

# Post-Military Landscapes: Future and Transformation

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Research Plan | AR3A010

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November 8, 2024

**Figure 1.**

Petra Malinská, *Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024*, digital photograph.



ABSTRACT

This research will explore the cultural heritage value of post-military landscapes in the Pardubice Region of the present-day Czech Republic, specifically focusing on the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. The objective will be to identify reasons for reusing these sites adaptively. Through spatial analysis, archival research, a questionnaire, and interviews, this project will assess the cultural significance of the Masaryk Barracks and its relationship to local identity and spatial configuration.

**Keywords:**  
*Masaryk Barracks; Pardubice; cultural significance; post-military landscape; spatial configuration*

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## INTRODUCTION

Lots of towns in former Czechoslovakia, including those in the Pardubice Region, located about 100 kilometres east of Prague, feature military brownfields<sup>1</sup>. Former military barracks gradually became abandoned due to demilitarisation<sup>2</sup> after the fall of the Iron Curtain, the abolition of compulsory military service<sup>3</sup>, and the creation of a thoroughly professional army in 2005<sup>4</sup>. In 2014, Pardubice had approximately 200 hectares of brownfields<sup>5</sup>, with Masaryk Barracks covering about 13 hectares.

Although the town of Pardubice has committed to the Strategic Development Plan for 2014 to 2025 under point 3.2 to actively address brownfields' use and offer them for business, housing, or public infrastructure<sup>6</sup>, the plan lacks specific guidelines. Notably, in 2012, a former deputy, Jiří Rozinek, suggested demolishing the Masaryk Barracks to clear space for greenfield development<sup>7</sup>. This perspective persisted, and on September 23, 2024, the Pardubice Council approved a budget amendment to start a tender for the Masaryk Barracks' demolition<sup>8</sup>.

1 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>.

2 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>.

3 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>.

4 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>.

5 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>.

6 Půček, Koppitz, and Šimčíková.

7 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-co-s-obrovskymi-kasarnami.A121102\\_153912\\_pardubice-zpravy\\_jah](https://www.idnes.cz/zpravy/domaci/pardubicti-radni-nevi-co-s-obrovskymi-kasarnami.A121102_153912_pardubice-zpravy_jah).

8 'Zápis z jednání', *Pardubice.eu*, 23 September 2024, <https://pardubice.eu/zmp-2024>.

Given the proximity of Masaryk Barracks to the town centre, its location on the urban axis and its historical context with the Dukla housing estate, the revitalisation of this area is essential for the sustainable growth of Pardubice. While demolition may appear to be a straightforward solution, it overlooks the potential cultural heritage value that the Masaryk Barracks might possess. Therefore, one of this research aims is to review the cultural significance of the Masaryk Barracks.



01 FASCINATION

I am returning to Pardubice, a town I know well, as I lived there for several years. My reason for returning to this area is its uncertain future: the Pardubice Council is planning to demolish the former military area of Masaryk Barracks (see Figure 2) in the next few months. Such an action would irreversibly destroy a potentially valuable site that I believe should be preserved. This research and the upcoming design project might be an opportunity to open a discussion about the future of this place. The initial questions that drove me in this research included:

*Are there similar sites in the region? If so, where and how do other towns treat them? What makes former military sites exceptional or typical, and what is their cultural heritage value? How have they influenced the development of the towns where the army built them?*

Figure 2.  
Petra Malinská, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czech Republic, 2024, digital photograph.



02 DEFINITIONS

MILITARY AND POST-MILITARY LANDSCAPE

Military landscapes feature areas shaped by military activities, such as militarisation, conflict zones, defence areas, and virtual zones, in contrast, post-military landscapes refer to regions that, despite being inactive, continue to bear traces of their military history<sup>9</sup>.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

According to the Burra Charter, cultural significance is equivalent to the terms cultural heritage significance and cultural heritage value<sup>10</sup>. While various typologies of cultural heritage values exist, none can comprehensively cover all values because individuals or groups interpret cultural significance from multiple perspectives<sup>11</sup>. Heritage expert Ken Taylor reasons that, for instance, historical value is often intertwined with social and aesthetic values, suggesting that cultural heritage value categories are not always separate<sup>12</sup>. Moreover, cultural heritage values are not static and evolve<sup>13</sup>. The Burra Charter classifies cultural significance into five cultural heritage value categories, which I illustrated in Figure 3 and described in the text below.

