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THE IMPACT OF GENTRIFICATION ON THE PRICE OF REAL ESTATES

VLIV GENTRIFIKACE NA CENU NEMOVITOSTI

MASTER'S THESIS DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

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Pursuant to Act no. 111/1998 concerning universities and the BUT study and examination rules, you have been assigned the following topic by the institute director Master's Thesis:

The Impact of Gentrification on the Price of Real Estates

Concise characteristic of the task:

Revitalisation and remodelation of whole quarters of cities is accompanied by gentryfication and changes of social milieu. This goes hand in hand with with increase of prices of real estates. Good understanding to this causal proces enables to optimalise the procedure of revitalisation..

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List of literature:

• Gentrification. In: CHRISTENSEN, Karen a LEVINSON, David. Encyclopedia of community: from the village to the virtual world. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications, c2003, 4 v. (1839 p.). ISBN 0761925988.

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Abstract:

This diploma thesis deals with the process of gentrification in two cadastral areas of Brno city- Židenice and Zábrdovice. Based on the theoretical knowledge about the process of gentrification, we suppose that the process has recently started in the two cadastral areas. This assumption is based on the author 's own observation. The theoretical part of the diploma thesis summarizes what gentrification is, when it firs appeared, what are its stages and both positive and negative consequences. The practical part focuses only on selected cadastral areas which are compared to comparable cadastral areas called Maloměřice and Trnitá. The research focuses on development of prices of immoveable properties, brownfields and their revitalization, new construction or revitalization of land that has not been marked as brownfields, sociodemographic structure and development of criminality in selected areas. The aim of the practical part is to prove that the process of gentrification has already begun.

Key words:

Gentrification, Židenice, Zábrdovice, brownfields, revitalization, above average price increase, sociodemographic change

Abstrakt

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá procesem gentrifikace ve dvou katastrálních územích Brna – Židenice a Zábrdovice. Na základě teoretických poznatků o gentrifikaci předpokládáme, že tento proces byl v těchto dvou katastrálních územích zahájen v nedávné době. Tento předpoklad vychází z vlastního pozorování autorky. Teoretická část diplomové práce shrnuje, co je gentrifikace, kdy se poprvé objevila, jaká jsou její fáze a pozitivní i negativní důsledky. Praktická část se zaměřuje pouze na vybraná katastrální území, která jsou porovnána se srovnatelnými katastrálními územími Maloměřice a Trnitá. Výzkum se zaměřuje na vývoj cen nemovitých věcí, brownfieldy a rekonstrukce objektů na nich stojících, novostavby či úpravy pozemků, které nejsou označeny jako brownfieldy, sociodemografickou strukturu a vývoj kriminality ve vybraných oblastech. Cílem praktické části je dokázat, že proces gentrifikace již začal.

Klíčová slova:

Gentrifikace, Židenice, Zábrdovice, brownfieldy, rekonstrukce, nadprůměrné zvýšení cen, sociodemografické změny

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Declaration:

I hereby declare that this thesis is my own, that I have worked on it independently and that I used only the sources listed in bibliography

May 25, 2022

Věra Gábová

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I wish to thank Ing. Vítězslava Hlavinková Ph.D., the supervisor of this diploma thesis, for her precious and helpful advice, patience, and guidance on the whole work. I also wish to thank Doc. Ing. arch. PhDr. Karel Schmeidler, CSc., who helped me with the theoretical part. Lastly, I would like to thank to my friends and family, especially to my sister who encouraged me to study at the institute of forensic engineering.

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1 THEORETICAL PART

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This diploma thesis deals with possibly ongoing process of gentrification in two cadastral areas of Brno- Židenice and Zábrdovice. The thesis is divided into two parts-theoretical and practical.

The theoretical part explains the term gentrification in detail. It focuses on its origin, causes, phases, participants and results (both positive and negative). It summarizes all the features that accompany the process.

Practical part focuses on the two selected cadastral areas mentioned above. These were chosen as we expect that the process of gentrification has already started there. This expectation is based on the author's personal experience. The aim of this diploma thesis is to decide whether the process of gentrification has started there using the theoretical knowledge about it. The conclusion will be based on comparison of Zábrdovice to Trnitá and Židenice to Maloměřice, as according to the ordinance No. 441/2013 Coll. these cadastral areas are comparable. Specifically, the subject of comparison will be development of unit prices of immoveable properties in selected areas since 2014, brownfields and their future use in selected areas, amount of revitalization of older structures and construction of new ones in selected areas since 2016 and development of the number of crimes in selected areas since 2016. The data about the unit prices will be gained from cemap.cz, which is a website collecting data about sold immoveable properties since 2014. Information about brownfields will be gained from brno.cz, which is an official webpage of the city and also from other sources (such as webpages of the new projects etc.). Information about new and refurbished structures will be gained from stavbybrno.webz.cz which is a website collecting not only information about such realised projects but also planned ones. Information about the crimes will be found on Czech police official webpage policie.cz. Each subject of comparison will be discussed and evaluated in an individual chapter. At the end of the diploma thesis there will be a summary conclusion of all the subjects of comparison and a final conclusion.

1.2 WHAT IS GENTRIFICATION

The term "gentrification", which was firstly used in Britain in 1964 by sociologist Ruth Glass, obtains various definitions. According to the American Heritage dictionary of 1982, gentrification is the

"restoration of deteriorated urban property especially in working-class neighbourhoods by the middle and upper classes". [1] Merriam-Webster dictionary stresses the impact of gentrification by claiming that it is "a process in which a poor area (as of a city) experiences an influx of middle-class or wealthy people who renovate and rebuild homes and businesses and which often results in an increase in property values and the displacement of earlier, usually poorer residents" [2] On a similar note Oxford American dictionary defines gentrification as "a movement of middle and upper class families into urban areas causing property values to increase and having secondary effect of driving out poorer families." [3]

As the later definitions suggest, the impact of the process can be both positive and negative. Gentrification is beneficial to homeowners because they can sell their houses for a higher price than what they bought it for. It is beneficial to the landlords who can increase the rents of unit. On the other hand, the residents who cannot afford to pay this increased rent have to leave. It often means losing jobs, changing schools and generally feelings of losing one's home and isolation.

The term gentrification derives from word "gentry" which means "people of gentle birth". In other words, those who were born to affluent families and therefore had good position in society. [4] Ruth Glass examined how such people changed the atmosphere, environment and structure of certain parts of London such as for example Islington between 18th and 19th century by moving there and adjusting the area for their own needs. The original inhabitants were consequently displaced. "Once this process of "gentrification" starts in a district it goes on rapidly until all or most of the original working-class occupiers are displaced and the whole social character of the district is changed." [5]

However, this was not the first time in history when such a process occurred. Similar events took place for example in ancient Rome. Ruth Glass was just the first person to name the phenomenon. [53]

Once it got the name, gentrification attracted much attention and in upcoming years the topic became attractive also for political debates. According to various research the phenomenon correlates not only with one's financial situation, but also with people's race, age, and education. For example, Atkinson states that the people who are migrating into gentrified neighbourhoods are primarily white, professionals and single parents, and it is the lower to working class, the elderly, and unemployed that are being displaced. [6] Another research run by Kirkland which focused on Harlem, New York and London published in points out that gentrification displaces African Americans and minorities. [7]

It can be said that the phenomenon occurs globally as many studies examine it not only in the USA and the UK, but also some other European states including countries situated in the west as well

as the countries of former Soviet Union or even African countries such as for example the South Africa. In the following chapter we are going to focus on people and social groups who are integral for the proses.

1.3 GENTRIFICATION PARTICIPANTS

1.3.1 Gentrified

These are the people who are often forced to leave. As mentioned above, they are either unemployed or do some low paid jobs. They can be elderly people, single parents or families with a lot of children or generally people who are on welfare. This might be the reason for the cities not to stop the process of gentrification. It is more efficient for them to replace the people who need social benefits with individuals who can bring some profit instead. [8]

The reasons for the poor to at first live in cities can be different. Either they do not have a choice and they stay in those areas as before the process of gentrification it is simply the cheapest and only affordable option. However, it can also be that they are used to living in that area, they have been living there their whole life and have developed some emotional attachment to the place. Another reason might be work, as cities generally offer more working opportunities than suburbs or villages. [8]

1.3.2 Gentrifiers

These are the people who can see the potential in the originally poor areas situated in the cities and who are willing and able to invest in those places. These people typically live alone (so called singles) or in small families. They may have no children. They are young and well educated and also they have perspective jobs. They realize the advantage of living near the place they work in (such as less time spent commuting) and they can see some other pros in living in the city center. For example being in vicinity of shops and services they need or even wide range of products and services. For example, Couture and Handbury suggested educated millennials prefer the central city versus the suburbs because of its density of service amenities, such as third-wave coffee shops, craft-beer gardens, and bike shares. [9]

Many affluent people enjoy living in suburbs because of "peace and quiet" and countryside that surrounds them there. On the other hand, such lifestyle is not for everybody and for people who fit the description above (so called yuppies- young urban professionals) it might be the best option to move to city centres.

Some sociologists also claim, that even single parents belong to this group. For example Hannigan states that single parents (usually single mothers) prefer living in city centres especially for practical reasons. For a person who must take care of a child and works at the same time it is easier to live in vicinity of schools, doctors, their job, shops and other such services. [10]

Another group of people who fit the category of gentrifiers are so called marginal gentrifiers. They are individuals who are underemployed or in precarious, temporary employment but prefer to live in central areas of the city and despite their unstable working situation they can still afford to stay. Presumably they are attracted by the non-conformist lifestyle and the tolerant, socially and ethnically mixed urban environment of city centre neighbourhoods. Among them, Rose highlights women, students, artists and also homosexuals. These are very often called pioneers i.e. the people who arrive in gentrified areas first. It is not only their way of life which motivates them to live in originally disinvested areas, it is also their financial situation. [11]

1.3.3 Owners and developers

This group of people is particularly interested in the process, as it increases the prices of their property. Smith states stat there are three types of investors. These can be individuals or companies who are interested in buying a real estate, repairing it and subsequently selling it with profit. Second group includes the investors who intend to rent the repaired property and the last group consists of those who intend to live in the house or flat they have bought and repaired. [12]

1.4 CAUSES OF GENTRIFICATION

The following section is going to outline the main concepts discussing gentrification: the two major theories in the area, which are the production theory and the consumption theory. We are also going to discuss phenomenon called back to the city movement.

1.4.1 Back to the City Movement

Sociologists who in seventies and eighties noticed that population in certain parts of cities were growing called this phenomenon back to the city movement. At first their assumption was that people started considering living in cities more practical. Even several decades later we can come across similar theories. According to the article published by writer and editor Ania G. Wieckowski in 2010, the suburbs "have lost their sheen". She claims that both young workers and even some retiring boomers are actively seeking to live in densely packed, mixed-use communities that don't require cars. By this she means cities or revitalized outskirts in which residences, shops, schools, parks, and other amenities exist close together. The change is about more than evolving tastes; it's at least partly a reaction to real problems created by suburbs, such as for example the one with transportation, Wieckowski claims. [13]

She states that cars have negative impact on both physical and mental health. That is because people who live in suburbs and are used to driving every day tend to walk less than those who live in urban communities. This makes them not only less fit, and in some cases even over-weighted or obese, but also more stressed. Research by behavioural economist Daniel Kahneman and his team shows that out of wide range of daily activities, commuting has the most negative effect on people's moods. Another issue related to cars is undoubtedly the negative impact on our environment. As public transportation either does not exist or is very poor in suburbs, its inhabitants often have no choice but use cars. [13]

Wieckowski also quotes Professor Robert Fishman, who works at University of Michigan in department of architecture and urban-planning. In his opinion suburbs were the future in the 1950s. "The city was then seen as a dingy environment. But today it's these urban neighbourhoods that are exciting and diverse and exploding with growth." [13]

On the other hand, there is other research proving that it is not only the people from suburbs who are moving to gentrified areas. It was already in 1970's when sociologists expected mainly people from suburbs moving back for example due to growing prices of gas. However, the research conducted by Smith in 1975 in Silent Hill, Philadelphia showed that people from suburbs made up only 14% of all gentrifiers. The rest was people from other parts of the city. Smith suggest that their motivation was mostly economical. [12]

1.4.2 Consumption Theory

This theory focuses on new inhabitants and their motivation to move and stay in the cities. It introduces types of people who are likely to move in the gentrified areas. According to Ley some of the possible reasons are high number of young adults (people between 25 and 35 years) who are planning to invest in their own house or flat. This happens when generation of so-called baby boomers grows up. Another reason might be increasing number of so-called white-collar workers (i.e. people whose jobs require higher education and whose jobs are associated with higher income) or increasing number of women who work and receive salary. Living in the city makes it easier for them to manage both paid work and taking care of the family. For some people the reason may be the tolerant and more anonymous environment that enables them to pursue their way of life. [14]

1.4.3 **Production Theory**

This theory does not focus on individual and their reasons to move into city centres but rather on the complex situation on the real estate market. In 1979 Neil Smith developed so-called rent gap theory. [15] It deals with the relation between the capitalized land rent, describing the actual value of a property, and the potential land rent level, describing the value a piece of land could attain at its highest and best use. Following picture demonstrate this phenomenon.

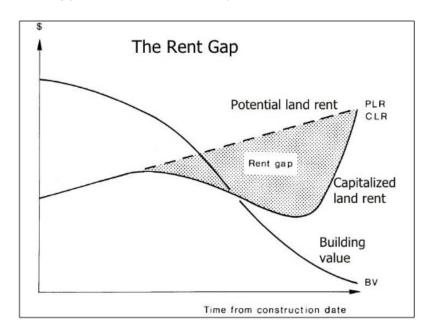


Figure 1Rent gap [15]

We can say that during the process of suburbanization (i.e. when most of wealthy people were moving to suburbs) areas within the city centre were not considered as worth investing in. Due to lack of modernization the value of the buildings decreased, which also let to devaluation of the land itself. At this point when the prices are low, we can observe the cyclical process of urban development. Now the areas attract attention of developers and investors. They modernize and repair buildings and consequently these real estates can provide the owners with higher income. Before such investment the inhabitants of such building either moved somewhere else, as they could afford more expensive flats, or they were displaced as it was not profitable for the owners to pay for the upkeep and other services related to renting flats.

Another term related to production theory is so called value gap. This theory was developed by Chris Hamnett and Bill Randolph in 1984. It also describes gentrification as a consequence of modernization of buildings by developers and investors. However, it does not focus on the potential value of properties. Rather it defines the gap between the 'tenanted investment value', describing the actual value of the building that is based on rental incomes and the 'vacant possession value', which describes a potential value the buildings would attain if transformed to an owner-occupied dwelling. If the vacant possession value is higher than tenanted investment value, we can say there is a value gap. Such situation may come for example when the rent regulation occurs. In such case the owners are forbidden to increase the rent and therefore it may be more profitable for them to sell their property. [16]

1.5 PROCESS OF GENTRIFICATION

It is important to stress that gentrification is a process not a final state. It usually takes many years and only after such a period one can say that a part of a city has been gentrified. Several researchers tried to describe the process. One of them is Philip Clay. His description appeared in late 70's and was based on what Timothy Pattison discovered in 1977 when he was examining gentrification in Boston. [17]

The initial stage consists of a small group of risk-oblivious pioneer individuals who buy and renovate properties in urban areas for their own personal use. Very little displacement occurs at this stage since the pioneer gentrifiers obtain housing that is vacant or part of the normal market turnover. This group of newcomers consists largely of design professionals and artists who have the skill and time to undertake some renovation projects. [17]

Subsequently, in the second stage there are more people (similar to pioneers) who move in. They are attracted by affordable housing and very often still move in vacant houses. Therefore, displacement of original inhabitants may occur, but not in large numbers. New inhabitants renovate their homes and it starts to be visible that the area is slowly changing. A few people notice the potential and they start investing in repairing of real estates, intending to rent them in the future. Furthermore, it might also happen that the area changes its boundaries or even name. This is something that attracts people's attention even more. [17]

After the first two stages of gentrification, the media diverts attention onto the neighborhood, and it becomes a hub of interest. Pioneers are now accompanied by developers and investors who seek profit. The physical improvements become increasingly visible at stage three and consequently the prices of property increase rapidly. Moreover, some gentrifying areas once dominated by lowincome minorities demonstrate an association between the movement of upper-income people and a loss of minority political representation. It often happens that newcomers take over political power and advocate for amenities and services that fit their definition of community improvement which also leads to outflow of some original inhabitants. Even the prices of unimproved dwellings increase thanks to enhanced reputation of the area. At this point we can observe massive displacement of original poorer inhabitants who can no longer afford to stay. Another phenomenon that might occur in the third stage is arisen tension between the first pioneers and the new middle class that has come in the third stage as their visions and interests usually differ. [17]

Finally, in stage four, a larger number of properties become gentrified and a simultaneous influx of middle-class individuals occurs. As the number of new inhabitants is constantly growing, non-residential buildings may be turned into rental or condominium units. Simultaneously we can observe emergence of small and specialized retail and professional services or commercial activities which also contributes to growing prices and displacement of poorer inhabitants. At this point there are so many people interested in living in the area that all of them simply cannot be accommodated there. Therefore, they start seeking other suitable parts of the town or city. The influx of new middle-class inhabitants is so large that they, as mentioned above, sometimes displace even the pioneers who came in the first stage of the process. The problem of displacement is obvious now. Clay points out that unfortunately, it is being discussed too late. In other words, it is displacement (the consequence) that we focus on. The fact than still more and more people are settling in the gentrified areas (the cause) is very often not discussed at all. [17]

This concept of four stages created in late seventies was then considered to be a complex description of the process. But since then, cities have continued to grow and made clear that the original four stages cannot cover the whole process. Peter Moskowitz, a journalist, and a writer introduces two more stages of the process. In the book "How to Kill a City" he talks about phase zero and five. [18]

Moskowitz notes that if the following phases of gentrification should occur, "governments have to be willing to allow it." This is what he calls stage zero- when city decisions are made. The government might cut the budget for public goods such as housing, transportation and programs for those in poverty. When investing the money in for example luxurious apartments instead they can generate considerably higher profit. Therefore, the process might be started without the pioneering individuals as Clay suggests in his work. [18]

What Moskowitz criticize most about the whole process is what he calls phase five. This is, however, usually case of big cities, such as for example New York. According to the previously mentioned book this phenomenon might also occur even without the pioneers. That is because today's development deals are often started by foreign investors, leading many neighbourhoods in globalized cities to be affordable only for "the global elite." This means that foreign companies who seek profit

might just start their business in some disinvested neighbourhoods and completely change the character of this place, whether that means displacing people, some former smaller businesses or local culture in general. "In other words," Moskowitz writes, "the fifth and last phase of gentrification is when neighbourhoods aren't just more friendly to capital than to people, but cease being places to live a normal life — with work and home and school and community spaces — and become luxury commodities. [18]

1.6 CONSEQUENCES OF GENTRIFICATION

As mentioned above gentrification brings a lot of negative consequences. However, there can be also some positive features. In this chapter we are going to discuss them in more details.

