

REPORT

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



2008

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CHAPTER 1

Response of the state authorities to the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee 31 COM 7B.109

Prague, December 2008

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According to the applicable rules, this chapter is deemed to deal with step by step fulfilment of the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee 31 COM 7B.109. The individual tasks set by the said decision are therefore discussed in the following text.

Decision No. 31 COM 7B.109

World Heritage Committee

(.....)

- 4. Notes with serious concern that the work of dismantling the revolving stage is scheduled to end only in 2016, and that the State Party plans to continue using this space for open-air theatre activities, and to ensure the continuity of the summer theatre life while awaiting the installation that will completely replace the existing revolving amphitheatre;**

Referring to negotiations between all the concerned parties (the Town of Český Krumlov, the Town of České Budějovice, the South Bohemian Region, the Theatre of South Bohemia, the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites and the Ministry of Culture) held on 10 January 2007, referring to the history of using the space in front of the Bellarie summerhouse for cultural events in past centuries and referring to the interest in maintaining continuity of the theatre life in the respective location, which the Czech Republic has repeatedly declared, it is necessary to have the opportunity to produce open-air theatre performances until the problem is resolved.

The Czech Republic confirmed the above-mentioned fact also in its last official statement dated 24 January 2007, in which the binding timetable of measures was announced. Even before the said date, the Town Council of Český Krumlov adopted a resolution (dated 31 August 2006, No. 96/8/2006) that within the 1st modification of the Land Use Plan of Český Krumlov, the area of the former garden centre behind the castle garden is planned to be used for open-air theatre performances (open-air stage) with revolving audience (hereinafter “revolving amphitheatre”) and ensuring auxiliary functions. During 2007, the Municipality of Český Krumlov drafted the tender conditions for processing surveys and analyses of the area of interest and the wider surroundings, and in November 2007, processing of the conceptual material was contracted. The required surveys and analyses of the area of interest and the wider surroundings were submitted to the Municipality of Český Krumlov in the second half of this year. The 1st change of the Land Use Plan of Český Krumlov in 2009 will be discussed also with regards to the said extensive documentation according to Act No. 183/2006 Coll., the Building Act, as amended, with the concerned entities of the state administration and with the lay and professional public, and it will also be discussed by the Council of Český Krumlov.

It was stated in the Decision dated 29 October 2008, Ref. No. SÚ 3188/08-Ti, issued by the Building Authority of the Municipality of Český Krumlov, that with regard to the current character of the construction, change of use of the revolving amphitheatre construction in the castle gardens of the Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau is permitted so that the deadline for using the said construction is extended to 30 September 2009, the deadline for dismantling the revolving amphitheatre is extended to 31 December 2009 and the deadline for putting the affected areas into the original condition is extended to 30 April 2010. In accordance with the said Decision, a contract of lease of the land for the revolving amphitheatre operation has been entered into between the revolving amphitheatre operator, the Theatre of South Bohemia, and the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, as the manager of the Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau area.

5. Requests the State Party to review the work plan timetable in order to considerably advance the date for dismantling the theatre in the summerhouse garden and its transfer to the adjacent buffer zone;

The timetable of works is given especially by the law of the Czech Republic, in particular by Act No. 183/2006 Coll., the Land Use Planning Act, and Building Procedure Code (Building Act), Act No. 500/2004 Coll., Rules of Administrative Procedure, or also Act No. 128/2000 Coll., the Municipalities Act (the Municipal Administration). The above regulations exclude the requested advance of the deadline in compiling the respective timetable. Maintaining the milieu of this place, which includes one of the oldest preserved Baroque theatres and which is inscribed in the World Heritage List, was always intended to continue playing theatre in the open air, however, in such a way that will respect all the decisions of the World Heritage Committee and that will not interfere with the continuity of the summer theatre life until the facility fully replacing the existing revolving amphitheatre is built. The respective timetable compiled after careful consideration of all circumstances and on the basis of the detailed analysis of legislative rules and expert reports realistically took into account the time-consuming nature of the implementation of all the indicated steps.

It has to be pointed out that the preparatory stage of the entire project implementation as well as its tender stage or the architectural competition to find the best idea to design the new revolving amphitheatre objectively require a relatively generous amount of time necessary for taking the necessary steps, for example, the extraordinarily time-consuming modification of the Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Český Krumlov. It is necessary to state in the context of the above-mentioned facts that within the intensive discussions of these problems, some partial conclusions were arrived at.

6. Recalls that in accordance with paragraph 119 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the State Party and its partners must ensure that sustainable use has no negative impact on the outstanding universal value, integrity and/or authenticity of the property;

In relation to the World Heritage Convention and paragraph 119 of the Operational Guidelines to implement the Convention, the Czech Republic is fully aware of its obligation to maintain the outstanding universal value of the property, its integrity and authenticity. Therefore, the Czech Republic, through the authority with the local competence and the specialised organisation of state protection of monuments, strives to create conditions for ensuring the existence of the exceptional universal value of the property while maintaining the property's integrity and authenticity.

The specialised organisation of state protection and conservation of monuments – the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites – which administers the area of the State Castle and Chateau in Český Krumlov - procures the standard construction maintenance and restoration of the Bellarie summerhouse also during the revolving amphitheatre operation, with the main focus on making the summerhouse interior accessible to visitors (see Chapter 3); it also arranges for maintenance of the lawns and woody plants in the castle park near the revolving amphitheatre.

In connection with the lease of the area for the revolving amphitheatre operation, the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites sets the safety and technical conditions as well as the producer's and dramaturgic conditions of the operation so that the negative impacts of the revolving amphitheatre operation on the castle garden environment are minimised. When the summerhouse is not used for theatre purposes, the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites strives to present the extraordinary interiors of the building to the public so that general awareness of the extraordinary value of this unique construction will be improved*.

* The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic is adding the following supplement to the Report:

The town of Český Krumlov provides the necessary infrastructure for the operations of the revolving amphitheatre including a modern system of off-street car-parks equipped with electronic guidance of visitors to vacant parking spaces that can hold up to 700 cars in total. There is a contingency parking lot close to the site of

7. **Also requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2009, an up-dated report on the progress made on the measures taken in this regard and on the state of conservation of the property, including guidelines for use of the monuments within the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in 2009.**

This Report responds to the above requirement in its entirety. The particular problems, of which the World Heritage Committee was informed by letters sent by citizens of the Czech Republic and by local non-governmental organisations were (also on the basis of the independent activation of the control mechanisms before 2007) investigated and reviewed in detail, especially by the Monuments Inspection Service set up by the Ministry of Culture as its specialised body in the sphere of state monument protection, the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region, which is the superior authority over the state administration body with local and material competence in the sphere of monuments conservation, i.e. over the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov, and the problems of monitoring by the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, i.e. the specialised organisation of the state monument protection, were considered finally.

On the other hand, the inspections revealed that the state administration body with local and material competence in the sphere of monument conservation made certain mistakes in the decision-making process, including some major ones.

The situation of the state monument care authority was complicated by the personnel situation, which is now being stabilised. Also, other facts play some role here, often independent of the will of the administrative body or its employees. Some mistakes result from the fact that significant amendments have been made recently in the law in the respective sphere of the state administration because two completely new acts of fundamental importance came into force, namely the Rules of Administrative Procedure and the Land Use Planning Act and the Building Procedure Code, which caused many unclear situations in administrative procedures, and the proceedings newly require close cooperation with the building authorities, which is difficult to achieve. It is beyond any doubt that such significant amendment of legal regulations requires some time to implement, and in the meantime, the application is more difficult and demanding.

During verification of the state of performing the state monument protection as for the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, it has been found out that when the state administration is performed with the delegated powers in the controlled sphere, it is necessary to put emphasis on the formal and material correctness of the conducted proceedings and the issued binding opinions – both the binding opinions issued in the form of administrative decisions and the binding opinions issued according to the applicable provisions of the Rules of Administrative Procedure. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure full and correct application of the State Protection and Conservation of Monuments Act (the act will be hereinafter referred to as the „State Monument Care Act”) and the Rules of Procedure, to comply with the letter of the law and with the spirit of the law in practice and to defend effectively the monument care interests, because that is the sense of the state monument protection and performance thereof.

On the basis of the above-mentioned findings, the superior authority suggested in 2007 the following measures to be taken:

- To pay attention to continuous training of employees, to ensure the proper training of all employees soon so that they know the State Monument Care Act, the Rules of Administrative

the revolving amphitheatre, which has a capacity of 80 parking spaces for cars and 5 for buses. Touring coaches park at the Coach Terminal, which has 31 spaces.

Amongst other amenities, all the car parks are equipped with public toilets, a map Information Point and an electronic security system.

During the season when the revolving amphitheatre is in operation, an intensive cleaning regime is applied in its immediate vicinity and the grounds are patrolled by the municipal police, who are ready to intervene in case of need to avoid any breach of public order and safety.

- Procedure and the Land Use Planning Act and the Building Procedure Code;
- To pay maximum attention to conducting administrative proceedings and tasks leading to issuing of binding opinions in accordance with the law;
 - To pay attention to the formal elements of the file, to investigate properly the authorisation and legitimacy of the applicant;
 - To pay maximum attention to the filing completeness and improve cooperation with the applicants in preparing the filings so that the issue of the binding opinion itself can be limited to judging the admissibility or inadmissibility of the applicant's intention;
 - To deal with the conditions of monument protection in the respective territory, to respect them and to address them in the grounds of the binding statement;
 - To deal with the comments of the specialised organisation and to deal with the conditions specified herein completely.

At the beginning of the second half of 2007, in the context of the identified facts and the suggested measures, several organisational and personnel changes were made in the respective organisation unit of the administrative body, i.e. in the Monument Protection Department of the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov. In the second half of 2007, a new manager of the said department was appointed and the department was included in the newly established Land User Planning and Monument Care Section. Within the new office, an analysis of the inspection made by the superior body was made at the end of 2007 and remedial measures were taken, i.e. measures to remove the repeated shortcomings from the previous period identified during the inspection and to improve the method work within the department. The Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov expressed its belief that no such fundamental mistakes will occur in the future. The Municipal Authority's belief is based especially on the fact that from the beginning of 2008, communication between the Monument Protection Department and the superior body has improved considerably, especially in the sphere of methodical assistance and application thereof in practice. Upon request of Monument Protection Department, in February 2008, a meeting of department staff with a representative of the superior body was held in Český Krumlov to discuss the measures taken to remove the shortcomings identified during the superior body's inspection in 2007. Regular thorough inspection of all documents drafted by the Monument Protection Department is made by the Section Manager with the emphasis put on their accordance with the law. Unclear matters or problems are consulted with the superior body personnel. It is beyond any doubt that step-by-step collection of theoretical knowledge and practical experience by the new Manager of the Monument Protection Department and stabilisation of the personnel matters of the department contribute to improving the work of the Monument Protection Department.

Future administration of the property, including conservation and use of the monument fund in its territory will be dealt with in the Management Plan, elaboration of which is referred to as the priority for 2009 in the Strategic Plan of Town Development. The municipality disposes of considerable volume of documentation to elaborate the Management Plan (see Chapter 2 hereof, the part: Management of Protection of the Monument Fund of the Town and Castle of Český Krumlov) and is to make use of the subsidy programme of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic entitled "Support Programme for UNESCO Monuments" to finance it. Before the Management Plan is elaborated, the existing instruments specified also in the said part of Chapter 2 hereof will be used to control utilisation of the cultural monuments in the town's historic centre.

CHAPTER 2

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

Český Krumlov, December 2008

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I. Basic characteristics and data

In 1991, the Czechoslovak Republic nominated the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (hereinafter referred to as the “Centre” unless specified otherwise) for inscription on the World Heritage List to the extent of the municipal heritage site. In its opinion, the Centre met criteria (i), (ii), (iv) and (v) specified in Section 24 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in the version valid in 1991

A monument, group of buildings or site – property nominated should therefore:

- i.) represent a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius; or
- ii.) have 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; or
- iv.) be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble, which illustrates a significant stage in history;
- v.) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

The State Party provided the following comments to the criteria above in the nomination documentation:

- (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.

ICOMOS stated in its evaluation elaborated for the World Heritage Committee in 1992 that the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov meets 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.”

The Intergovernmental World Heritage Committee consented to the evaluation above in its 16th meeting in Santa Fe in 1992 and included the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov in the World Heritage List (document WHC-92/CONF.002/12). Since the date of inscription of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov on the World Heritage Cultural and Natural Heritage List, the territorial delimitation of the Historic Centre and its buffer zone have not changed. During constructional modifications, authenticity of some historical handicraft details changed, however, the protected property **m e e t s** criterion iv) above as a significant example of an architectural ensemble.

Characteristics of the monumental fund in the territory of the Historic Centre Castle of Český Krumlov and in their immediate surroundings

Listed territories in the Town of Český Krumlov

The system of territorial monument protection in the territory of the Town of Český Krumlov includes the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov inscribed on the World Heritage Cultural and Natural Heritage List, its buffer zone and the municipal monument of Plešivec, which is located inside the buffer zone of the municipal heritage site.

The listed values of the protected areas are defined by the state, declaring them significant monuments on the basis of Act No. 20/1987 Coll., the State Monument Care Act, and their protection is ensured by legal and administrative instruments of the Czech Republic specified in this report in Chapter B “Legislation, Land Use Planning and Management of Protection of the Town’s Monument Fund”.

General characteristics of the listed territories in Český Krumlov

- 1) Municipal heritage site is a territory, the character and environment of which is defined by the ensemble of immovable cultural monuments (see below) or archaeological findings. In general the heritage site is projected to allow protection of a set of immovable cultural monuments in the original historical structure or a significant archaeological locality. The government of the Czech Republic declares the said territory as a heritage site in its directive.
- 2) Municipal heritage zone, similarly to the municipal heritage site, is an instrument of the territorial monument protection, however, unlike the heritage site, it is not necessarily related only to a quantity of cultural monuments. The municipal heritage zone is a territory with lower share of cultural monuments, but showing significant cultural values remarkable thanks to its historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical importance. The Ministry of Culture declares the said territory as a heritage zone after discussing it with the regional authority.
- 3) Municipal heritage site buffer zone is a territory where certain activities are limited or forbidden due to protection of the heritage site and its environment from negative influences and interventions made in the wider surroundings. The heritage site buffer zone is also declared to protect real estate located therein, however, exclusively in relation to the subject of protection, i.e. in relation to the heritage site. The activities in the heritage site buffer zone are judged not from the viewpoint of how they affect the buffer zone and the real estate therein, but exclusively from the viewpoint of how they affect the subject of protection, i.e. the heritage site. The heritage site buffer zone is delimited by the municipal authority having expanded competencies on the basis of the nomination by the regional authority after analysis of the specialised organisation of state monument protection.

Specification of listed territories in the Town of Český Krumlov

ad 1. The municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov (town’s historic centre)

Area in m ²	519 089
Year of declaration	1963

It has the general hallmarks of a heritage site because it is a significant historical urban ensemble consisting of a large number of immovable cultural monuments, a preserved historical network of streets and land subdivisions and archaeological findings showing the economic, social and cultural

life of medieval society. It includes the national cultural monuments of the Castle of Český Krumlov (with the castle garden) and St. Vitus Church.

ad 2. Municipal heritage zone of Plešivec

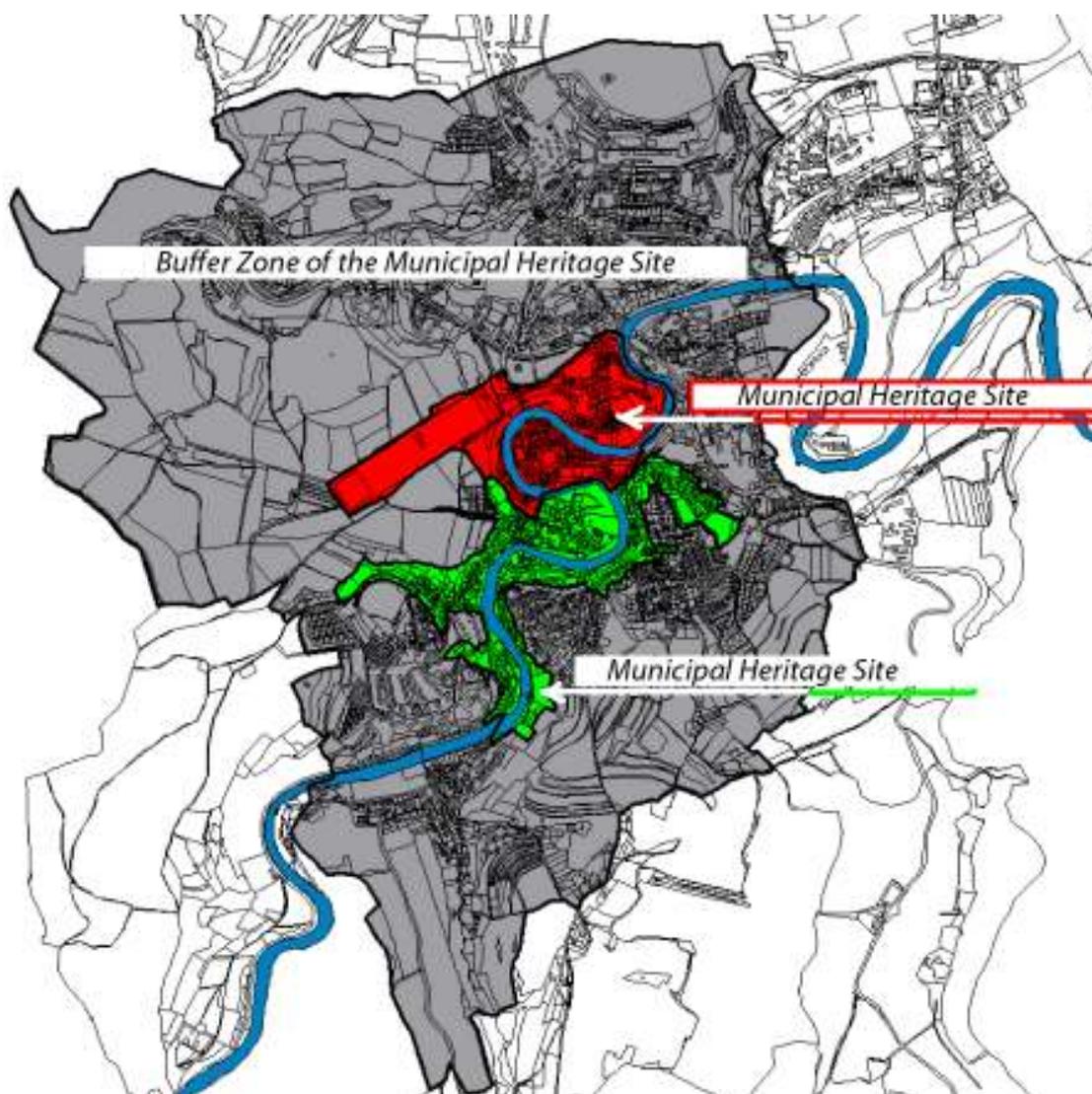
Area in m ²	564 400
Year of declaration	2003

This, the largest of Český Krumlov's preserved historical suburbs, originating from the late medieval age, has the general hallmarks of a heritage zone consisting in an almost intact preserved old road network and freely developed urban structures unique from the urban viewpoint located on a steeply sloping compressed area.

ad 3. Buffer zone of the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov

Area in m ²	8 536 684
Year of declaration	1987

It has the general hallmarks of a buffer zone because it was delimited to protect the continuity of the historical relations of the municipal heritage site with the wider surroundings, to protect the landscape configuration and the characteristic views of the site, its silhouette and views from the site with the aim to prevent disturbing of the above-mentioned aspects by undesirable interventions.



Listed immovable monuments in the territory of Český Krumlov

General characteristics of listed monuments located in Český Krumlov

The listed values of individual monuments are defined by the state in the document declaring them as significant monuments on the basis of Act No. 20/1987 Coll., the State Monument Care Act, and their protection is ensured by the legal and administrative instruments of the Czech Republic specified in this report in chapter B “Legislation, land use planning and management of protection of the town’s monument fund”.

National cultural monument is a cultural monument belonging among the most significant cultural riches of the nation, i.e. showing extraordinary social and cultural, architectural, urban or artistic values. The government of the Czech Republic declares national cultural monuments in its directive.

Cultural monuments are immovable or movable things or sets thereof being important proofs of historical development, the way of life and the environment of society from the most ancient eras up to today as a demonstration of the creative skills and work of humans in the various spheres of human activities for their historical, artistic, scientific and technical values. The cultural monuments are declared by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic.

Specification of individual types of listed monuments in the Town of Český Krumlov

Number of national immovable cultural monuments	2
Total number of immovable cultural monuments (buildings).....	365
• in the territory of the municipal heritage site, i.e. in the town’s historic centre (<i>however, outside the area of the national cultural monuments of Český Krumlov castle and St. Vitus Church</i>).....	277
• in the territory of the municipal heritage zone of Plešivec	74
• in the territory of the municipal heritage site buffer zone, outside the area of the municipal heritage zone	14

National cultural monuments:

Castle of Český Krumlov

This vast complex of many buildings and palace structures concentrated around five castle courtyards was gradually built on a high rocky promontory round which flows the Vltava River to the south and the Polečnice brook to the north. This originally not big gothic castle with a tower (today a so-called fort) established in the 13th century was gradually expanded in the 14th century. The gothic look of the feudal site achieved its climax in the first half of the 15th century after completion of the monumental construction of the Upper Castle. The foundations of the current layout of the castle were laid during extensive Renaissance adaptations of the entire complex in the 16th century. The castle tower with the monumental mass of the adjacent castle premises together with the dominating St. Vitus Church provides a unique panorama of the medieval municipal organism. The high standard of architecture, the cultural tradition and the location of the castle in Český Krumlov rank it as one of the most significant monuments in Central Europe.

St. Vitus Church

St. Vitus Church was established in the 14th century on the promontory above the Vltava River as the second most important dominant in the town. The structure was built as an aisled hall with elongated five-sided presbytery with sacristies and chapels of the Resurrection and St. John of Nepomuk along its sides. A tower was built along the western forefront of the church; the current style of the tower is pseudo-gothic from the end of the 19th century. The generously designed reticulated vaulting in the Petr Parler style and the decorations of the interior, to which the best local artists and invited artists contributed, rank the church as a significant architectural monument in the region.

Cultural monuments

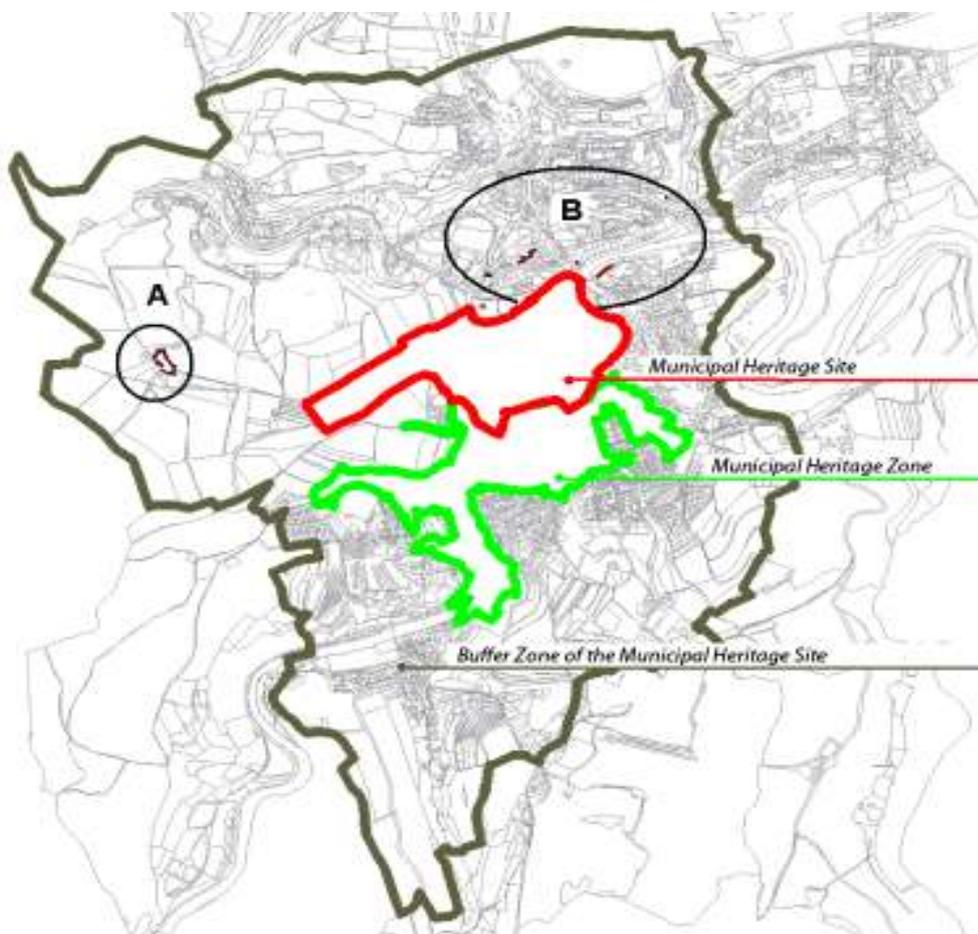
The immovable structure of the cultural monuments in Český Krumlov creates an ensemble of historic architecture in a wide scale from extensive areas (convents, indication number 50, brewery in New Town, indication number 27) to a large number of burgher houses. They document the town history since its establishment in the 13th century in the outer buildings of the castle (Latrán), its gradual expansion to the opposite bank of the Vltava River, where another town district was established (today the “Inner Town”) in the typical colonisation layout with quadratic square, from which a system of streets leads to the town gates. The historic building fund dominates here from the late gothic and Renaissance era – the originally gothic structures were rebuilt together with the castle to a significant extent in the Renaissance era from the second half of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th century. During the second half of the 16th century, forefronts of houses decorated with sgraffiti appeared in Český Krumlov. Especially the castle and church structures document the town’s development during the Baroque period; there is a limited number of newly restored facades of burgher houses in the present historic centre. The last period in which the town had a uniform face was the period of classicism.

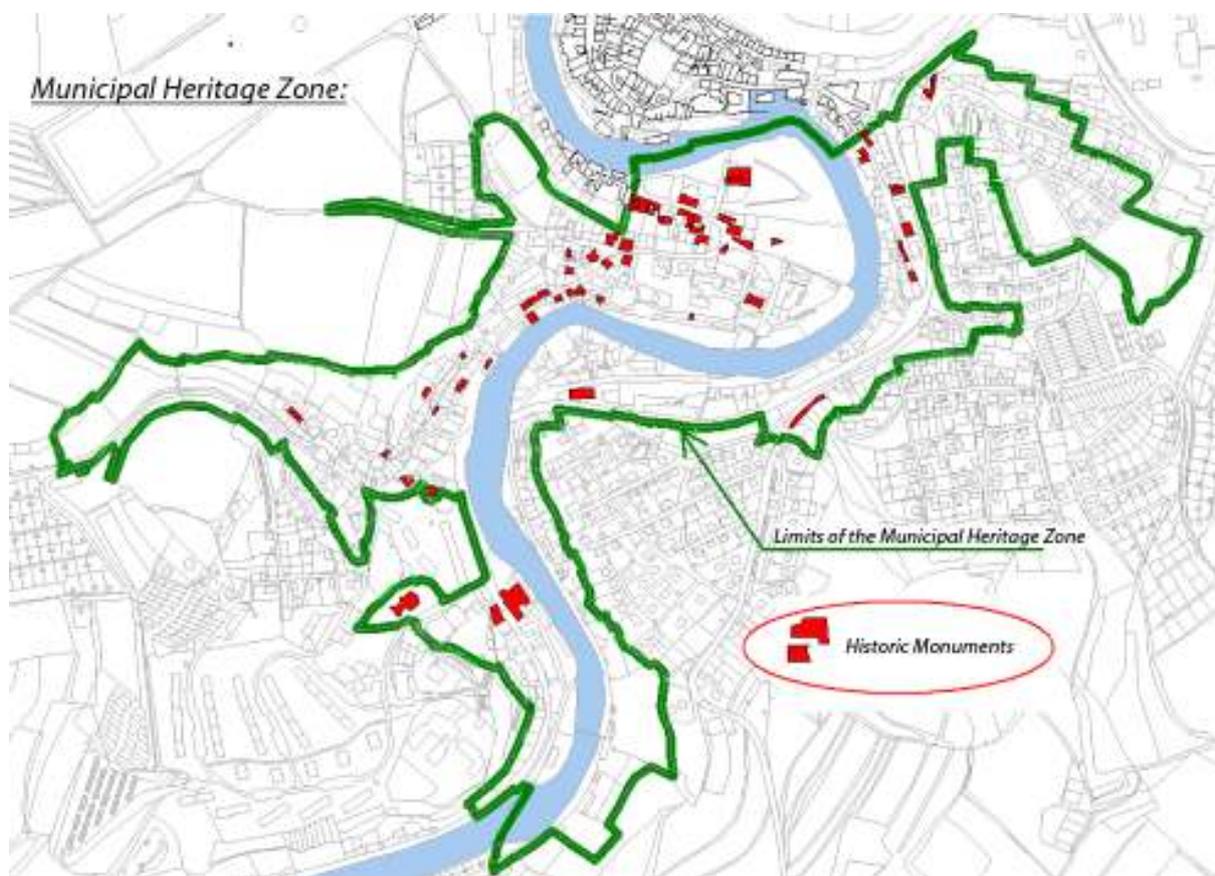
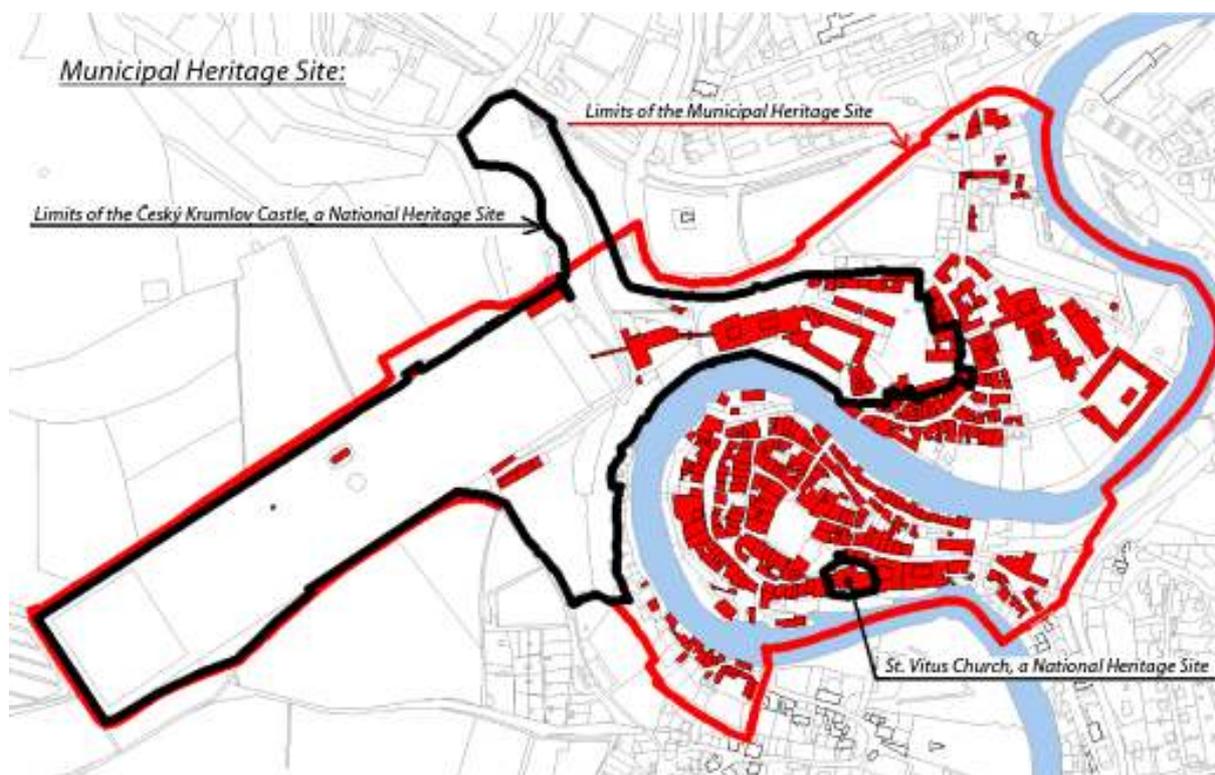
The monument fund of the entire Czech Republic, i.e. including the cultural monuments and national cultural monuments located in the cadastral territory of Český Krumlov, is recorded in the central list of cultural monuments of the Czech Republic set up according to the provisions of Section 7 of Act No. 20/1987 Coll., the State Monument Care Act.

Locations of immovable cultural monuments **in individual listed territories in the Town of Český Krumlov**

Municipal heritage site buffer zone:

Cultural monument buildings are located in the buffer zone both within the municipal heritage zone area of Plešivec (see below – map of locations of the cultural monuments in the municipal heritage zone) and in localities A and B:





II. Legislation, land use planning and management of monument fund protection in the historic centre of the town and the Castle of Český Krumlov

Legislative protection

Laws and international conventions guaranteeing protection of the historic centre and castle in Český Krumlov

Act No. 20/1987 Coll., the State Monument Care Act (hereinafter referred to as the “Monument Conservation Act”)

enacted by the Czech National Council, effective from 1 Jan. 1988.

Subject of regulation: Conservation of cultural monuments, archaeological exploration and findings, authorities and organisations of state monument care, measures when obligations are violated.

The Monument Conservation Act sets the conditions for preserving and adequate use of cultural monuments, including conservation of listed territories – heritage sites, heritage zones and their buffer zones, in particular as to the substantive aspects. The Monument Conservation Act also regulates the rights and duties of the owners of cultural monuments and owners (managers, users) of real estate located in the listed territories, administrative bodies in the sphere of state monument protection and a specialised organisation of state monument protection, which is the organisation receiving contributions from the state budget called the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, including the respective sanctions for violation of the defined obligations. The Monument Conservation Act has been amended several times during the period of its effectiveness, last by Act No. 307/2008 Coll. dated 17 July 2008. The last amendment contents may be summarised in several categories: transfer of certain competencies from the Ministry of Culture to the Regional Authority, increase in sanctions for the violation of obligations under the Monument Conservation Act, stating some procedural issues more precisely and taking into account some knowledge collected from hitherto experiences from applying the act, including the introduction of a new institute of plans for the protection of heritage sites and heritage zones.

The Monument Conservation Act is accompanied in particular by Regulation of the Ministry of Culture No. 66/1988 Coll. to implement the Monument Conservation Act, as amended, which regulates in detail certain institutes defined by law, of course, only within the legal limits. Furthermore, there are generally binding legal regulations declaring individual national cultural monuments, heritage sites and heritage zones. Last, these issues are regulated by Regulation of the Ministry of Culture No. 187/2007 Coll. to set the contents and elements of the area plan with the archaeological findings.

Presently, the substance of the new State Monument Protection Act is being prepared.

Application of the Monument Conservation Act to conservation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

Cultural monuments -

For the maintenance, reconstruction, restoration or other modification of a cultural monument or its environment, the owner has to apply in advance for a binding statement from the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov, Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments. The expert opinion of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in Český Krumlov, is the necessary document for making the statement. The National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites is an organisation established by

the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic. Its regional specialised office is independent of the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov.

A special regime is set by the Monument Conservation Act for restoring cultural monuments (including national cultural monuments) or parts thereof which are works of graphic art or of artistic handicraft. It can only be conducted by a natural entity on the basis of a licence granted by the Ministry of Culture after previous proof of professional qualification and professional experience in restoring cultural monuments. The Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov, Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments, as the authority providing the binding statement concerning the restoration, supervises adherence to this legal provision.

National cultural monuments -

For the maintenance, reconstruction, restoration or other modification of a national cultural monument (castle and St. Vitus Church) or its environment, the owner has to apply in advance for a binding statement from the Regional Authority in České Budějovice, Department of Culture, Conservation of Monuments and Tourism. The expert opinion of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Central Office in Prague, is the necessary document for making the statement. The National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites is an organisation established by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic. Its central office is independent of the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region.

Other structures -

that are not cultural monuments, but are located in the municipal heritage site (historic centre of the town), in its buffer zone or in the municipal heritage zone – in the case of intended construction, constructional modification or maintenance works of such real estate, the owner has to apply for a binding statement from the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov, Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments. Also for this statement, the expert opinion of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice is an inevitable condition.

Archaeological explorations and findings -

Before starting constructional work in the territory of the town's historic centre, which requires constructional or other interventions below the terrain level, the builder is obliged according to Section 22, clause 2) of Act No. 20/1978 Coll., the State Monument Care Act, to notify the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic of its intention as early as during the construction preparations, and to allow the Academy or another authorised legal entity to conduct archaeological exploration. Moreover, the builder is informed about the said obligation resulting directly from the law diction by the Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments of the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov on the basis of the builder's application for the statement to the intended constructional works. The information is provided in writing together with the list of organisations authorised to conduct the archaeological exploration on the respective site. Before starting the archaeological exploration, the authorised entity going to conduct the archaeological exploration is obliged to enter into an agreement with the owner (manager, user) of the real estate to regulate the conditions of the archaeological exploration of the real estate. If no agreement is achieved, the Regional Authority will decide on the obligation of the owner (manager, user) to sustain the archaeological exploration and on the conditions under which the archaeological exploration may be conducted.

The Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic has the authorisation to conduct archaeological explorations. The same institute also provides statements on archaeological heritage protection. The Ministry of Culture may, in justified cases and on the basis of agreement with the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, permit performing the archaeological explorations to universities, if they perform such explorations in fulfilling their scientific or pedagogical tasks, to museums or other organisations or physical persons who meet the necessary preconditions for professional performance of archaeological explorations (professional qualification, laboratory equipment and premises necessary for scientific research and documentation of the archaeological findings, and for temporary depositing of the same).

Any notification to the Institute of Archaeology or to the museum in Český Krumlov of any archaeological finding within the limits of Český Krumlov which was not made while performing the archaeological explorations has to be made either directly or through the Town of Český Krumlov – i.e. by notice to the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov, Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments. If immovable archaeological findings are in question (for example, remains of walls, a well, a cofferdam, a furnace), they are a part of the individual immovable cultural monument and as such they are the property of their owners, who are obliged to protect them properly. Within the town limits, but outside its historic centre, there is the archaeological immovable monument named “‘U hamru’ cave – cave settlement”. It is located on the lands of two owners who are obliged to dispose of it so that they will not damage the cave. The movable archaeological findings made within the town limits during explorations conducted by the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites are owned by the state and are deposited in the depository of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice. The movable archaeological findings made during archaeological explorations by the regional museum in Český Krumlov or by the Museum of South Bohemia in České Budějovice or by a private company authorised to conduct archaeological explorations are owned by the South Bohemian Region and are deposited in the depositories of the said museum.

Plan of protection of the municipal heritage site

This is a new institute implemented by the last amendment of the Monument Conservation Act, namely by Act No. 307/2008 Coll. – Plans for the Protection of Heritage Sites and Heritage Zones. Implementation thereof will allow the conservation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov to be improved. The Regional Authority of South Bohemia, after discussing the matter with the Ministry of Culture, with the cooperation of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice, is the body competent for issuing the plan of protection of the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov. The protection plan will enable the performance of the operations that may have impact on preserving and claiming the values of the heritage site or zone to be regulated uniformly. This includes especially activities, the general regulation of which is not possible according to other legal regulations, however, at the same time, regulation of which is desirable from the viewpoint of protection of the values of the heritage sites and heritage zones (general requirements for placing advertisements, seasonal use of grounds for refreshment services, etc.). The plan also serves as a useful basis for the overall protection of the territory values. The plan’s contents lie between an administrative decision and legal regulation – it decides on the obligations of owners.

More detailed contents and elements of the Plan of Protection of Heritage Sites and Heritage Zones are set by the Rules of Procedure, the effectiveness of which is expected to start on 1 Jan. 2009. The textual part of the protection plans will contain – according to the draft of the said regulation – the conditions for regulation of constructional and other activities within the territory, a monument protection drawing with identification of immovable cultural monuments, immovable national cultural monuments and other buildings and lands with monument significance, a protection drawing with identification of the methods of conservation of monuments being constructions and public places, proposals for their rehabilitation and the possibilities of material and space changes in the area of monument conservation, a drawing of modification of roofs with identification of the methods of conservation of monuments being the roofs of individual buildings. The monument protection plan justification will specify the overall characteristics of the monumental values of the territory, the individual structures and public places, description of the existing structures, operations and other interventions causing damage to the monumental value of the territory.

Note:

With regard to the fact that the plans of protection of the heritage sites and heritage zones have been established by the above-mentioned amendment to the Monument Conservation Act only from August 2008, their processing is still at the beginning. The National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice, prepares the documentation, the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region, Department of Culture,

Conservation of Monuments and Tourism, collects information to process the timetable of production of such plans for all heritage sites and heritage zones in the South Bohemian Region. Therefore, presently we do not know the deadline by which the plan of protection of the municipal heritage site in Český Krumlov will be processed.

Regulation No. 66/1988 Coll. to implement Act No. 20/1987 Coll., the State Monument Care Act.

issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, effective from 1 July 1988

Rules of Procedure to the State Monument Care Act. It provides details of some matters regulated by the Monument Conservation Act:

- Declaring things to be cultural monuments and the cancellation of such declarations, records of cultural monuments, protection, use and constructional modifications;
- Declaring heritage zones, delimiting buffer zones;
- Remunerations and compensations in case of archaeological findings;
- Export of cultural monuments;
- Tasks and authorisations of the monument inspection;
- Tasks of the state monument care conservationist.

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

Subject of regulation – definition of cultural and national heritage, national protection and international protection of cultural and national heritage, intergovernmental committee for protection of world cultural and national heritage, fund to protect world cultural and national heritage, conditions of measures taken to get international assistance, educational programs, reports on measures taken to implement the convention.

European Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage, published under No. 73/2000 Coll. of international treaties

Subject of regulation – definition of architectural heritage, legal protective procedures and measures and conservation policy to which the parties are committed, European coordination of the conservation policy.

European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, published under No. 99/2000 Coll. of international treaties

Subject of regulation – definition of archaeological heritage, identification thereof and measures taken to protect it, commitment of the parties to the convention on the integrated conservation of archaeological heritage, archaeological exploration financing, collection and propagation of scientific information, improving public awareness, preventing illegal circulation of parts of archaeological heritage, mutual technical and scientific assistance.

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

issued by the Czech Republic parliament effective from 1 July 2006.

Scope of regulation:

This act regulates:

- in the sphere of land use planning especially the goals and tasks of land use planning, the system of authorities of land use planning, instruments of land use planning, evaluation of impacts on the sustainable development of a territory, decision making within the territory, option to combine the procedures according to this act with the procedures of evaluation of the effects of the intentions on the environment, conditions for construction, for development of the territory and for preparation of public infrastructure, recording land use planning activities and qualification requirements for land use planning activities.
- in the sphere of the Building Procedure Code, especially permitting building and adaptations thereof, landscaping, use and removal of buildings, supervision and special powers of Building Authorities, position and authorisation of authorised inspectors, system of Building Authorities, obligations and responsibility of persons in preparing the construction realisation.
- furthermore, it regulates the conditions for project-designing activities and the realisation of constructions, general requirements for construction, purposes of expropriation, access to lands and construction sites, protection of public interests and some other matters related to the subject of this legal regulation.

Application of the Building Act in the conservation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

relation of the Building Act to the conservation of monuments and the State Monument Care Act No. 20/1987 Coll.:

Part three of the Building Act: Acquisition of all types and levels of land use planning documentation has to be made in accordance with the state monument protection authorities. Permitting location of new structures in listed territories within the planning proceedings has to be approved by the competent state monument protection authority. This is ensured by the respective provisions of this part of the Building Act.

Part four of the Building Act: Permitting new buildings in listed territories as well as reconstructions and constructional adaptations of the existing listed structures is only possible with the agreement of the competent authority of the state monument protection. The same is also governed by the respective provisions of this part of the Building Act.

Part five of the Building Act: Section 176 – The builder is obliged, when unexpected findings of items with cultural value, construction details or protected parts of nature/archaeological findings are discovered, to notify such finding to the Building Authority or the monument protection authority or the natural protection authority, and to take measures preventing the findings from being damaged or destroyed, and to interrupt the work on the site of the finding. The Building Authority in accordance with the respective competent body will set the conditions to ensure the interests of state monument protection and nature and landscape protection, or will decide on interruption of the works.

Regulation No. 500/2006 Coll. on territorial and analytical source materials, land use planning documentation and the method of recording land use planning activities.

issued by the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic, effective from 1 Jan. 2007.

Subject of regulation – this is the rules of procedure to Building Act No. 183/2006 Coll., the Land Use Planning Act and the Building Procedure Code. It describes in detail the elements of the contents of territorial analytical source materials, contents of land use planning documentation including elements of the document related to their acquisition, the evaluation of impacts on sustainable development of the territory and update of the land use planning documentation and source materials for land use planning activities. The map materials should distinguish between monument protection of premises and the territory, historically or architecturally important structures or structures significant from the urban viewpoint.

Application of the regulation concerning territorial analytical source materials in the conservation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov:

The database of phenomena monitored within the territorial analytical source materials includes information about the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov, its buffer zone, the municipal heritage zone of Plešivec, immovable cultural monuments including national cultural monuments, urban values of the town's historic centre, historically important structures with architectural value (which are not cultural monuments), significant construction dominants and information about the territory with archaeological findings.

**Regulation No. 187/2007 Coll.,
to set the contents and elements of the plan of the territory with archaeological findings**

issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic effective from 23 July 2007.

Scope of regulation – Rules of Procedure for the provisions of Act No. 20/1987 Coll., the State Monument Care Act, concerning publishing the plan of the territory with archaeological findings – it defines the prerequisites of both plans.

ague instruments:

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

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

Scope of regulation:

The Hague Convention specifies the steps and measures to which the parties are bound in relation to the protection of cultural property in the case of an armed conflict, and introduces the institute of providing special protection of selected cultural property situated at an adequate distance from any large industrial centre or from any important military objective.

The Second Protocol amends the Hague Convention especially by specification of preparatory measures in the time of peace to safeguard cultural property against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict, preventive measures against attack and conditions of enhanced protection of cultural property being cultural heritage of the highest importance for mankind, are protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures and are not used for military purposes.

Application of the above Protocol in the conservation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov:

Presently, the Czech Republic is taking measures to ensure the diction of the Hague instruments, and the Town of Český Krumlov is aware of the obligation of the Czech Republic to satisfy the obligations resulting from the same.

Specific regulations protecting the monitored cultural property:

Decree No. 22446/63 to declare the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov a heritage site

issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic effective from June 1963.

Revoked by the provision of Section 7 of the Decree of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic dated 21 Dec. 1987 (see the following text).

Decree No. 16 417/87 – VI/1 - to declare the historic cores of the towns

Kutná Hora, Český Krumlov, Jindřichův Hradec, Slavonice, Tábor, Žatec, Hradec Králové, Jičín, Josefov, Litomyšl, Pardubice, Znojmo, Nový Jičín, Olomouc, municipality of Kuks with the adjacent complex of the former hospital and set of sculptures in the Nativity scene (Betlém), set of technical monuments in Stará huť in Josefské valley near Olomučany and the archaeological localities of the Libodřický tumulus area, Slavníkovská Libice, Třisov, Tašovice, Bílina, České Lhotice, Staré Zámky u Líšně and Břeclav-Pohansko

heritage sites.

issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic effective from 29 Dec. 1987.

The regulation's purpose is to ensure enhanced protection of important historical and urban ensembles and of the evidence of human activities, to ensure the necessary care for their preservation, restoration and presentation. The subjects of the protection are: historic layouts, municipal interiors including road surfaces and underground, town dominants in the remote and close perspective, immovable cultural monuments and public greenery. With regard to the subject of protection, the Decree sets the conditions for construction activities, landscaping and treatment of high-grown greenery; for newly built structures it determines their relation to the architectural look and the historic environment structure as to the volume and space with regard to the subject of protection. All interventions are subject to the national monument protection authority.

The Historic Centre of Český Krumlov was declared a heritage site by the said regulation. The area of the site is the same as the area listed as the World Cultural Heritage.

Declaration of the heritage site according to Act No. 20/1987 Coll., the State Monument Care Act ensures strict protection of individual historic buildings in the territory of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, its historic layout, the relation between developed and undeveloped (mostly green) areas, the silhouette and skylines of the Historic Centre, etc., including reasonable and justifiable limitation of the owners living and operating therein to the benefit of the public interest. The regime in the territory of the property is set by the State Monument Care Act or by its applicable paragraphs concerning listed territories, repair of cultural monuments, restoration, archaeological explorations and the related paragraphs.

The Decree sets the following conditions for building activities in the heritage site, i.e. in the Historic Centre of the Town of Český Krumlov:

- 1* Any modifications of immovable cultural monuments and ensembles thereof have to be planned and executed with respect to permanent securing of their existence, material substance, their adequate utilisation and other valorisation of their visual art functions and documentary functions;
- 2* Landscaping and gardening adaptations, transport structures, water management, power producing and underground constructions and utility networks have to be built with regard to the monumental value of the structures and the territory;
- 3* In the case of a new building and exterior treatment of unprotected buildings, architectural relations to the cultural monuments and ensembles thereof have to be taken into account, their structure and environment as to volume and space have to be followed up and the whole sets must be finally treated using reasonable means of current architectural design;

- 4* Construction and technical works have to be aimed at the restoration and functional revaluation of the main historic centre spaces and sets of monuments and buildings together with the removal of inappropriate development in areas surrounded by blocks of buildings;
- 5* In the case of construction maintenance works, it is necessary to pay attention especially to securing the technical condition of the buildings so that they are protected from dilapidation until their restoration starts;
- 6* In planning maintenance and investments for the town restoration, primary attention must be paid to the protection of monument structures within the site;
- 7* Reports on any excavation works in the territory of the site have to be delivered at least 3 days in advance to the District National Committee (*after these authorities were cancelled, the addressee pursuant to the law is the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov since 1 Jan. 2003*).

Decision Ref. No. kult. 534-404/3-87/Vr – establishment of the buffer zone of Český Krumlov municipal heritage zone
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issued by the District National Committee in Český Krumlov, effective from 1 Jan. 1988.

The purpose of establishing the buffer zone was to improve the protection of the municipal heritage site against possible influences from the nearest vicinity and disturbing interventions in the territory of the delimited buffer zone. The buffer zone territory includes individual suburbs of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov and the wider surroundings of the town with richly shaped landscape and preserved natural environment with continuous and solitaire greenery providing the characteristic setting of the municipal heritage site.

The territory of the municipal heritage site buffer zone is divided into two parts according to the monument protection level:

- a) Outer buffer zone
- b) Inner, narrower zone with differentiated regime of monument protection – i.e. a part of the buffer zone area immediately adjacent to the municipal heritage site, i.e. it touches the development in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov.

To secure the values of the historic centre of Český Krumlov, the regulation sets the conditions for construction activities, interventions in landscape and high-grown greenery in the buffer zone territory.

1) Considerations concerning view changes:

The continuity of the historic context of the municipal heritage site with the wider surroundings, the landscape configuration and the characteristic views of the site, its silhouette and views from the site of the buffer zone area must not be disturbed by unwanted interventions, in particular:

- principal changes of the scale and structure of existing development, either by larger annexed buildings, superstructures or inappropriate newly built structures;
- damaging and modifying the preserved national character of the environment;
- changes in the way of use and management of the real estate, which direct or indirect consequences would affect the look of the monument buffer zone;
- routing of overhead networks, erecting posts and chimneys, etc.

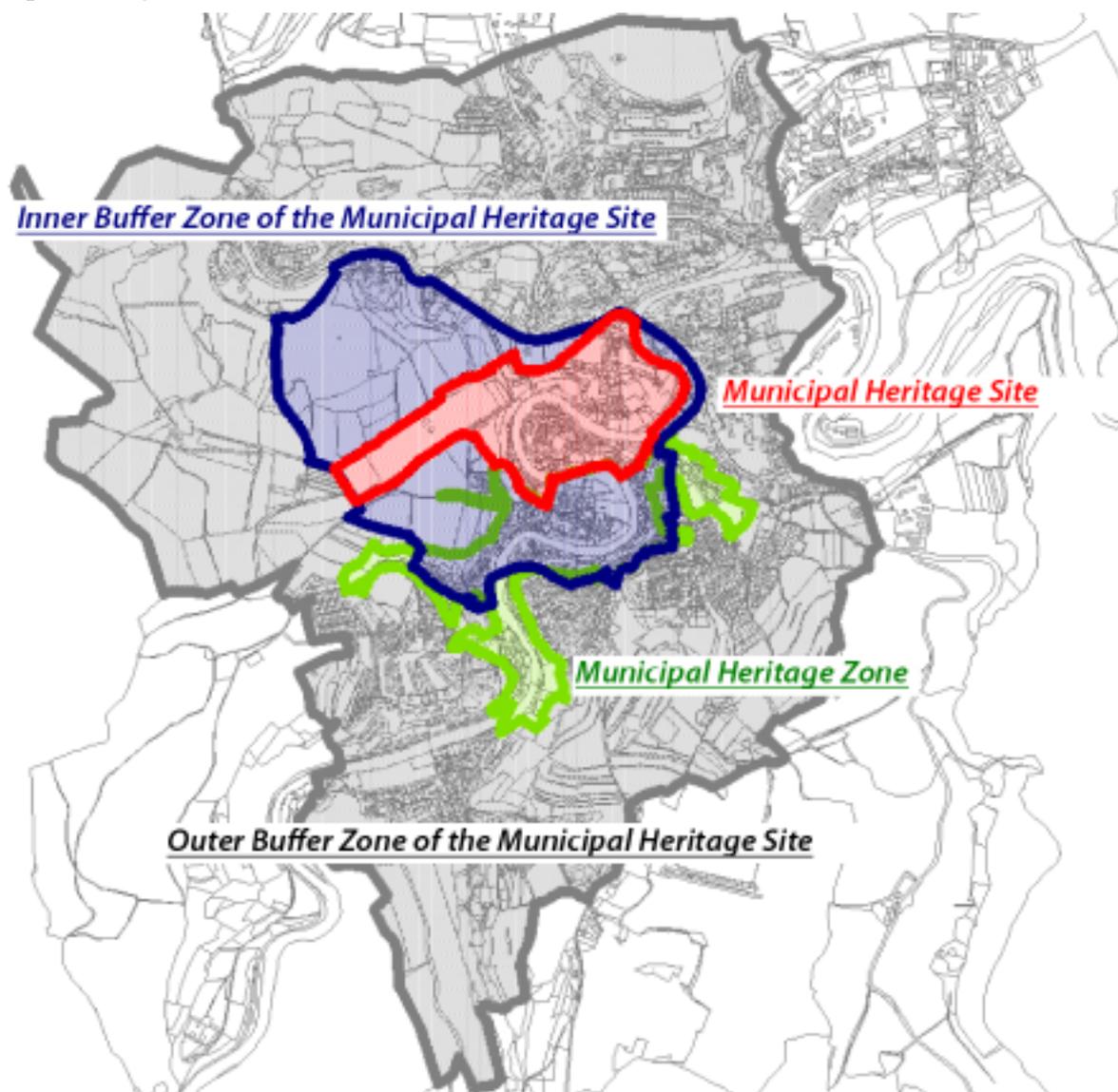
In the part of the buffer zone area with the differentiated regime, the above-mentioned conditions are closely related to the urban structure and to the material structure for preserving the character of individual buildings – the existing street network, material structure or the character of the buildings by repairs and the above-mentioned interventions must not be changed inside the area.

2) Condition for architectural design:

The emphasis is placed here on the adequacy of the selected means of architectural design in relation to the preserved environment:

- In the case of new constructions or any reconstruction in the buffer zone territory, the architectural and urban relations to the municipal heritage site have to be respected.
 - The architectural design of newly built structures has to be in harmony with the preserved environment of the buffer zone and has to contemplate it by natural architectural means while respecting the natural and landscape environment.
- 3) The condition imposing an obligation on the builders to discuss the matter with the monument protection authorities and ask for their viewpoint on all the below listed interventions and measures, the consequences of which affect the look of the municipal heritage site buffer zone:
- Principal modification of existing structures;
 - Demolitions;
 - Plans of new buildings;
 - Landscape, mining and water management adaptations;
 - Principal changes in the method of utilisation and management of lands;
 - Excavation works and alteration of the road surface;
 - Any exterior adaptations changing the structure's look in the buffer zone territory with the differentiated regime.

In a part of the buffer zone territory of the municipal heritage site, its effectiveness has been considerably enhanced by Regulation of the Ministry of Culture No. 108/2003 Coll. on declaring areas with an historic centre environment in selected towns and municipalities to be monument zones and determination of conditions for the protection of the same effective from 1 Sept. 2003, by which the Municipal Heritage Zone of Plešivec was declared.



Government directive No. 55/1989 Coll. to declare the Castle of Český Krumlov a national cultural monument.

issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, effective from 1 June 1989.

This legal regulation sets the conditions of protection of this national cultural monument. The building rehabilitations and repairs of the castle have to secure (in accordance with the scientific research results) permanent maintenance of its material substance and monumental value and also to lead it to worthy social utilisation. The method of utilisation and the activities related thereto must not lead to any damage. Modifications and adaptations of the castle environment must not interfere with the historic, sensual and aesthetic relations to the castle.

The regulation protects the extraordinarily impressive extensive construction on the complicated terrain of a rock promontory above the Vltava River. The construction development of the area was ongoing from the middle of the 13th century until the 18th century. On the site of the lower castle, there is a Renaissance building of burgraviate with paintings. The upper castle (1319 – 31) located higher on the rock was expanded by other palaces (in the 1440's) and adapted in about 1500; further reconstructions were made in the middle of the 16th century and in the 1570's. A principal rebuilding was made in the years 1744 – 67 adding many typical parts of the Baroque castle – masquerade hall with illusive paintings, chapel, riding hall, theatre, adaptation of the garden with the Bellaire summerhouse. In the theatre, one of the oldest preserved in Europe, there are original flats and stage properties from the 18th century.

Government directive No. 262/1995 Coll. to declare St. Vitus Church in Český Krumlov a national cultural monument

issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, effective from 15 Nov. 1995.

By this regulation, the church building itself, indication No. 160, including construction land lot No. 2008 and the land around the church bearing land lot No. 259/1 has been declared a national cultural monument (the church building originating from the first half of the 15th century, highly valuable church furnishings and the wall paintings are the subject of protection).

It is a triple nave construction built in the second half of the 14th century. The St. John of Nepomuk chapel from 1725 (A. E. Martinelli) is outstanding among Baroque reconstructions. The church was restored at the end of the 19th century. There is a curate's room, originally a gothic house, near the staircase, radically rebuilt in the years 1513 – 30 with early Renaissance windows and portals.

Regulation No. 108/2003 Coll. declaring territories with historic environment in selected towns and municipalities to be heritage zones, and defining the condition for protection of the same, by which the Municipal heritage zone of Plešivec was declared

issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, effective from 1 Sept. 2003.

The purpose is to secure monument protection of the zone and its historic environment, which shows significant cultural values together with the architectural ensembles, individual immovable cultural monuments, structure of lands, above-ground roads, expanses of water, permanent vegetation and the implemented composition intentions. The conditions of the building activities, interventions in the landscape and high-grown greenery are set by the authorities of the state protection of monuments. The conditions are based on:

- the results of constructional & historic, urban, archaeological and monument protection explorations of the territory;
- the results of constructional and historic and restoration research of individual structures;
- cultural values of the historic environment in relation to utilisation of the respective structures, spaces and parts of territories and to the preservation and restoration of historic wood species;
- historic character, mutual special arrangement, dominants and scale of individual structures and structural groups;
- preserving archaeological findings.

Municipal bylaws:

3 / 1992	Providing for public places
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It limits the rights and obligations of physical persons and legal entities in general use of public places and in care for the public place cleanliness, it sets the conditions of special cases of using public places and regulates the placement of advertising media in the town's territory.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – It is a legal regulation of the town securing such status of using the town's public places that will not interfere with the monumental values of the historic environment.

4 / 1992	Providing for municipal police
5 / 1996	alteration and amendment
12/ 2006	alteration and amendment

It establishes the municipal police to secure public order in the town, it sets the municipal police's tasks and the obligations of the municipal police.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – The supervision activities of the municipal policemen is a preventive measure to prevent possible negative behaviour of the town's inhabitants and visitors that might result in damage to listed structures and to the preserved historic environment of the town.

1 / 1994 Český	Providing for limiting minor sources of pollution in the territory of the Town of Krumlov
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It regulates the rights and obligations of legal and physical entities in the protection of clean air when polluting substances are produced by human activities and the method of restricting the causes and limiting the consequences of the pollution.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – This regulation contributes to ensuring clean air in the town's historic centre, i.e. it eliminates the negative impacts of polluted air on historic constructions (facades, stone and sculpture elements, etc. subject to the effects from the chemical composition of air and rainwater).

7 / 1998	Market rules
continuous alterations and amendments according to current needs	

It defines the conditions for the sale of goods and the provision of services outside the places of business designed for the same by final approval of the building, it sets the places of sale and provision of services (market places), it defines the sale of goods from mobile shops (frozen products) and cargo space, it contains the list of permitted restaurant terraces on pavements.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – Regulating the points of sale in public places (i.e. outside interior shopping premises in real estate), this regulation is one of the instruments to prevent negative changes in the environment of the cultural monuments.

1 / 2000	Providing for the binding parts of the "Ambit zone" regulation plan
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The binding regulative measures for the functional, areal and spatial arrangement of the territory were set in the regulation plan in the regulated "Ambit zone" area, located in the buffer zone of the municipal heritage site.

Upon approval of the new Land Use Plan of the Municipality on 30 March 2006, the said regulation plan has ceased de facto to be binding for the decision making in the "Ambit zone" area – the solution set by the Land Use Plan applies here as the superior land use planning documentation.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – It is an area outside the municipal heritage site itself, however, in the immediate neighbourhood thereof. There are only two historic structures preserved there, of which one is an immovable cultural monument. Most of the buildings there are

from recent eras without any architectural values, moreover, in bad technical condition, and the owner counts on demolition of the buildings. Special regulative measures of functional utilisation are set by the Land Use Plan for future new development of the locality. They provide for the architectural structure of construction forms of any new building and especially the total volume of development respecting the composition relations and the axis of through-vistas to the silhouettes of the historic centre and the castle. The project of development, adaptation of buildings, reconstructions, superstructures and annexed structures as well as the colours of façades, shop portals, shop signs, etc. is conditioned by the affirmative standpoint of the monument protection authorities. The premises and devices of technical equipment will be viewed as an integrated part of the development – with regard to the town's historic centre atmosphere.

11/2001	Regulation Providing for town symbols and the use of town symbols
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It contains a description of the municipal coat of arms and rules for using it. The Rules of Using the Municipal Coat of Arms and Flag valid from 17 Sept. 2007 and the Rules of Using the Town Logo valid from 1 April 2008 are the supplementing documents to the regulation.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – the look of the municipal coat of arms is given by the coat of arms privilege of Jan Kristián of Eggenberg provided on 15 April 1671. As such, this symbol is a part of the cultural heritage. By defining the rules, use of the municipal coat of arms adequate to its historical value is secured.

9 / 2003	Providing for paid parking places on local thoroughfares
3 / 2004	alteration and amendment
8 / 2006	alteration and amendment
2 / 2008	alteration and amendment

It sets the rules for organising traffic and ensuring the optimum utilisation of parking capacities in the territory of the town.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – The regulation minimizes the space for car parking in the historic centre, i.e. it operates against devaluation of the town's historic centre by parking cars.

1 / 2004	Providing for prohibition of construction for the locality of Rybářská Street
14 / 2006	amendment

There is a prohibition on any construction activities in the territory of the said street and the adjacent slope (except for maintenance and securing works) until the regulation plan is approved.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre –Rybářská Street being a part of the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov includes several vacant spaces which were built up in the past (historically). The purpose of the prohibition on construction until the regulation plan is elaborated to set the uniform rules for finishing construction of this part of the historic centre is to prevent any new constructions starting which are not suitable from the viewpoint of the historical values of the street (including architectural forms, volumes and materials, etc.). No less an important function of the prohibition on construction is to prevent development of the vacant spaces until the structural instability of the slope above Rybářská Street is settled – otherwise, the preserved historic structure in this locality might be destroyed.

02 / 2006	Providing for declaration of the binding section of the Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Český Krumlov
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The binding part of the Land Use Plan sets the urban concept of the town territory utilisation and binding regulative measures for the territory's functional utilisation, it delimits the developable area,

sets the principles of traffic arrangement, technical and civil facilities, it delimits the local territorial system of ecological stability, the areas permissible for excavation of minerals and the area of public constructions and sanitation treatment.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – The regulative measures for functional utilisation are defined for the town's historic centre by the binding part of the Municipality's Land use Plan. They provide for the structures (both the existing constructions being adapted and the newly built structures) having to be in harmony with the surrounding development as to the scale, form of roofing, height of the moulding and ridge. The development structure is judged from the viewpoint of the achieved composition of the construction forms and the roof landscape. Modification of the structure, reconstructions as well as the colours of façades, portals of shops and points of business, shop signs, etc. are conditioned by the affirmative standpoint from the monument protection authorities and have to be realised in accordance with the plans of the municipal heritage site protection in Český Krumlov. The structures and the technical facilities will be designed as an integrated part of the development – with regard to the town's historic centre's atmosphere. In case housing premises are rebuilt for other functions, it is desirable to leave a certain part of the building capacity for housing. The greenery areas are given by the historic configuration of the development.

13 / 2006	Providing for the town's fire protection rules
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It regulates the organisation and the principles of fire protection provision in the town.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – This regulation is a part of the fire prevention system, i.e. prevention of disasters, due to which a structure under monument protection and historic environment of the town could be damaged.

22 / 2006	Providing for determination of the system of collection, salvage, transport, sorting, utilisation and disposal of household waste
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It sets the obligations for physical entities residing in the town's territory and owning a construction there, or dwelling in the town's territory.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – By setting the rules of waste disposal in the town, the regulation provides for the precondition for keeping the town's historic centre clean, i.e. it contributes to the cultural monument environment protection in the territory and the wellness therein.

Note: The regulations are regularly updated when necessary – in accordance with generally binding legal regulations. This principle is very important especially in the case of discussing and approving the Land Use Plan documentation, which is governed by Building Act No. 183/2006 Coll. providing preconditions for the Land Use Plan documentation continuity.

Resolution of the Town Council:

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Text of the resolution</i>
161/12/2006	The Town Council a p p r o v e s elaboration of the regulation plans for the “Historic Centre” locality
165/11/2007	The Town Council r e v o k e s Resolution No. II.-161/12/2006 dated 21 Dec. 2006, the part concerning the approval of elaboration of the regulation plan for the “Historic Centre” locality centre.
<p>By revocation of the original resolution, the original intent to elaborate the regulation plan for the town’s historic centre was given up. The reason was that according to the law, the regulation plan has to regulate the territory to such extent that exceeds the needs of regulation of the disposal of listed structures and with the historic centre territory, i.e. the extent of regulation would exceed the needs of protection of the town’s historic centre. Simultaneously, it was stated that the existing legal regulations are sufficient to ensure heritage protection in the territory.</p> <p>Act No. 20/1987 Coll. was amended by Act No. 307/2008 Coll. dated 17 July 2008, namely by the provision of Section 6a on the plans of protection of heritage sites and heritage zones as the instrument for issuing a measure of general character, in which the method of protecting the cultural values of the heritage site or heritage zone from the viewpoint of conservation of monuments is set. The town expects a legal regulation of conservation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov from this new legal instrument, with the focus on its cultural values. Together with municipal regulations regulating other matters and events in the historic centre, a set of instruments will be created to ensure optimum conservation of its historic centre.</p>	
96/8/2006	The Town Council a p p r o v e s The suggestions specified in the list of proposals and applications to make a change in the land use plan of the town and impose the task on the Municipal Authority, Department of Regional Development, Investments and Conservation of Monuments, as the elaborator of the Municipality’s Land Use Plan, to arrange for including them in the 1 st change of the Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Český Krumlov.
<p>Functional utilisation in several localities in the town’s territory, largely outside its historic centre, will be altered by this change in the Land Use Plan. In the historic centre, it will be just the change in functional utilisation of the brewery premises from a production one to a multifunctional one, corresponding to the town centre.</p>	
148/10/2007	The Town Council a p p r o v e s Joint elaboration of Change No. 3 in the Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Český Krumlov and the regulation plan – for the territory of the garden allotments west of Důlní Street – consisting in changing the current function into another allowing the construction of a residential house there.
<p>The above-mentioned means a change in the areas of several current small gardens with small huts into an area for the construction of a residential house in the locality, which is in visual contact with the town’s historic centre.</p>	

53/4/2007	The Town Council a p p r o v e s Elaboration of Change No. 2 of the Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Český Krumlov – for the locality around Kvítkův Dvůr – into a functional utilisation allowing the building of an 18-hole golf course and training areas with the hinterland in Kvítkův Dvůr.
<p>The above-mentioned means a change in free undeveloped landscape around the listed site of Kvítkův Dvůr into a golf course in the territory of the municipal heritage site buffer zone adjacent to the national cultural monument of the Český Krumlov castle (behind the castle garden), which is a part of the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov.</p> <p>The petitioner of this change in the Land Use Plan revoked his proposal on 5 Nov. 2008. Therefore, the said resolution on making Change No. 2 in the Land Use Plan of Český Krumlov will be revoked by the Town Council of Český Krumlov.</p>	

Execution of the state administration with the delegated powers in the territory of the Town of Český Krumlov in relation to the conservation of the town's historic centre, including the castle

The state administration in the sphere of conservation and protection of monuments includes the activities, measures and decisions by which state administration authorities and the specialised organisation of the state conservation and protection of monuments ensure the maintenance, protection and suitable utilisation of cultural monuments. The legal regulation is subject to the State Monument Care Act No. 20/1987 Coll. (see above the chapter “Acts and international treaties guaranteeing protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov”).

Authorities of the state protection of monuments

with the powers in the territory of Český Krumlov and their competence in performing the state administration in the territory of the town and the castle:

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic – the tasks of the state monument protection authority are fulfilled by the department of monument protection:

- It declares things as cultural monuments and revokes such declarations;
- It submits its viewpoints regarding the land use planning documentation for the territory including the municipal heritage site (the Municipality's Land Use Plan, changes in the Land Use Plan and regulation plans in the territories being a part of the municipal heritage site);
- It is the competent authority to deal with the suggested measures of a general nature, by which the plans of protection of heritage sites and heritage zones are issued;
- Through its specialised inspection body – monument inspection, it performs central supervision of adherence to the Monument Conservation Act and the related Rules of Procedure (when any backlogs are identified, it suggests measures to remove them and supervises fulfilment of such measures, or it suggests imposing a penalty);
- It is the founder of the specialised organisation of state conservation and protection of monuments – the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, which provides expert assistance both to public administration authorities in performing their competencies and to cultural monument owners.

Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region – the tasks of state conservation and protection of monuments are fulfilled by the Department of Culture, Conservation of Monuments and Tourism.

- It submits its viewpoints regarding the land use planning documentation for the territory of the town not including the municipal heritage site (which is in the competence of the Ministry of Culture), but includes the municipal heritage zone, or the national cultural monument of the Castle of Český Krumlov is situated there, or such part of it which is not a part of the listed territory (changes in the Municipality's Land Use Plan and the regulation plans in the territories being a part of the municipal heritage zone or including the said part of the Castle of Český Krumlov).
- It is the competent authority for securing unforeseeable findings of culturally valuable items, construction details or archaeological findings, unless such findings are made in the preparation or performance of cultural monument restoration or when performing works in the territory under monument protection (municipal heritage site and buffer zone thereof, municipal heritage zone).
- It issues, as the competent authority, the binding statement for proceedings held by other administration authorities concerning national cultural monuments of the Castle of Český Krumlov and St. Vitus Church, and performs supervision over their restoration.
- It fulfils the tasks of the state conservation and protection authority for the national cultural monuments of the Castle of Český Krumlov and St. Vitus Church.

Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov – the tasks of state conservation and protection of monuments are fulfilled by the Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments

- It submits its viewpoints regarding the land use planning documentation for the territory of the town in which the immovable cultural monument is located (except for monuments in the territory of the municipal heritage site and municipal heritage zone, which is in the competence of the Ministry of Culture and the Regional Authority) or the buffer zone of the municipal heritage site (changes in the Municipality's Land Use Plan and regulation plans in the territories including the municipal heritage site buffer zone, except for its part being a part of the municipal heritage zone and in the territories outside the buffer zone, however, including an immovable cultural monument (monuments)).
- It issues, as the competent authority, the binding statement for proceedings held by other administration authorities in matters concerning immovable cultural monuments, the territory of the municipal heritage site (except for the territory and structures of the castle and St. Vitus Church) and the buffer zone thereof, and the territory of the municipal heritage zone.
- It performs supervision over restoring cultural monuments and during constructions, adaptations of constructions, landscaping, placing or removing a facility, removing constructions or during maintenance works on real estate which are not cultural monuments, but are located in the municipal heritage site, in the buffer zone thereof or in the municipal heritage zone.
- It imposes penalties on physical and legal entities for violation of the duties placed on them by the State Monument Care Act.

Other administrative authorities

All state administration authorities decide according to special legal regulations:

- They make their decisions which may affect the interests of the state monument protection in the protection or preservation of immovable cultural monuments in Český Krumlov and the environment of the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov including its buffer zone, and the municipal heritage zone of Plešivec and in their adequate utilisation, on the basis of the binding statement of the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov, Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments. If the national cultural monuments of the Castle of Český Krumlov and St. Vitus Church are in question, they make their decisions on the basis of the binding statement of the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region.

- Also, the elaborator of the land use planning documentation, i.e. the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov as the land use planning authority, is obliged to require the standpoint of the competent authority of the state monument protection concerning the elaborated land use planning documentation (the Municipality's Land Use Plan and changes therein, regulation plans for parts of the town territory and changes therein). The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic is such authority for the land use planning documentation of the territory, which includes the municipal heritage site. Outside the territory including the municipal heritage site, but in which the municipal heritage zone or the immovable national cultural monument of the Castle of Český Krumlov is situated, the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region provides its statement of the state monument protection authority to the land use planning documentation. As to the land use planning documentation of the territory including the municipal heritage site buffer zone, in addition to the above-specified competencies of the Ministry of Culture and the Regional Authority, the statement of the state monument protection authority is issued by the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov, Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments.

