

R E P O R T

**on the state of the UNESCO World Heritage Site
Historic Centre of Český Krumlov**



2010

Updates of the 2008 Report

*Report on the state of the UNESCO World Heritage Site Historic Centre of
Český Krumlov 2010*

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CHAPTER 1

The State Party response to the World Heritage Committee Decision No. 33 COM 7B.97

Prague, December 2010

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*Report on the state of the UNESCO World Heritage Site Historic Centre of
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Pursuant to the applicable rules, the present Chapter has to deal with the step by step fulfilment of the World Heritage Committee Decision No. 33 COM 7B.97. The following text covers each task set by the above Decision.

Decision No. 33 COM 7B.97

The World Heritage Committee

(.....)

- 4. Also notes that the dismantling the revolving amphitheatre is extended to 31 December 2009 and the deadline for rehabilitating the affected areas into the original condition is extended to 30 April 2010 and requests the State Party to submit the detailed project for the new theatre location and its exact position as well as an impact assessment;**

In its official statement of 24 January 2007 (letter by the Minister of Culture relating to Ref. No. 11732/2006) the Czech Republic announced the time schedule for implementing certain measures aimed at resolving the issue of the revolving amphitheatre in its current appearance located in the Český Krumlov castle garden. Pursuant to the schedule as compliant with the applicable legislation valid in the Czech Republic (particularly Act No. 183/2006 Coll., the Land Use Planning Act and Building Procedure Code (the Building Act)), no solution can be expected to be implemented prior to 2015.

In this respect, on 27 March 2010 the Municipal Assembly of Český Krumlov approved the request to draft amendment No. 1 to the Land Use Plan of the town of Český Krumlov concerning the following locations: I Na Svahu, a community garden area with small plots rented by individual gardeners, II Former garden centre behind the castle garden, III. Bus station, IV Area between Chvalšinská road and the swimming pool, VI Nové Spolí – area behind former Otavan under „Papouščí skála“, VII Nové Spolí – part of the former Otavan area, VIII Eggenberg Brewery, IX Chvalšinská street – former ČSAD (Coach Transport company) premises in a former quarry, X Chvalšinská street – former graphite quarry foreground, XI Domoradice – between Tovární street and the water tank. Based on the requested amendment No. 1 to the Land Use Plan, a designer prepared a draft amendment to the Land Use Plan that includes, in location II, the definition of an area that could, among other things, accommodate an open air theatre with a revolving amphitheatre, i.e. a site where the theatre function could be ensured in case the revolving amphitheatre is removed from the castle garden. Pursuant to Act No. 183/2006 Coll, the Building Act, as amended, the Land Use Plan amendment in question was discussed with affected state administration authorities and both lay and professional public until the end of 2010. This procedure cannot be simplified or speeded up, as the discussion of a Land Use Plan is the result of a complex process governed by the Czech legislation, particularly Act No. 183/2006 Coll., the Land Use Planning Act and Building Procedure Code (the Building Act), and Act No. 500/2004 Coll., the Rules of Administrative Procedure, as well as Act No. 128/2000 Coll., on municipalities (local government).

The discussion regarding the draft Land Use Plan amendment also involved monument conservation authorities; these authorities consider the use of location II for a new open-air theatre satisfactory from the point of view of preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov.

Based on the above procedure in respect of the preparation of amendments to the Land Use Plan, on 15 June 2010 the Building Office of the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov granted its consent to change the purpose of use of the concerned structure, i.e. the revolving amphitheatre located in the castle garden of the Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau on plots of land No. 657, No. 999/1 and No. 1639, all in the cadastral territory Český Krumlov, Ref. No. MUCK 32314/2010. The change of the purpose of use consists in an extension of the temporariness of the structure; based on the granted consent, the structure is temporary until 30 September 2015. The procedure is also in compliance with the Czech Republic's

statement of 24 January 2007 mentioned above (letter by the Minister of Culture relating to Ref. No. 11732/2006).

In this context, on 7 July 2010 and 13 July 2010, respectively, a lease agreement was signed by and between the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites (state organisation that receives contributions from the state budget and is competent to administer specific property owned by the Czech Republic) and the Statutory Town of České Budějovice (owner of the revolving amphitheatre); the agreement governs the lease of plots of land and non-residential premises (plots No. 657, No. 999/1 and No. 1639 and a share of the Bellarie premises) and is valid until 31 December 2015.

5. Further notes with serious concern that the State Party plans to continue using the property for open-air theatre activities;

In this respect, the Czech Republic would like to emphasize the fact that it has repeatedly declared the necessity to maintain the opportunity to stage open-air theatre performances in Český Krumlov following the history and hundred-year tradition of the site front-of-Bellarie summerhouse being used for cultural events and taking account of the intention to maintain the continuity of theatrical life at the current revolving amphitheatre site. Consequently, even after the existing revolving amphitheatre is removed, the site will be used to host open-air cultural events in compliance with the principle of functional authenticity and with the site's history and tradition.

The Czech Republic repeatedly states that, in line with the World Heritage Convention and Paragraph 119 of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention, the Czech Republic fully acknowledges its obligation to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property, but does not assume that the above described use of the site front-of-Bellarie summerhouse for cultural festivities - held here since the baroque époque - could disturb the integrity, authenticity or Outstanding Universal Value of the property, as such use has been the purpose of the site since the origin of the Bellarie summerhouse.

6. Reiterates its request to the State party that in accordance with Paragraph 119 of the Operational Guidelines, the State Party should ensure that the sustainable use has no negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property;

The Czech Republic acknowledges the need of an independent assessment of the issues concerning the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property; in view of the above, on 3 – 5 May 2010 the Czech Republic held an international seminar on the revolving amphitheatre located in the castle garden of the Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau. The seminar involved meetings between the ICOMOS/IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes experts and the Czech Ministry of Culture and the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites representatives. The main topic of the working meeting was an evaluation of the impact of the Český Krumlov castle garden revolving amphitheatre on the values that were the basis for including the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1992.

In the Final Report of 2 June 2010, the ICOMOS/IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes informed the Czech Republic, apart from other conclusions, that the Committee believes that the revolving amphitheatre has a negative impact on the authenticity and integrity of the castle garden, i.e. one of the attributes of the historic centre of the listed property, and a negative visual impact on the garden structure, which is one of the values that justify inclusion of the property in the UNESCO World Heritage List based on criterion IV. The Final Report brings further attention to “the town's undisturbed organic development over five centuries” and to the fact that the castle garden is one of the key elements of one of the layers of the town's undisturbed history and the most significant composed green area in the urban landscape.

Considering the need of an independent assessment of the issues concerning the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property, the Czech Republic had two studies prepared, each of them

dealing with the issues from a different perspective. Both studies were presented and discussed at the above International Seminar on the revolving amphitheatre located in the castle garden of the Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.

First of them, a comparative analysis of the impact of the revolving amphitheatre on the values that served as a basis for including the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov in the UNESCO World Heritage List, prepared by architect Oleg Haman, concluded that the revolving amphitheatre did not have a negative impact on the panoramic view for which Český Krumlov had been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List; the revolving amphitheatre picks up on the old tradition of the castle's baroque theatre, is recognised for its value by the community, has a fifty-year tradition and does not endanger the space layout of the garden while increasing its attractiveness. On the other hand, the existing revolving amphitheatre is inappropriately located on the main axis of the garden, its architecture is of poor quality (as to size, appearance and materials) and there is a negative interaction between the revolving amphitheatre and the Bellarie pavillon, i.e. volume discrepancy and functional collision; the revolving amphitheatre does not have adequate technical support premises, which results in a pollution of the garden and devaluation of the Bellarie summerhouse. In addition, there is a functional collision between the theatre rehearsals and the people visiting the garden that disallows for the perception of the garden and jeopardizes its integrity; as a result, the public remains unaware of the garden's values.

The other study prepared by garden architect Přemysl Krejčířík was a comparative analysis of selected European historic gardens included in the UNESCO World Heritage List and hosting open-air theatre and music performances, such as Salzburg, classic Weimar, Versailles, Amboise, Chambord, etc. The study came to a conclusion that there were no permanent structures installed for theatre or other cultural events in most of the locations and that Český Krumlov was the only example of a permanent amphitheatre located on the main axis of a historic garden.

The Czech Republic will continue to fulfil the time schedule announced in the official statement of 24 January 2007 (letter by the Minister of Culture relating to Ref. No. 11732/2006) in the light of the conclusions of both the above studies, the ICOMOS/IFLA Final Report and previous recommendations of the Committee, i.e. will carry on with the stage of the project concerning the determination of a location for the placement of a new revolving amphitheatre and resolve the issue of open-air cultural festivals held in front of the Bellarie summerhouse. The Czech Republic will subject the above opinions to a thorough analysis, refining its next steps in the matter. The Czech Republic is of the opinion that, for this purpose, a prospective study appears to be the most suitable solution that will lay the ground for finding the best solution for the area in front of the Bellarie summerhouse, removing the existing revolving amphitheatre from the castle garden and ensuring its function at a different site.

In view of the global crisis and subsequent measures aimed at restricting funds in all areas of social life adopted by each country, the Czech Republic has to admit that the scheduled removal of the existing revolving amphitheatre and its replacement with another mobile equipment at a new site and the design and implementation of the project of use of the site in front of Bellarie summerhouse for cultural events may be limited due to the above objective reasons.

- 7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2011, an up-dated report on progress made on the measures taken to address the above issues, review by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.**

The Report on the state of the UNESCO World Heritage Site – Historic Centre of Český Krumlov is being submitted to the World Heritage Centre within the requested deadline.

CHAPTER 2

Other current monument protection issues identified by the state administration authorities (problems of monument protection)

Český Krumlov, December 2010

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I. Basic characteristics and data

In 1991, the Czechoslovak Republic nominated the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (hereinafter the “Centre” unless provided otherwise), within the scope of the territory of the Municipal Heritage Site, for inscription on the World Heritage List. The Czechoslovak Republic believed that the Centre met criteria (i), (ii), (iv) and (v) stipulated in Section 24 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted by UNESCO, as valid in 1991:

- i.) The monument represents a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius.
- ii.) The monument has exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts or town planning and landscaping.
- iv.) The monument is an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble, which illustrates a significant stage in history.
- v.) The monument is an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or use of land which is representative of a culture (or cultures).

To support the above criteria, the State Party declared in the nomination documentation the following:

- (ad i.) The Historic Centre of Český Krumlov is a uniquely preserved and developmentally compact municipal entity which has not been affected in essence by later development and will not be modified in the future.
- (ad ii.) The architectural ensemble of Český Krumlov in a unique landscape and complicated terrain setting represents a unique historic municipal ensemble in the European context.
- (ad iv.) The Historic Centre of Český Krumlov documents the high standards of constructional and artistic activities of the 15th and 16th centuries. It preserved not only the original urban structure – land subdivision, material composition, the shape of roofs, the facade character, but it is also remarkable for the rich original layouts, vaulted spaces and interiors. The quantity of historic details of carpenter’s, joiner’s, smith’s, locksmith’s and stonemason’s works is unique. All the mentioned values together with the dramatic terrain setting and the natural surroundings create a unique ensemble of high effect.
- (ad v.) The ensemble of the Český Krumlov burgher’s houses is unique evidence of traditional dwelling in the Gothic, Renaissance and the following style eras with the preserved layouts, constructions and architectural details.

In 1992, in its evaluation prepared for the World Heritage Committee the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) stated that the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov met criterion (iv):

“Český Krumlov is an outstanding example of a central-European small town dating from the Middle Ages, which owes the structure and buildings in its historical core to its economic importance and relatively undisturbed organic development over some five centuries. Český Krumlov grew up within a meanders of the Vltava River, which provides a natural settings of great beauty. Its evolution over time is evident with startling clarity from its buildings and its urban infrastructure. Český Krumlov is unquestionably the best preserved and most representative surviving example of a medieval central-European small town.”

At its 16th session in Santa Fe in 1992, the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage supported the above evaluation and inscribed the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov on the World Heritage List (document WHC-92/CONF.002/12). Since the date of inclusion in the World Heritage List, the delimitation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov or its buffer zone has not changed. As stated in the 2008 ad hoc Monitoring report on the state of conservation of UNESCO World Heritage Property – Český Krumlov Historic Centre (the Report), certain accomplished construction modifications caused a shift in the authenticity of selected historic craft details, nevertheless the listed property still **m e e t s** the above criterion iv) as a significant architectural ensemble example. This conclusion remains valid in 2010.

Characteristics of the monuments fund located on the territory of Český Krumlov Historic Centre and Castle and their close surroundings

Protected areas in the town of Český Krumlov

Since 2008, the territorial monument protection system in the town of Český Krumlov has not changed. The system consists of the following areas:

Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site (historic town centre)

Included in the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List, the Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site is a significant historic urban complex consisting of multiple cultural monuments in the form of immovable property and a preserved historical street network and land subdivision as well as archaeological discoveries.

Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site Buffer Zone

The Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone was delimited in order to protect the continuity of historic links between the Municipal Heritage Site and the surrounding area, the terrain configuration and characteristic views of/from the Site and its silhouette, with the aim of preventing their distortion by inappropriate intervention.