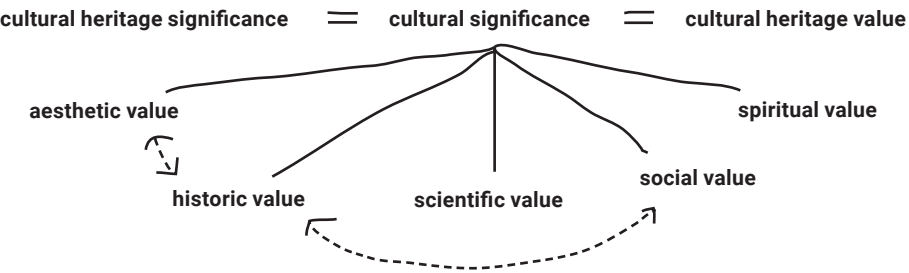


Figure 3.  
Petra Malinská, Cultural Significance according to the Burra Charter, 2024, diagram.  
  
dashed lines = possible category links according to Ken Taylor

9 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>.  
10 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>.  
11 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>.  
12 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>.  
13 Fredheim and Khalaf, 'The Significance of Values'.



Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value describes how an environment can evoke pleasure or displeasure when people perceive or appreciate its visual or sensory qualities<sup>14</sup>. It also refers to sensory aspects like scale, colour, and texture<sup>15</sup>. There is a close tie between aesthetic, social and historical value, which comes from how communities engage with and perceive their environment<sup>16</sup>.

Historical Value

A place gains historical value through its connection to a significant person or event, which increases when it carries evidence of that connection<sup>17</sup>.

Scientific Value

Scientific value refers to the potential of heritage to provide insight into scientific studies, assessment criteria include typicality, uniqueness, and rarity<sup>18</sup>.

Social Value

Social value refers to a place’s or object’s cultural, spiritual, or social importance to a community, it contributes to identity, belonging and collective memory, often rooted in historical events and cultural tradition<sup>19</sup>.

Spiritual Value

Heritage buildings can evoke deep, personal reflections, memories, and emotions<sup>20</sup>. Individuals express spiritual value through personal connections with heritage buildings, seeking meaning and identity<sup>21</sup>.

14 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](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-0753-5_3349).  
15 Fredheim and Khalaf, ‘The Significance of Values’.  
16 Taylor, ‘Reconciling Aesthetic Value and Social Value’.  
17 Taylor.  
18 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](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-2538-0_666).  
19 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>.  
20 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>.  
21 Willson.

03 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Military heritage landscapes often evoke emotional responses tied to traditions and historical events in those places, significantly influencing community identity<sup>22</sup>. While barracks may lack high aesthetic value, the historical and social values can be substantial. Post-military sites can enhance community life by being repurposed, similar to the restoration of 19th-century one-room schoolhouses that create social centres that strengthen community ties<sup>23</sup>. The standardisation of one-room schoolhouses, the practice of repetition, and the uniformity of the buildings show similarities to the construction of military barracks. In addition, these schoolhouses often lack formal protection, and local communities take the initiative to organise their preservation, relying heavily on volunteer efforts<sup>24</sup>.

The Czech National Heritage Institute does not currently list any extant military barracks built after 1908 in the present-day Czech Republic as culturally significant<sup>25</sup>. Furthermore, investors in the Czech Republic fear potential risks and prefer developing greenfields rather than reusing military brownfields<sup>26</sup>. The lack of protection and the hesitance of investors to adaptively reuse military brownfields are putting these 20th-century military barracks at risk of disappearing.

