, Budování a Osobnost Ing. Josefa Klicpery.

First Military Survey, In: Virtualní mapová sbírka Chartae-Antiquae.cz [online], Zdiby: Výzkumný ústav geodetický, topografický a kartografický, v.v.i., accessed [2025-02-10], https://www. chartae-antiquae.cz/en/ maps/12966.

years 1764 to 1783

Map 12.

Indikační skica mapy stabilního katastru pro město Pardubice, In: Geoportal Archiv [online], accessed [2025-02-10], https://ags.cuzk.cz/ archiv/.

year 1839

Map 13.

Second Military Survey, In: Virtualní mapová sbírka Chartae-Antiquae.cz [online], Zdiby: Výzkumný ústav geodetický, topografický a kartografický, v.v.i., accessed [2025-02-10], https://www. chartae-antiquae.cz/en/ maps/13217.

year 1853

Map 14.

Third Military Survey, In: Virtualní mapová sbírka Chartae-Antiquae.cz [online], Zdiby: Výzkumný ústav geodetický, topografický a kartografický, v.v.i., accessed [2025-02-10], https://www. chartae-antiquae.cz/en/ maps/6079.

years 1874 to 1920





Map 15.

Third Military Survey, In: Virtualní mapová sbírka Chartae-Antiquae.cz [online], Zdiby: Výzkumný ústav geodetický, topografický a kartografický, v.v.i., accessed [2025-02-10], https://www. chartae-antiquae.cz/en/ maps/64077.

year 1928

Map 16.

Pardubitz (Pardubice), In: Virtualní mapová sbírka Chartae-Antiquae.cz [online], Zdiby: Výzkumný ústav geodetický, topografický a kartografický, v.v.i., accessed [2025-02-10], https://www. chartae-antiquae.cz/en/ maps/24176.

year 1943

Map 17.

Third Military Survey, In: Virtualní mapová sbírka Chartae-Antiquae.cz [online], Zdiby: Výzkumný ústav geodetický, topografický a kartografický, v.v.i., accessed [2025-02-10], https://www. chartae-antiquae.cz/en/ maps/44001.

year 1945

Map 18.

SMO 1: 5 000 (první vydání), In: Geoportal Archiv [online], accessed [2025-02-10], https://ags. cuzk.cz/archiv/.

years 1950s



S-JTSK Krovak East North EPSG:5514

Figure 4.

Josef Paroulek, Kleine Baraken, In: Barakenstadt des k. u. k. Krigsspitals in Pardubitz, Konsorcium für den Ausbau des Kriegsnotspitals in Pardubitz, 1915.



Figure 5.

Jan Štenc, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czechoslovakia, 1927, photograph, 32 x 25 cm, FA-P-03288, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, https://cdn. museion.klickesbirkam. cz/73903241.





Josef Deyl, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. Czechoslovakia, 1928, photograph, 14 x 9 cm, FA-P-05165, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, https://klickesbirkam.cz/? strana=1&fulltext=masary kovy+kas%C3%A1rny&inst ituce%5B0%5D=29015&sli der-min=-8000&slider-max =7989&pl=&raz=&jo=1&da tfset=&dattset=&do=searc Form-submit&more=108 &id=6941121.



THE FIRST RAILWAY REGIMENT IN PARDUBICE

The regiment's early years in Pardubice faced numerous challenges. Complaints about conditions in Karanténa (see figure 4) were noted in regiment chronicles and local newspapers⁹². The issues included insufficient equipment, poor hygiene, and pests, particularly affecting the civilian sector of Karanténa.

In response to these poor conditions, plans to construct new barracks were quickly initiated. At first, relocating the regiment to another town was considered⁹³. Ultimately, it was decided to build the new barracks in the southern part of Pardubice, near Karanténa, along what are now Chrudimská and Jana Palacha streets. As early as 1923, a narrowgauge track led from Karanténa to the area around the Chrudimka river (see map 19), which was also deemed suitable for setting up a training ground due to the rugged terrain⁹⁴ (see map 20).

At a meeting on 2 July 1925, the town council of Pardubice acknowledged the construction of the barracks as a significant urban project on an important site⁹⁵. Consequently, the council stressed the importance of the facade design and called for detailed architectural plans to ensure that the buildings along the vital Chrudimská Street were of high architectural quality⁹⁶.

Construction of the Masaryk Barracks (see figure 7) began on August 10, 1925, according to the project from the military project office97. The headquarters building (building I) was the first to be built, followed by accommodation buildings for soldiers (buildings II and III) and a kitchen (building IV). By 1927, the first part of the barracks was completed (see figures 5 and 6), allowing the regiment to move into their new accommodations. The barracks were officially handed over for use on October 28, 1927, with a capacity to accommodate 1500 soldiers⁹⁸. The construction was carried out by local builders Kratochvil and Veselý for the southern soldiers' building and kitchen, while builder Hořeňovský handled the northern soldiers' building and headquarters^{99, 100}.

92 Jiránek and Soušek, Dějiny československého železničního vojska. 93 Klicperová, Železniční Pluk v Pardubicích, Jeho Vznik, Budování a Osobnost Ing. Josefa Klicpery.

94 Ladislav Podivín, Pardubické drážky a železniční pluk (Pardubice: Klub přátel Pardubicka, 2009).

95 'Masarykova Kasárna', n.d., Stavební archiv Pardubice. 96 'Masarvkova Kasárna'.

97.98.99 Jiránek and Soušek. Dějinv československého železničního vojska. 100 'Masarvkova Kasárna'.

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Figure 7. Petra Malinská, Masaryk Barracks Scheme, 2025.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadatal D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.



Map 19. Petra Malinská, Narrow-Gauge Railways in Pardubice in 1929/1930, 2025, ArcGIS map.

station

-

narrow-gauge railway, 600 mm

💻 railway, 1435 mm

sources:

Podivín, Ladislav. Pardubické drážky a železniční pluk. Pardubice: Klub přátel Pardubicka, 2009.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.



Map 20.

Petra Malinská, Geomorphology, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vuo2dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.

Figure 9.

Library in Masaryk Barracks, In: Železniční pluk: 1918-1931, Pardubice: Důstojnický sbor Železničního pluku, 1931, https://www. digitalniknihovna.cz/nkp/ uuid/uuid:25b09441-ad79-4e49-9bac-5d77a816e3e4.



Figure 10. Josef Devl. Masarvk Barracks in Pardubice, Czechoslovakia, 1935, photograph, 14 x 9 cm, FA-P-05595, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, https://klickesbirkam.cz/ ?strana=1&fulltext=kas%C 3%A1rna+pardubice&insti tuce%5B0%5D=29015&typ %5B0%5D=30834134&slid er-min=1905&slider-max= 7989&pl=&raz=&jo=1&datf set=1905 &dattset=&do=search

Form-submit&id=6949104.



In 1928, a new railway warehouse was constructed near S.K. Neumanna Street. In the early 1930s, a third building (Building V), see figure 8, was added to accommodate soldiers. The 1933 master plan for Masaryk Barracks also proposed the construction of an apprenticeship building, an officers' canteen, and three officers' houses, though these were likely never realised (see map 21). Additionally, a narrow-gauge railway ran along the internal perimeter of the barracks, with an entrance at the eastern corner linking to the new railway warehouse. In 1933, the railway regiment cleared the area of Karanténa, which then served as an emergency housing colony¹⁰¹.

In the 1930s, a library (see figure 9) and reading room were set up on the ground floor of Building V at the Masaryk Barracks to encourage soldiers to participate in literacy programs. In addition to these programs, efforts were made to occupy soldiers' free time through activities such as film screenings, physical education, and theatrical or musical performances¹⁰². These initiatives aimed not only to improve education and strengthen integration with the local community but also to address social issues like excessive drinking.

"There were various banquets, social events, and military balls. I also remember the military swimming area," respondent 4 recalled her childhood memories and stories from her father, who served in the barracks.

Although the regiment was initially unpopular with the inhabitants of Pardubice¹⁰³, the soldiers gradually became socially integrated (see figure 10). The railway regiment contributed to the development of civilian transportation facilities and played an important role in responding to emergencies and disasters. One significant project was the construction of a new road to Kunětická hora, built between 1924 and 1925¹⁰⁴. The regiment also participated in flood relief efforts along the Chrudimka and Elbe rivers in 1926 and provided technical support during critical incidents such as the fire at David Fanto's oil refinery in 1925 and the explosion at the Explosia chemical plant in 1929¹⁰⁵.

101 Jiránek and Soušek, Dějiny československého železničního vojska. 102 Jiránek and Soušek.

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Figure 8. Petra Malinská, Masaryk Barracks Scheme, 2025.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadatal D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.

¹⁰³ Klicperová, Železniční Pluk v Pardubicích, Jeho Vznik, Budování a Osobnost Ing. Josefa Klicperv.

¹⁰⁴ Paleček, Malá Kronika Pardubicka 20. Století.

¹⁰⁵ Klicperová, Železniční Pluk v Pardubicích, Jeho Vznik, Budování a Osobnost Ing. Josefa Klicpery.



250 m

300 m

350 m

50 m

100 m

150 m

Map 21. Petra Malinská, *Masaryk Barracks 1933 Plan,* 2025, ArcGIS map.

unbuilt buildings

the first 12 buildings on the 1933 plan: I. headquarters (built 1925-1927) II. regiment building (built 1925-1927) III. regiment building (built 1925-1927) IV. kitchen (built 1925-1930?) V. regiment building (built 1930-1933?) VI. stable (built 1933-1937?) VII. remise (built 1933-1937?) VIII. prison (built 1933-1937?) IX. remise (built 1933-1937?) X. workshop (built 1933-1937?) XI. remise (built 1933-1937?) XII. model building (built 1933-1937?)

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'Cadastral Map Distributed by Cadastral Units (Zonings) in the SHP Format', 2025, https://geo portal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxys nxu2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Defau It.aspx?mode=TextMeta&s ide=katastr_map&metadat alD=CZ-00025712-CUZK_ SERIES-MD_KM-KU-SHP& menu=2127.

documentation from the building archive in Pardubice: 'Masarykova Kasárna', n.d. Stavební archiv Pardubice.

Figure 11.

Recruits Joining the Railway Regiment, 1945, photograph, 14 x 9 cm, FA-P-05168, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, https://www. klickesbirkam.cz/?stran a=1&fulltext=pluk&institu ce%5B0%5D=29015&slid er-min=1925&slider-max=1 950&pl=&raz=&io=1&datfs et=1925&dattset=1950&do =searchForm-submit&more=36&id=6941178.

Figure 12. Railway Regiment, 1950s, photograph, FA-P-10373, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv.





Following the annexation of the Sudetenland and the complete occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1939, the railway regiment was disbanded. German forces took control of the regiment's equipment and facilities, repurposing them for their own military purposes¹⁰⁶. After the liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1945, the railway regiment was reestablished in Pardubice. The Masaryk Barracks were initially used as an assembly point for German prisoners of war and were not returned to the railway regiment until August 1945¹⁰⁷ (see figures 11 and 12). Meanwhile, the soldiers were accommodated in the school at Skřivánek.

In the years following World War II (WWII), the railway regiment focused on rebuilding the war-damaged transportation infrastructure, though severe resource shortages posed significant challenges. The number of soldiers decreased, largely because more than half of the regiment's former personnel had been of German nationality¹⁰⁸. Neither narrow-gauge railways, which had been in use until the war, were not fully restored.

The communist coup of 1948 brought major political and organisational changes to the regiment. Officers and soldiers who opposed the new regime were purged, and the regiment's traditions, deeply connected to the First Republic and the Czechoslovak Legion, were systematically suppressed¹⁰⁹. The barracks were renamed in honour of Julius Fučík, a communist journalist, and transferred from town ownership to the state. The railway regiment received the name Bachma¹¹⁰. While the regiment played a significant role in government-directed infrastructure projects, the first efforts to abolish the railway regiment emerged¹¹¹.

Based on the aerial survey (see maps 22 to 29), most of the garage and warehouse buildings in the eastern section of Masaryk Barracks were finished by the 1950s, and the site went through minimal alterations thereafter. In 1952, the last trains ran on the narrow-gauge railways, and some of the former tracks were gradually converted into roads¹¹². such as today's Na Drážce Street. Dukla housing estate, designed in socialist realism, replaced the last remnants of Karanténa at the beginning of the 1950s^{113.}

106 Jiránek and Soušek, Dějiny československého železničního vojska. 107 Jiránek and Soušek.

- 108 Jiránek and Soušek.
- 109 Jiránek and Soušek.
- 111 Jiránek and Soušek.
- 112 Podivín, Pardubické drážky a železniční pluk.
- 113 Zdeněk Lukeš and Pavel Panoch, Kaleidoskop Tvarů Století Moderní Architektury
- v Pardubickém Kraji (Pardubice: Helios, 2006).

110 The term Bachma was derived from the railway regiment's association with Bakhmach, a town in Ukraine and a WWI battlefield.

Map 22.

Aerial survey, 1954, ČÚZK Geoportal, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, https://ags.cuzk. gov.cz/archiv.



Map 23.

Aerial survey, 2000, ČÚZK Geoportal, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, https://ags.cuzk. gov.cz/archiv.

Map 24. Aerial survey, 2004, ČÚZK Geoportal, Czech Office for Cadastre, https://ags.cuzk.

Surveying, Mapping and gov.cz/archiv.

Map 25. Aerial survey, 2007, ČÚZK Geoportal, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, https://ags.cuzk. gov.cz/archiv.







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Map 26. Aerial survey, 2010, ČÚZK

Geoportal, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, https://ags.cuzk. gov.cz/archiv.

Map 27. Aerial survey, 2014, ČÚZK Geoportal, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, https://ags.cuzk. gov.cz/archiv.

Map 28.

Aerial survey, 2018, ČÚZK Geoportal, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, https://ags.cuzk. gov.cz/archiv.

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Map 29.

Aerial survey, 2024, ČÚZK Geoportal, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, https://ags.cuzk. gov.cz/archiv.

"The entire area was like a small city within the city due to its massive size. Picture a row of warehouses, one, two, three, four, five... up to ten, twenty, with narrow-gauge tracks weaving between them," respondent 2 shared his earliest memories of Masaryk Barracks and the railway warehouse from the 1950s, when he and his friends as kids had ridden their bicycles there.

The 1960s and especially 1968 represented a time of liberalisation and reform under the communist regime. This era, known as the Prague Spring, was abruptly ended in August 1968 due to the invasion by Warsaw Pact troops. Following this invasion, many railway regiment officers were dismissed, and the reform processes were halted¹¹⁴.

"There were soldiers and military equipment, which interested me as a kid. I didn't perceive it in a particularly positive or negative way, they were just there," respondent 5 recounted his first memory of Masaryk Barracks from the 1960s.

Historians Jiránek and Soušek¹¹⁵ depicted the pre-revolutionary railway regiment as a unit for men with troubled pasts from civilian life, characterised by physically demanding work, alcohol abuse, and bullying.

"It felt like a harsh place. Like all barracks, it was a large, unwelcoming building with massive spaces and high ceilings. The first thing I remember was the neatly arranged beds," respondent 6 detailed the conditions of the pre-revolutionary barracks he had visited during a school recruitment event.

The political and economic changes of the late 20th century, such as the fall of the Iron Curtain, marked the onset of the railway regiment's decline. Although the regiment continued contributing to military and civilian projects, its significance gradually declined as the Czechoslovak army moved towards professionalisation.

114 Jiránek and Soušek, Dějiny československého železničního vojska. 115 Jiránek and Soušek.

In 1994, the railway regiment was officially disbanded¹¹⁶ after decades of reorganisation and budget cuts. Its remaining functions were transferred to civilian organisations, including Stavební Obnova Železnic, which took over its assets and responsibilities¹¹⁷. The narrowgauge railways near the new railway warehouse on S. K. Neumann Street were dismantled in 2005¹¹⁸.

"There are still traces of tracks, embankments, and pillar remnants. For example, the path that runs through the courts below Vinice follows the former railway route. You can also still see part of an embankment curve between the new office centre and the scout clubhouse," respondent 5 detailed locations where remnants of narrow-gauge railways can still be found today (see figures 13 and 14).

After the railway regiment's dissolution, the Masaryk Barracks¹¹⁹ continued to house other military units (see figure 15) and were completely vacated in 2011¹²⁰. In 2014, the property was returned to the town of Pardubice. The Labour office became the owner of the eastern part of the site, which they planned to use as a site for a new Labour Office building. Nevertheless, this plan was never fulfilled. In the meantime, the Masaryk Barracks fell into disrepair.

The town's first plan after acquiring the barracks was to set up there a new court or town office centre¹²¹. Next plan, after the town finally got the barracks was to set up a kitchen for food preparation for the senior housing there¹²², but it did not happen, probably because the plan was uneconomical.

116 Podivín, Pardubické drážky a železniční pluk.

117 Jiránek and Soušek, Dějiny československého železničního vojska. 118 Podivín, Pardubické drážky a železniční pluk. 120 ČTK, 'Pardubice mají na dosah Masarykova kasárna. Zdarma | Aktuálně.cz', Aktuálně.cz

(blog), 2 November 2012, https://zpravy.aktualne.cz/regiony/pardubicky/pardubice-maji-nadosah-masarykova-kasarna-zdarma/r~i:article:762200/.

121 Karel Hutr, 'Masarykova kasárna armáda městu zatím nedá. Ta chátrají', Pardubický deník, 14 February 2011, https://pardubicky.denik.cz/zpravy_region/masarykova-kasarna-armadamestu-zatim-neda-ta-chat.html.

122 'Masarykova Kasárna, Které Přejdou Zdarma Na Pardubice, Jsou pro Město Nejspíš Velkým Finančním Soustem | Chrudimské Noviny', 2012, https://chrudimskenoviny.cz/ kategorie/od-sousedu/masarykova-kasarna-ktere-prejdou-zdarma-na-pardubice-jsou-promesto-nejspis-vel.

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119 The barracks' name Masaryk, originally after the president Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, was reinstated after the 1989 revolution.
Figure 13. Petra Malinská, Zeleňák Bridge, 2025, digital photograph.



Figure 14. Petra Malinská, Bridge Pillars, 2025, digital photograph.



Figure 15. Ministry of Defence, Masaryk Barracks, 2011, digital photograph, https://zpravy. aktualne.cz/regiony/ pardubicky/pardubicechteji-masarykovakasarna-podaji-zalobu/ r~i:article:695695/.



In 2014, a zoning study was created for the Masaryk Barracks site, proposing residential development¹²³. In 2018, plans were in place for building a church elementary school or a home for the elderly¹²⁴. However, none of the projects were done. In 2019, a park and ride spot was opened in the Masaryk Barracks¹²⁵.

Although Pardubice attempted to reclaim the Masaryk Barracks for years, a purpose was not found for them until 2022, when the town council came up with a new plan - to build a new elementary school, due to insufficient elementary school capacities¹²⁶. However, the implementation of the plan would involve the demolition of Masaryk Barracks and the construction of a new school building. The demolition of the barracks was supposed to start at the end of 2024¹²⁷, but it did not start, probably due to the protracted construction procedures.

123 Štěpán Vacík, Jakub Kutílek, and Vladimír Lavrík, 'Masarykovy kasárny' (Magistrát města Pardubice, 2014), https://pardubice.eu/masarykovy-kasarny. 124 Milan Zlinský, 'Zpustlá kasárna v Pardubicích by mohla zachránit výstavba domu seniorů', iDNES.cz, 27 August 2018, https://www.idnes.cz/pardubice/zpravy/masarykova-kasarnapardubice-dum-pro-seniory.A180827_423302_pardubice-zpravy_jah. 125 Milan Zlinský, 'V pardubických kasárnách otevřou parkoviště za pětikorunu na den', iDNES.cz, 28 March 2019, https://www.idnes.cz/pardubice/zpravy/pardubice-parkovanikasarna-mhd-doprava.A190326_466151_pardubice-zpravy_mvo. 126 'ZŠ TGM v Pardubicích', 2022, https://pardubice.eu/data/ files/4c/26b/113c5fbe4989edf0de039d67946ef89ffda/priloha-c-3-zapisu-z-jednani-komisepro-vychovu-a-vzdelavani-ze-dne-08-06-2022.pdf. 127 Milan Zlinský ČTK, 'Pardubice chystají na konec roku demolici opuštěných kasáren, kvůli nové škole', iDNES.cz, 3 August 2024, https://www.idnes.cz/pardubice/zpravy/kasarna-tg-masaryka-zakladni-skola-vystavba-pardubice-demolice.A240802_110204_pardubicezpravy_lati.

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Figure 16. Petra Malinská, *Masaryk Barracks Scheme*, 2025.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadatal D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.

MASARYK BARRACKS BUILDINGS IN THE PAST

Masaryk Barracks were built at the end of the 1920s, during a transitional period marked by the fading influence of historicist styles, cubism, and rondocubism, and the emergence of functionalism. While the main volume of the building was dominated by a hipped roof, some parts, such as the staircases and end sections, already featured flat roofs with skylights. The façades lacked decorative elements typical of historicist architecture, such as bossage, and were articulated only by simple horizontal cornices between floors, resulting in a strictly geometric appearance. The building's construction also reflected this stylistic shift by combining brick walls with reinforced concrete ceilings.