Plešivec Municipal Heritage Zone

The territory is part of the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone. Being the largest preserved historic periphery of the town of Český Krumlov with origins dating back to the late medieval period, the territory features a well preserved, nearly intact old communication network and a unique urban structure resulting from free development in an area restricted by a steep slope.

See the 2008 Report for a map with the protected areas marked.

See the 2008 Report on the State of UNESCO World Heritage Site Český Krumlov Historic Centre for a more detailed specification of the protected areas.

Protected properties on the territory of the town of Český Krumlov

There are two national cultural monuments on the territory of the Municipal Heritage Site with tremendous socio-cultural, architectural, urban and artistic value:

- Český Krumlov Castle
- St. Vitus Church

In addition, there are 365 cultural monuments – immovable properties on the entire territory of the town that constitute a historic architectural ensemble comprising a wide variety of forms from vast complexes (monasteries, a brewery) to numerous burgher houses. These monuments illustrate the town's history from the establishment in the 13th century throughout its steady expansion. The majority of historic buildings come from the late gothic and renaissance periods, while the castle buildings and religious structures illustrate the town's development in the baroque époque. The last unified touch was added in the period of classicism.

See the 2008 Report on the State of UNESCO World Heritage Site Český Krumlov Historic Centre for a more detailed specification of the protected properties.

II. Český Krumlov Historic Centre and Castle monuments protection management and related legislation and town planning in the period 2009 - 2010

Legislative Protection

In 2010, the protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov is ensured through legislative tools that were already specified in detail in the extraordinary 2008 Report (see only brief annotations below), new legal regulations, municipal documents and the Municipal Assembly resolutions adopted after 1 January 2009.

Laws and international conventions that guarantee the protection of Český Krumlov Historic Centre and Castle

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, published under No. 159/1991 Coll.

Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe, published in the Collection of International Treaties under No. 73/2000 Coll.

Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage of Europe, published in the Collection of International Treaties under No. 99/2000 Coll.

1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the related Protocol, published under No. 94/1958 Coll.

Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, published in the Collection of International Treaties under No. 71/2007 Coll.

Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on state monument conservation (hereinafter also the “Monument Conservation Act”)

Scope of application – the Monument Conservation Act stipulates the conditions of conservation and appropriate use of cultural monuments including the preservation of protected areas, particularly from the substantive law perspective. The Monument Conservation Act further regulates the rights and obligations of the owners of cultural monument and the owners (facility managers, users) of properties situated in protected areas and the rights and obligations of the state monument conservation administrative authorities and professional organisation, i.e. the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites (an institution receiving contributions from the state budget), including the relevant sanctions in case the stipulated obligations are not fulfilled.

In the monitored period, two amendments to the Monument Conservation Act were adopted:

1. Act No. 223/2009 Coll. that removes the time limit from the content of the decision on granting a monument restoration permit.
2. Act No. 227/2009 Coll. that regulates the provision of data by the Ministry of Interior for the needs of the Ministry of Culture.

Regulation No. 66/1988 Coll. to implement Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on state monument conservation.

The Regulation to implement the Monument Conservation Act clarifies certain matter regulated by the Monument Conservation Act.

Regulation No. 420/2008 Coll. stipulating the essential elements and content of the heritage site and heritage zone protection plans.

The Regulation came into force on 1 January 2009.

The Regulation to implement the Monument Conservation Act stipulates that the text section of a protection plan shall contain a list of all properties situated on the territory of the relevant heritage site or heritage zone, the methods of safeguarding the cultural monument values of the given area, the liability period and justification. The graphic section of the protection plan shall show all properties and areas according to their significance from the monument conservation perspective and all properties that are not cultural monuments and are fully or partly excluded from the obligation to request a binding opinion of the state monument conservation authority on any construction interventions or other modifications. In addition, the graphic section shall mark the method of safeguarding cultural values within the given territory in compliance with the state monument conservation policy.

The Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site protection plan is within the competence of the South Bohemian Regional Authority with the assistance of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, České Budějovice Regional Office. The České Budějovice Regional Office of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites is currently in the process of completing supporting documents and the Department of Culture, Monument Conservation and Tourism of the South Bohemian Regional Authority will prepare protection plans for all individual heritage sites and heritage zones in South Bohemia following a specific order.

Act No. 183/2006 Coll., the Land Use Planning Act and Building Procedure Code (the Building Act)

Scope of application – the Act regulates town and country planning (zoning), the granting of building permits for both new buildings and building modifications, terrain modifications, equipment, use and removal of buildings and structures, supervision and special competences of building departments, the status and competence of authorised inspectors, the system of building offices and departments, obligations and responsibilities in the preparation and execution of construction works, conditions of the design and execution of construction works, general construction requirements, expropriation purposes, access to lands and buildings and protection of public interests.

Concerning monument conservation, the Act stipulates that any zoning documentation shall be subject to agreement with state monument conservation authorities and any building permits concerning new buildings or modifications of existing buildings located in protected areas and any modifications of protected properties shall be subject to the consent of the competent state monument conservation authority.

Regulation No. 500/2006 Coll. on supporting analytical zoning data, zoning documentation and zoning records.

Scope of application – the regulation implements Act No. 183/2006 Coll., the Land Use Planning Act and Building Procedure Code, i.e. the Building Act, and stipulates in detail the essential elements of supporting analytical zoning data (including the database of monument values and monument limits within a certain territory) and the content of zoning documentation.

Regulation No. 187/2007 Coll. stipulating the content and essential elements of zoning plans concerning areas with archaeological discoveries.

Scope of application – the regulation implements Act No.20/1987 Coll. on state monument conservation focusing on zoning plans for areas with archaeological discoveries; the regulation stipulates the essential elements of the content of the plans.

Specific regulations protecting the monitored cultural property:

Edict No. 16 417/87 – VI/1 – that declares historic town centres

of Kutná Hora, Český Krumlov, Jindřichův Hradec, Slavonice, Tábor, Žatec, Hradec Králové, Jičín, Josefov, Litomyšl, Pardubice, Znojmo, Nový Jičín, Olomouc, Kuks municipality with adjacent former hospital complex and the Betlém set of sculptures, the set of technical monuments Stará huť in Josefské údolí near Olomučany and archaeological sites Libodřický mohylník, Slavníkovská Libice, Třísov, Tašovice, Bílina, České Lhotice, Staré Zámky u Líšně and Břeclav-Pohansko heritage sites.

The above edict has declared the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov a Heritage Site (the territory of the Heritage Site being identical with the territory included in the World Heritage List).

Decision Ref. No. cult. 534-404/3-87/Vr – establishment of the Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone.

The purpose of the establishment of the buffer zone was to improve the protection of the Municipal Heritage Site environment against any close surrounding influences and any infringements within the buffer zone.

Government Decree No. 55/1989 Coll. that declares Český Krumlov Castle a National Cultural Monument.

The above legal regulation stipulates the terms and conditions of protection of the concerned national cultural monument.

Government Decree No. 262/1995 Coll. that declares St. Vitus Church in Český Krumlov a National Cultural Monument

The above legal regulation declares the church, i.e. building No. 160, as well as building plot No. 208 and surrounding plot No. 259/1 a national cultural monument.

Ministry of Culture Regulation No. 108/2003 Coll., that declares historic environment areas in selected towns and municipalities heritage zones and stipulates the terms and conditions of their protection; the Regulation has declared the Plešivec Municipal Heritage Zone

The Regulation ensures the preservation of a zone and its historic environment and specifies the grounds for the monument conservation authority to determine the conditions of building activities and interventions concerning the terrain and full-grown vegetation in the given area.

Municipal Notices:

The following notices featured in the 2008 Report are still valid:

4 / 1992	on local police, as amended by Notice 5/1996 and Notice 12/2006
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Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre: – Local police officers' supervision duty is a preventive tool that helps to prevent damage to protected properties and the preserved historical environment of the town.

7 / 1998	The market rules changes and amendments implemented from time to time as and when needed
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Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre: – Regulating sales points in public places (i.e. other than interior sales premises inside buildings), this notice is a tool that prevents detrimental changes to the environment of cultural monuments.

1 / 2000 on binding sections of the “Ambit Zone” Regulatory Plan

Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre: – In compliance with monument conservation requirements, the notice stipulates binding rules and guidelines applicable to the functional, planar and spatial configuration of the zone in question located in the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone. Since the adoption of the town’s new land use plan on 30 March 2006, the above Regulatory Plan de facto ceased to be binding for decision making concerning the Ambit Zone; instead, the provisions of the Land Use Plan as a superior zoning document apply.

9 / 2003 on paid parking on local communications
3 / 2004 change and amendment
8 / 2006 change and amendment
2 / 2008 change and amendment

Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre: – The notice minimises areas for parking vehicles in the historic centre, thus restricting detriment caused to the town’s historical environment by parking vehicles.

1 / 2004 on building ban concerning the Rybářská street location
14 / 2006 addendum

Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre: – Until a regulatory plan is prepared stipulating unified construction rules concerning gap sites in this part of the historic centre, the building ban prevents new buildings being erected and construction changes being implemented to existing buildings that would be inappropriate with respect to the street’s historical value.

02 / 2006 declaring the binding section of the Český Krumlov Land Use Plan

Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre: – The binding part of the town’s land use plan stipulates certain rules concerning the use of space in the historic centre; the rules are, inter alia, based on monument conservation requirements.

13 / 2006 on the town’s fire safety rules

Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre: – The notice is a tool that prevents the occurrence of fire that might damage protected properties and the historic environment of the town.

22 / 2006 that stipulates the municipal waste collection, salvage, transport, sorting, use and disposal system

Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre: – By stipulating the town waste treatment rules, the notice contributes to protecting cultural monuments and maintaining comfortable environment in the area.

The following notices featured in the 2008 Report have been cancelled:

3 / 1992 on outdoor concourses

The use of outdoor concourses on the territory of the town, i.e. including the historic centre, is now regulated by "Notice No. 15/2003 on local fees and charges". The notice contains a list of all plots with outdoor concourses and stipulates the fees and charges for the use of these sites according to purpose (terraces, marketplaces, advertisement, etc.)

1 / 1994 on restriction of small sources of pollution on the territory of Český Krumlov

The reason for cancelling the notice was the adoption of a new air protection act. Protection of air against pollution from small sources within the town is now governed by the new act.

11/2001 Notice on town symbols and their use

The use of town symbols is now regulated by the Rules governing the use of town symbol approved by the Municipal Council (*see the following page – Other municipal documents*).

No municipal notices applicable to the safeguard of the historic town centre have been adopted since 1 January 2010.

Other municipal documents

related to the historic town centre preservation:

Since the end of 2008, the following documents have been adopted:

Rules governing the use of the town emblem and flag	approved by the Municipal Council with effect from 1 June 2009
The Rules stipulate the appearance of the large emblem, the small emblem and the flag and the treatment of these symbols.	
Rules governing the use of the town logo	approved by the Municipal Council with effect from 1 June 2009
The Rules stipulate the appearance of the logo and the treatment of this symbol.	
Rules governing the occupation of outdoor concourses for the purposes of establishment of sales or service points	approved by the Municipal Council with effect from 2 February 2010
The Rules regulate the conditions of granting permits to the occupation of outdoor concourses for the establishment of sales points or service points on plots of land owned by the town, i.e. including plots located in the historic centre.	
Rules governing the placement of movable advertising boards and goods displays	approved by the Municipal Council with effect from 2 February 2010
The Rules regulate the conditions of placement of movable advertising boards and other media and movable goods displays on outdoor concourses on the territory of the Municipal Heritage Site and Plešivec Municipal Heritage Zone on plots of land owned by the town.	

Municipal Assembly resolutions:

The Municipal Assembly resolutions featured in the 2008 Report and concerning issues that were not completed in 2008 (Please find below only changes to zoning documentation relating to the World Heritage Site; resolutions stating that certain zoning documentation will not be prepared that were cited in the previous report are not included here):

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Subject-matter</i>
96/8/2006	The Municipal Assembly approved implementation of amendment No. 1 to the town land use plan that will solve several locations on the territory of the town, including transformation of the brewery complex in the historic centre into a multifunctional complex adequate for a town centre.
2010 status – Municipal Assembly approved the request (<i>see the Municipal Assembly resolution below</i>), the land use plan draft amendment was prepared and subject to public hearing.	
148/10/2007	The Municipal Assembly approved joint implementation of amendment No. 3 to the town land use plan and to the regulatory plan concerning a part of the garden location near Důlní street in the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone, in direct visual contact with the historic centre; several small gardens with chalets will be transformed into a single new family house with a garden.
2010 status – the land use plan draft amendment and the draft regulatory plan were prepared and subject to public hearing.	