Specialised organisation of state monument protection – National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites

- Central Office in Prague – is an expert and methodical office with all-nation competencies, it provides expert comments on national cultural monument restoration. From the viewpoint of UNESCO site monitoring, it ensures preparation of the first part of the report – Application of the Convention by a State Party, and guarantees and processes part two – State of Conservation of individual UNESCO sites – in cooperation with regional monument protection.
- Regional specialised office in České Budějovice – it is a specialised office of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites for the South Bohemian Region. It issues expert reports on the restoration of cultural monuments and the listed territories for the executive body of state monument protection – the Municipal Authority in Český Krumlov, Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments. It is the administrator of the state property of the National cultural monument of the Castle and Chateau of Český Krumlov.
- The activities of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites are governed by the State Monument Care Act No. 20/1987 Coll.

Construction activities and changes in the way of use of constructions in the town's territory, including its historic centre and castle:

- They are subject to permission from the Building Authority of the Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov according to the Building Act (see above). The basic parameters and the method of use of the construction are subject to planning permission, which is followed by the building permit addressing in detail the technical parameters and architecture of the construction, or so-called consent to the construction notification (in case of constructions not requiring a building permit according to the Building Act). Grading and installations (for example, advertising installations) are subject to the Building Authority permit.
- For all types of Building Authority proceedings, the following is necessary in the case of construction, grading or installation
 - In listed territories (municipal heritage site and its buffer zone, municipal heritage zone) or in the premises of immovable cultural monuments, including their buffer zones – the binding statement of the Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments of the Municipal Authority in Český Krumlov is needed.
 - In case of national cultural monuments – the binding statement of the Department of Culture, Conservation of Monuments and Tourism of the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region in České Budějovice is needed.

If the binding statement is negative, the matter cannot be settled positively by the Building Authority.

- In cases when the matter is not settled by the Building Authority (for example, statue restoration or another activity not subject to proceedings under the Building Act), the competent authority of state monument protection issues makes the decision on the repair by its own administrative decision:
 - In case of cultural monuments – Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments of the Municipal Authority in Český Krumlov;
 - In case of national cultural monuments – Department of Culture, Conservation of Monuments and Tourism of the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region in České Budějovice.
- The necessary document for issuing a binding statement from the state monument protection authority is the expert opinion of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites:
 - Of the regional specialised office in České Budějovice – for the binding statement of the Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments of the Municipal Authority in Český Krumlov;
 - Of the central office seated in Prague – for the binding statement of the Department of Culture, Conservation of Monuments and Tourism of the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region in České Budějovice.
- If the construction owner disagrees with the contents of the binding statement from the state monument protection authority, the owner may file an appeal against it. The contents of the binding statement issued as the source material for the Building Authority decision may be contested as late as by appeal against the Building Authority's decision. If the state monument protection authority statement is issued in the form of a separate administrative decision, it may be contested by appeal filed directly against it. The appellate body is:
 - The Department of Culture, Conservation of Monuments and Tourism of the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region in České Budějovice – in the case of the binding statement from the Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments of the Municipal Authority in Český Krumlov;
 - Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic – in the case of the binding statement from the Department of Culture, Conservation of Monuments and Tourism of the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region in České Budějovice.

Land Use Planning

Land use planning documentation

Land use planning documentation is the basic documentation for making decisions on the territory. Its function is to coordinate public and private intentions to make changes in the territory, to build or perform any other activities affecting the territory's development and the specification of public interest protection resulting from legal regulations (for example, from the State Monument Care Act). It includes inter alia the public interest in protection and development of the territory's natural and cultural values, including urban, architectural and archaeological heritage.

The approved land use planning documents have the character of a binding legal regulation and therefore they serve – inter alia – as an instrument for the protection and conservation of the values of the territory to which they apply, including the cultural and historical values, but in particular the urban and architectural ones.

The territory of the Town of Český Krumlov, including its historic centre, is regulated by the following land use planning documentations:

Document name:	Elaborated by:	Year:
Municipality's Land Use Plan	Atelier UK4 Praha	2006
<p>It sets the basic concept of the town territory development, protection of the town values, its areal and spatial arrangement (urban concept), landscape structure and the public infrastructure concept. It delimits the built-up territories, areas and corridors, especially developable areas and areas for changing existing development, for restoration or reuse of devaluated territory, for public constructions and measures and for territorial reserves. It sets the conditions for use of the defined areas and corridors.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – Regulation of constructional and functional interventions and changes in the territory of the municipal heritage site is described above in the chapter Municipal Bylaws – No. 02/2006 on declaring the binding part of the Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Český Krumlov. In addition to regulation of changes in the territory of the municipal heritage site itself, the Land Use Plan also sets the regulative instruments for changes in the territory of the municipal heritage site buffer zone. It is done by specification of the functions admissible in such territories on the one hand, and by definition of the instruments for the protection of cultural monuments, national cultural monuments and urban values of the town in relation to its historic centre (for details, see the chapter: "Land Use Plan of the Town of Český Krumlov as the basic methodical instrument of the protection of heritage values of the town's historic centre") on the other hand.</p>		
Principles and territorial development of the South Bohemian Region	Land use planning documentation in progress – the Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region is the elaborator	2008 Concept approving
<p>It is a land use planning documentation, the elaboration of which is required by Building Act No.183/2006 Coll. Its aim is to set the basic requirements for the purposeful and economic organisation of the South Bohemian Region territory, in which the Town of Český Krumlov is also located. In supra-local relations of the region's territory, they put more precisely and develop the aims and tasks of the land use planning, i.e. they create preconditions for the construction and sustainable development of the territory consisting in balanced relations between conditions for a favourable environment, for economic development and for the togetherness of the community in the territory. This land use planning document in progress does not suggest any new traffic or power supply lines that might negatively influence the image of the Town of Český Krumlov.</p>		

<p><u>Relation to protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov</u> – It creates preconditions for the protection and development of the town’s cultural, natural and social values in the context of the wider territory of the historic centre.</p>		
<p>Land Use Plan of a major territorial unit of the Český Krumlov region I.</p>	<p>Approved by Resolution of the Council of the South Bohemian Region No. 111/2005/ZK dated 19 April 2005</p>	<p>2005</p>
<p>This territorial planning documentation is a binding source material for land use planning authorities and for complex and sustainable development in this part of the South Bohemian Region territory.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov</u> – The municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov is respected and untouched by the Land Use Plan of the major territorial unit. The areas and corridors for constructions of regional meaning are delimited in this land use planning documentation outside the territory of the Town of Český Krumlov.</p>		
<p>Land Use Plan of the major territorial unit of Blanský les.</p>	<p>Approved by Resolution of the Council of the South Bohemian Region No. 119/2006/ZK dated 23 May 2006</p>	<p>2006</p>
<p>The aim of the Land Use Plan of the major territorial unit of Blanský les is the long-term and harmonic development of the addressed territory. For such purpose, development of supra-regional and regional systems of traffic and technical infrastructure is planned so that their mutual arrangements and relations will create conditions for the territory’s development, improve the quality of the environment, ensure compliance of individual activities in minimising their negative impacts, allow rational utilisation of non-renewable natural resources with regard to the protection of nature and landscape and contribute to maintaining the qualitative indicators of renewable natural resources.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov</u> – The addressed territory is in direct contact with the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov and is partially included in its buffer zone. In the context of the wider territory of the historic centre, this land use planning documentation creates preconditions for protection of the natural skyline horizon of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov.</p>		
<p>Plan of protection of the Nature Reserve of Blanský les</p>	<p>Nature Reserve of Blanský les</p>	<p>1996</p>
<p>The Nature Reserve of Blanský les is an area whose southern part touches the northern territory of the town, does not include the historic centre, but partially includes the buffer zone. The mission of the area is to protect and gradually rehabilitate the landscape values, its look and typical features, and the creation and development of an ecologically optimum system of versatile utilisation of the landscape and its natural resources. The typical features of the area include especially its landscaping including expanses of water and water flows, its vegetation coverage and wild animals, structure and utilisation of the forest and agricultural soil fund, and allocation and urban structure of the settlement and local folk development in relation thereto.</p> <p>The plan of protection of the Nature Reserve is used for management of the protection of nature and landscape and for directing the development of its territory from the position of the management body of the Nature Reserve; it is normally elaborated for a period of ten years and is subject to approval by the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov</u> – It creates preconditions for the preservation of natural values and their optimum protection in the territory of the municipal heritage site buffer zone, which is a part of it.</p>		

Urban and concept documents, studies, surveys:

The urban studies, constructional and historical explorations, studies of the historic development of constructions, structures and territories, concepts, analyses, etc. are the material used as the methodical instruments and expert source materials for the work of monument protection authorities on the one hand, and as expert source materials for processing the land use planning documentation on the other hand.

<i>Document name:</i>	<i>Elaborated by:</i>	<i>Year:</i>
Set of construction and historical explorations of buildings within the premises of the State Castle and Chateau of Český Krumlov	State Institute for Reconstruction of Listed Towns and Buildings	1991
<p>The constructional and historical explorations of individual buildings within the castle area were gradually performed from the 1960's to the beginning of the 1990's. These documents helped map the historical development of the entire area and are an important source material for the preparation of each constructional restoration.</p>		
Programme of preservation of the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov	Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov	1992
<p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre:</u></p> <p>The basic programme of the Town of Český Krumlov elaborated for the needs of the town's historic centre contains an evaluation of the state of the municipal heritage site and the set of measures to preserve this town's territory with high historical value, its complex and continual regeneration and the creation of conditions for purposeful and economic spending of private and public financial funds. The aim of the programme is to preserve the endangered buildings and ensembles being part of the monumental character of the municipal heritage site, systematic support for repairs and modernisation of individual structures while preserving their monumental value, support for using structures for purposes suitable from the viewpoint of preserving their monumental values, support for the realisation of reconstructions and adaptations of public places and restoration of the systems of technical and transport infrastructure.</p> <p>The programme includes a database of specific buildings selected for implementation of the above-mentioned measures (buildings needed to be repaired, list of streets where the technical infrastructure systems have to be restored, public places requiring rehabilitation or maintenance, programme of the castle repairs).</p> <p><u>Practical implementation of the programme</u> – is described in Chapter 3 of this Report, in the part named Support for monument restoration paid from public budgets focused on cultural heritage protection – Preservation programmes and other subsidy programmes.</p>		
History of public lighting in Český Krumlov	Jan Müller	1994
<p>The general outline of the historical development of lighting from antiquity until the 18th century + the development of public lighting in Český Krumlov. This exploration probe outlined the basic stages of the development of local street lighting in the period of 1833 – 1906 with the general enjambement to the present times. It documented the long-term plurality of lighting systems and frequency of the constructional type of lanterns in the territory of Český Krumlov in the last quarter of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – This document outlines the basic direction for making decisions on the construction of a new street lighting system in the town's historic centre at present – to avoid stereotyped unification of the lighting system in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov.</p>		

Critical reflection of the results of reconstruction (building rehabilitation) of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (outside the castle area), Český Krumlov	Jan Müller	1998
<p>This study reflects the constructional rehabilitation of the historic centre in the second half of the 20th century. The author describes the unfavourable development in the nineties, when the increase in the number of constructional rehabilitation was not compensated by sufficient personnel and technical coverage of the competent departments of the state administration, self-government and specialised organisation of the state protection of monuments, which led to the decreased intensity and effectiveness of monument protection supervision. The massive tendency of commercialising of the municipal environment led – according to this study – in some cases to inadequate utilisation of the cultural monuments, non-respecting the instructions from the authorities and specialised institutions and devaluating the Český Krumlov parterre.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – By identifying the negative experience from the constructional rehabilitation of the town's historic centre in the nineties of 20th century, preconditions for future building interventions in this territory without such negative impacts have been created.</p>		
Historic suburbs – Český Krumlov – Town composition analysis – Limits of the town development from the viewpoint of conservation of monuments	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice	1999
<p>A study containing an analysis of the town territory from the viewpoint of its characteristics. The outputs are provided in three maps: component analysis (scale 1:5000), analysis of the existing historic development for urban and architectural explorations (scale 1:5000) and the state of monument protection (scale 1:3500). Photographic documentation from the field survey of the town and the working notes from the field survey are enclosed as annexes.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – The material was used in processing the town's Land Use Plan defining the basic limits for the construction activities in the town's historic centre.</p>		
Historic gardens and parks in the territory of the Town of Český Krumlov	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice	1999
<p>This study collected and assessed the archive plans, iconography and photographs concerning historically documented significant decorative gardens and working gardens in the territory of the Town of Český Krumlov.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – The material was used in the elaboration of the Municipality's Land Use Plan defining the basic limits for the construction activities in the town's historic centre.</p>		
Energy concept of the town including the dissipation study	Seven o.p.s.	2000
<p>Evaluation of the energy balance in supplying the town with heat at the time of the study elaboration, evaluation of the air pollution in the dissipation study, proposal of a possible future solution to central heating in the town.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u>: The town's historic centre is not connected to a central heat supply system. It is heated partially by a hot-water system of heat supply from the block heating stations in Kostelní and Linecká Streets (natural gas), however, mostly from local (household) sources (gas, electrical power, solid fuels). The situation in heat supply in this part of the town does not show any principal problems. There are no critical situations either in the air quality there. No danger to the monument fund of the town due to air pollution results from the study.</p>		

Analysis of parked traffic	Pados s.r.o.	2000
<p>Analysis of general traffic relations in Český Krumlov, the current situation in parked traffic (parking) in the town, traffic surveys and observations, evaluation of the needs of parking capacities in the territory of the town.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – Source material for the subsequent elaboration of a proposal for the organisation of parking in Český Krumlov (in 2001), i.e. a document used to optimise parking in the town's historic centre and its wider surroundings.</p>		
Survey of the situation in car traffic in the inner districts of the Town of Český Krumlov	Centre of Environmental Information and Services Šípek	2000
<p>Monitoring and evaluating the car traffic as to the number of cars in the town's centre during the entire day as a part of the task to limit the traffic in the inner districts of the town (which is a goal of the Town's strategic plan for the period of 2004 – 2006).</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre:</u> The survey provided a summary of the traffic load in the town (number of cars driving through) during a day and was used for addressing the problem of traffic in the town's historic centre and for elaborating the above-mentioned document “Analysis of parked traffic”.</p>		
Development plan for greenery	Gardening and Landscaping Popela	2000
<p>Survey and evaluation of the greenery in the town, identification of problematic spots, determination of possible areas for constructional development, suggestions of measures.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – The material defines the problematic spots in the historic centre and its immediate surroundings from the viewpoint of the condition of the greenery (especially the banks of the Vltava River) and suggests possible solutions for treatment. It was used as the source material for addressing the territory of the municipal heritage site and its buffer zone in the Municipality's Land Use Plan.</p>		
Český Krumlov – monument protection concept – proposal 09 – 12/ 2000	Josef Holeček, Václav Girsá	2000
<p>Description of the appearance of Český Krumlov during changes in the 1990's, analysis of selected interventions in the Český Krumlov structure made in the 1990's, a summary of mistakes, the proposed concept of more effective protection of the monument fund in the town.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – Analysis of the constructional rehabilitation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov since the beginning until the end of the 1990's supplemented by an analysis of particular interventions (newly built structures in the municipal heritage site buffer zone, rehabilitations, façade conservation, façade colours, historic building interior, etc.), summary of mistakes and at the end the proposed concept of more effective monument protection.</p> <p>The document is one of the source materials for the Management Plan of the town of Český Krumlov (see the chapter “Management of protection of the monument fund of the town and Castle of Český Krumlov”) and forms the future Plan of protection and conservation of the municipal heritage site (see the chapter “Legislative protection – Laws and international conventions guaranteeing protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov”).</p> <p>More detailed information about the material – see Annex No. 2 to this Report.</p>		
Český Krumlov – the town and its landscape setting. Survey of the town's development potential from the viewpoint of the monumental value and scenery protection (stage 1 + 2)	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice	2000 2001

<p>Analysis of the current state of the municipal landscape of Český Krumlov and ensuring its development potential.</p> <p>The project of institutional research by the State Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites in České Budějovice was implemented in the years 2000 – 2001. The aim of the project was to evaluate the free un-built non-forest area within the buffer zone of the municipal heritage site of the administrative territory of the Town of Český Krumlov from the viewpoint of its monumental and landscaping values and to determine its development potential from the viewpoint of the buffer zone regime and the landscaping & aesthetical values of the territory. This paper was utilised by the Municipal Authority in Český Krumlov as the source material for the town's strategic plan and Land Use Plan</p> <p>In 2000, the 1st stage of the project was implemented – identification of the work methodology, collection of available source materials, basic analyses. In 2001, assessment of the source materials including particular regulative measures for individual areas was made.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – The Material was used as the source material for addressing the territory of the municipal heritage site and its buffer zone in the town's Land Use Plan.</p>		
<p>Conservation of the historic building fund in the territory of the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov</p>	<p>Václav Girsá, Josef Holeček</p>	<p>2001</p>
<p>It is an objective analytical evaluation of the current state of the monument building fund in Český Krumlov from the viewpoint of the current monument protection criteria and identification of the basic trends in approaching restoration of the same in previous years (1990 – 2000). The document points out the badly managed approach to reconstructions especially during the construction boom in the 1990's, due to which there was a massive reduction in authentic constructions, layouts, materials and details and therefore the “town's visual integrity was decomposed and its historical character subject to primary protection was suppressed”.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – The material was used as one of the source materials for the town's Land Use Plan and the regulation of the construction activities in the town's historic centre set therein.</p>		
<p>Český Krumlov - Research of the historic parterre of the municipal heritage site and the UNESCO site</p>	<p>Jiří Bloch, Jiří Olšan, Martin Šerák</p>	<p>2001</p>
<p>A study including a description and evaluation of the constructional and historical development of facades (plaster designing), shop windows and commercial signs, street furniture (hydrants, pumps, consoles, lighting, benches), small construction objects (summer houses, pavilions, fountains and slop sinks, fences, parapets, guardrails, memorials) and treillages.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – The material includes so-called lists of premises, i.e. the basic characteristics of the monumental values of building facades, street furniture, small construction objects and other elements in the town's historic centre as the basic source material for further disposing of such objects.</p>		
<p>Study of the long-term sustainable development of tourism in Český Krumlov and its surroundings</p>	<p>Agentura ivp s.r.o.</p>	<p>2001</p>
<p>The project was started under the PHARE programme as a part of small projects in the Šumava region. The requirement to elaborate a study covering the development, present situation and further perspectives of tourism was formulated on the basis of the Strategic plan of development of Český Krumlov.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – This work summarises the development of tourism from 1989, it documents the main changes in post-revolution development reflected in tourism in the years 1991 to 1997, when the number of visitors rapidly increased together with the related number of</p>		

<p>accommodation capacities and catering facilities. Also, the number of congresses and seminars has increased. The study responds to the above-mentioned facts and in the proposal section, a future model of management of tourism in Český Krumlov is described, being implemented immediately afterwards.</p>		
<p>Suggested organisation of the parked traffic in the wider centre territory</p>	<p>Pados s.r.o.,</p>	<p>2001</p>
<p>Analysis of the issues of parking (i.e. parked traffic) in the territory of the historic centre and its surroundings, a summary of source materials and information needed to resolve such issues, recommended solution methods.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – Source material to set rules to optimise the utilisation of parking capacities in the town's historic centre in Municipal Regulation No. 9/2003 on paid parking on local roads (see above, the chapter “Municipal Bylaws”)</p>		
<p>Dynamic navigation system for selected car parks</p>	<p>Pados s.r.o.,</p>	<p>2001</p>
<p>Solution to the parking problem in the town by a system of dynamically working sophisticated information and navigation systems.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – The document was used as a source material for implementation of the municipal parking system project covering parked traffic in a way minimally bothering the town's historic centre.</p>		
<p>Methodical plan of restoration of building outer shells in the territorial heritage sites and buffer zones</p>	<p>Václav Gírsa, Josef Holeček</p>	<p>2001</p>
<p>Description of the elements of building outer shells as the subject of protection and repairs, specific professional activities and procedures. The aim is to describe the methods of making decisions on disposing of various layers of restored or repaired structures and a definition of the basic principles of monument protection policy in the sphere applicable in practice.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – Methodical instructions for project designers of constructional adaptations of listed structures in the town's historic centre and for processing the viewpoints of the Municipal Authority in Český Krumlov, Department of Land Use Planning and Conservation of Monuments, as the competent authority of the state protection and conservation of monuments concerning the proposed restorations of building outer shells in this territory.</p>		
<p>Updated basis of the methodology of the analytical and regulation plan of Český Krumlov – basic projection of the territory and the analytical and regulation plan for the territory of the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov</p>	<p>Jan Sedlák</p>	<p>2002</p>
<p>Set of detailed information about the territory, classification of selected phenomena and the methodology basis. The analytical and regulation plan itself is an instrument fulfilling the space between the land use planning documentation and analytical historical materials of a purely monument protection character. It is very close to the concept of the protection plans with accepting the urban aspects of the problems.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> - In the form of a description of problematic issues, descriptions of individual sets of town interiors and facilities in the town's historic centre, the material processes the monument protection concept and the resulting basic regulation principles – instructions leading to further disposal of the monument structure of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov. The document was used as a source material for the town's Land Use Plan.</p>		

Research of small cult structures and visual art motifs in the territory of the Town of Český Krumlov	Jiří Bloch, Jiří Olšan, Pavel Dvořák	2002
<p>Elaborated as partial source material for the purpose of processing the land use planning documentation. The aim is to collect knowledge of the representation, look and current state of small cult structures within the administrative territory of the Town of Český Krumlov.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – The document was used as source material for processing the Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Český Krumlov.</p>		
Historical development of facades of burgher houses in Český Krumlov – Stages I and II	Jiří Bloch	2002
<p>The material documents the set of 33 burgher facilities in Český Krumlov described in individual stages of their development, including a brief evaluation of their current condition. The extensive documentation of the constructional and historically deep explorations of facades of the Český Krumlov historic facilities made by ARTECO B. M. s.r.o. in the years 1992 – 2003 was used as the source material.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – Illustrative method of how to make the general public familiar with the very sensitively perceived issues of monumental building protection and the reasons for their protection. The document is published on the website of the official information system (OIS) of the Český Krumlov region.</p>		
Report on the extent of floods and the actually affected structures – floods in 2002	Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov Hydrosoft Praha	2002
<p>Documentation of overflows, water levels on a time axis, summary of damage caused by flooding to the town's property, summary of measures taken in helping to remove flood consequences.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – Mapping the impacts of the flood in 2002 on the town's historic centre and the basis for taking the preventive measures.</p>		
Programme of preservation of the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov for the period 2003 – 2010	Municipal Authority of Český Krumlov	2002
<p>Update of the basic programme of preservation of the municipal heritage site (from 1992) to the following extent: specification of the main priorities and principles of the programme for the years 2003 to 2010, including the database of objects, the rehabilitation of which is counted on in the said period.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> -</p> <p>Priority – gradual repair of large architectural units (for example, the former burgher's brewery in Široká Street), completing the general rehabilitations of burgher houses, constructional maintenance of already repaired facilities. Principles – when financing individual projects, it is necessary to continue judging and preferring works connected with preserving the historical essence of the facilities and their unique elements, both interior and exterior ones. It is necessary to prefer especially works connected with the removal of emergency conditions, works connected with preserving the unique construction of roof framing and roof skins, to further support restoring works of art and individual elements and works connected with preserving original facades in their entirety.</p> <p><u>Practical realisation of the programme</u> – It is described in Chapter 3 of this Report – in the part Support for monument restoration paid from public budgets focused on cultural heritage protection – Preservation programmes and other subsidy programmes.</p>		

Programme of preservation of the municipal heritage site of Plešivec – Český Krumlov for the period of 2004 – 2010	Kateřina Slavíková	2003
<p>The document was drafted after declaring Plešivec a municipal heritage site by Regulation of the Ministry of Culture No. 108/2003 Coll. It includes evaluation of the state of the municipal heritage site territory, definition of the main priorities and principles for selection of real estate in the zone territory requiring repairs, maintenance or rehabilitation to save their monumental values and a database of such premises for the period until 2010.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – The municipal heritage zone is located in the territory of the municipal heritage site buffer zone, where a considerable number of listed structures are situated. The main priorities and principles of the programme are the same for the heritage zone as for the programme of the municipal heritage site regeneration. By preserving the monumental values of the facilities in the zone, the environment of that part of the buffer zone of the town's historic centre is favourably influenced.</p> <p><u>Practical realisation of the programme</u> – It is described in Chapter 3 of this Report – in the part Support for monument restoration paid from public budgets focused on cultural heritage protection – Preservation programmes and other subsidy programmes.</p>		
Plans of protection and evaluation of the Český Krumlov municipal heritage site	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice	2003
<p>These plans of the principles of monument protection of the territories of historic towns were elaborated for the Town of Český Krumlov in four stages, in the years 2000 – 2003.</p> <p>The plans of the territory of the Town of Český Krumlov contain: plan documentation, evaluation sheets of individual buildings, accompanying report.</p> <p>The plan documentation is processed in three basic layers – 1) monument protection plans; 2) protection and evaluation plans; 3) plans of possible adaptation of roofs. In the fourth stage, the said documents were expanded with the plan of public places. An excerpt from the historical, planning and iconographic documentation is included in the annex for Stage II – Latrán from December 2001.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – The documents were used as the source material for processing the Land Use Plan of the Town of Český Krumlov.</p> <p>For detailed information about the material – see Annex No. 3 to this Report.</p>		
Strategic plan of development of the Town of Český Krumlov in the years 2004 – 2006	Agentura ivp, s.r.o. on the basis of the results of the work of the Strategic Team and Work Groups, in cooperation with the association of ICOS Český Krumlov	12/2003

One of the basic documents used as the source material for the town development covering the basic long-term strategic goals of the town development and indicating the priorities resulting from the same. It includes support for the town's economic development in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, building of infrastructure, access to education, medical and social services for all groups of the population, maximum utilisation and development of the town's tourism potential, intensive protection of monuments to preserve their unique historical character and landscape setting of the town and their legacy for the following generations, while using them for high-quality tourism adequately to their dispositions and functions, support for development of the environment quality in the town and in its natural surroundings. The last update of the strategic plan was made in 2008 – see below in this chapter.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – In accordance with the above-mentioned goals, the strategic plan sets particular measures leading to ensuring such goal, including the protection of historical and cultural values and the sphere of tourism, with which the promotion of the preserved historical and cultural values of the town is connected, especially in the historic centre.

Monument protection concept of the castle garden rehabilitation in Český Krumlov	GIRSA AT s.r.o.	2004
<p>The concept deals with the rehabilitation of the castle garden itself and of the immediately related premises (historically, operationally and from the communication viewpoint). The concept formulates the main principles of monument protection for rehabilitation, rehabilitation principles and specifies specific rehabilitation rules.</p> <p>For more detailed information about the material – see Annex No. 1 to this Report.</p>		
Support for incoming tourism of the town and the Český Krumlov region after the Czech Republic joined the European Union	Approved by resolution of the Town Council No. 3/1/2005 dated 27 Jan. 2005	2005
<p>The introductory study of the project to be submitted to the Joint regional operation programme was approved by the Town Council on 27 Jan. 2005. It suggests a merger of the destination management, information centre and the official information system of the Český Krumlov region into an independent division of Tourism Management within the Český Krumlov Development Fund. The study also deals with the basic priorities of tourism development in the town – it specifies as one of the priorities the focus on stays longer than one day and on the creation of new tourism products in the form of stay packages. Regardless of the legal subjectivity, the study suggests establishing an incoming agency, which will offer products in the tourism market on a commercial basis, coordinate sales, make reservations and other accompanying services for the smooth course of the entire sales process.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – By unifying tourism management, preconditions for the organisation of tourism respecting the historic environment of the Český Krumlov centre and its preserved monumental values are created.</p>		
Český Krumlov – anti-flood measures on Vltava River	VH TRES spol.s.r.o.	2007
<p>Feasibility study for the above-mentioned measures.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – By implementing the suggested anti-flood measures, the capacity of the Vltava riverbed will be increased and its embankment will be adapted to minimise flood damage in the town's historic centre if the volume of water in the river rises.</p>		
Development of Czech society in the EU – Human resources, challenges and risks Results of research of the professional public in Český Krumlov in 2007	Faculty of Philosophy and Arts of the Charles University, Department of Culturology	2007
<p>Empirical investigation of representatives of the professional public in Český Krumlov in the sphere of human resources and social togetherness – complementary to the representative research of the population focused on the collection of information about existing problems, opinions concerning the town development, evaluation of institutions and inter-human relations. This research has been carried out repeatedly since 1992.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town's historic centre</u> – Some respondents think that it is necessary to maintain services and other activities in the historic centre of the city to attract citizens to come there. However, some of them point out that the town's population often negatively tolerates the attention paid to the inner town. They have the feeling that the Town Hall is there only for tourists and the centre is the only priority, other districts are neglected (for example, when roads are repaired). The investigations are applied in the political decision-making process of the self-governing bodies of Český Krumlov.</p>		
Concept of restoration of the state castle and chateau in Český Krumlov (2004 – 2010)	National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice	2008

<p>The continuously updated document is divided into two thematic parts. In the part covering the potential and concept of utilisation of the vast castle area, we can find for example the characteristics of currently planned exhibitions like the Castle Museum, museum of construction handicrafts, information centre for the Nature Reserve of Blanský les, blacksmith museum, etc. The second part, which is closely related to the first one, covers the process of area constructional rehabilitation. In addition to the general methodology of the approach to constructional adaptations clearly preferring the conservation approach, this section includes the plan of construction events until 2010.</p> <p>For more detailed information about the material – see Annex No. 1 to this Report.</p>		
<p>Constructional and historical explorations of the outer forefronts of the Upper Castle of the State Castle and Chateau in Český Krumlov</p>	<p>National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice</p>	<p>2008</p>
<p>During the gradual restoration of the Upper Castle forefront in the years 2000 – 2008, a detailed constructional and historical survey of all exterior elements and façade plaster surfaces was also elaborated. It was an important source material for the restorer’s interventions and it helped improve the knowledge of the historical development of this valuable facility.</p>		
<p>Updating the Strategic plan of the town development</p>	<p>RAVEN EU Advisory a.s.</p>	<p>2008</p>
<p>This material updates the strategic plan from 2003 (see above), it sets the basic town’s orientation in the long-term perspective and is a strategic document, with the help of which the town’s self-government will coordinate strategic activities that significantly influence the life of the town’s population.</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town’s historic centre</u> – Protection of the cultural and historical values of the town is one of the groups of problems addressed by the updated strategic plan. The development goals fulfilling such protection have been set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborating, fulfilling, monitoring and evaluating the town’s long-term concept in the sphere of monument protection (Management Plan), application of management in the sphere of protection and proper management of cultural and historical values, mutual communication and coordination of interested entities. • Finding common consensus in the sphere of protection, restoration and utilisation of monuments with cooperation between the town, monument protection institutes and owners. • Support for optimising the functional utilisation of premises in the historic centre and historic suburbs. <p>For more detailed data on the updated Strategic plan of the town development in relation to the protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov – see Annex No. 5 to this Report.</p>		
<p>Action plan of development of the Town of Český Krumlov for the period 2008 – 2010</p>	<p>RAVEN EU Advisory a.s.</p>	<p>2008</p>
<p>A strategic document defining the current specific priorities for implementation of the long-term strategy of the town’s development based on the objectives, groups of problems, measures and development activities set in the Strategic plan (see above).</p> <p><u>Relation to protection of the town’s historic centre</u> – The action plan contains the specific project themes, by the implementation of which the town is to ensure the meeting of the goals of the updated Strategic plan of the town development in the sphere of protection of cultural and historical values of the town in the period 2008 – 2010.</p> <p>For more detailed data on the Action Plan of the town development in relation to protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov – see Annex No. 6 to this Report.</p>		
<p>Survey of inhabitants of the Town of Český Krumlov in the years 1992 to 2008 – human resources, challenges, risks</p>	<p>Faculty of Philosophy and Arts of the Charles University, Department of Culturology</p>	<p>2008</p>

Empirical surveys of representative samples of the town inhabitants focus on the problems of the town and the town's inhabitants, the functioning of institutions, local government structure, town development, social togetherness, the interest of inhabitants in town life and knowledge of it, the social and cultural potential of the town inhabitants and their way of spending leisure time.

Relation to protection of the town's historic centre – The survey of the town's inhabitants continually monitored opinions concerning basic aspects: problems of the town and the town's inhabitants, functioning of institutions, participation in the decision-making process, town development, social togetherness, interest of the inhabitants in town life and knowledge of it, social and cultural potential and leisure time. The inhabitants are interested in strategic planning of Český Krumlov development and they have a positive approach to most of the projects; tourism is understood as an important influence on life especially in the historic part and the inhabitants think it brings money for development and maintenance, and brings more events and social life. In the sphere of social togetherness, the supreme value of the town and its inhabitants is clearly the historical legacy, however, the meaning of this value is decreasing with increases in the town's value as a home and its surrounding natural setting. According to the opinion survey the following projects were considered positive: reconstruction of the bus station, construction of the day care centre and construction of a new housing complex in the area of the former military barracks. Negative attitude is assumed in respect of two projects - transfer of the revolving amphitheatre from the castle gardens and construction of the golf course next to the Castle Gardens. The opinion surveys are used for the purpose of political considerations of the town's self-governing bodies.

Strategic documents of the South Bohemian Region concerning Český Krumlov

Tourist Development in the South Bohemian Region	Approved by the resolution of the South Bohemian Regional Assembly no.81/2001/ZK of 27 November, 2001	July 2002
<p>The chief objective of the South Bohemian Region's Tourist Development Strategy is to ensure a more efficient and complex, co-ordinated approach to tourist development in the South Bohemian Region via the identification of principal issues confronted in the Region's territory, the submission of suggested action plans and implementation of the strategy defined. The very strategy is drawn upon by a series of grant programmes in support of tourism, open to all entities present in the tourist sector in the territory of the South Bohemian Region.</p> <p><u>Approach to the care of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov</u> - Český Krumlov is a major destination in terms of South Bohemian's tourist development, and the very fact is taken into consideration in the assessment of applications for inclusion in grant programmes.</p>		
South Bohemian Region's Tourist Development Strategy in the light of removing the consequences of floods in August 2002, renewal and development of tourism in the Region	Approved by the resolution of the South Bohemian Regional Assembly no. 605/2002/ZK of 19 November, 2002	December 2002
<p>Addendum to the South Bohemian Region's Tourist Development Strategy – July 2002</p> <p>The present document amounted to a specific expression of the objectives, measures and activities under the Strategy and suggested methods of implementation for the immediately following period in the form of projects and grant schemes.</p>		

<p><u>Approach to the care of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov</u>- Český Krumlov was seriously affected by the floods and was therefore, one of the places where the Addendum to the Strategy was applied. Based on the strategic document, a grant programme was launched to boost development of tourist infrastructure and a series of aids were put in place under the Countryside Renewal Programme.</p>		
<p>Development plan of water supply and drainage lines in the territory of the South Bohemian Region</p>	<p>Approved by the resolution of the South Bohemian Regional Assembly no. 250/2004/ZK of 14 September, 2004</p>	<p>June 2004</p>
<p>The document is an underlying planning tool used in the domain of water supply and drainage lines and seeks to analyse the conditions required for provision of the desired level of the Region's water management infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Approach to the care of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov</u>– Included therein is also Section B.2.03 – 3103 – Český Krumlov, which applies to development projects for the given technical infrastructure within the municipality of Český Krumlov. The objective of the development of the infrastructure is to increase the standard of housing in the historical centre of the town, to create technical conditions required for the provision of services; the improved condition of the networks is a precondition to a better structural/technical state of the buildings, spaces and areas, increased hygiene standard.</p>		
<p>Balneology and wellness concept of the South Bohemian Region</p>	<p>Approved by the resolution of the South Bohemian Regional Assembly no. 473/2006/RK of 9 May, 2006</p>	<p>March 2006</p>
<p>Balneology and wellness as health tourism are of crucial importance to the South Bohemian Region in terms of incoming tourism. The opportunity to pay a visit to major parts of the cultural heritage renders the very offer still more attractive.</p> <p><u>Approach to the care of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov</u> – Spa guests amount to an important segment of the site's tourist clientele. They devote their spare time to getting to know the many tourist attractions in the region, among which the Historical Centre of Český Krumlov stands out as a must. Spa guests therefore account for a major part of the visitors to the Historic Centre.</p>		
<p>South Bohemian Development Concept</p>	<p>Cyclo-tourism Approved by the resolution of the South Bohemian Regional Assembly no. 383/2005/ZK of 20 December, 2005</p>	<p>December 2006</p>
<p>The concept is a document defining the principal priorities, goals and measures based on which the network of cycling trails in the territory of the South Bohemian Region will further be optimised and developed.</p> <p>The Vltava Cycling Trail Project is under preparation. Once completed, it should become a part of the long distance European EUROVELO no. 7 cycling route (part of the "EUROCORRIDOR NORTH – SOUTH" project). The routing of the cycling trail is yet to be specifically planned; roughly, it should duplicate the existing marked long distance KČT trail no. 12.</p> <p><u>Approach to the care of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov</u> - Greenway Rožmberk Heritage cycling trail, which is currently under gradual construction, links the major Rožmberk settlements, with Český Krumlov as the residential town of the lineage assuming an exceptionally significant position. Scheduled cycling trail no. 1047 will pass directly through the town of Český Krumlov in the immediate vicinity of the heritage site. In Český Krumlov, cyclo-tourists may acquire accommodation in one of five hostels or, during summer periods, in a camp, use the services of the two bike rentals and three bike maintenance shops. The town therefore succeeds in generating conditions required to keep cycling tourists in and increase the number of visitors to the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov..</p>		
<p>Flood Prevention Concept in the Territory of the South Bohemian Region</p>	<p>Approved by resolution of the South Bohemian regional Assembly no. 331/2006/ZK of</p>	<p>November 2007</p>

19 December, 2006

The concept underlying flood prevention in the territory of the South Bohemian Region assessed the current state of flood prevention in the territory of the South Bohemian Region, determined the weak points and identified the objectives of flood prevention.