Masaryk Barracks (see figure 16) formed the main front of an 80-by-90-meter park that later became Zborovské Square. The headquarters building (building I) with its main entrance, was aligned with the central west-east axis of the compound. Two identical L-shaped regiment buildings (buildings II and III) were situated on both sides of the headquarters buildings, creating the northwest and southwest corners of the urban block. On the northern side of the area, there was a kitchen building (building IV), and to the south of the kitchen was the third regiment building (building V).¹²⁸

The headquarters' ground floor (building I) housed a guardroom and several offices. The upper floors featured only offices, while the second floor also included several bedrooms for unmarried officers. In contrast, buildings II, III, and V mainly consisted of bedrooms. However, building V also had a library and a reading room in addition to the bedrooms. Building IV contained a kitchen with preparation rooms, storage areas, cooking facilities, and dining halls that also served as study spaces.¹²⁹

All the buildings (I to V) were designed with masonry construction, using lime mortar mixed in a 1:3 sand ratio. They also featured reinforced concrete ceiling slabs complete with beams, wire mesh, and suspended mortar finishes. Predominantly, they had fibre cement roofing, with occasional wood-cement tiles. The windows of the main buildings were wooden, whereas the storage facilities featured iron-framed ones. The stairs were constructed from granite, supported by masonry pillars finished with cement mortar. The foundations comprised concrete with asphalt insulation.¹³⁰

128 'Masarykova Kasárna'. 129 'Masarykova Kasárna'. 130 'Masarykova Kasárna'. The interiors were finished with plaster or patterned roller paint in the headquarters rooms, while the corridors featured artificial stone plaster. The stairwell floors were tiled with fireclay, whereas the basement floors were made of concrete. Both bedrooms and offices had 33 mm thick plank flooring, whereas the headquarters offices used 25 mm thick parquet oak flooring. The ceiling heights measured 3.75 metres on the ground floor and 3.55 metres on the upper levels. Each bedroom was 10.5 by 6.3 metres, with entrances situated near the staircases. The rooms were accessed through spruce doors. Electrical wiring was embedded within the plaster. The buildings were connected to the city's sewage system and water supply and subsequently linked to a district heating system.¹³¹

The facades of the barracks were finished with artificial stone plaster at the foundations and durable crushed stone finishes on the upper floors. The entrance doors were crafted from oak, and the window frames were made from pine. Iron elements were protected with grey oil-based paint. A sizable 130 cm clock was mounted on the gable of the soldiers' building V, serving both functional and decorative purposes.¹³²

Mosaic granite sidewalks surrounded the barracks, complemented by landscaped front gardens that were 10 meters wide and enclosed by fences built on masonry bases. Additionally, tree-lined streets were planned. Officers' and sergeants' housing was originally planned to be constructed along S. K. Neumanna Street, but it was never built. The entrances to the compound were located on the eastern side of Zborovské Square and the northern side, with no entrances on the southern side.¹³³

Shortly after completion, minor adjustments were made to better accommodate the regiment's needs. These adjustments included dividing large rooms into smaller spaces and creating new door openings. For example (see appendix), in the kitchen building (building IV) on the ground floor, a new partition was installed to divide the entrance corridor into rooms 1.2 and 1.12. Additionally, the larger classroom was divided into two smaller rooms, 1.14 and 1.17, with a new door leading to room 1.17. The partition between rooms 1.18 and 1.16, originally intended to create two equally sized parts, was also relocated. On the first floor, a new partition was created between rooms 2.15 and 2.16, which had originally formed one larger room.¹³⁴

131 'Masarykova Kasárna'. 132 'Masarykova Kasárna'. 133 'Masarykova Kasárna'. 134 'Masarykova Kasárna'.

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CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE PAST

Masaryk Barracks has served primarily as a transit-oriented space. In its days as a military garrison, soldiers and equipment regularly flowed through, influencing the daily rhythm of the neighbourhood. However, the military presence also affected the local community by organising social events, strengthening a sense of security and keeping a military tradition. The guards in front of the barracks may have contributed to the sense of order. Therefore, I would say that the Masaryk Barracks had cultural significance in the past (see figures 17 to 19), which I further described in the following chapters.

"The military has always been part of cities. People generally viewed it positively," respondent 5 described how he or his friends and relatives perceived the military garrison in Pardubice.

"Locals would agree, when the soldiers were there, the area was lively because they brought life to it," respondent 1 described the influence of the presence of the military garrison on the life of civilians in Pardubice in the past.

"They [Masaryk Barracks] certainly did [held significance] in the past because there were multiple barracks in the city. It was a tradition, and soldiers had a strong presence here," respondent 4 commented on the military tradition in Pardubice.

Figure 17. Petra Malinská, Questionnaire Outcomes, 2025, diagram.



sources:

Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czechoslovakia, 1940, postcard, 14 x 9 cm, PO-P1-006031, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, pohlednice, https://cdn. museion.klickesbirkam. cz/77990094.





Statement 3. Scientific value.

Statement 1. Aesthetic value.

strongly disagree













strongly disagree







PAST

Statement 2. Historical value.

Figure 18. Petra Malinská, Questionnaire Outcomes, 2025, diagram.



sources:

Memorial in front of the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czechoslovakia, 1938. postcard. 14 x 9 cm, PO-P1-002197, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, pohlednice, https://cdn. museion.klickesbirkam. cz/74043523.





strongly agree

Figure 19. Petra Malinská, Questionnaire Outcomes, 2025, diagram.



sources:

Jan Štenc, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czechoslovakia, 1927, photograph, 32 x 25 cm, FA-P-03288, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, https://cdn. museion.klickesbirkam. cz/73903241.



AESTHETIC VALUE

The Masaryk Barracks were not designed to be a building of high aesthetic value. Their primary purpose was to serve a function, which was evident in the austere façades and utilitarian floorplans. Nevertheless, respondent 4 believed that the Masaryk Barracks had a high aesthetic value in the past.

"Yes, [they] definitely [had aesthetic value] in the past," respondent 4 said.

However, the questionnaire data supported the hypothesis that the barracks did not have aesthetic value in the past. Ratings for historical photographs were slightly higher compared to contemporary ones, but still low to conclude that the barracks had aesthetic value in the past.

HISTORICAL VALUE

When operational, the Masaryk Barracks once constituted an essential part of Pardubice's military history, owing to their connection with the railway regiment and notable figures such as Josef Klicpera. Furthermore, the questionnaire revealed that individuals attributed greater historical value to photographs documenting past activities, suggesting that the Masaryk Barracks evoked memories of Pardubice's history. Consequently, Masaryk Barracks might have possessed historical value in the past.

SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Although the Masaryk Barracks were not architecturally unique, their potential scientific value may have derived from their typicality. The questionnaire showed strong agreement that the historic photographs illustrated a typical military complex, suggesting that the complex might have possessed scientific value in the past. Though the uniqueness of the barracks might have lain in their connection with the railway regiment and its activities.

SOCIAL VALUE

Masaryk Barracks and its surroundings held social value in the past because the residents shared a collective memory of the place grounded in similar experiences. Many locals, as respondent 2 noted, served in the barracks during their military service or had a family member stationed there, such as respondent 4. Moreover, the military's presence supported local businesses and created a distinctive neighbourhood atmosphere.

The barracks were closely linked to a pub called U Kapitána, which respondents 1 and 2 identified as a primary gathering place for both soldiers and civilians. The pub remained a vital landmark in Pardubice even after its closure.

"It's a shame that they closed the U Kapitána pub. It was a real soldiers' pub, but when the barracks ceased operations, the pub also closed. I miss it," respondent 4 remembered the pub as an important landmark, despite never being there.

"It has a bit of a nostalgic context for me [...] We would go to U Kapitána, my grandfather for a beer, and we for food and lemonade," respondent 1 described memories from her childhood of going to the U Kapitána pub with her grandparents on the way home from the cemetery.

SPIRITUAL VALUE

Masaryk Barracks held spiritual value in the past for some respondents, as the barracks were connected to their personal memories. However, others, especially those against the military, viewed the barracks negatively, highlighting the potentially polarising nature of military heritage. Thus, I assume that spiritual value is subjective and reliant on personal experience.

PAST

PRESENT

Presently, the Masaryk Barracks evoke a blend of nostalgia and unfulfilled potential. They form a barrier, as they are mostly inaccessible (see map 30), apart from the former marshalling area, which has now become a park-and-ride site. Most of the Masaryk Barracks are owned by the municipality (see map 31). The only event that took place at the Masaryk Barracks from 2014 was the Retro Městečko event, which was a two-day project popularising the history of the security forces. During this event, visitors had the opportunity to see the grounds of the otherwise closed Masaryk Barracks.

"Right now, the barracks act as a barrier," respondent 5 shared his views on Masaryk Barracks.

"The complex is enormous, with numerous buildings, including smaller, one-floor ones that served as garages or workshops. The site has excellent potential," respondent 2 described his experience of the Retro Městečko event.

The area around the Masaryk Barracks has long served as a transit point, and this has remained unchanged to this day. The barracks are surrounded on three sides by bustling streets and act as a thoroughfare for locals rather than a destination.

"It's busy because of traffic, but mainly as a transit area. People mostly pass through or wait for the bus," respondent 5 described his perception of the area around the barracks.

"We often walk there, even though it feels like an uninviting place," respondent 6 mentioned that he and his family go around Masaryk Barracks for walks, as Zborovské náměstí is the only park in the area (see map 32).

Even though the vegetation may appear unkempt, especially because of emergent vegetation, it has a quality. The trees in as well as in front of the barracks area were mainly planted during the railway regiment era and are still largely well-established and healthy, featuring a variety of species¹³⁵. Conifers, particularly thuja and cypress, dominate the view from Zborovské náměstí, while distinguished deciduous trees are situated in the central area¹³⁶. There is also a bio-corridor in close connection with the Masaryk Barracks.

Interestingly, despite the large brownfield site of Masaryk Barracks, respondent 2 expressed no concerns regarding safety in the area. However, individuals from diverse backgrounds may have differing perceptions.

"But overall, I don't see any reason why I wouldn't feel safe there," respondent 2 said.

MASARYK BARRACKS' BUILDINGS TODAY

Masaryk Barracks (see map 33 and figure 21) can be divided into two sections: east and west. The eastern section predominantly features one-floor buildings that previously functioned as warehouses and garages. These structures are now in a state of disrepair with crumbling walls, broken windows and doors, and devastated interiors. Conversely, the western part of the site, that comprises main buildings I to V (see figure 20), is in considerably better condition owing to the maintenance in the past. However, this maintenance negatively impacted the aesthetics, as the windows were replaced with differently styled ones and the former greyish plasters were substituted with brighter colours.

Not only are the barracks in poor condition, but so is Zborovské náměstí. The street furniture is damaged, the greenery is inadequately maintained, the lighting is insufficient, and the surfaces consist of various materials. Additionally, the pavement surrounding the barracks is fractured, making it difficult for people with disabilities and those with children to move around the site.

PRESENT



Figure 20. Petra Malinská, Masaryk Barracks Scheme, 2025.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadatal D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.



250 m

1250 m

Map 30. Petra Malinská, Publicly Accessible Areas, 2025, ArcGIS map.



private areas

public areas

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadatal D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'Cadastral Map Distributed by Cadastral Units (Zonings) in the SHP Format', 2025, https://geo portal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxys nxu2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Defau lt.aspx?mode=TextMeta&s ide=katastr_map&metadat aID=CZ-00025712-CUZK_ SERIES-MD_KM-KU-SHP& menu=2127.

Červeňák

0

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750 m

1000 m

1250 m

250 m

500 m

Map 31. Petra Malinská, Land Owners, 2025, ArcGIS map.



land owned by the town

land owned by the labour office

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadatal D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'Cadastral Map Distributed by Cadastral Units (Zonings) in the SHP Format', 2025, https://geo portal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxys nxu2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Defau lt.aspx?mode=TextMeta&s ide=katastr_map&metadat aID=CZ-00025712-CUZK_ SERIES-MD_KM-KU-SHP& menu=2127.

GIS Administrator Office, Department of the Chief Architect, Municipality of Pardubice.



Map 32. Petra Malinská, Areas of Greenery, 2025, ArcGIS map.



greenery

bio-corridor

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadataI D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'Cadastral Map Distributed by Cadastral Units (Zonings) in the SHP Format', 2025, https://geo portal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxys nxu2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Defau It.aspx?mode=TextMeta&s ide=katastr_map&metadat alD=CZ-00025712-CUZK_ SERIES-MD_KM-KU-SHP& menu=2127.

GIS Administrator Office, Department of the Chief Architect, Municipality of Pardubice.



200 m

250 m

300 m

350 m

50 m

100 m

150 m

Map 33.

Petra Malinská, *Masaryk Barracks site plan*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadataI D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'Cadastral Map Distributed by Cadastral Units (Zonings) in the SHP Format', 2025, https://geo portal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxys nxu2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Defau It.aspx?mode=TextMeta&s ide=katastr_map&metadat alD=CZ-00025712-CUZK_ SERIES-MD_KM-KU-SHP& menu=2127.

GIS Administrator Office, Department of the Chief Architect, Municipality of Pardubice.



I. headquarters (built 1925-1927)



II. regiment building (built 1925-1927)



III. regiment building (built 1925-1927)



IV. kitchen (built 1925-1930?)



V. regiment building (built 1930-1933?)



VI. stable (built 1933-1937?)



VII. remise (built 1933-1937?)



VIII. prison (built 1933-1937?)



IX. remise (built 1933-1937?)

X. workshop

(built 1933-1937?)

XI. remise/garage (built 1933-1937?)











Figure 21. Petra Malinská, *Masaryk Barracks Axonometry*, 2025, digital drawing with photographs.

XVI. service building? (built 1950-1954?)



XVII. waterworks (built 1954-1959?)



XVIII., XIX., XX. garages (built 1950-1954?)



XXII. service building? (built 1950-1954?)



XXV. administration (built 1961-1963?)







XIII. service building? (built 1933-1937?)



XIV. fuel dispensing (built 1948-1950?)



Figure 22. Petra Malinská, Building XXII., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.



Figure 23. Petra Malinská,

Buildings V., VI., VII. and XXV., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.



Figure 24. Petra Malinská, *Building XII., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic,* 2024, digital photograph.









PRESENT

Figure 25. Petra Malinská, Paving Detail, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.

Figure 26. Petra Malinská, Building XXV., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.

PRESENT

Figure 27. Petra Malinská, Building XII., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph. Figure 28. Hásl, Building II., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2023, East Bohemia Film Office, digital photograph.



Figure 29. Hásl, Building XXII., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2023, East Bohemia Film Office, digital photograph.



Figure 30. Hásl, Building V., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2023, East Bohemia Film Office, digital photograph.









PRESENT

Figure 31. Hásl, Building III., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2023, East Bohemia Film Office, digital photograph.

Figure 32. Hásl, Building XXV., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2023, East Bohemia Film Office, digital photograph.



Figure 33. Hásl, Building XVI., Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2023, East Bohemia Film Office, digital photograph.

BUILDINGS I., II., III., IV. AND V.

current condition: three-floor buildings, vacant for almost 15 years, with broken windows, doors, interior damage and roof leakage, masonry construction with reinforced concrete ceilings, refurbished in 2000s

cultural significance: high historical and scientific value, most important buildings forming the perimeter of the compound

potential for reuse: hight potential for reuse with possibilities including residential, elderly care, or public facilities such schools

BUILDING VI.

current condition: one-floor masonry building with symmetrically raised corners, metal roof, broken windows, structurally neglected

cultural significance: a minor auxiliary building with low cultural significance

potential for reuse: primarily through material use, doors, windows, roofing sheets, and masonry

BUILDING VII.

current condition: three-floor building, severely damaged, likely due to fire, structurally compromised, flat roof covered with emergent greenery

cultural significance: highest aesthetic, historical and scientific value due to preserved architectural elements on the original 1930s façades

potential for reuse: uncertain, dependent on a feasibility of the structural restoration, otherwise high potential due to the skeletal reinforced concrete structural system

BUILDING VIII.

current condition: one-floor masonry building, small simple metal-framed windows, flat roof with extensive greenery

cultural significance: a minor auxiliary building with low cultural significance

potential for reuse: primarily through material use, doors, windows, roofing sheets, and masonry

BUILDING IX.

current condition: one-floor masonry building, metal sheeting, structurally intact but overall neglected and deteriorated

cultural significance: a minor auxiliary building with low cultural significance

potential for reuse: primarily through material use, doors, windows, roofing sheets, and masonry

BUILDING X AND XI.

current condition: one-floor masonry building with metal-framed windows, metal roofing, façades with cracked plaster

cultural significance: a minor auxiliary building with low cultural significance

potential for reuse: primarily through material use, doors, windows, roofing sheets, and masonry

BUILDING XII.

current condition: one-floor masonry building with metal-framed windows, metal roofing, and interior ceilings made of trapezoidal sheet metal, façades with plaster and timber cladding

cultural significance: a minor auxiliary building with low cultural significance

potential for reuse: primarily through material use, doors, windows, roofing sheets, and masonry

BUILDING XIII.

current condition: two-floor masonry building, broken wooden windows, deteriorated metal roof, and devastated interiors

cultural significance: a minor auxiliary building with low cultural significance

potential for reuse: primarily through material use, doors, windows, roofing sheets, and masonry

BUILDING XIV.

current condition: one-floor masonry building with a rusted metal canopy

cultural significance: a minor auxiliary building with low cultural significance

potential for reuse: possible reuse of circular and I-section metal profiles from the canopy, and use of bricks for use in new construction

BUILDING XVI.

current condition: one-floor building with wooden windows, metal roof and cracked plaster, masonry construction

cultural significance: a minor auxiliary building with low cultural significance

potential for reuse: primarily through material use, doors, windows, roofing sheets, and masonry

BUILDING XVII.

current condition: one-floor building, roof with tiles, relatively new plasters, broken windows

cultural significance: minimal to none

potential for reuse: limited, potential lies in urban mining and use of materials (bricks) in new construction

BUILDINGS XVIII., XIX. AND XX.

current condition: one-floor buildings from the 1950s, dilapidated, only perimeter walls, doors, and roof fragments remaining

cultural significance: minimal to none

potential for reuse: limited, potential lies in urban mining and use of materials (bricks) in new construction

BUILDING XXII.

current condition: damaged interiors and roof, water ingress, cracked plaster, well-preserved metal doors and simple, regularly divided metal-framed windows

cultural significance: a minor auxiliary building with low cultural significance

potential for reuse: primarily through material use, doors, windows, roofing sheets, and masonry

BUILDING XXV.

current condition: broken wooden windows, doors, and roof, façade cladding beyond repair, masonry construction

cultural significance: a minor auxiliary building with low cultural significance

potential for reuse: limited, potential lies in urban mining and use of materials (bricks) in new construction

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE TODAY

Despite their dilapidated state, the Masaryk Barracks remain part of southern Pardubice's context, contributing to the area's identity and possibly retaining cultural significance for some respondents (see figures 34 to 36).

"These buildings [surrounding residential buildings] are part of the area's identity, and the barracks are a significant piece of that identity [...] The barracks, along with the park and the war memorial, create a cohesive scene," respondent 1 said and emphasised that the reason why the barracks fit in the neighbourhood is precisely their scale and massing.





Statement 3. Scientific value.





PRESENT

2025, diagram.

sources: Petra Malinská, Warehouse building, Masaryk Barracks

Petra Malinská,

Questionnaire Outcomes,

in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.



strongly disagree



Statement 3. Scientific value.





strongly agree





Statement 3. Scientific value.

Statement 1. Aesthetic value.



strongly agree





Statement 2. Historical value.

Figure 35. Petra Malinská, Questionnaire Outcomes, 2025, diagram.



sources: Petra Malinská, Main entrance, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.

Statement 2. Historical value.



strongly disagree



strongly agree

Figure 36. Petra Malinská, Questionnaire Outcomes, 2025, diagram.



sources: Petra Malinská, Regiment building, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.

AESTHETIC VALUE

According to the questionnaire results, the Masaryk Barracks' aesthetic value was not high in the past, but it is even lower now. This decline may be attributed to the barracks' neglected condition as well as to poorly conceived facade modifications and window replacements that occurred on the perimeter buildings around 2000. The barracks are surrounded by overgrown and sporadically maintained vegetation, contrasting with the past, when they were regarded as more aesthetically pleasing and particularly well-kept.

"I don't think many people would call barracks beautiful, well-designed architectural structures, though they have a particular unique character," said respondent 2.

"The windows might have been changed, which makes a big difference," respondent 1 described how replacing the original windows could have fundamentally altered the overall appearance of the barracks.

"The building [Masaryk Barracks] is deteriorating, seems like no one is taking care of it," respondent 3 conveyed his view of the current state of the barracks.

"I don't like how they [Masaryk Barracks] look today, but they used to be nice," respondent 4 detailed how his perception of the aesthetic value of the barracks has changed.

HISTORICAL VALUE

Currently, Masaryk Barracks is not as significantly linked to the railway regiment's activities or notable historical figures as they were in the past. In front of the barracks, a monument stands dedicated to the victims of wars associated with the railway regiment, around which several commemorative events are held each year. Respondent 4, who participates in these events, described this.