1.6.1 Negative Effects

As mentioned above, many low-income inhabitants might be displaced. Displacement might be direct or indirect. If the displacement is direct, the inhabitants are simply forced to leave. The owner of the flat they are renting might announce that they must move out, or as Atkinson points out the inhabitants may even experience some form of bullying which they cannot fight against and therefore they decide to leave the place. Indirect displacement occurs when the inhabitants are theoretically allowed to stay, but the rent has increased so much that they simply cannot pay for it and therefore they leave. [19]

Whether the displacement is direct or indirect, the people are forced to start living in different parts of city where there are people who share certain common features. When such a phenomenon occurs in larger number, we can call it segregation. Such common features are not necessarily only about people's income or financial situation in general. Merriam Webster dictionary defines segregation as "separation or isolation of a race, class, or ethnic group by enforced or voluntary residence in a restricted area, by barriers to social intercourse, by separate educational facilities, or by other discriminatory means." [20] As the definition suggests, it can either be the residents' choice to surround themselves with people who are in some respect similar to them, or it might be that they simply have no other choice. In other words, segregation is showing socio-economic inequality in cities by having areas where "the poor" live and where "the affluent" live, or perhaps where people of one race/religion/education etc. live and people of the other race/religion/education etc. live. One aspect (such as for example poverty) very often correlates with other aspects (such as for example poor education, certain race etc.)

The poorer areas, which are also often associated with higher level of criminality can be called ghettos. Ghettos have existed since 16th century and their original purpose was to physically separate Christian and Jewish populations in certain European countries. Nowadays the term might refer to religious or ethnic differences, but it also emphasizes poor economic status of its inhabitants. [21] Its opposite are the parts of towns where the wealthy people live. Some of them are called "gated communities". These are residential communities with strictly controlled entrances for pedestrians, bicycles, and automobiles, and often characterized by a closed perimeter of walls and fences. Such physical boundaries exist in order to protect the area from potential criminality. Tomáš Brabec in his article "Zdi mezi námi, gated communities v současném Česku" also states that the enclosed areas might make its inhabitants feel privileged, as they are members of community which is only for some. [22] This phenomenon firstly occurred at the end of 19th century in the United States and later it spread among other counties including the Czech Republic. Brabec also explains that there are some differences between gated communities in countries of former eastern bloc and those situated in the United States. He states that in the USA the communities often cover large areas that might include even thousands of flats and also, they are usually monitored by professional guards, and it is therefore very difficult to enter them unless one is their resident. In post socialistic countries gated communities are much smaller, the fences around them are not so high and very often they are not monitored at all.

Even though both ghettos and gated communities existed in the past as well, we can see that their number increases in the whole world as the gap between the rich and the poor keeps widening. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OCED) states that in 2015 in its 34 member states, the richest 10% of the population earned 9.6 times the income of the poorest 10%, which is considerably more than in the past. [23] In other words, the small amount of rich people keeps accumulating more and more wealth and the number of poor people is constantly growing whereas their assets do not increase correspondingly. One of the results is that poorer people do not often invest in their education and self-improvement, which is one of the factors that does not enable them to increase their income. However, it is not only about the education. The OCED research states that "what we've seen, particularly in the last 15 years, is that even those who are college graduates have seen their incomes stagnate. The real problem is the rules of the game are stacked for the monopolists, the CEOs (chief executives) of corporations. CEOs today get pay that's roughly 300 times that of ordinary workers - it used to be 20 or 30 times. No increase in productivity justifies this change in relative compensation." The constantly widening gap between the rich and the poor is a problem as it makes it more difficult for an average person to generate wealth and escape the poverty vicious circle. And when majority of society remains in poverty, the society as a whole does not generate as much of a profit as it otherwise would. [23]

Another negative effects that have an impact on low-income inhabitants are loss of political representation, declining rates of civic engagement, and limited, if any, employment gains. As explained above, this happens because the newcomers mostly take over the area and there is no space for original poorer inhabitants to pursue their interests.

1.6.2 Benefits

Obviously, there are more benefits for all groups of gentrifiers. The value of their property increases, they live in vicinity of amenities they enjoy, and they have an impact on how the area is changing and developing.

The extent to which low-income people benefit in mixed-income neighbourhoods, particularly ones that experienced gentrification is still not fully clear. Investigations in gentrifying neighbourhoods suggest that, for low-income people, gentrification is associated with increased feelings of safety and greater amenity options. [24] However, the disadvantages for such people prevail. Hyra suggests that in order to change this situation we need to ensure affordable housing opportunities in neighbourhoods as they gentrify. [25] This can be, according to his book, achieved by various policy programs. Beyond housing, however, he also emphasizes that we must ensure low-income and upper-income people interact in meaningful and productive ways. Housing alone will not address microlevel segregation or build social cohesion. The country, the city, and private foundations must support community-led organizations to provide programming and events that help to stimulate meaningful cross-race and cross-class connections. It is also necessary to ensure that poor people maintain a certain level of political power and control when upper-income people enter their neighbourhoods.

1.7 SUMMARY OF GENTRIFICATION FEATURES

- In the beginning the area is considerably disinvested and many building are falling into despair (Brownfields appear)
- Influx of people who are attracted by the non-conformist lifestyle and tolerant, socially and ethnically mixed urban environment (single parents, homosexuals etc.)
- Influx of small families or people who live alone
- Influx or well-educated people who have decently paid jobs
- Increased purchase of plots by private developers
- Increased construction of new luxurious buildings and revitalization of the old ones
- Above standard increase of prices of immoveable properties
- Displacement of poorer original inhabitants (typically large families)

Decrease of violent crimes

1.8 GENTRIFICATION IN CITIES OF FORMER EASTERN BLOC

As mentioned above, gentrification is a complex process that does not necessarily happen in the exact same way all around the world. Considerable difference may occur for example when we compare the process in the United States and countries of western Europe to countries in southeastern Asia, sub-Saharan Africa or those of former Eastern Bloc. In this chapter we are going to focus on the process in European countries which have all been part of Eastern Bloc and have experienced communistic regime.

In the countries of former Eastern Bloc, it was not possible for the process of gentrification to start as early as in the countries of western world. That is because by the time it started to appear there, it was almost impossible for a process based on market principles to develop in socialistic countries. [26]

Later, the downfall of socialism had a dramatic impact on the pace and character of urban development in Central and Eastern Europe. This is connected to many socio-demographic changes that occurred in this part of the world after communism collapsed. It became more common to live alone, to be a single parent, to have no children, to live with a person of the same gender etc. Such changes appeared in the western world already in the seventies. Sociologists expected that gentrification would copy the pattern we could have observed in western countries. For example, Niels Smith expected that his production theory would apply to eastern countries as many areas in towns and cities were disinvested and a lot of buildings were falling into disrepair because of inefficient upkeep in previous years. However, there were also some other aspects that influenced the process, such as privatization and property restitution (i.e. the return of properties confiscated during communism to former owners or their heirs). [26]

A lot of changes happened in compliance with the western world, on the other hand we can also observe some differences. Firstly, the post-socialistic cities became commercialized after the collapse of communistic regime and therefore many areas where people used to live were no longer available for living. This led to the process of suburbanization. At the same time, however, we could observe gentrification, which is, as explained above, process when people move back in the disinvested parts of the cities. While the former process followed the latter and took several decades in the western world, it can be said that the two processes were happening at the same time in considerably shorter period of time in countries of former eastern bloc. [26] Also the location of certain types of buildings is specific to former socialistic cities. Sýkora explains that in the past in the eastern Europe it was the inner-city areas where people with high social status lived. Low social status people, on the other hand, lived at the city periphery. Mayor changes were caused by massive construction of prefabs on the cities ´ outskirts during the communistic regime. These were the priority and over the years many buildings in the city centre fell into disrepair due to under-maintenance. Some parts of the city centre remained in average condition, however, as the time went, some buildings in the inner city became uninhabitable. Some of them were used as warehouses, in some cases they were even demolished and replaced with some other structures. Another option was to allocate people with lower education and income which, in this particular case were often people who belong to gypsy minorities. Sýkora states that the areas in the inner city which remained in relatively decent condition were most likely to be gentrified. That is because many people still remember them as "good addresses", they were not devastated completely and yet the value of properties decreased considerably due to lack of investment. Such description might also fit the process of gentrification in western countries, so we can say that it is the location of certain building and their types that are specific for the former socialistic countries. [27]

Another difference is the absence of pioneers i.e., the first people who intend to start living in originally disinvested areas in western countries. Sýkora explains that the process in former socialistic countries is often driven by utilitarian demand for housing in convenient and pleasant locations close to the places of work for professional elites.

Another important point about gentrification in former socialist cities is that in such city's tenants enjoy formal protection. Despite some cases of forced evictions this phenomenon does not occur frequently as tenants are protected by law. Landlords who are interested in property refurbishment with an aim to lease or sell it for higher returns usually have to offer tenants replacement flats within city limits and attempt to come to an agreement to speed along their removal. [27]

1.8.1 Gentrification in the Czech Republic

The society in the Czech Republic was changing similarly to other societies of post-socialistic countries. Kovács, who deals with the topic of gentrification in post-socialistic countries, claims that the Czech Republic (among other countries such as for example Hungary, Poland and former Eastern Germany) has been influenced by gentrification sooner than other similar states. Specifically, the process has already started in the 1990's. However, according to his study, it is important to realize that the term gentrification has gradually become a "catch-all term" used to describe a great variety of

social and physical urban transformation processes. This is because the cities are affected by many different types of physical and social upgradings, resulting from commercialization, globalization and the growing differentiation of lifestyle and housing preferences of residents, underpinned by specific framework conditions at the national and local levels. [26]

For example Sýkora, who focuses on gentrification in Prague, states that the central city and some adjacent inner city neighbourhoods were revitalized mostly through commercial developments including the displacement of residential by non-residential functions. Old rental apartment houses have been reconstructed and transformed into both office spaces and luxury apartments in some zones of historical core and nineteenth-century inner city neighbourhoods adjacent to the city centre. Numerous commercial projects (office, retail, hotel) included full or partial demolition and new property construction. In housing, there are a few examples of condominiums being squeezed into the existing historic fabric. [27]

According to Sýkora gentrifiers in the Czech Republic are frequently foreigners. He claims that they differ from the existing population by their income level and purchasing power. They usually work in advanced services sector dominated by foreign-owned firms where the salaries are considerably higher than for other jobs. Sýkora also stresses how foreign companies often acquire whole buildings from private individuals, come to agreement with their tenants who are subsequently moved to replacement flats and then they refurbish the real estate and either lease it or sell it to gentrifiers. [27]

In following chapters, we will focus specifically on the city of Brno and process of gentrification within this city.

1.8.2 Brno

The second-largest city in the Czech Republic is situated between the Bohemian-Moravian forested highlands and the fertile South Moravian lowlands with vineyards. It is the capital of the South Moravian Region with a population of almost 400.000 people. It covers the area of 230,18 km2. [28]

The area of the city has been populated since prehistoric times. In the 14th century the city became the seat of the Moravian Margraves and underwent a period of great expansion. In following years it experienced both growth and downfalls.

In the 18th century development of industry and trade began to take place, which continued into the next century. In Brno there was a concentration of textile and engineering industries, which rapidly adopted the most modern technology. The city was growing and also changing quickly.

The fortifications were gradually demolished; these were replaced in the Viennese style by green areas and buildings, which formed the city ring road. During the period of called First Republic (1918-1938) Brno was the second city after Prague – both in terms of its population and also in importance, as it was the capital city of the Moravia/Silesia Province. It was during this period that the Masaryk University was established (1919), and the Brno Fairgrounds were opened in 1928 with an exhibition of contemporary culture. The city was not only a centre of industry and commerce, but also of education and culture. [28]

The Second World War caused serious damage to Brno. During the Nazi occupation many Czech citizens were executed in the city at the Kounicové Koleje (a student residence); the result of which was the displacement of the German inhabitants in 1945. Majority of the vacant real estates became property of the country. [29]

After the 1989 Velvet revolution, Czechoslovak society went through a series of deep transformations. Communist state planning was replaced by the market-based economy, the legal system of housing has also changed, and families reacquired many buildings from the state in the process of restitution. It was, however, not always possible to return the property to its former owners or their heirs, as often these people lived abroad. [29]

2 PRACTICAL PART:

2.1 CHOICE OF THE LOCALITY

Today Brno consists of 29 districts and 48 cadastral areas. This diploma thesis deals with the cadastral areas called Židenice and Zábrdovice. Since the cadastral area of Židenice is considerably larger than Zábrdovice, it is divided into 4 parts. We also expect that not all four parts are being gentrified. (See figure 3 and 5)

Židenice is name of the cadastral area (which includes the district called Židenice and also a district called Vinohrady), whereas Zábrdovice is name of a cadastral area which is located on three districts (Brno Střed, Brno Sever and Židenice). These two cadastral areas will be compared to cadastral areas called Trnitá and Maloměřice. They were chosen based on the ordinance No. 441/2013 Coll., according to which such cadastral areas are comparable.

Brno	
Oblast	Katastrální území
1	Město Brno
2	Staré Brno, Stránice, Veveří
3	Černá pole, Královo Pole, Pisárky, Žabovřesky
4	Bystrc, Ivanovice, Jundrov, Kníničky, Kohoutovice, Komín, Lesná, Medlánky, Řečkovice, Sadová, Soběšice
5	Ponava, Štýřice, Trnitá, Zábrdovice
6	Černovice, Husovice, Komárov, Maloměřice, Obrany, Židenice
7	Bohunice, Bosonohy, Líšeň, Nový Lískovec, Slatina, Starý Lískovec, Žebětín
8	Jehnice, Mokrá Hora, Ořešín, Útěchov u Brna
9	Brněnské Ivanovice, Dolní Heršpice, Dvorská, Holásky, Horní Heršpice, Chrlice, Přízřenice, Tuřany

Figure 2 Classification of cadastral areas to territories, ordinance 441/2013 Coll. Appendix 2



Figure 3 Districts and cadastral areas of Brno [54]

2.1.1 Location and History of Židenice and Zábrdovice

Zábrdovice covers the area of 1.64 m2. Its population in 2011 was 12 193. [51] The latest census that was taken in 2021 has not been processed completely so far and therefore the current data is not available. As it can be seen on the map above Zábrdovice is situated almost in the city centre. Street Cejl is situated in the middle of the cadastral area. Other important streets are Bratislavská, Francouzská and Vranovská.

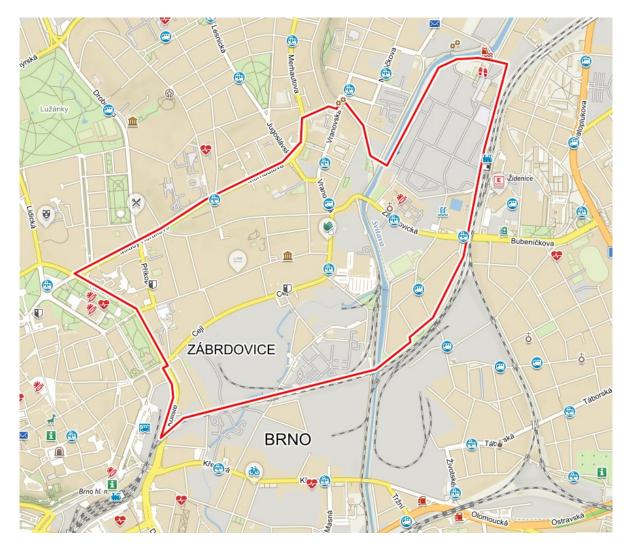


Figure 4 Cadastral area of Zábrdovice [55]

The cadastral area of Židenice covers the area of 6.47 km2. It used to be an independent municipality, but in 1919 it became one of the parts of Brno. Its population in 2011 was 20 382 [51] In the middle of this area there is Gajdošova street and also Svatoplukova street. Other important streets that are connected either to Gajdošova or to Svatoplukova are Táborská, Bubeníčkova and Rokytova steets.

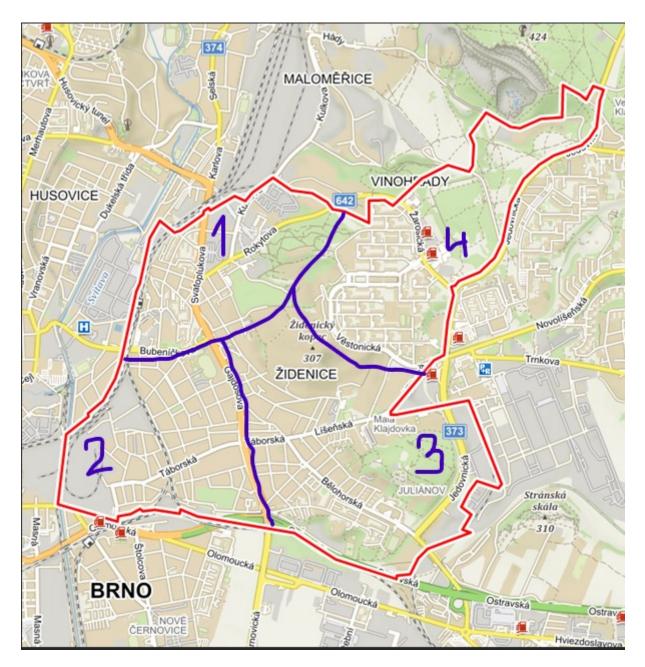


Figure 5 Cadastral area of Židenice [55]

Historically, the parts of the city were inhabited by workers due to factories that were located close to the Svitava River. Many of those residents were of Jewish and German origin; the former as well as the majority of Czech Roma were exterminated during the Second World War. The emptied houses were first inhabited by German residents from the bombed cities of Germany. However, all of them had to leave their new houses shortly after the war. [30]

As a consequence, when after-war Czechoslovakia needed work force, many Slovak Roma arrived in the country for work opportunities. Specifically, they came to work in companies such as

Vlněna (fabric production, situated in Trnitá) and Zbrojovka (armament production, situated in Zábrdovice). [30]

Another change was brought by Velvet revolution in 1989. This major political change was accompanied among other things also by restitution and privatization. Restitutions in Cejl and Bratislavská streets were not as numerous as in other parts of the town or in other cities, as in these streets housing had mostly been confiscated after WW2 but prior to the Communist Party's takeover in 1948. [31]

As for the state-owned housing units in the Czech Republic (as well as for many other postcommunist countries) they had been transferred to local municipalities as a step towards decentralisation of power and decision-making. This happened in 1993, which is three years after the process of restitutions started (but was not completed, as it was very complicated.) This process caused significant chaos, as city governments were not prepared for such a change in terms of financial and administrative measures. As a consequence of the housing bad state of housing stock (its repairs and the lack of financial resources for reconstruction) the city started selling apartments to their tenants. Even though prices were relatively low (in some cases fractions of the market price), they were still not affordable for many poor inhabitants of Cejl and Bratislavská. The purchase of the flat was also subject to other conditions, such as a valid tenancy contract or the proof that there were no arrears on the side of the tenant. As a result, most local Roma still live in public housing or private sublets. [31]

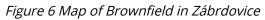
When the state started selling its property, it also disposed of large industrial complexes including Zbrojovka and Vlněna to private owners. Their production diminished due to high costs, and later the factories closed down. Their closure decreased the demand for low-qualified workers in the area.

2.1.2 Brownfields in Selected Areas

The phenomenon of big factories going bankrupt led to formation of so-called brownfields. Brownfield can be defined as a tract of land that has been developed for industrial purposes, possibly polluted, and then abandoned. [34] Nowadays it is often seen as an opportunity for large investment.