Approach to the care of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov– prevention of negative effects of natural disasters upon the preservation and condition of cultural heritage properties. A system of mobile closures of selected streets and the addition of individual protection of endangered buildings is suggested for Český Krumlov. Presently, the Vltava River Basin is getting underway an investment project involving capacitating the Vltava river bed in the urban area of the town in the form of local adjustments. Bed adjustment documentation has been prepared for the Polečnice stream.

For more details, see Chapter 3 of the present report – Part III. Scheduled Constructions in the Castle Area and Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, especially significant in terms of monument care – Flood Prevention Measures on the Vltava River and Polečnice Stream.

South Bohemian Region Development Programme

Approved by the resolution of the South Bohemian Regional Assembly no. 195/2008/ZK of 27 May, 2008.

2008

The South Bohemian Regional Development Programme spanning the time period till 2013 is a fundamental medium-term regional development tool on the level of the regional self-government, prepared under the Region's independence competence. Cultural heritage is one of the principal pillars of regional development.

Approach to the care of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov– Included in the Programme is Priority Axis 6: Tourism, Natural and Cultural Attractions, which includes the determination of action addressing barriers to the use of cultural and natural wealth in developing tourism, frequently involving sub-par co-operation between owners or administrators of individual monuments, tourist service providers, public administration and other stakeholders. The support in the way of grant and aid programmes of the South Bohemian Region will, therefore, focus on the efforts to identify the financial resources required for restoration and rehabilitation of cultural monuments and the preservation of natural wealth as well encourage the development of cultural and social activities.

Land Use Plan of Český Krumlov as the basic methodical instrument of conservation of the monumental values of the town's historic centre

Urban planning as the fundamental town development tool has a long-standing tradition in Český Krumlov. It helps to provide a relatively continuous and non-chaotic development of the town.

For an overview of the history of urban planning in Český Krumlov with a view of the historic centre, see Annex 4 to the present Report.

The current Land Use Plan of Český Krumlov was approved by the Town Council on 30 March, 2006.

It is the principal document underlying all decision-making in the territory, specifically in terms of the decisions undertaken by the Building Office. Its content was agreed upon with the state authorities concerned, including the State Institute for Heritage Conservation, in particular the Municipal

Authorities in Český Krumlov (at that time, the department of urban development, investments and monument care), South Bohemian Regional Authorities (department of culture, monument care and tourism) and the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic (department of monument care).

The territorial arrangement of Český Krumlov contained in the Urban Planning Scheme **is based on the following approach to the town's cultural values:**

The quality and value of the preserved Historic Centre of Český Krumlov is attested to by the fact that the Historic Centre of the City was inscribed in the UNESCO List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1992 with regard to the monumental value preserved, its authenticity and with regard to its unique urban planning position in a geomorphologically rugged territory. From the architectural/urban planning point of view, what is important is the fact that in the area of Latrán, the Inner Town and Horní Plešivec (including the Krásné Údolí valley), the original structure of the street network of the medieval town has been preserved to the maximum extent, displaying the traces of structured establishment, including the unique composition of the castle and the castle garden. The quantity of preserved cultural monuments is unusual – owing to the fact that despite all the difficulties and war peripeteia from the early 17th century up to the Second World War (and in spite of the overall town decay during the period indicated) – the town's building stock did not suffer any major losses.

From the point of view of urban planning, the chief values of Český Krumlov are as follows:

- the town's historic silhouette, including the Český Krumlov Basin scenery
- compositional interactions between the cultural/historic dominating features (the Český Krumlov Castle area, St. Vitus' Church, Chapel of Mary the Painful) and the town's historic centre
- compositional links and the town's panorama seen from panoramic view-points at the town's vedute
- nature of the historic structure and identity of the town within the reach of the historic centre's visual contact
-

In remote views, the entire historic centre of the town imposes itself dominantly, spread on the banks of the meandering Vltava River with the characteristic roof scenery dominated by the main features:

- **Český Krumlov Castle Area** extending along the rock point between the Vltava river and Polečnice stream (Chvalšinský stream); the solid layout of the castle ramparts grows from the rocky point from the side of the castle garden via the Castle Theatre site, the Cloak Bridge, the Upper Castle up to the Mint and Hrádek with the outstanding Castle Tower,
- **St. Vitus Church**, whose tower and cut roof above the main nave significantly exceed the level of the Inner Town roofs.

Both of these features of the built-up area of the town are framed by the outline of the natural amphitheatre counterbalanced by the built-up peak of the Křížová Hora Hill – with the third cultural/historical dominating feature being

- **Chapel of Mary the Painful** – at the same time being a place of remote and panoramic views of the historic part of the town.

There is a range of dominating constructions in the built-up area (the former St. Jošt Church, the Minors' monastery, the Budweis Gate, the Museum, the former Jesuit College (Hotel Růže), the prelate, the Town Hall, the Plague Pillar) as well as elements of local identity, which have contributed in the course of the ages to generating the unique resultant structure of the town's spaces. The imposing nature of the dominating constructions is underlined by the ever recurring river meanders brought to life by dams, foot-bridges, bridges and embankments.

The objective of the urban planning scheme in terms of preserving the cultural heritage via adequately specified regulations for preservation sites and their buffer zones, is to generate conditions favouring such changes within the municipal heritage site and its buffer zone that

will be in accordance with the interest to preserve, *inter alia*, the above chief urban planning values as well as with the applicable legal regulations indicated above.

Included in the urban planning concept defined by the Land Use Plan for town development are:

Instruments of preservation of cultural monuments and national cultural monuments:

Preserving the effects of individual preservation sites or groups of them involves both conservation of the sites and (equally importantly) conservation of the preserved structure and environment of the municipal heritage site or zone as a unit. For Český Krumlov, the rugged terrain and uniqueness of the silhouette bring about the necessity to conceive as the specific subject of preservation the entire basin including its scenery, as the Inner Town's panorama, depending on the viewing place, always projects against the scenic background or the background of one of the suburban areas. The fact brings about the need for consistent preservation of the structure and pattern of the estates even under the buffer zone of the Municipal Heritage Site.

Any construction activities in the noted areas must therefore conform to the following requirements:

- based on consistent adherence to the contextuality principle, prevent decomposition of the visual integrity caused by any potential suppression or overlap of the mass and spatial structure and colourity of the sites;
- based on consistent adherence to the contextuality principle, preserve the altitude level of the existing estates and maintain the measure of development, the pattern of development and effects of structural and natural features;
- for the sake of preservation of remove views, respect, in the broader surroundings of the historic centre, the pattern of historically developed settlements and their mass/space structures, and maintain the original countryside structure of the estates within habitations
-

Instruments of preservation of urban planning values

From the point of view of urban planning, the most important condition applying to further development of the residential structure involves respecting:

- preservation of the historic silhouette of the town, including the dominating scenery of the Český Krumlov Basin characterised by lines, ridge divides, major slope edges and marked natural and scenic features;
- preservation of the effects of cultural/historical structural features (the Český Krumlov castle area, St Vitus' Church, Chapel of Mary the Painful) and the town's historic centre
- compositional links – the chief compositional links are bound to the junction between the Chapel of Mary the Painful, St. Vitus Church and Castle Tower, which crosses, on its way from the Horní Brána area, the so-called Third Meander site, continues via the Inner Town Meander up to the Castle Rock Point. Panoramic views of the town may be enjoyed from practically the entire Horní Brána “amphitheatre” stretching from Rožmberská Street, via Do Vrchu, Na Vyhlídce, Kaplická, Nemocniční, and Na Skalce Streets. Equally important are the effects of the panoramic views as counterbalanced, in the opposite direction – from the edge of the Castle garden, Cloak Bridge, from the Upper Castle's windows, from the second courtyard or the Castle Tower with the birds-eye view over the landscape of roofs of Latrán and the Inner Town and the outstanding St. Vitus' Church of the Horní Brána estates and the natural surfaces with the Křířová Hora Hill on the horizon. The natural compositional line is a hypothetical line – axis – of the meandering Vltava river valley enclosed by the built-up rock point of the Krumlov Castle.
- compositional links and panoramic views of the town, i.e. without disturbing the main and subsidiary viewing directions and sites of panoramic views along the town veduta; for Český Krumlov, the compositional relations are a specific subject of preservation and a limit with regard to the urban planning and spatial development of the estates within the administrative territory of the town.

- preservation of the character and identity of the town within the reach of visual contact of the historic centre (while considering further residential growth of the place, back checks of the compositional axis, effects of natural, cultural or technical features must be performed).

Management of the protection of the town and castle Český Krumlov monument fund

Preservation Management for Municipal Monument Fund

The Historic Centre of Český Krumlov was inscribed in the List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1992, among the first “UNESCO monuments” of the Czech Republic. Preservation management and use of the town’s Historic Centre are conceived of as a set of measures intended to ensure the revitalisation and preservation of estates and the sustainable development of cultural heritage.

The chief document in the hands of self-governing bodies is the Strategic Plan drawing on the strategic vision of the Český Krumlov Municipality: *“Český Krumlov possesses an historic heritage of global importance. We are all parts of the large cultural, natural and human wealth, and it is upon us that the future depends. What we strive to secure for the future is predominantly a beneficial, quality-oriented development of the town and its natural surroundings, which shall contribute to a stable, harmonious and socially equitable life for inhabitants.”*

The Strategic Plan approaches the issue of the monument fund preservation within the Český Krumlov Municipality as a cross-sectional sector, addressed under as many as two Chapters, No.1 Infrastructure, No.2 Tourism, Culture, Preservation of Cultural and Historical Values, Public relations and, to a partial extent only, under No. 5 Environment (see Annex 5 to the present Report)

Management Plan:

Under the approved priority projects in 2009 - 2010, one of the priorities involves generating the Český Krumlov Municipality Management Plan in 2009.

Main Tasks of the Management Plan:

- find a new generally acceptable philosophy applying to the use, preservation and sustainable development of the municipal monument fund in co-operation with the designer of the Municipal Heritage Site Preservation Plan (see above, Chapter "Legislative Protection – Application of the State Monument Care Act in relation to the care of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov").
- generate Site Management Framework
- initiate a mechanism to develop co-operation between and motivation of the entities concerned
- identify cultural, natural values and the economic potential of the site and identify issues related to preservation of the potential
- determine priorities in preservation of the values
- increase general awareness of and interest in the monuments on all levels
- generate a framework for education, research and monitoring within the site

Existing Documents for the Management Plan:

- Municipality’s Land Use Plan

Documents listed above, Chapter "Urban documents, studies and surveys":

- Set of Structural/historic Building Surveys at the site of the state castle and chateau in Český Krumlov
- Historic suburbs of Český Krumlov – Town Compositional Analysis of January 2000 (1999) Limits of Town Development in terms of Monument Care
- Český Krumlov – Monument Protection Concept – Draft 09 - 12/ 2000

- Český Krumlov – The Town and its Landscape settings. Survey of the town's development potential from the viewpoint of the monument value and scenery. (Stage 1 + 2)
- Conservation of the Historic Building Fund in the territory of the Municipal Heritage Site of Český Krumlov
- Český Krumlov – Research of the Historic Parterre of the Municipal Heritage Site and UNESCO site
- Updated basis of the methodology of the analytical and regulation plan of Český Krumlov – Basic projection of the territory and the analytical and regulation plan for the territory of the Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site
- Programme of Preservation of Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site for 2003 - 2010
- Programme of Preservation of the Plešivec - Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Zone for 2004 - 2010
- Plans of Protection and Evaluation of Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site
- Concept of Restoration of the Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau (1991-2008)
- Support for Incoming Tourism for the Town and Region of Český Krumlov Following EU Accession by the Czech Republic
- Development of Czech Society within the EU – Human Resources, Challenges and Risks. Results of Research of the Professional Public in Český Krumlov in 2007
- Český Krumlov Inhabitants Survey between 1992 and 2008 – Human Resources, Challenges and Risks

Other statistical investigations and analyses:

- Statistical investigations into tourism between 2001 and 2007
- Český Krumlov Tourism – current state analysis, life of the town and tourism, strategic objectives for 2008 - 2010

Geographical information system (GIS) of the town:

- Digital mapping projects for heritage sites and the area of the town

Current Town Management of the Municipal Monument Fund:

State Administration:

The fundamental instruments for handling the monument fund of the town are defined by Act No. 20/1987 on the State Monument Care and the Building Act No. 183/2006 (see above under the Chapter “Laws and International Conventions ensuring the preservation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov”). Their application within the municipality is ensured by the staff of the Town Authority – Department of Urban Planning and Monument Care and the Building Office. At the Department of Urban Planning and Monument Care, monument care in the Historic Centre of the town is taken care of by a single staff member of the monument care section and urban planning is entrusted to a single staff member of the urban planning section. At the Building Office, the decision-making on the construction projects in the Historic Centre of the town is entrusted to three staff members.

The municipal monument fund is also partially influenced by the activities undertaken by other municipality sections. Care of greenery in the open space in the Historic Centre is entrusted to a single staff member of the environment, forestry and agriculture section. Appropriation of open space in the Historic Centre of the town is subject to permission from the transport section where the agenda is entrusted to a single staff member. Save for the staff members of the urban planning and monument

care departments, specifically those allocated to the monument care section, none of the Municipality officers possesses the required academic qualification in the domain of monument care. State Castle and Chateau Management – see end of the present Chapter.

Qualified State Monument Care Organisation:

On the part of the qualified organisation of the state care of monuments, i.e. the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office České Budějovice, the agenda within the Český Krumlov Municipality is entrusted to a single staff member.

Self-government:

The Town Assembly as the supreme municipal body (as provided for by Law on Municipalities 128/2000 Coll.) enters the processes associated with the municipal monument fund care by ruling on the Municipal Development Programme and/or Strategic Plan (see Annex to the present Report), by issuing generally applicable notices (see the "Municipal Notices" chapter above) and by approving financial aids provided by the town, to be invested in the restoration of cultural properties under national aid programmes (Municipal Heritage Sites Preservation Programme and Municipal Heritage Zone Preservation Programme) and under the town-specific municipal aid programme entitled "Grant for Designating Buildings and Workshops", focusing on the environment of the historic centre of the town via financial aids for such designations of workshops which are aesthetic and suitable in terms of the materials used with regard to the given part of the town.

At the top level of self-government, the Deputy Mayor of the town is entrusted with the areas of tourism, cultural heritage, and culture and together with the Mayor of the town, public relations and communication. The Deputy Mayor also chairs the tourism committee and the cultural committees established by the Český Krumlov Town Council.

In an attempt to ensure complex assessment and co-ordination of the challenges faced in the domain of monument care, the Town Council has established an advisory body – the Monument Care Committee. The Committee is chaired by a representative of the Town Council, and the members of the Committee are members of the State Monument Care Body (Municipality, urban planning and monument care department), the qualified monument care organisation (National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office České Budějovice) and representatives of the expert community (including members of the "Památkářská obec českokrumlovská" civic association). The Committee currently pays special attention to the issue of administration of aid programmes – review of applications, delivery of the most suitable applications and suggesting mechanisms of allocating financial grants to the applicants – to be discussed at the Town Council sessions and subsequently ruled on by the Town Assembly.

The Town Council's Committees mostly consist of experts in the given fields, and they are initiatory and advisory bodies to the Town Council, discussing, at their sessions, both current and long-term and strategic issues and recommending solutions and procedures to be taken by the Town Council. The linkage between self-government management and the Committees guarantees information flow and synergy of the decisions adopted by the Town Council. The public therefore becomes a contributor to the decision-making processes, as there are presently 10 Committees operating under the Český Krumlov Town Council and totalling approximately 110 members.

Even the present Report on the state of conservation of a monument inscribed in the World Heritage List as well as the regular monitoring of sites inscribed in the list of UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage are drafted and generated in co-operation with the Český Krumlov Municipality.

Edifying and Educating the Inhabitants of the Town

Edifying and educating the inhabitants of the town is an integral part of the town management's care of its cultural heritage, focusing on youth as the best way to discovering the value of the cultural

heritage and its subsequent preservation. To that end, the town's administration has been organising a series of events, such as the following:

- The Days of European Heritage organised by the Municipality is an essential part of the cultural and social calendar of the town
- Under the Municipality's auspices, a celebration to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the inscription of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov and the State Castle and Chateau in the List of World Heritage took place on 4 December, 2002, when an exhibition capturing the transformations of the town, an open-days event and a gala concert were held
- During the celebrations of the 15th anniversary in 2007, the emphasis was placed on working with children and youth via the "UNESCO to Children – UNESCO Children" project, in the presence of all local schools and approximately 150 children; the gala event was framed by the so-called "Baroque Night" at the Castle; a series of articles on UNESCO was published in the Municipality paper
- Since 2002, a gala concert has been organised every year on 4 December, to commemorate the inscription in the List of World Heritage; the concert has traditionally been devoted to the town by the local arts school
- In August, 2008, the "UNESCO to Children – UNESCO Children" project continued with the meeting of 40 youths from 6 European countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Portugal, Latvia, Italy, Czech Republic), who stayed in Český Krumlov for three weeks, creating artefacts modelled on the monuments inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The youths in each team came from a place or region figuring in the UNESCO World Heritage List and had prepared a guide to their town or region at home, distributed as print-outs or multimedia presentations. In Český Krumlov, they presented their town or region and at the same time rendered, by artistic, verbal or multimedia means, their view of Český Krumlov. The meeting was organised by the local youth club with the support and participation of the Český Krumlov Municipality
- The year 2009 is a major year for Český Krumlov, with the town preparing to celebrate the 700th anniversary of its establishment. The purpose and aim of the celebration is to commemorate and point out the value of the legacy of the 700-year historic and cultural heritage, and with that in mind, the Český Krumlov Municipality is preparing a publication, an exhibition and a project for youth and children.

Co-operation on National and International Levels

The town's administration at the same time provides for co-operation on the national and international levels, bringing about know-how in the domain of the preservation, conservation and use of cultural heritage. The town of Český Krumlov is a member of the Czech UNESCO heritage (association of Czech towns and settlements inscribed in the World Heritage List), the Organisation of World Heritage Cities. One of the partner towns is the Italian town of San Gimignano. The representatives of the town take part in international conferences, such as in the 2007 "UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Europe and in 2008, "Environmental Challenges to Urban World Heritage" in Regensburg. Members of Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V. delivered a lecture on their experience and their jobs at a workshop for monument care and tourism experts in Český Krumlov in 2007.

The National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites has been engaged in long-term co-operation with the Baroque Theatre Foundation, which facilitates international expert networking. The Baroque Theatre Foundation is a member of the International Association of Historic Theatres "Perspektiva", which holds regular meetings at places where historic theatres have been preserved. The issues discussed during such meetings include conservation, restoration and the use of such theatres.

The Český Krumlov Castle is also a host to the annual international conference entitled "The World of Baroque Theatre". This ten-year project thematically approaches the issue of Baroque theatre practice and deals with the issues of documenting, registering, acknowledging and restoring Baroque theatres.

During the summer months, the Český Krumlov Castle hosts summer school classes for foreign university students focusing on history, art history and teatrology with the objective to allow a detailed look at the issue of Central European culture.

The castle area is often presented at foreign workshops and conferences under the area of use, administration and restoration of historic settlements. The National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites itself frequently acts as the organiser of such high-profile meetings with international representation.

The rich funds of historic artefacts and mobiliaries are often lent to exhibitions abroad. Costumes and decorations from the Český Krumlov Baroque Theatre have already been put on display in Austria, Canada and the United States. Next year, they are scheduled to be exhibited in Great Britain.

Tourism

Tourism is a subject of specific interest for the town's administration. The town's official tourism authority in charge of managing the Český Krumlov destination as well as the complete range of tourist services is the marketing organisation, Českokrumlovský rozvojový fond, spol. s.r.o. – Tourism Section, which generates the Český Krumlov Destination Management, Český Krumlov Info-centre and the Official Český Krumlov Information System (www.ckrumlov.cz).

Methods of Financing the Tourism Section:

- Town aid in support of tourism (in 2008 amounting to CZK 1.1 million including VAT) and aid covering the Official Information system amounting to CZK 500,000 including VAT
- Actual business of the Info-centre and the Official Information System
- Partner contributions allocated to individual marketing activities
- Grants

The principal tourism management document in Český Krumlov is an agreement on the provision of aid in support of tourism development at the Český Krumlov destination, between the Český Krumlov Municipality and the Českokrumlovský rozvojový fond, spol. s.r.o., which was entrusted with tourist marketing and management at the Český Krumlov destination. Each year, an annual plan is assembled consisting of a marketing and financial plan, and the Český Krumlov Tourism Report is drawn up, monitoring the all-year-round activities of the marketing organisation and including results of statistical investigations in the domain of tourism.

In 2007, the Český Krumlov Town Council, by resolution no. 3/1/2007 of 8 January, 2007, established the Tourism Committee, being an initiatory and advisory body to the Town Council. The Town Council determines the agenda of the Committee, assigning its tasks and discussion proposals and stands taken by the Committee, while the Committee reports to the Town Council with regard to its activities. The Committee consists of business public representatives (nominated by the town's political representation), Český Krumlov Municipality representatives (the Deputy Mayor) and representatives of Českokrumlovský rozvojový fond – Tourism Section.

Business Public Communication Platform: Jour Fix – communication and information meetings accessible to whoever is engaged in the tourism and culture sector, incubator of ideas, opinions

Targeted monument preservation in Český Krumlov, the tourism management system, the involvement of state administration and self-governing bodies, edifying and educating the inhabitants, international co-operation, emphasis on social aspects and efforts to ensure high-quality life for inhabitants all contribute to the mix of actions seeking to meet the common objective: preserve Český Krumlov as an architectural set of outstanding value and make it a good place to live for people, these being at the same time the principal preconditions to generating a successful and high-quality tourist destination. Český Krumlov, as the only Czech town in 2008, managed to get on the list of the world's hundred most beautiful tourist destinations, annually assembled by the National Geographic Traveller magazine, with 16th overall placing (see <http://traveler.nationalgeographic.com/2008/11/historic-destinations-rated/intro-text>.)

The Český Krumlov Municipality presents the fact that it belongs to monuments included in the UNESCO List of World Heritage also visually, in the form of the official town logo, whose “UNESCO version” is available in six languages. That element of the corporate design of the town is

communicated in international relations, in tourism marketing and, wherever suitable, even in the town's communication with inhabitants.

Basic Czech Version of the UNESCO Element:



The Public

The public specifically takes part in processes and decision-making regarding the preservation of the town's monument fund and use of its historical centre by:

- participating in public discussions held for the Land Use Plan
- participating in discussions on sub-documentation pertaining to the Updated Strategic Plan
- participating in public opinion surveys (Český Krumlov Public Opinion Survey in 1992 - 2008 – human resources, challenges and risks)
- participating in sessions of the Town Assembly, which are open to the public
- through membership in the "Památkářská obec českokrumlovská" civic association, which becomes actively involved as a stakeholder in procedures initiated by state administration bodies wherever the subject of the procedure may have an effect on the scenery of the town (as provided for by Law 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection)
- through membership in other civic associations
- by taking part in the municipal elections as a fundamental act of the expression of the general public's interest in their cultural heritage

Principal documents such as the Municipal Budget, Strategic Plan, Land Use Plan and strategic sub-documents are available on the town's official website at www.ckrumlov.cz. The website also publishes continuously updated news of the town and municipality; the public is further informed in the regional press or in the most widely read Český Krumlov periodical - the Český Krumlov Bulletin. The town places great emphasis on informing the public and media regarding any intentions or projects under preparation by means of holding regular town briefings with the local media, issuing press releases and operating MailForum on their website.

Yet, the public also has a greater hand in the issue of preserving the monument fund of the town and its Historic Centre in terms of ownership titles. Not all owners of properties of cultural value fully appreciate their historic and cultural values, which tends to result in unsuitable plans for use of the cultural monuments and structural adjustments adverse to the monumental value of the property. In such cases, therefore, national monument care bodies must apply the applicable legal remedies.

Financing Instruments Allocated to Preservation of Český Krumlov Monument Fund:

See Chapter 3 of the present Report - Part I. Public Aid for Restoration of Monuments, Intended for Preservation of Cultural Heritage

Castle Monument Fund Preservation Management:

As stated above, in order to launch any project involving restoration or any other modifications to a national cultural monument, the conclusive opinion of the South Bohemian Regional Office must be obtained, subject to which the scheduled project may be implemented (see Chapter "Laws and International Conventions Guaranteeing Preservation of Historic Centre of Český Krumlov"). On the level of the Regional Office, the exercise of monument care in Český Krumlov is entrusted to a single staff member who makes their decisions based on the expert opinion of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, central office. Issuing such opinions is also entrusted to a single staff member at the central office.

The National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites is entrusted with the preservation of a set of state castles and chateaux, including the Český Krumlov Castle and Chateau, whose administration is entrusted to a body of 32 staff members. The actual castle management is entrusted to 4 staff members. For more details on the staffing of the agenda and administration of the castle, see Chapter J/ Monument Care Staffing.

The entrusting of the administration and operation of major cultural sites to a body of experts pertaining to the state monument care authority ensures that the monuments will be operated in accordance with the predominant interest to preserve their cultural and historic values. The initial document of the castle management and restoration and maintenance is the "Český Krumlov Castle and Chateau Site Restoration Concept". The Concept is an updated document divided into a part dealing with the potential and concept of use of the castle area, and a part which addresses the issues relating to structural restoration. In consideration of the specific issues at hand and the area of the castle park, an independent document entitled "Monument protection concept of the castle garden rehabilitation in Český Krumlov" was adopted in 2004. The above two documents will be included among the rest of Český Krumlov Management Plan documentation to be completed in 2009.

The actual castle area restoration imposed increased requirements on the selection of a designer, who must above all be a qualified expert in the field of monument care, and on the selection of a company to actually implement the restoration, primarily in terms of their experience with restoration of preserved monument sites. Due to the need for continuous supervision of the quality of the conducted structural work and restoration interventions, regular monthly inspection days have been determined. All structural interventions take place under the supervision of the designer, experts from the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, members of the executive body of the national monument care authorities and senior castle management members. The actual project in this way guarantees maximum quality in terms of both preservation of the monument's values and in terms of its presentation to the public, as the result is a consensus between a group of highly qualified monument care experts and people familiar with the operating needs and limits of the castle.

The above is documented by the **2008 European Union's Cultural Heritage Award** for the conservation of the south façade of the Upper Castle, obtained in the main category – project implementation. The award specifically acknowledged the sensitive approach to restoration of the historic monument. In order to preserve the original structural elements and authentic materials, traditional construction crafts and technologies were used. By transferring the restoration methods and ethics, till then used solely for works of art, into the field of preservation of building monuments, the restoration entities introduced an entirely new trend in Czech monument care.

The European Union also appreciated the quantity of discovered and notable information that served to deepen the knowledge, obtained from the monument, on techniques and technologies of gradual construction spanning 500 years.

The Český Krumlov Castle was first honoured with the **Europa Nostra Award** in 2003, in the category of art collections, for a project involving restoration and presentation of the Castle Baroque Theatre collections. The jury appreciated the outstanding result of the restoration work including a set of scene elements, technical equipment and costumes preserved in a unique quantity and at the original place.

III. Problems of conservation of monuments in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov and its buffer zone

The Historic Centre of Český Krumlov has retained not only its original urban structure but also a notably high level of authenticity of the historic environment, surface and structural and craft elements. On the one hand, the building fund was exceptionally authentic before the societal change in 1989, but on the other, was in very poor technical condition often bordering on emergency.

The negligence and dilapidation of the building fund during the totalitarian regime was successfully brought to an end in 1989 yet the requirements for a new changed use of the sites necessitated a series of losses, both as a result of inadequate interventions in the buildings' peripheral walling and their internal structures. Some of the modifications, to a lesser or greater extent, depleted or entirely and principally damaged the valuable potential of specific historic buildings.

In spite of the above, a great number of buildings facing the risk of demolition were preserved, attempts at uniform removal of all discovered historic joist ceilings and other authentic details were averted, and in some cases, the trend of total construction rehabilitation was prevented.

By a government resolution of 1992, a significant monument fund preservation tool was introduced, namely the so-called Programme of Preservation of the Municipal Heritage Site and Zone, involving the provision of public aids intended to ensure conservation of the historic building fund with a motivational programme conditioning the allocation of funds by the corresponding activity of the owners. Český Krumlov joined the Programme of Preservation in 1993, making use of the allocated funds, under efficient participation, during the entire subsequent period.

Extensive funds originating from these and other program sources were in part used for structural/rehabilitation work and were doubtlessly positively paid dividends in the form of extensive restoration work within the municipal heritage site during the entire period.

A) Changes in the town's urban structure

Demolitions

No area demolitions of blocks, street rows or changes of the urban planning structure generally occur in the territory of the Český Krumlov municipal heritage site. In recent years, we have only registered sporadic demolitions of parts of or entire sites, predominantly in the buffer zone, and exceptionally in the Historic Centre. Frequently, those involved sites that had been dilapidating for ages and whose condition required an essential restoration, and in some cases auxiliary constructions devoid of any superior architectural value.

The fundamental tissue of the town has been preserved, not only in its outline, but also in terms of the material used. New development on the sites of the above demolitions remains a risk though.

Demolitions in the territory of the municipal heritage site:

As stated above, demolitions in the registered Historic Centre of the town only occurred sporadically:

Hradební Street – Warehouse

At the turn of 2006 and 2007, the former warehouse was scrapped (a single-storey building of no special architectural value from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries covered with a vast cantilever roof in the historic environment of the historic centre, which was a rather disturbing element) on Hradební Street, on plot no. 174/1, in the place of which, according to an approved project, a new storeyed construction is scheduled to arise. The construction could bring about a serious change in the mix of materials in the Historic Centre of the town.

Original warehouse on Hradební Street:



As designed, a new construction of a music club in place of the former warehouse:



Skittles Ground at Horní Brána

In 2003, the skittles ground site in the vicinity of what is today the Town Theatre was torn down. It was a remnant of the former "Nová hospoda" inn facilities, converted in the early 1990s into a theatre. The inn also included a terrace with a view of the town, on the eastern side enclosed by the building of the skittles ground originating probably from the early 20th century.

The skittles ground building was located at the entry to the municipal heritage site, in the vicinity of the Objížd'ková and Kaplická Street junctions. The demolition and replacement with a new building brought about the loss of an authentic historic element that used to create a major division on the border of the municipal heritage site. It was replaced with a utility building of the new skittles alley with a parking lot on the roof.

Original building of the now extinct skittles ground at the junction of Kaplická and Objížd'ková Streets:



New skittles alley building, November 2008:



Demolitions within the buffer zone of the municipal heritage site:

Baroque barn at plot no. 313 at Horní Brána

In 2007, the dilapidation of a valuable baroque barn at plot no. 313 at Horní Brána within the buffer zone of the municipal heritage site and at the same time within the municipal heritage zone caused by negligence on the part of the property owners culminated. The last owner decided to erect a new boarding house construction on the site of the barn, partially different in terms of size and shape from the original baroque building. The divergence was a subject of opinion clashes between the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice, and the state monument care body, i.e. the urban planning and monument care department at the Municipal Office of Český Krumlov. The dispute is presently being addressed by the South Bohemian Regional Assembly, department of culture, monument care and tourism, as a matter of state monument care. The Building Office attached to the Municipal Office of Český Krumlov presently leads a procedure regarding construction undertaken without a building permit.

Historic photographs of the original baroque barn:



New boarding house construction in progress on the site of the original barn – November 2008.



Po vodě No. 98

In 2006, gradual demolition began of a house featuring a neo-gothic façade, part of a linear collection of buildings on the Vltava riverbank. In 2007, the demolition was completed and a new construction entirely disrespecting the ground plan of the extinct building was launched on the site. At the time being, the construction is already complete. Duplicating the original neo-gothic façade on the new front of the house was conceived as a positive enterprise; the altitude level of the ridge of the roof and the street line delimiting the original site were respected. However, the four new single-pitch dormer windows are an unoriginal element.

Original condition before 2006:



Current condition – November 2008:



Demolition of a technical building on Hradební street (May 2002)

In 2006, a new parking lot and a playground were built on the site of a former architecturally worthless technical annex building with a moderately pitched saddle roof, originating from the second half of the 20th century, which improved the aspect of an attractive location within the Historic Centre, which as a result became a pleasant, clean and safe promenade along the Vltava riverbank.

State after demolition of the original technical building:



Parking lot and playground with greenery near Hradební street – November 2008:



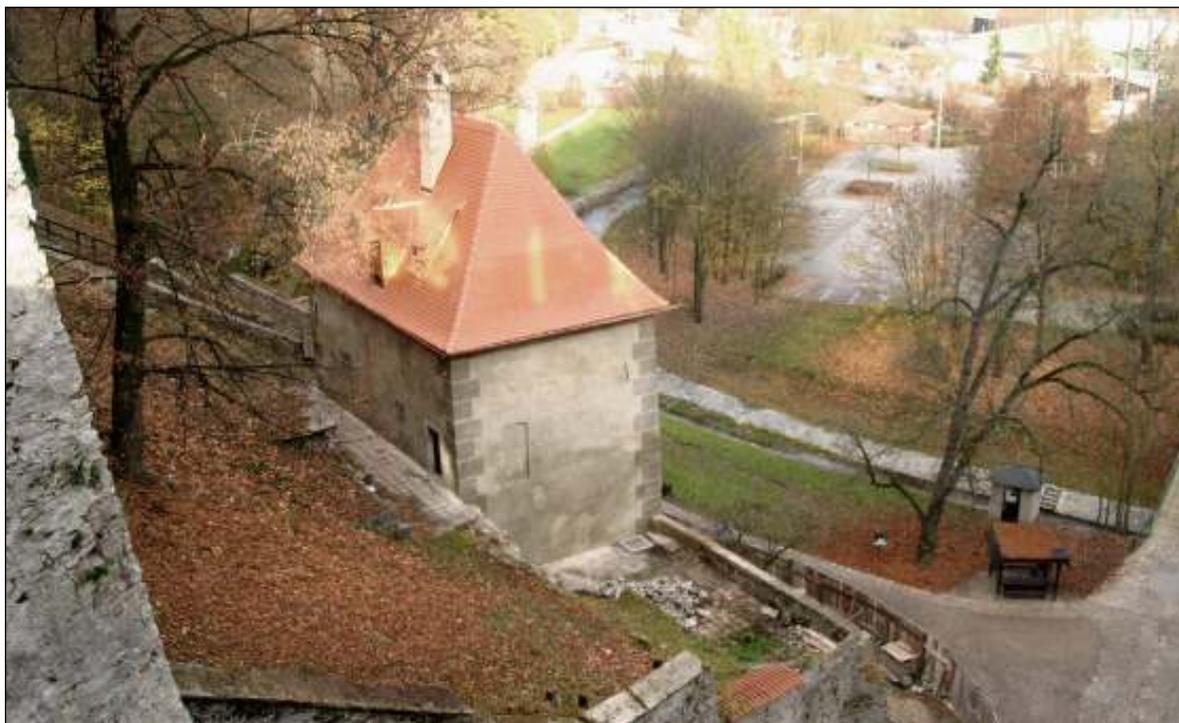
Terrace demolition at the former powder house, No. 63

A modern reinforced concrete terrace originating from the second half of the 20th century used to degrade the neighbourhood of the significant building of the former powder house situated on the northern slope in the immediate vicinity of the castle area. Its demolition in late 2008 is a positive example of cultivating the municipal space.

Former powder house building - 2000:



Former powder house building – November 2008:



Problematic Urban Structures

The historic town retained its unique material/spatial urban structure during the years following World War II, which did not suffer any negative transformations during the 1990s. The trend continues to be the case.

Historic works of art within the preserved monument sites, especially in the unique Český Krumlov environment, cannot be subjected to rehabilitation exclusively as solitaire buildings without respecting their links to the broader context of the surrounding development. The resultant appearance of the exterior should at all times be assessed with reference to the broader neighbourhood in which it is to be enforced.

During the period preceding the inscription in the List of World Heritage, panel housing estates were erected on the north-east and south-west edges of the town in 1970s – 1990s. They are situated at locations outside the municipal heritage site and zone, respecting the closed historic structure of the town inside the meanders of the Vltava River. The Plešivec and Mír housing estates further evolved without direct contact with the historic part of the town. Yet, the resultant structures do tend to reach above the horizon as seen from certain frequently visited look-outs (see the photo attached). At the entries closer to the Historic Centre, however, the terrain clearly divides the housing estates from the historic structure, which so far has not suffered any major disturbances. Conceptually, the issues are addressed in the town's Land Use Plan and Heritage Site and Zone Plans (see chapters "Urban Planning Documentation" and "Urban Planning Documents, Studies and Surveys"), where remote views from the look-outs and the panorama of the town as such are taken into account. No preventive action was therefore adopted.

No problematic urban structures have been registered since the inscription of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov in the List of World Cultural Heritage in 1992.

Protruding Plešivec housing estates as seen from the Špičák (the “Gamp”) look-out:



Mír housing estate as seen from the Horní Street bridge municipal heritage site:



B) Protection of landscape topography, unbuilt green skyline horizons and greenery in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

Greenery accounts for almost 70 % of the overall area of Český Krumlov. This includes public green, namely green consisting of open landscape green. That is given by the town configuration, a vast share of complexes of wood and open landscape on the outskirts of the town as well as by the overlapping of undeveloped steep slopes over the Vltava River and the actual built-up part of the town. The share of green in the centre of the town is much smaller, barely accounting for 13% of the overall area of the town. Major green elements can be found in its immediate vicinity, significantly affecting the viewing links.