"I go to Zborovské Square mainly for various anniversaries. I am in the Sokol organisation, so I stand there as an honorary guard," respondent 4 said.

Commemorative ceremonies held at the railway regiment memorial are among the few remaining connections of the Masaryk Barracks to the history of the railway regiment. According to the results of the questionnaire, the historical value appeared to have diminished compared to the past, which may be related to the loss of aesthetic and social values. Moreover, some respondents found the topic of cultural significance and historical value difficult to grasp and expressed uncertainty about whether the barracks might possess any value or ever possessed.

"I'm not sure about its [Masaryk Barracks'] cultural significance," respondent 3 hesitated.

SCIENTIFIC VALUE

The scientific value of the Masaryk Barracks remains considerable because of the typical austere and utilitarian architecture of the complex, which reflects its function within the broader historical context. The questionnaire results, which identified the buildings as potentially typical and therefore valuable, support this.

The former military sites I examined in the Pardubice region were quite similar and primarily divided into accommodation sections and simpler supporting areas such as warehouses and garages. The construction consisted of masonry, likely with reinforced concrete ceilings and pitched roofs. Most of the buildings were finished in grey or beige with red accents and continuous cornices on the facades. The plinth was distinguished from the facade by a contrasting colour or an additional continuous cornice. The main buildings typically featured elongated, slender windows, mainly made of wood, with one or two panes and a palette of white, red, and dark brown. Glass bricks occasionally replaced traditional openings. Supporting buildings often included simple metal windows with fixed infill.

Therefore, I believe Masaryk Barracks are a typical military compound in terms of architecture. Conversely, unique characteristics might be discussed in the context of urbanism, as Masaryk Barracks, like other barracks in the region, were originally located on the town's outskirts along the main street. Therefore, the uniqueness of Masaryk Barracks resides in their position, having evolved from a closed area on the outskirts or behind the town to a potential centre of urban activity, setting them apart from other brownfield sites in the Pardubice region.

PRESENT

SOCIAL VALUE

Since the Masaryk Barracks have lost their original function, their social value they used to have in the past has diminished. While the barracks were once a central part of the town's daily life, respondents noted that they are now lifeless.

"Since the soldiers left, the place feels dead," respondent 1 explained how the disbandment of the last military unit in Masaryk Barracks affected the entire neighbourhood.

SPIRITUAL VALUE

The Masaryk Barracks still hold spiritual significance for some respondents. Some have memories associated with the barracks or memories of their relatives and friends, which makes Masaryk Barracks valuable to them. Conversely, other respondents feel no connection to the site probably because they lack ties to their history.

"It has a bit of a nostalgic context for me because my grandfather was from Pardubice, from Slovany. He knew the area well, and we used to walk around a lot," respondent 1 recalled his childhood spent with his grandparents in Pardubice.

"We could only peer through the fences at the barracks. We were fascinated by the military equipment inside. Since it was an engineering unit, we could see military transporters, but not just any transporters, these were special. I liked them because they carried bridge components on their backs. It was fascinating," respondent 2 described how as a child he was interested in military equipment in the barracks.

FUTURE

The southern part of Pardubice is set to undergo significant changes in the future (see maps 34 and 35). In addition to the new constructions at the site of the Masaryk Barracks¹³⁷, there will also be a new residential area on S. K. Neumanna¹³⁸ street and there is an ongoing project to renovate and complete the sports stadium at Dukla¹³⁹. The developments on S. K. Neumann and the plans for the Masaryk Barracks are not coordinated. Although both sites are in close proximity, they are conceptually distinct and do not logically derive from one another, as evidenced, for instance, by the misaligned street network proposed in the zoning studies.

Additionally, a south-eastern bypass of the city is planned (see map 36), which will also affect the area surrounding Masaryk Barracks¹⁴⁰. This bypass is expected to connect at the intersection south-east of Masaryk Barracks, which has not been adequately addressed so far. This may result in traffic issues in the future. Moreover, it is near the cemetery entrance, which is already problematic and could become more dangerous with increased traffic.

Another future change involves a new zoning plan¹⁴¹ (see map 37) that will impose height restrictions (see map 38) on constructions, which were not previously defined. Additionally, the designation of Masaryk Barracks will change from a mixed-use urban area to a mixed residential area. Consequently, these plans would partially limit the potential uses of the barracks and establish their primarily residential character.

137 'ZŠ TGM v Pardubicích'

138 Karel Albrecht, 'Územní studie S. K. Neumanna' (HRADECKÁ PROJEKČNÍ A DEVELOPERSKÁ KANCELÁŘ S.R.O., 2019). 139 'Dukla of Sports' (statutární město Pardubice, 2018). 140 kancelář primátora, 'Město posiluje spolupráci s Ředitelstvím silnic a dálnic pro přípravu realizace jihovýchodního obchvatu', Pardubice.eu, 2024, https://pardubice.eu/mesto-posilujespolupraci-s-reditelstvim-silnic-a-dalnic-pro-pripravu-realizace-jihovychodniho-obchvatu. 141 Royal Haskoning DHV Czech Republic spol. s r.o. and Ateliér Cihlář Svoboda, 'Nový Územní plán města Pardubice', Pardubice.eu, 2022, https://pardubice.eu/novy-uzemni-planmesta-pardubice.



Map 34.

Petra Malinská, Future Plans in Pardubice, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.

Zoning studies of the city of Pardubice, 2025, Pardubice, https:// pardubice.eu/uzemnistudie-mesta-pardubice.



1000 m

1250 m

Map 35.

Petra Malinská, *Future Development*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'INSPIRE Téma Budovy (BU)', 2025, https://geopor tal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxysnxu 2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Default.a spx?mode=TextMeta&side =dSady_RUIAN&metadatal D=CZ-00025712-CUZK_SE RIES-MD_BU&menu=335.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'Cadastral Map Distributed by Cadastral Units (Zonings) in the SHP Format', 2025, https://geo portal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxys nxu2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Defau It.aspx?mode=TextMeta&s ide=katastr_map&metadat alD=CZ-00025712-CUZK_ SERIES-MD_KM-KU-SHP& menu=2127.

Zoning studies of the city of Pardubice, 2025, Pardubice, https:// pardubice.eu/uzemnistudie-mesta-pardubice.



5 km

15 km

Map 36.

Petra Malinská, Future Transport in Pardubice, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.



Map 37. Petra Malinská, *Future Zoning Plan*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

B | housing SO | mixed residential area SK | mixed business areas SR | mixed leisure area OV | public amenities OS | sport OH | cemetery VT | production VL | production RI | individual recreation RZ | garden settlements RN | mass recreation DS | road transport DL | air transport DZ | railway transport DV | water transport TI | technical facilities TO | sewage management PV | public areas VZ | agricultural areas ZV | parks W | water area NL | woodland area NLx | woodland area NSz | agriculture NSp | nature NP | nature XV | prison XO | national defence

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'Cadastral Map Distributed by Cadastral Units (Zonings) in the SHP Format', 2025, https://geo portal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxys nxu2oi3vuo2dtxxit))/Defau It.aspx?mode=TextMeta&s ide=katastr_map&metadat alD=CZ-00025712-CUZK_ SERIES-MD_KM-KU-SHP& menu=2127.

Royal Haskoning DHV Czech Republic spol. s r.o. and Ateliér Cihlář Svoboda, 'Nový Územní plán města Pardubice', Pardubice.eu, 2022, https://pardubice. eu/novy-uzemni-planmesta-pardubice.



1000 m

1250 m

Map 38.

Petra Malinská, *Future Height Limits*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'Cadastral Map Distributed by Cadastral Units (Zonings) in the SHP Format', 2025, https://geo portal.cuzk.cz/(S(ug0zxys nxu2oi3vu02dtxxit))/Defau It.aspx?mode=TextMeta&s ide=katastr_map&metadat alD=CZ-00025712-CUZK_ SERIES-MD_KM-KU-SHP& menu=2127.

Royal Haskoning DHV Czech Republic spol. s r.o. and Ateliér Cihlář Svoboda, 'Nový Územní plán města Pardubice', Pardubice.eu, 2022, https://pardubice. eu/novy-uzemni-planmesta-pardubice.

Figure 37.

Hexaplan International, Elementary School in Jesenice-Zdiměřice, 2021, digital photograph, https://hexaplan.cz/ projekt/zs-zdimerice/.



Figure 38.

Hexaplan International, Elementary School in Jesenice-Zdiměřice, 2021, digital photograph, https://hexaplan.cz/ projekt/zs-zdimerice/.



Hexaplan International, Elementary School in Jesenice-Zdiměřice, 2021, digital photograph, https://hexaplan.cz/ projekt/zs-zdimerice/.





ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PLAN

The latest proposal for the future of the Masaryk Barracks envisions a new elementary school within the barracks area. This plan was presented to the public at the May 2022 council meeting as a plan for a school construction, the design of which was to be prepared by a pre-selected architectural studio, Hexaplan¹⁴². According to the city council, this architectural studio was chosen because it already had experience in the design and construction of an elementary school, the elementary school in Jesenice-Zdimeřice (see figure 37 to 39), a suburb on the outskirts of Prague.

However, development at Masaryk Barracks should be primarily guided by the zoning study¹⁴³, which was released in 2014 and updated in 2022 without including the plan for a new elementary school. This study, as well as the plan for the new elementary school, envisages the demolition of the entire barracks site, but in terms of new development, they are in considerable conflict. Despite that, the new elementary school building is currently in the process of getting building permission.

The first issue of the new elementary school project is that the contract for an architectural study was awarded directly, without a competitive process, thereby preventing the design selection from being based on an architectural discussion of various approaches. Many respondents were also unfamiliar with the city's plans or had only vaguely heard of the school to be built, but did not know the project's details. This may result from insufficient public information as well as the absence of a public participation process or at least a public discussion regarding the plan.

"I know they plan to build a school, but I'm not sure if it's the best location, given the proximity of other schools," respondent 5 questions the appropriateness of the site selection for the new school.

"The city probably lacks the funds, which is evident in their development plans," respondent 1 commented on the low quality of the proposal that was presented at the city council meeting in May 2022.

142 'Zápis Ze 43. Zasedání ZmP' (Magistrát města Pardubic, 26 May 2022), https://pardubice.eu/zmp-2022.
143 Vacík, Kutílek, and Lavrík, 'Masarykovy kasárny'.

Figure 40.

Hexaplan International, Elementary School in Pardubice, 2021, visualisation, https://nen.nipez.cz/ profily-zadavateluplatne/detail-profilu/ pardubice/uzavrenezakazky/p:pzvz:sort-naz ev=asc&query=z%C3%A 1kladn%C3%AD;puvz:qu ery=z%C5%A1%20tgm/ detail-zakazky/N006-23-V00023594.

Figure 41.

Hexaplan International, Elementary School in Pardubice, 2021, visualisation, https://nen.nipez.cz/ profily-zadavateluplatne/detail-profilu/ pardubice/uzavrenezakazky/p:pzvz:sort-naz ev=asc&query=z%C3%A 1kladn%C3%AD;puvz:qu ery=z%C5%A1%20tgm/ detail-zakazky/N006-23-V00023594.

Figure 42.

Hexaplan International, **Elementary School** in Pardubice, 2021, visualisation, https://nen.nipez.cz/ profily-zadavateluplatne/detail-profilu/ pardubice/uzavrenezakazky/p:pzvz:sort-naz ev=asc&guerv=z%C3%A 1kladn%C3%AD;puvz:qu ery=z%C5%A1%20tgm/ detail-zakazky/N006-23-V00023594.







Another problem is the school project (see figures 40 to 42) replicating an existing school building in Jesenice-Zdiměřice¹⁴⁴. As the design is based on an existing building rather than a chosen site, the proposed school lacks context and does not adhere to the area's fundamental urban design principles. This practice of copying existing buildings is neither morally nor authoritatively acceptable. Nonetheless, the town deputy openly admits this as a fact.

"Everything is thought of in the design of the building, we drew inspiration from the already built elementary school in Jesenice, which is fully functional and built with subsidy support,"145 said Jakub Rychtecký, the deputy mayor of Pardubice, indirectly admitting that the project is a replica of a school that has already been constructed.

The question remains whether the city has sufficiently investigated the possibilities of adaptive reuse of the existing buildings, because it either does not justify their demolition or uses misleading arguments, such as too high ceilings and too large windows. Or whether the problem is simply that the city has no previous experience with adaptive reuse of buildinas.

"Due to the fact that the barracks were built about a hundred years ago, when soldiers slept in bunk beds three high, there are enormously high ceilings and large windows. It would be extremely difficult to rebuild it to today's needs,"146 said the deputy of Pardubice Petr Klimpl.

144 HEXAPLAN INTERNATIONAL, 'ZŠ Zdiměřice', 2021, https://hexaplan.cz/projekt/zszdimerice/.

145 Milan Zlinský, 'V Pardubicích postaví novou školu. Místo kasáren bude 18 tříd pro 540 dětí', iDNES.cz, 5 December 2024, https://www.idnes.cz/pardubice/zpravy/visnovkaskrivanek-pardubice-skola-stavba-kasarna.A241205_829819_pardubice-zpravy_mvo. 146 Zlinský, 'V Pardubicích postaví novou školu. Místo kasáren bude 18 tříd pro 540 dětí'.

FUTURE

TO DEMOLISH OR REUSE

During the interviews, respondents agreed on the need to find options for what to do with the barracks, but differed on what those options should be. Some respondents favoured preservation with an emphasis on sustainability and historic value, while others considered demolition a more practical and cost-effective option.

"Why demolish everything and rebuild from scratch when we already have structures that can be adapted?" respondent 1 commented on the non-ecological nature of demolitions and advocated for reconstruction.

"If they [Masaryk Barracks] are demolished [...] the war memorial would lose its historical context," respondent 1 added another reason why the barracks should not be demolished.

"They've [Masaryk Barracks] been deteriorating for 30 years. If a building has been empty for that long, it's difficult to save," respondent 6 explained why he thought it would not be realistic to refurbish the barracks.

"Redevelopment would be complicated and expensive," respondent 5 said and added that he was unsure whether it would be sensible to preserve the barracks at all even though they formed a valuable urban complex.

"If something new were built and the old structures were demolished, I don't think it would be a big loss," respondent 3 said.

"If any building is still functional, I would repair it and demolish the rest," respondent 4 commented on refurbishment options.

Conversely, respondent 2 would be able to accept both options, however, participation with the citizens and the opportunity to express an opinion on the plan would be crucial for him.

"[...] if city officials determine that demolition is the better option, whether for financial, aesthetic, or urban planning reasons, and the people of Pardubice have the opportunity to review and voice their opinions in advance, then why not?" respondent 2 said.

Some respondents also regarded the barracks as a hindrance to the city's development, as the complex obstructs connectivity between neighbourhoods. Consequently, the question arose of whether the barracks' cultural significance could ever justify the expenses of adaptive reuse. However, even among those who advocated for the demolition, there was an acknowledgement of the importance of honouring the history of the railway regiment in any new development.

"Some parts could be repurposed, but most of the site is more of a burden than an asset," respondent 6 commented on the possible restoration of the barracks.

"I think the history of the barracks was significant, and it would be good to commemorate it," respondent 4 emphasised the historical value of Masaryk Barracks.

OTHER VIEWS ON FUTURE USE

The respondents' suggestions for the future of Masaryk Barracks included the establishment of green recreational areas, public amenities, housing, a library, a courthouse, and facilities for the elderly, in response to the needs of the ageing population.

"I'd like to see community housing or something similar, small apartments for young people with shared public spaces," respondent 5 said.

"A park in the back, a sports complex, or perhaps public institutions like a regional library or a courthouse. I believe it should be used for public purposes rather than housing," respondent 6 suggested other possibilities for future use.

"It [Masaryk Barracks] should definitely be used for a school and sports activities. The area allows for that," respondent 4 advocated for sports use.

Respondents also frequently noted the significance of connecting new development to the site's history. Suggested solutions included establishing a museum or restoring a section of narrow-gauge railway.

"It [the new development] could be integrated with the historical aspects of the site and the school to make it more meaningful," respondent 3 stressed the importance of connecting the site to its history.

"I would leave a piece of that history, maybe through a military museum, to preserve it as an original monument that was once a significant part of our history," respondent 2 suggested creating a military museum.

According to the current availability of public amenities and services (see maps 39 and 40), the Masaryk Barracks area lacks a library within walking distance. However, other public amenities, such as a cultural centre and housing for the elderly, are also needed. Considering the new construction on S. K. Neumanna street, which, together with the new development in the barracks, could significantly increase the area's population, even an elementary school or kindergarten will be necessary in the future.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE FUTURE

The guestionnaire's findings suggested that refurbishing Masaryk Barracks and assigning it a new purpose could restore its cultural significance, which may not yet be entirely lost and could potentially be reclaimed. By introducing a new community-oriented function, the barracks might recover their social value. Furthermore, refurbishing the existing buildings and reconnecting them with their military past could enhance the site's historical value.

Renovation, along with the thoughtful addition of new buildings, could also enhance the aesthetic value of the Masaryk Barracks. The barracks can maintain their scientific significance even when the buildings are restored and altered, as the typicality primarily resides in the materials used and the volumes of the buildings that can be preserved. The spiritual value may in the future be more intimately linked to the historical value and the reminder of the original purpose of the site, as in time there will naturally be no more individuals who would still have a personal experience of the former Masaryk Barracks.





FUTURE

Map 39.

Petra Malinská, *Public Amenities in Pardubice*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.

FUTURE

S-JTSK Krovak East North EPSG:5514





FUTURE

Map 40.

Petra Malinská, *Public Amenities in Pardubice*, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vu02dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.





S-JTSK Krovak East North EPSG:5514

Barracks, 2025, scheme. sources: Steven Moore, Buildings for Europe, 2023, https://hub.arcgis.com/ datasets/652793c501a14 5b992a4cfd35b4c910e_0 /about

Figure 43.

Petra Malinská,



Map 41. Petra Malinská, Caserne de Reuilly, 2025, map.

sources:

EXP architectes, Reconversion de la Caserne de Reuilly, n. d., https:// www.exp-architectes.com/ portfolio/paris2-75/.





Figure 44.

Clément Guillaume. Caserne de Reuilly, 2024, digital photograph, https://www.dezeen. com/2024/03/14/casernede-reuilly-paris-retrofitsocial-housing-revival/.



WGS 1984 EPSG:3857

CASE STUDIES

Finding new uses for former military compounds is a challenge that many larger European cities have already encountered. In the past, demolishing entire complexes and constructing new neighbourhoods on those sites was common, as seen, for instance, in the projects for former barracks in Munich, Neu-Ulm, Frankfurt am Main, Breda, Schleswig and Berlin, mainly projected between 1996 and 2014¹⁴⁷. However, this discourse has shifted, and in recent years, a growing number of projects that preserve and adapt barracks for new purposes have emerged.

Therefore, in the case studies section I focused on recent adaptive reuse projects from the last 10 years located in Europe to find examples of good practice and to find possible parallels for Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. After searching for such projects, I decided to present the barracks in Zürich, Basel, Paris and Kaunas (see figure 43), as these projects show the recent transformation of an entire site into a mixeduse or public development.

CASERNE DE REUILLY, PARIS, 2019

Caserne de Reuilly in Paris is a project in which former military barracks (built in 1847) were adaptively reused, and new buildings were added to create affordable housing and a nursery. This project demonstrates how contemporary architecture can comply with historic structures. Like the Masaryk Barracks, the barracks in Paris originally constituted a perimeter block (see map 41), which was complemented by new buildings, while also providing an open space for a park (see figure 44).

CASERNE DE REUILLY PRINCIPLES

- the adaptive reuse is a result of a collaboration of six architectural teams that worked on different segments of the former compound (H2o Architectes in charge)¹⁴⁸
- the former courtyard (marshalling space) was transformed into an urban park accessible through two entrance squares on the corners of the existing buildings

147 Leonhard Schenk, Designing Cities: Basics, Principles, Projects, Second revised and expanded edition (Basel, Switzerland: Birkhaüser Verlag GmbH, 2023). 148 Jon Astbury. 'The Caserne de Reuilly in Paris Was "a Hollow Tooth That We Had to Fill". Dezeen, 14 March 2024, https://www.dezeen.com/2024/03/14/caserne-de-reuilly-parisretrofit-social-housing-revival/.

Figure 45.

Simone Bossi, Caserne de Reuilly, 2024, digital photograph, https://www.dezeen. com/2024/03/14/casernede-reuilly-paris-retrofitsocial-housing-revival/.

Figure 46.

David Boureau, Caserne de Reuilly, 2024, digital photograph, https://www.dezeen. com/2024/03/14/casernede-reuilly-paris-retrofitsocial-housing-revival/.

Figure 47.

Bas Princen, Caserne de Reuilly, 2024, digital photograph, https://www.dezeen. com/2024/03/14/casernede-reuilly-paris-retrofitsocial-housing-revival/.