Brownfields in Zábrdovice and Židenice





- No. 1 Zbrojovka
- No. 2 Area between Cejl and Svitavské nábřeží
- No. 3 former prison
- No. 4 former social club Zábrdovice
- No. 5 Area between Cejl and Jana Svobody street
- No. 6 former felt factory



Figure 7 Brownfields in Židenice

- No. 1 former barracks
- No. 2 area next to Rokytova street
- No. 3 Area next to Kulkova street
- No. 4 Garden centre on Bělohorská street

In the following chapter we will briefly summarize their previous purpose and focus on their presence and future in more details.

As for the textile factory Vlněna, it has been replaced with new office buildings owned by the developer CTP. Many companies were interested in renting the modern offices, however, many remained vacant throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

Neither the 23-hectare premises of the arms factory Zbrojovka remained the same. The property was demolished by the developer CPI Property Investment in order to build a whole new district. [32] The project called Nová Zbrojovka is said to significantly contribute to the transformation of the public space into a brand new lifestyle area. According to the project webpage, "the purpose of the project is to restore life to the long unused brownfield and build a fully functioning residential quarter providing quality housing, a broad range of amenities and shops including work and leisure opportunities. The project will build upon the genius loci, preserving the classic industrial architecture and creating a responsible new imprint with its appearance. In respect to its history, architects will endeavour to integrate the new project to the existing urban housing style of the surrounding Brno-Židenice city quarter." [33] CPI Property Group has started changing the brownfield site in 2016 and its changes are supposed to take decades. So far a lot of demolition work has been completed and also several offices and cafés have been already completed and are currently being used.

Next Brownfield can be found Between Cejl and Svitavské nábřeží. The area, where there used to be a textile factory, is going to change into Polyfunctional complex consisting of several connected buildings with various purposes. The main purpose of the structure are offices, subsequently there will be some business premises and flats. It is planned to preserve some of the previous structures, however many should be demolished and replaced with new and modern buildings. Developer of this project is STEMFIRE s.r.o. [35]

Following example is the area bordered by Bratislavská, Cejl and Soudní street, where there was a prison in the past. It had started being used already in the 18th century and worked till 1956. Since then, the building, which was already then in despair, was used as a depository of Moravian Provincial Archive. As such it was used till 2006. Later the structure had no function and kept falling into despair. The original building was going to be revitalised and also some the new structures were supposed to be added. However, it is still not clear how specifically will the area change, as many people are against demolition of any parts of the structure, whereas others suggest it is necessary for its future transformation. It was planned to change the structure into a creative centre, which could be used by

artists, fashion designers, computer games creators etc. According to the original plan the building was supposed to start serving this purpose already in 2022. However, the permission necessary for construction works to start has not been given yet. Current city administration is going to apply for it again. [38] So far, it was possible to use several of its parts during the Covid-19 pandemic. It turned into broadcasting studio from where concerts, plays, lectures and even masses were broadcasted when it was not possible to participate in them personally. Next to the former prison there is going to be a new residential complex called Pekárenský Dvůr. This complex is going to provide approximately 250 housing units. The construction works are already in progress and according to the schedule will finish in 2024. [37]

Next land marked as a brownfield in selected area is the land where there is former social club in Zábrdovice. The structure was built at the end of the 19th century. There used to be a theatre a restaurant and it was a place where people from labour association could meet. During WW2 the property and also during the period of socialism the property belonged to Zbrojovka Brno. As Zbrojovka went bankrupt after Velvet revolution, also Dělnický dům started falling into despair. Firstly, it became the property of company called Reset management which used to rent the property to various musicians and concerts used to take place there. However, as time went these became less popular, the Reset Management declared bankruptcy and the property was put up for auction. Later its owner became property developer Majordomus. Since 2004, when the building was declared cultural heritage, nobody invested in its revitalization. The building subsequently became target of thieves and shelter of homeless people. Construction works started only in 2018 [39] The developer has been building a block of flats, which cover not only the area of the former Dělnický dům, but are also located on the lot next to this building.

The area between Cejl and Jana Svobody street which was used for industrial production in the past now accommodates a company selling building materials and a company dealing with waste collection.

The felt factory on Zábrdovická street was established in the middle of 19th century. Similarly to other textile factories its production was flourishing during Austrian Hungarian empire. Later its prosperity was decelerated due to formation of Czechoslovakia (as suddenly many customers had to pay customs, the goods became too expensive, and many orders were cancelled) and later also due to WW2. [41] During the period when communists were governing the country textile industry was not one of the main subjects of interest. Only some bigger textile companies such as Mosilana and Vlněna could export goods of decent quality. As for the felt factory in Zábrdovice, the production continues

even nowadays. However the current felt factory employs only about ten people. As for the original building, it has been refurbished and some of its parts are available for rent. [40]

Barracks in Židenice were built in 1927. Since then, the structure served military purpose until 2007. Some parts of the building were used by active reserves or as warehouses by the university of defence until 2014. In following years it was planned to renovate some parts of the structure and turn it into a police station. [42] The modern design created by ARCHITEAM PROJEKTOVÁ KANCELÁŘ s.r.o. even participated prestigious contest called Stavba roku (the building of a year). During the covid pandemic some parts of the structure served as shelter for homeless people to prevent the virus from spreading among this endangered social group. According to Brno official webpage the police is going to continue lending the property and it is going to serve this purpose until the end of 2022. By the end of 2023 all lots necessary for the construction work to start should be bought from the city and also the planning permission should be gained. By the end of 2028 the first police officers should be able to move in. [43]

According to the map of brownfields in Brno, the area next to Rokytova street was used for raw material extraction and also waste disposal in the past. A lot of the old one storey structures have been renovated and nowadays are used as inexpensive hostels. There is also one modern bike shop in this area. [44]

The area next to Kulkova street marked as brownfield is currently address of several companies. There is a company producing and selling clothes, a company selling painting colours and also a small drugstore. The building has not been revitalised and also there is no information suggesting that revitalisation is going to take place in the near future.

The last area marked as brownfield is the garden centre on Bělohorská street. It has been used as a garden centre for approximately 90 years. The area has not been revitalised so far and no information about future revitalisation is available.

Brownfields in Maloměřice and Trnitá



Figure 8 Brownfields in Trnitá [56]

- No.1 former waste disposal company
- No. 2 former industrial production, company Mosilana
- No. 3 former light industry
- No. 4 former hotel Metropol
- No. 5 former industrial production
- No. 6 area between Opuštěná and Úzká street
- No. 7 former public amenities on Hladíkova street
- No. 8 former industrial production

- No. 9 former agricultural production
- No. 10 unused parking lot



Figure 9 Browndfields in Maloměřice [56]

- No. 1 former industrial production
- No. 2 former scrapyard
- No. 3 area next to Plíže street
- No. 4 former polyclinic
- No. 5 former company dealing with light industry
- No. 6 former company dealing with light industry
- No. 7 former industrial production

As it can be seen in the maps, there are more brownfields in the compared cadastral areas. Some of them are being revitalized, or there are plans to revitalize them in the future. For example in Trnitá, former textile company Mosilana is supposed to be turned into area with a lot of new modern flats. However, it is still being discussed how much of the former structure should be preserved due to its historical and cultural value. [48] The lot next to Vaňkovka is being built up with so called Palace Trnitá II., which is going to provide almost two hundred modern flats and also several offices. (49) In Maloměřice the company on Pod Hády street, which has been falling into despair since the fall of communistic regime is supposed to be changed into new residential area. According to the project there should be up to 150 flats, several detached houses and also parks, shops and other public amenities. The construction should start in 2022. [50]

Other brownfields remain in despair. Sometimes there are tyre repair shops (such as on Rumiště street or Cacovice street) or shop with art supplies (on Dornych street) or an old printing company (on Cyrilská street) or they provide a cheap accommodation (such as the hostel on Vrbí street) or there are some old garages (on Plíže street) or old polyfunctional building that is now the official address of several companies (on Jarní street) which has not been revitalised. However, sometimes the areas are covered with vacant buildings or even as empty lots (such as for example on Plotní street). Areas next to Opuštěná street are currently being used as parking lots.

If we look at the brownfields in Židenice and Zábrdovice, we can see that most of them are already being renovated or are going to be renovated in near future. In Maloměrice and Trnitá there are also such examples, but many of the brownfields remains the same and it has not been decided yet what is going to happen with the lots and old structures in the future.

2.1.3 Other Refurbished or Newly Constructed Structures in Selected Areas

Inseparable part of the process of gentrification is increased number of refurbished properties and also appearance of new luxurious residential, administrative or polyfunctional buildings, not only in areas covered by brownfields. Renovation of surrounding areas (such as parks, pavements etc.) are also typical.

Following tables and graphs shows how many new structures were built and also how many renovations and extensions of already existing buildings have been completed since 2016 in Zábrdovice, Židenice, Trnitá, Maloměřice. They also include renovations of surrounding areas. The tables also provide information about the projects ´ investors.

The data were obtained from an unofficial webpage which deals with construction activity in Brno. The website was established in 2016 by students who are interested in construction activity. Even though this is an unofficial web can be considered reliable as the authors provide other sources of information (such as official webpages of the new projects) and continue adding new information regularly. [36] It is expected that in gentrified areas there would be more projects currently (May 2022) in progress and also more of them would have been finished towards the end of the observed period (2020,2021). It is also assumed that majority of more recent project will be undertaken by private investors rather than by the country of by the city.

Z	ábrdov	vice						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	in progres	sum
renovation						1		1
extension of a building	1	1	1				1	3
renovation + extension of a building	1	3		2	5		2	11
new building		3	3		2	5	6	13
renovation of surroundings				1				1
private developer/investor	1	5	3	2	6	4	9	21
financed by state/city/city district/church	1	2		1	1	2		7
owner partnership			1					1

Table 1 Number of Construction Work and its Investors in Zábrdovice

Table 2 Number of Construction Work and its Investors in Trnitá

Trnitá											
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	in progress	sum				
							0				
				1			1				
1				2	1	4	4				
2	3	8	2	2	2	12	19				
					2	1	2				
	2016	1	1	1	1 1 2	1 2 1	2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 progress 1 - </td				

private developer/investor	3	2	8	2	4	5	14	24
financed by state/city/city district/church		1			1		4	2
owner partnership								0

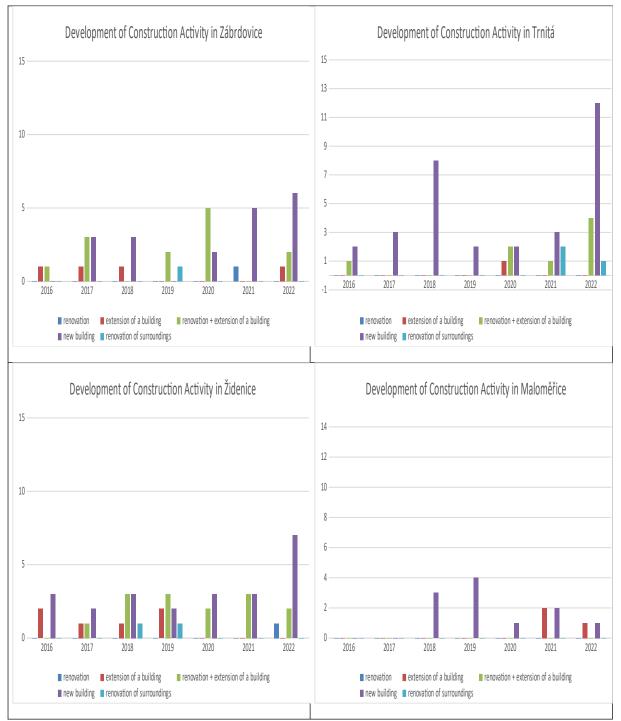
	Žideni	ce						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	in progress	sum
renovation							1	0
extension of a building	2	1	1	2				6
renovation + extension of a building		1	3	3	2	3	2	12
new building	3	2	3	2	3	3	7	16
renovation of surroundings			1	1				2
							•	
private developer/investor	5	4	6	6	5	4	10	30
financed by state/city/city district/church			2	2		2		6
owner partnership								0

Table 3 Number of Construction Work and its Investors in Židenice

Table 4 Number of Construction Work and its Investors in Maloměřicece

N	Maloměřice												
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	in progress	sum					
renovation								0					
extension of a building						2	1	3					
renovation + extension of a building								0					
new building			3	4	1	2	1	11					
renovation of surroundings								0					

private developer/investor		3	4	1	3	2	11
financed by state/city/city district/church							0
owner partnership							0



Graph 1Development of Construction Activity in Zábrdovice, Židenice, Trnitá and And Maloměřice-Comparison

Comparison of Zábrdovice and Trnitá does not correspond with the assumption explained above. The number of the construction activity increases in both cadastral areas, however, on average it increases more steeply in Trnitá. In Židenice the trend is also increasing, contrary to Maloměřice. However, if we compare the whole area of Židenice (5.05 km²) to smaller Trnitá (1.9 km²) we can see that on average there has been more construction work in Trnitá in recent years. Therefore these graphs do not support the idea that the process of gentrification is ongoing in Zábrdovice and Židenice.

As for the investors, in majority of the cases (in Maloměřice in all the cases) there is some private investor who was or is in charge. Specifically, in Židenice it is in 83 % of cases, in Zábrdovice in 76 % of cases and in Trnitá 92 % of cases.

Examples of Refurbished and/or Extended Structures

Following table provides some of the examples of refurbished buildings in Židenice and Zábrdovice (their former condition and current state) The full list of refurbished buildings, their brief description and photos can be seen in appendix. All the photos included in the following table are from google street view.

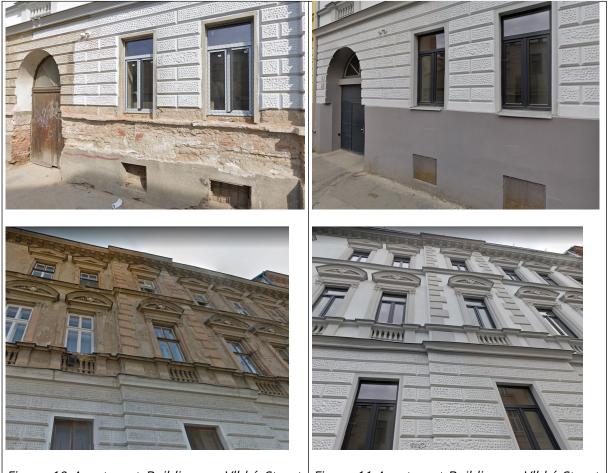


Figure 10 Apartment Building on Vlhká Streetbefore Refurbishment [52]

Figure 11 Apartment Building on Vlhká Streetafter Refurbishment in 2019 [52]





Figure 14 Former Hotel on Mikšíčkova StreetFigure 15 Refurbished and Extended[52]Multifunctional Building on Mikšíčkova Street[52]

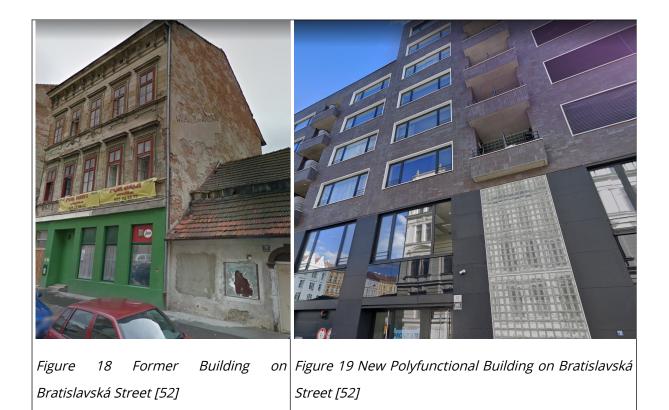
Examples of Newly Constructed Structures

Following table shows some of the new buildings in Židenice and Zábrdovice. The full list of new building, their brief description and photos can be seen in appendix. All the photos included in the following table are from google street view.



 Figure 16 Former Building on Jeronýmova
 Figure 17 New Polyfunctional Building on Jeronýmova Street [52]

 Street [52]
 Jeronýmova Street [52]





It is also worth mentioning that in all four cadastral areas it is planned to continue building new structures and refurbishing the already existing ones. Following table indicates their number.

Table 5 Table 1 Number of Planned Construction Activity in Zábrdovice, Židenice, Maloměřice and
Trnitá

	Zábrdovice	Židenice	Trnitá	Maloměřice
renovation				
extension of a building	2			2
renovation + extension of a building	2		2	
new building	25	14	18	6
renovation of surroundings		1		1

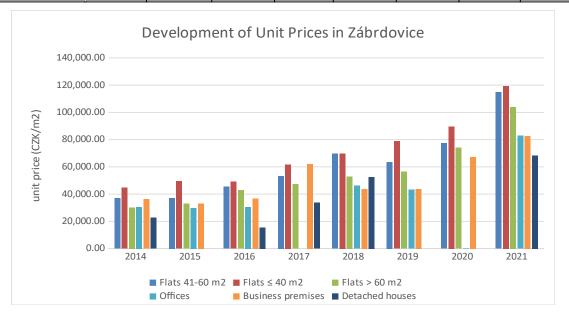
The table suggests that the majority of new buildings are going to be built in Zábrdovice, which means that investors are interested in this area and they see the potential there. This means that gentrification might be happening in upcoming years.