Municipal Assembly resolutions adopted after 1 January 2009:

. 73/5/2009	The Municipal Assembly approves implementation of the following project: “Revitalisation of the following territories of the Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site: Latrán, Vnitřní Město (<i>Internal Town</i>)” and submission of an application for subsidy within the Regional Operational Programme.
The object of the project is a complex of two monasteries located in the historic centre of the town. The complex, dilapidated and rarely used, is scheduled for rehabilitation and restoration to be subsequently used to provide contemporary cultural and educational services to the public. (<i>see Chapter 3, Section III: Construction works of monument conservation significance scheduled in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle</i>).	
95/6/2009	The Municipal Assembly approves continuing implementation of the bus station revitalisation project in compliance with the submitted volumetric search study prepared by Atelier A 8000.
This resolution initiates a rebuilding of the bus station, currently in an unsatisfying state, situated in direct visual contact with the historic centre, on the territory of the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone, as a step-by-step, i.e. long-term process (<i>see more details in Chapter 3, Section III: Construction works of monument conservation significance scheduled in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle</i>).	
101/6/2009	The Municipal Assembly approves implementation of the following project: “Repair of the elevated crossing bridge located near the cinema in Český Krumlov” and submission of an application for subsidy within the Regional Operational Programme.
This resolution was the first step in implementing the repair of a bridge located at the Municipal Heritage Site border; you cross the bridge when entering the historic centre through the preserved “Budějovická” gate. The project has been completed (<i>see more details in Chapter 3, Section III: Construction works of monument conservation significance scheduled in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle</i>).	

163/11/2009	The Municipal Assembly acknowledges the content of the “Feasibility Study – road tunnel and bridge across the Vltava river on road No. II/157 - U Trojice - Český Krumlov Hospital”
The study examined the feasibility, demands and impact of the intended tunnel that would significantly relieve the traffic load along the eastern border of the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone (<i>see more details in Chapter 3, Section III: Construction works of monument conservation significance scheduled in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle</i>).	
166/11/2009	The Municipal Assembly approves a measure of a general nature to issue amendment No. 5 to the land use plan of the town of Český Krumlov
The Land Use Plan documentation approved by this resolution concerns a territory that takes up a small part of the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone along its external border, i.e. does not directly affect the historic centre.	
1/1/2010	The Municipal Assembly approves a measure of a general nature to issue amendment No. 1 to the regulatory plan of Vyšný
As in the previous case, this land use plan documentation concerns a territory that takes up a small part of the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone along its external border, i.e. does not directly affect the historic centre.	
27/3/2010	The Municipal Assembly approves the submitted proposal to implement amendment No. 1 to the land use plan of Český Krumlov in the following locations: I Na Svahu, a community garden area with small plots rented to individual gardeners II Former garden centre behind the castle garden III Bus station IV Area between Chvalšinská road and the swimming pool VI Nové Spolí – the area behind former Otavan under “Papouščí skála” VII Nové Spolí – part of the former Otavan area VIII Eggenberg Brewery IX Chvalšinská street – former ČSAD premises in a former quarry X Chvalšinská street – former graphite quarry foreground XI Domoradice – between Tovární street and the water tank
Based on the requested amendment No. 1 to the land use plan, a designer prepared a draft amendment to the land use plan that deals with the territory of the historic town centre in location VIII. In location II, the draft amendment deals with the definition of an area that could, among other things, accommodate an open air theatre with a revolving amphitheatre, i.e. a site where the theatre function could be ensured in case the revolving amphitheatre is removed from the castle garden.	
30/3/2010	The Municipal Assembly approves joint implementation of amendments to the land use plan of Český Krumlov and the regulatory plan for the territory west of Důlní street, plot of land No. 1014/30, in the municipality and cadastral territory of Český Krumlov, i.e. change from the following purpose "ZS.4 – individual residential greenery – non-built-up-able gardens" to a purpose that would allow for individual residential construction, at the costs of the submitter of the above changes and owner of the land, Jaroslava Lieslerová, Velešín 458
This amendment to the zoning covers a location adjacent to the area that is the object of amendment No. 3 to the land use plan and, similarly, involves a change in the current purpose (i.e. function) in order to allow for a family house construction.	

Zoning:

Zoning documentation:

The zoning documentation is the key documentation for decision making concerning any area. The purpose of zoning documentation is the coordination of public and private interests involved in foreseen changes of a territory, construction and other activities affecting the development of the territory and protection of public interests including protection of historic cultural heritage.

The town of Český Krumlov is the object of the following zoning documentation that concerns or affects, either directly or indirectly, the historic centre:

Zoning documentation included in the 2008 Report:

<i>Name of document:</i>	<i>Elaborated by (public administration authority competent to elaborate zoning documentation pursuant to the Building Act)</i>	<i>year:</i>
Český Krumlov Land Use Plan	Český Krumlov Municipal Authority	2006
<u>Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre:</u> – The document regulates construction and functional interventions and changes in all protected areas, i.e. including the historic town centre.		
Territorial development rules of South Bohemian Region	South Bohemian Regional Authority	Documentation in progress; draft negotiation phase
<u>Relation to the safeguard of Český Krumlov historic town centre:</u> – In the context of a larger territory of the historic town centre, the document builds the groundwork for the protection and development of the town's cultural as well as natural and social values by refraining from projects that would involve new traffic solutions or long-haul energy transmission lines that could have a negative impact on the picture of Český Krumlov.		
Český Krumlov Region I Land Use Plan (affecting large territorial unit)	South Bohemian Regional Authority	2005
<u>Relation to the safeguard of Český Krumlov historic town centre:</u> – The Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site is respected and unaffected by the land use plan that applies to the region (so called “large territorial unit”). Areas and corridors scheduled for new structures of regional importance are delimited outside the territory of Český Krumlov.		
Blanský les Land Use Plan (affecting large territorial unit).	South Bohemian Regional Authority	2006
<u>Relation to the safeguard of Český Krumlov historic town centre:</u> – The area in question is not directly connected to the Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site, but touches its buffer zone. In the context of a larger territory of the historic town centre, the document builds the groundwork for the protection of the natural distant horizon of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov.		
The Blanský les Protected Landscape Area Preservation Plan (Nature Reserve of Blanský les)	Blanský les Protected Landscape Area	1996

Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre: – The Preservation Plan builds the groundwork for the preservation and optimum support of natural values in the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone that is affected by the Area.

Zoning documents issued by the Municipal Assembly (see the resolutions above) after 1 January 2009:

<i>Name of document:</i>	<i>Procurer:</i>	<i>year:</i>
Amendment No. 5 to Český Krumlov Land Use Plan	Český Krumlov Municipal Authority	2009
<u>Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre:</u> – The document regulates the purpose and use of a territory that partly touches the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone. The territory in question plays its role in distant views from the Municipal Heritage Site.		
Amendment No. 1 to Vyšný Regulatory Plan	Český Krumlov Municipal Authority	2010
<u>Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre:</u> – The document regulates in detail construction and functional interventions and changes in the territory that partly touches the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone. The territory in question plays its role in distant views from the Municipal Heritage Site.		

Urban and conceptual documents, studies and research documents:

New urban studies, construction history research documents, studies of historic development of structures, buildings and territories, concepts, analyses, etc. prepared in the period 2009 - 2010:

<i>Name of document:</i>	<i>Prepared by::</i>	<i>year:</i>
Construction history research of building No. 59, Hrádek, on the castle premises	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, České Budějovice Regional Office	2009
As part of the restoration of the Hrádek interior and its adaptation to a castle museum, the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites carried out an additional construction history research that helped to improve our understanding of the building. Hrádek, including its circular tower, located in the castle's second courtyard is probably one of the oldest components of the castle. The research served as a supporting material for the adaptation of the Hrádek interior to a castle museum; see more details in Section III (F) of this Chapter.		
Revitalisation of Český Krumlov monastery complex - volume and exploratory study	MURUS- MONUMENTA RENOVAMUS projekce, spol. s r.o	May 2009
The revitalisation project should become a sample project to support the use of the cultural heritage potential (see more details in Chapter 3, Section III: Construction works of monument conservation significance scheduled in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle). The aim of the project is to revitalise the unused, mostly closed, complex of former Clarisse and Minorite monasteries, currently owned by the Order of the Knights of the Cross with Red Star. The study was approved by the Municipal Assembly by resolution No. 73/5/2009 (see above – Municipal Assembly Resolutions)		

Feasibility study – road tunnel and bridge across the Vltava river on road No. II/157 - U Trojice - Český Krumlov Hospital	IKP Consulting Engineers, s.r.o.	2009
<p>The aim of the study is to evaluate the feasibility of a tunnel that should release the traffic load of certain town crossings. The tunnel will be situated in the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone (<i>see more details in Chapter 3, Section III: Construction works of monument conservation significance scheduled in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle</i>). The study was subject to the Municipal Assembly discussion that was the content of resolution No.163/11/2009 (<i>see above – Municipal Assembly Resolutions</i>).</p>		

South Bohemian Region strategic documents relating to Český Krumlov

A new strategic document issued after 1 January 2009 that was not included in the 2008 Report:

Tourism Development Strategy in South Bohemian Region in 2009 - 2013	Approved by South Bohemian Regional Board resolution No. 113/2010/zk-14 of 27 April 2010	2010
<p>This is a follow up document to the previous tourism development strategy approved by the Regional Board on 27 November 2001 and included in the 2008 Report.</p> <p><u>Relation to the safeguard of the historic town centre:</u> - Český Krumlov is a key destination in the development of tourism in South Bohemia; this fact is taken into account when evaluating applications for inclusion in subsidy programs relating to the above strategic document.</p>		

Execution of state administration through delegated powers of the municipality of Český Krumlov in relation to the preservation of the town's historic centre, including the castle

There have been no changes in the execution of state administration in relation to monument conservation since 2008:

- The Czech Ministry of Culture, the South Bohemian Regional Authority and Český Krumlov Municipal Authority remain the state monument conservation authorities.
- Other administrative agencies with decision-making powers assigned to them pursuant to special legislation are still obliged to base their decisions that might affect state monument conservation interests on a binding opinion of the relevant state monument conservation authority. The above requirement continues to apply to the procurement of zoning documentation as well.
- The National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites remains the professional organisation executing state monument conservation duties (Prague Central Office and České Budějovice Regional Office).
- Construction activities and changes in the approved purpose of buildings located in the town, including the historic centre and castle, are still subject to a permit granted by the Building Office of the Český Krumlov Municipal Authority in compliance with the Building Act. (*see above in this Chapter – Legislative Protection*).

Český Krumlov town and castle monuments protection management

The town's monuments protection management – changes after 1 January 2009

Local government:

The Strategic Plan that sets forth the general goals of the town and the Action Plan that stipulates the general goals of the Strategic Plan in detail in the form of specific project ideas remain the key documents in the monument protection activities of the town's local government bodies. Action Plan update – 4th quarter of 2010.

Management Plan:

In 2009, phase 1 of the Management Plan was implemented; the phase involved supporting materials and initial analyses with the following content:

The main purpose of the Management Plan is to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Since the very beginning, the document has been planned to apply to both the key elements of the Municipal Heritage Site – the castle complex and the historic centre.

Description of the location

- its historical development, current status, demographic and economic situation and other relevant features relating to historical heritage.

Description of specific values

- of the property included in the UNESCO World Heritage List

Description of key activities, measures and development projects

- in the field of culture, tourism, monument conservation, education, renovation and revitalisation

Summary, characteristics, evaluation and categorisation

- of the relevant strategic, zoning, conceptual and operational documents

Description of the valid legislation framework

- regulations and resolutions that relate to the protection and functions of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

Definition of Management Plan phase II - starting from 2010

- main tasks and activity areas, implementation team, Site Manager, consulting team (Steering group) – number and qualification of its members and its function in the Management Plan, system of work, control, outputs, financial and technical framework

Proposed Management Plan application system and the Plan's recognition by political representation

- the obligatory force of the final document, its link to other municipal documents, persons expected to work with the Management Plan most extensively.

Long-term phase II works were initiated in 2010.

This year's output will be an electronic tool (software, web application, etc.) that will be used by persons involved in the development of the Management Plan; the tool will also be used for public presentation of the Management Plan output and for creating an open set of activities with a specific framework time schedule and financial schedule.

Education of the town's inhabitants

The year 2009 marked a significant anniversary: 700 years from the first written record of Český Krumlov as a town. The celebration of the anniversary had the form of a year-long programme that focused mainly on the town's citizens, children and youth; the town also used the anniversary as an opportunity to present its unique historical heritage to guests from around the world. Several projects took place during the year:

- **“Český Krumlov in 2099 or the town’s future as seen by children”**, a project organized for children and youth; pupils of all town schools and members of youth organisations took part in the project by creating their vision of the future Český Krumlov in 2099 with a focus on the historical heritage preservation.
- On 2 August 2009, the exact date of the 700th anniversary of the first written record of the town, the town’s citizens recorded their **“message for future generations”** in the Monastery Church of the Divine Flesh in the light of 700 candles. When, during the future repair of the monastery church roof, our descendants open a metal box, the authentic testimony of our lives will be found.
- **“The story of Český Krumlov“**, a book that describes the development of the historical heritage and life in the town over seven centuries; the book was published by the Municipality of Český Krumlov.
- On 15 June 2009, Jiří Paďour, the Bishop of České Budějovice, offered a festive mass celebrating 570 years from the dedication of St. Vitus church and **reconsecrated the Virgin Mary Column on Náměstí Svornosti square**; the column, together with the fountain, had been restored in 2008.
- On 17 June 2009, the Municipality of Český Krumlov and the Guide Association organised **special sightseeing tours for the town’s citizens** to help them recognize, protect and safeguard the historical heritage.
- From 20 to 22 May 2009, the following professional conference was held on the premises of the Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau: **“Český Krumlov: from residential town to world cultural heritage site”**. The conference was organised by České Budějovice Regional Office of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites and hosted 48 speeches.
- Over the entire year, **The Municipal Bulletin** published contributions by professionals specialising in monument conservation and destination management, recorders and historians dedicated to the history, development, administration and protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov.