Birds-eye view – Vltava River meanders trimmed with public green – municipal park in the forefront, Historic Centre of the town, featuring a smaller share of green, to the right:



The landscape relief always has a significant role to play in the development of a seat and the forming of its residential structures. The structure and manner of development, in the past, always submitted to the terrain configuration. The seat therefore always created a singular, harmonious unit with the landscape. The scenic terrain underlies the town silhouette and contributes to the creation of its identity. It has an essential role to play in forming the place's atmosphere. A range of anthropogenous effects and initial natural preconditions put their seal on the expression of the seat, yet the scenic relief always remains the dominant factor.

The fundamental division of the Český Krumlov regional territory is determined by the lines of terrain ridges and major slope edges. What is characteristic for the town is the localised nature of development in the carved valleys of the Vltava River and Polečnice stream. Steep rocky slopes run off above from them, trimmed, on the peaks, with terrain ridges with the more pronounced dominant hills and peaks. In the north, the foreland of the town extends along the slopes of the highest peak of the Blanský Les Range – Klet' (see the photo above):



Action to preserve the scenery of the town and the undeveloped green horizons offering themselves for viewing in an interaction with the Historic Centre of the town as well as the green surfaces in the Historic Centre of the town is defined by the town's Land Use Plan:

- In terms of further development of the municipal structure, strict preservation of main and subsidiary viewing directions as well as panoramic look-outs at the town's vedute is a must. In addition to the above Křížová Hora peak, the main look-out spots include, but are not limited to, the Budějovická Street view-through – from a spot in the vicinity of the Mír housing estate, view-through from Chvalšinská Street to the northern panorama of the Castle with the Cloak Bridge, view from the upper edge of the Třída Míru (the „Gamp”) at the northern panorama of the castle and Latrán.
- All future projects that may interfere with the town's panorama, its roof landscape or the scenery of the Český Krumlov Basin will have to be devoted increased attention. The fundamental condition to the assessment should be digital visualisation and plotting of the project site in panoramic photos taken from locations chosen specifically for each project concerned.

Although the requirement for digital visualisation is always adhered to for large-sized projects (such as the project addressing the area of the former “Ambit” or bus station), for stand-alone constructions, it is not always the case. Yet, it can be said with satisfaction that during the period under evaluation, no projects disturbing the above values of the town were implemented and the noted characteristics are therefore still valid.

Historic Parks and Gardens:

They account for a significant part of the green surfaces in the Historic Centre of the town.

Municipal Park (see the birds-eye view photo above) – a large park on the site of a former utility garden and cemetery of the Jesuit Monastery below the “Růže” Hotel on the right bank of the Vltava River. Restoration of crop and park vegetation in the municipal park was completed in 2006. The objective of the town was to complete structural adjustments in the municipal park by 2010 (restoration of the historic system of footpaths, fencing and entrance gates, establishment of new children playgrounds, mobiliary, lighting and CCTV systems).

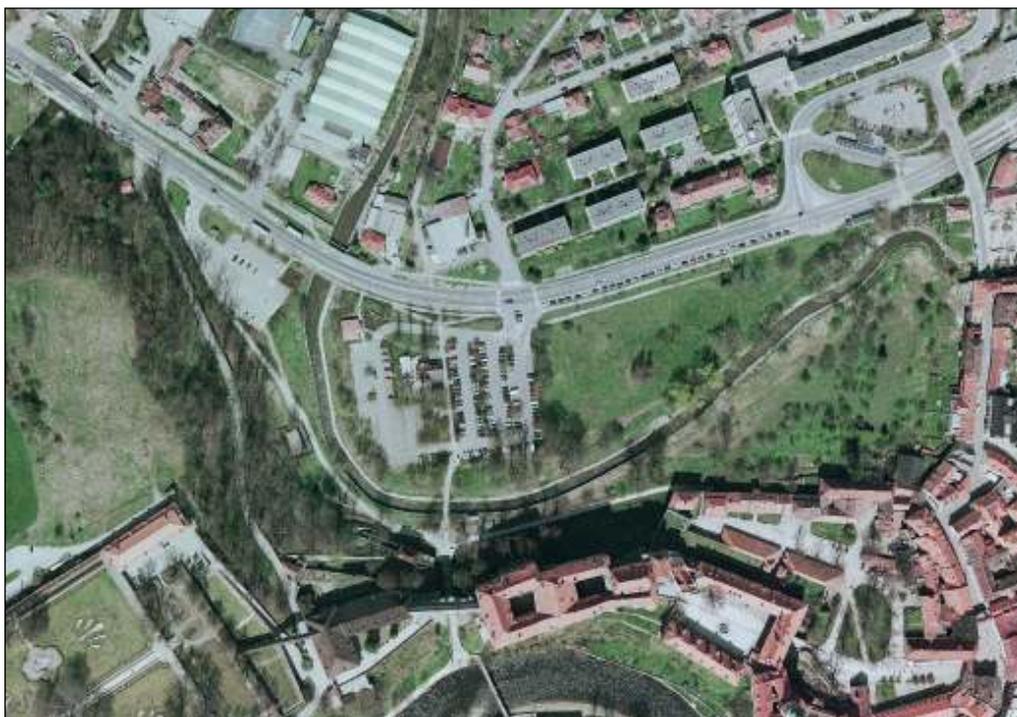
Deer Garden – the first historic mentions of the garden in the territory date back to 1598. At the onset of the Thirty-years War, the place was a deer forest, in the 18th century, some buildings were erected, of which the former seed extracting plant building was preserved (and today is a restaurant). Following the establishment of the Schwarzenberg Economic Institute, a botanical garden serving as a

school was established in its territory. As a result of the 1848 floods, the deer forest and botanical garden ceased to exist and the location was gradually reformed into the style of a landscaped park. Almost half of the locality today is a parking lot, while green surfaces account for the bigger part, which included a collection of allotment gardens up to the 2002 floods. In order to allow for the regeneration of the locality, Český Krumlov completed an urban planning study in 2004. The suggested adjustments are yet to be conducted.

Deer Garden as per estate plan of 1827 – cut-out. J. Langweil:



Current state of the Deer Garden (orthographic photo of 2005):



Seminary Garden – an historically and technically documented garden (1774) was restored on the site of a provisional Růže Hotel parking lot:

Current state (2008):



Monastery Gardens – a complex of gardens around the large and small convents of the former Minors' Monastery, today the Monastery of the Knights of the Cross with the Red Star (in the background of the photo below). The site is located within the Latrán municipal part, opposite to the main entrance to the first castle Courtyard. The northern gardens are landscaped, equipped with mobiliary including works of art created by students of the Saint Agnes of Bohemia Arts and Crafts School in Český Krumlov and are accessible to the public. The gardens situated to the south are not accessible to the public. The intention of the town is to make the front part accessible to the public and create a minor theatre under the auspices of the above school there. In the back part, a vegetable garden should be restored in the future.

New Town Garden – former Renaissance castle garden established in the vicinity of the widow seat of Anna Rožmberská of Rogendorf. It is situated in the northern part of the Historic Centre of the town on the left bank of the Vltava River. In the south, it draws upon a complex of monastery gardens, in the east, it is circumscribed by the Widow Seat site and the Rožmberk Armoury, today the Eggenberg Brewery (see the foreground of the photo above). The garden currently has three owners, yet it gives of an impression of relative integrity as in all its parts it is designed as a collection of open grassed surfaces with solitary high-grown vegetation. The garden often hosts various cultural and social events and is accessible to the public on those occasions.

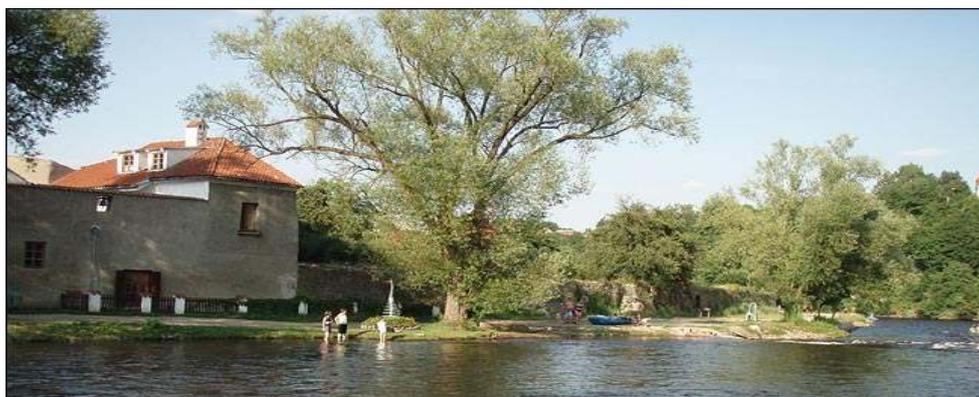


Vltava River Embankments:

Embankments involve yet another significant part of the municipal green surfaces.

In addition to the municipal park green, they consist of high-grown vegetation on the slopes between the municipal theatre and the so-called Raven Rock, landscaped terraces below the castle and river load, especially along the New Town Gardens and Hradební Street. The area along Hradební Street (and between the river and the houses in the street) was cultivated following the completion of a small park with a playground (see Chapter "Demolitions"). The area between the New Town Gardens and the Vltava River have not yet been landscaped and will be addressed following the completion of flood protection adjustments in the Vltava River, which will also involve partial removal of the river load - see Chapter 3 of the present Report, Part III, Scheduled Construction Activity within Castle area and Historic Centre of Český Krumlov Having Implications for Monument Preservation.

Vltava River Embankments along New Town Gardens - 2008:



C) Problem of newly built structures, development in areas surrounded by blocks of buildings and superstructures in the town's historic centre

Several annex buildings were erected in 2005, mainly on the sites of former demolitions and vacant lots that had emerged prior to the inscription of the property in the World Heritage List:

New Construction of a Saddle Annex in New Town Garden

In 2006, a social facility building for visitors to social and cultural events with a saddle roof was erected near the fencing wall on the northern side of the New Town Gardens. The as completed construction was found unacceptable in terms of monument preservation in the New Town Gardens by the qualified state monument care organisation (National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice). Presently, (autumn 2008) the Building Office attached to the Municipal Office in Český Krumlov is leading an administrative procedure to ensure removal of the building.

Current state (2008):



Annex to Former Ice-house at the First Courtyard of the Castle

Completed in 2008. The site collapsed as a result of slovenly maintenance in the 1980s, where the torso of the circumferential walls and the basement was all that remained of the original structures. All accessible archive documentation was used in the rehabilitation, based on which the site was restored to its original condition.

The above project is one of the positive examples of a sensitive approach to the erection of a new site in the historic context of the surrounding development.

Former Ice-house – following the collapse:



Current State (2008):



Addition of two ground-floor buildings to house no. 13 on Rybářská Street

Under a project involving the conversion of houses 13-15 on Rybářská Street into a boarding house, two ground-floor buildings were annexed to no. 13. The site adjacent to no. 13 corresponds to the original condition captured in contemporary photos, yet insofar as the site on the far edge with a cantilever roof is concerned, the developer did not manage to keep the mass entirely under control. The gutter edge of the roof grew by 1.5m and the roof slope is far from as steep as was the case for the original historically documented building (removed in the second half of the 20th century)

Before the addition of an annex to house no. 13:



After the addition of an annex to house no. 13:



D) Problem of loft conversions and changes in the roof horizon in the town's Historic Centre



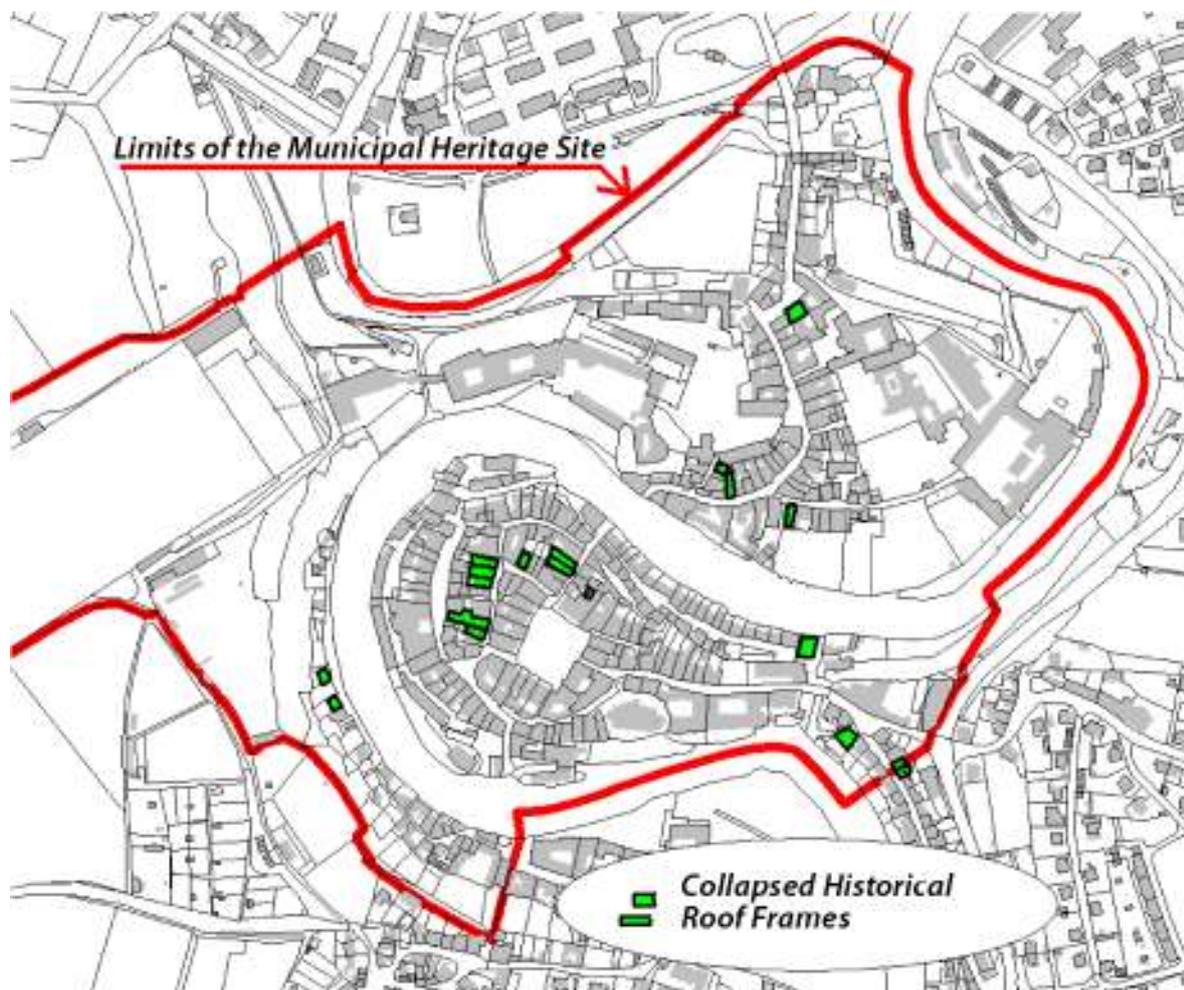
The post-revolution constructions were associated with the commercial use of the sites and saw the emergence of in-built garret structures, which caused losses in the authenticity of roofs, degradation of garret space and removal of often technically compliant roofing material. Reconstruction of original structures was not devoted sufficient attention and inadequate plumbing elements were used in locations where the same were not historically documented.

On the other hand, traditional burnt roofing materials or wooden tiles were successfully brought back. Therefore, such contemporary materials as cement roofing slabs or sheet used instead of burnt roofing or shingle-type materials are practically eliminated within the municipal heritage site.

The last ten years have seen a reduction in the number of houses with authentic garrets without any in-built structures. New skylights such as attic windows, in their numbers and dimensions, shapes and positions in the roof part of the site, in some cases fail to respect the character of the building and disturb the picturesque nature of Český Krumlov roof scenery by their questionable morphologies.

Such striking disappearance of roofs predominantly occurred in 1990s, i.e. soon after the revolution, in the times of increased constructional activity.

Map of disappeared historic roofs in the Historic Centre during the last fifteen years:



Examples of disappeared original roof structures both due to objective (e.g. collapse) and subjective factors:

Panská No. 19

An historically exceptionally valuable purlin-system roof made of reused decorated Renaissance elements was degraded as a result of an in-built garret structure.

Soukenická No. 40

The addition of an in-built garret structure caused degradation of a space with an original truss system (loss of an historical roof), removal of a wooden access stairway.

Radniční No. 25 and 27

Due to exceptional dilapidation of the houses bereft in the 1980s, the truss structure was seriously disturbed. A fractional torso of the historical truss was retained for house no. 27, for house no. 25, the truss entirely collapsed into the upper floor space.

Latrán No. 15

Total conversion of a significant Gothic-Renaissance organism with the ground floor used for business purposes and with layout modifications on the 1st and 2nd floors for housing purposes and with the intervention of a housing unit into the garret space, where a valuable archaic truss, if somewhat disturbed, was lost (similarly to the part of Renaissance origin).

Parkán No. 120

A more recent issue involves conversion of the former mill no. 120, the origin of which dates back to at least the 15th century. The house was rebuilt several times, and its current version comes from the 19th century. In 2006 the mill underwent a major conversion into a hotel. The installation of a skylight belt and a line of attic windows brought about a change in the shape of the roof and a significant elevation of the ridge.

Original state prior to the conversion:



Current situation (2008):



Latrán No.28

A positive example of a structural adjustment where the effort to preserve the authentic elements involves the structural rehabilitation of the original bastion truss at Latrán no. 28 in 2006.

Before:



After in 2008:



Latrán čp.50

Yet another positive example is the ongoing replacement of the roofing material under the concurrent repair of and addition to the original structure of a truss at the extensive site of the former Clarist Monastery, where increased efforts were deployed in preserving the original shapes and materials of each roof structure element.

Castle area – House no. 232

One major construction project that helped to reverse an unsuitable intervention in the roof scenery was a replacement of a belt single-pitch dormer with the original shapes of saddle dormers for house no. 232 in the castle area in 2001. The saddle roof in the first castle courtyard especially tends to impose itself when seen from a distance from the south, when taking the route leading through look-outs at Fričkův dvůr, from the terrace of the theatre, from the Upper Gate bridge and from the lower-positioned terrace in front of the Růže Hotel as a part of the town's roof scenery. The reduction has allowed a return to the original state of the roof and that is generally seen as a change for the better.

Before 2001:



Present day - 2008:



E) Protection of area with archaeological findings in the territory of Český Krumlov

Historic Centre:

The territory of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov is rich in archaeological discoveries. Primeval and medieval settlement is documented in the area. Any earthworks therefore need to be consulted beforehand with the monument care bodies as specified by Act 20/1987 Coll., State Monument Care. According to the Law, archaeological research, or, if necessary, safeguarding archaeological research must precede any construction activity in a territory bearing any archaeological discoveries.

In the compact built-up area of the historic centre of Český Krumlov, underground construction projects amount to a unique research opportunity or an opportunity for possible scientific investigation in an archaeologically significant territory, which would otherwise not occur. All archaeological discoveries are carefully documented and saved in depositories of field-specific organisations such as the Archaeological Institute attached to the Academy of Sciences, the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites and the Regional Museum in Český Krumlov.

If possible, the archaeological remnants were sometimes used to increase the attractiveness of the rehabilitated site. For instance, in the case of house no. 74 on Široká Street, the unique discovery of cobblestone paving at the *Maßhaus* was left in situ and covered with a glass plate, so that the discovery could be protected against damage, but still presented to the public.

Castle area:

The Castle Rock is undoubtedly a rich archaeological site. Therefore, increased emphasis is placed on the archaeological research undertaken in the area, forming an integral part of all excavation and construction work. As a result, remnants of stone architecture, specialised production equipment and traces of landscaping originating from the times of the establishment and beginnings of the construction of the castle in the 13th and early 14th centuries could be researched between 1994 and 1995. Linked to the concept of castle garden rehabilitation, gradual garden archaeological research is taking place, and the results obtained serve as the background to the project documentation. So far, the so-called spiral labyrinth in the vicinity of the music pavilion has been submitted to archaeological research.

F) Problem of protection of authenticity and arts-and-crafts and repairs of the buildings in the town's Historic Centre

Traditionally, the significance (and uniqueness) of a world heritage site is associated with the authenticity related to the quantity of details comprising, as a unit, an entirely irreproducible atmosphere, the genius loci of the town. Those values are treated with more detail at the beginning of Chapter II.

The approach adopted by the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice, in issuing expert opinions on structural adjustments is best expressed in the analysis entitled “Conservation of the historic building fund in the territory of the municipal heritage site of Český Krumlov”, V. Gírsa, J. Holeček (see above), quote:

“In rehabilitant historical architecture and its conversion with a view to present needs, maximum attention needs to be given not only to authentic building constructions, materials, arts-and-crafts details, but also to the layouts and structural technologies, and such elements must be preserved by means of the project documentation and structural or restoration work and presented in a persuasive manner and with utmost professionalism. Attention therefore needs to be devoted both to the exteriors, all of its layers, including the preserved colour coats, and the interiors of houses with the present mass substance subject to monument preservation, especially the truss structures, windows, doors, arts-and-crafts elements, flooring and any valuable plasters preserved.

Insofar as the approach to such sites under the processes of designing, structural and restoration work is concerned, the conservation method is principally preferred, combined with restoration presentation.

In the event of any finishing of partial, lost or operationally significant parts of constructions, which are realisable in terms of monument care, the selected procedures must apply the so-called synthetic method in monument care.", unquote.

The principles mentioned above are successfully enforced mostly for gradual rehabilitation of the sites within the castle area. They are performed with the maximum emphasis on preserving its historical and material authenticity, which is most reflected in the art-and-crafts details. For that reason, most interventions on the structures are carried out in a restoration or conservation manner. Fully degraded structures or parts of them only are replaced with copies.

Linecká No. 272

Yet another example of a sensitive structural rehabilitation with minimum loss of authentic materials and elements. The rehabilitation of the Seidl Studio, where, along with the restoration of the house, restoration of the interiors, mobiliary and preserved equipment of the photographic studio, also conservation, digitalisation and archiving of the photographic work is taking place, is yet another positive example of a sensitive approach to rehabilitation and use of a building. The result is a museum accessible to the public, which consists of a permanent exhibition devoted to the work of Josef and František Seidl and space for seasonal exchange exhibitions. The museum will also include a field-specific research site, and a centre of Czech-German-Austrian understanding is scheduled to be established at the site.

Seidl Studio - 2000:



Seidl studio - 2008



Radniční No. 29

A positive example of a sensitive structural rehabilitation with minimum loss of authentic materials and elements. The exceptionally valuable building no. 29 on Radniční Street was rehabilitated with the use of a restoration method which sought to retain the spatial structure and complex multiple layers of

the house. Contrary to common rehabilitations, no development stage was preferred here; all style expressions were ascribed equal importance. In the building, all manufactured products were retained, as well as old paving, plasters, floors, and as per needs were added to with old material from elsewhere. For the photo of the building, see Chapter H) Issue of Restorations and Colourity of Facades.

Latrán no. 77 and 78

In reference to the loss of authenticity of the materials used, the rehabilitation of the Hotel u města Vídně at Latrán no. 77 must be mentioned. The hotel is of Gothic-Renaissance origin, rebuilt in the neo-classical style in the 1920's. Vast structural adjustments took place there in 2001. As a result of insufficient coverage of the site following the bringing down of the roof truss structure, the ceilings and masonry suffered massive leakages, which directly jeopardised the arched and wooden plastered ceilings on the second floor, including the valuable original wooden structures (filling of openings...). The original truss structure was replaced with an entirely new one, despite the fact that the State Monument Institute staff found most of the wooden elements of the truss structure well-preserved and usable during the initial negotiations immediately preceding the rehabilitation. In addition to replacement of the trusses, the authenticity of the materials used in the ceilings and as the filling of the openings was disturbed, yet the mass and shape-related characteristics of the roof did not undergo any significant changes.

“Hotel u města Vídně” before rehabilitation:



Hotel u města Vídně after rehabilitation- 2008:



G/ Problems of reconstruction, changes in the original layout and functions of the premises in the town's Historic Centre, including the castle

In terms of preservation of the value of monuments, overall conservative restorations are obviously seen as the most suitable, where the entire monument is restored as a unit. Nevertheless, in certain cases, overall reconstruction occurred where the above principle was not given absolute priority. In such cases, functional perspectives were preferred to the efforts at monument preservation in the overall rehabilitation of the sites.

On the other hand, changes in the original layout induced by greater requirements for housing standards corresponding to present sanitary requirements were often, in the past, the only option available to save a dilapidating site and generate conditions for continued housing function in the Historic Centre of the town. Changes in the function of certain buildings have also been due to the cessation of the social demand for their original purpose (such as monasteries) and a new function had to be found for the houses in order to prevent their desertion and dilapidation. Such new functions, however, induce pressures leading to the above modifications.

That, however, does not amount to an overall trend.

Hradební no. 61

One positive example of changes in the layout, where the transformation contributed to further development of the building concerned, is a former technical site no. 61 on Hradební Street for which a new use was found. The dilapidating building left unused in the long term and inaccessible to the public and directly linked with the preserved town ramparts, is today used as a café, restaurant with outdoor seating which has a direct view of the restored town walls belonging to the original town fortifications.

Before:



After in 2008:



Latrán no. 50

Yet another positive example of a change in function is the conversion of the small quarter of the former Minors' Monastery, which was part of the monastery site no. 50, for the purposes of the St. Agnes of Bohemia's Arts and Crafts School. This major project turned into a closely observed construction, where the restoration staff did a great deal of work and where continuous additional structural/historic research was taking place.

Previous state:



Present Minor's Monastery after restoration (2008):



Parkán no. 120

The overall structural rehabilitation of the former mill at Parkán no. 120, which has been in progress since 2006, is the most urgent issue, receiving negative feedback with regard to both its authenticity and integrity, and the layout transformations associated with the change in the functional use of the site (currently a hotel with a capacity of 73 beds). Authenticity was seriously disturbed in the interior as a result of a change in the original layout, replacement of the original wooden elements, and in the

exterior as a result of the addition of heat insulation along the building's facade (for a photo, see Chapter D – Issue of In-built Garret Structures and Changes in Roof Landscape).

Castle Area – no. 59

There are several unequivocally positive examples of structural rehabilitations in the castle area that involved functional switches and respected, to the maximum extent, the interest to preserve the building's authenticity.

Castle no. 59, Mint – until 1999, the ground-floor of the former Eggenberg Mint was partially available to the State Regional Archive as a warehouse and also served as a provisional conference venue. In 1999, castle cash desks started to be operated there with the interiors having been restored to their condition from the 19th century, when the premises contained offices of the administration of the princely country estates.

Latrán no. 46

A building unused in the long term, which was operated as an administrative building in the latter half of the 20th century, was converted into a housing facility in 2004 while the ground floor premises were modified to serve business purposes. No actual change in function in the proper sense of the word thus occurred, but rather restoration of its original use.

Previous state:



After rehabilitation (2008):



H) Problem of façades restoration and colourfulness of the same in the town's Historic Centre, including the castle

Castle Area

Structural restoration of the Upper Castle façades undoubtedly deserves to be mentioned among some of the recent positively appraised façade adjustments. The restoration has been in progress for several years now and, in 2008, was even honoured with the European Union's Europa Nostra cultural heritage award (see Chapter II. Preservation Management for Český Krumlov Municipal and Castle Monument Fund).

Façades before restoration:



After restoration (2008):



Radniční no. 29

Another example of a high-quality façade surface adjustment is Radniční street house no. 29 of 2001, which consistently respects the existing plaster layers pertaining to each style stage from the Middle Ages up to the late 19th century. The last valuable development monochromatic stage with red and brown colourity was presented.

Before restoration:



After restoration (2008):



Široká no. 75

The following façade restoration of 2006 also received a positive appraisal:

Before restoration:



After restoration (2008):



Generally, however, the quality of façade restorations in Český Krumlov tends to vary. On the one hand, the existing positive examples of façade restorations obtained from and overseen by experienced conservators possessing the relevant licence of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, and on the other, there are examples of mediocre restorations.

Different approaches also apply to restorations of street façades, which are devoted a greater deal of attention, and to repairs of courtyards and shield wall façades, to which the same attention is not devoted. Traditional lime-based technologies and traditional composition of plastering materials including the colour coating systems are not always adhered to in façade restorations. The other perspective of the owner of the house concerned and their designer, however, must be taken into account, with them preferring more resistant materials to the traditional lime materials, which are less resistant with regard to the current chemical composition of the atmosphere and rainwater, dustiness and other physical factors.

In 2001, Český Krumlov Municipality assigned “Analysis of Current State and Transformations in the Historic Monument Fund at the Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site in Terms of Current Monument Preservation Criteria in 1990 – 2000” entitled “Preservation of Monument Fund at Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site”, drawn up by J. Holeček and V. Girsá. The document gives a detailed account and appraisal of façade restorations in the historic centre of the town, including positive and negative examples. The document is used by the state monument care body and constitutes one of the background materials for the Management Plan.

I) Problems concerning the parterre of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, including the castle

1. Advertising

Advertising and information facilities placed in preserved buildings and all other buildings at the heritage site are subject to a Building Office permit as specified by Act No. 183/2006 Coll. – i.e. either an urban planning approval or an urban planning decision must have been issued for them. The conclusive opinion of the urban planning and monument care department of the Municipal Office of Český Krumlov is an essential background document conditioning the issue of the approval or decision in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov. However, because shops were relatively often marked without permission from the Building Office or the conclusive opinion of the state monument care body, or in contradiction with the same, Český Krumlov Municipality decided, in 2004, to create its own motivational instrument, "Grant for Designation of Houses and Shops" – see Chapter 3 of the present Report, part "Public Aid for Restoration of Monuments, Intended for Preservation of Cultural Heritage".

The following are examples of positive results of the Grant:



With effect from August 2008, a new institute was established by virtue of Act No. 307/2008 Coll., amending the State Monument Care Act - Plan of Preservation of Heritage Sites and Zones. The institute also facilitates harmonising activities that may have an effect on the preservation and enforcement of the values of the Český Krumlov municipal heritage site, i.e. the Historic Centre of the town. This specifically applies to such activities that are not generally able to be regulated as specified by other legal regulations, yet at the same time, regulation is desirable with a view to preservation of the heritage sites. That applies, for example, to the placement of advertising boards. In that way, the issue of advertising facilities in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov will be regulated. The issue of the Plan of Preservation of Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site falls within the competences of the South Bohemian Regional Authorities, with the expert supervision of and in co-operation with the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice (see above – Chapter Legislative Protection – Enforcement of Monument Act in Preservation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov"). Presently, the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice, is assembling background documentation and the South Bohemian Regional Authorities, Department of Culture, Monument Care and Tourism, is gathering information aiding the generation of the time schedule of the sequence in which the plans will be obtained for all heritage sites and heritage zones in the South Bohemian Region (as specified above in the chapter on Legislation – Laws and International Conventions Guaranteeing Preservation of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov).

One of the resources used in the preparation of the plan of preservation of the municipal heritage site in Český Krumlov in relation to advertising boards will be a document mentioned above in the chapter on Urban Planning Documentation, Studies and Surveys: "Český Krumlov – Survey of Historic Parterre at the Municipal Heritage Site and UNESCO Monument", specifically, the part entitled "Exhibiting Parties and Company Designation".

In 2004-2007, in order to motivate higher-quality designations of shops and buildings, the town introduced its own grant scheme entitled "Aid Covering Acquisition of Designation of Houses and Shops" (for more details, see – Chapter 3 of the present Report - I. Support for Restoration of Monuments paid from the public budgets focused on cultural heritage protection). The above grant-based regulation proved exceptionally effective.

The last issue to be addressed in the domain of advertising in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov involves direct promotion – putting goods on display at facades of houses and on the pavements in front of them. At the moment, the Department of Urban Planning and Monument Care is preparing a monitoring report on the current state of affairs and the suggested solution while applying the provisions under Article 9(3) and Article 11(2), State Monument Care Act 20/1987 Coll., regulating the general obligation to refrain from causing undesired changes in the condition of cultural monuments or their environment.

Negative examples of goods put on display in the Historic Centre of the town:



Positive examples of goods put on display in the historic centre of the town:



Due attention is devoted to the placing of advertising and sign boards within the castle area. The designs of the advertising boards are discussed during regular inspection days and caution is exercised in the selection of the material used and workmanship.

2. Paving and Street Surfaces

The street surfaces in the Historic Centre predominantly consist of stone pavement of varying age. Some of the oldest and best-preserved are the pavements in the Latrán and New Town neighbourhoods. The places where the paving was replaced in the past with contemporary bituminous surfaces are being reconstructed back into historic pavements following the removal of the former layer.

A great deal of attention is devoted to the maintenance of surfaces of roads and public spaces in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov. The Municipality has assigned several architectural studies to look into the need for comprehensive rehabilitation of the environment in the Historic Centre, with the objective to obtain suggested solutions to the issue of surfaces and paving (Hana Zachová):

- Isle –Space adjustment concept (10/1995)implemented in 2000
- Crossing of Kájovská and Hradební Streets - space rehabilitation (10/2002).....
.....implemented in 2003

- Investigation into the functional and architectural arrangement of Široká Street (11/2003)..... not yet implemented
- Urban planning and architectural study of Concord Square (9/2005) not yet implemented
- Horní Street pavement (11/2000)..... implemented in 2008

The castle area is very problematic in terms of walkable surfaces. The entire area is characterised by the presence of a large number of non-hardened paths and courtyards, whose maintenance is very demanding with regard to the sloping terrain, upon which the castle extends, with erosion and washing away of the sandy surface being recurrent phenomena. Also, the surfaces often fail to meet current safety requirements, such as the requirement for load bearing capacity in the event of the passage of a fire brigade vehicle.

In spite of all of the above issues, efforts are being made to preserve these authentic surfaces and restore them wherever they were replaced, in the past, with bituminous or concrete materials unsuitable in terms of authenticity. One such example involves replacement of the bituminous surface of a road below the northern slope of the Upper Castle with a combination of a sandy path with paved curbs. Such a type of road at the same time complies with the requirements for the passage of fire vehicles, which was a condition at the given location.

The original pavements are consistently conserved within the castle area, and re-use wherever the pavements were damaged or lost in the past.

3. Municipal Mobiliary

If new street furnishings are acquired, the acquisition is based on consultations with the state monument care body concerned and with the acquirer of the town's Land Use Plan, which were also entrusted with acquisition of the above documentation, i.e. with the department of Urban Planning and Monument Care attached to the Municipal Office.

The current mobiliary is not seen as satisfactory, from the technical or aesthetic point of view; yet the replacement fully depends on the availability of funds that the town may single out for the acquisition of new furnishings. Still, the old mobiliary is gradually being replaced – see, for instance, the replacement of benches and rubbish bins completed in 2008, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the urban planning and architectural study for Concord Square (see above).

The principal conceptual resources in the domain of street furnishings involve the above architectural studies addressing the design of surfaces in the Historic Centre of the town. In addition to the actual study of historical resources, the designs also used investigations into historic trends in the domain of street furnishings (such as Český Krumlov – Investigation into historic parterre of the municipal heritage site and UNESCO monument – see chapter on Urban Planning and Concept-related Documents, Studies and Surveys).

Even certain advertisements are deemed part of the street furnishings, an issue addressed under an independent chapter.

The management of the castle seeks to cultivate the castle exteriors back to their original condition as seen in historic photos. The essential contemporary elements of the exterior mobiliary are modified in such a way that their disturbing impact is minimised. The mobiliary is acquired based on project documentation, which uses the preserved artefacts of the original street furnishings and historic photography as its starting point.

4. Public Lighting in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

Public lighting is yet another issue that has an important role to play in street mobiliary. The issue was the subject of a study on the History of Public Lighting included in the chapter on Urban Planning and Concept-related Documents, Studies and Surveys, which showed historic differences between the

illumination used throughout history in Český Krumlov. The aspect is respected in acquiring new lamps in the Historic Centre of the town.

The owner of the public lighting is the Český Krumlov Municipality.

Roughly fifteen years ago, the Baroque Theatre Foundation acquired all-year-round festival lighting of the castle area, which helped to further attractively reinforce some of the aspects of the aesthetic and historic value of Český Krumlov. Presently, the system is operated by the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites with the financial support of the Český Krumlov Municipality, with the latter entity bearing a part of the power costs. The municipality itself ensures all-year-round illumination of St. Vitus' Church.

5. Adding Roofs to Courtyards, Sun Blinds and Forecourt Gardens

In the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov, roofed courtyards are practically absent. One of the few cases involves partial roofs over two courtyards put in place in 2008 (Latrán 22 and Radniční 26). These partial roofs were erected in accordance with monument care requirements.

Sun blinds and forecourt gardens, on the contrary, are abundant in the Historic Centre, as part of the town's environment during the tourist season. Sun blinds are almost always parts of forecourt gardens. In the overwhelming majority of cases, however, the size, appearance and material of such structures are successfully regulated so that they do not upset the historic environment of the interior of Český Krumlov. No plastic or neon elements are used on principle.

Establishment of forecourt gardens and installation of sun blinds is always preceded by an appraisal in terms of monument preservation of the environment of the Historic Centre, i.e. the conclusive opinion of the state monument care body (Department of Urban Planning and Monument Care attached to the Municipal Authorities) and permission to appropriate public space, issued by the Transport Department attached to the same Office.