2.1.4 Price Development in Selected Areas

As explained in the theoretical part the integral feature of gentrification is above-average price increase. Therefore we expect sharp price increase in Zábrdovice and Židenice and more modes price increase in Maloměřice and Trnitá. It is also expected that the prices were lower at the beginning of the observed period in Židenice and Zábrdovice and later they overtook the prices in Maloměřice and Trnitá. The following tables show average unit prices of flats, detached houses, offices and business premises since 2014 to 2021. [47] Sometimes there were no sales of certain types of immoveable properties during certain years. Also, sometimes there were few sales and so the average price might therefore be misleading.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Flats 41-60 m ²	36 976,73	37 115,84	45 369,91	53 221,54	69 652,92	63 507,00	77 346,88	114 878,57
$Flats \le 40 m^2$	44 757,68	49 475,34	49 126,37	61 687,62	69 848,95	78 855,57	89 648,81	119 385,77
Flats > 60 m^2	30 133,10	33 025,00	42 721,75	47 318,36	52 865,37	56 502,32	74 038,57	103 905,50
Prefabs								
Offices	30 508,00	29 733,00	30 508,00		46 234,33	43 171,80	0,00	82 826,83
Business premises	36 182,00	33 088,83	36 711,75	62 119,33	43 718,50	43 696,60	67 273,67	82 599,20
Detached houses	22 636,00		15 441,00	33 608,33	52 500,00			68 376,00

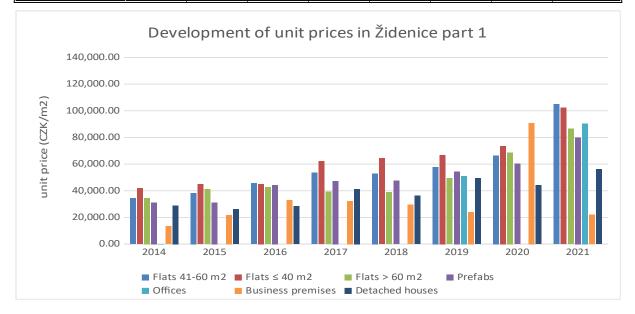
Table 6 Development of unit prices in Zábrdovice (CZK)



Graph 2 Development of Unit Prices in Zábrdovice

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Flats 41-60 m ²	34 442,33	38 311,56	45 672,00	53 513,85	52 997,00	57 784,41	66 420,15	104 848,33
flats ≤ 40 m ²	41 981,80	44 867,90	45 019,71	62 121,64	64 293,00	66 870,42	73 596,88	102 167,29
Flats > 60 m ²	34 502,60	41 245,27	42 662,62	39 300,60	38 899,50	49 304,00	68 767,67	86 604,33
Prefabs	31 157,44	31 175,54	44 316,00	47 248,11	47 566,82	54 513,43	60 331,14	79 925,43
Offices	0,00					51 117,50		90 514,00
Business premises	13 416,25	21 880,64	32 896,50	32 377,57	29 428,60	24 034,50	90 758,50	22 000,00
Detached houses	28 960,68	26 156,67	28 458,17	41 372,83	36 193,00	49 488,62	44 037,00	56 076,75

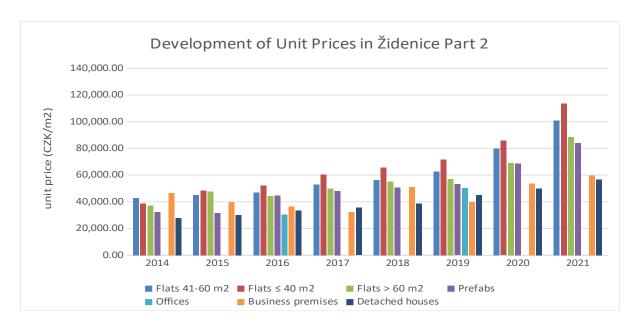
Table 7 Development of Unit Prices in Židenice- Part 1 (CZK)



Graph 3 Development of Unit Prices in Židenice p. 1

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Flats 41-60 m ²	43 022,43	45 245,44	47 034,96	53 043,27	56 187,39	62 587,40	80 063,22	100 840,10
flats \leq 40 m ²	38 584,13	48 601,04	52 268,44	60 282,11	65 568,63	71 747,00	85 708,86	113 485,30
Flats > 60 m ²	37 276,00	47 655,23	44 380,95	49 773,35	55 147,04	57 028,22	68 904,23	88 493,40
Prefabs	32 363,67	31 479,00	44 707,50	48 130,75	50 636,50	53 138,09	68 865,60	83 852,60
Offices			30 381,00			50 348,00		
Business premises	46 667,00	39 776,50	36 368,00	32 412,75	50 994,50	39 910,88	53 820,80	59 852,00
Detached houses	27 694,91	30 039,88	33 614,25	35 545,19	38 910,71	45 189,91	49 950,07	56 598,12

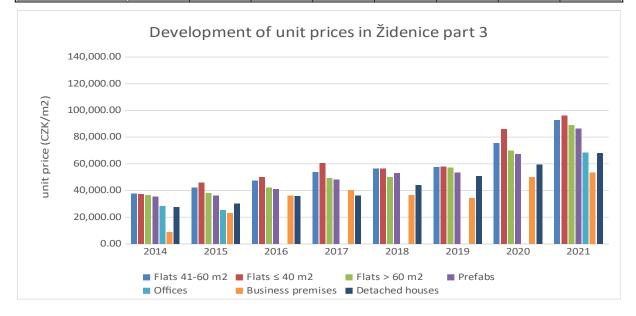
Table 8 Development of unit prices in Židenice- part 2 (CZK)



Graph 4 Development of Unit Prices in Židenice p. 2

Table 9 Development of unit prices in Židenice- part 3 (CZK)

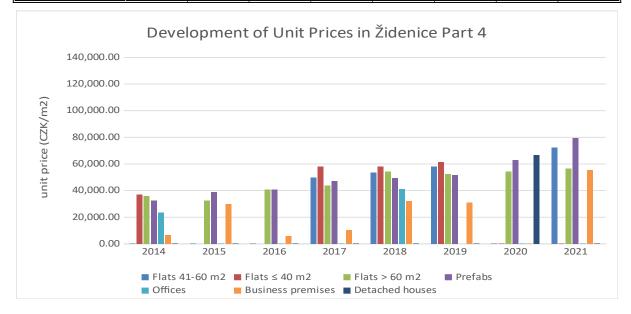
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Flats 41-60 m ²	37 681,26	42 080,70	47 437,83	53 799,39	56 439,55	57 437,72	75 410,20	92 601,62
flats ≤ 40 m ²	37 294,50	45 902,72	49 902,69	60 386,63	56 438,09	57 767,89	85 992,21	96 078,67
Flats > 60 m ²	36 455,33	38 172,61	42 159,19	49 255,86	50 109,45	57 107,73	69 907,63	88 750,60
Prefabs	35 208,82	36 314,84	41 157,94	48 275,79	52 867,53	53 428,40	67 101,32	86 245,10
Offices	28 250,00	25 431,00						68 376,00
Business premises	8 839,00	23 019,80	36 250,00	40 102,33	36 413,00	34 285,63	50 000,00	53 497,29
Detached houses	27 603,24	30 310,69	35 800,74	36 226,41	44 132,05	50 888,92	59 483,69	67 832,57



Graph 5 Development of Unit Prices in Židenice p. 3

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Flats 41-60 m ²				49 636,50	53 654,00	57 943,33		72 414,00
flats≤ 40 m²	36 923,00			57 895,00	57 895,00	61 275,00		
Flats > 60 m ²	35 732,86	32 606,70	40 558,71	43 716,13	54 096,00	52 544,00	54 373,86	56 557,50
Prefabs	32 331,31	38 836,64	40 735,86	47 233,38	49 488,65	51 602,05	62 758,20	79 232,73
Offices	23 500,00				41 193,00			
Business premises	6 408,50	29 667,00	5 968,33	10 244,50	31 964,50	30 920,00		55 541,50
Detached houses							66 667,00	

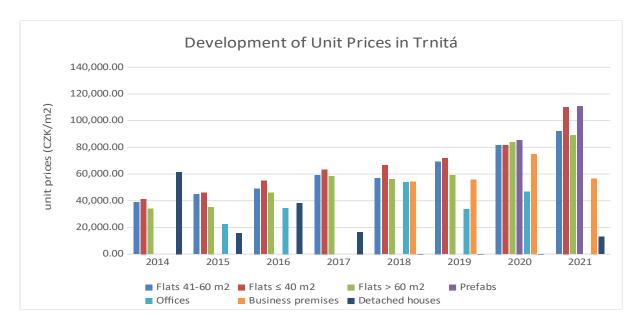
Table 10 Development of unit prices in Židenice- part 4 (CZK)



Graph 6 Development of Unit Prices in Židenice p. 4

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Flats 41-60 m ²	38 760,62	44 830,25	49 136,05	59 249,50	57 012,31	69 470,21	81 683,46	91 933,00
flats ≤ 40 m ²	41 290,73	46 055,40	55 034,08	63 446,69	66 578,17	71 765,33	81 518,00	110 118,55
Flats > 60 m ²	33 880,62	35 322,69	45 997,40	58 542,63	56 193,09	59 217,47	83 771,00	89 048,73
Prefabs							85 419,67	110 791,50
Offices		22 422,00	34 594,25		53 788,25	33 851,00	46 687,50	
Business premises					54 343,75	55 686,00	75 000,00	56 666,75
Detached houses	61 429,00	15 577,00	38 182,00	16 544,00				13 047,00

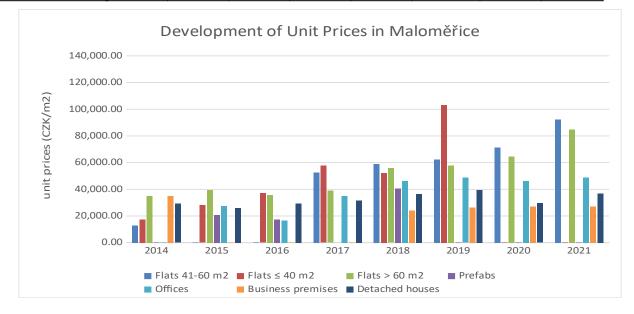
Table 11	Development	of unit prices in	Trnitá (CZK)
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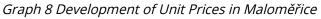


Graph 7 Development of Unit Prices in Trnitá

Table 12 Development of unit prices in Maloměřice (CZK)

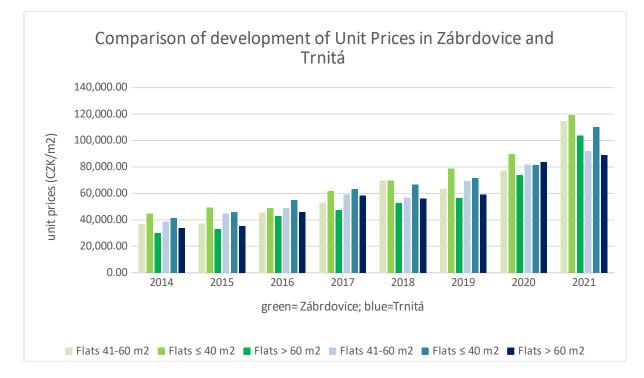
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Flats 41-60 m ²	12 876,00			52 623,00	58 869,19	62 296,79	71 437,00	92 324,00
flats ≤40 m ²	17 352,83	28 049,00	37 066,50	57 692,00	52 332,75	103 048,75		
Flats > 60 m ²	35 000,00	39 345,25	35 627,00	38 896,00	55 751,31	57 845,29	64 448,13	84 888,25
Prefabs		20 833,00	17 391,00		40 674,50			
Offices		27 353,00	16 639,00	35 000,00	46 151,14	48 636,25	46 196,00	48 883,67
Business premises	35 082,80				24 099,00	26 333,00	27 027,00	27 027,00
Detached houses	29 175,38	25 961,44	29 271,73	31 538,22	36 610,08	39 450,63	29 535,10	36 709,20



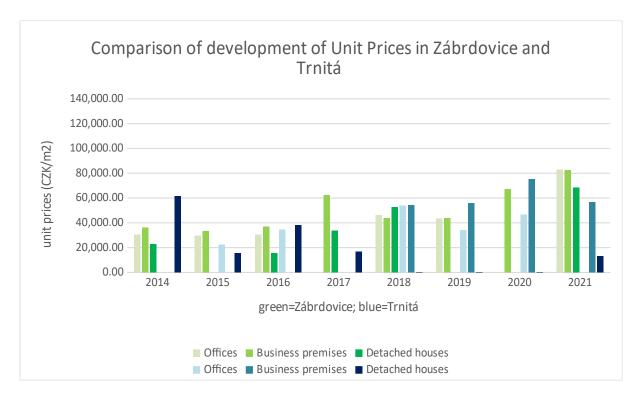


Comparison of unit prices in Zábrdovice and Trnitá

All the graphs and tables show increasing trend. In order to demonstrate the possible ongoing process of gentrification we compare the unit prices in selected years in Zábrdovice and Trnitá and subsequently in Židenice and Maloměřice. To achieve clarity, the data of each compared pair is divided into two tables. The first focuses on flats and the second on detached houses, business premises and offices. Prefabs were included in none of the tables as there is not enough of them for making a comparison and in a lot of areas and years there were no sales of this type of immoveable property.



Graph 9 Comparison of development of Unit Prices in Zábrdovice and Trnitá (Flats)



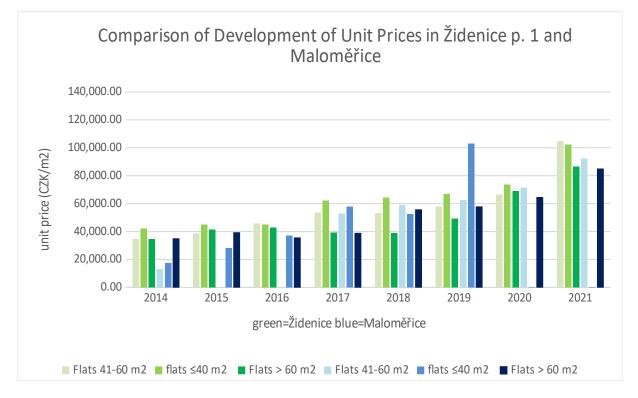
Graph 10 Comparison of Development of Unit Prices in Zábrdovice and Trnitá (houses, business premises, offices)

It was expected that the unit prices of immoveable properties in Zábrdovice were lower than in Trnitá at the beginning of the observed period and increased more rapidly towards the end of the observed period. It was also expected that the prices in Zábrdovice might exceed the prices in Trnitá. This assumption was proved mostly true. When comparing the prices of flats smaller then 40 m2 we can say that their average price in years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019 was lower in Zábrdovice and in 2018 and 2021 it was lower in Trnitá, which is in compliance with the expected result. However, when we compare the medium sized flats, we can see that the unit prices in Zábrdovice were higher than in Trnitá almost the whole observed period (except 2016 and 2017). Flats covering the area larger than 60 m2 were cheaper since 2014 to 2020. They became more expensive only in 2021.

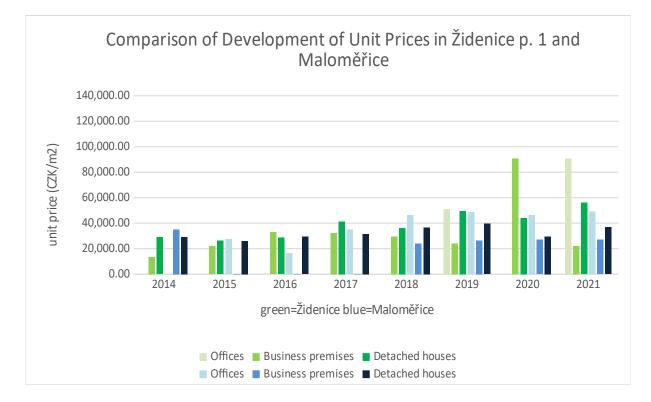
As for the prices of offices, business premises and detached houses the result is not so clear as according to cemap.cz some of these were not sold in certain years of the observed period or there were few such sales. According to the graph it might seem that prices on certain types of immoveable properties are decreasing. Such an information might be misleading as there are not enough samples to average.

Comparison of unit prices in Židenice and Maloměřice

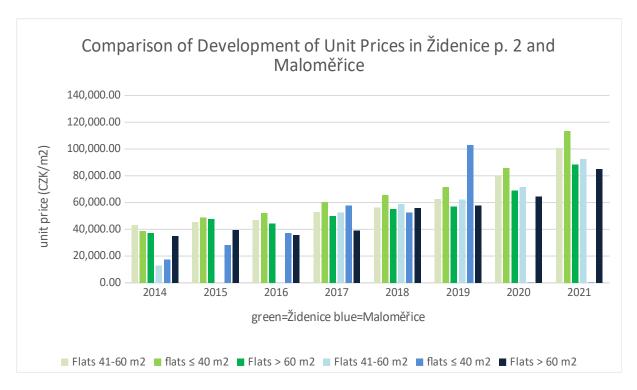
Following graphs compare unit prices of selected types of immoveable properties in each of the four parts of Židenice to those in Maloměřice.



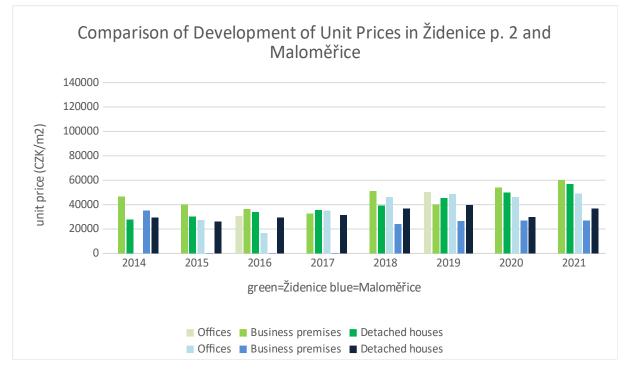
Graph 11 Comparison of Development of Unit Prices in Židenice p. 1 and Maloměřice



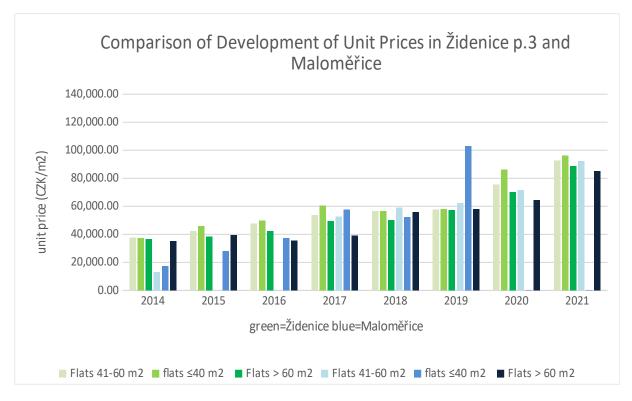
Graph 12 Comparison of Development of Unit Prices in Židenice p. 1 and Maloměřice (detache houses, business premises, offices)



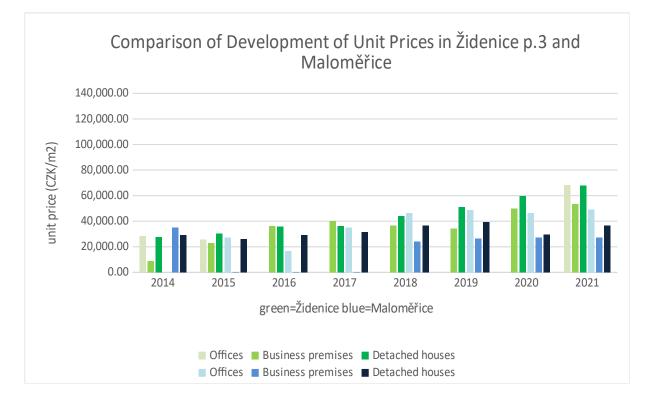
Graph 13 Comparison of Development of Unit Prices in Židenice p. 2 and Maloměřice (flats)



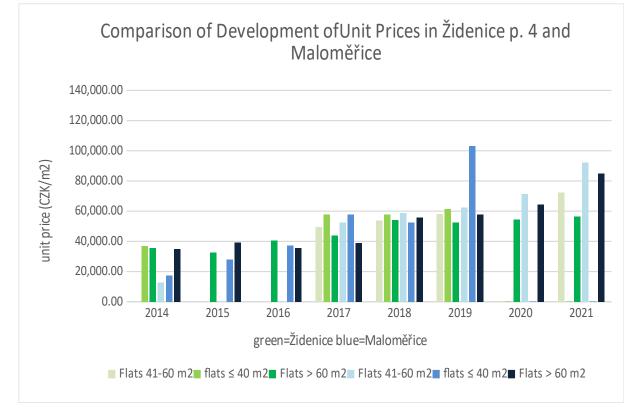
Graph 14 Comparison of Development of Unit Prices in Židenice p. 2 and Maloměřice (detached houses, business premises, offices)



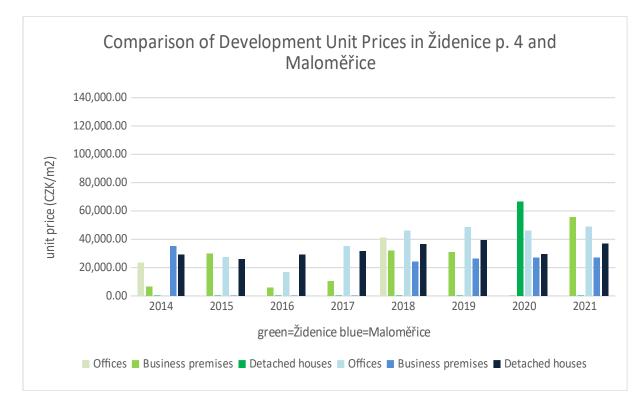
Graph 15 Comparison of Development of Unit Prices in Židenice p.3 and Maloměřice (flats)



Graph 16 Comparison of Development of Unit Prices in Židenice p.3 and Maloměřice (detached houses, business premises, offices)



Graph 17 Comparison of Unit Prices in Židenice p. 4 and Maloměřice (flats)



Graph 18 Comparison of Unit Prices in Židenice p. 4 and Maloměřice (detached houses, business premises, offices)

In Židenice the prices generally increase as well, however their development is not in compliance with the expectation in all aspects. For example, we can see that for example in the first part of Židenice the prices of small and medium sized flats are higher that prices of such flats in Maloměřice at the beginning of the observed period. On the other hand, prices of detached houses are approximately the same at the beginning of the observed period and since 2017 they increase more rapidly in Židenice.