The projects could be implemented thanks to the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, the South Bohemian Region and CzechTourism agency; the projects were also supported by local firms and entrepreneurs and a number of companies and institutions across the country.

You can find the programme and a picture report at www.ckrumlov.cz/700

As every year, **European Heritage Days** took place in September; interior premises of protected properties that are generally closed to the public were open and visitors received a professional guide’s tour. In 2010 the European Heritage Days take place in the second week of September.

National and international cooperation

The town of Český Krumlov is a member of České dědictví UNESCO (*“Czech UNESCO heritage”*), an association of Czech towns and sites included in the World Heritage List, and the Organisation of World Heritage Cities. One of the partner cities is San Gimignano, Italy. In 2009, a two-year cooperation project between elementary schools of both towns was launched; the aim of the project is life-long teacher education focusing on arts, culture and history. The project is part of the European programme Comenius.

- 3-5 June 2009: the town’s representative participated in Welterbekongress Hallstatt organised by Welterbenstätten Deutschland e.V. and Welterberregion Salzkammergut
- 15-6 October 2009: the deputy mayor of Český Krumlov presented a lecture at UNESCO – Welterbe Dresden presentation on the occasion of Czech-German Culture Days in Dresden
- October 2010: the deputy mayor presented a lecture at Welterbekongress in Bad Goisern.
- Cooperation with and support of a student from the University of Salzburg in the preparation of her Masters Thesis with the following topic: *“The World Heritage List inscription as a tourist destination success factor; comparison of two towns: Český Krumlov and Regensburg“*; the thesis was defended in October 2010.

Tourism

Similarly to 2008, tourism is managed by Českokrumlovský rozvojový fond, spol. s r.o. through its travel section team comprised of Destinační management Český Krumlov (“*Český Krumlov Destination Management*”), Infocentrum Český Krumlov (“*Český Krumlov Information Centre*”) and Oficiální informační systém Český Krumlov (“*Český Krumlov Official Information System*”), i.e. www.ckrumlov.cz.

In 2009 the Municipality of Český Krumlov and Destinační management Český Krumlov supported the **Český Krumlov tourist guide certification project** implemented by Sdružení průvodců Jihočeské hospodářské komory (“*Guides Association of the South Bohemian Chamber of Commerce*”). Only the guides who complete an annual educational seminar receive the certificate as a sign of quality and professional services; the seminar lectures are given by professionals specialising in history, monument conservation, tourism, architecture etc. The quality of provided services is one of the main goals of tourism management in Český Krumlov.

Český Krumlov was awarded the **2010 Traveler’s Choice Destination Award**[®] on the [TripAdvisor](http://TripAdvisor.com)[®] Portal. The town ranked among **25 favourite European/worldwide destinations** – according to the choice of European travellers. Český Krumlov is among such important destinations as San Francisco, New York, Sydney, Monte Carlo, Venice, Amsterdam or Vienna.

Financial tools allocated to Český Krumlov monuments protection:

See Chapter 3 of this Report, Section I – Monument restoration support from public budgets allocated to cultural heritage conservation.

Castle monuments protection management:

The management of Český Krumlov Castle was described in detail in the previous 2008 Report. The monument conservation system has not changed since the previous report and both the system of execution and the related human resources are on a satisfactory level.

The National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites continues to be in charge of the castle complex; the administration of the complex is ensured by a sufficient number of qualified employees. The buildings are always used in a manner that will allow for retaining their cultural and historical values to a maximum extent. The same philosophy applies to the execution of major rehabilitation and restoration works affecting both the properties and the mobiliary. The key conceptual documents that serve as a basis for continuous restoration of the entire castle complex are *The Concept of restoration of the state castle and chateau in Český Krumlov* (“*Koncepce obnovy areálu státního hradu a zámku v Českém Krumlově*”) and *The Monument protection concept of the castle garden rehabilitation in Český Krumlov* (“*Památková koncepce rehabilitace zámecké zahrady v Českém Krumlově*”). These two documents were already cited in the extraordinary 2008 Report; in 2009, the documents were updated as part of phase 1 of the preparation of Český Krumlov Management Plan and adjusted so as to constitute an inseparable part of the Plan. In 2010, the Český Krumlov castle rehabilitation plan was also updated; the plan includes restoration and construction works outlook until 2018.

The most successful result of the last two years’ effort to rehabilitate, in a sophisticated way, the castle complex is, undoubtedly, the Castle Museum that was opened in 2010; the Castle Museum was opened after major restoration works took place in the vastly damaged interiors of the Hrádek property. With a budget of around CZK 40 million, the rehabilitation was co-supported from the EEA Grants and Norway Grants. The aim of the rehabilitation was to revive the Hrádek complex and use the interiors to display rare artefacts from the castle’s depository funds that would bring to the public’s attention significant events relating to the Český Krumlov estate owners from the Rosenberg, Eggenberg and Schwarzenberg families. The Castle Museum will not only host an exhibition of a high quality standard, but will also become a place for relaxation and education.

III. Current monument conservation issues concerning the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle, and the adjoining buffer zone, including the Municipal Heritage Zone, in the period 2009 - 2010

A) Changes in the town's urban structure

Demolitions

- On the territory of the Municipal Heritage Site:

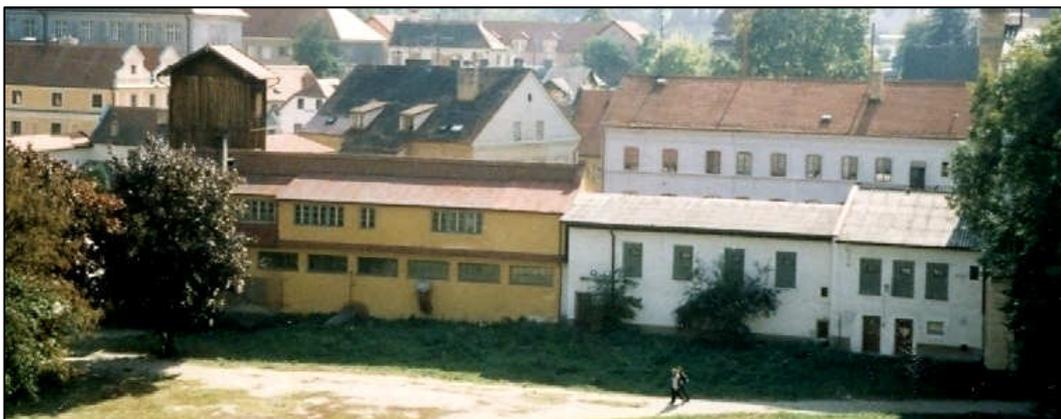
In the period 2009 – 2010, not a single building was demolished in the historic centre.

- On the territory of the Plešivec Municipal Heritage Zone:

Linecká street No. 53, 44 and 266 – a former fire station complex

The fire station building was completely removed; the only thing that remained was the enclosure wall delimiting the courtyard area. The rear wing of building No. 266 was demolished and replaced by a new building; the roof of the new building contains a structure that is reminiscent of the fire tower of the old demolished fire station. The new building is in direct contact with the Municipal Heritage Site, nevertheless is not considered to cause any negative visual impact.

Situation prior to demolition



Current situation



Plešivec 278 - former Pachner papermill complex

Within the last ten years, the former Pachner papermill was the only case in which protection under the monument conservation system was withdrawn due to an extreme state of disrepair of the valuable technical monument. In July 2010 the building was demolished.

Situation prior to demolition:



Current situation – demolition sites quoted in the 2008 Report:
(the final solution of these sites was not completed in 2008)

- Hradební street (the Municipal Heritage Site)

As already mentioned in the 2008 Report, a former storage hall was removed at the end of 2006 and beginning of 2007 (a single-storied technical building of no real architectural value); a new music club building is planned to be erected at its place. The monument conservation authorities issued their binding opinion concerning the project; the construction has not yet started.

- Horní Brána (“Upper Gate”), plot No. 313, originally occupied by a baroque barn (the Municipal Heritage Zone)

Historical picture of the original baroque barn
from the first half of 20th century:



Situation in July 2010:



Questionable urban structures

In the period after 1 January 2009, no new questionable urban structures have occurred.

Groundplan and volume changes:

Significant changes occurred in the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone and on the territory of the Plešivec Municipal Heritage Zone; these changes comprised several new family houses built within an older villa settlement in the town district of Horní Brána. The new family houses respect the urban and monument conservation principles of the location and do not contradict the monument conservation concept in the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone and the Municipal Heritage Zone.

The construction of a new apartment building commenced at Pod hrází site; the new building does not interfere with the town horizon and does not play a significant part in the view from the Municipal Heritage Site.

B) Protection of the landscape relief, non-built-up green horizons and vegetation of Český Krumlov Historic Centre

The basic segments of the landscape of Český Krumlov are delimited by terrain ridges and significant slope edges. The town's typical feature is houses built in valleys carved by the Vltava river and Polečnice stream, overlooked by steep slopes with terrain ridges on top and surrounded by prominent hills and elevations. Since the end of 2008, the proportion of vegetation in the town has not changed, accounting for nearly 70% of the total area of the town. Similarly, the landscape relief of the town and the green non-built-up view horizons have not experienced any major changes.

Historic parks and gardens:

Municipal Park

The town's project that involved construction modifications of the Municipal Park was not implemented in 2010 due to logistics reasons.

Jelení zahrada ("Deer garden")

The town's project to regenerate the area in order to establish a real park has not been implemented yet.

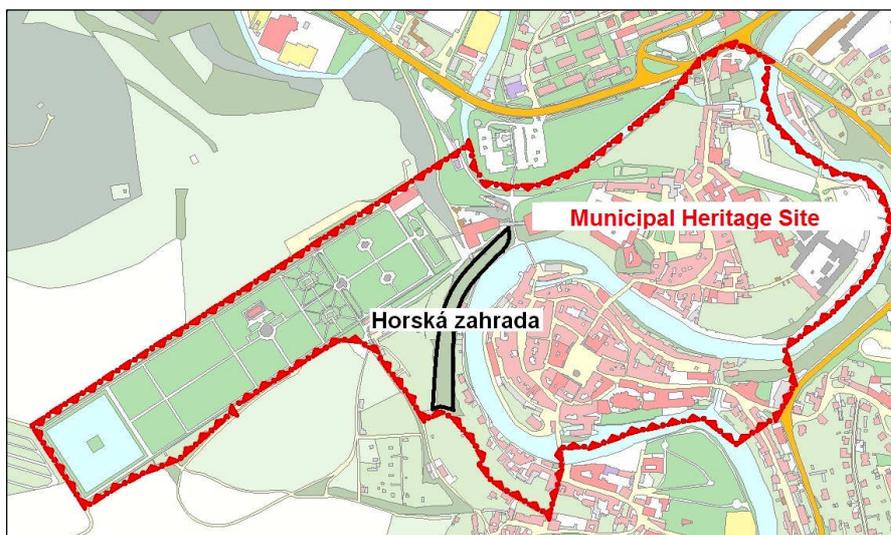
Kláštevní zahrady ("Monastery gardens")

The gardens situated south of the monastery buildings are not open to the public yet. The town's project to open the front section to the public, establishing a small theatre stage here, and to re-establish a vegetable garden in the rear section has not been implemented yet. The monastery complex revitalisation project comprises general rehabilitation of the baroque garden-house and recultivation of the gardens (*see more details in Chapter 3, Section III: Construction works of monument conservation significance scheduled in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle*).

Horská zahrada ("Mountain garden")

In 2009, rehabilitation works aimed at restoring the Horská garden commenced directly on the territory of the Municipal Heritage Site; as part of this project, the slopes under the castle supply garden over Rybářská street (Plešivec) are being largely secured and historic footpaths with views of the town are being restored (*see more details in Chapter 3*).