J/ Problem of personnel coverage of the conservation of monuments

Municipal Office in Český Krumlov – is the state monument care body for the entire territory of Český Krumlov as a municipality with extended competences, i.e. covering an area of 1130 km², with twelve preserved monument sites and 376 cultural monuments. The exercise of state monument care is covered by three staff members of the Monument Care Section attached to the Department of Urban Planning and Monument Care. The territory of the actual town of Český Krumlov is entrusted to a single staff member, and another staff member is charged with the exercise of state administration in the remaining territory of the municipality with extended competences. Another staff member is at once the head of the Monument Care Section and, in addition to coordinating the section, they deal with any more complex agendas, especially those in the territory of the town of Český Krumlov, and administration of grant programmes allocated to preserved heritage sites in the town and cultural monuments outside the town.

The Department is staffed with graduates of elementary education courses for state monument care officers. The head of the Department is a College of Civil Engineering graduate (Czech Technical University of Prague); he has one-year's experience in the exercise of state monument care; before that, he worked as a designer in the construction sector. The monument care staff member, who is entrusted with the town of Český Krumlov, graduated from St. Agnes of Bohemia's Arts-and-Crafts School in Český Krumlov, field Structural Restoration, and has been a member of the Monument Care Department since 2003. Another staff member of the department graduated from the Technical School in České Budějovice and has been involved in state administration at the Monument Care Department since 2000.

The Monument Care Department suffers from relatively high staff fluctuation, it being acknowledged that the staff does not always consist of persons possessing the required qualifications with regard to the actual demand in the labour market.

National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice – in consideration of the internationally recognised value of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov and the interest in this preservation, a subsidiary of the regional office of the qualified state monument care organisation was established in Český Krumlov – an office of the Section of Monument Research and Monitoring of World Heritage Monuments.

Save for the national cultural monuments of the castle and St Vitus' Church, the agenda in the territory of the town of Český Krumlov is staffed, on the part of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, by a single staff member, who graduated from a College of Civil Engineering. Ongoing education of monument care officers is provided for by their regular attendance at field-specific workshops and conferences. World heritage monitoring in the territory of Český Krumlov is entrusted to three staff members with university education, including a single staff member in charge of all-year-round field collection of data. The other two staff members co-operate in the processing of the data and assembling regular reports.

National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Central Office in Prague – the agenda of the national cultural monument of the Český Krumlov Castle is covered by a single university educated staff member with long-standing experience, the agenda of St. Vitus' Church is also covered by a single university staff member with long-standing experience.

South Bohemian Regional Authorities in České Budějovice – the tasks of the state monument care body for the national cultural monument of the Český Krumlov Castle and St Vitus' Church is taken up by a single university educated staff member (Culture History Section) with six years' experience. The same staff member is also entrusted with tasks pertaining to the appellate body regarding decisions by the state monument care body – Department of Urban Planning and Monument Care in Český Krumlov.

Český Krumlov Castle- the operation of the castle is covered by a total of 32 employees. Four of them contribute to the management and 16 hold posts in the guiding services and cleaning of the interiors, 4 staff members cover technical maintenance and 8 staff members are entrusted with maintenance of the gardens and park surfaces. The head of the castle administration is university educated in the field of art history, the other staff members contributing to management and guiding are at least high school graduates. The administrator of the depositary completed post-graduate studies in the field of monument care focusing on the administration of movable cultural monuments. Moreover, there is another staff member educated in the field of art history, who contributes to the generation and installation of guiding routes.

The maintenance department section is headed by a graduate from the Agricultural University in the field of gardening. Other staff members are mostly skilled gardeners.

K/ Problems of protection and restoration of the castle area

The State Castle and Chateau is one of the most extensive monuments in the territory of the Czech Republic and it accounts for more than a third of the entire municipal heritage site. Starting from the Latrán neighbourhood leading upwards along the rocky ridge, there are 5 courtyards with a total of 41 buildings and a garden with an area of 10 ha continuing along the longitudinal axis and drawn upon, on the southern side, by a supply garden with an area of approx. 3 ha. The set of buildings also includes residential and representative castle buildings, sites of an economic-technical character and residential and patrician houses. In 1989, most of the houses were in a very poor technical condition. The gradual restoration of the extensive and varied unit is an exacting long-term task and despite the fact that the rehabilitation started as early as immediately after 1990, the process is far from finished.



The intention of the rehabilitation concept for the castle area was and is to rehabilitate the same as a major cultural, social and specialised centre and to present it in such a way that its monument values are not disturbed. The rehabilitation concept was divided into eight fundamental parts after 1989:

A/ Restoration of facades and interiors of individual sites within the area – so far, buildings around the fifth, fourth and third courtyards and part of the buildings around the first courtyard.

Up to the mid 1990s, a large number of the buildings in the first castle courtyard were used as the seat of the police, which had a detrimental impact on the original layout, architectural details and, last but not least, the technical condition. The space that was used as police car fleet garages had to be redeveloped and environmental burdens removed in a very demanding way.

Despite the fact that most of the sites have already undergone overall rehabilitation, some houses are yet to be assigned a new use. Their rehabilitation is a gradual and demanding process as the selection of a meaningful use, which is at the same time sensitive to the preserved monument values, is rather complicated. Financial coverage of the rehabilitation of often very large structural sites is also a factor.

The buildings in the other courtyards predominantly undergo no functional change and the structural interventions are rather characterised by restoration work.

B/ Rehabilitation of buildings preserved as torsos (redevelopment of the sivicultural part of an orangery in the castle's supply garden and reconstruction of the ice house in the first courtyard was completed in 1992 and 2008, respectively).

C/ Demolition of a contemporary building upsetting the historic urban scheme and disturbing the environment of a monument (building no. 232 saw the removal of an oversized single-pitch dormer, which markedly dominated views of the Historic Centre from many viewpoints; removal of the structure of the revolving amphitheatre in the castle garden is yet to be done).

- D/ Since the early 1990s, utility networks have gradually been reconstructed. A large proportion of the networks were reconstructed on the occasion of the building of the main duct for the Latrán town part, to which most of the houses around the first and second courtyard are connected. The Upper Castle was connected to the public drainage system in 2007 and the pits operated until then were taken out of use.
- E/ Emphasis are also placed on the cultivated castle exterior, where the selection of exterior mobiliary was also adapted. The resources include the preserved artefacts of the original mobiliary elements and the historic iconography. A set of benches, planters, lighting elements and trash bins give off a harmonious and, in the given environment, natural impression.
- F/ Reinstallation of historic interiors to contemporary inventories and expansion of the guide ways and exhibitions. The fundamental concept of the offer of three guide ways through the historic interiors has been completed; light gallery and exhibition spaces are yet to be created.
- G/ Continuous restoration of the mobiliary stock. Approx. 60 % of the mobiliary stock has been conserved or restored and duly saved in secondary depositories. This trend needs to be retained.
- H/ Finishing a network of services for the area visitors, i.e. the info-centre, cash desks, promotional sales network, public toilet, etc. The project has been completed in co-operation with the operator.

Since the early 1990's, the number of visitors has grown steadily and the traffic load imposed on the Historic Centre has increased as a result. Both in the centre and at the castle, the traffic has been effectively regulated by the establishment of a pedestrian zone and a system of issuing vehicle entry permits where justified and during certain hours only.

The regulation of the presence and number of visitors is a lot more problematic as the presentation of the monument to the public, in addition to its preservation, is the main task of monument care. The increasing burden imposed by the visitors is effectively mitigated (spread across the entire area of the castle) by increasing the number of guide ways, while the vast castle park accessible to the public also has a major role to play in shifting the burden away from the castle.

Currently, three guide ways and four exhibitions, including the option to climb the castle tower, are available. The above exhibitions are operated from April to October. In the other months, they are inaccessible due to the increased risk of endangerment of both the mobiliary and the building structures. Considering the increased interest on the part of visitors in entering the castle during the winter months, the Castle Museum with all-year-round exhibitions will be opened in the so-called "Hrádek" area.

Considering the complex nature of the efforts to combine maximum presentation, meaningful use and preservation of a site that vast and valuable, a concept-based approach to its functional layout has been proposed. The proposal took into account the recognition of the historic function of individual courtyards and buildings as well as the results of historical and structural/technical surveys, analysis of tourist needs, operating needs experienced by the castle administration, etc. which were part of the initial analyses. Based on the knowledge obtained from the above information sets, a functional scheme for the site has been proposed:

1. First courtyard, historic and economic background of the castle and chateau with buildings engaged in continuous redevelopment up to ca. 1960 – services associated with tourism are to be concentrated in the area, i.e. the info-centre, sales, an internet café, public toilets, sales opportunities, flats, accommodation, warehouse, etc.
2. Second courtyard, historically linked to the administration of the country estates and used as libraries, family and file archive, etc. – to be designed as an archiving, study and research centre with no commercial use. The premises already host the seat of the State Regional Archive and the castle library, and a study room to complement the library and

the castle museum at the Hrádek, has been proposed here. The space of the second castle courtyard with the central cash desk is also the meeting space for castle visitors.

3. Third and fourth castle courtyards and the so-called Upper Castle – used exclusively for touring and cultural purposes – presentation of installed interiors documenting the historic development of the castle area. Depending on the prevailing extent of preservation of the structural, artistic and installation elements, the Renaissance, Baroque and 19th century interiors are restored.
4. Fifth courtyard, so-called theatre courtyard – a unique castle theatre to be brought to life with a functional theatre museum with a theatre depository.
5. Rehabilitation of the castle garden as a rare example of 18th century gardening art serving for relaxation, tours and meditative functions, including the operation of the supply garden with orangery, greenhouses, hot beds for flower plants, etc. Gradual archaeological research of the garden is taking place under the pre-project preparation.

Castle Garden

The Český Krumlov castle garden extends over approx. 110 300 m². Admittedly, then, it stretches over an exceptionally vast piece of land, which requires demanding systematic and continuous care of the structural foundations, the vegetation component and the technical infrastructure. The preservation and maintenance of the garden is devoted a great deal of attention and efforts. Some out-of-the-way projects were also successfully completed, such as the rehabilitation of the cascade fountain, rather demanding in terms of the expertise and funds required, including the preservation of its sculptural decoration and renewed function. Yet under the given circumstances and with regard to the size and demanding nature of the issues that need to be addressed, the existing trends in maintenance are not efficient enough. The gardens display a number of principal and subsidiary flaws of both a conceptual (monument-related) and structural/technical nature. The technical infrastructure is also out of date as well as some of the structural sites that require comprehensive reconstruction. The site includes a number of results of past interventions and modifications upsetting the values of the historic environment.

Within the constraints of the tight budget, regular maintenance is undertaken with partial repairs of the roads, utility networks and specific architectural and structural elements. The last 10 years have seen work on intensive maintenance of greenery and detailed conservation treatment of trees in all parts of vegetation. Such action helps to stabilise, to a great extent, the vegetation component of the garden in its overall spatial effects, slow down the natural aging processes and remove the most striking cases of operating risks – endangerment of visitors to the garden and architectural and structural elements.

One of the most urgent problems is related to the technical condition of the Bellarie summerhouse. The damage applies to the brick structures of the lower part of the building, carriage ramps and external cladding, including the immediate vicinity of the summerhouse. The construction of the revolving amphitheatre and the intense theatre production activities made it impossible to restore the Bellarie summerhouse parterre, reconstruct the network of paths or carry out the required vegetation modifications. Restoration work has so far been undertaken in the interiors, where Baroque paintings were restored, as well as the kitchens in the basement with a system of lifts and vertical sliding tables.

A concept for rehabilitation of the castle garden has been proposed to deal, *inter alia*, with the issue of rehabilitation of the original network of paths, vegetation modification, drainage system, rehabilitation of structural buildings and architecture elements and rehabilitation of the space left in place of the removed revolving amphitheatre. The concept is gradually materialising depending on the limited availability of funds.

IV. Other problems influencing the conservation of the property

A/ Infrastructure of utility networks

A high quality system of utility networks is one of the principal pre-conditions to the trouble-free functioning of the town and preservation of its historic values. The Český Krumlov Municipality is aware of the fact and devotes a great deal of attention to the very issue.

The utility networks in the historic parts of Latrán and New Town are routed via a system of passable corridors of the main underground duct, whose main corridor leads from the Budweis Gate to the Barber Bridge, i.e. passes along all of Latrán Street. Each house is connected to the networks routed along the main duct through drilled connections. The main duct system also includes the so-called "old tunnel" built in the 1960's to accommodate the utility networks leading from the area around the Deer Garden to the parking lot under the post office. Following the 2002 floods, the routing and the technology of the duct underwent extensive repair.

The part of the Historic Centre around Concord Square, i.e. at the fourth meander of the Vltava River, the system of utility networks (drainage, water supply, power distribution, gas supply, and telecommunications) is also in a sound technical condition with all networks having been reconstructed since the early 1990's. A part of the Masná Street remains an issue for the time being. The Municipality has prepared project documentation covering the reconstruction of the local utility networks yet the project implementation depends on the availability of funds in 2009.

Each utility network – water supply and drainage, is owned by the Český Krumlov Municipality, E-On Czech republic, s.r.o. are the owners of the gas supply and power distributions.

B/ Solution of the traffic when parked and while moving

The Český Krumlov Municipality has introduced an elaborate and efficient traffic system including traffic at standstill.

Pedestrian Zone has been established in the historic part of the town, where entry and parking is only permitted with a special permit issued by the municipal authorities. Heavy traffic or the passage of buses is entirely excluded from the centre of the town. That helps to generate conditions for not only preservation of the building stock in the Historic Centre of the town, but also contributes to the well-being of inhabitants and visitors.

Passenger car parking - located in the close vicinity of the Historic Centre, the municipal parking system has the following to offer visitors to the town:

- three self-serving parking lots in the vicinity of the Historic Centre of the town (P1, P2, P3) with an overall capacity of approx. 590 places and uninterrupted all-year-round operation
- electronic system of navigating the vehicles to holding areas providing updated information on any vacancies
- CCTV-based monitoring system allowing continued contact with the parking lot customer 24 hours a day
- Parking lots equipped with state-of-the-art self-service technologies allowing easy payment of the parking fee in CZK or EUR or payment by magnetic parking cards
- Discounts for multi-day visitors, free barrier-free toilet

- Information on parking vacancies on telephone number 380 711 190
- Another P4 parking lot with a capacity of 100 places in the immediate vicinity of the castle garden, providing, among other things, a parking place for visitors to theatre performances at the revolving amphitheatre.

In addition, drivers may also use parking places on the local roads with automatic parking machines, which are only good for short-term parking stays lasting up to 90 minutes.

Optimum use of the parking lots is ensured by a dynamic vacancy information system – at the entrances to the centre of the town, signs on all roads first display information on the existence of the navigation system, and after proceeding roughly 100 metres beyond the introductory signs, there is a panel with updated information on parking vacancies followed by plain boards located at all times before a crossroads, which navigate the drivers to the selected parking lot using a set of direction signs, and finally, roughly 100 m before the entrance to the parking lot, there is again a board displaying updated information on the vacancies available in the given parking lot.

Bus Parking – the tour bus parking system consists of a central bus holding area located on the edge of the town and a bus terminus located closer to the centre of the town where passengers board buses. In the territory of the town, traffic signs are used to allow bus parking in reserved parking lots only. Parking space for buses transporting visitors to theatre performances at the revolving amphitheatre is available for 5 buses at parking lot P4 in close vicinity to the castle garden.

Local Transport -

The railway station is located within 30 minutes' walk of the Historic Centre; alternatively, the local bus transport may be used.

The bus station is approx. 10 minutes' walk from the Historic Centre.

The above shows that Český Krumlov does not address the traffic issue by demolitions seeking to yield new parking space or better capacity of streets, or by inadequate constructions of multi-storey car parks in the Historic Centre or its immediate vicinity.

The Municipality of Český Krumlov has prepared a long-term project of reconstructions of the local roads in the administrative district of the municipality. It also includes two access roads to the place of the revolving amphitheatre.

C/ Population and environment in the town

Demographic Development and Structure of Population

The population of Český Krumlov with regard to permanent residents as of 31 December, 2007 stood at 13,752. The population figure peaked in 2001, followed by a steady fall in the order of a hundred inhabitants a year. Český Krumlov cannot avoid the all-European trend of population aging and low birth rates, but the spill-over of the population into the surrounding municipalities where the chances of affording a building plot for a detached house were higher may also be a factor (the Czech Republic has gone through a boom in detached housing in recent years).

Trends in Population in Český Krumlov between 1869 and 2001

Long-term population trends between 1869 and 2001						
Český Krumlov	1869	1880	1890	1900	1910	1921
	7 071	8 106	8 903	9 412	9 485	9 078
1930	1950	1961	1970	1980	1991	2001
9 709	8 441	9 294	10 430	13 776	14 108	14 443

Trends in Population between 2002 and 2007

Population trends between 2002 and 2007						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Men	7 014	6 989	6 871	6 810	6 789	6 753
Women	7 190	7 157	7 071	7 051	7 072	6 999
Total	14 204	14 146	13 942	13 861	13 861	13 752

Source: Český Krumlov Strategic Development Plan – Town Profile 2008

The number of permanent residents in the Historic Centre tends to fluctuate yet, globally, the tendency is downward. Parkán and New Town, and, to a partial extent, Široká and Horní Streets, are the only localities where the original housing function has been retained. That may be due to a number of factors. Firstly, it is the effort on the part of the property owners to make maximum commercial use of the surface of their property. Secondly, the increased tendency to acquire detached housing in the suburban areas may play a role, i.e. so-called running away from the town, and last but not least, the locals miss some common services and shops in the Historic Centre of the town, although it needs to be stated that even in Český Krumlov, modern shopping malls have emerged and this form of shopping is extremely popular, if only for the ease of parking, which the Historic Centre can hardly offer. Yet another factor is surely related to the rents collected for the flats, which reflects the attractiveness of the Historic Centre and often is beyond affordable for local minor businessmen and craftsmen.

At the municipal heritage site an area has been defined to serve the needs of monitoring population trends in the Historic Centre of the town, and the data were generated from the available population registration files maintained by the Český Krumlov Municipal Authorities:

Part of town	1982	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Population census figure	Population census figure					
Inner Town	771	679	380	379	406	436	452
Rybářská			51	53	53	54	56
Kaplická			8	6	4	5	6
Rooseveltova			8	8	8	9	9
Parkán 1,150			7	7	6	6	6
Formanská			21	21	21	21	20
Pivovarská			6	6	6	6	7
Na Fortně			2	2	2	2	2
V Jámě			15	15	15	15	15
Zám.Schody			20	20	21	26	25
Castle			15	15	17	21	21
K Zám. Zahradě			12	12	12	12	12
Latrán			199	207	215	234	248
total municipal heritage site	Not traced*	Not traced*	744	751	786	847	879

*The population figures for the Inner Town for 1982 and 1991 were obtained from the Czech Statistical Office data based on the population census. The population in individual streets in other parts of the town (Latrán, Plešivec, Horní Brána), which fall within the municipal heritage site cannot be traced back.

A marked population drop in the Inner Town was registered between 1985 and 1995, where privatisation of the houses in the Historic Centre and their rehabilitations brought about the moving of the population into new flats on the completed Mír housing estate in the Domoradice part of the town.

Part of town	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Inner Town	421	406	398	359	424	427	313	308
Rybářská	56	51	47	52	40	36	36	34
Kaplická	6	2	10	14	0	0	0	1
Rooseveltova	9	3	17	13	11	10	10	9
Parkán 1,150	6	5	7	8	6	6	6	6
Formanská	20	20	17	17	16	16	16	16
Pivovarská	6	5	7	7	7	7	9	9
Na Fortně	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
V Jámě	15	15	14	15	14	14	13	12
Zám.Schody	27	27	25	25	20	18	18	16
Castle	20	20	24	25	25	25	27	27
K Zám. Zahradě	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	12
Latrán	239	232	239	243	208	202	170	153
Total Municipal Heritage Site	841	802	821	794	787	778	635	603

Source: Český Krumlov Municipal Authorities, Registration of Population

Tourism

Český Krumlov is one of the most sought after tourist destinations in the Czech Republic. A boom in tourism was registered between 1991 and 1997, with the last decade being a stage of moderate growth and stabilisation.

As the tourism figures grew, the awareness and knowledge of and experience in tourist management became more robust, and the present day management model (see the chapter on Preservation Management for Český Krumlov Municipal and Castle Monument Fund – part on Tourism) was preceded by the establishment of the INFORCENTRUM tourist information centre in 1993, followed by the new website of the town at www.ckrumlov.cz launched in 1998, and destination management commissioned in 2001. The resources and the starting points for these developments were the concept-related documents (see the chapter on Urban Planning and Concept-related Documents, Studies and Surveys) and the establishment of a team of people with the relevant expertise and qualification in the domain of tourism. Presently, university-educated staff with experience obtained from foreign working stays and internships are entrusted with the town's destination management. Continuous education and an overview of field-specific issues are a priority.

One of the Unique Selling Propositions of the destinations is the historical and cultural heritage, including the status of a monument inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Český Krumlov is ...

a cultural heritage town - 300 preserved monuments in the Historic Centre and the second largest castle and chateau complex in the Czech Republic, inscribed in the UNESCO List of World Heritage, the oldest Baroque theatre in the world

a town of art and culture - Egon Schiele Art Centrum, International Art Gallery, 8 museums and 4 galleries, numerous shops offering artefacts, 4 musical festivals, 3 theatres, a theatre festival

a town of many experiences – historic celebrations, beer tasting at the local brewery, rafting on the Vltava River, night tours of the town, special cuisine

a town of congresses and incentive tourism – conference area, 5* and 4* hotels, exclusive historic interiors, castle garden, sport and historical games, gourmet experience

a town of outstanding natural beauties – hilly landscape fit for hiking, horse riding, golf, rafting and water wayfaring along the Vltava River, with the Lipno Lake recreational resort in close proximity as well as the Protected Landscape Area of Blanský les and the Šumava National Park

Since 2001, Český Krumlov Destination Management has been engaged in the Tourism Statistics project, which seeks to gather and evaluate the main statistical indicators on trends in tourism.

Tourism Statistics in 2007		
Qualified estimate of the number of visitors		1 200 000
Accommodation capacities		4 324
including	4 and 5 * hotels	400
	3 * hotels	700
	suites, boarding houses, private accommodation	3 224
Parking		184 653
including	Passenger cars	176 121
	Buses	8 532
Municipal Budget Tourism Aid		CZK 1 100 000

Accommodation – beds

Trends in Number of Beds in Český Krumlov in 2000 - 2006							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Hotel	351	432	532	534	566	599	674
Boarding house in the centre	541	602	687	765	846	875	884
Other types of accommodation in the centre	205	250	241	268	112	106	140
Boarding houses outside the centre	172	201	251	278	384	442	631
Detached houses	303	285	280	292	290	274	324
Other facilities	527	548	545	543	513	529	581
Total capacity	2 099	2 318	2 536	2 680	2 711	2 835	3 234

In 2007, a change occurred in the way accommodation capacities were subdivided for the purposes of the statistics, where the capacities started to be distinguished based on being located within or outside the municipal heritage site.

1,843 and 2,481 beds were registered inside and outside the municipal heritage site, respectively, as of 31 December, 2007 (including 700 places in camps).

ACCOMMODATION RECAP	Beds for 2007	Beds	Lodging night
Hotels – municipal heritage site	274115	751	
Hotels	41975	115	
HOTELS TOTAL	316090	866	102 146
Garni hotel in municipal heritage site	14600	40	
Garni hotel	27010	74	
GARNI HOTEL TOTAL	41610	114	4 671
HOTEL in municipal heritage site	0	0	
Motel	12045	33	
MOTEL TOTAL	12045	33	2 701
Boarding house in municipal heritage site	187245	513	
Boarding house	284335	779	
BOARDING HOUSE TOTAL	471580	1292	64 523
Private accommodation in municipal heritage site	126655	347	
Private accommodation	167535	459	
PRIVATE ACCOMMODATION TOTAL	294190	806	10 556
Suites in municipal heritage site	52925	145	
Suites	4015	11	
SUITES FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES TOTAL	56940	156	5 466
Hostel in municipal heritage site	17155	47	
Hostel	44895	123	
HOSTEL TOTAL	62050	170	8341
Camp in municipal heritage site	0	0	
Camp	255500	700	
CAMP TOTAL	255500	700	5 530
Cabin in municipal heritage site	0	0	
Cabin	1825	5	
CAPBIN, HOUSE, FARM FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES TOTAL	1825	5	80
Other in municipal heritage site	0	0	
Other	66430	182	
OTHER TOTAL	66430	182	6 040
TOTAL	1578260	4324	210 056

Visiting rate for selected tourist attractions and events

Most visited attractions in 2007	
Site	Number of visitors
State Castle and Chateau of Český Krumlov	349 608
Revolving Amphitheatre (86 performances)	53 856
International music festival	12 500

Trends in the number of visitors to cultural events between 2000 and 2007								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Revolving amphitheatre	30 512	39 000	36 317	35 735	44 226	47 135	51 042	53 856
Chamber music festival	2 435	2 678	2 784	2 920	2 459	1 920	2 570	2 190
Old music festival	980	790	834	1 173	700	560	780	700
International music festival	8 303	7 980	3 440	7 083	13 800	15 200	15 200	12 500
Jazz at the end of the summer festival	1 750	2 500	500	1 400	1 600	1 950	1 100	2 000
Ekofilm festival	-	-	-	-	1 745	no records	no records	4 000

Trends in the number of visitors to the State Castle and Chateau of Český Krumlov between 2000 and 2007							
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
299 430	297 534	235 427	292 103	329 133	336 316	340 478	349 608

Source: Český Krumlov Strategic Development Plan – Town Profile 2008, Český Krumlov Destination Management

Quality related data are based on research undertaken by the regional destination management of the South Bohemian Central Tourism Office and the state-owned Czech Tourism agency, and moreover, secondary information resources are used, such as expert magazines and publications, lectures and workshops. In 2009, a survey is to be conducted among visitors to Český Krumlov in co-operation with a field agency.

Yet another major project associated with tourist development was the Parking project, which introduced, in 2001, a modern parking system of holding areas around the Historic Centre of the town with a dynamic visitor navigation system (for more details, see chapter B – System of Traffic at Standstill and in Motion).

Tourism as an economic factor of monument care

Český Krumlov tourism is a major economic sector, as shown by a tourism analysis of October 2007 on “Český Krumlov Tourism – current state analysis, the life of the town and tourism, 2009 – 2010 strategic objectives”, tourism generates approx. 3,000 jobs directly in the segment (although seasonal fluctuations do tend to apply), and, as a result of the multiplication effect, several hundred work opportunities in other segments (with the employable population at approx. 8,000 and average unemployment rate at 5%). Approximately 630 entities pursue licensed business in the tourist sector.

The municipal budgetary incomes generated by tourism account for approx. 5% of the overall proceeds of the town. Intensive tourism places increased requirements on administration, maintenance and cleaning of the Historic Centre of the town. Municipal budgetary incomes generated by tourism fail to cover the costs of those services by a large margin and they do not generate investment funds. The town, however, within its self-governing status, enjoys rather limited options of securing increased budgetary incomes generated by tourism in its administrative territory under the current taxation and legal standards of the Czech Republic.

It needs to be added, though, that tourism generates funds necessary for rehabilitations and restorations of the heritage sites in the hands of private owners, which would otherwise be unaffordable for the owners. Yet the tourist bias in some cases has led to a loss of the original residential function of the sites. On the contrary, for a number of buildings (especially those of an industrial and technical nature), which had not been used for their original purpose before, a new use was found for them, thus saving them from impending devastation.

Český Krumlov, with its character, is a typical Central European moderate climate belt municipal tourist destination (with 5 months of winter a year). Yet the limited tourist season remains an issue (in the last five years, lasting from April to late October, which, in reality, amounts to an extension by at least 4 months compared to the 1990's) as well as the exceptional visit rates often bordering on overloading of the centre during the summer months.

Another challenge is the effort at prolonging the length of stay of visitors, where the objective is to increase the number of lodging nights. For group clientele, one-day stays are characteristic so the solution seems to involve motivating individual clientele.

An opportunity is perceived in projects extending the offer even in the suburban parts of the town (Seidel Studio Museum, Rose Garden, rehabilitation and revitalisation of the municipal park and the Vltava River meanders, etc.) and inclusion and use of the attractive and varied surroundings of the town, rich in historic monuments.

Similarly, the castle administration is trying to cope with the above issue. Tourist operation is efficiently spread across the castle area as a result of additions to the available guide ways and exhibitions. An important role is played by the vast castle gardens made accessible to the public with a prospect of the Bellarie touring trail.

Vandalism

Vandalism is not a principal issue in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov. If it is registered in the town, it is mostly outside the centre. In all probability, the above is the case owing to the CCTV system established in the town following the inscription of the Historic Centre on the World Heritage List. The cameras are installed in such a way that Concord Square, the main entrance to the castle area from Latrán Street and the space in front of it, the Edvard Beneš Bridge, Rybářská, Linecká, Radniční, Panská and Soukenická Streets are monitored on a permanent basis.

During the seasons of the revolving amphitheatre, the municipal police patrol the place and are available if needed to prevent any disturbance of public peace and safety.

D/ Environment, air pollution, natural disasters

Air Cleanness:

The Historic Centre of the town is located in the valley of the Vltava River and its geomorphologically determined position is in an inversive, poorly ventilated area. That was one of the main reasons leading to the recent introduction of a gas supply network.

The town's only industrial park is located at the northern entrance to the town, roughly 2.5 km, as the crow flies, from the Historic Centre of the town. The most significant air polluter is a lignite coal combustion boiler room (the so-called energy block). As a result of climatic conditions, the energy block along with the South Bohemian Paper Mill in Větřní (5 km to the south of Český Krumlov) used to negatively affect air cleanness in the town. In recent years, however, a marked reduction occurred in the emissions produced by these large-sized stationary sources of air pollution.

The biggest issue in terms of air cleanness in Český Krumlov is the emission load caused by traffic combined with the heavy development and inversion situation. Car traffic as a source of pollution in the town is particularly the case in the parts outside the actual Historic Centre of the town, namely along the south-bound through-ways in the town leading from České Budějovice and the industrial park. Entering the historic part of the town is only possible for service vehicles of the shops situated there, the inhabitants of the town and, exceptionally, other parties upon issue of a one-off entry permit granted by the municipal police.

Considering that none of the above issues is of a principal character, Český Krumlov is deemed a good air quality area.

Municipal Green in Relation to Environment:

Air quality in the town is positively affected by the green surfaces both inside the city and immediately beyond its frontiers (see the birds-eye view in the chapter on "Preservation of Scenery, Undeveloped Green Horizons of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov"). Comprehensive maintenance of public greenery is taken care of by a business entity (based on an agreement with the Český Krumlov Municipality), in accordance with a plan determined at all times on a yearly basis.

Waste Management:

Environmental protection also includes waste management. The condition of the car fleet and waste containers is largely varied and mutually incompatible. The technical means are more or less outdated and the waste containers mostly fail to meet aesthetic and hygiene criteria. Similarly as was the case with the street furnishings, even here the solution to the issue depends on the availability of funds in the municipal budget. The system of collection and transport of waste in the Historic Centre is continuously addressed by the Town Council. Presently, two selected systems are about to be submitted to a public discussion with the inhabitants of the town. Both of the systems under consideration foresee the removal of containers of mixed municipal waste and its separable components from the Historic Centre of the town.

Natural Disasters

Floods:

Floods constitute the only foreseeable natural disaster that may jeopardise the Historic Centre of the town in the future. The last massive floods in 2002 caused damage in the historical centre's Latrán area and in localities along the Vltava River (Rybářská, Parkán and other streets.) and the Polečnice stream (Deer Garden). The houses were flooded in the basements, with the water level reaching up to the ground-floor level. Practically all damage incurred was successfully removed during the two years following the floods.

The administrator of the local water ways, the state-owned Povodí Vltavy, has prepared project documentation detailing flood prevention action on the Vltava River and Polečnice stream, which also significantly contributed to the flood damage. The proposed action will be taken during the following years (see Chapter 3).

In order to identify the optimum solution to the prevention of damage caused by storm rainfalls, the town assigned a territorial study concerning the draining of the entire administrative territory of the town. The study involves an analysis of the current condition of the technical infrastructure and suggested action (reconstructions and replacements of parts of technological units, background documentation for the design process and financial analysis).

Fires:

Český Krumlov has been a seat of a professional fire brigade for over 50 years. The Český Krumlov seat of the Fire Rescue Brigade is based in a modern building in the northern part of the town (Domoradice neighbourhood) and there are in total 96 employees taking care of professional protection against fire and other natural elements. Fire prevention is entrusted to an independent department.

Crisis Management and Prevention Bodies:

The co-ordination body in charge of preparation for emergency situations is the Český Krumlov Safety Council appointed by the Mayor of the town. The operating body in charge of intervening in the event of emergencies is the Emergency Headquarters, whose members are also appointed by the Mayor of the town. In addition to the Deputy Mayor of the town, other representatives of the town and the municipal authorities, municipal and state police, fire brigade, fire station, hospital and other organisations present in the town are all members of those bodies. For a case of emergency, the emergency plan has been elaborated, including directives and manuals for activities and conduct of the inhabitants and emergency teams.

CHAPTER 3:

Description of all major restoration, works, modifications and new buildings inside the protected area according to Section 172 of the Operative Guidelines for the period of 1999 - 2007

Český Krumlov, December 2008

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I. Support to monuments restoration paid from public budgets focused on the cultural heritage protection

Financial Instruments Focusing on Care of the Monument Fund in the Territory of the Historical Centre of Český Krumlov:

Note: the prices are based on the average exchange rate for EUR/CZK in the 3rd quarter of 2008 – 24.092

State Grant Schemes Covering Rehabilitation of Immovable Cultural Monuments:

- **Programme of Preservation of the municipal heritage site**
- **Programme of Preservation of the municipal heritage zone**

The above involve instruments to preservation cultural monuments located in the most valuable parts of historic towns declared to be heritage sites and heritage zones. Financial contributions originating from these programmes may only be provided if the town concerned has prepared its own preservation programme (see the chapter above on "Urban Planning Documents, Studies and Surveys") and provided that the town financially participates in the preservation of the cultural monument along with the owner.

Based on applications submitted by owners of immovable cultural monuments in these territories, and upon recommendation of the above advisory body of the Town Council, i.e. the Monument Care Committee, funds provided from the state budget and the corresponding town share are divided by a resolution of the Town Assembly – to aid restoration of those immovable cultural monuments.

Funds invested in the preservation of buildings in the municipal heritage site during 2001 - 2007:

Year	Applications included in the programme	State grants	Financial aid of the town
2001	12	CZK 2 750 000	CZK 1 060 000
2002	8	CZK 1 320 000	CZK 3 280 000
2003	13	CZK 450 000	CZK 350 000
2004	22	CZK 4 279 000	CZK 1 436 000
2005	10	CZK 2 180 000	CZK 1 101 400
2006	10	CZK 2 062 000	CZK 952 700
2007	4	CZK 963 600	CZK 254 400
		CZK 14 004 600	CZK 8 434 500

Funds invested in the preservation of buildings in the municipal heritage zone (established in 2003) during 2004 - 2007:

Year	Applications included in the programme	State grants	Financial aid of the town
2004	1	CZK 650 000	CZK 540 000
2005	4	CZK 720 000	CZK 154 900
2006	8	CZK 730 000	CZK 175 100
2007	5	CZK 380 000	CZK 111 600
		CZK 2 480 000	CZK 981 600

Municipal grant scheme focusing on the environment of the Historic Centre of the town:

Aid for Designations of Houses and Workshops

In 2004, the town of Český Krumlov generated its own grant scheme entitled "Aid for the Acquisition of the Designation of Houses and Workshops". The purpose of the grant is to ensure maximum support of the quality of designations of workshops and quality arts-and-crafts workmanship in the

territory of the municipal heritage site (Historic Centre of the town) and municipal heritage zone. During the Grant years, it was shown that after the initial start-up of the Grant in 2004, the Grant was fully used in 2005 and 2006 and in 2007, the interest on the part of the public in obtaining the town's financial aid for workshop designations radically declined. With the above in mind, no funds for the Grant were included in the 2008 municipal budget.

In terms of monument care, direct contact was established between the owners of the houses and workshops and the staff of the monument care bodies, and the designations of workshops started to meet the applicable laws. The applicants devoted more attention to the preparation of the workshop designations and had their graphic logos designed by specialised companies and the actual workshop designations produced by expert and sometimes even artistic companies. The aesthetic quality of such designations has grown considerably as a result, and the devastation of buildings subject to preservation and the environment of the municipal heritage site and zone have ceased to be an issue.

A total of 54 received applications were gratified during 2004 -2007:

Year	Applications included in the Scheme	Financial aid of the town
2004	9	CZK 123 732
2005	18	CZK 240 000
2006	24	CZK 250 000
2007	3	CZK 50 736
		CZK 664 468

Funds provided by the South Bohemian Region:

South Bohemian Regional Grant Schemes in the Domain of Monument Care

Year	CZK 1000
2004	1 643
2005	1 576
2006	1 100
2007	1 163
2008	1 019

Funds provided under the European Union's grant schemes:

In 2008 the town obtained funds from EU structural funds (NUTS II Southwest regional operating programme) to cover structural adjustments to the municipal park and southern terraces as well as the rehabilitation of the Barber Bridge.