The second and the third part of Židenice are very similar. If we disregard a few exceptions the prices of flats were mostly higher in Židenice than in Maloměřice since the beginning of the observed period. In a few cases they are approximately the same. The situation is rarely the opposite. In 2019 the prices of middle sizes flats seem to increase abruptly in Maloměřice. This is due to some above-standard flats and small number of samples in this category. When it comes to detached houses the graphs indicate that except for the year 2014 the houses were always more expensive in Židenice. The prices of detached houses increase annually in Židenice, whereas in Maloměřice they oscillate and there is not a big difference between the average unit price in 2021 and such price four years ago.

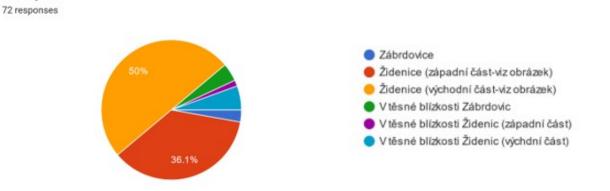
In the fourth part of Židenice the prices seem to increase very slowly compared to not only Maloměřice but also other parts of Židenice. Moreover, majority unit prices during the observed period are higher in Maloměřice especially towards the end of the observed period which is the exact opposite of what was expected.

To sum up the price development does in Židenice and its comparison to Maloměřice is not so unambiguous as comparison between Zábrdovice and Trnitá. Generally the prices grow there, however for example in the fourth part of Židenice they seem to stagnate, which is rather unusual. This might be caused by small number of samples available in that area. There are considerably more prefabs which did increased in price in the last years of observed period.

2.1.5 Sociodemographic Structure of Selected Areas

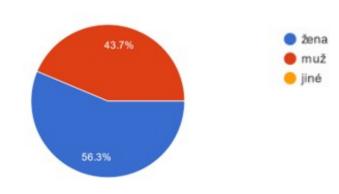
As described in the theoretical part, gentrifiers are typically young people (aged approximately 25-35) who are often single, educated, have no children and do creative jobs. Such data about the population can be gained from Czech Statistical Office official webpage. However, since the last census was taken only in 2021the data in its full extend is not available yet. Therefore, we can only say that the population in selected areas had been mostly decreasing in last fifty years. Only in 2011 the number of inhabitants in Židenice and Zábrdovice increased. Nevertheless, such information does not prove or disprove the process of gentrification. [57]

We tried to gain some information about the inhabitants of selected area by creating a questioner. The questioner consists of 10 closed questions and was posted on social media. Specifically, it was uploaded on Facebook groups which connect people from Židenice and Zábrdovice. In the questioner we wanted to gain information not only about peoples' age, education and jobs, but also whether they are satisfied with local public amenities, whether there is anything they would like to add or change, whether they would be willing to actively participate in the area's improving or whether they would like to move from the area, if there was such a possibility for them. The questioner was completed by 72 people. Such number of respondents is not sufficient for drawing any conclusion as the population of selected areas is considerably higher. Nevertheless, the following graphs demonstrate what we learned.

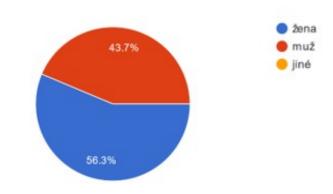


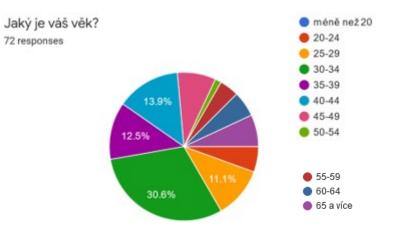
Jaké je vaše pohlavi? 71 responses

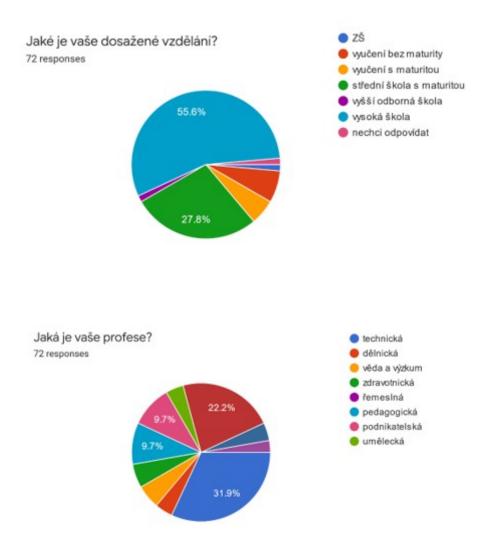
Kde žijete?





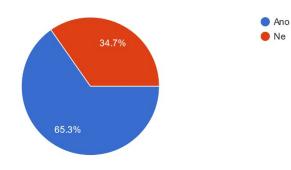




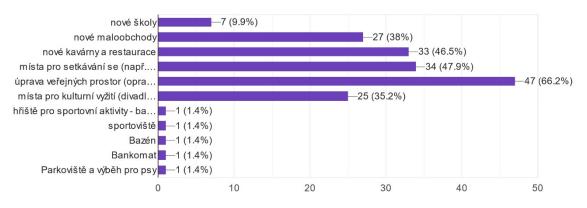


Jste spokojeni s občanskou vybaveností (=hotely, školy, nemocnice, obchody, divadla, kina,...) v místě vašeho bydliště?

72 responses

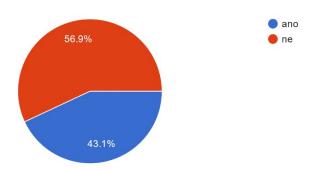


Které z následujících možností byste ve vašem okolí ocenili a využili? 71 responses

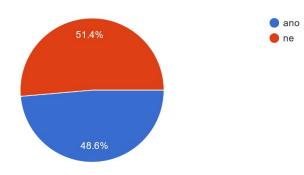


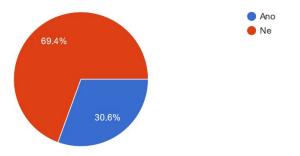
Pokud by se naskytla tato možnost, byli byste ochotní finančně přispět na rozvoj občanské vybavenosti?

72 responses



Pokud by se naskytla tato možnost, byli byste ochotni podílet se na údržbě okolí a rozvoji občanské vybavenosti? (např. založením nebo prací v nových obchodech atp.) 72 responses





Pokud by se vám naskytla možnost, přestěhovali byste se raději na jiné místo? 72 responses

The questioner was completed by women with a slight predominance (56.3 %). Most of the participants live in Židenice (86 %). 41.7 % of participants are aged 25-34, which is typical age of gentrifiers. People aged 35-39 and 40-45 make up considerable percentage of respondents as well (12.5% and 13.9%). More than half of the participants achieved high education. Their profession is mainly technical (31.9%) or they work in services (22.2 %). Other often represented professions are related to education or business (both 9.7 %). More than half (63.5 %) of the participants are satisfied with local public amenities. Slightly less than a half (43.1 %) would be willing to financially support the development of the area. Almost a half of the respondents (48.6 %) would be willing to support the surroundings, working in new businesses etc.) Only 30.6 % of respondents stated that if there was a chance they would move to another place. When asked what public amenities or improvements they would appreciate and use, the most frequent response was upkeep of public areas (66.2 %) People would also appreciate some outdoor places for meeting with others (47.9 %) as well as new cafés and restaurants (46.5 %).

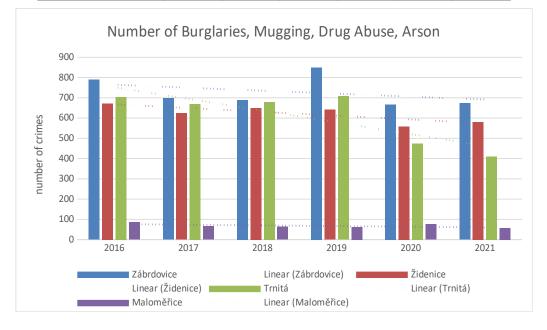
2.1.6 Criminality in Selected Areas

Due to the expected influx of gentrifiers the criminality in Židenice and Zábrdovice should decrease consistently especially towards the end of the observed period. Following tables and graphs show development of criminality in selected areas and the areas they are compared to. The data was gained from the Czech police official webpage. [58] This source provides information about the crimes that have either been reported to the police or revealed by the police. As there might be crimes that have not been reported or revealed the data is not completely accurate, however it provides decent idea of local criminality. The webpage provides information about various types of crimes. Due to different characteristics of the crimes they were divided into two tables and graphs. The first demonstrates violent and dangerous crimes such as burglaries, mugging, drug abuse and arson. The

second table and graph focus on the less serious and less dangerous crimes such as frauds and offences.

Table 13 Development of Violent and Dangerous Crimes in S Židenice, Zábrdovice, Maloměřice and
Trnitá

Burglaries, Mugging, Drug Abuse, Arson								
	2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021							
Zábrdovice	789	698	690	850	667	673		
Židenice	672	624	650	641	559	581		
Trnitá	704	669	679	708	474	410		
Maloměřice	86	66	64	62	76	57		



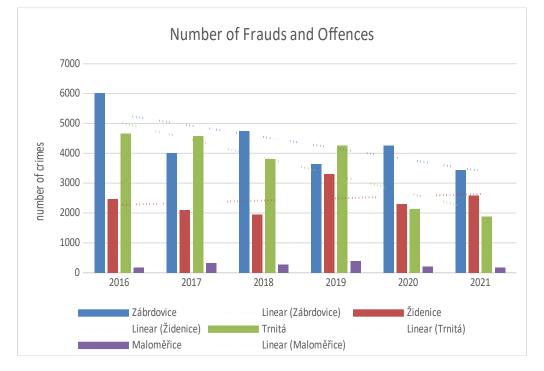
Graph 19 Development of Violent and Dangerous Crimes in Židenice, Zábrdovice, Maloměřice and Trnitá

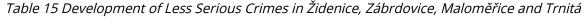
The graph indicates that at the beginning of the observed period the number of crimes fluctuated more sharply in Zábrdovice than in Trnitá. The decreasing trend in both these cadastral areas was interrupted in 2019, when especially in Zábrdovice it increased rapidly. In the two following years the criminality decreased especially in Trnitá. On average the trend is decreasing in both cadastral areas, especially in Trnitá.

The number of serious crimes in Židenice and Maloměřice is fundamentally different. Even though the area covered by Židenice (5.05 km²) is approximately about one kilometre larger than the area covered by Maloměřice (4.06 km²) the number of crimes is disproportionately higher there. On average in Židenice the number of crimes decreases more rapidly than in Maloměřice even if it can be observed that the decline in not very steep and it is not consistent.

Table 14 Development of Less Serious Crimes in Židenice, Zábrdovice, Maloměřice and Trnitá

Frauds and Offences									
Fradus and Offences									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021			
Zábrdovice	6019	4012	4754	3649	4263	3437			
Židenice	2474	2096	1949	3312	2308	2584			
Trnitá	4666	4577	3807	4258	2139	1889			
Maloměřice	168	327	268	392	207	175			





As for the minor crimes we can observe they decrease more sharply in Trnitá than in Zábrdovice. On average the number of crimes in Židenice even increases. These types of crimes, however, are not related to gentrification as much as the previous ones.

2.2 CONCLUSION

This diploma thesis delt with the possible ongoing process of gentrification in the cadastral areas Židenice and Zábrdovice in Brno. Its aim was to confirm or to disprove that gentrification has started in these two cadastral areas. The selected areas were compared to Maloměřice and Trnitá, which are comparable cadastral areas according to ordinance No. 441/2013 Coll.

The subject of comparison was development of unit prices of immoveable properties in selected areas since 2014, number of brownfields and their future use in selected areas, amount of revitalization of older structures and construction of new ones in selected areas since 2016 and

development of the number of crimes committed in selected areas since 2016. It was also planned to compare the development of sociodemographic structure.

The development of unit prices in all four parts of Židenice and Zábrdovice supports the idea that the process of gentrification has already started there. It was expected that at the beginning of the observed period the prices were lower than the prices in comparable areas and towards the end of the observed period they would grow higher and possibly even exceed the prices in compared cadastral areas. The assumption was confirmed with more certainty in Zábrdovice, despite a few exceptions. Prices in Trnitá grew rapidly as well. However, we assume that this is not a result of the process of gentrification, but rather it is connected to the fact that the locality is generally considered lucrative. In Židenice the average unit prices grow as well, however compared to Maloměřice the growth is not so steep.

As for the brownfields it was detected that there are more brownfields in Trnitá and Maloměřice than in Zábrdovice and Židenice, which is not in compliance with the assumption. However, majority of the existing brownfields in Zábrdovice is currently being rebuilt and revitalized whereas in Trnitá there are still many of those the future of which is not clear, and they simply remain in despair. Brownfields in Maloměřice also mostly remain in despair, however there is considerably less of them. In Židenice their number is even smaller and therefore it is possible neither to confirm nor to disprove the assumption.

The revitalization of old structures and building new ones supports the assumption as well, since generally the trend is increasing in both Židenice and Zábrdovice. On the other hand, on average, we can observe many new structures being built and refurbished in Trnitá in recent years as well. This fact is not related to gentrification as the cadastral area is and was considered lucrative even in the pars, contrary to Zábrdovice. The increasing trend is absent only in Maloměřice. Moreover, there are more plans for construction work in the future in Zábrdovice than in Trnitá. Židenice also overtakes Maloměřice with its construction work plans. Majority of the planned construction work is supposed to take place in the second and the third part of Židenice.

The graphs dealing with the development of criminality demonstrate general decrease in all discussed cadastral areas except for Maloměřice where the level of criminality is considerably lower than in other discussed cadastral areas and generally stagnates. The crimes were divided into two categories- minor crimes such as offences and frauds and more serious and possibly violent crimes such as burglaries, mugging, drug abuse and arson. Gentrification is connected especially to the second category. The data about crimes indicate that despite the fact that on average the criminality decreased in both Židenice and Zábrdovice it decreased more steeply in Trnitá. Except for the year 2019 the

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criminality was decreasing consistently, which also supports the idea of ongoing process of gentrification.

Unfortunately we were not able to analyse the sociodemographic structure in selected areas, because the data from last census in 2021 have not been fully proceed yet. The last available data is from 2011 which is not relevant.

To sum up we arrived to conclusion the assumption that the process of gentrification in Židenice and Zábrdovice has started was correct. The prices of immovable properties in this areas have been growing rapidly in recent year, many brownfields are being revitalizes or are going to be revitalized and the amount of committed crimes is on average decreasing.

3 SHRNUTÍ V ČESKÉM JAZYCE

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá gentrifikací, konkrétně jejím možným průběhem v katastrálním území Židenice a Zábrdovice v Brně. Gentrifikací se rozumí proces, při němž dochází k rehabilitaci obytného prostředí některých čtvrtí v určitých částech města a k postupnému vytlačování původních obyvatel. Cílem práce je posouzení, zda byl proces gentrifikace ve vybraných oblastech zahájen a případně v jaké fázi se nachází. Vybraná území byla porovnána s Maloměřicemi a Trnitou, která jsou dle vyhlášky č. 441/2013 Sb. zařazena do stejné kategorie a jsou považována za srovnatelná katastrální území.

Práce je rozdělena na část teoretickou a praktickou. Teoretická část popisuje vznik, příčiny, fáze, účastníky a důsledky (pozitivní i negativní) procesu gentrifikace. Na základě charakteristických znaků tohoto procesu, což jsou:

- · zpočátku je oblast považována za nelukrativní a mnoho budov zde chátrá
- objevují se lidé, které přitahuje nestandardní životní styl a tolerantní, sociálně a etnicky smíšené městské prostředí (samoživitelé, homosexuálové atd.)
- příliv malých rodin nebo lidí, kteří žijí sami
- příliv vzdělaných lidí, kteří mají nadstandardně placenou práci
- zvýšený odkup pozemků soukromými developery
- · zvýšená výstavba nových luxusních budov a rekonstrukce těch starých
- nadstandardní navýšení cen nemovitých věcí
- odsun chudších původních obyvatel (typicky velké rodiny)
- snížení počtu násilných trestných činů

V navazující praktické části je řešeno, zda proces ve vybraných lokalitách probíhá či nikoliv. Vzhledem k tomu, že v těsné blízkosti vybrané lokality žiji už osm let, a mám šanci osobně pozorovat, jak se lokalita vyvíjí, předpokládám, že gentrifikace zde již začala.

Předmětem srovnání byl konkrétně vývoj jednotkových cen nemovitostí ve vybraných oblastech, počet brownfieldů a jejich současné a budoucí využití ve vybraných oblastech, počet rekonstrukcí starších staveb a výstavby nových budov ve vybraných oblastech a vývoj počtu trestných činů spáchaných ve vybraných oblastech. Vývoj jednotkových cen v Židenicích a Zábrdovicích je v souladu s prvotním předpokladem, že proces gentrifikace zde již začal. Očekávalo se, že na počátku sledovaného období budou ceny nižší než ceny ve srovnávaných územích a ke konci sledovaného období prudce vzrostou a případně i převýší ceny ve srovnávaných katastrálních územích. Až na výjimky se předpoklad potvrdil v Zábrdovicích. Navzdory rychle rostoucím cenám v Trnité byly i tyto ceny mnohdy převýšeny cenami v Zábrdovicích. Lze předpokládat, že rychlý nárůst cen v Trnité není důsledek procesu gentrifikace v této oblasti, ale spíše souvisí s tím, že je lokalita obecně považována za lukrativní. I v Židenicích rostou průměrné jednotkové ceny, oproti Maloměřicím však růst není tak výrazný. Data pro výpočet jednotkových cen byla získána ze serveru cemap.cz. Tento portál poskytuje informace o cenách nemovitostí v celé České republice od roku 2014.