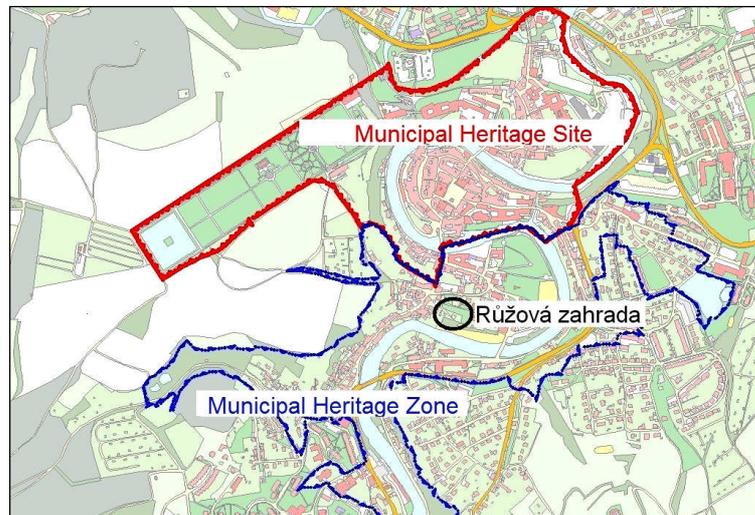
Horská zahrada location:



Růžová zahrada (“Rose garden“)

Since 2007, a rose garden has been developed at a former unattended orchard site in the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone, on the territory of the Plešivec Municipal Heritage Zone. The garden should be completed in 2011 and should include a view of the historic town centre from a view point above Horská street.

Růžová zahrada location:



The Vltava river banks:

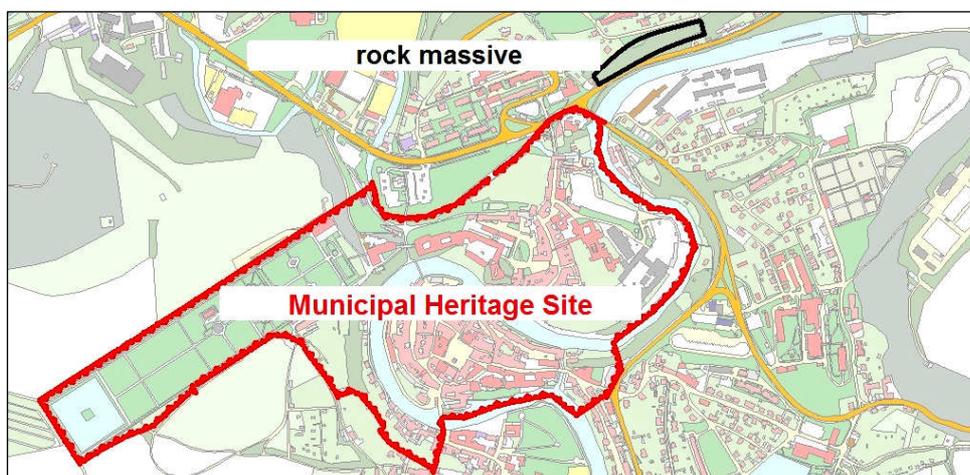
In the period from April 2009 to the end of summer 2010, anti-flood measures were implemented in the Vltava river basin. The main building activities involved dredging and extending the current river channel in Český Krumlov between two weirs: Mrázkův mlýn and former weir U Jatek. Anti-flood measures are key to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value.

See more details in Chapter 3, Section II, Restoration projects, new constructions and construction modifications undertaken or in progress in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle

Reinforcement of a disturbed rock massif - Pod Kamenem:

The rock massif is situated in Pod Kamenem street above road No. I/39 that is the main access communication to the historic centre of the town from the direction of České Budějovice. The rock is situated near the Municipal Heritage Site, on the territory of the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone. Securing the rock massif is important and inevitable in order to ensure security of visitors to the town's historic centre and to safeguard monument values of the buffer zone.

Location of rock massif above Pod Kamenem street:



C) Issues concerning new buildings, superstructures (penthouses) and built-up spaces between buildings in the Historic Centre including the Castle

In the period in question, 2009 - 2010, no new buildings or superstructures were erected on the territory of the Municipal Heritage Site.

In the very vicinity of the Municipal Heritage Site and the Český Krumlov Castle National Cultural Monument border, a new civic amenities centre was built at the site of a previously demolished unsuitable contemporary technical building. The character of the new building that partly covers a former utility structure, i.e. a boiler room, is quite close to that of the surrounding preserved housing development from the first half of 20th century. Thus, the building greatly compensates for the negative impact of a modern settlement comprising prefabricated blocks of flats that was built at an older residential complex site in the 1970s.

Original situation:



Current situation:



D) Issues concerning built-in attic spaces and changes in roof scenery in the historic town centre

The owners of old buildings constantly exert pressure as they want to use attic spaces under roof frames with historical value for built-in apartments. Quite often, the final appearance of such structures is a compromise between the owner's intentions and the monument conservation requirements. Such compromise solution may be e.g. consent to a built-in attic apartment granted on condition that the uniformity of the attic space is preserved and the roof frame structure shows in the interior. An important factor is the minimisation of the increase of roof lighting elements; the new structures are particularly considered with respect to the historic centre view from the castle tower and other look-out points. The appearance of new dormer windows has been inspired by preserved historical samples in surrounding buildings. In the period in question, the static securing of the roof frame of Latrán building No. 43 which also included a built-in attic structure may serve as an example. The attic structure is visible on the roof level, as six new skylight windows have been installed. The new windows constitute intervention into the uniform character of the monument; nevertheless, the valuable roof frame from the renaissance era that was heavily damaged prior to the building modification will be preserved.

One of the positive aspects certainly is the successful preservation of traditional roofing materials, i.e. particularly burnt clay tiles or timber shingles, in the historic centre. In the period from 2009 to 2010, a contemporary pattern eternit roofing covering part of mill building No. 176 was replaced by tiles of the same type as those covering the rest of the building roof. Old worn out shingles on Latrán building No. 22 and building No.136 in the inner town were replaced by new shingles.

External plumbing elements more and more often use copper materials instead of traditional galvanized sheets. This solution is supported by longer useful life of copper sheets. Nevertheless, in certain cases we succeeded in putting through galvanized sheets. In the period in question, this was e.g. the case of roof of building No. 47 in Široká street.

E) Protection of areas with archaeological findings

In 2009 – 2010, extensive archaeological findings were unearthed along the Vltava river in the section that was the object of construction works during the riverbed modification (*See more details in Chapter 3, Section II, Restoration projects, new constructions and construction modifications undertaken or in progress in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle*). A large number of objects were found that provide evidence of the everyday life of the town's inhabitants from 13th century till today. The findings include e.g. a large quantity of coins, corvée (forced labour) stamps or book ironwork from approximately 16th and 17th centuries. The public can see the findings during a long-term exhibition held in the Český Krumlov Museum (the exhibition started in September 2010).

F) Issues concerning the protection of authenticity and arts&crafts details, repairs of structures

Classic building materials and technologies are used on the territory of the Municipal Heritage Site. However, building owners exert pressure as they push to use materials and technologies that are incompatible with the environment of the historic centre. The requirements of building owners and certain designers include e.g. the use of insulated double glazed windows. The state monument conservation authority in cooperation with a professional monument conservation organisation searched for a compromise solution that would satisfy both the monument conservation requirements and the owners' current needs to reduce the energy intensity of buildings (which reflect the government's needs). The compromise they found is the installation of new windows while maintaining the original profile, segmentation and opening method; only internal window wings contain double glazing while external windows maintain their historical authenticity.

Blacksmith and locksmith production elements have traditionally kept their high arts&crafts standard; a nice example being the St. Vitus church stair balustrade repair carried out in 2009.

Maintaining the correct approach when restoring buildings' façades is more of an issue. The trend of new technologies prevailing over traditional lime materials has continued. In the period in question, we noticed no problem in this respect (*see this Chapter, Section H - Issues concerning façade restoration and colours*).

It is not always easy to promote the use of traditional materials of additional roof structures during roof repairs (*see this Chapter, Section D: Issues concerning built-in attic spaces and changes in roof scenery in the historic town centre*)

In the monitored period, the interior of building No. 59/2, Hrádek, located on the castle premises, was adapted to the Castle Museum. The building works started in 2009 and were completed in 2010. Additional research was carried out and documentation prepared in the course of the construction. Despite the devastated state of the interior due to long-term lack of use and neglected maintenance in the second half of 20th century, the restoration strived to maintain, as much as possible, the place's authenticity and arts&crafts details. The restoration may be considered an example of a successful approach to cultural monument restoration.

Original situation (2009):



Current situation (2010):



G) Issues concerning building modifications and changes in buildings' original disposition and function

Investors stress the need to allow modified cultural monuments to be used for new purposes and functions; compromise solutions often need to be found.

The adaptation of the Hrádek building - that had been out of use for a long period of time - to the Castle Museum is a nice example of a major conservative repair that allows for retaining the original integrity and authenticity of the property (*see previous Chapter*).

Basic modifications initiated in the monitored period include the transformation of Building No. 77 in Široká street to a hotel. The functional change of this residential building has brought about major changes in the disposition lay out and reduced the building's authenticity. Nevertheless, due to lasting neglected

maintenance prior to rehabilitation, the building was in a very bad technical condition with certain parts statically infringed. The building required immediate construction intervention, and even though the adaptation was not ideal, it saved the otherwise very valuable building.

Original situation (2009)



Current situation (2010)



At the end of 2010, the project concerning the rehabilitation and new use of the monasteries complex situated in the historic town's centre is in its preparatory phase (*see more details in Chapter 3, Section III - Construction works of monument conservation significance scheduled in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle*).

H) Issues concerning façade restoration and colours

As already mentioned above, promoting the use of traditional lime technologies during the restoration of historic buildings' façades is often quite difficult. In the monitored period, lime finish was applied during the restoration of the external coating of St. Vitus Church - a national cultural monument - tower. A general restoration of the Church's façade will follow, preceded by detailed documentation and evaluation considering the authenticity of external coating.

In the period 2009 – 2010, the north face of building No. 59 in Dlouhá street, i.e. the New Burgrave's House, was subject to a conservation treatment using again the method awarded the Europa Nostra award,

i.e. the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage, having been used for the restoration of the upper castle front (*see the 2008 Report*).

Another successful attempt was the restoration of the front face of building No. 32 in Dlouhá street (Vlašský dvůr) in 2009. Building works included local replacement of roof rafters, relaying of the roofing, repairs and restoration of the façade facing Soukenická and Dlouhá streets in compliance with a classicist design, restoration of graffiti façade facing Panská street, replacement of tiles and flooring in the entire building, replacement of the entrance door to the ground floor cafe and replacement of arcade metal windows on the ground floor with wood windows. The rehabilitation of the front face was based on construction history research findings and is among the most successful examples.

Original situation (2009)



Current situation after the restoration of the façade's classicist appearance (2010)



I) Issues concerning the Český Krumlov town parterre

The town's parterre is partially depreciated by badly chosen advertising media and disproportional amount of displayed goods that cover parterre parts of the buildings' façades. The original diversity gradually disappears being replaced by inappropriate and monotone offer of goods. As a result, the parterre image of the town is being damaged.

1. Advertising

The quantity and appearance of advertising signs placed on plots of land situated in the historic centre and owned by the town is regulated by Advertisement Rules effective as of 2 February 2010 (*see above, section Other municipal documents*). The above Advertisement Rules also regulate indirect advertising – the displays of goods on the pavement in front of shops. In 2010, the state monument conservation authority (i.e. the Monument Conservation Department of the Municipal Authority) paid special attention to another indirect advertising method – the display of goods on building facades. The situation described in the previous Report continued to be monitored; the owners of buildings whose facades were most covered with displayed goods received notices with a request to remedy the situation; the notices were followed by personal meetings. In a number of cases, improvement was achieved, but often only temporarily. Inappropriate advertising in the historic town centre will further be dealt with.

A sample of adjusted scope of goods displayed on a façade as compared to 2008:

Situation in 2008:



Situation in 2010:



2. Pavement and street surfaces

In the period 2009 – 2010, no extensive road surface finish works were carried out. Major attention was paid to road surface and outdoor concourse surface protection in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov when anti-flood measures were implemented along the Vltava river channel. Over the entire project period, the pavement was covered with temporary panels where the roads suffered from heavy construction equipment and lorry traffic.

3. Urban mobiliary

In 2009, new mobiliary was placed in peripheral parts of the town (particularly suburban settlements), while only regular maintenance was carried out at other sites.

New investments were made in 2010. (i.e. new wastebins in the historic centre – Horní street and the square; new mobiliary placed at Pivovarská náplavka embankment as part of the implemented anti-flood measures).

4. Public lighting in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

No major public lighting projects were implemented in the historic centre in the monitored period.

5. The issue of covered courtyards, marquees and terraces

No courtyard covering was implemented in the historic centre in the monitored period. Marquees and terraces still constitute a frequently occurring element in the historic centre, one that belongs to the town's environment in the summer tourist season. Marquees nearly always cover front porches. In general, the size, appearance and material of these structures are successfully controlled to avoid disturbance of the historic environment of the town's centre.

J) Issues concerning the monument conservation staffing

Český Krumlov Municipal Authority

The execution of state monument conservation tasks on the territory of the historic town centre continues to be ensured by one employee of the Monument Conservation Department; the employee has a long-term experience with the job (since 2003).

National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, České Budějovice Regional Office

The monument conservation staff within the Institute continues to be adequate. See more details in the 2008 Report.

National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Prague Central Office

A single employee is responsible for the agenda of the National Cultural Monument - the Český Krumlov Castle; the agenda of St. Vitus Church is also ensured by a single employee.