Besides cultural significance, sustainability is crucial for preserving the 20th-century military barracks. The European Commission highlights the importance of sustainable building transformations that respect aesthetics, heritage, craftsmanship, sustainability, and the overall quality of life<sup>27</sup>. This importance is detailed in the Davos Declaration<sup>28</sup>

22 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](http://www.international.icomos.org/quebec2008/cd/toindex/77_pdf/77-WhFG-13.pdf).  
23 Leidulf Mydland and Wera Grahn, ‘Identifying Heritage Values in Local Communities’, *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 18, no. 6 (1 November 2012): 564–87, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2011.619554>.  
24 Mydland and Grahn.  
25 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>.  
26 Hercik et al., ‘Military Brownfields in the Czech Republic and the Potential for Their Revitalisation, Focused on Their Residential Function’.  
27 Luc-Émile Bouche-Florin et al., *The Context Document*, Davos Alliance (Berne: Swiss Federal Office of Culture, 2023), <https://davosdeclaration2018.ch/en/>.  
28 Bouche-Florin et al.

and the Davos Baukultur Quality System<sup>29</sup>, which defines eight criteria for high-quality building culture: “*governance, functionality, environment, economy, diversity, context, sense of place, and beauty*”<sup>30</sup>. Demolishing former military barracks may not align with these priorities.

Finding persuasive arguments may convince the Pardubice Council, as the owner of the Masaryk Barracks site, to reuse the buildings adaptively instead of demolishing the site. However, I need to find answers to several questions to achieve this. What is the relevance of preserving military history in the form of reused military barracks to the local community? On the contrary, what arguments are there to make it worthwhile for the Pardubice Council to reuse the Masaryk barracks?

29 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>.  
30 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>.

## 04 RESEARCH QUESTIONS, HYPOTHESIS, AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

I based this research on the hypothesis that the military barracks in the Pardubice Region hold cultural significance for the local communities. Therefore, their owners should preserve them through adaptive reuse.

The main research question focuses on understanding why the Pardubice Council should reuse the Masaryk Barracks adaptively. To address this question, I will explore several sub-questions (see Table 1) that examine the relationship between the site's cultural significance, spatial configuration, potential typicality, and the spirit of the place. I, therefore, formulated the main research question as follows.

*What cultural heritage values do abandoned military sites in the Pardubice Region hold, how does spatial configuration influence their perception, and what are the reasons for their adaptive reuse?*

research sub-question	methods	expected outcome
Q1: To what extent do the inhabitants of Pardubice perceive the Masaryk Barracks as valuable, and what cultural heritage values do they associate with it?	a questionnaire, correlation analysis between values, semi-structured interviews	clarification of how individuals perceive the site and why, whether and what the site is of cultural heritage value, justification of site reuse
Q2: What architectural details do the abandoned military barracks in the Pardubice Region have in common?	collection of photos from the field trip for the catalogue	set of elements from different buildings in a comparable form
Q3: What is the connection between the spatial configurations of Masaryk Barracks and the perception of its cultural significance?	comparison of spatial analysis and questionnaire	confirmation or refutation of the phenomena connection
Q4: What do the residents of Pardubice believe the spirit of Masaryk Barracks is?	semi-structured interviews	respondent's personal views on the spirit of the Masaryk Barracks
Q5: To what extent are abandoned military barracks in the Pardubice Region integrated into the urban structure?	spatial analysis, comparison of maps from different periods	refutation or confirmation of the hypothesis about the influence of the site on the town's growth

Table 1.  
Petra Malinská, *Research Sub-Questions, Methods and Expected Outcomes*, 2024.



## 05 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

I chose a combination of several attitudes for this research, from architecture, sociology, and urbanism, because, according to architectural historian Julia Rey-Peréz<sup>31</sup>, it is impossible to assess cultural heritage value based only on architectural methods. Heritage and sustainability expert Lianne Havinga et al.<sup>32</sup> also combined quantitative, visual and qualitative methodologies to determine which building elements to preserve in a sustainable refurbishment.

Moreover, I draw from urban morphologist Vítor Oliveira's<sup>33</sup> historico-geographical theory of urban form, which emphasises understanding urban landscape evolution through historical and geographical perspectives and supports the idea that cultural heritage value extends beyond architecture alone.

Nevertheless, understanding the importance of cultural significance requires acknowledging various perspectives and theoretical frameworks<sup>34</sup>. The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) released the heritage impact assessment framework "*Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage*

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 Lianne 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>.

*Properties*"<sup>35</sup> in 2011. This framework uses the outstanding universal value to assess cultural heritage value, which aims to identify what makes a site irreplaceable and ensure maintaining these qualities<sup>36</sup>. However, heritage expert Patrick Patiwaël et al.<sup>37</sup> argue that this framework overlooks broader goals, such as improving heritage management and balancing development with protection.