Při analýze brownfieldů bylo zjištěno, že v Trnité a Maloměřicích je jejich počet a celková rozloha vyšší než v Zábrdovicích a Židenicích, což není v souladu s původním předpokladem. Například v Židenicích jsou zmapovány pouze čtyři brownfieldy, zatímco na podstatně menším katastrálním území Trnité jich je 10. Nicméně ve většině stávajících brownfieldů v Zábrdovicích proběhla či probíhá rekonstrukce, případně se na těchto místech staví nové budovy, zatímco v Trnité je stále velké procento těch, o jejichž budoucnosti zatím nebylo rozhodnuto a v současné době chátrají dále. Chátrá i většina brownfieldů v Maloměřicích, nicméně jejich počet není vzhledem k rozloze tohoto území tak vysoký. V Židenicích je jejich počet ještě menší, proto na základě analýzy brownfieldů předpoklad nelze jednoznačně potvrdit nebo vyvrátit. Data pro tuto analýzu pocházejí z oficiálního webu města Brna (mapa brownfieldů) a dalších zdrojů jako jsou například Google mapy či oficiální internetové stránky realizovaných projektů či firem, které v příslušných budovách sídlí.

Předpoklad, že proces gentrifikace byl zahájen podporuje i množství rekonstrukcí starých objektů a výstavba těch nových. Tento trend je rostoucí jak v Židenicích, tak v Zábrdovicích. Na druhou stranu v posledních letech můžeme pozorovat výstavbu mnoha nových staveb či rekonstrukcí i na území Trnité. Je pravděpodobné, že tato skutečnost nesouvisí s gentrifikací dané oblasti, neboť katastrální území Trnitá je považováno za lukrativní nejen dnes, ale i v minulých letech, na rozdíl od Zábrdovic. Rostoucí trend nové výstavby a rekonstrukcí chybí pouze v Maloměřicích. Bylo také zjištěno, že v Zábrdovicích je obecně více plánovaných projektů do budoucna. Některé z nich ještě čekají na vyřízení potřebných povolení, zatímco realizace jiných by měla začít ještě v roce 2022. I počet plánovaných rekonstrukcí a výstavby nových objektů v Židenicích převyšuje jejich počet v Maloměřicích. Většina plánovaných stavebních prací má proběhnout ve druhé a třetí části Židenic. Data potřebná pro vyvození tohoto závěru pochází z webu stavby-brno.webz.cz. Jedná se o neoficiální informační portál zabývajícím se stavební činností v Brně od roku 2016. Projekty jsou zde rozděleny do sekcí stavby

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plánované a stavby v realizaci. V těchto sekcích jsou stavby rozdělené do rubrik podle jejich druhu na administrativní, bytové, polyfunkční a ostatní (veřejná prostranství jako např. parky, náměstí…) V sekci Stavby dokončené je k nahlédnutí seznam projektů podle roku dokončení výstavby. I přesto, že se jedná o neoficiální web považujeme tento zdroj za relevantní, neboť se odkazuje na další zdroje, jako jsou například oficiální internetové stránky jednotlivých projektů a také je pravidelně aktualizován.

Grafy vývoje kriminality ukazují obecný pokles ve všech řešených katastrálních územích kromě Maloměřic, kde je míra kriminality výrazně nižší než v ostatních zmiňovaných katastrálních územích a celkově zde stagnuje. Vzhledem ke své povaze byly trestné činy rozděleny do dvou kategorií – méně závažné trestné činy, jako jsou přestupky a podvody, a závažnější či násilné trestné činy, jako jsou vloupání, přepadení, zneužívání drog a žhářství. Gentrifikaci spojujeme především s druhou kategorií trestných činů. Získané údaje o kriminalitě naznačují, že v průměru kriminalita v Židenicích, Zábrdovicích i Trnité poklesla. Nejprudší pokles v průměru zaznamenala Trnitá. Kromě roku 2019 kriminalita klesala konzistentně, což také podporuje myšlenku probíhajícího procesu gentrifikace. Data pro tuto analýzu pocházejí z oficiálních webových stránek české policie, která mapuje trestnou činnost po celé České republice. Zmapovány jsou pouze ty trestné činy, které byly ve zvoleném období Policii ČR oznámeny, nebo které Policie ČR odhalila vlastní činností. I přesto, že v důsledku toho mapa kriminality nezahrnuje veškerou trestnou činnost, je považována za relevantní zdroj.

Sociodemografická struktura ve vybraných oblastech nebyla provedena v zamýšlené šíři, protože data z posledního sčítání lidu v roce 2021 ještě nejsou kompletně zpracována. Poslední dostupné údaje, které jsou dohledatelné na stránkách českého statistického úřadu, jsou z roku 2011, což nelze považovat za aktuální. Jelikož je změna struktury obyvatelstva jedním z klíčových znaků gentrifikace, bylo zvoleno náhradní řešení ve formě online dotazníku. Získaná data však nejsou dostatečně vypovídající, jelikož nebyla získána od dostatečného počtu respondentů.

V praktické části jsme tedy došli k těmto závěrům: Ceny nemovitých věcí ve vybraných lokalitách výrazně rostou, území mnoha tamních brownfieldů se revitalizuje, či se na jejich místech staví nové objekty, případně je rekonstrukce či nová výstavba ve většině případů v plánu (platí především pro Zábrdovice, neboť v Židenicích je velmi malé množství brownfieldů). Podobně se tomu děje i v místech, která nejsou označená jako brownfieldy. Počet spáchaných trestných činů zde v průměru klesá. Na základě všech zjištěných informací jsme dospěli k závěru, že k procesu gentrifikace ve vybrané lokalitě dochází.

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% per cent

- Etc. et citera (and so on)
- i.e. id est (that is)
- Coll. Collection

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Appendix No. 1

Zábrdovice

2016:

Nástavba domu Merhautova 24



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Půdní vestavba, nástavba a rekonstrukce historického domu
- 2 nové bytové jednotky
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Stavby Krejčí s.r.o.

Přístavba dětského onkologického centra



- Brno-Sever (Zábrdovice)
- Klinika dětské radiologie, nový přístroj MR
- Investor: Fakultní nemocnice Brno
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Pozemní stavby Morava

2017:

RC Apartments



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Rekonstrukce a nástavba stávajících domů
- 67 bytů ve dvou samostatných blocích
- <u>Developer</u>: RC Europe

Bytový dům Vranovská 17c



- Brno-Sever (Zábrdovice)
- Rekonstrukce a nástavba zdevastovaného domu, 14 bytů
- Investor: Statutární město Brno
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Komfort a.s.

French Corner



Bytový dům Domino

- Brno-Sever (Zábrdovice)
- 71 bytů
- <u>Developer</u>: French Corner s.r.o.
- Architekt: Gebas Atelier Architects s.r.o.
- Zhotovitel: KALÁB Stavební firma s.r.o.
- 3. místo v naší anketě Nejlepší Stavby Brno 2017



- Brno-Sever (Zábrdovice)
- 22 bytů, 4 ateliéry a 2 obchodní prostory
- Investor: Domoplan a.s.
- Architekt: Atelier RAW s.r.o.
- Zhotovitel: Syner Morava a.s.

Polyfunkční dům Bratislavská



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- 32 bytů, komerční a kancelářské prostory
- Investor: Livix s.r.o.
- Architekt: Ateliér RAW s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: KALÁB stavební firma s.r.o.
- 1. místo v kategorii Bytové stavby, Stavba Jihomoravského kraje 2017
- 2. místo v naší anketě Nejlepší Stavby Brno 2017

BD Auerswaldova 4



Brno-Sever (Zábrdovice) Jednopodlažní nástavba 3 bytů

- <u>Developer</u>: Pegas Real & Development s.r.o.
- Zhotovitel: Condo4u s.r.o.

BD Cejl 41



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Rekonstrukce a jednopodlažní nástavba stávajícího domu
- 25 nových bytů
- Investor: Statutární město Brno

2018:

Rezidence Slepá



- Brno-Sever (Zábrdovice)
- 41 bytů, 2 komerční prostory
- <u>Developer</u>: Ficarolo s.r.o.
- Architekt: Architekti Hrůša & spol. s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Syner Morava a.s.

Rezidence Alfa & Beta



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- 77 bytů ve dvou propojených blocích
- Investor: BZC invest s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: VAŠSTAV s.r.o.

Nástavba BD Stará 6



Rezidence Milada II

- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Půdní nástavba bytového domu, jednopodlažní nástavba vnitrobloku
- 6 bytů
- Investor: Společenství vlastníků Stará 6



2019:

- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- 30 bytů, 2 patra komerčních a kancelářských prostor
- Developer: Impera Styl a.s.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: PSK Group s.r.o.

Bytový dům Vlhká 17



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Rekonstrukce, přístavba a nástavba zchátralé budovy
- Celkem 48 bytů
- Investor: Magi Invest s.r.o.
- Architekt: Ateliér dwg s.r.o.

Rekonstrukce ulice Zábrdovická



- Brno-Židenice
- Rekonstrukce vozovky, obnova veřejných ploch a lávky pro chodce
- Investor: Statutární město Brno
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: sdružení firem Společnost Zábrdovická

Rezidence Na Ponávce



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Nástavba a rekonstrukce stávajícího domu, celkem 59 bytů
- Investor: Spilberk a.s.
- Architekt: Hiconcept s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: I. Vyškovská stavební společnost s.r.o.

2020:

Bytové domy Přadlácká (projekty dům Kuba a Byty na střeše města)



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Rekonstrukce a nástavba stávajících bytových domů
- 13 bytů v každém z domů
- <u>Developer</u>: Endeka s.r.o.

Arkýře na Francouzské



- Brno-Sever (Zábrdovice)
- Kompletní rekonstrukce a přístavba stávajícího bytového domu
- 31 bytů
- Investor: Vendes living s.r.o.
- Architekt: MAUR architekti

Blava Centrum



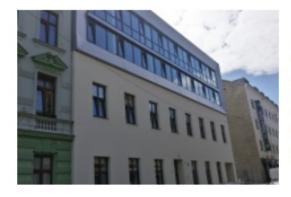
- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Nástavba a přestavba starého dvoupodlažního obchodního objektu
- Prodejna, 18 ubytovacích jednotek, 6 bytů
- Investor a zhotovitel: Žitný s.r.o.

Bytový dům Lido I



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- 56 bytů, 2 komerční prostory
- <u>Developer</u>: MIG s.r.o.
- Architekt: Ateliér RAW s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Komfort a.s.

Centrum Bratislavská 58



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Nástavba a rozšíření sociálních služeb centra CELSUZ
- Investor: Diecézní charita Brno
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Wellco Brno s.r.o.

Bytový dům Francouzská 66



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Rekonstrukce a půdní nástavba starého bytového domu, celkem 27 bytů
- Investor: G-seven s.r.o.
- Architekt: Tomáš Dvořák architekti s.r.o.
- Zhotovitel: KALÁB stavební firma s.r.o.

MIG Point



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- 24 bytů, sídlo investora
- Investor: MIG s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Komfort a.s.

2021

Víceúčelová hala v sídle ÚP



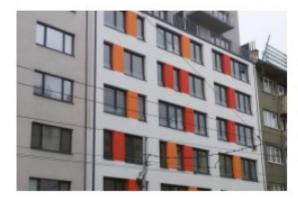
- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Skladové a administrativní prostory
- Investor: Úřad pro zastupování státu ve věcech majetkových
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Moravská Stavební Unie MSU s.r.o.

Rezidence Vranovská



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- 79 bytů ve dvou propojených blocích
- <u>Developer</u>: IMOS Development a.s.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: VAŠSTAV s.r.o.

Bytový dům Vranovka



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- 40 bytů
- Developer: MIG s.r.o.
- Architekt: K4 a.s.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: VAŠSTAV s.r.o.

Dům s pečovatelskou službou Cejl



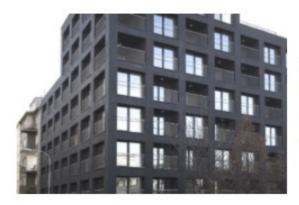
- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- Kompletní přestavba zchátralých domů, 36 bytů pro seniory
- Investor: Statutární město Brno
- Architekt: A77 Architekti s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Metrostav a.s.

Rezidence Spolková



- Brno-Sever (Zábrdovice)
- 25 bytů
- Investor: Spolková 11 s.r.o.

Rezidence Hvězdová



- Brno-Střed (Zábrdovice)
- 47 bytů, 1 komerční prostor
- <u>Developer</u>: Domoplan a.s.
- Architekt: Ing. Arch. Roman Gale

Buildings the construction of which is currently in progress:

Flats:

Bytový dům Bratislavská 51



V proluce na ulici Bratislavská byla zahájena výstavba bytového domu s 23 byty pro mladé rodiny, seniory a osoby s omezenou pohyblivostí. V současné době probíhá zateplování budovy a jsou osazena okna.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Ing. Arch. Roman Gale
- Investor/developer: Statutární město Brno
- Dokončení výstavby: podzim 2022

Bytový dům Francouzská 81



Na adrese Francouzská 81 byla zahájena kompletní rekonstrukce stávajícího domu. Po rekonstrukci bude dům obsahovat 33 bytů a 2 komerční prostory.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: ×
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.hanak-a-synove.cz

Nástavba BD Slepá 25



Na bytovém domě na adrese Slepá 25 probíhá nástavba tří nových bytů na místě stávající nevyužité terasy. V současné době je dokončena hrubá stavba a jsou osazena okna.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: Tekoreal s.r.o.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×

Nová Bratislavská



Na ulici Bratislavská se byla zahájena výstavba bytového domu, který bude obsahovat 266 bytových jednotek. V současné době probíhá výstavba vnitroblokové části, konkrétně jejího třetího podlaží.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Projekt 1980 s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Spilberk a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: listopad 2022

Nový Cejl



Na místě stávajícího starého domu na adrese Cejl 79 byla zahájena výstavba komplexu stávajícího ze tří bloků obsahujících celkem 101 jednotek, tzv. ateliérů.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: DIMENSE architects s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Spilberk a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: 2Q 2023
- Web: www.novy-cejl.cz

Rezidence Auerswaldova



Dům na nároží ulic Vranovská a Auerswaldova projde kompletní rekonstrukcí a dvoupodlažní nástavbou. Projekt bude po dokončení obsahovat celkem 34 bytových jednotek. V současné době se pracuje na fasádě a nástavbě.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Sever)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: YD Capital a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.residencea1.cz

Rezidence Francouzská



Na ulici Francouzská, na místě nedávno zdemolovaného domečku, byla zahájena výstavba bytového domu, jež bude obsahovat 16 bytů a 1 komerční prostor. V současné době probíhá bednění v oblasti přízemního podlaží.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Sever)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: ×
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.rezidencefrancouzska.cz

Rezidence Pekárenský Dvůr



V areálu bývalých Dělnických pekáren mezi ulicemi Bratislavská a Cejl je byla zahájena výstavba rezidenčního komplexu, který bude obsahovat více než 250 bytových jednotek a komerční prostory.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: DIMENSE architects s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Domoplan a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: 1Q 2024
- Web: www.domoplan.cz

Polyfunctional buildings:

Polyfunkční areál Cejl-Soudní



Nový polyfunkční dům propojí ulice Cejl a Soudní. Nový objekt vznikne rekonstrukcí, nástavbou a přístavbou stávajících budov. Po dokončení bude stavba obsahovat 33 bytů a 12 komerčních prostor. V současné době je dokončena hrubá stavba nástavby domu na ulici Cejl kde se osazují okna. V ulici Soudní je pak dokončeno první podlaží stavby.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Ateliér dwg s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: ×
- Dokončení výstavby: ×

Ponávka Tower



Nový polyfunkční dům vyrůstá na ulici Bratislavská. 16podlažní věž bude obsahovat 110 bytů a ateliérů, 20 kanceláří a podzemní parkování. V současné době probíhá armování stropů druhého podlaží.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Arch.Design s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Unistav Construction a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: březen 2023
- Web: www.ponavkatower.cz

Administrative buildings:

Landmark Office Building



Nová kancelářská budova vyroste na křižovatce mezi ulicemi M. Horákové a Koliště. Původně měla mít budova 12 podlaží, záměr byl však pozměněn a stavba byla snížena na 10 podlaží. Projekt získal před časem společné povolení ke stavbě.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Kuba & Pilař architekti s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: TRIKAYA Czech Republic a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.trikaya.cz

Flats:

Bytový dům Bratislavská 31



současný stav

Na adrese Bratislavská 31 se plánuje kompletní rekonstrukce a nástavba stávajícího domu. Po dokončení tak bude mít dům pět podlaží. Ve vnitrobloku bude na místě stávajícího zchátralého objektu postaven zcela nový čtyřpodlažní dům. Objekt bude obsahovat celkem 47 bytů a obchodní prostor.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Sollaron Architects
- Investor/developer: Larion s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Bytový dům Francouzská 26



Jednu z mnoha proluk proluku na ulici Francouzská zaplní další bytový dům. Ten bude obsahovat 40 bytů. V současné době má projekt vydaný územní souhlas, ale běží odvolací řízení.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: Bytové družstvo Štefan
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Bytový dům Hvězdová 10



současný stav

Ve stávající proluce na ulici Hvězdová vyroste šestipodlažní dům, který bude obsahovat 53 bytů a 6 ateliérů. Projekt má vydané územní rozhodnutí.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- · Architekt: Ing. Irena Cífková
- Investor/developer: ARMATURY s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Bytový dům Lido II



Na ulici Spolková, na místě zchátralého kulturního objektu je připravována výstavba druhé etapy projektu Lido. Celkem 2 bloky budou obsahovat 107 bytových jednotek. Kulturní dům je již srovnán se zemí.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Atelier RAW s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: MIG s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: 2022
- Web: www.mig.cz

Bytový dům Provazníkova



Při ulici Provazníkova vznikne nový polyfunkční dům obsahující bytové jednotky i ateliéry. Dokončení je plánováno na srpen 2022.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: T-DEVELOPMENT s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: 2Q 2022

Bytový dům Příční



současný stav

Na místě dvou zdevastovaných domů na Příční 25 a 27 plánuje developer výstavbu nového domu. Šestipodlažní budova s recepcí bude obsahovat 15 ubytovacích jednotek a 36 bytů. Projekt má již vydané stavební povolení.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Architekti D.R.N.H. s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Komfort a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Nástavba BD Milady Horákové 24, 26



současný stav

Na stávajících domech na výše uvedené adrese bude realizována bytová nástavba. Na dvorním domu bude realizována dvoupodlažní nástavba, díky které vzniknou 4 nové byty. Další dva byty vzniknou realizací podkrovní vestavby na uličním domě. V současné době získal projekt společné povolení.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: IPc brno s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Nástavba BD Špitálka 5



současný stav

Na stávajícím bytovém domě na adrese Špitálka 5 je plánována půdní vestavba 4 bytů spolu s přístavbou výtahu.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: Špitálka byty s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Rezidence Bratislavská 78

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Na adrese Bratislavská 78, ve stávající proluce je připravována výstavba domu, který bude obsahovat 31 bytů.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Studio Identity Design Ltd
- Investor/developer: Domoplan a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.domoplan.cz

Rezidence Pod Platany



Na ulici Cejl, v blízkosti řeky Svitavy je připravována výstavba bytového domu, který bude obsahovat 114 bytů. Proti vydanému rozhodnutí však bylo v nedávné době podáno odvolání.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: DIMENSE Architects
- Investor/developer: Spilberk a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Rezidence Příční 12-14



V proluce na ulici Příční vyrostou dva domy. Oba domy již získaly územní rozhodnutí.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Ateliér RAW s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Domoplan a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.domoplan.cz, www.domoplan.cz