South Bohemian Regional Authority, České Budějovice

The state monument conservation tasks concerning the national cultural monuments, i.e. the Český Krumlov Castle and St. Vitus Church, are exercised by one employee, a university graduate (specialising in cultural history) with a six-year practical experience. The same person also exercises the tasks of the appellate body in matters relating to decisions of the state monument conservation authority – the Zoning and Monument Conservation Department of the Český Krumlov Municipal Authority.

Český Krumlov Castle

32 employees continue to ensure the operation of the castle, which is a sufficient number.

K) Issues concerning the castle complex protection and restoration

The step-by-step restoration of the state castle complex continues in line with the concept described in the extraordinary 2008 Report. The opening of the Castle Museum in the Hrádek building is, undoubtedly, a significant milestone in this project. The restoration of the vastly dilapidated interior of the building marked the completion of long-lasting efforts to save one of the most valuable and oldest buildings in Český Krumlov. The new exposition has extended the offer of interior premises opened to the public which helped to relieve current guided tours. The exhibition presents a rich collection of objects that constitute part of the castle's mobiliary fund and have been restored for the occasion.

Utility networks within the complex are gradually being reconstructed in 2009, building No. 60, i.e. the gatehouse, was connected to water supply and sewage systems and the water piping leading to the garden was reconstructed. In 2010, repairs of terraces with static disturbances in the courtyard of building No. 177 commenced. The conservative restoration of the facade of building No. 59, i.e. the New Burgrave's House, that had commenced in previous years was completed in 2010.

The Bellaria summerhouse, particularly access platforms, terraces with the balustrade, the grotto and the façade that are in need of repair, could not be repaired due to the outdoor theatre operated in the castle garden. Restoration works have so far been limited to interior premises.

IV. Other issues affecting the site's preservation

A/ Infrastructure

The difficulties concerning the condition of utility networks in Masná street have not been resolved yet. The town has prepared project documentation as stated in the previous Report, but has not acquired sufficient funds to implement the project.

B/ Stationary and moving traffic solution

There have been no significant changes in the historic centre traffic system concerning both moving and stationary traffic as compared to the situation described in the 2008 Report. Once again, we may conclude that the system is a well-functioning one.

C/ Population and the town environment

Demographic development

The number of permanent inhabitants in Český Krumlov was 13,360 as at 31 December 2009. The number of inhabitants has fallen since 2002. The pan-European trend of aging population and low birth-rate has not avoided the town of Český Krumlov; the reasons may also include population efflux to surrounding municipalities where a building plot for a family house is easier to get. The Czech Republic has recently experienced a building boom, particularly in single family houses.

Inhabitants – development in 2002 – 2009

Number of inhabitants - development in 2002 – 2009								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Males	7,014	6,989	6,871	6,810	6,789	6,753	6,642	6,547
Females	7,190	7,157	7,071	7,051	7,072	6,999	6,876	6,813
Total	14,204	14,146	13,942	13,861	13,861	13,752	13,518	13,360

Source: Český Krumlov strategic development plan – 2008 Profile and Český Krumlov Municipal Authority, Internal Affairs Department – population register

The number of permanent inhabitants in the historic centre has fluctuated over the years showing a general downward tendency. For the purposes of monitoring the development of the number of permanent inhabitants in the historic centre, a specific border area of the Municipal Heritage Site (MHS) was defined and the following data were generated from the available sources of population register of the Český Krumlov Municipal Authority:

Municipal district	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Vnitřní Město	421	406	398	359	424	427	313	308	485	486
Rybářská	56	51	47	52	40	36	36	34	30	29
Kaplická	6	2	10	14	0	0	0	1	1	1
Rooseveltova	9	3	17	13	11	10	10	9	9	9
Parkán I,150	6	5	7	8	6	6	6	6	5	6
Formanská	20	20	17	17	16	16	16	16	15	12
Pivovarská	6	5	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9
Na Fortně	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0
V Jámě	15	15	14	15	14	14	13	12	12	12
Zám. Schody	27	27	25	25	20	18	18	16	13	18
Zámek	20	20	24	25	25	25	27	27	26	15
K Zám. Zahradě	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	12	13	12
Latrán	239	232	239	243	208	202	170	153	159	171
Total MHS	841	802	821	794	787	778	635	603	768	771

Source: Český Krumlov Municipal Authority, Internal Affairs Department – population register

Tourism

Český Krumlov is still among the most popular tourist destinations in the Czech Republic. The 2008 global economic crisis has not been reflected in lower number of visitors, but in their spending restraints. In 2009, music festivals, cultural events and town celebrations proved to be a successful tourism product; the number of visitors to these events remained stable and even comprised interesting new clientele: local tourists from the Czech Republic.

The tourist information centre INFOCENTRUM situated on Svornosti square provides tourist services 365 days a year; the tourist destination management is ensured by two professionals from Destinační management Český Krumlov, while one professional is responsible for the administration and update of the website (www.ckrumlov.cz). In 2009, tourism entrepreneurs established a professional tourism association under the title “Sdružení cestovního ruchu v Českém Krumlově o.s.” with the aim of taking a pro-active part in tourism management in the town.

As to marketing, one of the Unique Selling Propositions of the destination is the historic and cultural heritage including the status of the property inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Good quality and targeted tourist destination management would be impossible without an information system providing for quantitative data, i.e. statistical data, and qualitative data, i.e. studies and research results.

Since 2001 Destinační management Český Krumlov has implemented the **Tourism Statistics project**, collecting and evaluating key statistical data on tourism development.

Tourism Statistics in 2009		
Number of visitors - a qualified estimate		1,100,000
Accommodation capacity		4,380
of which	4 & 5* hotels	414
	3* hotels	633
	apartments, guesthouses, private accommodation	3,747
Parking		190,255
of which	passenger cars	184,570
	coaches	5,685
Support from the town budget		CZK 1,200,000

Accommodation – number of beds

Number of beds in Český Krumlov – development in 2000 - 2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total capacity	2,099	2,318	2,536	2,680	2,711	2,825	3,234	3,775	4,314	4,380

The monitoring further focused on the capacity of accommodation facilities according to their category and location within or outside the Municipal Heritage Site (MHS).

Inside the MHS, 1,847 beds were recorded as at 31 December 2009 (in 2007: 1,843 beds), outside the MHS, 2,533 beds were recorded (in 2007: 2,481 beds).

ACCOMMODATION OVERVIEW	beds in 2009	number of beds	overnight stay
MHS hotels	285,065	781	
hotels	41,975	115	
TOTAL HOTELS	1	327,040	896
MHS garni hotel	16,060	44	
garni hotel	27,010	74	
TOTAL GARNI HOTEL	2	43,070	118
MHS motel	0	0	
motel	12,045	33	
TOTAL MOTEL	3	12,045	33
MHS guesthouse	171,185	469	
guesthouse	298,205	817	

TOTAL GUESTHOUSE	4	469,390	1286	60,011
MHS private accommodation		121,545	333	
private accommodation		181,405	497	
TOTAL PRIVATE ACCOM.	5	302,950	830	11,982
MHS apartment houses		63,145	173	
apartment houses		8,395	23	
TOTAL APARTMENTS	6	71,540	196	8,040
MHS hostel		17,155	47	
hostel		31,755	87	
TOTAL HOSTEL	7	48,910	134	6,117
MHS camp		0	0	
camp		270,100	740	
TOTAL CAMP	8	270,100	740	500
MHS cottage, cabin, farm-house		0	0	
cottage, cabin, farm-house		1,825	5	
TOTAL COTTAGE, FARM-HOUSE	9	1,825	5	79
MHS other		0	0	
other		51,830	142	
TOTAL OTHER	10	51,830	142	4,819
T O T A L		1,598,700	4,380	195,053

Source: Český Krumlov Municipal Authority, Financial Department, prepared by Destinační management Český Krumlov

Visitors to selected tourist attractions and events:

Most popular attractions in 2009	
Building	Number of visitors
Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau	311,230
Revolving amphitheatre (93 performances)	57,546
International music festival	15,200

Number of visitors to cultural events – development in 2000 - 2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Revolving amphitheatre	30,512	39,000	36,317	35,735	44,226	47,135	51,042	53,856	55,476	57,546
Chamber music festival	2,435	2,678	2,784	2,920	2,459	1,920	2,570	2,190	2,013	1,902
Old music festival	980	790	834	1,173	700	560	780	700	610	NA
International music festival	8,303	7,980	3,440	7,083	13,800	15,200	15,200	12,500	12,787	15,200
Jazzky Krumlov	1,750	2,500	500	1,400	1,600	1,950	1,100	2,000	2,600	NA
Ecofilm	-	-	-	-	1,745	NA	NA	4,000	6,200	NA

Number of visitors to ČK State Castle and Chateau – development in 2000 - 2007									
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
299,430	297,534	235,427	292,103	329,133	336,316	340,478	349,608	338,305	311,230

Source: Destinační management Český Krumlov

In 2009, a research focusing on Český Krumlov visitors was carried out in cooperation with a professional agency. The research gathered data concerning the structure, motivation, needs, interests and economic potential of Český Krumlov visitors. The data will serve as a supporting material for Destinační management Český Krumlov marketing activities and for the Management Plan preparation.

Vandalism

Vandalism was not a major problem in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov in the monitored period.

D/ Environment, air pollution, natural disasters

Air cleanliness issues

The validity of the conclusion that none of the existing pollution sources on the territory of the town is of major importance and that Český Krumlov is considered a good air quality area remains intact.

Environmental impact of the town's vegetation

In the monitored period, the town's vegetation continued to positively affect the air quality in the town.

Waste management

Waste management remains one of the tasks of the general environmental care policy. The unsatisfactory technical condition of the waste collection fleet and waste containers is being resolved by constant replacements; however, the solution largely depends on funding from the town budget.

Natural disasters

In the monitored period, neither the town of Český Krumlov, nor the historic centre were struck by a natural disaster.

CHAPTER 3

Description of all major restoration projects, modifications and new constructions within the protected area

pursuant to Section 172 of the Operational Guidelines
(for the period 1999 - 2010)

Český Krumlov, December 2010

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I. Monument restoration support from public budgets allocated to cultural heritage conservation

Financial tools allocated to monument conservation on the territory of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

EURO/CZK exchange rate as at 20 December 2010 - 25,220

State subsidy programs for the restoration of immovable cultural monuments

In the monitored period, the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic continued to provide financial contributions to monument restoration from its subsidy programs:

- **Municipal Heritage Site Regeneration Program**
- **Municipal Heritage Zone Regeneration Program**

Investments into repairs of buildings in the Municipal Heritage Site in the period 2001 - 2009:

Year	Applications included in the program	State subsidy (in CZK)	Financial support from the municipality (in CZK)
2001	12	2,750,000	1,060,000
2002	8	1,320,000	3,280,000
2003	13	450,000	350,000
2004	22	4,279,000	1,436,000
2005	10	2,180,000	1,101,400
2006	10	2,062,000	952,700
2007	4	963,600	254,400
2008	8	1,258,900	193,600
2009	3	360,000	33,000
Total		15,623,500	8,661,100

Anticipated investments into repairs of buildings in the Municipal Heritage Site:

2010	4	366,000	88,458
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Investments into repairs of buildings in the Municipal Heritage Zone (declared in 2003) in the period 2004 - 2009:

Year	Applications included in the program	State subsidy (in CZK)	Financial support from the municipality (in CZK)
2004	1	650,000	540,000
2005	4	720,000	154,900
2006	8	730,000	175,100
2007	5	380,000	111,600
2008	3	541,400	109,900
2009	1	200,000	46,800
Total funds provided since the beginning of the subsidy program		3,221,400	1,138,300

Anticipated investments into repairs of buildings in the Municipal Heritage Zone:

2010	2	170,000	109,400
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Architectural Heritage Conservation Program – the Ministry of Culture

Year	Project	Ministry of Culture subsidy	Applicant's share	Total costs
2009	“Kvítkův zemědělský dvůr” farmyard complex restoration	550,000	114,000	664,000
	Former Clarissa Monastery	500,000	262,000	762,000

Program of the Ministry of Culture - UNESCO Sites Support

The aim of the program is to fulfil the obligations arising to the Czech Republic as a result of its accession to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage.

Year	Project	Ministry of Culture subsidy	Subsidy recipient's share	Total costs
2009	Český Krumlov Management Plan – phase I	210,000	90,000	300,000
2009	Conference and book: “Český Krumlov: from residential town to world cultural heritage site “	400,000	300,000	700,000
2010 (plán)	Český Krumlov Management Plan – phase II	209,000	90,200	299,200

Funds provided by the South Bohemian Region

South Bohemian Region Monument Conservation Subsidy Programs

Year	CZK
2004	1,643,000
2005	1,576,000
2006	1,100,000
2007	1,163,000
2008	1,019,000
2009	746,000
2010 (plan)	600,000

Funds provided under the European Union subsidy programs

In 2008 the town acquired funding from EU Structural Funds (Regional Operational Programme NUTS II Southwest) for building modifications of the Municipal Park and southern terraces and repairs of the Lazebnický bridge.