After considering various options, I decided to work with the definitions of cultural significance outlined in the Burra Charter<sup>38</sup> because the Czech National Heritage Institute also adopted this concept<sup>39</sup>, meaning some respondents may already be familiar with it.

I will build on the cultural heritage values assessment with the theory of spatial configuration to explore the link between the cultural significance of Masaryk Barracks and its spatial configuration. Similarly, urban designer Sophia Arbara et al.<sup>40</sup> used the Space Syntax theory<sup>41</sup> introduced by urban morphologist Bill Hillier and revised in the handbook *Introduction to Space Syntax in Urban Studies*<sup>42</sup> to discover the differences between spatial configurations in Rome in different periods and determine if there is a link to the position of cultural heritage attractors.

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.iccom.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/icomos\\_guidance\\_on\\_heritage\\_impact\\_assessments\\_for\\_cultural\\_world\\_heritage\\_properties.pdf](https://www.iccom.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/icomos_guidance_on_heritage_impact_assessments_for_cultural_world_heritage_properties.pdf).  
36 International Council on Monuments and Sites.  
37 Patrick R. Patiwaël, 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/10.1080/13527258.2018.1477057>.  
38 *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*.  
39 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>.  
40 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>.  
41 B 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>.  
42 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>.

# 06 METHODOLOGY

## STUDY REGION

I decided to focus on abandoned barracks sites in the Pardubice Region (NUTS3<sup>43</sup>) because the object of my fascination, the abandoned Masaryk Barracks, lies in this region. I searched abandoned military barracks in the Pardubice Region using publicly accessible databases such as the National Heritage Catalogue<sup>44</sup>, the National Brownfields Database<sup>45</sup>, and the Prázdné domy Database<sup>46</sup>. As a result, I found five sites (see Table 2) in the Pardubice Region. I have excluded the area in Vysoké Mýto because the site is already partially repaired. This search method has limitations because these databases may not capture other regional sites. However, finding all the sites was not my primary aim.

Table 2.

Petra Malinská, *Site Locations*, 2024.

Sources: data from the following databases.

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

'Památkový Katalog', Národní památkový ústav, accessed 13 October 2024, <https://pamatkovykatalog.cz/soupis>.

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

number	town	region NUTS3	district	current condition	included in the research
1	Dašice	Pardubice	Pardubice	abandoned	yes
2	Pardubice	Pardubice	Pardubice	abandoned	yes
3	Vysoké Mýto	Pardubice	Ústí nad Orlicí	partially repaired	no
4	Kláštorec nad Orlicí	Pardubice	Ústí nad Orlicí	abandoned	yes
5	Žamberk	Pardubice	Ústí nad Orlicí	abandoned	yes

## SPATIAL CONFIGURATION ANALYSIS

For sites listed in Table 2, I will create maps depicting the street network based on the publicly accessible data. I will mark the study area on the map and analyse its spatial configuration for various periods. I will use historical maps as the primary source to investigate earlier periods. Finally, I will compare the locations of the barracks in the different towns.

<sup>43</sup> Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics

<sup>44</sup> Národní památkový ústav, 'Památkový Katalog', accessed 14 October 2024, <https://pamatkovykatalog.cz/soupis>.

<sup>45</sup> 'National Brownfield Database', accessed 14 October 2024, <https://brownfieldy-dotace.czechinvest.org/Aplikace/bf-public-x.nsf/bfs.xsp>.

<sup>46</sup> 'Prázdné Domy: Databáze Domů s Historií', accessed 14 October 2024, <https://prazdnedomy.cz/domy/objekty/>.

## FIELD TRIP

I visited all four locations (see Figure 4, green towns) discussed in the study region. I used photographs from the field trip to create a questionnaire that will aid the design project.