Rezidence Stará



Na ulici Stará je připravován nový bytový dům, který nabídne téměř sto bytů, dva komerční prostory a podzemní parkování. Dům bude ozvláštněn zabudovanými velkoobjemovými květníky za účelem ozelenění fasády. V současné době probíhá územní řízení.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Ing. arch. Roman Gale
- Investor/developer: Domoplan a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.domoplan.cz

Polyfunctional buildings:

Hilbert House



Projekt známý především jako Edison Centre je znovu v přípravě. Devítipodlažní budova bude obsahovat převážně obchody a kanceláře a po domluvě s městem také 100 veřejných parkovacích míst.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: CERE Invest s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Chytrá čtvrť Špitálka



Oblast Špitálky projde zásadní proměnou. Bude zde vybudována unikátní, nízkoenergetická čtvrť, která bude obsahovat v podstatě vše – bydlení, pracovní místa, služby, kulturní a společenské využití. Na konečné podobě projektu se stále pracuje.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: Statutární město Brno
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.respitalka.brno.cz

Polyfunkční areál Benešova



Lokalitu za autobusovým nádražím Grand čeká proměna. Město Brno již na místě dlouhodobě usiluje o vytvoření parku, majitel pozemku však přišel s návrhem na místě vystavět polyfunkční objekt s kancelářemi a bydlením, součástí projektu mají být i plochy pro volnočasové aktivity. Plánovaný objekt by svou rozlohou neměl přesahovat velikost stávajícího chátrajícího objektu. Investor však v současné době se svým plánem naráží na územní plán.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Chybik + Kristof & Urban Designers
- Investor/developer: Brno New Station Development a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Polyfunkční areál Francouzská



Mezi ulicemi Francouzská, Stará, Hvězdova a Bratislavská má vzniknout pět budov, které budou obsahovat obchodní prostory, komunitní centrum a byty.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Chybik + Kristof & Urban Designers
- Investor/developer: Statutární město Brno
- · Zahájení výstavby: 2025

Polyfunkční dům Durďákova 5



Přístavba a nástavba dvou podlaží je plánována na stávajícím polyfunkčním domě Durďákova 5. Stávající účel stavby bude zachován, s nástavbou nově přibude 20 bytů a 10 ateliérů. V současné době probíhá stavební řízení.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: EMBRA HOLDING a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Polyfunkční dům Francouzská 14



Na ulici Francouzská je plánována výstavba polyfunkčního domu, který bude obsahovat komerční a bytové prostory spolu s parkováním. Projekt již získal stavební povolení a stávající dům byl již zdemolován.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Kubla&Architects s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: T-DEVELOPMENT s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: 2Q 2022

Polyfunkční dům Zábrdovice



Současný stav

Na adrese Francouzská 89 a 93 je připravován nový polyfunkční objekt stávající ze dvou bloků. Ty budou dohromady obsahovat 28 bytů, 27 ubytovacích jednotek, 8 ateliérů a 1 komerční prostor. Projekt nedávno získal územní rozhodnutí.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Sever)
- Architekt: Ing. arch. Ondřej Švancara
- Investor/developer: PEAMI s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Polyfunkční komplex Cejl 76



současný stav

Nevyužívaný areál mezi ulicemi Cejl a Svitavské nábřeží projde komplexní proměnou. Projekt s průměrnou výškou šesti podlaží a s 11podlažní dominantou na nároží bude obsahovat 97 kancelářských prostor, 8 komerčních prostor, 8 ubytovacích jednotek a 6 bytů pro majitele komerčních jednotek.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Chybik + Kristof & Urban Designers
- Investor/developer: STEMFIRE s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Others:

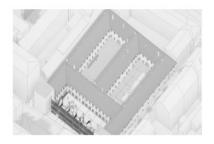
e-Fi Palace Hotel, 3. etapa



Na ulici Francouzská je plánována dostavba stávajícího hotel. Nová budova bude obsahovat 52 apartmánů, restauraci, kongresový sál a hotelový byt. Projekt již má stavební povolení.

- Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: e-Finance a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: WWW.e-finance.eu

Kreativní centrum Brno



Město Brno dlouhodobě plánuje projekt k rekonstrukci objektu Káznice mezi ulicemi Cejl a Bratislavská. Nové centrum by mělo obsahovat ateliéry, sdílené kanceláře, nebo multifunkční sály. Součástí má být také muzeum, které bude mapovat historii zdejšího objektu a bude sloužit k uctění památce lidí, kteří zde zemřeli, nebo trpěli. V současné době však byla žádost o vydání územního rozhodnutí vzata zpět a řízení tak bylo zastaveno.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: KAVA s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Statutární město Brno
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Pavilon úrazové nemocnice



V areálu brněnské úrazové nemocnice vznikne nový pavilon, který bude obsahovat 160 parkovacích míst, operační sály, oddělení ARO a JIP.

- · Lokalita: Zábrdovice (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: LT PROJEKT a.s.
- Investor/developer: Statutární město Brno
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

ŽIDENICE

Other refurbished or newly constructed buildings in Židenice

2016:

Bytový dům Slunce



- Brno-Židenice
- 16 bytů
- Investor: Rentalkon a.s.
- Architekt: MASCO s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Shpilka Stavby s.r.o.

Bytový dům Šámalova 80



Nástavba BD Pastrnkova 1

- Brno-Židenice
- dvoupodlažní nástavba stávajícího domu, 8 bytů
- <u>Developer</u>: DIVERSE Develop s.r.o.
- Architekt: Sollaron Architects s.r.o.



- Brno-Židenice
- 4 byty se střešními terasami
- Investor: TK Invest s.r.o.
- <u>Architekt</u>: VIKTORIN architecture studio
- v roce 2019 zbytek budovy zrekonstruvala společnost Pegas Property

Rezidence Hrozňatova



- Brno-Židenice
- 8 bytů
- Architekt: MIMOTO s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: SMP Building a.s.

Bytový dům Bělohorská 30



- Brno-Židenice
- 14 bytů
- Soukromý investor

2017:

Nástavba BD Svatoplukova 14



- Brno-Židenice
- Dvoupodlažní nástavba stávajícího bytového domu
- 4 byty
- Investor: Brněnská rezidenční a.s.

Rezidence Juliana, 1. etapa



- Brno-Židenice
- 70 bytů ve třech samostatných blocích
- <u>Developer</u>: Avrioinvest a.s.
- Architekt: Arch.Design s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Komfort a.s.

Bytový dům Helena



- Brno-Židenice
- 16 bytů, 1 komerční prostor
- Investor: 3V & H s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: 3V & H s.r.o.

BD Buzkova 822



- Brno-Židenice
- Jednopodlažní nástavba 3 bytů
- Investor: SR Invest s.r.o.
- <u>Architekt</u>: Viktorin architecture studio

2018:

Mateřská škola Letní



- Brno-Židenice
- Kapacita 36 dětí
- Investor: Statutární město Brno
- <u>Architekt</u>: Múčka Veselý Architekti s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Tocháček s.r.o.

Park Stará Osada



- Brno-Židenice
- Nová zeleň, mobiliář, dětské herní prvky
- Investor: Městská část Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Ateliér Krejčiříkovi

Nástavba BD Pastrnkova 57



- Brno-Židenice
- 4 byty ve dvoupodlažní nástavbě
- Soukromý investor
- Architekt: VIKTORIN architecture studio

Byty Julec



- Brno-Židenice
- 64 bytů
- <u>Developer</u>: PS Estate s.r.o.
- Zhotovitel: PS Brno s.r.o.

BD Gajdošova 24



- Brno-Židenice
- Přestavba rodinného domu na bytový
- 9 bytů, 1 komerční prostor
- Architekt: BOOS Plan a.s.

Bytový dům Kuldova 3



- Brno-Židenice
- Rekonstrukce a nástavba stávajícího bytového domu
- Celkem 10 bytů
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Quick Mix k.s.

Polyfunkční dům Mikšíčkova 51



Bytový dům Bělohorská 77

- Brno-Židenice
- Nástavba a přestavba bývalého hotelu Horto
- 5 bytů, 3 komerční prostory
- Architekt: Kasan Architects



- Brno-Židenice
- 3 byty
- Investor: ČCE Reality a.s.
- Architekt: Ateliér dwg s.r.o.

2019:

Bytový dům Jílkova 133



- Brno-Židenice
- Přestavba rodinného domu bytový
- 4 byty
- <u>Developer</u>: Endeka s.r.o.

Nástavba ZŠ Gajdošova



- Brno-Židenice
- Jednopodlažní nástavba obsahuje 5 nových učeben, kabinet
- Investor: Statutární město Brno
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: I. Vyškovská stavební společnost s.r.o.

Juliánovské náměstí



- Brno-Židenice
- Obnova zchátralé fontány, nová zeleň, mobiliář
- Investor: Městská část Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Ateliér HUA HUA s.r.o.

Bydlení Pod Akátky



- Brno-Židenice
- Přestavba stávajících dvou rodinných domů na jeden bytový dvojdům
- 8 bytů
- <u>Developer</u>: Endeka s.r.o.

Zahrady Šámalova



- Brno-Židenice
- Přestavba rodinného domu na bytový
- 4 byty
- <u>Developer</u>: Endeka s.r.o.

Polyfunkční dům Viniční



- Brno-Židenice
- Obchodní a kancelářské prostory
- Investor: DS Real Stav s.r.o.
- Architekt: S.I.S. Projekt s.r.o.

Bytový dům Bělohorská 32



- Brno-Židenice
- Nástavba a rekonstrukce jednopodlažního rodinného domku
- 3 byty
- Soukromý investor

Zet Office (Nová Zbrojovka)



- Brno-Židenice
- Kancelářské prostory
- Investor: CPI Property Group
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: GEMO a.s.

2020:

Bytový dům Petrůvky



- Brno-Židenice
- 16 bytů
- Investor: PRORES s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: PRORES s.r.o.

Rezidence Koperník



- Brno-Židenice
- 53 bytů, obchodní a kancelářské prostory
- <u>Developer</u>: TC Building a.s.
- Architekt: MIMOTO s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: SMP Building a.s.

Bytový dům Gajdošova II



- Brno-Židenice
- Přestavba rodinného domu na bytový
- 16 bytů, 1 komerční prostor
- Soukromý investor
- Architekt: BOOS Plan a.s.

Bytový dům Hrozňatova 9



- Brno-Židenice
- Přestavba a nástavba starého vícegeneračního domu
- 7 bytů
- Soukromý investor

Bytový dům Táborská 144



- Brno-Židenice
- 16 bytů
- Soukromý investor

2021:

Dům U Františka



- Brno-Židenice
- Přestavba zchátralého rodinného domu na bytový
- 5 bytů
- <u>Developer</u>: Endeka s.r.o.

Polyfunkční dům Jeronýmova 1



- Brno-Židenice
- 9 bytů, 4 obchodní prostory
- Investor: Effective cz s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: FINO trade s.r.o.

Rezidence Letní



- Brno-Židenice
- Dvoupodlažní nástavba a rekonstrukce starého bytového domu
- 12 bytů
- Developer: Pegas Real & Development s.r.o.

Kavárna Bzzzukot



Bytový dům Šimice

- Brno-Židenice
- Projekt zvítězil v participativním rozpočtu Dáme na Vás 2017
- Investor: Statutární město Brno
- Architekt: Ateliér HUA HUA s.r.o.



- Brno-Židenice
- Konverze historického objektu na bytový dům
- 17 bytů
- Developer: All Inclusive Development a.s.

Rezidence Gajdošova



- Brno-Židenice
- 43 bytů, obchodní prostory
- Investor a zhotovitel: Komfort a.s.
- Architekt: Tihelka- Starycha Architekti s.r.o.

Buildings the construction of which is currently in progress in Židenice:

Flats:

Bytové domy Vlasta, Ignác a Tomáš



V prolukách na ulicích Táborská a Vančurova je plánován bytový komplex domů, které ponesou jména Klementina, Vlasta, Ignác a Tomáš. Dům Vlasta bude obsahovat 14 bytů, dům Ignác 37 bytů. V současné době probíhá výstavba nejvyšších podlaží a osazují se okna.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: VH Konstrukce s.r.o.
- Dokončení výstavby: 2022
- Web: www.vhkonstrukce.cz, www.vhkonstrukce.cz

Bytový dům Klementina



V prolukách na ulicích Táborská a Vančurova je plánován bytový komplex domů, které ponesou jména Klementina, Vlasta, Ignác a Tomáš. Dům Klementina bude obsahovat celkem 35 bytů. V současné době je dokončena hrubá stavba.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: VH Konstrukce s.r.o.
- Dokončení výstavby: 2022
- Web: www.vhkonstrukce.cz

Bytový dům Kosmákova 21



Na nároží ulic Kosmákova a Skopalíkova probíhá rekonstrukce bytového domu a jeho nástavba. Po dokončení projektu bude dům obsahovat celkem 13 bytů. Střešní nástavba domu je již dokončena, nyní by měla být zahájena rekonstrukce celého domu.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: B CONSTRUCT s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: ALFA KOMPLEX a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.kosmakova21.cz

Bytový dům Tomáškova



Na ulici Tomáškova probíhá výstavba bytového domu, který bude obsahovat 6 bytů. V současné době je dokončena hrubá stavba a osázena okna.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: BOOS Plan s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Komfort a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×

Byty Viniční



Starší řadový dům prochází přestavbou, po jejímž dokončení bude obsahovat 4 bytové jednotky. V současné době je dokončena hrubá stavba a jsou osazena okna.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: LanoPro s.r.o.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.hanak-a-synove.cz

Rezidence Juliana II



Výstavba druhé etapy projektu Rezidence Juliana byla zahájena. Projekt bude sestávat ze dvou bloků a obsahovat celkem 47 bytů. Původně byl projekt plánován přibližně jednou tolik velký.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Arch.Design s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: AvrioReal s.r.o.
- Dokončení výstavby: 2023
- Web: www.rezidence-juliana.cz

Rezidence Na Lukách



V proluce na ulici Jílkova probíhá výstavba bytového domu. Dům v uliční části bude obsahovat 7 bytů a 1 komerční prostor, objekt ve vnitrobloku projde přestavbou a bude obsahovat 24 bytů. Součástí projektu má být parkovací dům, taktéž ve vnitrobloku.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: SENAA architekti s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Stavby Židenice s.r.o.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.rezidencenalukach.cz

Polyfunctional building:

Nová Zbrojovka



V areálu bývalé továrny Zbrojovka vznikne nová čtvrť. Obsahovat by měla bydlení, obchody, administrativu a lehký průmysl. Prvním dokončeným projektem v areálu je přestavba budovy "Prospera", která byla přestavěna na administrativní budovu "ZET Office". V dubnu roku 2022 byla záhajena výstavba první plnohodnotné etapy.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: A Plus a.s.
- Investor/developer: CPI Property Group
- Dokončení výstavby: 2027
- Web: www.novazbrojovka.cz

Rezidence Bohuslav 1235



Ve stávající proluce na ulici Gajdošova byla zahájena výstavba polyfunkčního domu s obchodními a kancelářskými prostory a 41 byty. Projekt je již plánován od roku 2013, kdy byl původně představen v 10podlažní podobě. V současné době se pracuje na fasádě objektu.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: Global Trade Property s.r.o.
- Dokončení výstavby: září 2022
- Web: www.rezidencebohuslav1235.cz

Others:

Mládežnická klubovna pod Bílou Horou



Konstrukce současné mládežnické klubovny na střeše společenského sálu čeká demolice a na jejím místě budou postaveny nové. Projekt byl zvolen ve druhém ročníku participativního rozpočtu "Dáme na vás".

- · Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: ×
- · Investor/developer: Kancelář Participace
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.damenavas.brno.cz

Planned construction in Židenice:

Administrative buildings

Flats:

_

Bydlení Táborská



Na místě starého rodinného domu je připravována výstavba domu bytového, který bude obsahovat 11 bytů. Původní termín zahájení výstavby byl stanoven na březen roku 2022, dosud ale nebyla započata ani demolice stávajícího domu.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: ŽITNÝ s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.bytvbrne.cz

Bytový dům Blodkova



V proluce na ulici Blodkova připravuje developer výstavbu bytového domu, který bude obsahovat 15 bytových jednotek.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: KALÁB stavební firma s.r.o.
- · Zahájení výstavby: 2024
- Web: www.kalab.cz

Bytový dům Juliánov



Po dvou etapách projektu "Julec" vznikne v brněnském Juliánově další dům. Výšková budova o 11 podlažích bude obsahovat celkem 30 bytů.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: KALÁB stavební firma s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: 2024
- Web: www.kalab.cz

Bytový dům Rokycanova



V proluce na ulici Rokycanova je chystána výstavba nového bytového domu. Ten bude celkem obsahovat 27 bytových jednotek.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: BOOS Plan a.s.
- Investor/developer: WIM Loft s.r.o
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Bytový dům Škrochova 2



V proluce v brněnských Židenicích je připravován nový bytový dům. Dům bude obsahovat 16 bytů a má již získané společné povolení.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Ateliér Menšík Skrušný
- Investor/developer: ×
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Rezidence Bubeníčkova



Na adrese Bubeníčkova 16 bude realizována přestavba domu. Ve dvou budovách vznikne celkem 13 nových bytů a jedna prodejna. Dokončení výstavby se původně plánovalo na říjen roku 2021, avšak v září teprve začne jeho výstavba.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Ateliér Tecl s.r.o.
- · Investor/developer: Byty Lužánky s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.rezidencebubenickova.cz

Rezidence Gajdošova



V proluce na ulici Gajdošova je připravován projekt bytového domu, který bude obsahovat 84 bytů.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Ing. Arch. Tomáš Zlámal
- Investor/developer: MIG s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.mig.cz

Polyfunctional buildings

Elliptica



Patnáctipodlažní objekt obsahující obchody a byty by měl vyrůst na Gajdošově ulici. Proti stavbě se však postavila část místních obyvatel. Podle námi získaných informací v současnosti údajně probíhá příprava projektu. Od roku 2016 se však dosud neobjevily žádné nové informace.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Hexaplan International s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Global Trade Property s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Polyfunkční dům Vančurova



Na ulici Vančurova se chystá výstavba polyfunkčního domu, jež bude v prvním podlaží obsahovat kancelářské prostory a v ostatních patrech budou jednopokojové ubytovací jednotky.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Čejka Veselý architekti s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: BRP Group s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.brpgroup.cz

Others:

Hasičská zbrojnice Židenice



V brněnských Židenicích je na místě stávající plánována výstavba nové hasičské zbrojnice. I zde však není více informací k dispozici.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: Městská část Brno-Židenice
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Parkovací dům Juliánov



U ulice Krásného v brněnském Juliánově by měl vyrůst parkovací dům pro více než 130 aut. Proti projektu se však objevily námitky a od jeho uvedení se o něm neobjevily žádné nové informace.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Makovský & partneři s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: ×
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Pavilon Vojenské nemocnice



V areálu Vojenské nemocnice je plánována výstavba nového pavilonu operačních oborů.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: LT PROJEKT a.s.
- · Investor/developer: Vojenská nemocnice Brno
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Policejní komplex Židenice



V areálu bývalých židenických kasáren má česká policie v plánu zřídit nové ředitelství. Kromě nové služebny pro městskou část Židenice bude nový komplex – stávající ze dvou budov – obsahovat také dopravní inspektorát, odbor kriminalistické techniky nebo útvary ministerstva vnitra včetně polikliniky pro složky integrovaného záchranného systému.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Archteam s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Krajské ředitelství policie Jihomoravského kraje
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Rozhledna na Židenickém kopci



Na Židenickém kopci je plánována výstavba 10metrové rozhledny.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- · Architekt: Barbora Hrončeková
- · Investor/developer: Městská část Brno-Židenice
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Smuteční síň Židenice



V brněnských Židenicích se již několik let diskutuje nad osudem smuteční síně. Nedávno projekt znovu ožil a síň, která projde kompletní rekonstrukcí bude sloužit svému původnímu účelu.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: Ateliér Štěpán
- · Investor/developer: Městská část Brno-Židenice
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Park Souběžná



Městká část plánuje revitalizaci a parkové úpravy dětského hřiště mezi ulicemi Souběžná a Krásného. Kromě nových herních prvků jsou plánovány i nové květinové úpravy.