- the existing buildings were extended with simple additions of volumes (such as balconies)
- principle of contrast between new and reused structures (see • figure 45)
- partial demolition of less culturally significant buildings (auxiliary buildings), the main perimeter buildings were kept, and the demolitions also created a larger space for the urban park
- the composition of the facades of the new buildings was based on the principles of the old structures (see figure 46)
- usage of large windows and doors to provide a maximum of natural light and ventilation, slightly higher ceilings to provide a feeling of generosity (see figure 47)
- the history of the place was remembered by the adaptive reuse of the historical buildings as well as the usage of the historic proportional principles on the new structures
- elements from the old barracks, such as paving blocks or light fittings in the interiors, were reused in the new buildings¹⁴⁹
- mixed-use development
- the existing buildings were extended with simple additions of volumes (such as balconies)

PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO MASARYK BARRACKS

- principle of collaboration among multiple architectural studios for the site's design leading to the creation of a high-quality and diverse urban environment
- demolition of the auxiliary buildings creating space for new • structures, allowing for adaptive reuse of the main buildings, which possess higher cultural significance
- transformation of former marshalling space into an urban park principle of working with the proportions and materiality of original buildings on new structures
- seeing high ceilings, large windows and doors as a gesture of generosity that can enhance the quality of housing
- urban mining (could be applied even more extensively in Pardubice)

149 Jon Astbury, 'The Caserne de Reuilly in Paris Was "a Hollow Tooth That We Had to Fill"', Dezeen, 14 March 2024, https://www.dezeen.com/2024/03/14/caserne-de-reuilly-parisretrofit-social-housing-revival/.

CASE STUDIES

Map 42. Petra Malinská, Kasernenareal Zürich, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Steven Moore, Buildings for Europe, 2023, https://hub.arcgis.com/ datasets/652793c501a14 5b992a4cfd35b4c910e_0 /about



Figure 48.

Krebs und Herde Landschaftsarchitekten, Teilinstandsetzung und Transformation Freiraum Kasernenareal, Zürich, 2025, https://competitions. espazium.ch/de/ kasernenareal-zurich



wettbewerbe/entschieden/ teilinstandsetzung-undtransformation-freiraum-

KASERNENAREAL, ZÜRICH, 2020 AND 2025

Kasernenareal in Zurich (see map 42) is a complex of buildings forming a perimeter block in the city centre. The complex was built between 1864 and 1876 and was used for military purposes until 1987, after which it was briefly used by the police¹⁵⁰. Since 2012, the site is undergoing a transformation focused on community service, education and culture¹⁵¹.

The barracks area includes an armoury (Zeughäuser), a military barrack (Militärkaserne), a police office (Polizeikaserne) and an open courtyard with a meadow (Kasernenwiese). It is listed as heritage protected since 1981¹⁵².

In 2020, an architectural competition¹⁵³ was launched to adapt the Militärkaserne building into an adult education centre (won by Spillmann Echsle). In 2024, the Zürich Heritage Office appealed the decision to implement the winning design because of the roof extension but eventually withdrew the appeal due to the uncertain outcome¹⁵⁴. In 2025, another competition was held for the design of the revitalisation of the public spaces on the site, which the Krebs und Herde Landschaftsarchitekten won¹⁵⁵ (see figure 48).

150 'Kasernenareal Gesamtinstandsetzung Und Umnutzung Der Militärkaserne' (Baudirektion Hochbauamt, 2020), https://www.zh.ch/de/news-uebersicht/ medienmitteilungen /2023/02/ umwandlung-der-militaerkaserne-zuerich-zum-schulgebaeude-nimmt-konkrete-formen-an. html.

151 Stadt Zürich, 'Zukunft Kasernenareal Zürich', 2016, https://kasernenareal-zuerich.ch/wpcontent/uploads/2022/03/Masterplan_Kasernenareal_Flyer.pdf. 152 'Das Kasernenareal Zürich Aus Der Sicht Der Kantonalen Denkmalpflege' (Denkmalschutz ist Umweltschutz, 1998), https://www.heimatschutz.ch/fileadmin/bilder/03-was_wir_tun/ rote_liste/PDF/zup18-99_denkmalpflege.pdf.

153 Espazium, 'Gesamtinstandsetzung Und Umnutzung Der Militärkaserne, Zürich', 12 June 2020, https://competitions.espazium.ch/de/wettbewerbe/entschieden/ gesamtinstandsetzung-und-umnutzung-der-militarkaserne-zurich. 154 'Zürcher Heimatschutz zieht Rekurs gegen Kasernen-Umbau zurück', Nau, 11 November 2024, https://www.nau.ch/news/schweiz/zurcher-heimatschutz-zieht-rekurs-gegenkasernen-umbau-zuruck-66860442.

155 Espazium, 'Teilinstandsetzung Und Transformation Freiraum Kasernenareal, Zürich', 18 March 2025, https://competitions.espazium.ch/de/wettbewerbe/entschieden/ teilinstandsetzung-und-transformation-freiraum-kasernenareal-zurich.



CASE STUDIES

Figure 49.

Spillmann Echsle, Kasernenareal Gesamtinstandsetzung und Umnutzung der Militärkaserne: Projektwettbewerb im selektiven Verfahren Bericht des Preisgerichts, 2020, https://www.zh.ch/ de/news-uebersicht/ medienmitteilungen /2023/02/umwandlungder-militaerkasernezuerich-zumschulgebaeude-nimmtkonkrete-formen-an.html

Figure 50.

Spillmann Echsle, Kasernenareal Gesamtinstandsetzung und Umnutzung der Militärkaserne: Projektwettbewerb im selektiven Verfahren Bericht des Preisgerichts, 2020, https://www.zh.ch/ de/news-uebersicht/ medienmitteilungen /2023/02/umwandlungder-militaerkasernezuerich-zumschulgebaeude-nimmtkonkrete-formen-an.html





KASERNENAREAL PRINCIPLES

- use of tree alleys that define the perimeter block
- a large open lawn in the middle of the site which can serve as a space for recreation and culture
- the project is not profit-driven, its primary aim is to serve the public through cultural, leisure, and educational uses¹⁵⁶
- all historically significant buildings are preserved and adapted for contemporary functions, no new buildings are added
- the site has been opened to the public, and citizens are actively engaged through ongoing dialogues¹⁵⁷
- the area is designed as a superblock, with no access for cars, prioritising pedestrians and cyclists
- the Militärkaserne buildings should be extended through a rooftop • addition, load-bearing walls should be replaced by columns to create open-plan spaces with atriums and double-height volumes¹⁵⁸ (see figures 49 and 50)

PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO MASARYK BARRACKS

- restoration and new planting of tree alleys around the perimeter • block
- transformation of the former marshalling yard into a multifunctional open lawn
- creation of a car-free superblock
- openness and inclusiveness, removing of fences ٠
- creation of double-height spaces, glazed corridors, and open floorplans using columns in place of load-bearing walls

156 Stadt Zürich, 'Zukunft Kasernenareal Zürich', 2016, https://kasernenareal-zuerich.ch/wpcontent/uploads/2022/03/Masterplan_Kasernenareal_Flyer.pdf. 157 Stadt Zürich, 'Zukunft Kasernenareal Zürich'. 158 'Kasernenareal Gesamtinstandsetzung Und Umnutzung Der Militärkaserne'.

CASE STUDIES

Map 43. Petra Malinská,

Barracks in Kaunas, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

Steven Moore, Buildings for Europe, 2023, https://hub.arcgis.com/ datasets/652793c501a14 5b992a4cfd35b4c910e_0 /about



Figure 51.

Lukas Mykolaitis, Queen Martha's School, 2021, https://www. archdaily.com/984660/ queen-marthas-schoolarchitectural-bureaugnatkevicius-and-partners.

WGS 1984

EPSG:3857



QUEEN MARTHA'S SCHOOL, KAUNAS, 2021

The Queen Martha School (see map 43), located on the southern outskirts of Kaunas, is a project of adaptive reuse of one building from the barracks area in the former Kaunas military town established between 1886 and 1896 by Architectural Bureau G. Natkevicius & Partners¹⁵⁹. The site was transformed into a mixed-use complex integrating housing with commercial areas, a school and a kindergarten.

The school was originally a one-floor brick building of the former barracks, which was extended by the addition of a second floor¹⁵². The new floor, clad in corten steel, contrasts with the original building and clearly distinguishes the historic and new parts (see figure 51).

OUEEN MARTHA'S SCHOOL PRINCIPLES

- restoration of traditional brick facades
- principle of contrast between new and old structures (corten-clad upper floor and brickwork ground floor)
- mixed-use development combining housing with commercial spaces, school and kindergarten
- inner courtyard is kept empty, but used as a paved parking lot that • lacks permeable surfaces that would allow water infiltration
- the school grounds are fenced unlike the Kasernenareal in Zürich, from which the fencing has been removed
- the school is a three-tract building with a long narrow corridor running through the centre of the building, the interiors of the school are completely new
- extension of the school building by an additional floor

PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO MASARYK BARRACKS

- principle of contrast between new and old structures •
- use of architectural details or materials that were used on the former buildings
- possibility to extend the existing buildings

159 Paula Pintos, 'Queen Martha's School / Architectural Bureau G.Natkevicius & Partners', ArchDaily, 3 July 2022, https://www.archdaily.com/984660/queen-marthas-schoolarchitectural-bureau-gnatkevicius-and-partners. 160 Pintos.

Map 44. Petra Malinská, Kasernenareal Basel, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources: Steven Moore, Buildings for Europe, 2023, https://hub.arcgis.com/ datasets/652793c501a14 5b992a4cfd35b4c910e_0



Figures 52.

/about

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Adrià Goula, kHaus Cultural Center, 2022, https://www. archdaily.com/983513/ khaus-cultural-centerfocketyn-del-rio-studio.

Figures 53.

Adrià Goula, kHaus Cultural Center, 2022, https://www. archdaily.com/983513/ khaus-cultural-centerfocketyn-del-rio-studio.

Figure 54.

Adrià Goula, kHaus Cultural Center, 2022, https://www. archdaily.com/983513/ khaus-cultural-centerfocketyn-del-rio-studio.

WGS 1984 EPSG:3857







KHAUS CULTURAL CENTER, BASEL, 2022

The kHaus cultural centre in Basel is an example of barracks that were adaptively used as a cultural centre. The former compound is located in the centre of Basel (see map 44) and was built in 1863¹⁶¹. After the army abandoned the area in 1966, it remained inaccessible to the public until the 1980s, when it gradually began to open to the public and host cultural events¹⁶². However, the main building of the barracks was first used as a school and was not rebuilt until 2022, following an architectural competition in 2013 won by the Focketyn Del Rio studio¹⁶³.

KHAUS CULTURAL CENTER PRINCIPLES

- · introduction of new passages to connect the inner courtyard with the Rhine riverfront
- preservation of facades (see figure 54) •
- a central, double-height entrance foyer (see figure 53)
- selective removal of load-bearing walls and replacing them with columns
- principle of contrast in interiors such as new concrete staircase . and with original plasterwork (see figure 52)
- principle of a low-threshold facility welcoming individuals from diverse backgrounds¹⁶⁴

PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO MASARYK BARRACKS

- introduction of double-height spaces •
- replacing of load-bearing walls with columns
- principle of contrast in interiors
- principle of a low-threshold facility

161 kHaus AG, 'About the kHaus', KHaus, 2025, https://www.khaus.ch/en/besuchen/about. 162 kHaus AG, 'About the kHaus', KHaus, 2025, https://www.khaus.ch/en/besuchen/about, 163 Pintos, 'kHaus Cultural Center / Focketyn Del Rio Studio'. 164 kHaus AG, 'About the kHaus', KHaus, 2025, https://www.khaus.ch/en/besuchen/about.

DISCUSSION

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural significance extends beyond architectural and aesthetic significance to include values of a different nature that may be subjective. Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice is not only a place linked to military history, but it was also a place of high social value. However, respondents described cultural significance primarily regarding material heritage, traditions, customs and ancestral heritage. Only a few took a broader perspective and considered cultural significance as a combination of all the above-mentioned elements.

The interviewed residents of Pardubice had personal memories and local traditions associated with the barracks, which were important because the cultural significance lies not only in the architectural values but also in the intangible aspects of the place's identity. Therefore, if the barracks are demolished, there is a risk of losing this identity. However, the question arises whether the historical and social value may justify preservation or whether partial demolition and adaptive reuse could provide solutions while still honouring the past.

The cultural significance of Masaryk Barracks is not static; it needs to be maintained and strengthened. How can we raise the cultural value of this place? And can we rely only on preserving the existing buildings, or are there alternative means to achieve this? One way to enhance the cultural significance of the barracks is through education. Whether by incorporating the reuse of the buildings as school buildings, creating exhibitions, publications and sharing narratives, or collaborating with artists. Equally important is public engagement. Community events, historical renovations and participatory art projects can make the barracks a cultural centre, not a forgotten monument.

The future cultural significance of Masaryk Barracks depends on today's decisions because its potential depends on whether and how it is preserved. If redevelopment prioritises historic preservation, adaptive reuse, and community engagement, the barracks can become a dynamic space that respects its history while meeting contemporary needs. Conversely, if the site is demolished and redeveloped, its cultural significance may be lost.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The redevelopment process should start with active involvement from residents, allowing them to provide feedback on the suggested changes and methods. They should be encouraged to participate in creating the redevelopment brief. A collaborative approach would strengthen support from residents and enhance the chances of successfully transforming Masaryk Barracks for the benefit of all stakeholders. Importantly, public participation should extend beyond just initial feedback; it should remain integral throughout every phase of the project. Moreover, clear communication with the public regarding ongoing activities is essential.

The initial step in redeveloping Masaryk Barracks should involve creating a comprehensive urban concept. This concept should define the street network and building blocks while establishing the framework for future development. Building upon this, subsequent phases such as functional zoning, blue-green infrastructure, sustainability, and transport concepts could follow. This should take the form of a regulatory plan resulting from an architectural competition based on multidisciplinary collaborative approach. However, there is no need to wait for the complete plan's development, the barracks can be opened to the public gradually.

The planned city bypass exit near the cemetery is a future concern that also requires attention. Due to the increased volume of vehicles, a redesign of the street network will be crucial to avoid traffic disruptions. Furthermore, the bus stop at Zborovské Square and the entrance to the cemetery, which adjoins the southeastern part of the barracks site, should be redesigned. Plans should also consider strengthening the connection between the Masaryk Barracks and the adjacent biocorridor along the Chrudimka River.

The plan to build a labour office should also be revised. The current proposal does not respect the urban fabric, lacks architectural quality and detail, and is outdated almost 15 years after its publication. For example, the Labour Office could be in reused barracks buildings, which are also suitable for office spaces. For example, the building I, or buildings II and III might be suitable for this purpose.

DISCUSSION

DISCUSSION

Another current issue is the directly commissioned project for the construction of a new elementary school, which involves the demolition of buildings in the south-western part of the barracks. Both the location of the school and the architectural quality of the design are in dispute. Since the design is a copy of the existing school in Jesenice-Zdiměřice, its repetition is questionable at least from a moral point of view and with regard to authors' rights. Moreover, a public contract of this importance should always be commissioned in the form of an architectural competition to find not only the most suitable location but also the best architectural and functional solution.

Preserving Masaryk Barracks' architectural and historical legacy is essential for strengthening their cultural significance. Preserving and relating to the proportions of existing buildings would ensure that the proposal respects the overall spatial layout of the area. As the barracks today represent a significant urban element situated in an area with considerable potential for development, it is crucial to approach their restoration thoughtfully and with respect to the existing structures and context. However, it is also possible to consider the densification of the western part of Masaryk Barracks so that the preservation or reuse of the buildings in this part of the site would make economic sense. Additionally, the area should include diverse uses rather than being restricted to only residential use.

The buildings in the western part of the Masaryk Barracks area (buildings I to V) should be prioritised for repair or adaptive reuse, because of their high potential and relatively good condition compared to the remaining auxiliary buildings. Redevelopment of the site should commence from the west and advance eastwards, stabilising the critical area of valuable existing buildings first. Once these buildings have been rehabilitated, attention can shift to new development in the eastern section. Another possibility could be to sell the land in the eastern part of the site to a private investor who could undertake its development. The profits from the sale of the land could then serve as a funding source for redeveloping the buildings in the western section. In that case, both phases could start simultaneously.

The buildings in the western part of the Masaryk Barracks offer suitable layouts for various purposes, including a school that could be formed by connecting buildings IV and V, offices in building I, community housing in buildings II and III, or a senior home in building I. With relatively little intervention and minimal changes to the layout, these spaces could be adapted for such uses. The chapter case studies provided examples of military site renovations that illustrated the potential to repurpose a former military facility while adapting it to contemporary needs and requirements. These projects demonstrated that barracks can be reused as non-profit, socially oriented projects, serving public needs such as social housing, education, and culture. An important element of the case studies was the transformation of the marshalling space into a multifunctional open lawn, lined with tree alleys (referring to the former tree alleys), which might become a new centre of pedestrian oriented car-free superblock.

From an architectural perspective, the case studies demonstrated how the proportions and materiality and the reuse of materials from the site can be used as a historical reference to the former buildings, recalling the original function of the barracks, as well as how high ceilings, large windows and doors together with double-height spaces and open floorplans can be seen as a gesture of generosity.

A possible strategy for the barracks it to distinguish between higher and lower cultural significance within the barracks. The more significant structures such as main buildings should be preserved and renovated, while less valuable ones such as auxiliary buildings can be selectively demolished to make space for new development. However, for all demolished buildings, it is essential to create an inventory of building materials and explore the possibilities of reusing them on site in new or renovated buildings, minimising transport costs and maximising the sustainable use of resources.

Finally, the Masaryk Barracks area has a rich history that should remain evident even after the reconstruction. This perspective applies not only to the preservation or reuse of the buildings, but also to the surrounding public spaces. In addition to the principles mentioned in the case studies, it would still be possible to use the existing foamed surfaces and only add to them locally as well as to mark the route of the narrow-gauge railway that passed through the barracks into the pavement, for example by using metal strips or by using differently sized or coloured paving blocks. The redevelopment of the site could thus create a layered whole that reflects the present while evoking the past. DISCUSSION
CONCLUSION

Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice has great potential due to its history and the possibility of regaining the cultural significance it once had. While the historical value of the barracks exceeds its architectural or aesthetic value because it is closely linked to the memories of generations of Pardubice residents, demolishing the building would mean removing one layer of history.

Although financial or technical problems may prevent the repair and reuse of the buildings, they should not overshadow the barracks' cultural significance. Any decision-making process must involve open dialogue with local community involvement, and the city should be transparent about its intentions.

Beyond preserving memory and cultural significance, sustainability and environmental friendliness are equally important. These must play a key role in redeveloping a site as large as Masaryk Barracks. Therefore, the preservation and adaptation of buildings should be a priority.

Moreover, the experiences of other European cities demonstrated that adaptive reuse, rather than demolition, could be an effective strategy for integrating historical sites into modern urban development. The Caserne de Reuilly project in Paris, the repurposing of former military sites in Zurich and Basel illustrated how historic structures could be revitalised while serving contemporary needs. Awarding contracts through architectural or urban design competitions should guarantee the high architectural value of new buildings and reconstructions. But rather than waiting for a fully developed plan, it is possible to initiate gradual revitalisation, minor repairs, small functions, and opening the area to the public. Collaborating with artists, architects, and local organisations can advance the project and ensure that the barracks is transformed into a unique site.

It is possible to take inspiration from existing projects and adopt wellfunctioning principles. But rather than replicating projects from other locations, such as the proposed construction of a school based on an existing building, Pardubice should seek innovative, site-specific solutions that can meet the previous points.

Lastly, Masaryk Barracks should be viewed not as an obstacle but as an opportunity to link history with the city's current needs. The city should prioritise transparency, community engagement, and sustainable practices to ensure that the barracks remain an integral part of Pardubice for future generations.

CONCLUSION

QUESTIONNAIRE

This section contains the questionnaire and the data collected from it between November and December 2024.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is part of a thesis project at TU Delft, which explores the future and transformation of post-military landscapes and their cultural significance. It includes six photographs of the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice and related questions. Completing the questionnaire should take no more than 15 minutes.

By completing the questionnaire, you consent to the processing of the data collected.

Section 1 How do you understand the term cultural significance? required long-answer

Section 2

Photograph 1

The photograph below depicts the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. On a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), please indicate your level of agreement with the following three statements, followed by one open-ended question.



The place in the photograph evokes pleasure in me. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The place in the photograph reminds me of the history of Pardubice. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The site in the photograph represents a typical military compound built in the 20th century in today's Czech Republic. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

How important are the Masaryk Barracks for the inhabitants of Pardubice and life in Pardubice? required long answer

Figure 55. Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czechoslovakia, 1940, postcard, 14 x 9 cm, PO-P1-006031, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, pohlednice, https://cdn. museion.klickesbirkam. cz/77990094.



Section 3 Photograph 2

The photograph below depicts the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. On a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), please indicate your level of agreement with the following three statements, followed by one open-ended question.

Figure 56.

Memorial in front of the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czechoslovakia, 1938, postcard, 14 x 9 cm, PO-P1-002197, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, pohlednice, https://cdn. museion.klickesbirkam. cz/74043523.



The place in the photograph evokes pleasure in me. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The place in the photograph reminds me of the history of Pardubice. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The site in the photograph represents a typical military compound built in the 20th century in today's Czech Republic. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

What does the memorial in front of Masaryk Barracks mean to you? What associations do you have with it? required long answer

Section 4

Photograph 3

The photograph below depicts the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. On a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), please indicate your level of agreement with the following three statements, followed by one open-ended question.