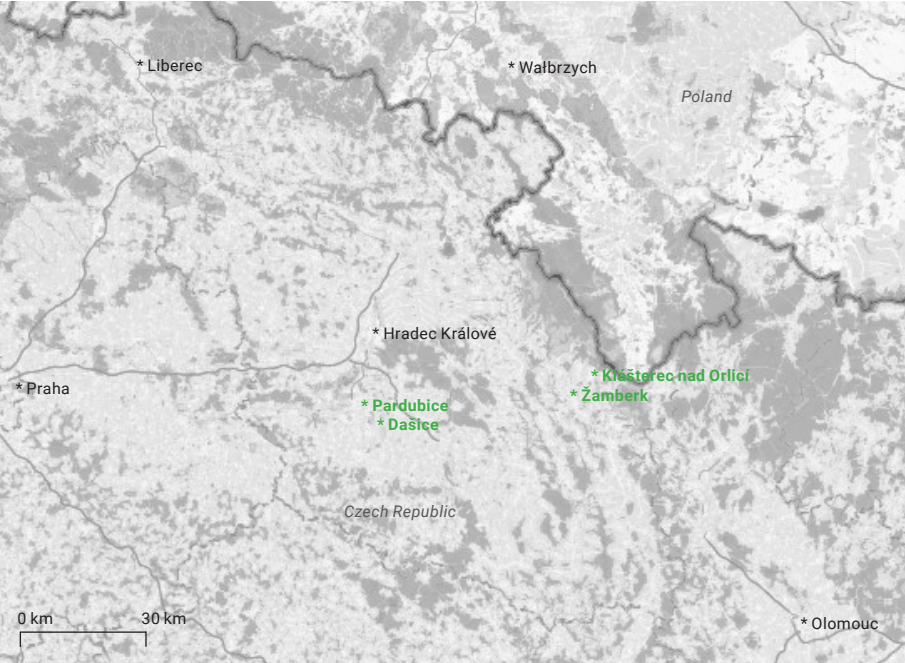


Figure 4. Field Trip Map, "tiles style by Humanitarian OpenStreetMap", team hosted by OpenStreetMap France, accessed 6 November 2024, <https://www.openstreetmap.org/export#map=8/50.004/16.144&layers=H>.

## ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

I searched local archives for historical photographs of Masaryk Barracks to compare with their current conditions. In addition to these photographs, I will obtain archival maps to assist in spatial configuration analysis. Furthermore, I retrieved the plans for the Masaryk Barracks from the building archive.



LITERATURE REVIEW

In my literature review, I aimed to clarify the definition and assessment of cultural significance. This review served as the foundation for my research methodology. Furthermore, it will provide insights into the history of Pardubice and the development of military barracks in the early 20th century, offering valuable knowledge for my research and design project. Key publications among many others include "Encyklopedie branné moci Republiky československé 1920-1938"<sup>47</sup> by Jiří Fidler and Václav Sluka, focusing on the Czechoslovak army during that period, and "Železniční pluk: 1918-1931"<sup>48</sup>, published by the Railway Regiment officers, which touches on the history of Masaryk Barracks.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

I adapted the basics of questionnaire design from urbanist Reid Ewing<sup>49</sup>, landscape architect Keunhyun Park<sup>50</sup> and sociologist Christer Thrane<sup>51</sup>. I will design the basic structure of the follow-up interviews according to public policy expert William Adams<sup>52</sup>. Pre-interview questionnaires improve interview quality by enhancing focus, obtaining supplementary data, enabling data triangulation, and providing detailed documentation of patterns<sup>53</sup>.

47 Jiří Fidler and Václav Sluka, *Encyklopedie Branné Moci Republiky Československé 1920-1938* /, 1. vyd. (Libri, 2006).  
48 *Železniční pluk: 1918-1931* (Pardubice: Důstojnický sbor Železničního pluku, 1931), <https://ndk.cz/view/uuid:25b09441-ad79-4e49-9bac-5d77a816e3e4?page=uuid:15fbcbb0-00c5-11e7-b309-005056822549&fulltext=vojensk%C3%A9%20%C3%BAvary>.  
49 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>.  
50 Ewing and Park.  
51 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>.  
52 William C. Adams, 'Conducting Semi-Structured Interviews', in *Handbook of Practical Program Evaluation* (John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 2015), 492–505, <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119171386.ch19>.  
53 Rashina Hoda, *Qualitative Research with Socio-Technical Grounded Theory: A Practical Guide to Qualitative Data Analysis and Theory Development in the Digital World* (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2024), <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-60533-8>.