Funds Expended on Preservation of the Monument Fund in the Territory of the Český Krumlov Castle:

Overall overview of operating and investment costs in the Castle Area during 2003 - 2005:

Year	Costs in CZK 1000
2001	20 988
2002	17 099
2003	40 982
2004	46 303
2005	50 208
2006	42 368
2007	40 609

II. Completed or pending restorations and new buildings in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov.

Completed and Ongoing Projects in the Castle Area:

1999:

No. 59 – Restoration of the eastern façade of the so-called Hrádek and library

Under a project involving rehabilitation of the bear-pit yards, the eastern façade of the library and the adjacent “Hrádek” were restored, where the original Renaissance frescoes were partially restored.

Before restoration:



After restoration (2008):



No. 59 – Lapidary in the basement of the so-called New Burgrave’s House

Due to the enhanced need for storage capacity to accommodate the extensive collection of original—mostly Baroque—sculptures from all over the Castle, the former large stables below the so-called New Burgrave’s House were converted into a lapidary, which meant an addition to the range of tours available in the Castle area.

No. 59 –castle cash desk in the so-called Mint

The Castle cash desk, which had long been regarded as inadequate, was replaced in 1999 by an entirely new system on the restored ground floor of the former Castle Mint. The interior was restored to the condition in which the offices of the princely officer were when located in the premises.

Rehabilitation of the bear-pit yards

In 1999, two bear-pit yards were submitted for overall rehabilitation. The terrain was modified, high-grown tree trunks were plated and rock gardens and artificial lakes were established.

After rehabilitation (2008):



2000:

Cloak Bridge

The overall restoration of the monumental multi-storey covered bridge linking the Castle with the Baroque Theatre and the Castle Garden launched in 1999 was completed.

Before restoration:



After restoration (2008):



2001:

No. 232 – Rehabilitation of the roof cladding

As part of a project to rehabilitate what was originally the princely administrative building, a large single-pitch dormer installed in 1940's was removed. Thus, a significant aspect flaw demonstrating itself from many points of view of the town was eliminated (for the photo, see chapter D – In-built Garret Structures and Changes in the Roof Scenery in the Historic Centre of the Town).

No. 59 – Upper Castle

Gradual restoration of the exterior facades of the Upper Castle was launched. Building development in the Upper Castle area was always limited by its markedly dominant position at an inaccessible rock point. That is undoubtedly one of the main reasons why uniform treatment has never been provided for the exterior facades. Most of the latter treatments of the originally Gothic castle were done in the interior and only demonstrated on the exterior facades in the form of local facades. Considering the complex composition of plastering layers that only rarely overlapped and mostly drew upon one another in individual building stages, the conservation method was applied. Such an approach to restoration fully respects the initial condition of the façade, focusing on the reinforcement of existing material and repairing local destruction only. The new plastering seals are in conclusion of the restoration given a touch-up finish in such a way as to ensure they merge with the historic layers.

2002:

No. 59 – Restoration of the so-called Hradek courtyards

Restoration of the so-called Hradek with the tower has been in progress since the early 1990's. In 2002 the internal courtyard was rehabilitated. The building's interior is yet to live through its renaissance, with the all-year-round exhibition of the "Castle Museum" foreseen in the building.

2003:

No. 178 – Reconstruction of the Castle Riding Hall roof

As part of a project involving reconstruction of the Castle Riding Hall roof, the already overdue burnt roofing material was replaced.

2004:

No. 46 – So-called Castle Pharmacy

The complex repair of the patrician house was completed. Rich Renaissance scraped decorations were renewed on the facades. Some of the interiors were converted to serve housing purposes; the ground-floor is used for commercial purposes.

2006:

Road under the Cloak Bridge

In 2002, reconstruction of the road under the Cloak ridge damaged by the floods took place. The destroyed asphalt road surface was replaced by a partially hardened rock-and-sand surface.

Bellarie Summer House

As part of the gradually rehabilitation of the significant Rococo construction in the Castle Garden, restoration of the interior paintings on both floors launched in 2003 was completed



No. 59 - Churnery

The sgraffito decoration on the façade of the so-called Castle Churnery was restored – after restoration in 2008:



2007:

No. 196 – Forge, Ice House

Repair of the intact renaissance Forge and reconstruction of the adjacent Ice House which was preserved as a torso, launched in 2005, were completed. The Forge will be used to house an exhibition of the forging craft, while the Ice House will host a restaurant, which has so far been spread among several kiosks in front of the Ice House.

No. 61 – Orangery in the Supply Castle Garden

This year, building rehabilitation of the interior of the castle orangery took place so that it could be used more for the hibernating of tropical plants put on display in the exteriors and interiors in the Castle Area during the summer season.



2008:

Balustrade vases of the Baroque fountain in the Castle Garden:

Duplicating the vases fitted in the balustrades around the Baroque cascade fountain in the Castle Garden was completed.

No. 59 – Exterior facades of the so-called Upper Castle

Gradual restoration of the exterior facades of the Upper Castle was completed. The restoration of the southern façade was honoured with the prestigious Europa Nostra award in 2008.

No. 63 – Powder House

2008 saw the launch of repair of the external cladding and the interior facades of the powder house located on the edge of the Castle Area in the vicinity of one of the main tourist entrances to the Historic Centre. An information centre for the Protected Landscape Area of Blanský les is foreseen in the building.

Entrance gates to the Castle Garden

Rehabilitation and restoration of the paintings at the two entrance gates in the southern fencing wall of the Castle Garden was completed.



After restoration (2008):



Music Pavilion

Repair and restoration of interior paintings of a wooden pavilion in the Castle Garden.

After restoration (2008):



Completed and Ongoing Projects in the Historic Centre of the Town:

2000:

Latrán no. 15

Structural rehabilitation of the house, conversion into a wine house

(See more in Chapter 2, III., D Problem of loft conversions and changes in the roof horizon in the town's historic centre)

Latrán no. 93

Annex to a building

Concord Square no. 12, 13, 14

Total structural rehabilitation and conversion into a hotel

Široká no. 53

Total structural rehabilitation and an additional building in the courtyard*

2001:

Latrán no. 38

Façade restoration, new roofing

Latrán no. 72

Structural modifications to the interior seeking to reincorporate an annex from the 19th century into the site.

Latrán no. 50

Long-term investment by the town of Český Krumlov:

2006 – comprehensive conversion of the former Beguine Convent for the purposes of the St. Agnes of Bohemia's Arts-and-Crafts School including restoration of the interior frescos, restoration of parts of the flooring as per the archaeological research and the Internal Paradise Courtyard

2007 – restoration of exterior facades of the Beguine Convent – Stage 1 – repair and replenishment of the plastering

(See more in Chapter 2, III., D Problem of loft conversions and changes in the roof horizon in the town's historic centre + Chapter 3., III. The planned construction activities in the area of the Castle and the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov important from the viewpoint of conservation of monument)

Latrán nos. 77, 78

Structural modifications to the existing hotel

(See more in Chapter 2, III., F Problem of protection of authenticity and arts-and-crafts and repairs of the buildings in the town's historic centre)

Radniční no. 29

Total structural rehabilitation of the building, establishment of shops on the ground floor and flats on the above-the-ground floors

(See more in Chapter 2, III., F Problem of protection of authenticity and arts-and-crafts and repairs of the buildings + Chapter 2, III., H Problem of facade restoration and colourfulness)

2002:

Masná no. 129

Total structural rehabilitation of the building, establishment of a wine house, a shop and accommodation suites

Soukenická no. 33

Total structural rehabilitation

Latrán no. 9

Roofing repair

2005

Rybářská nos. 13, 14, 15

Conversion of a set of residential houses into a boarding house

2006:

Latrán no. 67

Order of Saint Claire Monastery – structural rehabilitation of the roofs

Latrán no. 28

Repair of the truss and replacement of roofing

(See more in Chapter 2, III., D Problem of loft conversions and changes in the roof horizon in the town's historic centre)

Parkán no. 120

Total structural conversion of the former mill into a hotel

(See more in Chapter 2, III., D Problem of loft conversions and changes in the roof horizon in the town's historic centre + G Problem of reconstruction, changes in the original layout and functions)

2007:

Kájovská no. 54

Total structural rehabilitation launched, ongoing

2008:

Museum Photographic Studio Seidl

Full building rehabilitation of building No. 272 with a photographic studio on Linecká Street was completed as well as rehabilitation of the annexed buildings and the garden. Not only were the original movables restored in the photographic studio, but also the laboratory and the preserved process equipment.

(See more in Chapter 2, III., F Problem of protection of authenticity and arts-and-crafts and repairs of the buildings)

Paving reconstruction on Horní Street

The project involves complete reconstruction of the surfaces and essential technical networks, modification to the system of rainwater drainage and recourse to the original historic surface material - paving.

(See more in Chapter 2, III., I Problems concerning the parterre of the Historic Center of Český Krumlov)

Rehabilitation of the fountain on Concord Square

Český Krumlov municipality investment undertaken in 2008. The investment involves the total rehabilitation of the fountain (from 1844) and the plague pillar (from 1716) in an effort to consolidate their overall architectural, structural/technical and cultural features. The two objects forming a single unit are located on the town's main square. Part of the project will apply to water circulation and illumination of the monument.



III. The planned construction activities in the area of the castle and the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov important from the viewpoint of conservation of monuments

Suggested monument rehabilitation, structural and artistic restoration projects in the Castle Area until 2010:

A) Urgent projects:

- Rehabilitation of house no. 56, First Courtyard, adjacent to Latrán Street – a residential house with a shop on the ground floor
- Roof repair and façade restoration for no. 58, First Courtyard of the so-called Old Burgrave's House, residential house
- Repair of the boiler room and distributions at no. 57 Salt House, First Courtyard

- Rehabilitation of the interiors at no. 59 Mint on the first floor, second Courtyard – seminary, conference and exhibition premises
- Rehabilitation of the interiors of Hrádek, Second Courtyard – Castle Museum, all-year-round operation
- Repair of structurally disturbed terraces in the courtyard, no. 177
- Rehabilitation and restoration of the interiors at house no. 60 Gate
- Continued conservative restoration of the façade at no. 59 – New Burgrave’s House
- Restoration of Bellarie interiors - grotto, kitchens, lifts and preparation of a guide way through the garden
- Rehabilitation of a dry pipeline (a dry fire pipeline connected to a source of water via a fire brigade vehicle) at the Upper Castle
- Structural changes of utility networks leading to house no. 63 Powder House on the northern side
- Structural changes of utility networks leading to house no. 60 Gate on the southern side
- Repair of backbone water supply line from the First Courtyard to the Fourth Courtyard

B) Projects urgent in terms of aesthetics:

- Shelters for rubbish bins in the First and Second castle Courtyards
- Façade of the Riding Hall
- Repairs of plasterwork in the passage between the Fourth and Fifth castle Courtyards
- Continuous touch-up and restoration of frescoes and paintings in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Courtyards
- Restoration touch-up of wall paintings in the exterior and interior and conservation interventions in the mobiliary stock in the exhibitions

C) Structural projects desirable with a view to increasing visitor comfort

- overall restoration of Hrádek interiors – castle Museum with all-year-round operation on the first floor, a study and research centre for the Castle Library on the ground floor
- exhibition of the historic forge in the First Courtyard, exhibition space
- final stage of the depositary of decorations of the castle theatre

D) Structural projects desirable in terms of field methodology

- structural changes of power lines and lighting of the first and second guide way staircase
- restoration of the plasterwork of the first and second guide way staircase

Major Structural Project under Preparation having Implications for Monument Preservation in the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov:

Structural rehabilitation of Monasteries at Latrán no. 50

The town of Český Krumlov is preparing a project involving structural rehabilitation of the remaining part of the monastery (the Order of St. Claire Monastery, the church, the Minors’ Monastery) Using the IOP int. oper. programme, and via the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, the town will seek to include the project of the structural rehabilitation of the remaining part of the monastery complex (the Order of St. Claire Monastery, the church, the Minors’ Monastery) in the designated IOP.

Vltava River Flood Prevention System

To be addressed from 2009 – dredging the river bed including removal of a proportion of the river load in the area of the gate and the Egon Schiele cultural centre. That should be followed by modifications to the dam edge near the Krumlov mill and preparation for the installation of mobile floor prevention barriers (*with the investor being Povodí Vltavy, grant provided by the Ministry of Agriculture*)

Polečnice Stream Flood Prevention System

Stream project prepared in the administrative territory of Český Krumlov, involving bank modifications, increasing the through-flow capacity of the bed, modifications of bridges and foot-bridges, flood prevention barriers foreseen in some sections along the stream (*investor Povodí Vltavy*)

Reconstruction of Road Surfaces on Latrán Street and Adjacent Streets (Pivovarská, New Town, ...)

Preparation of an extensive investment project involving the rehabilitation of roads in the Historic Centre of the town with the necessary modifications to the utility networks and surfaces – reconstruction and addition to paving (the project depends on the availability of a grant from the Regional Operative Programme in 03/2009).

Barber Bridge

Comprehensive structural rehabilitation including redevelopment of the load-bearing steel structure, modifications to the stone anchoring walls and full replacement of the wooden bridge floor structure, including the load-bearing structure. The project is foreseen in the first half of 2009, and will be accompanied by a project involving restoration of the existing alloy sculptures on the bridge.

Masná Street – Reconstruction of utility networks

Comprehensive approach to new utility lines, restoration of the existing lines, which are in good technical condition, repair of the existing paving, addition of new paving wherever necessary .

Municipal Park

Structural adjustments in the Municipal Park (restoration of the historic system of footpaths, fencing and entrance gates, establishment of new playgrounds, mobiliary, lighting and CCTV systems).

Photographs from the archive of the Municipal Authority in Český Krumlov, National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites - Regional Office in České Budějovice (by Lubor Mrázek and Aleš Motejl) and photographs published on the website <http://www.ckrumlov.info/docs/cz/kaktualita.xml> were used in the text

ANNEXES
to the Report on the state of the Český Krumlov site

Annex 1:
Concept of restoration of the state castle and chateau in Český Krumlov

Annex 2:
Český Krumlov – Monument Protection Concept, 2000 (Girsa, Holeček)

Annex 3:
Plans of Protection and Evaluation of the Český Krumlov Municipal Heritage Site

Annex 4:
History of Town Planning in Český Krumlov in Relation to Historic Planning

Annex 5:
Updating the Strategic Plan of the Town Development for 2008-2010,
Sections related to the protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

Annex 6:
Action Plan for the Development of Český Krumlov for 2008 - 2010,
Sections related to the protection of the Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

Note:

Annexes 1 -3 will be presented by the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice
Annexes 4 - 6 will be presented by the Town of Český Krumlov

Concept of restoration of the state Castle and Château in Český Krumlov

for 2004-2010

Summary



Title Photograph: Pavel Slavko

Building and Restoration Work to Rehabilitation the Castle Complex, I. – V. Courtyards

(prepared in accordance with 'Building and Restoration Work to Rehabilitate Český Krumlov Castle, I. – V. Courtyards', Authors: The National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Regional Office in České Budějovice)

The Rehabilitation Concept focuses on four principal areas:

- A/ The structural rehabilitation of the roof and façades of the buildings in courtyards V, IV, III, and II. In the near future it is essential to complete the conservative restoration of the façade of the Horní hrad (Upper Castle) and to focus on the courtyard I.
- B/ The reinstallation of the historic interiors using the period inventory funds and the extension of guided tours and exhibitions. The main concept for the three guided tours through the historic interiors has been completed, now it is necessary to create gallery and exhibition premises.
- C/ Continuous restoration of movable items. Approximately 60% of these items have been preserved or restored, and they are properly stored by category in appropriate depositories. It is essential to follow this practice.
- D/ To create a network of services for visitors, i.e. Information Centre, Ticket Offices, retail and promotional shops, public toilets, etc. This step has been implemented in cooperation with the operator of the complex.

Rehabilitation Concept

The rehabilitation concept is based on ideas that had already been formed in the mid-1990's. The intention is to restore the heritage site as an important cultural, social and professional centre. The following plan has been based on the historical function of individual courtyards and individual buildings, the findings of the building and historical surveys of individual buildings, the building and structural surveys of the buildings, the analysis of tourism needs and the site's operational needs:

1. The First Courtyard, historical husbandry out-buildings for the castle and the chateau regularly rehabilitated till ca 1960 – in this area the main focus will be on developing services related to tourism, i.e. Information Centre, shops, Internet café, toilets, sales points, flats, accommodation, warehouses, etc.
2. The Second Courtyard, historical buildings used for the administration of the estate, housing libraries and the family and document archive, etc – the intention is to use this area as an archive, study and research centre with no commercial outlets. The courtyard already houses the State Regional Archive, the Castle Library and in future a research centre for the library will be created along with the Castle Museum located in the Hrádek building. The area of Courtyard II with its Main Ticket Office is the meeting place for visitors to the Castle.
3. The Third and Fourth Courtyards, the so-called Upper Castle area, serve for purely educational and cultural purposes – the installed interiors document the historical development of the complex. Depending on the type of prevalent building, artistic and installation features, Renaissance, Baroque and 19th century interiors have been installed.
4. The Fifth Courtyard, the so-called Theatre Courtyard, houses the unique Castle Theatre. The Theatre should be livened up by recreating a functional theatre museum taking advantage of the theatre depositories.
5. To rehabilitate the Castle Gardens as a unique example of garden landscaping of the 18th century, to be used for relaxation, learning and mediation. To restore the nursery with orangery, greenhouses, hotbeds for flower cuttings, etc.

Proposal of actions to rehabilitate the sites within the Český Krumlov Castle complex up to 2010

A) Urgent :

- restoration of no.196, Courtyard I– residential house
- restoration of no. 56, Courtyard I, Latrán area – residential house with a shop on the ground floor
- **total restoration of the roof and façade on no. 58**, Courtyard I, the so-called ‘Staré purkrabství’ (The Old Burgrave’s House), residential house
- **total restoration of the Smithy and Ice-Works**, Courtyard I– museum exhibition, refreshment centre
- restoration of façade on house no. 57, the Salt House, leading to Latrán and the Courtyard I
- **restoration of façade on house no. 65, Old Brewery**, Courtyard I
- **restoration of the boiler room and mains in house no. 57, the Salt House**, Courtyard I
- repairs and restoration of carpentry features – windows, doors on the main access route from the Red Gate to Courtyards I and II
- repairs of chimneys and dormer windows on the houses along the main access route from the Red Gate to Courtyards I and II
- repairs of stone masonry features on the houses along the main access route on courtyards I and II– portals, windows and door casings, covers, etc.
- **restoration of interiors in house no. 59, the Mint**, Courtyard II– seminar, conference and exhibition premises
- repairs of chimneys, dormer windows and façade on house no. 59, the Mint, Courtyard II
- **restoration of the Hrádek interiors**, Courtyard II– Castle Museum, open all year round
- securing the eroded and weathered ramparts in the Renaissance Courtyard
- total repair of the roof and façade of house no 63, the Powder Magazine
- total restoration of the interior of house no. 60, the Gate House
- restoration of façade no. 65, the Old Brewery, Courtyard I
- **continue the restoration and conservation of the façade on the Upper Castle and the New Burgrave’s House**, Courtyards IV -I
- **rehabilitation of the Bellaria Summerhouse interiors**, gardens – grotto, kitchen, lifts – guided tour through the gardens
- remove external phone cables
- repair of the sanitary and rainwater sewers in Courtyard I
- repair of the fire mains in the Upper Castle, the north face
- repair of the mains facilities and toilets in the extension on the northern side of the Upper Castle
- repair of the mains facilities for house no. 63, the Powder Magazine on the northern side of the complex
- repair of the mains facilities for house no. 60, the Gate House on the southern side of the complex
- repair of the central water mains in Courtyards I and IV

B) Essential Aesthetic Repair Works

- **building sheds for the bins in Courtyards I and II**
- **repair of walls, terraces and tops of walls along the main tour routes and visible places**
- **repair of the façade on the Riding School**
- **repair of plasterwork on the walls fencing off the gardens**
- **repair of plasterwork in the passageway between Courtyard IV and V**
- **ongoing retouching and restoration of frescos and paintings in Courtyards II, II, IV and V**
- **restoration retouching on the wall paintings in the exteriors and interiors,**
- **conservation and protection of the movables on display**

C) Building Work Required to Increase Visitor Comfort

- total rehabilitation of interiors in house no. 59, Hrádek – this will house the Castle Museum open all year round on the first floor and a research and study centre for the Castle Library on the ground floor
- total rehabilitation of house no. 232, the Column Hall – exhibition and conference centre
- **repair of the Guard area in Courtyard II, exhibition area**
- **purchasing sound equipment for the tower, period tune from the watch tower**
- recreation of a historical smithy in Courtyard I and exhibition space
- **total repair/restoration of plasterwork and decoration/reinstallation of the Turheim Apartment**
- **implementation of the final stage of the decoration of the depositary of the Castle Theatre**
- **implementation of the Saddlers' and Stables Project. depicting means of transport**

D) Essential Technical and Preservational Building Work

- renovation of electric installations and lighting of the staircase leading into the 1st Guided Tour Route and the 2nd Guided Tour Route
- restoration of plasterwork in the staircase area of the 1st and 2nd Guided Tour Routes
- decontamination of rafters in the Castle Theatre

Building and Restoration Work in the Castle Gardens

(prepared in accordance with 'The Heritage Concept for the Rehabilitation of Castle Gardens Český Krumlov', Author: doc. Ing. Arch. Václav Girsá, 2004)

The Current Situation

The Castle Gardens cover an extensive area of ca 110,300 m²

It is a very extensive area requiring time-consuming and systematic regular care with regard to the building framework, vegetation and technical infrastructure. Major attention and efforts have already been paid to the gardens and their maintenance. Several important steps have been made, such as the professional and financially demanding repair of the cascade fountain, including the restoration of the fountain sculptures and decorations. Nevertheless, under the given circumstances and in view of the extent and exacting nature of the issues that need to be addressed, the current level of

maintenance is insufficient. The gardens show a number of major and minor defects in terms of their overall plan (cultural heritage), and in terms of their technical and operational quality. The technical infrastructure is becoming obsolete and some of the buildings are in need of total rehabilitation. Some of the work carried out in the past is significantly affecting the value of this historical environment.

Winter Riding School: The most recent rehabilitation, carried out in the 1980's, was not adequate either in terms of the quality of the work, or in terms of its aesthetic approach to the work. All masonry work and façades seem to be damaged, including the facades on the chimneys. The decorations of the interiors, including the technical infrastructure, are nearing the end of their usefulness. The enclosing walls of the lower parterre and the Summer Riding School are in disrepair. The new staircase replacing the original ramp leading from the Winter Riding School to the Summer Riding School is quite unsuitable. Also, the walls along the access route from the Renaissance house were not repaired suitably and the surrounding paving used is not adequate and is at the end of its useful life. In 2003 a major reconstruction of the roof was carried out and the burnt clay tiles were replaced with new ones. It has been noted that the terrace walls in the orchard are damaged, and some have been repaired using very unsightly concrete blocks. The drainage is also inadequate. More vegetation must be planted and inappropriate vegetation should be replaced.

Summer Riding School: The following problems have been identified: damaged supporting terrace walls, seriously damaged morphology of plastered balustrades and crowns approaching total decay, insufficient drainage, damaged ramps for carriages, damaged staircases, pedestrian areas, including those restored in the 1980's, are in need of rehabilitation. More vegetation must be planted and inappropriate vegetation should be replaced.

Lower Parterre: The following problems have been identified: damaged enclosing walls including their crowns, insufficient drainage, decayed road surface, disrepair of the rehabilitated eight-sided pools (complete disrepair of the skeleton and lining boards, destruction of benches), disrepair of the borders of the roads, essential major changes in the vegetation must be made and new vegetation must be planted (poorly established hornbeam espalier disabling the repair of roads for carriages, etc.).

Upper Gardens – eastern part: The following problems have been identified: damaged parapet wall with plastered balustrade and sculptures, damaged enclosing walls including their tops, insufficient drainage, disrupted road surface, disrepair of the borders of the roads, essential major changes in the vegetation must be made and new vegetation must be planted (poorly established hornbeam espalier disabling the repair of roads for carriages, badly established yew tree bosks including the disintegration of their medieval motifs, etc), essential repair of the gate leading from the orangery following the original design.

Upper Gardens – central part: The following problems have been identified: seriously damaged ramps for carriages at the Bellarie Summerhouse, damaged exterior staircase with corroded and damaged banisters, immediate surroundings of the Summerhouse impaired by the seasonal theatre operation, damaged and wet walls in the lower part of the building, damaged operational buildings, damaged rare interiors including decorations, architectural features and sculptures along with authentic constructions and unique period furnishings. The façade and roof are in need of restoration. The parterre of the Bellerie Summerhouse has been devalued by the revolving stage construction preventing the rehabilitation of the surrounding environment, the reconstruction of roads and the recreation of corresponding and suitable vegetation. The enclosing walls are in disrepair, the drainage is insufficient, the road surface is disrupted, the borders along the roads are insufficient, and essential changes in the vegetation must be made with new vegetation planted (poorly established hornbeam espalier preventing the reconstruction of the road for carriages, the need to reduce greenery in the immediate vicinity of the Music Pavilion).

Upper Gardens – western part: overall rehabilitation of the pond is essential along with a complete overhaul of the dam and bottom, and the mains facilities. The enclosing walls including their tops are in disrepair, the drainage is insufficient and the road surface is disrupted. The road borders need to be replaced, and the vegetation must be removed, replaced and completed.

Proposal for the Preparation and Implementation of the Monument Protection of Rehabilitation of the Gardens

The monument protection concept for the rehabilitation of the Castle Gardens in Český Krumlov stipulates that a **comprehensive rehabilitation study** is to be prepared. The preparation of the study should be assigned, ideally in 2008.

Before the start of the preparation of the rehabilitation projects of individual sections, **The Technical Infrastructure and Mains Facilities Project** should be prepared, enabling the implementation in stages (this project should be ideally assigned in 2007/08)

Preparation of **rehabilitation projects of individual sections** (2009 onwards)

Implementation of the Rehabilitation of Individual Sections

Lower Parterre

Restoration of the Rococo style of the Lower Parterre with its symmetrically designed communication network, rehabilitation of the eight-sided pools, grassed areas and proper location of hornbeam espaliers (new planting) to enable thorough reconstruction of the carriage roads adhering to the original dimensions in the Lower Parterre and the Upper Garden according to the original historical documentation (layout of the gardens 1776), archaeological research and period analogies.

Building work:

Rehabilitation of the eight-sided pools

Bellarie Summerhouse

Making the Bellarie Summerhouse accessible to the public, including a tour through the unique kitchen facilities and Sala Terrana is a pressing task at the moment. Extraordinary attention should be paid to the suitable presentation of the site corresponding to the significance of its heritage.

Building work:

Restoration of the carriage ramps, terraces and external staircases, restoration of the facades, consolidation of vertical wooden constructions (boarded up walls), ceilings, rafters and ceilings, restoration of the decorated walls and ceilings, restoration of windows, doors and window shutters, restoration of the Sala Terrana (artificial cave) in the basement, and the conservation, refurbishing and restoration of the unique period kitchen.

Bosk of the rectangular maze

Unique Baroque wooden arbour with preserved rich Baroque decorations

Building work:

Restoration of the wooden construction of the arbour and ceiling decorations

Northern and southern spruce bosk

The composition of spruce bosks is a part of the original design of the Castle Gardens.

Building work:

Rehabilitation of the growth in order to gradually rectify the type composition and to return (at least gradually) parts of the spruce growth

Castle Pond

The Castle Pond remained preserved till recently. There is a need to rehabilitate the greenery with the utmost carefulness. Fully-grown trees of the original design will be respected and protected. The pond will have to be cleaned, the bottom and the dam must be repaired, along with any other constructional features of water management.

Building work:

Replanting the lime alley

Repair of water management features (the water from the pond cannot be let out)

Cleaning of the pond, repair of the dam of the pond and the island, repair of the paving surrounding the pond

Reconstruction of the technical infrastructure of the Gardens

As part of the reconstruction of the technical infrastructure of the Castle Gardens, the area will be drained and new overflows will be created in the terraces in the eastern part of the Gardens.

Building work:

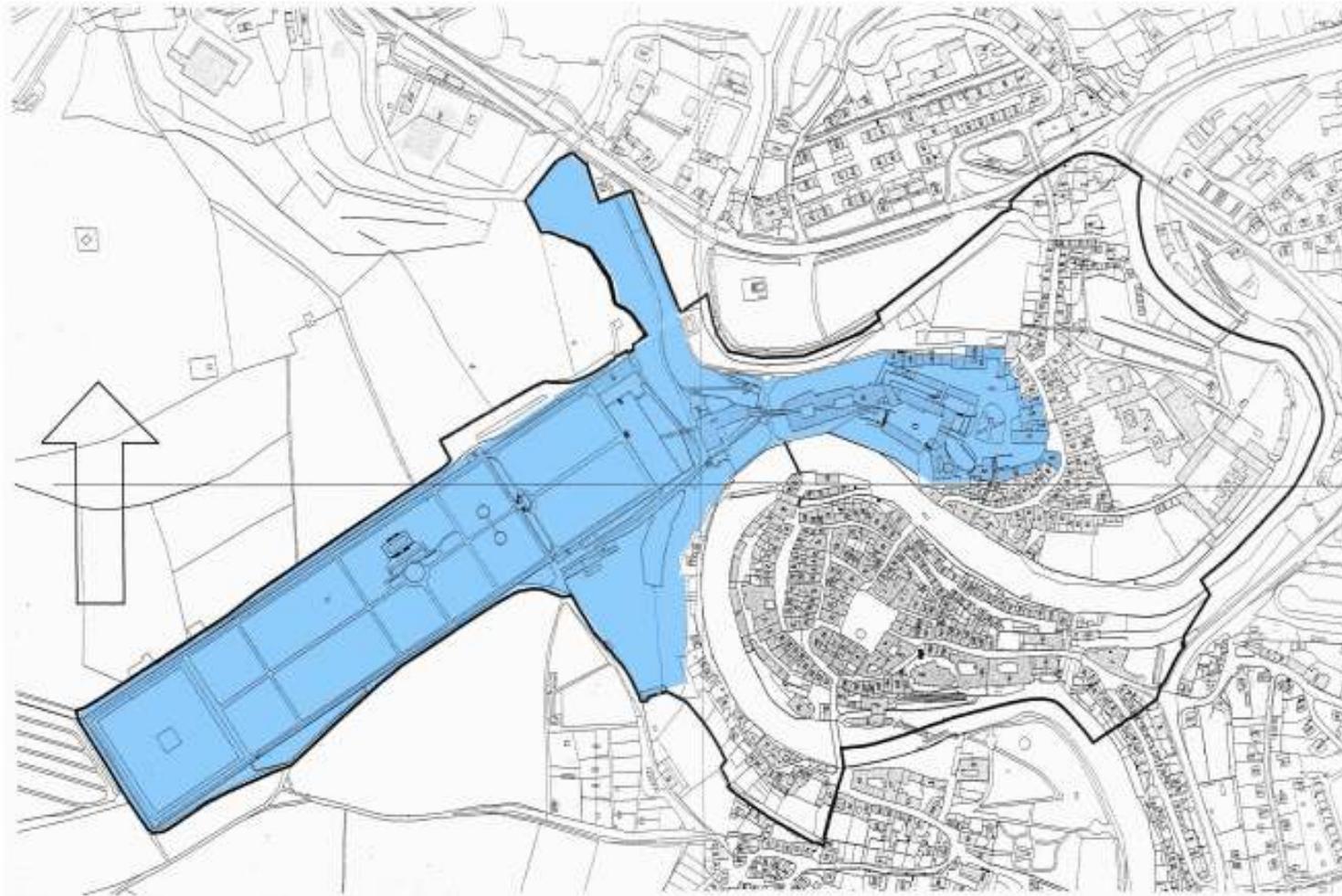
new overflows to deal with heavy rainfall in the terraces in the eastern part of the Gardens

List of Plans:

1. Conceptual and Developing Strategy of a UNESCO Heritage Site, the Český Krumlov Castle
- 2 a. The State Castle and Chateau, Český Krumlov; the Layout of the 1st-5th Court; Functionality of the Buildings
- 2 b. The State Castle and Chateau, Český Krumlov, the Layout of the Castle Garden and Utilisation of the Buildings
- 3 a. The State Castle and Chateau, Český Krumlov, the Layout of the 1st-5th Court; Unused or Badly Used Buildings, Suggestions for New Exhibitions and New Functionality
- 3 b. The State Castle and Chateau, Český Krumlov, the Layout of the Castle Garden, Unused or Badly Used Buildings, Suggestions for New Exhibitions and New Usage

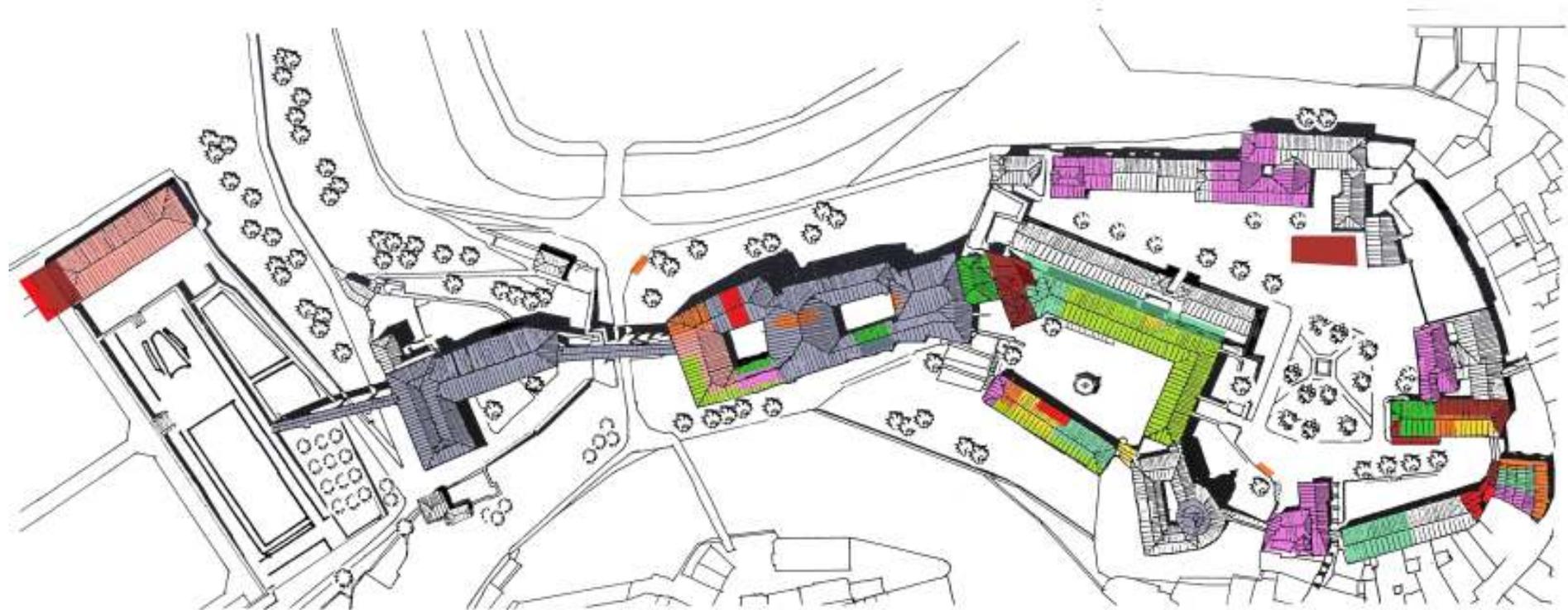
1. Conceptual and Developing Strategy of a UNESCO Heritage Site, the Český Krumlov Castle

The State Castle and Chateau, Český Krumlov; the Limits of the Municipal Heritage Site and the UNESCO Site