- Lokalita: Brno-Židenice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: Městská část Brno-Židenice
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Trnitá:

2016

Polyfunkční objekt Dorn



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Administrativní a obchodní prostory
- Investor: CAMASTRO a.s.
- Architekt: Atelier RAW s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: PS Brno s.r.o.
- 2. místo v kategorii Stavby občanské vybavenosti, Stavba Jihomoravského kraje 2016
- 2. místo v naší anketě Nejlepší Stavby Brno 2016

CTP Ponávka, budova A2



- Brno-Jih (Trnitá)
- 6500 m² kanceláří
- <u>Developer</u>: CTP Invest s.r.o.
- Architekt: Studio acht a.s.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Stavební firma ŠMAK s.r.o.

Štorkova Vila



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Dvoupodlažní nástavba stávajícího domu
- 16 bytů
- <u>Developer</u>: IFM Group a.s.

2017

DPS Mlýnská



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- 22 bytů
- Investor: Statutární město Brno
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: IMOS Brno a.s.

Lidl Dornych



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Obchodní dům s potravinami
- Investor: Lidl Česká republika
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: IMOS Brno a.s.

Domeq



- Brno-Jih (Trnitá)
- 159 ubytovacích jednotek, společenské zázemí a služby
- Investor: CTP Invest s.r.o.
- Architekt: Studio acht s.r.o.
- 1. místo v naší anketě Nejlepší Stavby Brno 2017

2018

Polyfunkční objekt Lidera



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Výrobní a kancelářské prostory
- Investor: Direct Media s.r.o.
- <u>Architekt</u>: Ing. arch. Michal Kristen, Ing. arch. Petr Kadlčík, Ing. arch. Zdeněk Škrla
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: UNISTAV CONSTRUCTION a.s.
- 3. místo v kategorii Průmyslové a technologické stavby, Stavba Jihomoravského kraje, ročník 2018

Vlněna, budovy F, G



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Kancelářské prostory
- Investor: CTP Invest s.r.o.
- Architekt: Studio acht s.r.o.

Rezidence Rumiště



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- 21 bytů, 1 komerční prostor
- Investor: SPILBERK a.s.
- Zhotovitel: MTG Stavby s.r.o.

IFM Centrum Křenová 69



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Obchodní a kancelářské prostory
- Investor: IFM Group a.s.
- Architekt: Ing. arch. Rudolf Müller

Bytový dům Ryolit



- Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- 60 bytů, 2 komerční prostory ve třech propojených blocích
- Investor: PDcz byty plus s.r.o.
- Architekt: Makovský & partneři s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Komfort a.s.
- 1. místo v kategorii Bytové stavby, Stavba Jihomoravského kraje, ročník 2018

Polyfunkční dům Milhouse



- Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- 14 bytů, komerční prostory
- Developer: Realism Development s.r.o.
- <u>Architekt</u>: Chybik+Kristof Architects & Urban Designers
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Komfort a.s.

Vlněna, budova H



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Kancelářské prostory
- Investor: CTP Invest s.r.o.
- Architekt: Studio acht s.r.o.

Nová Křenová



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- 48 bytů, 5 komerčních prostor (včetně rozestavěné budovy ve vnitrobloku)
- Investor: IFM Group a.s.
- Architekt: Ing. arch. Rudolf Müller

2019

CTP Ponávka, budova A3



- Brno-Jih (Trnitá)
- Obchodní a administrativní prostory
- Investor: CTP Invest s.r.o.
- Architekt: Studio acht s.r.o.

Bytový dům Rumiště



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- 32 bytů
- <u>Developer</u>: MIG s.r.o.
- Architekt: Ateliér Habina s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Komfort a.s.

2020

Vlněna, budovy A a B



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Kancelářské prostory
- Investor: CTP Invest s.r.o.
- Architekt: Studio acht s.r.o.

Bytový dům Šmeralka



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Dvoupodlažní nástavba a rekonstrukce stávajícího bytového domu
- Celkem 56 bytů
- Investor: Foreigners Brno

2 Patra na Křence



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Dvoupodlažní nástavba historického bytového domu
- 24 nových bytů
- Investor: SPILBERK investiční fond a.s.
- Architekt: Hiconcept s.r.o.

Bytový dům Podnásepní 2



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Rekonstrukce a půdní nástavba zchátralého domu
- 22 bytů
- Investor: Statutární město Brno
- Architekt: Intar a.s.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Tehykon Brno s.r.o.

2021

Polyfunkční dům Přízova



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Přestavba a nástavba stávajícího domu
- 13 bytů, 1 komerční prostor
- Investor: GM reality s.r.o.

Nová Zvonařka



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Součástí zbrusu nová čekárna s toaletami a bistrem
- Investor: ČSAD Brno Holding a.s.
- <u>Architekt</u>: Chybik+Kristof Architects & Urban Designers

Tramvaj Plotní



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- Přeložení tramvajové tratě z ulice Dornych do ulice Plotní
- Délka 1,4 km, 4 nové zastávky
- Investor: DPMB a.s., Teplárny Brno a.s., Ředitelství silnic a dálnic
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: IMOS Brno a.s., STRABAG a.s.

Palác Krona



- Brno-Střed (Trnitá)
- 38 bytů, 3 komerční prostory
- Investor: Leram building s.r.o.
- Architekt: MIMOTO s.r.o.

Domeq II & III



- Brno-Jih (Trnitá)
- Dvě věže
- 314 ubytovacích jednotek
- Investor: CTP Invest s.r.o.

In progress:

Administrative building:

Administrativní budova Mlýnská



Na křižovatce mezi ulicemi Mlýnská a Masná probíhá výstavba administrativní budovy. Pravděpodobně se jedná o nové sídlo investora stavby. V současné době je dokončena hrubá stavba, stavba po delší pauze opět velmi pomalu postupuje.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: JaNo s.r.o.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×

Czechner Factory Park





Na ulici Čechyňská byla zahájena výstavba administrativní budovy, která dále nabídne také restauraci, obchodní prostor a 12 bytů pro manažerské bydlení. V současné době se pracuje na zateplení a fasádě budovy.

- · Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: DKarchitekti s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: NOSRETI Reality a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: 2Q 2022
- Web: www.factorypark.cz

Vlněna





Na místě bývalé textilní továrny Vlněna vyrůstá administrativní komplex včetně 65metrové dominantní výškové budovy. Budovy A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H a Bochnerův palác jsou již dokončeny. Práce na výškové

budově I byly obnoveny na začátku roku 2022.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-střed)
- Architekt: studio ACHT s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: CTP Invest s.r.o.
- Dokončení výstavby: 2027/2028 (celý areál)
- Web: www.ctp.eu

Bytový dům Dornych 122

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Na nároží ulic Dornych a Spěšná probíhá dvoupodlažní nástavba stávajícího domu. Po dokončení bude dům obsahovat 2 obchodní prostory a 18 bytů. V současné době se pracuje na zateplení budovy.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Jih)
- Architekt: Ing. Arch. Soňa Lahodová
- Investor/developer: Statutární město Brno
- Dokončení výstavby: ×

Bytový dům Křenová 47





Na adrese Křenová 47 byla zahájena přestavba a nástavba stávajícího chátrajícího domu. Po dokončení bude obsahovat celkem 12 bytů a 2 komerční prostory. V současné době je dokončena

hrubá stavba a jsou osazena okna.

- · Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Ing. Arch. David Vrtek
- · Investor/developer: Statutární město Brno
- Dokončení výstavby: 2022

Rezidence Stavební



Na nároží ulic Stavební a Špitálka byla zahájena kompletní rekonstrukce a půdní vestavba stávajícího zchátralého domu, který po dokončení nabídne 34 bytů.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: Rezidence Stavební a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.rezidencestavebni.cz

Polyfunctional structures:

Nová Křenová





Na ulici Křenová vyrostl komplex složený ze tří budov se 48 byty a několika nebytovými prostory. Uliční domy jsou již dokončeny, probíhá dokončování domu ve vnitrobloku.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-střed)
- Architekt: Ing. Arch. Richard Müller
- Investor/developer: IFM Group a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.byty-krenova.cz (nefunkční)

Palác Trnitá





Na ulici Trnitá probíhá výstavba komplexu celkem osmi budov, který bude obsahovat kanceláře, obchody a 190 bytů. V současné době se pracuje na fasádě objektu, u administrativní věže a části obytného bloku

je již dokončena.

- · Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-střed)
- Architekt: Pelčák a Partner architekti s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Moravská Stavební INVEST a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.ms-invest.cz

Rezidence U Vaňkovky





Na ulici Opuštěná byla zahájena kompletní rekonstrukce, přestavba a přístavba stávajícího objektu. Objekt bude poté obsahovat byty, obchody, kanceláře a parkování.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: Good Wave cz s.r.o.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.rezidenceuvankovky.cz

Others

Nábřeží řeky Svratky



Nábřeží řeky Svratky v centru města čeká velká přeměna. Koryto řeky bude upraveno a bude obsahovat různé mělčiny, tůně a malé peřeje, vzniknou podél něj nové stezky a kolonáda, bude upravena stávající cyklostezka, či vysazena nová vegetace. Úprava se týká části mezi koupalištěm Riviéra a viaduktem na ulici Uhelná. Výstavba byla na začátku roku 2022 zahájena.

- · Lokalita: Pisárky, Štýřice, Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Ivan Ruller
- Investor/developer: Statutární město Brno
- Dokončení výstavby: ×

Planned projects in Trnitá:

Administrative buildings:

Administrativní budova ČD



Na ulici Trnitá vznikne nová provozní budova pro řídící jednotky Českých Drah.

- Lokalita: Brno-Jih
- Architekt: Ateliér Velehradský s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: České Dráhy a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: 2022

Flats:

Bytový dům Vlhká



Na adrese Vlhká 24 je plánován nový bytový dům se 14 byty a 12 ubytovacími jednotkami. Projekt již získal stavební povolení.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: I.D.Arch s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Wapanda a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Nástavba BD Špitálka 14



Bytový dům na ulici Špitálka projde celkovou rekonstrukcí, včetně dvoupatrové nástavby.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: ×
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Polyfunctional structures:

Dornych



Na místě současného obchodního domu Tesco vyroste nová malá čtvrť, sestávající z šesti budov a centrálního náměstí. Projekt bude obsahovat např. administrativní nebo obchodní prostory a samozřejmě podzemní parkování. Původně byla v plánu pouze přestavba stávajícího obchodního domu. V současné době nechal stavebník přerušit řízení do konce května roku 2022.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: MTDI Group
- Investor/developer: Crestyl Real Estate s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Jižní čtvrť



Mezi ulicemi Trnitá, Opuštěná a Uhelná vyroste multifunkční zástavba o 3 blocích. Projekt obsahuje bydlení, administrativu, obchod, služby i infrastrukturu.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Architektonická Kancelář Burian-Křivinka s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: J&T Real Estate a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Nová Zvonařka



Mezi ulicemi Opuštěná a Trnitá je plánována výstavba nové městské čtvrtě, která bude obsahovat kancelářské a obchodní prostory, bydlení a veřejný prostor.

- · Lokalita: (Trnitá) Brno-Střed
- Architekt: K4 a.s.
- Investor/developer: HB Reavis s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.hbreavis.com

Palác Trnitá 2



Při ulici Opuštěná plánuje developer pokračování výstavby projektu Palác Trnitá. Projekt bude sestávat ze šesti bloků, z nichž čtyři budou obsahovat 186 bytů, jeden blok bude obsahovat 143 ubytovacích jednotek a poslední blok bude administrativní. V současné době probíhá územní řízení.

- · Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: Pelčák a úartner architekti s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: Moravská Stavební INVEST a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Přízova 8-10



současný stav

Na ulici Přízova proběhne přestavba a nástavba stávajících domů. Uliční část domu bude obsahovat 28 bytů a 4 ateliéry, budova ve vnitrobloku bude obsahovat administrativní prostory. V současné době probíhá územní řízení.

- Lokalita: Trnitá (Brno-Střed)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: ×
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

MALOMĚŘICE:

2016

-

2017

-

2018

Maloměřice Office



- Brno-Maloměřice
- Obchodní a kancelářské prostory
- Investor: Profi Arcus s.r.o.

Maloměřické nábřeží, dům A1



- Brno-Maloměřice
- 12 bytů, komerční a obchodní prostory
- Investor: STAVOS Brno a.s.
- <u>Architekt</u>: Arch.Design s.r.o., STAVOS Engineering s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: STAVOS Brno a.s.
- Cena hejtmana Jmk, Stavba Jihomoravského kraje, ročník 2018

Rezidence Selská



- Brno-Maloměřice
- 25 bytů
- Developer: Rezidence Selská s.r.o.
- Architekt: BPI Group s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: SMP Building a.s.

2019

Maloměřické nábřeží B1



- Brno-Maloměřice
- 17 bytů, 4 obchodní prostory
- Investor: STAVOS Brno a.s.
- <u>Architekt</u>: Arch.Design s.r.o., STAVOS Engineering s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: STAVOS Brno a.s.

Maloměřické nábřeží B2



- Brno-Maloměřice
- 33 bytů
- Investor: STAVOS Brno a.s.
- <u>Architekt</u>: Arch.Design s.r.o., STAVOS Engineering s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: STAVOS Brno a.s.

Bytový dům Rázusova 104



- Brno-Maloměřice
- 3 byty, 1 komerční prostor
- Soukromý investor
- Architekt: Ateliér 101 s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Komfort a.s.

Bytový dům Selská 82



- Brno-Maloměřice
- 7 bytů
- Investor: Selská 82 s.r.o.
- Architekt: HiARCH s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: HiPLAN s.r.o.

2020:

Maloměřické nábřeží D1



- Brno-Maloměřice
- 38 bytů
- Investor: STAVOS Brno a.s.
- <u>Architekt</u>: Arch.Design s.r.o., STAVOS Engineering s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: STAVOS Brno a.s.

2021:

Rezidence Sherry



- Brno-Maloměřice a Obřany
- Přestavba stávající vily na bytový dům
- 7 bytů
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: Zednictví Jeneš s.r.o.

Maloměřické nábřeží C2



- Brno-Maloměřice
- 45 bytů
- Investor: STAVOS Brno a.s.
- <u>Architekt</u>: Arch.Design s.r.o., STAVOS Engineering s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: STAVOS Brno a.s.

Maloměřické nábřeží C1



- Brno-Maloměřice
- 45 bytů
- Investor: STAVOS Brno a.s.
- <u>Architekt</u>: Arch.Design s.r.o., STAVOS Engineering s.r.o.
- <u>Zhotovitel</u>: STAVOS Brno a.s.

Dům Essler



- Brno-Maloměřice (Obřany)
- Konverze řadové stavby na bytový dům
- 4 byty
- <u>Developer</u>: Endeka s.r.o.

Currently in progress in Maloměřice:

Administrative buildings

Flats:

Bytový dům Obřanská 214



Na ulici Obřanská probíhá přestavba rodinného domu na dům bytový. Ten by měl po dokončení obsahovat 6 bytů. V současné době je dokončena fasáda domu.

- · Lokalita: Obřany (Brno-Maloměřice)
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: VTB Brno a.s.
- Dokončení výstavby: ×

Bytový dům Rázusova



Na ulici Rázusova probíhá výstavba bytového domu. V současné době probíhají práce na omítkách domu.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Maloměřice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: ×
- Dokončení výstavby: ×

Polyfunctional objects:

-

Others:

-

Planned projects in Maloměřice:

Flats:

Bytový dům Fryčajova



Na ulici Fryčajova je na místě stávajícího dřevěného objektu plánována výstavba bytového domu, který bude obsahovat 9 bytů.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Maloměřice a Obřany
- Architekt: Ing. Arch. Tomáš Zlámal
- Investor/developer: MIG s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.mig.cz

Bytový dům Obřanská 41



současný stav

Stávající rodinný dům bude přestavěn na dům bytový. Na současné podlaží budou přistavěny další tři a celý dům bude obsahovat 12 bytů. Projekt získal společné povolení pro zahájení výstavby, nicméně proti němu bylo podáno odvolání.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Maloměřice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: MITEKO Stavby s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Bytový dům Obřanská 135



Na místě stávajícího restauračního domu je plánována výstavba bytového domu, který bude obsahovat 8 bytů.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Maloměřice
- Architekt: SENAA architekti s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: ×
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Bytový dům Selská 84



Na ulici Selská je připravována výstavba dalšího bytového domu, Ten bude obsahovat 12 bytů. V současné době probíhá demolice stávajícího domu.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Maloměřice
- Architekt: HiARCH s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: ×
- Zahájení výstavby: ×

Zelené nábřeží



Obytný areál obsahující 66 rodinných domů a jeden bytový dům vznikne mezi ulicemi Kusákova a Parková. Projekt původně obsahoval čtyři řady bytových domů a devět rodinných domů. Součástí projektu je i vybudování protipovodňového valu. Výstavba měla být podle původních plánů dokončena v roce 2022

- · Lokalita: Brno-Maloměřice
- Architekt: ×
- Investor/developer: KALÁB stavební firma s.r.o.
- Zahájení výstavby: 2025
- Web: www.kalab.cz

Polyfunctional objects:

Čtvrť Pod Hády



Bývalý areál továrny pod lomem Hády se změní v novou čtvrť. O přestavbě se přitom uvažuje od roku 2013. Čtvrť bude obsahovat 12 rodinných domů a 152 bytů, dále také obchody, park, sportovní hřiště, mateřskou školu, dům s pečovatelskou službou a 273 parkovacích míst. Projekt nějakou dobu provázely právní komplikace, nicméně v současné době má vydané územní rozhodnutí a zchátralý areál je již zdemolován.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Maloměřice
- Architekt: Kuba & Pilař architekti s.r.o.
- Investor/developer: TRIKAYA Czech Republic a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: 2022
- Web: www.trikaya.cz

Others:

Hapalův park



Pod lomem Hády je plánována výstavba největšího brněnského parku. Hapalův park bude mít rozlohu 21 hektarů a obsahovat by měl síť stezek, cyklostezky, mokřady nebo sportoviště. Park měl být podle původního plánu dokončen již v roce 2019, dosud se však nezačal ani budovat.

- · Lokalita: Brno-Maloměřice
- Architekt: S. Loder, N. Krajčírová, V. Urban (studenti MENDELU), P. Mezei, V. Očadlíková (studenti VUT)
- · Investor/developer: Teplárny Brno a.s.
- Zahájení výstavby: ×
- Web: www.parkhady.cz