As a starting point for the questionnaire, I adapted the formulation of hypotheses from the papers by tourism researchers Lisheng Weng et al.<sup>54</sup>, Thi Hong Hai Nguyen and Catherine Cheung<sup>55</sup>, Anze Chen et al.<sup>56</sup> and environmental conservationist Nabin Baral et al.<sup>57</sup> that dealt with tourists' perceptions of cultural heritage values. In the questionnaire, unlike the authors mentioned above, I will work with assessing values using visual data, similar to the approach used by ecosystem services expert Elisa Oteros-Rozas et al.<sup>58</sup> or sustainability expert Lisanne Having et al.<sup>59</sup> who worked with heritage experts to identify the categories of cultural heritage values to assess the sustainable refurbishment.

The questionnaire (see Appendix) examines perceptions of the cultural significance of the Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice. It starts with an open-ended question about "cultural significance" and includes six photographs, each with three closed-ended Likert-scale questions and one unique open-ended question.

The first three close-ended questions address aesthetic, historical, and scientific value, while the open question focuses on social or spiritual value. I did not use the Likert scale for social and spiritual values due to their different nature from other cultural heritage values.

54 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>.  
55 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/10.1080/10941665.2015.1125377>.  
56 Chen et al., 'Evaluation of Geological Heritage'.  
57 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>.  
58 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>.  
59 Havinga, Colenbrander, and Schellen, 'Heritage Significance and the Identification of Attributes to Preserve in a Sustainable Refurbishment'.

The questionnaire features current and historical photographs of the site, arranged randomly and manipulated to minimise cognitive bias, as described in the chapter on Manipulating with Photographs. At the end of the questionnaire, I collect demographic data for analysis and ask for contact information from respondents willing to participate in a follow-up interview about cultural significance.

I will use the snowball sampling method to recruit respondents. While this method has limitations due to its purposive sampling and non-representativeness<sup>60</sup>, my research does not aim to generalise, and this method can produce valuable qualitative data.

I will start by reaching out to my contacts in Pardubice and asking them to share the questionnaire. I will also include local neighbourhood groups and consider approaching nearby elementary and secondary schools, though I will not interview school participants. I will collect the data through online and face-to-face questionnaires for broader accessibility.

I will analyse the quantitative questionnaire results using software like R or SPSS, calculate reliability with Cronbach's Alpha, and conduct correlation analyses. For the qualitative data, I will use a coding framework that combines inductive and deductive coding, allowing for the addition of emergent codes during the analysis<sup>61</sup>. I will create the initial questionnaire and conduct a pre-test, making modifications based on results and participant feedback.

Manipulating with Photographs

I cropped the photographs uniformly, removed text from the historical postcards, and converted all images to black and white. I adjusted brightness and contrast for consistency and added noise to match the old, less sharp photos. I also removed people from the background of Figure 8 to ensure no people appear in any of the photographs.

Language

I initially prepared the questionnaire in English but translated it into Czech to ensure clarity and accurate responses. I will evaluate the Czech version and then translate the results into English for the thesis.

60 C. Parker, S. Scott, and A. Geddes, 'Snowball Sampling', *SAGE Research Methods Foundations*, 9 September 2019, <http://methods.sagepub.com/foundations/snowball-sampling>.

61 Victoria Elliott, 'Thinking about the Coding Process in Qualitative Data Analysis', *Qualitative Report* 23, no. 11 (2018), <https://ora.ox.ac.uk/objects/uuid:5304bf7f-6214-4939-9f1b-b64415d4fac1>.

FOLLOW-UP INTERVIEWS

I will conduct semi-structured follow-up interviews based on the questionnaire results to explore individuals' views on the cultural significance of Masaryk Barracks with the number of respondents to saturation<sup>62</sup>.

07 ETHICAL CONCERNS

I will only collect data from the questionnaire for analysis and follow-up interviews, which I will conduct with informed written consent. No minors will participate in these interviews. I will avoid taking photographs without permission during site visits.

08 RELEVANCE AND LINK TO THE DESIGN PROJECT

By understanding historical patterns that shape urban environments, architects can design new buildings that align with the existing fabric and enhance urban continuity<sup>63</sup>. Identifying cultural heritage values is essential for justifying the adaptive reuse of Masaryk Barracks and pursuing potential heritage listing. Identifying cultural significance is an urgent matter, as the future of Masaryk Barracks is already at risk. I illustrated the research and design project interconnection in Figure 6 and segmented the research part into a timeline in Figure 5 below.