The place in the photograph evokes pleasure in me. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The place in the photograph reminds me of the history of Pardubice. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The site in the photograph represents a typical military compound built in the 20th century in today's Czech Republic. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

What might be the reasons for either preserving or demolishing the building located at the Masaryk Barracks site which is shown in the photograph? required long answer

Figure 57. Petra Malinská, Warehouse building, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.

Section 5 Photograph 4

The photograph below depicts the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. On a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), please indicate your level of agreement with the following three statements, followed by one open-ended question.

Figure 58. Petra Malinská, Regiment building, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.



The place in the photograph evokes pleasure in me. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The place in the photograph reminds me of the history of Pardubice. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The site in the photograph represents a typical military compound built in the 20th century in today's Czech Republic. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

How would you evaluate the current state of Masaryk Barracks as depicted in the photograph? Please provide both positive and negative examples.

required long answer

Section 6

Photograph 5

The photograph below depicts the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. On a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), please indicate your level of agreement with the following three statements, followed by one open-ended question.



The place in the photograph evokes pleasure in me. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The place in the photograph reminds me of the history of Pardubice. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The site in the photograph represents a typical military compound built in the 20th century in today's Czech Republic. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

How would you describe the area of Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice at the time when it looked the same as in the photograph? Please provide both positive and negative examples. required long answer

Figure 59. Jan Štenc, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czechoslovakia, 1927, photograph, 32 x 25 cm, FA-P-03288, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, https://cdn. museion.klickesbirkam. cz/73903241.



Section 7 Photograph 6

The photograph below depicts the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. On a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), please indicate your level of agreement with the following three statements, followed by one open-ended question.

Figure 60. Petra Malinská, Main entrance, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.



The place in the photograph evokes pleasure in me. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The place in the photograph reminds me of the history of Pardubice. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

The site in the photograph represents a typical military compound built in the 20th century in today's Czech Republic. required answer on a 7-point Likert scale

What is your relation to the Masaryk Barracks? Have you ever used this area? If so, when and how did you use it? required long answer

Section 8

Socio-Demographic Data The socio-demographic data will be used solely for evaluating the questionnaire. If any questions are sensitive for you, you may choose the option prefer not to say.

I identify myself as

woman | man | prefer not to say | add other required answer

My age is optional short answer

I currently live in optional short answer

My highest completed education is

elementary | secondary without maturita exam secondary with maturita exam | higher professional university bachelor | university master | prefer not to say | add other required answer

My occupation is

civil servant or public officer | enterprise staff | student | freelance jobless | retiree | prefer not to say | add other required answer

My relationship with Pardubice is optional long answer

Section 9

Follow-up Interviews Would you be willing to take part in the follow-up interviews after the questionnaire survey evaluation? Please, fill in your email address or phone number if you would like to participate in a follow-up interview. optional short answer

Thank you for completing the questionnaire. Your responses have been successfully recorded.

DATA

The questionnaire data is visualised in a scatter plot (see figure 61), where the x-axis represents 18 columns corresponding to the 18 questions (three per each of the six photos). The y-axis displays a seven-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), reflecting respondents' level of agreement with the provided statements.

Figure 61. Petra Malinská, Scatter diagram.



SHAPIRO-WILK NORMALITY TEST

The Shapiro-Wilk test is a statistical method used to determine whether a dataset with a sample follows a normal distribution. It is particularly effective for small samples of size n < 50. It is based on the following hypotheses:

Null hypothesis (H_o): "The variable follows a normal distribution."

Alternative hypothesis (H_A) : "The variable does not follow a normal distribution."

The decision rule is based on the p-value:

If p < 0.05, one rejects H_0 and accepts H_A , indicating that the data deviates from a normal distribution.

If $p \ge 0.05$, one fails to reject H_{o} , meaning there is not enough evidence to conclude that the data is non-normally distributed.

In table 5, the test results supported the alternative hypothesis (H_A) for all variables except variables 13, 14, 16, and 17, where the null hypothesis (H_0) could not be rejected. Since the data were collected using the same method and from the same sample, I assumed that these four variables also do not follow a normal distribution. Consequently, I opted for non-parametric tests to further analyse the questionnaire data.

| variable, | Shapiro-Wilk | H _o : The variable follows | H _A : The variable does not |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| statement | test p-value | a normal distribution. | follow a normal distribution. |
| А | 0.014 | | true |
| В | 0.030 | | true |
| С | 0.001 | | true |
| D | 0.034 | | true |
| E | 0.005 | | true |
| F | 0.007 | | true |
| G | <0.0001 | | true |
| Н | 0.007 | | true |
| l | 0.005 | | true |
| J | 0.000 | | true |
| К | 0.018 | | true |
| L | 0.025 | | true |
| М | 0.125 | cannot be rejected | |
| Ν | 0.057 | cannot be rejected | |
| 0 | 0.049 | | true |
| Р | 0.113 | cannot be rejected | |
| Q | 0.051 | cannot be rejected | |
| R | 0.008 | | true |

SPEARMAN CORRELATION TEST

Next, I analysed the data using the Spearman correlation test, a nonparametric method that measures the strength and direction of associations based on ranked values. The correlation test aimed to find correlations between all possible data combinations shown in the correlation matrix (see table 6) with their p-values (see table 7). P-values less than alpha = 0.05 mean that it can be confirmed with certainty that the data are significantly different, and values higher than alpha = 0.05 mean that the difference cannot be confirmed or refuted. I set a value greater than 0.700 as the level for selecting strong correlations – i.e. 14 correlations, which are described in more detail in table 8.

APPENDIX

Table 5. Petra Malinská, Shapiro-Wilk normality test.

Table 6. Petra Malinská, *Spearman*

| correl | ation | matrix. | |
|--------|-------|---------|--|

| | А | В | С | D | E | E | G | н | 1 | J | К | L | М | N | 0 | Р | Q | R |
|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| А | 1 | 0.561 | 0.337 | 0.790 | 0.343 | 0.452 | 0.117 | 0.256 | 0.186 | 0.178 | 0.322 | 0.158 | 0.494 | 0.215 | 0.310 | 0.492 | 0.271 | 0.293 |
| В | 0.561 | 1 | 0.298 | 0.278 | 0.655 | 0.421 | -0.259 | 0.672 | 0.086 | -0.014 | 0.596 | 0.100 | -0.059 | 0.547 | 0.156 | 0.105 | 0.577 | 0.279 |
| С | 0.337 | 0.298 | 1 | 0.192 | 0.048 | 0.744 | 0.116 | 0.231 | 0.627 | 0.568 | 0.310 | 0.534 | 0.338 | 0.284 | 0.469 | 0.371 | 0.090 | 0.548 |
| D | 0.790 | 0.278 | 0.192 | 1 | 0.428 | 0.222 | 0.436 | 0.158 | 0.072 | 0.237 | 0.219 | 0.069 | 0.579 | 0.249 | 0.318 | 0.596 | 0.304 | 0.282 |
| E | 0.343 | 0.655 | 0.048 | 0.428 | 1 | 0.233 | 0.025 | 0.438 | -0.141 | -0.069 | 0.383 | 0.018 | -0.022 | 0.317 | -0.037 | 0.229 | 0.558 | 0.153 |
| F | 0.452 | 0.421 | 0.744 | 0.222 | 0.233 | 1 | 0.037 | 0.362 | 0.586 | 0.365 | 0.400 | 0.581 | 0.278 | 0.286 | 0.514 | 0.395 | 0.296 | 0.610 |
| G | 0.117 | -0.259 | 0.116 | 0.436 | 0.025 | 0.037 | 1 | -0.054 | 0.018 | 0.551 | 0.168 | 0.043 | 0.568 | -0.089 | -0.019 | 0.393 | -0.042 | 0.032 |
| Н | 0.256 | 0.672 | 0.231 | 0.158 | 0.438 | 0.362 | -0.054 | 1 | 0.423 | 0.163 | 0.900 | 0.441 | 0.048 | 0.826 | 0.473 | 0.231 | 0.832 | 0.563 |
| I | 0.186 | 0.086 | 0.627 | 0.072 | -0.141 | 0.586 | 0.018 | 0.423 | 1 | 0.421 | 0.528 | 0.901 | 0.289 | 0.419 | 0.692 | 0.337 | 0.239 | 0.712 |
| J | 0.178 | -0.014 | 0.568 | 0.237 | -0.069 | 0.365 | 0.551 | 0.163 | 0.421 | 1 | 0.340 | 0.278 | 0.595 | 0.199 | 0.263 | 0.617 | 0.165 | 0.332 |
| К | 0.322 | 0.596 | 0.310 | 0.219 | 0.383 | 0.400 | 0.168 | 0.900 | 0.528 | 0.340 | 1 | 0.566 | 0.262 | 0.736 | 0.464 | 0.349 | 0.727 | 0.563 |
| L | 0.158 | 0.100 | 0.534 | 0.069 | 0.018 | 0.581 | 0.043 | 0.441 | 0.901 | 0.278 | 0.566 | 1 | 0.250 | 0.394 | 0.720 | 0.343 | 0.336 | 0.803 |
| М | 0.494 | -0.059 | 0.338 | 0.579 | -0.022 | 0.278 | 0.568 | 0.048 | 0.289 | 0.595 | 0.262 | 0.250 | 1 | 0.208 | 0.357 | 0.789 | 0.224 | 0.325 |
| Ν | 0.215 | 0.547 | 0.284 | 0.249 | 0.317 | 0.286 | -0.089 | 0.826 | 0.419 | 0.199 | 0.736 | 0.394 | 0.208 | 1 | 0.698 | 0.229 | 0.845 | 0.653 |
| 0 | 0.310 | 0.156 | 0.469 | 0.318 | -0.037 | 0.514 | -0.019 | 0.473 | 0.692 | 0.263 | 0.464 | 0.720 | 0.357 | 0.698 | 1 | 0.319 | 0.517 | 0.912 |
| Р | 0.492 | 0.105 | 0.371 | 0.596 | 0.229 | 0.395 | 0.393 | 0.231 | 0.337 | 0.617 | 0.349 | 0.343 | 0.789 | 0.229 | 0.319 | 1 | 0.446 | 0.428 |
| Q | 0.271 | 0.577 | 0.090 | 0.304 | 0.558 | 0.296 | -0.042 | 0.832 | 0.239 | 0.165 | 0.727 | 0.336 | 0.224 | 0.845 | 0.517 | 0.446 | 1 | 0.582 |
| R | 0.293 | 0.279 | 0.548 | 0.282 | 0.153 | 0.610 | 0.032 | 0.563 | 0.712 | 0.332 | 0.563 | 0.803 | 0.325 | 0.653 | 0.912 | 0.428 | 0.582 | 1 |

| Table 7. |
|--------------------------|
| Petra Malinská, Spearman |
| p-values. |

| | A | В | С | D | E | E | G | н | 1 | J | К | L | М | N | 0 | P | Q | R |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| A | <0.0001 | 0.009 | 0.135 | <0.0001 | 0.129 | 0.041 | 0.613 | 0.261 | 0.418 | 0.439 | 0.154 | 0.491 | 0.024 | 0.348 | 0.171 | 0.025 | 0.234 | 0.197 |
| В | 0.009 | <0.0001 | 0.190 | 0.221 | 0.002 | 0.059 | 0.255 | 0.001 | 0.711 | 0.953 | 0.005 | 0.664 | 0.799 | 0.011 | 0.499 | 0.651 | 0.007 | 0.220 |
| С | 0.135 | 0.190 | <0.0001 | 0.403 | 0.838 | 0.000 | 0.617 | 0.312 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 0.171 | 0.014 | 0.134 | 0.212 | 0.033 | 0.099 | 0.697 | 0.011 |
| D | <0.0001 | 0.221 | 0.403 | <0.0001 | 0.054 | 0.332 | 0.049 | 0.491 | 0.756 | 0.300 | 0.338 | 0.765 | 0.007 | 0.274 | 0.160 | 0.005 | 0.180 | 0.214 |
| E | 0.129 | 0.002 | 0.838 | 0.054 | <0.0001 | 0.308 | 0.914 | 0.049 | 0.540 | 0.766 | 0.087 | 0.939 | 0.925 | 0.161 | 0.873 | 0.316 | 0.010 | 0.506 |
| F | 0.041 | 0.059 | 0.000 | 0.332 | 0.308 | <0.0001 | 0.874 | 0.107 | 0.006 | 0.104 | 0.074 | 0.007 | 0.222 | 0.208 | 0.018 | 0.077 | 0.192 | 0.004 |
| G | 0.613 | 0.255 | 0.617 | 0.049 | 0.914 | 0.874 | <0.0001 | 0.817 | 0.942 | 0.011 | 0.466 | 0.854 | 0.008 | 0.701 | 0.935 | 0.079 | 0.856 | 0.893 |
| Н | 0.261 | 0.001 | 0.312 | 0.491 | 0.049 | 0.107 | 0.817 | <0.0001 | 0.057 | 0.479 | <0.0001 | 0.047 | 0.836 | <0.0001 | 0.032 | 0.313 | <0.0001 | 0.009 |
| I | 0.418 | 0.711 | 0.003 | 0.756 | 0.540 | 0.006 | 0.942 | 0.057 | <0.0001 | 0.059 | 0.015 | <0.0001 | 0.203 | 0.060 | 0.001 | 0.135 | 0.295 | 0.000 |
| J | 0.439 | 0.953 | 0.008 | 0.300 | 0.766 | 0.104 | 0.011 | 0.479 | 0.059 | <0.0001 | 0.132 | 0.222 | 0.005 | 0.385 | 0.248 | 0.004 | 0.474 | 0.141 |
| K | 0.154 | 0.005 | 0.171 | 0.338 | 0.087 | 0.074 | 0.466 | <0.0001 | 0.015 | 0.132 | <0.0001 | 0.008 | 0.250 | 0.000 | 0.036 | 0.122 | 0.000 | 0.009 |
| L | 0.491 | 0.664 | 0.014 | 0.765 | 0.939 | 0.007 | 0.854 | 0.047 | <0.0001 | 0.222 | 0.008 | <0.0001 | 0.274 | 0.078 | 0.000 | 0.128 | 0.136 | <0.0001 |
| М | 0.024 | 0.799 | 0.134 | 0.007 | 0.925 | 0.222 | 0.008 | 0.836 | 0.203 | 0.005 | 0.250 | 0.274 | <0.0001 | 0.363 | 0.113 | <0.0001 | 0.328 | 0.151 |
| N | 0.348 | 0.011 | 0.212 | 0.274 | 0.161 | 0.208 | 0.701 | <0.0001 | 0.060 | 0.385 | 0.000 | 0.078 | 0.363 | <0.0001 | 0.001 | 0.317 | <0.0001 | 0.002 |
| 0 | 0.171 | 0.499 | 0.033 | 0.160 | 0.873 | 0.018 | 0.935 | 0.032 | 0.001 | 0.248 | 0.036 | 0.000 | 0.113 | 0.001 | <0.0001 | 0.158 | 0.018 | < 0.0001 |
| Р | 0.025 | 0.651 | 0.099 | 0.005 | 0.316 | 0.077 | 0.079 | 0.313 | 0.135 | 0.004 | 0.122 | 0.128 | <0.0001 | 0.317 | 0.158 | <0.0001 | 0.044 | 0.054 |
| Q | 0.234 | 0.007 | 0.697 | 0.180 | 0.010 | 0.192 | 0.856 | <0.0001 | 0.295 | 0.474 | 0.000 | 0.136 | 0.328 | <0.0001 | 0.018 | 0.044 | <0.0001 | 0.006 |
| R | 0.197 | 0.220 | 0.011 | 0.214 | 0.506 | 0.004 | 0.893 | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.141 | 0.009 | <0.0001 | 0.151 | 0.002 | <0.0001 | 0.054 | 0.006 | <0.000 |

| Explore Lab | Research Paper |
|-------------|----------------|
|-------------|----------------|



Table 8. Petra Malinská, Spearman correlation > 0.700.

| pair | photo no. | photo type | cultural heritage value | statement no. | mean | median | modus | min | max | correlation | p-value |
|------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|-----|-------------|---------|
| AD | 1 | historical | aesthetic | 1 | 2.952 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0.790 | <0.0001 |
| | 2 | historical | aesthetic | 1 | 3.571 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | | |
| CF | 1 | historical | scientific | 3 | 5.810 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 0.744 | 0.000 |
| | 2 | historical | scientific | 3 | 5.429 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 7 |] | |
| ΗK | 3 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 3.619 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0.900 | <0.0001 |
| | 4 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 3.952 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| ΗN | 3 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 3.619 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0.826 | <0.0001 |
| | 5 | historical | historical | 2 | 4.429 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| HQ | 3 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 3.619 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0.832 | <0.0001 |
| | 6 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 4.619 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| IL | 3 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.952 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 0.901 | <0.0001 |
| | 4 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.476 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| IR | 3 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.952 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 0.712 | 0.000 |
| | 6 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.857 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| KN | 4 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 3.952 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0.736 | 0.000 |
| | 5 | historical | historical | 2 | 4.429 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| KQ | 4 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 3.952 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0.727 | 0.000 |
| | 6 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 4.619 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| LO | 4 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.476 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 0.720 | 0.000 |
| | 5 | historical | scientific | 3 | 4.952 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| LR | 4 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.476 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 0.803 | <0.0001 |
| | 6 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.857 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| MP | 5 | historical | aesthetic | 1 | 3.333 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 0.789 | <0.0001 |
| | 6 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 3.238 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| NQ | 5 | historical | historical | 2 | 4.429 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 0.845 | <0.0001 |
| | 6 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 4.619 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 | | |
| OR | 5 | historical | scientific | 3 | 4.952 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 0.912 | <0.0001 |
| | 6 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.857 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | |

INTERNAL CONSISTENCY

I tested the data for internal consistency of responses using Cronbach's alpha, which can take values at intervals from 0.00 to 1.00¹⁶⁵. The cultural significance questionnaire reached Cronbach's alpha value of 0.91, indicating a high level of internal consistency. This suggests that the responses were highly correlated and demonstrated reliability. However, Cronbach's alpha is not a fixed scale characteristic. It can vary depending on the tested sample and its diversity¹⁶⁶. Moreover, longer scales can increase alpha even if the average correlation remains the same¹⁶⁷.

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

I conducted the Kruskal-Wallis nonparametric test, utilising Dunn's multiple pairwise comparisons to assess significant differences within the data (see table 9). The results of these comparisons are detailed further in table 10.

Table 10 demonstrates no relationship between aesthetic value ratings and other value ratings for contemporary or historical photographs. This indicates that these values may not be interconnected in the context of Masaryk Barracks, suggesting that aesthetic value may not be as significant.

165 Jerry J. Vaske, Jay Beaman, and Carly C. Sponarski, 'Rethinking Internal Consistency in Cronbach's Alpha', *Leisure Sciences 39*, no. 2 (4 March 2017): 163–73, https://doi.org/10.1080/01490400.2015.1127189.

166 David L. Streiner, 'Starting at the Beginning: An Introduction to Coefficient Alpha and Internal Consistency', *Journal of Personality Assessment 80*, no. 1 (1 February 2003): 99–103, https://doi.org/10.1207/S15327752JPA8001_18. 167 Streiner.