Financial tools allocated to monument conservation on the territory of the Český Krumlov Castle complex

Architectural Heritage Conservation Program – the Ministry of Culture

Year	Project	Ministry of Culture subsidy	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites share	Total costs
2009	Rehabilitation of building No. 63 - former gunpowder storage room located in the castle complex	500,000	570,000	1,070,000

ISPROFIN

The Information System for Program Financing is the state budget management and control system.

Year	Project	Ministry of Culture subsidy	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites share	Total costs
2009	Rehabilitation of the Horská zahrada garden	15,000,000	25,000	15,025,000
	Repair and restoration of the north facade of the New Burgrave's House	3,000,000	0	3,000,000

Norway Grants

Year	Project	Norway Grants	Ministry of Culture subsidy	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites share	Total costs
2009	Castle Museum - Hrádek	4,657,000	822,000	0	5,479,000

The costs of maintenance of the castle complex from own sources totalled CZK 15,140,000 in 2009.

Year 2010 - plan:

ISPROFIN

Year	Project	Ministry of Culture subsidy	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites share	Total costs
2010	Repair and restoration of the north facade of the New Burgrave's House	2,607,000	101,000	2,506,000

Norway Grants

Year	Project	Norwegian Grants	Ministry of Culture subsidy	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites share	Total costs
2010	Castle Museum – Hrádek	26,534,000	10,171,000	0	36,705,000

The anticipated 2010 costs of maintenance of the castle complex from own sources total CZK 8,900,000.

II. Restoration projects, new constructions and construction modifications undertaken or in progress in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle, in the period 2009 - 2010

Projects undertaken or in progress in the Castle complex

Historic parks and gardens - Horská zahrada (“Mountain garden”) rehabilitation

The project involved the rehabilitation and completion of original structures, the rescue and maintenance of outcrops and the treatment of a slope exposed to the risk of rock deformities above Rybářská street.

The construction history research is ensured by the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, České Budějovice Regional Office.

Horská zahrada (“Mountain Garden”) in Český Krumlov spread on the slopes running from the current castle garden to Rybářská street. In 19th century the Schwanzenbeg family built a romantic sightseeing nature track with bridges and platforms here. Until recently, the slopes were overgrown with bushes, the footpaths vanished. The track used to start under the Plášťový bridge and went up across the south castle slope up to the gatehouse to continue under the castle terraces towards one of the bastions in Důlní street. The highest point of the track was an outlook point called Paraplíčko (“Little Brolly”) from where visitors could enjoy a non-traditional view of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov. The wood structure of a mobile shelter in the shape of an umbrella is still preserved on top of a stone bastion. The entire project of Horská zahrada revival is 15 years old and over all those years the project was waiting to acquire sufficient financial resources.

Preparatory works were accomplished already in 2008 – the installation of a retaining fence and steady rescue and maintenance of the rock wall over Rybářská street.

In 2009, phase 1 of the rehabilitation of Horská zahrada commenced; this phase included the cleaning the slopes, extraction of vegetation, construction of retaining walls, terrain modification (terraces), construction of a buttress at Plášťový bridge to statically secure the castle wall and planting of stabilising vegetation barriers. In addition, technical infrastructure was taken care of, i.e. water connection to Building No. 60 (former gatehouse), sewage drill hole, rainwater drill hole and former gatehouse rehabilitation. The entire project of Horská zahrada rehabilitation should be completed in two phases; at the end of 2009, part 1 of phase 1 was completed. Total investments amounted to CZK 15m in 2009 (*see Chapter 3 Section I. Monument restoration support from public budgets allocated to cultural heritage conservation*).

In 2010 only regular maintenance was in progress. The rescue and maintenance of rock massifs continued together with retaining wall rehabilitation and orchard and forestry works. Part 2 of phase 1 will be implemented in subsequent years after sufficient funds are acquired. Phase 2 of the project should comprise building works aimed at repair of the fortification with the Paraplíčko outlook point and the bastion where a new exhibition should be located. The entire project should be completed in 2012.

Natural track line - Horská zahrada walk:



Hrádek, building No. 59/2

One of the most significant building projects within the Castle complex is the rehabilitation of Hrádek located at the castle’s first courtyard. In December 2008, the application of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice, was approved and the Institute received a subsidy from EEA Grants - Norway Grants for the Castle Museum project. Pursuant to the project, the ground floor should accommodate premises for educational activities

and the entrance hall with a ticket office. The first floor will host a museum exposition; the first two rooms will focus on the castle history, other rooms will include the office and apartment of the Schwarzenberg estate's chief officer, a room dedicated to ecclesiastic artefacts from the castle's depository, Schwarzenberg princely grenadiers guard, a mint, an armoury, a mobile cinema screening Schwarzenberg films from the beginning of 20th century, etc. The construction and restoration works were completed in 2009 and 2010. In the course of the construction, additional research was performed and documentation prepared. A full year-round operation of the Castle Museum should commence in 2011.

New Burgrave's House No. 59/4

In the monitored period 2009 through 2010, the north façade was restored, thus completing the restoration of the outer shell of the New Burgrave's House. The renaissance portal with minor interventions from 19th century was restored using the conservation method that had successfully been applied during the restoration of the front face of the upper castle.

Latrán No. 60

Rehabilitation of the former gatehouse: building works commenced in 2009 and continued throughout 2010. The rehabilitation is planned to be completed in 2011 (*see more details in Chapter 3, Section III - Construction works of monument conservation significance scheduled in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle*).

Terraces in courtyard of building No. 177

Located on a very steep slope, the stone terraces are exposed to the danger of landslides. Part of the terraces was already fixed in the past, thus preventing their collapse. In 2010, the final phase of the repairs commenced and should be completed in 2010.

Construction works undertaken or in progress in the historic town centre

Anti-flood measures along the Vltava river

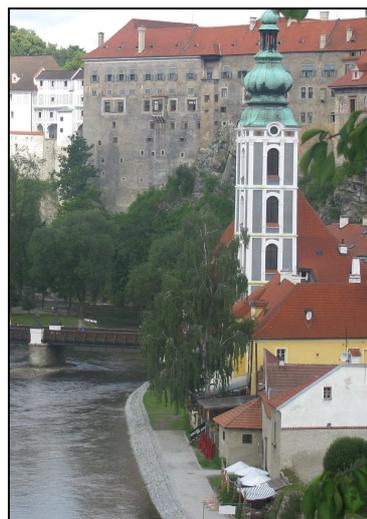
Anti-flood measures are an important element of the Municipal Heritage Site protection and preservation of its outstanding values. Embankments were reinforced by quarry stone laid in concrete bed. The joints between stones above water level were filled with earth and planted with grass so as to achieve an adequate appearance that would fit in the general context of the town's historical centre.

The project further includes the retention or reconstruction of an island under the Lazebnický bridge with an area of 25x5m that was originally intended for liquidation. The island's embankment will be treated in the same way as the river banks and shrub willows and grass will be planted on the island.

The Vltava river Water Administration Agency will, as a substitute for stumped trees and shrubs, plant a total of 42 trees (alder trees, oak trees, maple trees, ash trees and hawthorn) in free spaces in the area from Rechlí to the camp in Spolí and from Pod Svatým Duchem street to the bridge at the Children and Youth Club. More shrubs and bushes forming a shrub storey were planted at the brewery embankment.

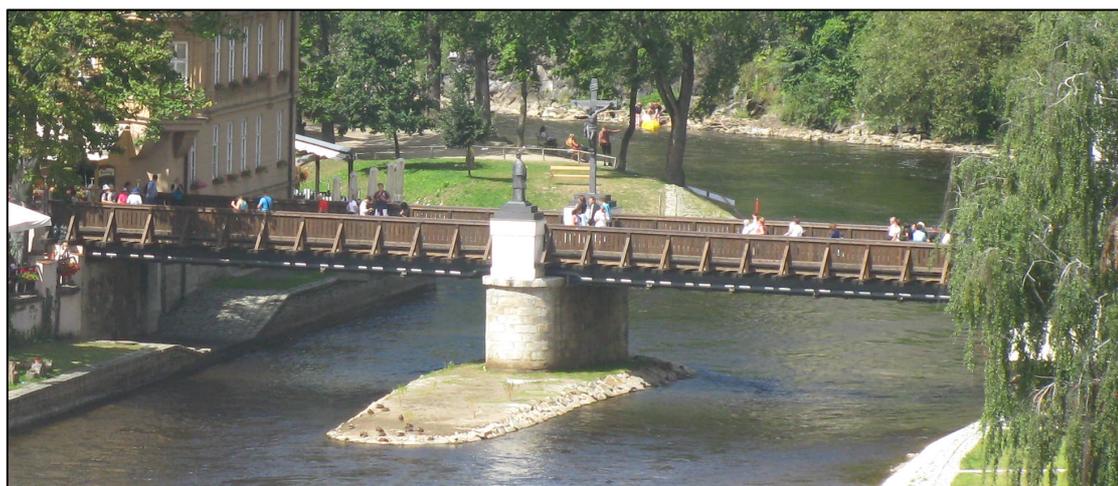
As part of the anti-flood measures, an archaeological research was carried out by the archaeology department of the South Bohemian Regional Museum (*see more details in Chapter 2 Section III(E) Protection of areas with archaeological findings*).





Repairs of Lazebnický bridge

The bridge connects two parts of the historic centre, i.e. Parkán and Latrán. The wooden bridge floor was repaired, anticorrosion treatment was applied to steel structures, stones were rejointed and buttresses and the pillar, including statue basements, were repaired, etc.



Repairs of the elevated crossing bridge near the cinema

The project involved general repairs of the bridge in front of Budějovická gate that forms entrance to the historic town centre. The project was implemented in 2010.



Růžová zahrada (“Rose garden”)

At the site of an unattended orchard in the Municipal Heritage Zone, visually connected with the town centre, a system of pedestrian communications was created, incongruous trees and bushes were removed, new trees and rosebushes planted and new lawns established. These works currently continue in the remaining part of the site; new fence is being erected and the slope over Horská street is subject to terrain works; the aim is to create an outlook with a view of the historic town centre.

III. Construction works of monument conservation significance scheduled in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the Castle

Proposed monument rehabilitation, construction restoration and art restoration projects in the Castle until 2018

Residential building No. 64

Building No. 64 is the last building on the north side of the castle’s first courtyard, built next to the southwest corner of a massive bastion at the end of 18th century. The building is designated as the estate’s gunsmith’s house and workshop and, since the middle of 19th century, office holders’ apartments. In 2009, the south and east fronts of the building as well as an apartment on the first floor were restored. Other construction modifications focusing on the building’s façades, interior premises and utility networks should continue until 2011. The residential purpose of the building will remain unchanged.

Residential building No. 195/1, 2, 3

An oblong classicist ground floor building was attached to the castle wall which was preserved in the north enclosure wall of the building and has been reinforced by stone buttresses. The building with a residential area from the middle of 20th century is very well preserved and very authentic. Only the roofing has recently been repaired. A general rehabilitation is now scheduled and should last until 2016; the building should retain the residential function.

Building No. 196/1, 2, 3 – blacksmith shop, ice house, granary

Historically valuable outbuildings are located in the northeast section of the castle’s first courtyard extension. The ice house is a new building built in 2006 on the basis of a preserved model and following the preserved ground plan of the enclosure walls. A very successful construction rehabilitation of this part of the castle’s outbuildings, including the adjacent parterre, was completed in 2008. As part of the rehabilitation project, the disturbing kiosks that had been placed in front of the building were removed. A new buffet and fast food point should open in the ice house while the restored blacksmith shop will host a new exhibition of smithcraft and a museum. The rehabilitation works are to continue in the next building, i.e. a former granary that will be subject to major interior restoration to be subsequently used as a museum of building crafts.

Building No. 66/1,2

A former pharmacy is located at the site of the original fortification from 14th century. The main front faces Latrán, while the rear wing of the building is part of the built-up area of the castle’s first courtyard. The oldest parts of the building most likely date back to 14th century. There are currently two unused flats on the first floor and shops on the ground floor facing the street. The inevitable rehabilitation of the entire building is scheduled to take place in the period 2012 – 2014. The residential purpose of the building will remain unchanged.

Building No. 56/1,2

This building is one of the Latrán buildings and, seemingly, is no longer connected with the castle. Nevertheless, the building’s history has always been closely related to the castle; the house belonged to the

suzerain and its attic sheltered a connecting corridor to the Minorite Monastery. The rear wing of the building constitutes part of the built-up area of the castle's first courtyard.

In 1956, the building was modified to accommodate flats and in 1978 a transformer station was established in the ground floor left wing. The entire building has not been used for a long time now, with the exception of the ground floor with a fast food point and a tobacconist. Similarly to adjacent building No. 66, a rehabilitation of the building is inevitable. In 2007, the repair and replacement of the building's roofing commenced. Interior building works and utility networks reconstruction are scheduled to last until 2014. An appropriate future use has not been decided yet.