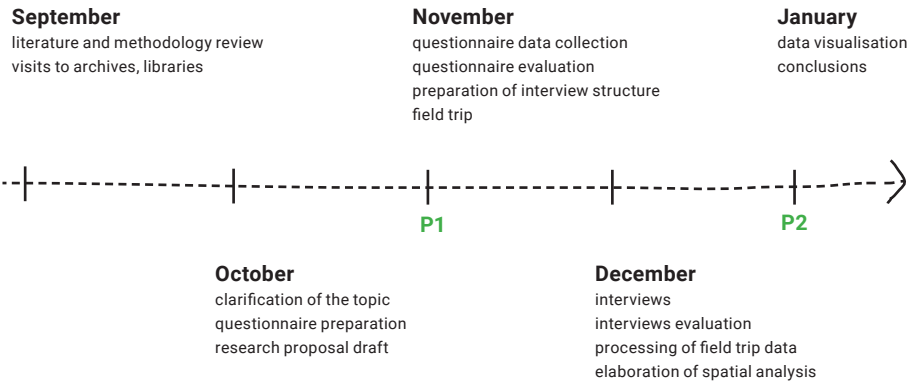
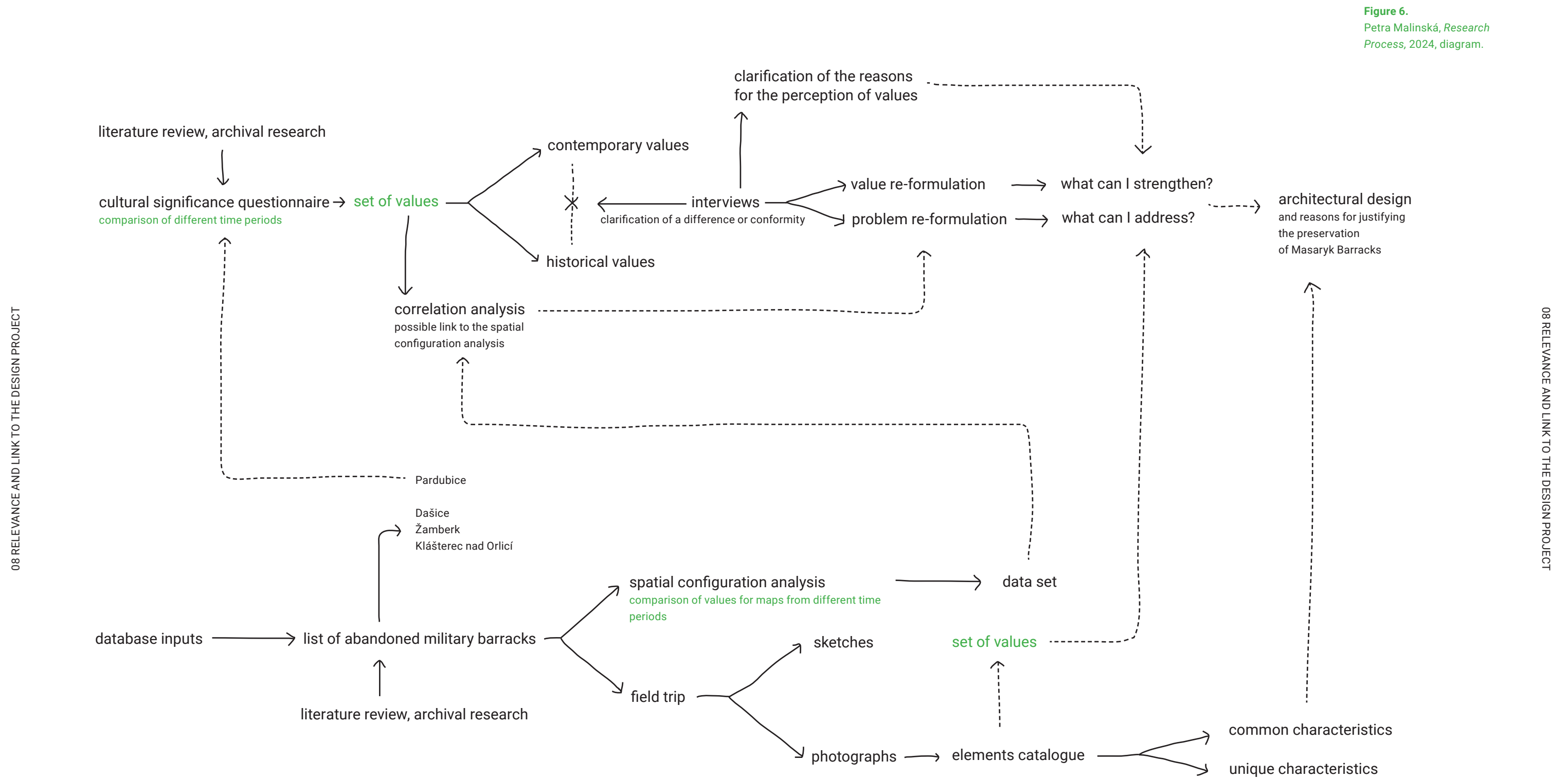