Table 9. Petra Malinská, Kruskal-Wallis p-values – significant differences in the data set.

| | А | В | С | D | E | F | G | Н | I | J | К | L | М | Ν | 0 | Р | Q | R |
|---|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| А | 1 | 0.008 | <0.0001 | 0.371 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.026 | 0.297 | 0.002 | 0.094 | 0.127 | 0.023 | 0.588 | 0.025 | 0.003 | 0.672 | 0.013 | 0.005 |
| В | 0.008 | 1 | 0.098 | 0.079 | 0.343 | 0.290 | <0.0001 | 0.108 | 0.694 | <0.0001 | 0.260 | 0.700 | 0.035 | 0.678 | 0.728 | 0.026 | 0.865 | 0.860 |
| С | <0.0001 | 0.098 | 1 | 0.001 | 0.481 | 0.553 | <0.0001 | 0.001 | 0.208 | <0.0001 | 0.005 | 0.042 | 0.000 | 0.039 | 0.192 | 0.000 | 0.068 | 0.140 |
| D | 0.371 | 0.079 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.882 | 0.031 | 0.010 | 0.528 | 0.170 | 0.725 | 0.179 | 0.035 | 0.638 | 0.112 | 0.053 |
| E | 0.000 | 0.343 | 0.481 | 0.007 | 1 | 0.911 | <0.0001 | 0.011 | 0.580 | <0.0001 | 0.038 | 0.183 | 0.002 | 0.173 | 0.549 | 0.001 | 0.264 | 0.441 |
| F | 0.000 | 0.290 | 0.553 | 0.005 | 0.911 | 1 | <0.0001 | 0.008 | 0.506 | <0.0001 | 0.029 | 0.149 | 0.002 | 0.141 | 0.477 | 0.001 | 0.219 | 0.378 |
| G | 0.026 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | 0.002 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | 1 | 0.001 | <0.0001 | 0.578 | 0.000 | <0.0001 | 0.006 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | 0.008 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 |
| Н | 0.297 | 0.108 | 0.001 | 0.882 | 0.011 | 0.008 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.045 | 0.007 | 0.630 | 0.221 | 0.617 | 0.232 | 0.050 | 0.536 | 0.150 | 0.074 |
| Ι | 0.002 | 0.694 | 0.208 | 0.031 | 0.580 | 0.506 | <0.0001 | 0.045 | 1 | <0.0001 | 0.128 | 0.436 | 0.012 | 0.419 | 0.963 | 0.009 | 0.573 | 0.828 |
| J | 0.094 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | 0.010 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | 0.578 | 0.007 | <0.0001 | 1 | 0.001 | <0.0001 | 0.027 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | 0.036 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 |
| К | 0.127 | 0.260 | 0.005 | 0.528 | 0.038 | 0.029 | 0.000 | 0.630 | 0.128 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.458 | 0.326 | 0.476 | 0.140 | 0.271 | 0.339 | 0.192 |
| L | 0.023 | 0.700 | 0.042 | 0.170 | 0.183 | 0.149 | <0.0001 | 0.221 | 0.436 | <0.0001 | 0.458 | 1 | 0.085 | 0.977 | 0.463 | 0.065 | 0.830 | 0.574 |
| М | 0.588 | 0.035 | 0.000 | 0.725 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.617 | 0.012 | 0.027 | 0.326 | 0.085 | 1 | 0.090 | 0.014 | 0.906 | 0.052 | 0.022 |
| Ν | 0.025 | 0.678 | 0.039 | 0.179 | 0.173 | 0.141 | <0.0001 | 0.232 | 0.419 | <0.0001 | 0.476 | 0.977 | 0.090 | 1 | 0.445 | 0.070 | 0.807 | 0.554 |
| 0 | 0.003 | 0.728 | 0.192 | 0.035 | 0.549 | 0.477 | <0.0001 | 0.050 | 0.963 | <0.0001 | 0.140 | 0.463 | 0.014 | 0.445 | 1 | 0.010 | 0.604 | 0.864 |
| Р | 0.672 | 0.026 | 0.000 | 0.638 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.536 | 0.009 | 0.036 | 0.271 | 0.065 | 0.906 | 0.070 | 0.010 | 1 | 0.040 | 0.016 |
| Q | 0.013 | 0.865 | 0.068 | 0.112 | 0.264 | 0.219 | <0.0001 | 0.150 | 0.573 | <0.0001 | 0.339 | 0.830 | 0.052 | 0.807 | 0.604 | 0.040 | 1 | 0.729 |
| R | 0.005 | 0.860 | 0.140 | 0.053 | 0.441 | 0.378 | <0.0001 | 0.074 | 0.828 | <0.0001 | 0.192 | 0.574 | 0.022 | 0.554 | 0.864 | 0.016 | 0.729 | 1 |

Table 10.Petra Malinská, Significantdifferences in the data set.

| pair no. | photo no. | photo type | cultural heritage value | statement no. | mean | median | snpom | min | max | p-value |
|----------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|-----|---------|
| AC | 1 | historical | aesthetic | 1 | 2.952 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 1 | historical | scientific | 3 | 5.810 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| AE | 1 | historical | aesthetic | 1 | 2.952 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0.000 |
| | 2 | historical | historical | 2 | 5.333 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 |] |
| AF | 1 | historical | aesthetic | 1 | 2.952 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0.000 |
| | 2 | historical | scientific | 3 | 5.429 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| BG | 1 | historical | historical | 2 | 4.714 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| BJ | 1 | historical | historical | 2 | 4.714 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 4 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.810 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| CG | 1 | historical | scientific | 3 | 5.810 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| CJ | v | historical | scientific | 3 | 5.810 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 4 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.810 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| СМ | 1 | historical | scientific | 2 | 5.810 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 0.000 |
| | 5 | historical | aesthetic | 1 | 3.333 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| СР | 1 | historical | scientific | 2 | 5.810 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 0.000 |
| | 6 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 3.238 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| EG | 2 | historical | historical | 2 | 5.333 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| EJ | 2 | historical | historical | 2 | 5.333 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 4 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.810 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| FG | 2 | historical | scientific | 3 | 5.429 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| FJ | 2 | historical | scientific | 3 | 5.429 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 4 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.810 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| GI | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 3 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.952 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| GK | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0.000 |
| | 4 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 3.953 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| GL | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 4 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.476 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| GN | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 5 | historical | historical | 2 | 4.429 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 |

| pair no. | photo no. | photo type | cultural heritage value | statement no. | mean | median | snpom | min | max | p-value |
|----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|-----|---------|
| GO | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 5 | historical | scientific | 3 | 4.952 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| GQ | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 6 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 4.619 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 |] |
| GR | 3 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 6 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.857 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| IJ | 3 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.952 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 | <0.0001 |
| | 4 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.810 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| JL | 4 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.810 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | <0.0001 |
| | 4 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.476 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| JN | 4 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.810 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | <0.0001 |
| | 5 | historical | historical | 2 | 4.429 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| JO | 4 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.810 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | <0.0001 |
| | 5 | historical | scientific | 3 | 4.952 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| JQ | 4 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.810 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | <0.0001 |
| | 6 | contemporary | historical | 2 | 4.619 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| JR | 4 | contemporary | aesthetic | 1 | 1.810 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | <0.0001 |
| | 6 | contemporary | scientific | 3 | 4.857 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 |



INTERVIEWS

This section contains transcripts of interviews that took place in December 2024.

INFORMED CONSENT FOR PARTICIPATION IN A RESEARCH INTERVIEW AND ITS SUBSEQUENT USE FOR THE PURPOSES OF A MASTER'S THESIS PROJECT

Dear respondents,

My name is Petra Malinská, and I am a master's student in the Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences program at the Faculty of Architecture, TU Delft. I am currently working on my thesis project, which explores the transformation and future of post-military landscapes. As part of this project, I am reaching out to participants from a previous questionnaire and conducting interviews to learn what values and issues they associate with the Masaryk Barracks area in Pardubice.

The interview carries no risks. However, if any question makes you feel uncomfortable, you are not required to answer it. You also have the right to interrupt the interview at any time and may choose not to continue, without having to give a reason. You may also withdraw from the research at any stage until its conclusion.

I assure you that the interview is confidential. It will be audio recorded to ensure your responses are accurately processed. Your identity will be known only to the members of the research team, who will handle all data in accordance with Czech Act No. 110/2019 Coll., on the Processing of Personal Data. The recording will be transcribed verbatim, with participant names replaced by pseudonyms (each interview will be processed under a unique code). Once the recording has been transcribed, the audio files will be deleted. The results of the entire research will be used solely for scientific purposes.

In order to process all the information you provide in a qualified manner, I kindly ask you to give your voluntary consent to such processing.

The data controller will be myself, Petra Malinská, and I can be contacted at P.Malinska@----- The data processed includes your name and surname, information about your education, and any additional personal data you voluntarily provide during the interview or in the questionnaire. The purpose of collecting and processing this personal data is the creation of the data controller's thesis project, with the legal basis being your consent as the data subject. Data may only be shared with third parties after being anonymized, at which point records of personal data will be deleted. As a data subject, you have the right to request information about which personal data is being processed about you, to request the deletion of your data if you believe there is no reason for its processing, to request correction of data if it is invalid or outdated, to request that your data not be processed until the legitimacy of such objections is resolved, or to lodge a complaint with the supervisory authority.

Thank you.

I agree to participate in the research project. I confirm that I have been informed about the goals and methods of the research project and that I understand them. I acknowledge that providing the interview will not influence the future handling of the barracks site in any way. I confirm that I had the opportunity to ask any questions about the interview before participating in the research project.

In and on:

Signature of the researcher:

Signature of the respondent:

RESPONDENT 1

Do you live or have you ever lived in Pardubice? If so, for how long and in which part of Pardubice?

I have been living in Pardubice for over 10 years, since 2011. So, it has been more than 10 years.

Which part? Which part I have lived in or where I live now?

You can mention both.

I lived in Cihelna for a longer period, then for a few years on Palackého Street, and now I have been living in Dukla for the past four years.

Can you recall when you first heard about the barracks? I was little because, back then, soldiers were still there. We used to walk past them since we got off the train at Závodiště and went to the cemetery. We have relatives buried there, so we often walked by the barracks. The young soldiers used to guard the entrance.

You mentioned going to the cemetery. Was there any other reason you were in the vicinity of the barracks?

Not really, we always just walked by because, when I was little, they were still functional. So, the area was guarded. Now, of course, it has a new function as a parking lot, or events like "Retro Městečko" take place there. But honestly, I haven't been inside since then.

Have you ever parked there or attended Retro Městečko? No, because I always lived nearby, so parking there wasn't necessary for me.

How would you describe Zborovské Square? What makes it interesting to you?

Well, mainly because even my grandfather remembered the pub "U Kapitána." So, we always stopped there for a beer. It has a bit of a nostalgic context for me because my grandfather was from Pardubice, from Slovany. He knew the area well, and we used to walk around a lot. We would go to "U Kapitána", my grandfather for a beer, and we for food and lemonade.

Did you ever notice any issues when you visited the area?

Not at all. The park was great. We would sit on a bench because my grandparents needed to rest, especially after getting off the train. So, we took a break there before continuing on.

Would you describe it as a lively or busy place, or rather quiet? It's guieter now. Since the soldiers left, the place feels dead.

Did anything change significantly after they left? Definitely! Locals would agree, when the soldiers were there, the area was lively because they brought life to it. There must have been guite a few of them. When the barracks were shut down, the area lost its original function, and now it needs a new purpose.

Do you see any opportunities in the current state of the area? How could the barracks be repurposed?

I don't have a specific idea myself, but I have heard suggestions about turning it into a school. The site is guite large. There are some unsightly metal halls where they used to store equipment or vehicles. Those areas could be repurposed, but it's important to keep some greenery because that's a defining feature of Dukla, it has a lot of green spaces and tree-lined streets. If the area could maintain that balance, with residential space and maybe a school, that would be great. It shouldn't be overcrowded like around Vektor. That place is packed, and it's suffocating.

Are there any current issues around the barracks area? Near Vektor, the buildings are too tall, there's not enough greenery, and parking is a huge problem. Traffic is also an issue. If any changes happen, they need to consider the impact on traffic. The surrounding streets are already congested Na SpravedInosti is often blocked, and Jana Palacha Street is also heavily trafficked.

Could the new bypass exit help alleviate this problem? I hadn't thought of that. There's supposed to be a new exit near the Jewish cemetery and S. K. Neumanna Street. That could finally relieve the surrounding streets, including Zborovské Square and Jana Palacha Street, which are both currently overburdened.

You mentioned that you don't like the development around Vektor. How would you define a valuable building? For me, the priority is preserving and repurposing original historic buildings. Why demolish everything and rebuild from scratch when we already have structures that can be adapted? It would be better to renovate and utilize existing buildings rather than constantly constructing new ones. I don't see the economic advantage of demolishing everything, it's a big topic nowadays. Many people prefer preserving historic buildings. Developers may not agree, but I think reusing older buildings is important.

Can you name any good examples of well-utilized buildings in Pardubice?

That's a tough question. Around Pernštýnské Square, we have historic buildings, but their interiors were completely altered during communism, so they only look historic on the outside. A good example of well-used historic buildings is the train station, which is currently being renovated. The former hotel building at the station is now being repurposed for railway education projects, that's a good example of adaptive reuse.

What about Masaryk Barracks? How would you describe their value, if any?

The best thing about the barracks is that their massing fits well within the area. They are mostly three-story buildings with pitched or hipped roofs, reaching a maximum of four floors, similar to the surrounding residential buildings. The barracks, along with the park and the war memorial, create a cohesive scene. If the front section of the barracks were preserved and the back part repurposed, it would look nice. The architecture blends into the area.

Can you describe any details of the barracks?

I think they were built during the First Republic. The architecture is guite austere, but I'd be curious to see how they originally looked. The windows might have been changed, which makes a big difference. You can see this in one of the burned-out buildings on the street Pod Břízkami, where the original windows and façade are still visible. If the barracks had their original windows and red tile roofs, they would fit in well with the surrounding residential buildings from the 1930s or the communist era of the 1950s and 60s. These buildings are part of the area's identity, and the barracks are a significant piece of that identity. If they are demolished, whatever replaces them may feel out of place. Plus, the war memorial would lose its historical context.

Do you think people identify with the barracks in any way?

It's a complex question. But everyone knows the barracks were there. The "U Kapitána" pub existed for the soldiers; the nearby residential buildings housed them. The barracks are part of the area's history, it wouldn't make sense to completely erase them.

Is it important to remember the military history? Yes, because the barracks are connected to the field hospital that was once in Dukla. These buildings are part of urban and city history.

What do you think about the current state of the barracks? The city has owned the barracks for 10 years, but nothing has really happened. The city probably lacks the funds, which is evident in their development plans.

Can you describe the city's plans? What do you like or find problematic? They presented it on Facebook. The new buildings have flat roofs, they maximize space usage with minimal public areas. They seem to assume people will go to the river instead, but it doesn't work that way. I understand that space in cities must be used efficiently, but the new plan feels too cramped. It would completely change Zborovské Square.

Do you think any part of the barracks should be preserved? Yes, at least the western section. The eastern part, which mainly consists of metal storage halls, could be sacrificed. But just because the buildings are currently in poor condition doesn't mean they should be demolished.

Why do you think the barracks were built in the southern part of the citv?

It was the outskirts. It made sense to place the soldiers there, close to training grounds. They even had a swimming area and built bridges, some of which are still visible at Červeňák.

Could their location have caused any problems? I don't think so. In fact, some older residents miss them, saying the area feels lifeless now.

Do you think the area will develop in the future? Yes, it's a quiet area with a lot of greenery.

Any final thoughts on the barracks? Not really, I think we covered everything.

Thank you for the interview.

RESPONDENT 2

Do you live or have you ever lived in Pardubice?

Yes, I have lived in Pardubice. I have been a Pardubice resident since 1954, when I moved here as a small child with my parents. And I can say that even to this day, and hopefully in the future as well, I still consider myself a Pardubice resident, even though in recent years I have only been commuting here because I do not live here permanently. However, since I own a property here that I inherited from my parents, I am, in a way, "forced" to visit Pardubice. But I always enjoy coming back, seeing the places where I spent a large part of my life. So, I still feel like a lifelong Pardubice resident.

In which part of Pardubice did you live?

I lived with my parents on Československé Armády Embankment. Nowadays, that street is called Sukova Avenue. It is one of the most beautiful streets, from the Palác Pardubice shopping mall, passing the Enteria Arena ice rink and the renovated football stadium. Then comes the most attractive part of the city, Tyršovy Sady park, with the castle in the background, its illuminated walls looking incredibly stunning now during Christmas. On the right is the conservatory, and Sukova Avenue ends with St. Bartholomew's Church, across from the Industrial Food Processing High School, historically the first school of its kind in our country.

Do you remember the first time you learned about the barracks?

Yes, as kids, we used to ride our bikes around there. We couldn't get inside because it was an active military facility, so that was out of the question. Mostly, we just rode around on S. K. Neumann Street, which I believe is still called that today. We could only peer through the fences at the barracks. We were fascinated by the military equipment inside. Since it was an engineering unit, we could see military transporters, but not just any transporters, these were special. I liked them because they carried bridge components on their backs. It was fascinating. The transporters would arrive at a river, and their structures would unfold like an accordion to form a mobile bridge, allowing military vehicles to cross. It was guite a sight to see.

Speaking of military equipment, do you remember the narrow-gauge tracks that ran around or inside the barracks?

I do remember them, but only from a much later time. The engineering unit had two sections. One was closer to the city, which is the part where we are discussing where the barracks are located. Behind the barracks, there is still an open area, known as the military grass

training field. The second part was beyond S. K. Neumann Street, towards the Chrudimka River. This section contained the engineering unit's storage facilities, including warehouses with loading ramps and a dense network of narrow-gauge railway tracks running between them. I remember seeing small diesel locomotives operating there. The entire area was like a small city within the city due to its massive size. Picture a row of warehouses, one, two, three, four, five... up to ten, twenty, with narrow-gauge tracks weaving between them. These warehouses were stocked with materials essential for the engineering unit's operations.

Do you spend time near the barracks? How often? I do, fairly regularly. I pass by either when driving down 17. listopadu Street towards the city centre or heading towards Chrudim. Or when I take S. K. Neumann Street past the crematorium. This past summer, I visited the "Retro Městečko" event held at the barracks, around the end of the holidays, if I remember correctly. It was an opportunity to walk through the entire barracks complex, which the event organisers transformed into a historical exhibit. Several buildings were open to the public, featuring exhibitions on the barracks' history, the engineering regiment, and military life, complete with rich photographic documentation and period artifacts. Panels were displaying old photos of the buildings, some from as far back as World War I and even the late Austro-Hungarian era under Emperor Franz Joseph I. This area, near the present-day Dukla housing estate, was home to the most prominent military field hospital in Austria-Hungary and the First Czechoslovak Republic during World War I. I, of course, do not remember that time, but seeing the photos left a deep impression on me. The accompanying documents reinforced the impact, it was genuinely fascinating.

What do you remember from the photographs you saw there? What struck me the most was the sheer scale of the hospital barracks. Seeing such an extensive facility was fascinating, the largest in the region then. These so-called "tuberculosis barracks" weren't just for soldiers suffering from tuberculosis but also for those with infectious diseases stemming from the poor hygiene of World War I battlefields. Soldiers with infectious diseases, shrapnel wounds, and other injuries requiring surgery were brought there from all over the front lines. In the 1950s, the Dukla housing estate, built in the Soviet architectural style of the time, replaced the hospital area. Part of the land it once occupied is now where the barracks stand.

APPENDIX

How do you remember Dukla?

Dukla consists mainly of buildings constructed in the 1950s and early 1960s. It wasn't considered a desirable residential area due to its proximity to the military airfield, which was a significant issue. When I was a boy, Soviet fighter jets, from MiG-15s to MiG-21s, constantly flew overhead. When they broke the sound barrier, it created loud booms. They didn't just train once or twice a year but once or twice a week, which was highly disruptive to Dukla residents and the entire city. Today, the airfield is used for military and civilian purposes, primarily for pilot training.

And today?

Today, things are much better. Most buildings have been renovated, with new facades and windows, and look lovely. The area is wellmaintained, and the greenery between the buildings has been revitalised successfully. It's now a pleasant place for a walk.

What do you think about the barracks today? Is there anything that caught your attention?

When I visited the "Retro Městečko" event, I was struck by the sheer scale of the military infrastructure. The complex is enormous, with numerous buildings, including smaller, single-story ones that served as garages or workshops. The site has excellent potential. I liked that the people organising the "Retro Městečko" incorporated mini galleries documenting the site's history. For instance, I learned that one of Tomáš Garrique Masaryk's daughters briefly worked in the hospital barracks, which I found interesting. Currently, the barracks are deteriorating. The military transferred the property to the city several years ago, but the city has yet to decide what to do with it due to financial constraints. Various ideas have surfaced, with the most likely plan combining commercial developments and a school.

How would you describe Zborovské Square?

I think it's an interesting and busy place, but it's not a central hub like Třída Míru. In the middle of the barracks is a large and spacious area, now a parking lot. Its purpose was probably to ease the traffic congestion in the city centre. The space in front of the barracks is essentially a tiny park with greenery, used for short walks. After reconstruction, this green area will be utilised along with the newly built commercial properties and a school in the neighbourhood.

Do you feel safe around the barracks?

I do feel safe there. I only feel slightly uneasy in early November during the All Souls' Day period. You have to be very careful when driving past the crematorium because it gets pretty crowded with people bringing flowers to the graves of their loved ones. But overall, I don't see any reason why I wouldn't feel safe there. One more thing I'd like to mention, S. K. Neumann Street is completely jammed from 6 to 8 in the morning, with cars lined up one after another. Unfortunately, that's just the reality of today's world. And it's not just in the morning anymore; traffic is now heavy in the afternoon, from around 2 to 4 PM. The traffic jam stretches from the crematorium to the city centre. I think solving this issue should be a priority for the city's transportation experts in the future.

On a more general level, how would you define a valuable building? What does a valuable building mean to you? A valuable building is a comprehensive concept. For me, a helpful building is, for example, a First Republic-era Art Nouveau villa. It could also be a set of buildings concentrated around the city centre, forming a beautiful architectural ensemble.

Can you think of an example in Pardubice?

I have a favourite. It's near Matiční Lake, known as the "stone villa," with original frescoes or paintings, I'm not sure precisely, by M. Aleš. It's a stunning building. Of course, there are also the buildings surrounding Pernštýnské Square, led by the Pardubice Town Hall and its adjacent streets. Then there's the Green Gate, which dominates the square, or Bílé Square near the Chrudimka River, which breathes history. Across the river, the newly restored Automatic Mills now house a gallery and have even won the Building of the Year award. The nearby confluence of the Elbe and Chrudimka Rivers blends the city's historical architecture with nature. That, to me, is this city.

Going back to the barracks, would you consider them valuable from this perspective?