Column Hall No. 232

The building that contains the Column Hall is situated at the first courtyard of the castle. First references to the building date back to as early as 1556; at that time, the building contained stables. In 1878, the former stables and granary underwent major construction works and in 1938 the building was adapted for office purposes. Former stables, now called the Column Hall, are now used as exhibition premises. The entire building should be fully rehabilitated in the future; the former office space should accommodate a student centre for research fellowships. This extensive project with a preliminary budget of CZK 48 million should be implemented between 2011 and 2013.

Old Burgrave's House No. 58

The Old Burgrave's House, the residence of the castle's highest official and administrator, is located at the first courtyard, close to the castle stairs. The medieval building, very interesting from the construction history point of view, is progressively being restored. In 2009 – 2010 the façade was restored; interior works and roof repairs should follow up until 2013. The residential purpose of the building will remain unchanged.

Mint building No. 59/3

A large baroque building, the former mint, closes up the castle's second courtyard in the south. The ground floor has recently been adapted into a ticket office and a small exhibition room. The building is scheduled for a façade restoration and the establishment of a conference and exhibition centre with relevant administration and support premises on the first floor. The construction works should be carried out step by step until 2012.

Gunpowder storage building No. 63

The former gunpowder storage situated in a lonely spot on the north slope of the castle complex was a decaying building that was out of service for a long time. The building was part of the medieval fortification and was founded at the end of 16th and beginning of 17th centuries being attached to the rock terrace over Jelení garden as an ammunition storage site. Since 2008, a rehabilitation of the building has been under way that commenced with the repair and replacement of the building's roofing and restoration of chimneys, façades, windows and doors. Building modifications have also affected the building's close surroundings; a contemporary concrete porch has been removed and a stone barricade repaired. Other scheduled construction works will involve the restoration of interiors; consequently, the building will find its new purpose as an information centre of the Šumava National Park. The restoration and adaptation of the former gunpowder storage site is funded from the Architectural Heritage Conservation Program.

Baroque theatre building No. 177

The erection of a baroque theatre in 1681 brought about a major change in the original fortification and economic purpose of the fifth courtyard. The entire building is very significant particularly thanks to the unique paraphernalia of the baroque stage. The original theatre fund has been preserved in the form of both actual items, i.e. auditorium, stage, stage equipment, stage decorations, costumes, stage props, lighting, etc. and rich archive documentation of the theatre repertory. Considering the importance of all the above values, investments will be made into the internal historical equipment, fittings and lighting that will start in 2011 and will last for three years. One of the major issues to be solved in the near future is the removal of the chemical contamination of the baroque theatre roof frame.

Renaissance building No. 177/2, 3

The renaissance house whose west enclosure wall is the remnant of medieval fortification is an inseparable part of the theatre building. On the first floor, there are depositaries of rare baroque theatre costumes, decorations and props as well as written materials relating to baroque theatre; the items are regularly exhibited. The baroque stables located in the building are scheduled for restoration in 2013 – 2014. The premises should then be open to the public as a new exposition.

Gatehouse No. 60

The building was erected at the site of a late gothic bastion that had been part of the upper castle's medieval fortification system. Considering the location of the house, i.e. very close to the starting point of the Horská zahrada ("*Mountain garden*") path, its future use will be connected with the function of the garden. The basement will serve as storage of operation and maintenance equipment for the path. An information office and a simple buffet for visitors is planned to be opened on the ground floor. The adjacent terrace serves as yet another attractive outlook point and will be rehabilitated in its original style of a rose garden on top of the bastion. The rehabilitation of former gatehouse commenced in 2009 and will continue throughout 2010 to be completed in 2011.

Chateau riding hall No. 178

Architect Andeas Altomonte had the building of the chateau riding hall built in the Vienna rococo style in 1744 – 1746. The building served as a winter riding hall until the beginning of World War II. Then it was used as a gym and storage place for the theatre stage decorations. In the second half of 1970s, the building was transformed into a social and cultural centre. The technical fixtures, fittings and equipment of the building are quite old and, to a certain extent, out of service. The entire building requires rehabilitation including the exterior; consequently, the surrounding parterre is also in need of restoration. All this is scheduled to start in 2011 and continue for five years.

A general repair of the roof and partial restoration of the outer shell already started in 2009. The synthetic paint layer on the façade was removed and the façade received new grey/white paint; the project included the restoration of the emblem over the central gate. The roof window plaster was also repaired.

Castle garden rehabilitation

The progressive rehabilitation of the garden continues according to the plan included in the 2004 strategic document "The Monument protection concept of the castle garden rehabilitation in Český Krumlov". In 2009, so called well grass areas were established replacing recently removed inadequate contemporary fountains. In the following years, footpaths and reinforced areas as well as enclosure walls are planned to be repaired; further, the fountains in the garden's lower parterre will be restored, a watering system installed, the castle pond and the summer riding course restored and the lower parterre and the Bellarie parterre will be trimmed. In each stage, degraded stone vases on balustrades are being replaced, stone and stucco elements on balustrades restored and the garden wall crowns repaired as part of their maintenance.

Orangery and glasshouses No. 61/5

A general rehabilitation of the Orangery undertaken in 1995 and a gradual restoration of the glasshouses helped to reclaim farming in the supply garden. The current glasshouses were made according to the preserved design of Prince Jan Adolf of Schwanzenberg in 1844. Their last modifications were performed in 1997, when a collapsed glass house aisle was completed. The glasshouses are currently used to grow summer annual seedlings for extensive flower beds in the castle garden and cut flowers. A boiler room repair and the glasshouses structure repair are scheduled to take place by 2012.

General rehabilitation of the Bellarie summerhouse

Bellarie, a former summer house, has been preserved in its very valuable authentic appearance, i.e. as a rococo garden structure situated on the transversal axis of the castle garden. In 1746, a lift was installed to deliver meals to a large dining table on the ground floor; the whole mechanism is still well preserved. Bellarie is a precious, preserved and very valuable rococo garden structure; unfortunately, its current use is absolutely unsuitable. The summerhouse provides technical and support premises for the operation of the

summer open-air theatre. As a result, its valuable interior elements, i.e. the kitchen, grotto and magic table mechanism, are not open to visitors and cannot be properly maintained and restored. The existence and insensitive operation of the disturbing adjacent robust revolving amphitheatre structure prevent an adequate restoration and rehabilitation of the building and its opening to the public. A general restoration of the summerhouse is currently inevitable, but its fate depends on the solution of the revolving amphitheatre issue.

Repair of the Dubík water source and the castle water distribution system

The castle has its own historic water source that is located in the woods above the castle complex and supplies water to the castle garden pond and to the fountains of all five courtyards; in addition, it serves to water grass areas at each courtyard and provides service water for toilets. The equipment is now in a bad technical condition and requires general reconstruction which is scheduled to take place in stages until 2013.

The budget plan for **the restoration of movable assets**, i.e. approximately 30,000 mobiliary items and 45,000 books, for the period until 2018 is CZK 13,100,000.

The restoration of immovable assets foreseen in the near future includes, apart from regular repairs of façades of buildings within the castle complex and repairs of stonecutting, carpentry, plumbing etc. elements, also restoration works in the following scope:

2010

- **Weapons and lights depository** – completion of items deposition, completion of mobiliary records
- **Rožmberk chapel** – interior restoration, reinstallation

2011

- **Castle Museum, Hrádek** – establishment of exposition, transfer of items, update of mobiliary records and documentation
- **Bellarie** – interiors equipment and decoration, grotto and kitchen restoration commencement

2012

- **Textile home accessories depository** – completion of items deposition, completion of mobiliary records
- **Library** – library electrification, research room establishment, continued book stock digitalisation

2013

- **Clothes depository** – improvement of items deposition, completion of mobiliary records
- **Turheim Apartment** – paint restoration, reinstallation preparation, personal clothes presentation

2014

- **Renaissance building hall** - completion of costume deposition, completion of mobiliary records, transfer of stage decorations from stables to the hall

2015

- **Stable, saddlery** – transfer of vehicles stock, mobiliary installation preparation, completion of mobiliary records

2016

- **Guest rooms** - wallpaper restoration, mobiliary reinstallation preparation

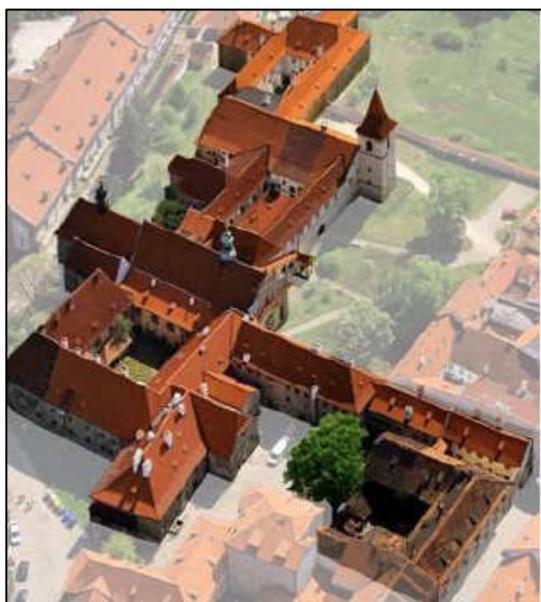
2018

- **Oratory** – wall paint and textiles restoration
- **Romanesque chamber** – interior restoration and reinstallation, completion of mobiliary records

Extensive construction projects of monument conservation significance foreseen on the territory of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

Construction rehabilitation of Latrán monasteries – building No. 50

The Český Krumlov municipality is working on a project that should involve the rehabilitation of the remaining part of the monastery complex (the Clarissa Monastery, the Minorite Monastery and the church). The primary goal of the project is to revive the complex so that it can provide modern cultural and educational services to various groups of both professional and lay public; the project should become a sample monument rehabilitation and utilization project applicable to significant monuments of a similar type. The secondary goal is to increase the attractiveness of the historic centre, and the town in general, for inhabitants and for visitors and investors, respectively.



The foreseen cultural and educational services will relate not only to specific cultural heritage linked to the history of the monastery complex and the town, but also to other major elements of the Czech Republic's cultural heritage, particularly those relating to the gothic, renaissance and baroque periods. A combination of various forms will be used to present different topics of the program (i.e. research and documentation activities, educational activities, lectures, workshops and seminars, interactive expositions, museum expositions and cultural events such as concerts and theatre performances) to make the program interesting for all visitor target groups.

The general goal is to create a contemporary cultural and educational centre in the middle of a historic town centre that will maintain, document and present cultural heritage and offer attractive services for various target groups of both professional and lay public from Český Krumlov and other places all year round.

The project should be implemented in 2010 - 2014.

Construction works and repair of road surfaces in Latrán street and adjoining streets (Pivovarská, Nové Město, ...)

Preparation of a major investment project that involves the repair of communications in the historic centre including the necessary repair of utility networks and, particularly, surfaces, i.e. pavement repair and replenishment.

Anti-flood measures concerning Polečnice stream

This anti-flood project involves an adjustment of the stream in the territory administered by Český Krumlov, i.e. modification of embankments, increase of the bed's flow capacity, repair of bridges and footbridges and installation of anti-flood barriers along certain sections of the stream (*the investor: The Vltava River Administration Authority*).

Masná street – utility networks reconstruction

A complex solution comprising new utility networks, repair of existing distribution systems that are still in good technical condition and repair and necessary replenishment of existing pavements (*see also Chapter 2, III - A) Changes in the town's urban structure*).

Municipal park

The town's 2010 plan to undertake construction works and modifications of the park (i.e. rehabilitation of the historic pedestrian communication system, fences and entrance gates and installation of new children's playgrounds, urban mobiliary, lighting and camera systems) has not been implemented yet (due to complications with the selection of a contractor).

The aim of the project is to revitalize the municipal park so that it can serve as an outdoor concourse and short-term recreation site for the town's inhabitants and visitors all year round.

When implemented, the project will not only yield a high-quality relaxation site, but will also preserve and add value to the site's dendrological, ecological, cultural and historical potential for future generations. The location will, among other things, be used for educational and cultural events, focusing primarily on the given region's culture, history, natural heritage and ecology.



Construction works and modifications of south terraces

In the location next to the Rose garden (*see Section II of this Chapter*), existing pedestrian communications will be repaired, retaining walls repaired, existing vegetation reclaimed and new vegetation planted and new fences and lighting installed. From the other side, the location is connected to the municipal park via a pedestrian communication; after completion of the construction modifications, the site will become part of the system of walking routes connecting the historic centre with its surrounding neighbourhood.

Road tunnel and bridge over the Vltava river

The tunnel should not be situated directly in the Municipal Heritage Site, but in its buffer zone. The construction of the tunnel will release traffic load and smooth down road traffic on the north access road to the historic town centre (i.e. from České Budějovice).

Bus station revitalisation

Similarly to the tunnel, the bus station is located in the Municipal Heritage Site buffer zone. Nevertheless, the station plays a significant role in the view from the historic town centre; as a result, the new appearance of the station will consider not only the transport needs but also the station's visual connection with the historic centre.

The pictures used in the above document include pictures acquired from the Český Krumlov Municipal Authority archive, the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites - České Budějovice Regional Office, Lubor Mrázek, Aleš Motejl and pictures published on <http://www.ckrumlov.info/docs/cz/kaktualita.xml>