Figure 5. Petra Malinská, *Research Timeline, 2024*, diagram.

62 Monique Hennink and Bonnie N. Kaiser, 'Sample Sizes for Saturation in Qualitative Research: A Systematic Review of Empirical Tests', *Social Science & Medicine* 292 (1 January 2022): 114523, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114523>.

63 Paul Sanders and Douglas Baker, 'Applying Urban Morphology Theory to Design Practice', *Journal of Urban Design* 21, no. 2 (3 March 2016): 213–33, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13574809.2015.1133228>.





# APPENDIX

## 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*

APPENDIX

**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.



**Figure 7.**  
*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>.*

**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 identity of Pardubice?**  
*required long answer*

APPENDIX



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 8.  
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.museum.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.



Figure 9.  
Petra Malinská, Warehouse  
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

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



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 10.  
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.

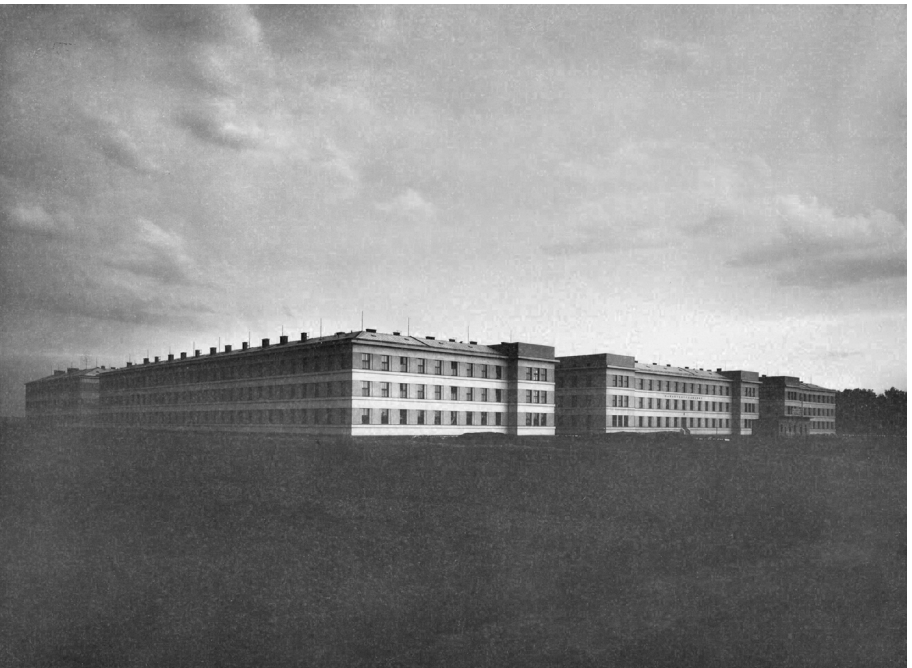


Figure 11.  
Jan Štenc, Masaryk Barracks in Pardubice, Czechoslovakia, 1927, photograph, 32 x 25 cm, FA-P-03288, Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích, fotoarchiv, <https://cdn.museum.klickesbirkam.cz/73903241>.

**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*

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 12. 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.*



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