I don't think many people would call barracks beautiful, well-designed architectural structures, though they have a particular unique character. I doubt many would argue with that. But when you consider their current state, regardless of their architecture, you realise that the front buildings are in relatively good condition, not excellent, not even very good, just decent. I like the park before them and think it should be preserved. But beyond that, the condition deteriorates, with birch trees growing from the gutters and broken windows. If something

were built behind that park, something restored, renovated, or even new, that would blend well with the park, it would certainly enhance the overall character of Pardubice. The important thing is that the location itself is very valuable.

What role could the barracks play in the area?

The army is no longer stationed there. I'm not a visionary, so I can't predict whether the military will need these buildings in 10 or 15 years, I'd prefer if they didn't, but that's all speculation. From a business perspective, I think the key is finding a balance: it shouldn't be costly, but the buildings should be renovated as much as possible within reasonable financial limits. I know demolition is expensive, but if these buildings could be restored, with some exterior improvements that harmonise with the surrounding park and area, I wouldn't be against it. However, if city officials determine that demolition is the better option, whether for financial, aesthetic, or urban planning reasons, and the people of Pardubice have the opportunity to review and voice their opinions in advance, then why not? In conclusion, I support developing new residential buildings while preserving the original exterior. But if a well-designed urban development plan includes new commercial properties and a school alongside green spaces, I wouldn't oppose that either.

Looking back at history, do you know why the barracks were built in that location?

I can only speculate. When I was born, they were already there. I guess that it could be related to the vast space of the current Dukla housing estate, which, as I mentioned, once housed a military hospital with infectious disease wards and other facilities. That gave the area a military character, and it would make sense to build barracks nearby. Another possibility is that the engineering corps' storage area was located on the other side of the site, near the Chrudimka River. Perhaps the military planners of the time saw this relatively quiet, green area as an ideal place for training. That's the only logical explanation I can think of.

To what extent do you think the barracks are part of Pardubice? Two things come to mind historically. The first is that, when my generation, and even some older and younger generations, were called up for the two-year or one-year military service (for university graduates) or for what we called "training" for a month or two, we either served here in the Masaryk Barracks, or we were sent to one of two other locations in the city: either the military airport or the

Hurka barracks for military signallers. These barracks were part of the military presence in the town for several decades, from the end of World War I to a few years after 1989. It's worth mentioning a memory from friends about the Masaryk Barracks, where there was a famous pub called "U Kapitána." When you say "U Kapitána" to anyone from Pardubice, everyone knows exactly what you're talking about. That brings back one of my memories.

Do you think the army's presence affected Pardubice or the area around the barracks?

I have to admit, that's a very tough question for me. There were many soldiers here, now that I think about it. There were hundreds of soldiers in the front of the barracks, not just dozens, but hundreds... and if you include the airport and the Hurka barracks, that's a lot. From a boy's perspective, what bothered me a bit was that the back part, where the storage area was near the Chrudimka River, was closed off, just like any military area, and we couldn't go there, even though it had beautiful nature. As boys, we longed to explore it. The only way to get there was to jump into the Chrudimka and swim, but even then, the riverbank leading to the barracks was closed off, with soldiers on guard. We could only observe from a distance, but it didn't have much significance beyond our curiosity.

Looking at today's situation, would the Masaryk Barracks be worth keeping?

There are several ideas. We've discussed the possibility that if they were demolished or renovated. I'd like to keep part of the barracks as a kind of memory or reminiscence, because the history is fascinating. Where else could such a large engineering regiment have been? It was a city within a city, with trains and warehouses. I would leave a piece of that history, maybe through a military museum, to preserve it as an original monument that was once a significant part of our history. This would fulfil the well-known saying: "Let's judge a country by how it treats its history." That's the perspective I would take. Also, the idea of a new school next door would enrich the children and the city's residents and visitors. Additionally, the part of the area near the Chrudimka River is planned to be developed with modern residential buildings, which could create a seamless new connection from the barracks to the school and the greenery by the river.

APPENDIX

Would you welcome anything else in the barracks area besides the school and residential development?

I originally thought that because the Czech Republic's population is aging and there's an increasing need for senior care, the area could be developed into a senior care facility, like a nursing home. If the buildings were preserved, the former military rooms could easily be adapted as a healthcare facility for seniors. In a way, it could be a very efficient use of space for minimal cost.

You've partially mentioned that you are familiar with the current city plans for the area's redevelopment. What do you think of them? I don't know the complete official city development plan. Still, I would lean towards the idea that whatever is built there, whether it's a school. commercial spaces, a tax office, residential buildings, and of course, a park, should be diverse. And importantly, it shouldn't be super-modern, at least not from the outside. It should blend with the surrounding buildings. As for the city in general, it's not an easy task because Pardubice is an architectural patchwork. On one side, you have socialist architecture like the Dukla housing estate or Višňovka, and then later panel housing in Polabiny, along with the historical part of the city, the beautiful early 20th-century villas, family homes, and large office buildings in the centre, including the theatre, which is mainly influenced by Gočár's designs. Because of this, the new development should be functionalist or aesthetically pleasing to fit into the environment. The barracks themselves are uniform buildings, the kind that are built the same way every time. Barracks are just barracks, and the buildings are very similar. So, if the area is renovated, reconstructed, or new buildings are added, or even if demolition happens and only the land is used, the public should have a chance to voice their opinion. I would favour it being unobtrusive, with a lot of greenery. I would suggest keeping commercial spaces to a minimum, especially away from the city centre, so they don't dominate. As I mentioned in my earlier answers, the objects should be adjusted or preserved.

Finally, is there anything you'd like to add?

I wish you success with your thesis and hope it contributes to our discussion of everything we've discussed.

Thank you for the interview.

RESPONDENT 3

To start, may I ask if you live in Pardubice? Yes, I live in Pardubice.

Which part? Černá za Bory.

And for how long? It's been about 15 years, or 14 and a half.

So, you weren't born in Pardubice, but moved here later? Yes, but I went to high school here and then to a higher vocational school.

Can you recall when you first heard about the barracks? Actually, in high school. I was around 16, traveling from Chrudim, and I got off near "U Kapitána" pub, so I was aware that there was some kind of complex there.

At that time, when you were commuting to school, was there still an active military presence, or were the barracks already abandoned? Well, that was around 1998. I'm not even sure if there were still soldiers there. Maybe there were guards at the gate, but I'm not certain.

So, you didn't really notice it? Not really, but it's hard to say.

And what about today? Do you spend time around the barracks? Is it a place you visit?

Sometimes we go for sushi at the Vietnamese place across from the barracks. When we drive to Chrudim, we pass by. Occasionally, we visit "Retro Městečko" with friends. Otherwise, I don't go there much, except when dropping off my kids when they travel for school trips.

Do the children depart from the parking area near the barracks? Yes, the buses stop there, and the parents wait.

How often do you go there? Maybe twice a year when my kids go on trips. Otherwise, we drive past it about fifteen to twenty times a year.

APPENDIX

Is there anything about the area around the barracks that you appreciate or find nice?

There's a school there, and there used to be the "U Kapitána" pub, though I never went there. Next to it is the Kosatec Center, where we've played board games a few times. It's also a cultural site with the crematorium nearby.

Do you see any problems with the area? No, but the building is deteriorating, seems like no one is taking care of it. I don't know if it belongs to the city or someone else.

It is currently owned by the city. Oh, that makes sense then.

Do you feel safe there? Yes, definitely.

When you visited Retro Městečko, was there anything about the barracks' current state that caught your attention or disappointed you? For events like that, it's not a bad space, but I don't have a personal connection to it. I'm not sure about its cultural significance.

If the barracks area were to be redeveloped, what would you like to see there?

If something new were built and the old structures were demolished, I don't think it would be a big loss.

Do you remember the narrow-gauge railways that used to be there? Yes, I remember them. We would pass by them sometimes. I think what's missing now is a connection across the Chrudimka River, maybe a small bridge that could serve as a shortcut.

Do you mean in the Červeňák area? Yes, it's a shame that something like that isn't there.

Are you familiar with the city's current redevelopment plans for the area? No, I haven't really followed it.

The current plan is to build an elementary school. That makes sense. If there's a school there, it would be a safe drop-off point for children. Plus, it could connect to nearby business centres. Is there anything else you'd like to add? I found it interesting that there's a memorial to the railway regiment there. It could be integrated with the historical aspects of the site and the school to make it more meaningful.

Thank you for the interview.

RESPONDENT 4

To begin, may I ask if you live in Pardubice, and if so, in which part? Near Sokolovna, Pardubice I.

And for how long? Since birth.

Can you recall the first time you heard about the barracks? From my father, because he served there during his military service.

When did he serve there? In the 1930s. He told me about it, he was a railway engineer. There were railway regiment barracks.

Was your father only at the barracks for military service, or did he later work there as a soldier? No, he was only there for his military service.

Did he ever tell you stories about the barracks? Yes, mainly about how they were built, because that was his passion. But he didn't talk much about what it was like to live there.

Do you ever spend time around the barracks or Zborovské Square? I go to Zborovské Square mainly for various anniversaries. I am in the Sokol organization, so I stand there as an honorary guard.

Do you mean at the railway regiment memorial? Yes.

And how often? As needed, whenever there is an event.

Is there something you particularly like about Zborovské Square? Yes, it is a nice little spot. The memorial is beautiful. My daughters went to school there, and I attend language classes nearby.

Is there anything you consider problematic about the area? It's a shame that they closed the "U Kapitána" pub. It was a real soldiers' pub, but when the barracks ceased operations, the pub also closed. I miss it.

Did you or your father ever go there? No.

What do you like or dislike about the current state of the barracks? I don't like how they look today, but they used to be nice.

Do you think the barracks ever had aesthetic value? Yes, definitely in the past.

Do the barracks hold any significance for Pardubice? They certainly did in the past because there were multiple barracks in the city. It was a tradition, and soldiers had a strong presence here.

In what way did the soldiers have a strong influence? Culturally. There were various banquets, social events, and military balls. I also remember the military swimming area.

Did you ever go there? Yes, my parents and my uncle, who was a major, used to go there. Today, we have a clubhouse nearby.

Why do you think the barracks were built at the current location on Zborovské Square?

It was a strategic location. The Chrudimka River provided a suitable training area for bridge construction.

Should the barracks complex be preserved? Not in its current state. Maybe something could be used for a school, but I would demolish most of it. It is too deteriorated.

If one part could be preserved, which would it be? If any building is still functional, I would repair it and demolish the rest.

What do you think should be built on the site? It should definitely be used for a school and sports activities. The area allows for that.

Are you familiar with the city's current plans for the redevelopment of the area?

I know there are plans for a school, and I think that's a good idea.

Is there anything you'd like to add at the end? I think the history of the barracks was significant, and it would be good to commemorate it. For example, they could restore a small section of the narrow-gauge railway and display a small locomotive. It would be interesting for both children and adults.

Thank you for the interview.

RESPONDENT 5

Do you live in Pardubice? I have lived here since birth.

And in which part of Pardubice? Right near the barracks, in Jesničánky.

Can you recall a moment when you first learned about the barracks? Probably in early childhood, because we used to walk around them.

How do you remember them from childhood?

There were soldiers and military equipment, which interested me as a kid. I didn't perceive it in a particularly positive or negative way, they were just there.

Did you feel that they had any influence on the surrounding area? How did the military interact with civilians?

I don't think there was any strong impact, either positive or negative. The barracks didn't cause any disturbances. Occasionally, when they had training exercises, there was more military equipment visible. Soldiers would walk from the barracks to the training ground near Chrudimka, so they were simply present.

Do you remember the railway tracks near the barracks?

The narrow-gauge ones? No, because they were removed either before or around the end of World War II. But I'm interested in railways, so I know where the tracks were and how they functioned. I know they were used for training in track construction, destruction, and repair.

Do you remember any remnants or remains of the tracks?

Yes, anyone who lives there remembers the whole area, although not in its original 1920s condition. There are still traces of tracks, embankments, and pillar remnants. For example, the path that runs through the courts below Vinice follows the former railway route. You can also still see part of an embankment curve between the new office centre and the scout clubhouse.

How often do you spend time near the barracks today? Every day, because I use public transport there. I also walked through the area on my way to school, so practically every day. Do you visit the area for a specific purpose, or do you just pass through? I pass through on my way to the public transport stop or walk through the park when going to the city centre.

Is there anything you like about Zborovské Square or its surroundings? There's a park, which is the only green space created when the barracks were built in the 1920s. There's also a memorial to those who fell in World War I.

And is there anything you find problematic? Now that the barracks are no longer in use, it would be good to improve street connections, such as between Suchého Dubu and Železniční Pluk streets, to make it easier to walk through. Right now, the barracks act as a barrier.

What do you think of the current state of the barracks? Have you ever been inside?

Yes, I have been inside. About 10 years ago, the buildings were already in bad shape, with deteriorating roofs. There was even a newly built kitchen that was never used. Today, it's in even worse condition.

Do you see any value in the current buildings? If they were renovated, they could form an urban complex, but I'm not sure if they are worth preserving.

Does the urban layout of the barracks have any significance for the area?

Not anymore. When the barracks were active, they served a purpose, but today they don't.

How does Zborovské Square feel during the day? Is it a lively or quiet place?

It's busy because of traffic, but mainly as a transit area. People mostly pass through or wait for the bus.

What would need to change for people to spend more time there? Better infrastructure such as cafés, benches, or other features that would attract people to stay.

What does a valuable building mean to you? How would you describe it?

Value can be historical, architectural, or urbanistic. Aesthetically, I notice the façade, proportions, and overall impression.

How would you evaluate the barracks? For their time, they must have been a monumental construction.

Why do you think the barracks were placed in this location? I think the city provided the land. At the time, it was on the outskirts, which made strategic sense.

To what extent do you think the barracks are part of Pardubice? The military has always been part of cities. People generally viewed it positively.

Do you think the barracks complex should be preserved? Probably not. Redevelopment would be complicated and expensive. Maybe for community housing or public services, but it's hard to say.

Are there any parts of the site that are more valuable than others? Maybe the area with the sports field and some greenery. Otherwise, not really.

What could happen to the site in 10 to 20 years? I'd like to see community housing or something similar, small apartments for young people with shared public spaces.

Are you familiar with the city's most recent plans for the site's redevelopment?

I know they plan to build a school, but I'm not sure if it's the best location, given the proximity of other schools.

Is there anything else you would like to add? No additional comments, thank you for the interview.

Thank you for the interview.

RESPONDENT 6

Do you live in Pardubice? Yes, I live in Pardubice.

Have you lived here since birth, or did you move here later? Since birth.

Which part of the city? I was born on Nerudova Street, but now I live on Na SpravedInosti Street.

Can you recall the moment when you first learned about the barracks? Yes, I remember. Our school took us there on a trip to see how soldiers lived. It was a recruitment event where they showcased military equipment. I must have been in fifth or sixth grade.

Did you visit the barracks again later? Yes, I was there again during my military service. I served in the artillery unit at Hůrky, but we spent about 14 days directly at these barracks. I also attended two lectures there during my service, one on politics and another on drug prevention.

What was your impression of the barracks at that time? It felt like a harsh place. Like all barracks, it was a large, unwelcoming building with massive spaces and high ceilings. The first thing I remember was the neatly arranged beds.

Are you describing your visit as a child? Yes, when I was a child. When I was there as a soldier, it was the same, about 20 beds per room.

Do you still spend time around the barracks? Yes.

For what reason?

My daughter recently started attending Staňkova School, so we are frequently in the area. We often walk there, even though it feels like an uninviting place. Sometimes we take walks through the back, near S. K. Neumann Street, where it's now guite deserted. I'm generally interested in the whole area, including the railway military zone, not just the barracks but also the former railway depot, today's Vinice, and the surroundings of Červeňák.

You mentioned going for walks there. Is there anything you appreciate about the area?

Between the railway and Jesničánky, it's the only real park. Even though it's somewhat neglected and could use better trees, it's still a park. The other green space is near the Chrudimka River, but that's not really a park. This is the only park in the area.

How do you feel when you are there?

Most people just pass through, as the amenities are outdated. I sometimes stop for a moment, but it's not a place where I would stay for long.

Is it a place where you would go to relax?

No, it's not suited for that. It would need improvements to function as a proper recreational space. In the past, it served as the entrance to the barracks, which were important at the time. Today, the area needs a new purpose.

Is there anything about the area around the barracks that bothers you? The square doesn't work as a whole. In general, squares in Pardubice don't function well. Pernštýnské Square, Bělobranské Square, and Náměstí legií are all rather lifeless. Zborovské Square suffers because the barracks are no longer in use, and the surrounding area consists mainly of apartment buildings. There are no shops or restaurants to bring life to the space.

Would you describe Zborovské Square as a lively and busy place? It's busy because of public transport, but not lively. People pass through, but they don't spend time there.

What would need to change for people to spend more time there? Better infrastructure, benches, more trees, maybe cafés or shops. Right now, even basic things like an ice cream kiosk are missing.

How do you perceive the current state of the barracks? It's terrible. They've been deteriorating for 30 years. If a building has been empty for that long, it's difficult to save.

Is there anything positive about the current state of the barracks? The railway regiment memorial. That should definitely be preserved because the history of the railway military unit is important. The area around the memorial could be turned into a nice public space. Have you ever attended the "Retro Městečko" event at the barracks? Yes.

Do you think the barracks should be preserved? Probably not as a whole. Some parts could be repurposed, but most of the site is more of a burden than an asset.

Are some parts of the site more valuable than others? Yes, the open space behind the barracks. It could be turned into a park since the city no longer has many available areas for green spaces.

What could the site look like in 10 or 20 years? A park in the back, a sports complex, or perhaps public institutions like a regional library or a courthouse. I believe it should be used for public purposes rather than housing.

Is there anything else you'd like to add? No, I think we covered everything. I don't have a personal connection to the place, but I do think it's important to find a meaningful use for it.

Thank you for the interview.

DOCUMENTATION OF MASARYK BARRACKS

The documentation in this section of the appendix was drawn by the paper author based on archival materials from the building archive in Pardubice, which are stored in the Masaryk Barracks folder.

All drawings are at a scale of 1:500 and oriented north.



| Building | l, underground 1:500 | |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| -1.1 | staircase | 31.25 m ² |
| -1.2 | cellar | 20.95 m ² |
| -1.3 | cellar | 6.58 m ² |
| -1.4 | cellar | 12.26 m ² |
| -1.5 | cellar | 20.80 m ² |
| -1.6 | cellar | 19.88 m ² |
| | | 111.72 m ² |

▼ 1.1 1.2 1.6 U 1.7 \mathcal{D} 1.8 1.9 1.10 R 1.17 TT 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 Þ 1.22

| Buildin | g I, ground floor 1:500 | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.1 | hallway | 19.43 m ² |
| 1.2 | officers | 31.32 m ² |
| 1.3 | hall | 162.44 m ² |
| 1.4 | guards | 35.21 m ² |
| 1.5 | telephone | 24.03 m ² |
| 1.6 | economic department | 42.89 m ² |
| 1.7 | economic department | 20.23 m ² |
| 1.8 | economic department | 20.23 m ² |
| 1.9 | buildings management | 20.23 m ² |
| 1.10 | officers | 22.02 m ² |
| 1.11 | bathroom | 6.44 m ² |
| 1.12 | bathroom | 15.46 m ² |
| | | |



| 1.13 | postilion |
|------|--------------|
| 1.14 | vestibule |
| 1.15 | bookbinder |
| 1.16 | lithographer |
| 1.17 | commander |
| 1.18 | chairman |
| 1.19 | assistant |
| 1.20 | officers |
| 1.21 | officers |
| 1.22 | officers |
| 1.23 | officers |

22.59 m² 15.24 m² 22.45 m² 23.56 m² 17.85 m² 20.23 m² 42.84 m² 51.62 m² 60.60 m² 739.72 m²



| Building | l, first floor 1:500 | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2.1 | atelier | 51.62 m ² | 2.12 | hallway | 16.96 m ² |
| 2.2 | hall | 168.06 m ² | 2.13 | adjutants | 26.00 m ² |
| 2.3 | darkroom | 42.04 m ² | 2.14 | adjutants | 18.74 m ² |
| 2.4 | darkroom | 15.99 m ² | 2.15 | provisions | 22.45 m ² |
| 2.5 | technical assistants | 43.55 m ² | 2.16 | provisions | 22.59 m ² |
| 2.6 | technical assistants | 21.12 m ² | 2.17 | adjutants | 43.14 m ² |
| 2.7 | deputy commander | 21.12 m ² | 2.18 | economic officer | 21.12 m ² |
| 2.8 | commander | 45.40 m ² | 2.19 | technical committee commander | 21.30 m ² |
| 2.9 | bathroom | 6.44 m ² | 2.20 | technical committee | 51.62 m ² |
| 2.10 | bathroom | 15.46 m ² | 2.21 | technical committee | 15.07 m ² |
| 2.11 | postilion | 20.64 m ² | 2.22 | technical committee | 44.61 m ² |
| | | | | | 753.03 m ² |

Building I, second floor 1:5003.1economic management3.2hallway3.3economic management

| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.2 | hallway | 15.99 m ² |
| 3.3 | economic management | 24.91 m ² |
| 3.4 | hall | 172.11 m ² |
| 3.5 | staircase | 11.57 m ² |
| 3.6 | commander | 24.40 m ² |
| 3.7 | hallway | 18.27 m ² |
| 3.8 | adjutant | 21.12 m ² |
| 3.9 | adjutant | 21.12 m ² |
| 3.10 | hallway | 19.81 m ² |
| 3.11 | bathroom | 6.44 m ² |
| 3.12 | bathroom | 4.93 m ² |
| 3.13 | bathroom | 6.04 m ² |
| 3.14 | bathroom | 6.50 m ² |
| | | |



3.1

3.6

3.7

3.8

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3.10

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3.17

3.18

3.21

3.22

3.23

3.24

3.25

51.62 m²

Þ4

3.26

| 3.15 | bathroom | 9.85 m ² |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.16 | commander | 23.80 m ² |
| 3.17 | economic management | 43.85 m ² |
| 3.18 | economic management | 18.74 m ² |
| 3.19 | postilion | 22.45 m ² |
| 3.20 | postilion | 22.59 m ² |
| 3.21 | economic management | 21.12 m ² |
| 3.22 | rooms for single officers | 21.12 m ² |
| 3.23 | rooms for single officers | 21.12 m ² |
| 3.24 | rooms for single officers | 22.19 m ² |
| 3.25 | rooms for single officers | 51.62 m ² |
| 3.26 | rooms for single officers | 20.91 m ² |
| 3.27 | rooms for single officers | 19.99 m ² |
| 3.28 | staircase | 11.57 m ² |
| | | 745.67 m ² |
| | | |



Building I, section 1:500

| | +15.650 | |
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| | | -0.540 |

Building I, north elevation 1:500



Building I, west elevation 1:500



Building I, section 1:500



Building I, east elevation 1:500

| | +15.650 | | |
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| | | | -0.540 |

Building I, south elevation 1:500

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| Building II, underground 1:500 | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--|
| -1.1 | hall | 14.30 m ² | |
| -1.2 | hall | 26.29 m ² | |
| -1.3 | cellar | 37.62 m ² | |
| -1.4 | cellar | 16.89 m ² | |
| -1.5 | cellar | 20.74 m ² | |
| -1.6 | cellar | 21.83 m ² | |
| | | 138.29 m ² | |

| Building II, ground floor 1:500 | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1.1 | bedroom for 9 soldiers | 49.56 m ² | |
| 1.2 | hall | 455.09 m ² | |
| 1.3 | bedroom for 9 soldiers | 48.50 m ² | |
| 1.4 | bedroom for 10 soldiers | 47.25 m ² | |
| 1.5 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.89 m ² | |
| 1.6 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 68.01 m ² | |
| 1.7 | hallway | 25.61 m ² | |
| 1.8 | shower | 25.20 m ² | |
| 1.9 | bathroom | 18.62 m ² | |
| 1.10 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² | |
| 1.11 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.40 m ² | |
| 1.12 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.40 m ² | |
| 1.13 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.40 m ² | |
| 1.14 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.40 m ² | |
| 1.15 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.40 m ² | |
| 1.16 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.40 m ² | |
| 1.17 | hallway | 19.69 m ² | |
| 1.18 | bathroom | 24.91 m ² | |
| 1.19 | shower | 26.15 m ² | |
| 1.20 | scribes and draftsmen | 40.95 m ² | |
| 1.21 | office | 18.90 m ² | |
| 1.22 | room for 3 officers | 23.00 m ² | |
| 1.23 | bathroom | 26.88 m ² | |
| | | 1468.80 m ² | |





| Building | I, first floor 1:500 | |
|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2.1 | bedroom for 9 soldiers | 49.56 m ² |
| 2.2 | hall | 468.23 m ² |
| 2.3 | bedroom for 9 soldiers | 48.50 m ² |
| 2.4 | bedroom for 10 soldiers | 47.14 m ² |
| 2.5 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.74 m ² |
| 2.6 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.84 m ² |
| 2.7 | hallway | 18.43 m ² |
| 2.8 | shower | 25.14 m ² |
| 2.9 | bathroom | 25.61 m ² |
| 2.10 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 2.11 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 2.12 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 2.13 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 2.14 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 2.15 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 2.16 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 2.17 | hallway | 19.74 m ² |
| 2.18 | bathroom | 24.87 m ² |
| 2.19 | shower | 26.11 m ² |
| 2.20 | scribes and draftsmen | 40.90 m ² |
| 2.21 | office | 18.88 m ² |
| 2.22 | room for 3 officers | 22.97 m ² |
| 2.23 | bathroom | 26.88 m ² |
| | | 1481.37 m ² |

| Building | g II, second floor 1:500 | |
|----------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1 | bedroom for 9 soldiers | 36.96 m ² |
| 3.2 | hall | 465.03 m ² |
| 3.3 | staircase | 11.18 m ² |
| 3.4 | bedroom for 9 soldiers | 48.50 m ² |
| 3.5 | bedroom for 10 soldiers | 47.19 m ² |
| 3.6 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.81 m ² |
| 3.7 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.92 m ² |
| 3.8 | hallway | 18.43 m ² |
| 3.9 | shower | 25.17 m ² |
| 3.10 | bathroom | 25.61 m ² |
| 3.11 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 3.12 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 3.13 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 3.14 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 3.15 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 3.16 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 3.17 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 69.41 m ² |
| 3.18 | hallway | 19.74 m ² |
| 3.19 | bathroom | 24.87 m ² |
| 3.20 | shower | 26.11 m ² |
| 3.21 | scribes and draftsmen | 40.90 m ² |
| 3.22 | office | 18.88 m ² |
| 3.23 | bedroom for 3 officers | 22.97 m ² |
| 3.24 | storage | 26.88 m ² |
| | | 1479.99 m ² |



Building II, south elevation 1:500





Building II, north elevation 1:500

Building II, west elevation 1:500



Building II, section 1:500

Building II, section 1:500

APPENDIX

| | | | |
|--|---|------|------|
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| Buildir | ig III, underground 1:500 | |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| -1.1 | hall | 13.86 m ² |
| -1.2 | hall | 27.38 m ² |
| -1.3 | cellar | 24.72 m ² |
| -1.4 | cellar | 32.64 m ² |
| -1.5 | cellar | 5.98 m ² |
| -1.6 | cellar | 21.52 m ² |
| | | 126.10 m ² |

| Building | g III, ground floor 1:500 | |
|----------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.1 | storage | 36.54 m ² |
| 1.2 | hall | 420.72 m ² |
| 1.3 | hallway | 19.22 m ² |
| 1.4 | bathroom | 31.54 m ² |
| 1.5 | bathroom | 20.53 m ² |
| 1.6 | scribes and draftsmen | 48.45 m ² |
| 1.7 | office | 19.38 m ² |
| 1.8 | office | 25.84 m ² |
| 1.9 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 74.47 m ² |
| 1.10 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 75.50 m ² |
| 1.11 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.00 m ² |
| 1.12 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.00 m ² |
| 1.13 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.00 m ² |
| 1.14 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 66.11 m ² |
| 1.15 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 1.16 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 1.17 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 1.18 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 1.19 | bedroom for 13 soldiers | 67.73 m ² |
| 1.20 | room for 3 officers | 27.23 m ² |
| 1.21 | showers | 35.65 m ² |
| 1.22 | hallway | 7.96 m ² |
| 1.23 | bathroom | 25.24 m ² |
| | | 1465.03 m ² |



| Building | g III, first floor 1:500 | |
|----------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 2.1 | storage | 36.54 m ² |
| 2.2 | hall | 433.50 m ² |
| 2.3 | hallway | 19.22 m ² |
| 2.4 | bathroom | 20.53 m ² |
| 2.5 | shower | 31.54 m ² |
| 2.6 | scribes and draftsmen | 48.45 m ² |
| 2.7 | office | 19.38 m ² |
| 2.8 | office | 25.84 m ² |
| 2.9 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 74.47 m ² |
| 2.10 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 75.50 m ² |
| 2.11 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.00 m ² |
| 2.12 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.00 m ² |
| 2.13 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.00 m ² |
| 2.14 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 66.11 m ² |
| 2.15 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 2.16 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 2.17 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 2.18 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 2.19 | bedroom for 13 soldiers | 67.73 m ² |
| 2.20 | room for 3 officers | 27.23 m ² |
| 2.21 | showers | 35.65 m ² |
| 2.22 | hallway | 7.96 m ² |
| 2.23 | bathroom | 25.24 m ² |
| | | 1478.00 m ² |
| | | |

| Building | III, second floor 1:500 | |
|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1 | storage | 26.45 m ² |
| 3.2 | hall | 430.20 m ² |
| 3.3 | staircase | 11.70 m ² |
| 3.4 | hallway | 19.66 m ² |
| 3.5 | bathroom | 20.53 m ² |
| 3.6 | shower | 31.54 m ² |
| 3.7 | scribes and draftsmen | 48.45 m ² |
| 3.8 | office | 19.38 m ² |
| 3.9 | office | 25.84 m ² |
| 3.10 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 74.47 m ² |
| 3.11 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 75.50 m ² |
| 3.12 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.00 m ² |
| 3.13 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.00 m ² |
| 3.14 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 64.00 m ² |
| 3.15 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 66.11 m ² |
| 3.16 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 3.17 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 3.18 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 3.19 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 67.78 m ² |
| 3.20 | bedroom for 13 soldiers | 67.73 m ² |
| 3.21 | room for 3 officers | 27.23 m ² |
| 3.22 | showers | 35.65 m ² |
| 3.23 | hallway | 7.96 m ² |
| 3.24 | bathroom | 25.24 m ² |
| | | 1476.74 m ² |











Building III, section 1:500

Building III, section 1:500

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Building IV, underground 1:500

| -1.1 | vegetable storage | 90.57 m ² | -1.6 | storage | 25.19 m ² |
|------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|
| -1.2 | hall | 112.55 m ² | -1.7 | storage | 17.59 m ² |
| -1.3 | vegetable storage | 25.05 m ² | -1.8 | storage | 17.59 m ² |
| -1.4 | food storage | 25.07 m ² | -1.9 | coal | 90.57 m ² |
| -1.5 | staircase | 30.73 m ² | -1.10 | wood storage | 25.05 m ² |
| | | | | | 459.96 m ² |



Building IV, first floor 1:500 2.1 classroom and dining room 99.73 m² 2.2 hall 165.27 m² 2.3 98.34 m² classroom and dining room 2.4 textbook storage 29.70 m² 2.5 21.55 m² shower 2.6 21.99 m² food preparation 2.7 kitchen 90.35 m² 2.8 food pantry 28.29 m²



Building IV, ground floor 1:500

| 1.1 | classroom and dining room | 99.73 m ² | 1.10 | bathroom | 19.72 m ² |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.2 | hall | 134.52 m ² | 1.11 | food preparation | 22.00 m ² |
| 1.3 | classroom and dining room | 98.34 m ² | 1.12 | hallway | 30.28 m ² |
| 1.4 | textbook storage | 29.70 m ² | 1.13 | shower | 21.55 m ² |
| 1.5 | shower | 21.55 m ² | 1.14 | classroom and dining room | 47.26 m ² |
| 1.6 | food preparation | 21.99 m ² | 1.15 | textbook storage | 29.70 m ² |
| 1.7 | food pantry | 28.29 m ² | 1.16 | classroom and dining room | 69.50 m ² |
| 1.8 | kitchen | 90.35 m ² | 1.17 | classroom and dining room | 51.43 m ² |
| 1.9 | bathroom | 8.10 m ² | 1.18 | classroom and dining room | 27.80 m ² |
| | | | | | 851.79 m ² |



| Buildi | ng IV, second floor 1:500 | |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.1 | classroom and dining room | 99.73 m ² |
| 3.2 | hall | 165.27 m ² |
| 3.3 | classroom and dining room | 98.34 m ² |
| 3.4 | textbook storage | 29.70 m ² |
| 3.5 | shower | 21.55 m ² |
| 3.6 | food preparation | 21.99 m ² |
| 3.7 | kitchen | 90.35 m ² |
| 3.8 | food pantry | 28.29 m ² |
| | | |

APPENDIX

| 2.9 | bathroom | 8.10 m ² |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2.10 | bathroom | 14.47 m ² |
| 2.11 | food preparation | 22.00 m ² |
| 2.12 | shower | 21.55 m ² |
| 2.13 | classroom and dining room | 99.73 m ² |
| 2.14 | textbook storage | 29.70 m ² |
| 2.15 | classroom and dining room | 42.05 m ² |
| 2.16 | classroom and dining room | 55.25 m ² |
| | | 853.29 m ² |

| 3.9 | bathroom | 8.10 m ² |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.10 | bathroom | 14.47 m ² |
| 3.11 | food preparation | 22.00 m ² |
| 3.12 | shower | 21.55 m ² |
| 3.13 | classroom and dining room | 99.73 m ² |
| 3.14 | textbook storage | 29.70 m ² |
| 3.15 | classroom and dining room | 98.34 m ² |
| | | 854.34 m ² |
| | | |



Building IV, west elevation 1:500



Building IV, north elevation 1:500



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+15.650

Building IV, section 1:500

Building IV, section 1:500

-0.540



Building IV, south elevation 1:500



Building IV, east elevation 1:500
Building V, underground 1:500

| -1.1 | cellar | 61.08 m ² |
|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| -1.2 | cellar | 23.37 m ² |
| -1.3 | cellar | 5.57 m ² |
| -1.4 | cellar | 10.57 m ² |
| -1.5 | cellar | 15.69 m ² |
| -1.6 | cellar | 13.96 m ² |
| -1.7 | cellar | 62.78 m ² |
| -1.8 | cellar | 21.99 m ² |
| -1.9 | cellar | 5.61 m ² |
| -1.10 | cellar | 10.64 m ² |
| -1.11 | cellar | 15.57 m ² |
| -1.12 | cellar | 13.96 m ² |
| | | 260.79 m ² |



| Buildin | g V, ground floor 1:500 | |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.1 | changing room | 55.18 m ² |
| 1.2 | showers | 37.76 m ² |
| 1.3 | hallway | 21.43 m ² |
| 1.4 | boiler room | 17.71 m ² |
| 1.5 | coal | 8.56 m ² |
| 1.6 | hall | 279.97 m ² |
| 1.7 | stor | 39.97 m ² |
| 1.8 | bedroom for 15 soldiers | 61.42 m ² |
| 1.9 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.76 m ² |
| 1.10 | bedroom for 15 soldiers | 57.76 m ² |
| 1.11 | bathroom | 6.54 m ² |
| 1.12 | bathroom | 13.17 m ² |
| 1.13 | bathroom | 24.19 m ² |
| 1.14 | sergeants | 19.45 m ² |
| 1.15 | office | 18.29 m ² |
| 1.16 | storage | 18.29 m ² |
| 1.17 | tailor and shoemaker | 17.42 m ² |
| 1.18 | tailor and shoemaker | 17.73 m ² |
| 1.19 | tailor and shoemaker | 17.46 m ² |
| 1.20 | storage | 18.30 m ² |
| 1.21 | office | 19.46 m ² |
| 1.22 | sergeants | 18.30 m ² |
| 1.23 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.81 m ² |
| 1.24 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.81 m ² |
| 1.25 | bathroom | 6.54 m ² |
| 1.26 | bathroom | 13.17 m ² |
| 1.27 | bathroom | 24.19 m ² |
| 1.28 | bedroom for 15 soldiers | 61.47 m ² |
| 1.29 | hallway | 30.57 m ² |
| 1.30 | library and reading room | 38.59 m ² |
| 1.31 | sergeants' dining room | 58.07 m ² |
| 1.32 | kitchen | 34.98 m ² |
| 1.33 | coal | 6.36 m ² |
| 1.34 | food storage | 12.59 m ² |
| | | 1248.25 m ² |
| | | |



Building V, first floor 1:500

| Dunung | , | |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2.1 | bedroom for 12 soldiers | 55.18 m ² |
| 2.2 | office | 342.49 m ² |
| 2.3 | office | 36.92 m ² |
| 2.4 | office | 18.58 m ² |
| 2.5 | office | 19.39 m ² |
| 2.6 | storage | 17.94 m ² |
| 2.7 | bedroom for 15 soldiers | 61.42 m ² |
| 2.8 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.76 m ² |
| 2.9 | bathroom | 24.19 m ² |
| 2.10 | bathroom | 6.54 m ² |
| 2.11 | bathroom | 13.17 m ² |
| 2.12 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.76 m ² |
| 2.13 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.76 m ² |
| 2.14 | bedroom for 4 soldiers | 17.42 m ² |
| 2.15 | sergeants | 17.75 m ² |
| 2.16 | sergeants | 17.46 m ² |
| 2.17 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.81 m ² |
| 2.18 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.81 m ² |
| 2.19 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.81 m ² |
| 2.20 | bathroom | 6.54 m ² |
| 2.21 | bathroom | 13.17 m ² |
| 2.22 | bathroom | 24.19 m ² |
| 2.23 | bedroom for 15 soldiers | 61.47 m ² |
| 2.24 | bedroom for 9 soldiers | 38.59 m ² |
| 2.25 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 58.07 m ² |
| 2.26 | bedroom for 12 soldiers | 55.35 m ² |
| | | 1252.52 m ² |
| | | |



| Building V, | second floor 1:500 |
|-------------|--------------------|
|-------------|--------------------|

| 3.1 | bedroom for 12 soldiers | 55.18 m ² |
|------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 3.2 | hall | 361.36 m ² |
| 3.3 | office | 37.76 m ² |
| 3.4 | office | 18.58 m ² |
| 3.5 | storage | 39.97 m ² |
| 3.6 | bedroom for 15 soldiers | 61.42 m ² |
| 3.7 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.76 m ² |
| 3.8 | bathroom | 6.54 m ² |
| 3.9 | bathroom | 13.17 m ² |
| 3.10 | bathroom | 24.19 m ² |
| 3.11 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.76 m ² |
| 3.12 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.76 m ² |
| 3.13 | sergeants | 17.42 m ² |
| 3.14 | sergeants | 17.46 m ² |
| 3.15 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.81 m ² |
| 3.16 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.81 m ² |
| 3.17 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 57.81 m ² |
| 3.18 | bathroom | 6.54 m ² |
| 3.19 | bathroom | 13.17 m ² |
| 3.20 | bathroom | 24.19 m ² |
| 3.21 | bedroom for 15 soldiers | 61.47 m ² |
| 3.22 | bedroom for 9 soldiers | 38.59 m ² |
| 3.23 | bedroom for 14 soldiers | 58.07 m ² |
| 3.24 | bedroom for 12 soldiers | 55.35 m ² |
| | | 1257.11 m ² |
| | | |





Building V, third floor 1:500

| 4.1 | hall | 50.46 m ² |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 4.2 | bedroom for 7 soldiers | 82.59 m ² |
| 4.3 | bedroom for 18 soldiers | 27.05 m ² |
| 4.4 | bedroom for 18 soldiers | 82.21 m ² |
| 4.5 | bedroom for 7 soldiers | 27.05 m ² |
| | | 269.36 m ² |



APPENDIX

Explore Lab | Research Paper

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Building V, west elevation 1:500

Building V, north elevation 1:500

+15.650



Building V, east elevation 1:500

Building V, south elevation 1:500





Building V, section 1:500



| -0.540 |
|--------|
| • |





APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MAPS

This part of the appendix contains maps created by the author of the paper while analysing the spatial structure of Pardubice and other cities that were part of the comparison.







Krovak East North EPSG:5514









Map 48. Petra Malinská, Space Syntax Map, Pardubice, 2025, ArcGIS map.

sources:

DepthmapX development team, 'SpaceGroupUCL/ depthmapX', C++ (2012; repr., Space Syntax Lab - UCL, 27 December 2024), https://github. com/SpaceGroupUCL/ depthmapX.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vuo2dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.





APPENDIX

Map 49.

ArcGIS map.

sources:

Petra Malinská, Space

Syntax Map, Dašice, 2025,

DepthmapX development

team, 'SpaceGroupUCL/

depthmapX', C++ (2012;

Lab - UCL, 27 December

2024), https://github.

depthmapX.

com/SpaceGroupUCL/

Czech Office for Surveying,

Mapping and Cadastre,

'DATA 50' (Geoportal

Surveying, Mapping

and Cadastre, 2025),

https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/

(S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vuo2dtx

xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ&

mode=TextMeta&side=ma

py_data50&text=dSady_m

apyData50&head_tab=sek

ce-02-gp&menu=2290.

of the Czech Office for

repr., Space Syntax









7.5 km

total depth, 3 steps



Map 50. Petra Malinská, Space Syntax Map, Klášterec nad

sources:

DepthmapX development team, 'SpaceGroupUCL/ depthmapX', C++ (2012; repr., Space Syntax Lab - UCL, 27 December 2024), https://github. com/SpaceGroupUCL/ depthmapX.

Orlicí, 2025, ArcGIS map.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 'DATA 50' (Geoportal of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025), https://geoportal.cuzk.cz/ (S(ug0zxysnxu2oi3vuo2dtx xit))/Default.aspx?lng=CZ& mode=TextMeta&side=ma py_data50&text=dSady_m apyData50&head_tab=sek ce-02-gp&menu=2290.





S-JTSK Krovak East North EPSG:5514

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