 Area of the Castle and Chateau within the Protected Zone

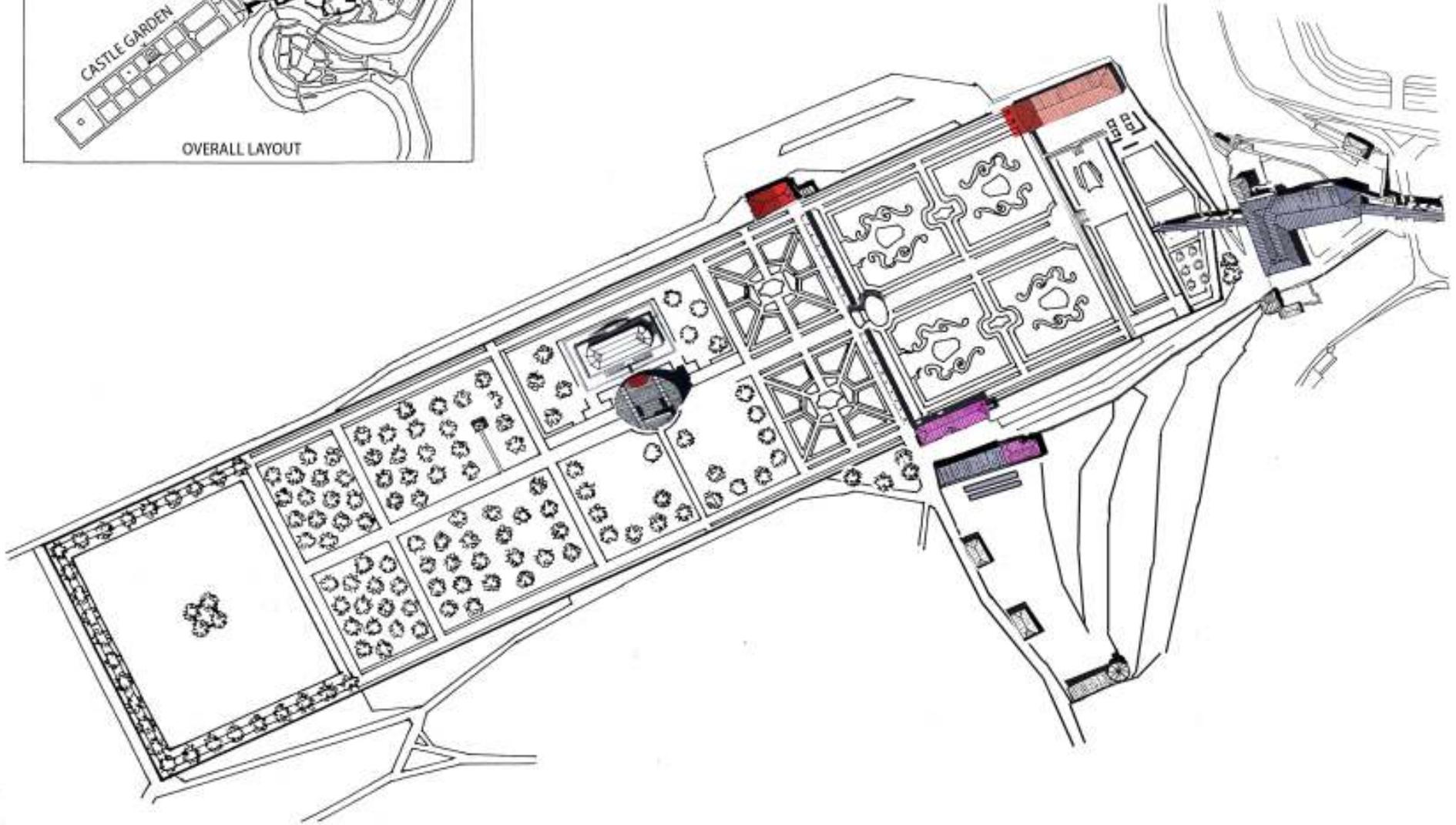
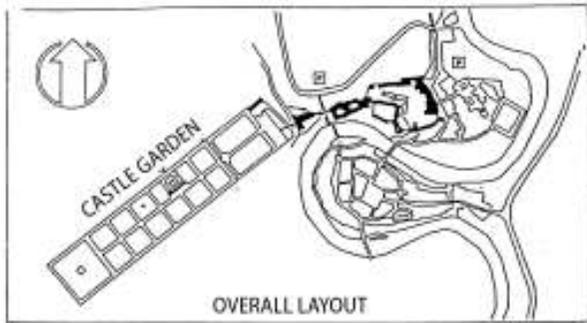
2a. The State Castle and Chateau, Český Krumlov; the Layout of the 1st - 5th Court; Functionality of the Buildings



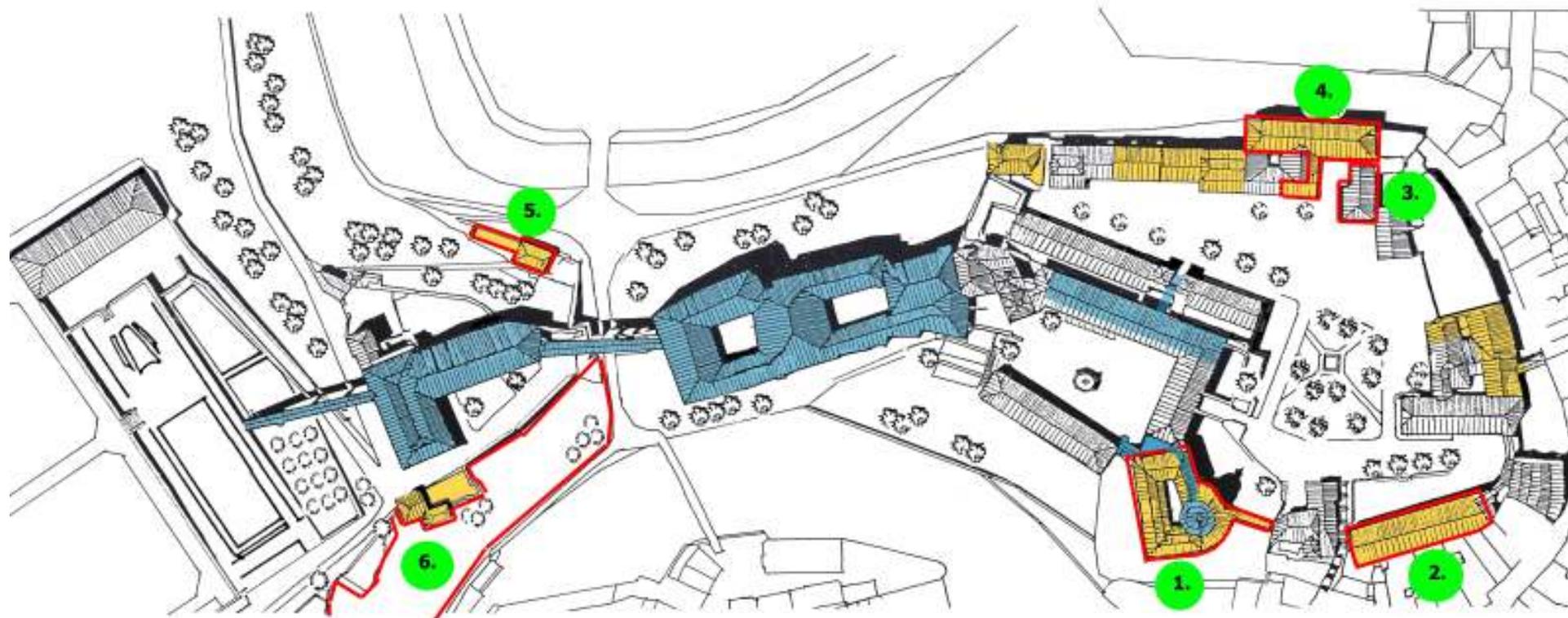
- Information Centres, Ticket Offices
- Sale of Promotional Materials and Souvenirs
- Archives, Castle Library
- Exhibition Areas, Galleries
- Concert Halls

- Guided Tours, Depositories, Technical Areas
- Apartments, Lodging Houses
- Offices, Administration Areas
- Refreshments, Cafes, Restaurants
- Public Toilets

2b.
The State Castle and Chateau, Český Krumlov, Layout of the Castle Garden and Utilisation of the Buildings



3a. The State Castle and Chateau, Český Krumlov, Layout of the 1st - 5th Court; Unused or Badly Used Buildings, Suggestions for New Exhibitions and New Functionality

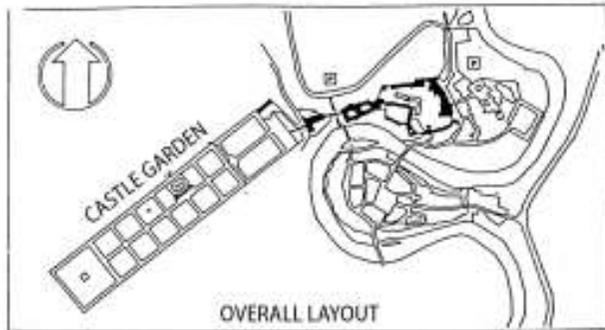


Unused or badly used buildings

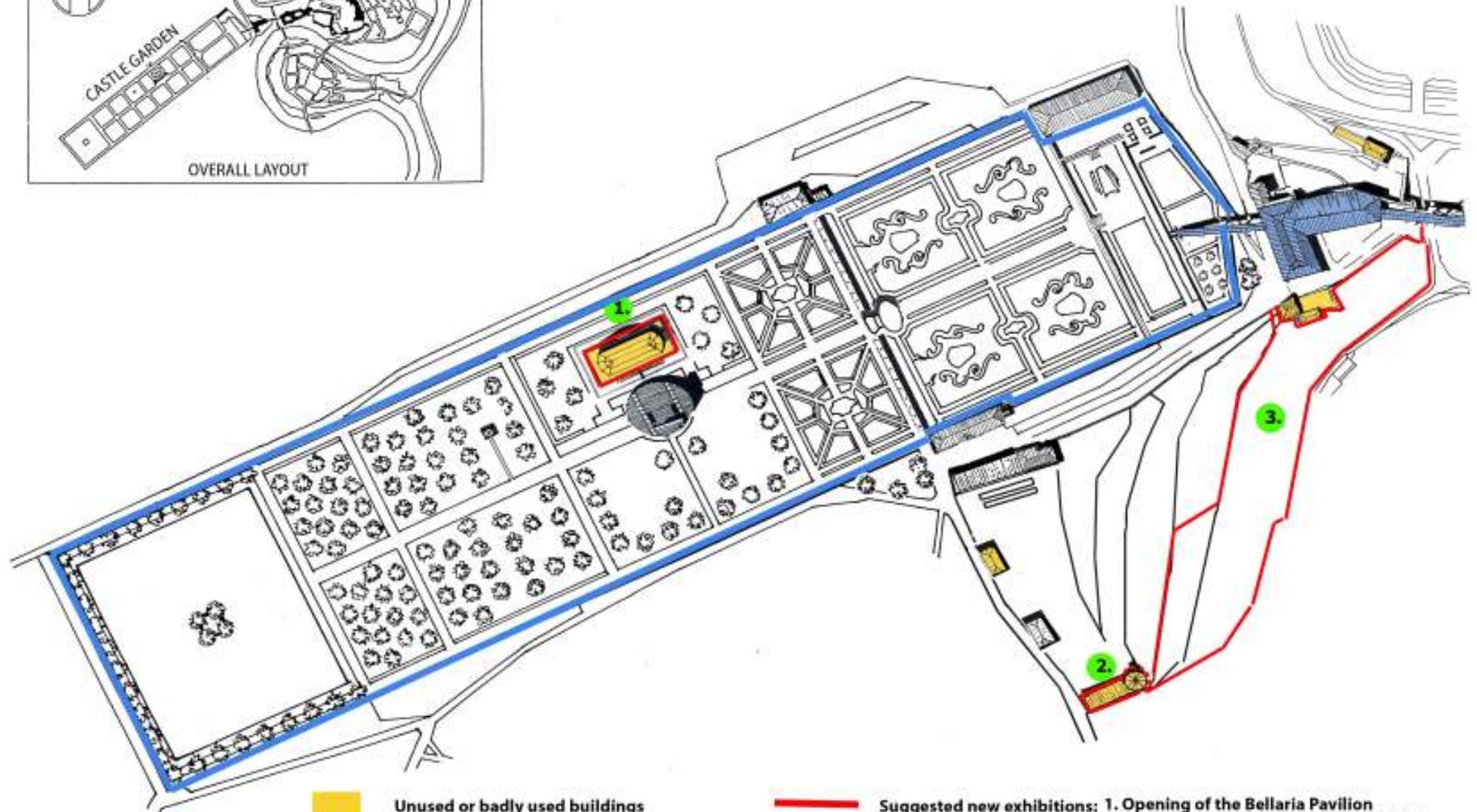
Current sight-seeing exhibitions

Suggested new exhibitions:

1. The Castle museum
2. Centre of academic-style residential education
3. Operational blacksmiths' museum
4. Museum of building trades
5. Information Centre of the Blanský les Protected Area
6. Highland garden; revitalization of the slope with a sight-seeing promenade



3b. The State Castle and Chateau, Český Krumlov; layout of the Castle Garden; unused or badly used buildings; suggestion for new exhibitions and new usage



- Unused or badly used buildings
- Current sight-seeing exhibitions

- Suggested new exhibitions:
 1. Opening of the Bellaria Pavilion
 2. The garden tools "Paraplíčko" exhibition
 3. The highland garden; revitalization of the slope with a sight-seeing promenade

Main Objectives of the Protection of Monuments in accordance with

The Proposal Concept for More Efficient Protection of the Monument Fund in Český Krumlov:

Main Objectives for the Protection of Monuments

1. *Rescue and faithful presentation of authentic features of historic architecture*

During the rehabilitation of historic architecture and its adaptation to current needs, it is essential to pay maximum attention not only to authentic construction methods, materials and details of craftsmanship but also to the layout and building technologies using suitable project documentation and building and restoration work to maintain these features and to present them faithfully with the maximum level of professionalism. Attention must be paid both to the exteriors of the buildings, i.e. all layers of plastering and their colour decorations, and also to the interiors of the buildings and the specially protected items featured in the buildings, in particular rafter constructions, windows, doors, craftsmanship features, floorings and the preserved rare interior plaster work.

In terms of the approach to the project, building and restoration work, the preferred method is the method of preservation in combination with the presentation of the restoring process. In cases of viable restoration of individual, defunct and important parts of buildings, the procedures employed must be the so-called ‘Synthetic method’ for the protection of monuments.

2. *Discontinuance of the process of disruption of the town structure within the wider town planning scale*

The objective is to promptly stop the process of visual, aesthetic and other material and spatial disruption of the structure of the town as a whole caused by the erection of unsuitably shaped material structures in sensitive and visually exposed places in the Municipal Heritage Zone, and by the unbalanced, overly colourful and inconsiderate restoration of external plastering and by creating unmanageable commercial portals and advertising boards.

Any newly created material structures must comply with all the requirements for professional architectural designs and they must take into consideration the place where they are located, the surrounding contexts and the scale and character of the location. Colour designs for the plaster work must be discreet and must be based on surveys, the surrounding context and any possible changes that might have occurred from the time of the last restoration of the colour decorations. It is essential to reduce the number of commercial portals and visual advertising boards, and to increase their designer quality and level of professional craftsmanship.

3. *Harmonisation of the town planning structure*

Any new additions, in particular new buildings, but also extensions and completion of constructions, must contribute to the process of ‘calming down’ and harmonising the material and spatial structure of the town, in particular in terms of the ratio of built-on and non-built-on areas, panoramic views and in terms of creating, or completing, a partial yet internally compact urban substructure. New building in the area of the Heritage Site is strictly limited and it can only be considered in the case of building, on Rybářská Street, or on the site of the current car park below the post office in Latrán. In terms of the whole town, new buildings are not viewed as essentially evil, but as a remedy to the fragmented town views by creating a suitable counterbalance to the badly designed buildings and by making the town

structure more dense and solid along its peripheries. New buildings must, apart from their operational function, take into consideration the traditional morphology of Český Krumlov buildings and inspire the morphology to achieve the effect of harmonisation of the town structure. Special attention must be paid to the periphery of the Heritage Site, the Plešivecké Suburbs, and to maintaining the unique identity of individual parts of the town complex.

4. *Correction of badly managed renovations*

Analogous to the previous objective regarding new buildings (within the macro-structure of the town), we must also address 'micro-structural' interventions, in particular in the Municipal Heritage Site. For many years there has been a tendency in Český Krumlov to correct and eliminate the late, full-value historical architecture of the last century within a non-developed town planning scale, creating problematic and over-designed material structures. Nowadays, the correction justifiably focuses on the badly managed, schematic post-war rehabilitations. In particular, the works that have been rehabilitated to create under-value, fragmented structures (the southern part of Svornost Square) that significantly lower the consistency and persuasiveness of important and often far more valuable parts of the protected areas. The state and appearance of the outsides of buildings must be considered and based on historical documentation and the town planning context, specific changes and correction must be proposed (colourfulness, suppressed or destroyed parts of the exterior) in order to rehabilitate the building to become a full-value aesthetic structure contributing to the harmonisation of the town planning context that is currently being disrupted by the current appearance of the buildings. Even though the buildings cannot be returned to their original state, the correction process is justified in order to stabilise the image of the town.

5. *Summary*

Compliance with the main objectives stated above requires more intensive protection of monuments and the creation of two, interrelated and purposefully coordinated essential tools enabling feasible implementation:

a/ a stabilising concept for the protection of monuments based on the history and morphology of the town presenting basic areas of interests (façades, plastering, renovation of buildings, extensions, new buildings, rehabilitation and town planning context, etc)

b/ a set of town planning documents, in particular, regulating plans covering the most sensitive areas of the town and the inclusion of aspects for the protection of monuments in order to increase the protection of monument value within the legislative framework.

**Plans of Principles of Protection of the Český Krumlov
Municipal Heritage Site**

**4th Stage
Inner Town, Horní Brána, Plešivec**

**Prepared by the České Budějovice Regional Office of
the National Institute for the Protection and
Conservation of Monuments and Sites**

December 2004

ACCOMPANYING REPORT

In 2000, plans for protection and improvement of the municipal site in Český Krumlov were initiated. This year, their final part, the 4th stage, has been completed.

Individual parts of the plans include:

- 1st stage – the area of Latrán with residential area blocks.
- 2nd stage – the zones of the monasteries, the Eggenberg brewery, the castle and the chateau, with gardens and the parking lot below the post office outside the area of Latrán. Simultaneously, work began at Parkán, in the Inner Town.
- 3rd stage – Inner Town below the church promontory.
- 4th stage – Inner Town, Horní Brána with Roosweltova and Plešivec Streets and the Rybářská locality.

4th stage – Inner Town, Horní Brána with Roosweltova and Plešivec Streets and the Rybářská locality.

The urban-architectural development of the town as a whole and its characteristics are described in the 1st stage of the protection plans and principles.

General regulations for the entire protected area and conditions for preparation of the zoning documentation

The historic centre of Český Krumlov is protected as per Decree of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic No. 16.417/87-VI/1 of December 21, 1987, on the declaration of historic centres of certain towns as protected sites, and it is protected under Section 5 thereof.

Since 1992, the town has been inscribed on the UNESCO List of World Heritage Sites.

The possibility of changes in material and spatial structure is allowed only in those places within the protected area which were identified in the previous three stages of the plans (including the removal of the revolving amphitheatre in the castle garden).

In the fourth, final, stage, changes are allowed to be made in the current ground plan of the municipal heritage site within the area of Horní Brána and Plešivec.

Annexes.

Annexes of buildings have been designed for **Horní Street** (Horní Brána cadastral area) on the eastern border of the municipal heritage site. The annex of an additional wing to the current building No. 25 will have a ground plan corresponding to the one appearing on the maps of the stable cadastre from 1826. After obtaining the archival documents, the appearance of the new building will correspond to the situation before the demolition. There will be wooden panels, whose structure and details will correspond to the pattern of the façade. The roofing will be made from burnt bricks.

In the **Rybářská** locality (Plešivec cadastral area) situated on the left bank of the Vltava, below the castle garden slope.

In the built-up area of Renaissance origin Rybářská, a number of demolitions were carried out in the 1960s (buildings No. 10, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33 and others). After supporting the slope, which was a threat to safe presence in the area, it is possible to allow annexes on the sites of the removed buildings.

The annexes will be performed as replicas of the original buildings erected between 1890 and 1920, with minor overhangs to the 1920s and the 1930s. The resulting appearance will correspond to the situation documented in the iconography and in the zoning documentation, and from detailed surveys.

Their use will be identical to the type of building and the nature of the site. The house is to be used for permanent residence and only to a limited and strictly defined extent will it be possible to allow temporary residence or lodging.

The realization of the project is conditioned by the use of original materials and technologies. The natural landscape pattern will not be affected by the construction activities – this concerns in particular the terraces and bedrocks below the castle garden.

Roof landscape. Provision of missing elements of the roof landscapes, which formed the specific pattern of the historic site. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the selection of traditional materials, which will be used for the roofing, chimney heads and their profiles and skylights. It is possible to allow attic build-ins only where the layout of skylights and their dimensions (corresponding to the situation described in the historical documentation) allow them. More detailed specification is provided in the study of restoration of Rybářská Street, buildings No. 12 – 34, prepared as a technical zoning document for the regulation plan (prepared by the České Budějovice Regional Office of the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites of the Czech Republic in March 2003).

Demolitions.

Buildings for removal have been proposed in the lower parts of the Inner Town by the river, and in the eastern part of Horní Brány.

In the **Inner Town**, this concerns modern technical annexes which were built in the 1950s and evidently have had a utilitarian purpose. They are located in the dead-end Hradební Street, close to the buildings in the rear area of the municipal brewery.

More problematic are two annexes located on terraces of buildings in Dlouhá Street. They are situated facing the castle and are visible directly from the entrance to the Inner Town from the Lazebnický Bridge and from the road leading across a bridge to Široká Street. The northern wall of a peripheral block of buildings in Dlouhá Street includes the remains of the municipal fortification wall. This area “in front of the wall” at the quay should be kept free, i.e. without annexes to building No. 89 at the mill-race to the municipal Mrázek’s Mill and in front of the earlier annex to building No. 96 in the central part of Dlouhá Street.

At **Horní Brána**, the residential annex to the building No. 1 at the mill-race to the Upper Mill has been proposed for removal. House No. 1 was built after 1826, the modern annex is partly located on the site of a structure going along the mill-race to the river.

At the present time, there are modifications being carried out on the eastern boundary of the municipal heritage site in the area close to the terrace of the current municipal theatre. These modifications include demolition of a single-storey skittles alley, which was built at the beginning of the 20th century and dates back to the time of operation of the previous tavern (New Tavern).

Façade Modifications.

Façade modifications concern areas in the Inner Town and Plešivec.

In Hradební Street, this concerns the buildings of a former ice plant and a barrel wash house. Industrial buildings constructed in the first third of the 20th century belonged to the economic rear area of municipal brewery No. 81 and their interiors and façades were modified in the second half of the 1950s. The façades will be restored according to their original appearance, their colours will be determined with regard to analogies with façades of similar structures constructed in the same period. Windows will keep the original ribbed frames.

At the beginning of Hradební Street, there is a ground-floor annex by the inner part of the restored fortification wall, which was recently adapted as a workshop for an artist. The opening in the western wall will be restored to its original appearance according to the preserved iconography (related to the roof modification).

Painting of the extraneous environments of the municipal heritage site has been performed on building No. 67 in the area of the Na louži town square, No. 82 and at Mrázek’s Mill in Široká Street. At the end of the 1990s, a plastic decoration was removed from house No. 82 at Na louži with a classicist

façade, and the building was painted in bright plastic yellow and green colours. A green colour of a similar shade was used for the entire façade of building No. 82 of Mrázek's Mill.

In the case of building No. 82, it will be necessary to complete the original articles and the façade decoration. If the original colours are not found, it will be necessary to use analogies again and adapt the building to the context of the street interior. The façade of Mrázek's Mill will be painted in a colour resulting from the survey report.

In the terraced composite built-up area of Parkán Street, it has been proposed to remove previous inappropriate interferences with the external brickwork and paintwork on the surface of renderings, modified woodwork elements and an open driveway (No. 110, 111, 115, 116, 118). The colours will correspond to the results of façade surveys. Power distribution cabinets must be located outside the façade. The correction of late interferences with the brickwork, as well as the colours of paintwork will be determined after the evaluation of historical and probing surveys. In Horní Street, the façade of building No. 149 (with a Renaissance attic gable) was aesthetically deteriorated by placards and signs for the store, which must be removed.

Renderings.

Affected parts will be repaired without the necessity to remove the whole layer. This concerns in particular those cases where the renderings have been preserved in historic layers. Before the repairs are performed, it is necessary to discover the actual consistency of such layers. Supplemented parts will be performed in the rendering which will correspond to the original rendering in terms of the material composition. This also applies to the surface integration of the renderings. Façades will be painted with lime-cast or in modification with lime.

During the evaluation of changes in façades, it is necessary to take into account the overall context with the structure and preserved stages of construction development (intactness of preserved materials).

Roof Landscape

Contrary to the area of Latrán, changes in roof landscapes are much more significant here. These changes concern the height of the roof ridge and in particular the dimensions and shape of skylights used to light residential attic premises. The attic skylights are considered particularly negative when viewed from Kájovská Street (No. 65 and No. 64). The connection of attic premises by a connecting neck in the area of the southern block of the town square is a defect in the historical roof composition. The principles for repairs of attics and chimney heads and for the use of metal plates are the same as those applied to roofs in Latrán (see the 1st stage). If the roofing inclination allows it, the metal-plate roofing will be replaced with firebrick or shingle roofs (see No. 17 in Panská Street).

Parterre.

Defects include in particular road surfaces in asphalt and bituminous covering in Horní Street (the part from the bridge to the town square) and in Latrán (the part leading from post office No. 193 to the Pod poštou parking lot).

Relation to the prepared urban zoning documentation.

From the point of view of the effect of the Land Use Plan, the situation has not changed. The Land Use Plan from 1987 is still in force and effect (SÚRPMO ing. arch. Turková).

This year, the concept of a Land Use Plan has been prepared by the studio of ing. arch. Koubek and an analytical-regulatory plan for the municipal heritage site has been performed by ing. arch. Sedlák.

The plans of protection and improvement will be used as a technical zoning documentation for said plan, including the Rybářská study prepared by the same entity.

Comments on Individual Plans - Individual plans have been commented on above.

Mgr. Pavel Dvořák

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Excerpt from zoning documentation

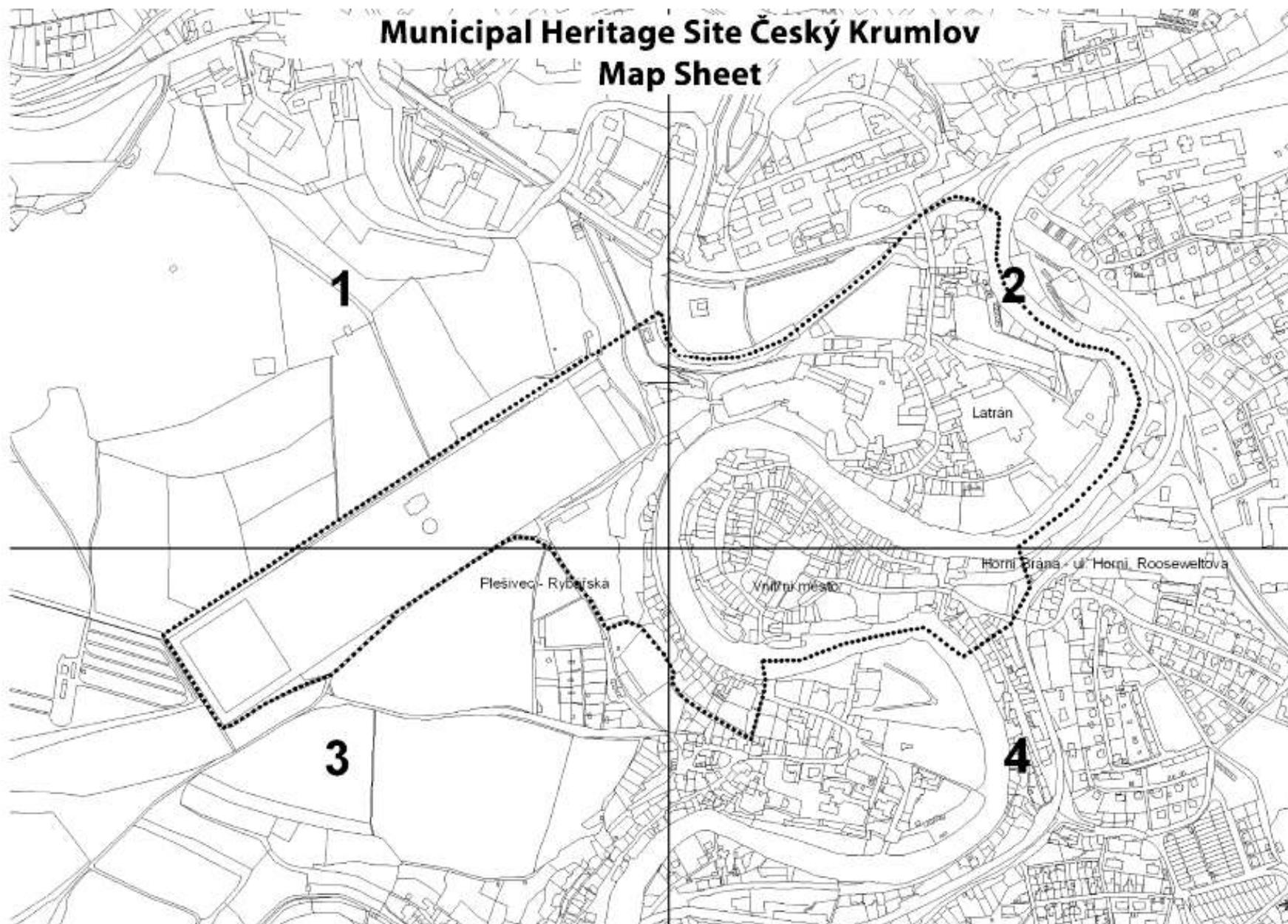
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List of Plans:

1. Scheme of Potential Roof Modifications, Scale 1 : 2 000
2. Municipal Heritage Site Český Krumlov, Map Sheet
3. Layout of Protected Public Areas, Scale M 1 : 2 000
4. Layout of the Protected Area – Plan of Monument Protection, Scale 1 : 2 000
5. Scheme of the Protected Area Principles, Scale 1 : 2 000

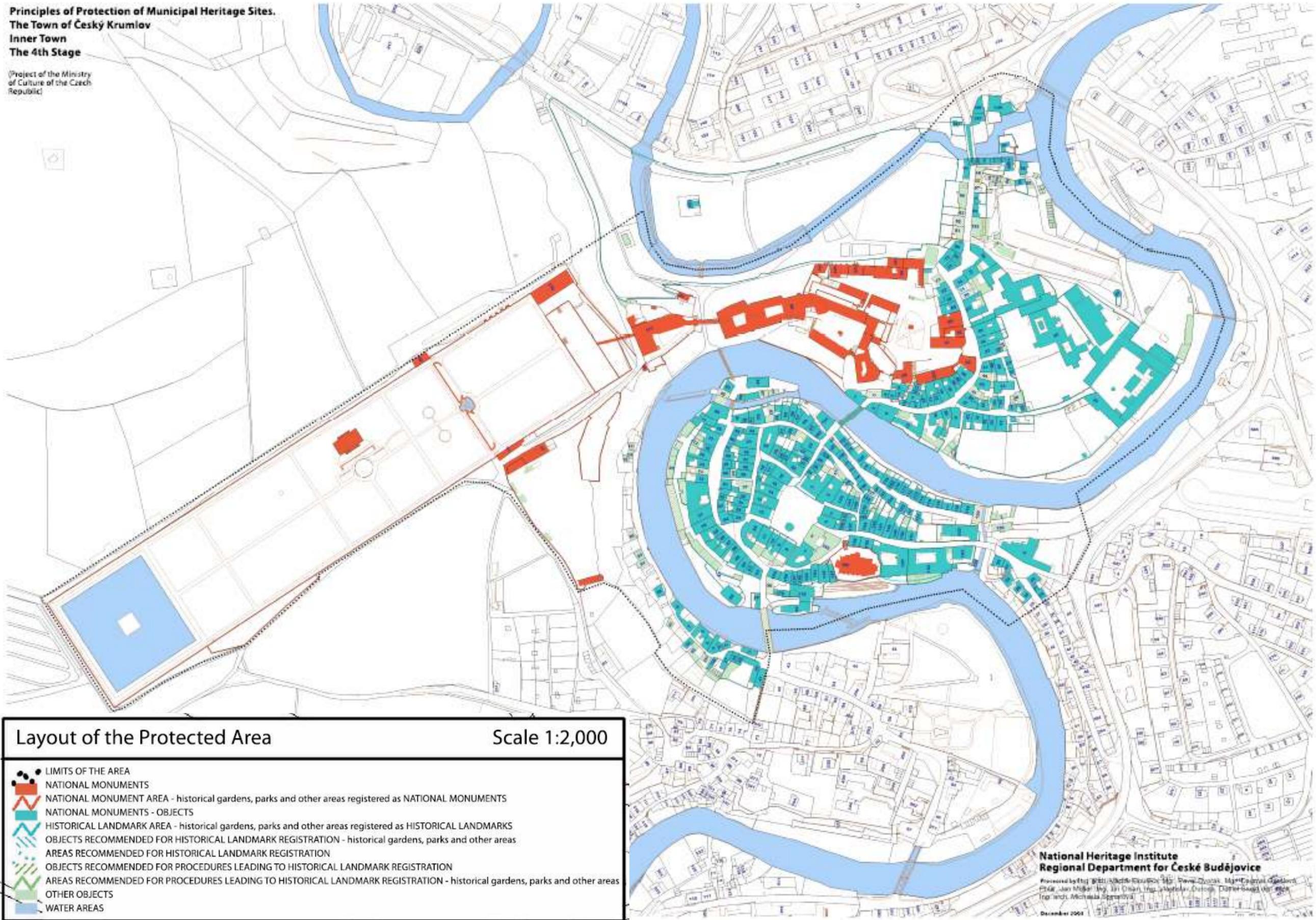
Municipal Heritage Site Český Krumlov

Map Sheet



**Principles of Protection of Municipal Heritage Sites.
The Town of Český Krumlov
Inner Town
The 4th Stage**

(Project of the Ministry
of Culture of the Czech
Republic)



Layout of the Protected Area

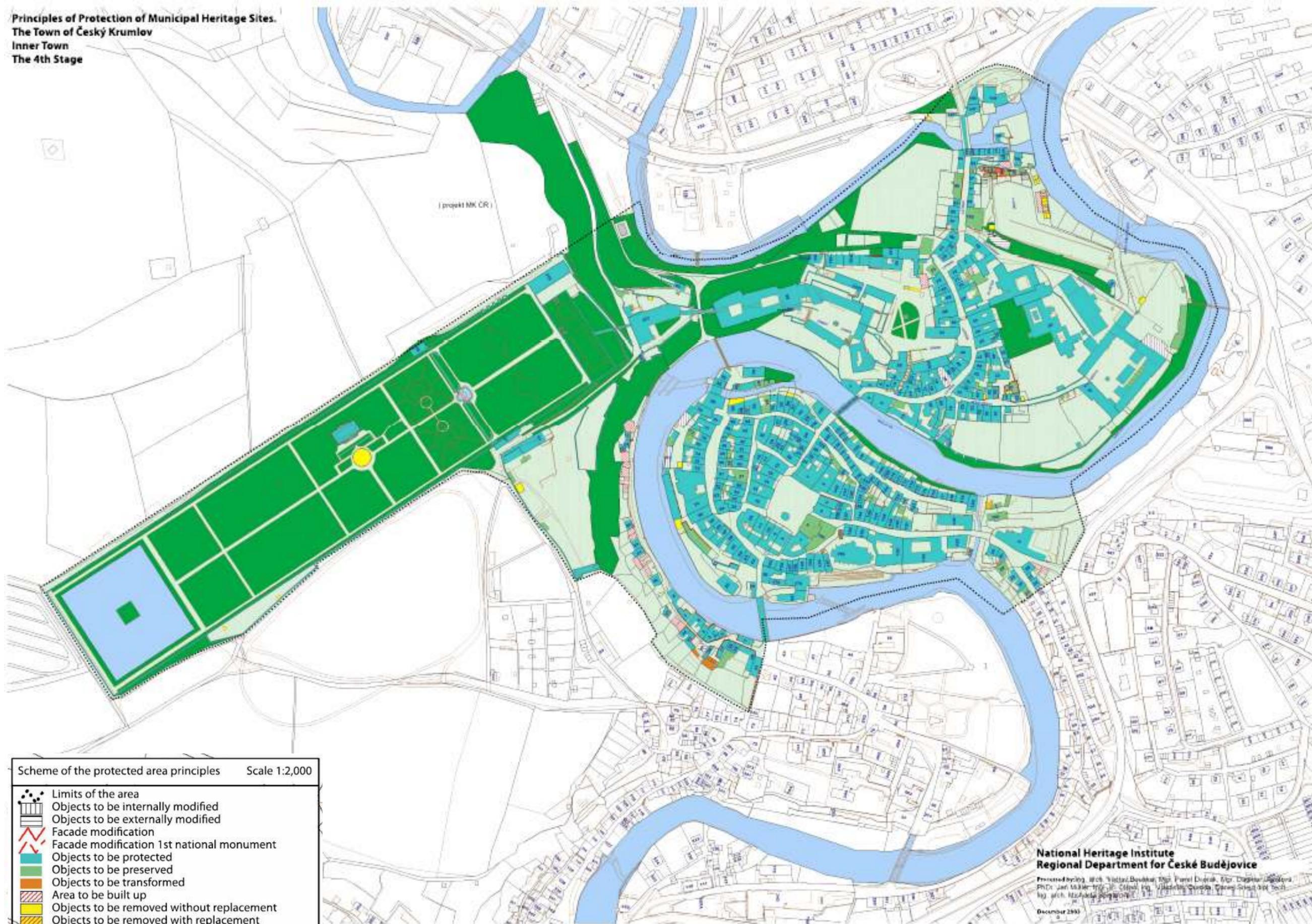
Scale 1:2,000

-  LIMITS OF THE AREA
-  NATIONAL MONUMENTS
-  NATIONAL MONUMENT AREA - historical gardens, parks and other areas registered as NATIONAL MONUMENTS
-  NATIONAL MONUMENTS - OBJECTS
-  HISTORICAL LANDMARK AREA - historical gardens, parks and other areas registered as HISTORICAL LANDMARKS
-  OBJECTS RECOMMENDED FOR HISTORICAL LANDMARK REGISTRATION - historical gardens, parks and other areas
-  AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR HISTORICAL LANDMARK REGISTRATION
-  OBJECTS RECOMMENDED FOR PROCEDURES LEADING TO HISTORICAL LANDMARK REGISTRATION
-  AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR PROCEDURES LEADING TO HISTORICAL LANDMARK REGISTRATION - historical gardens, parks and other areas
-  OTHER OBJECTS
-  WATER AREAS

**National Heritage Institute
Regional Department for České Budějovice**

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December 2004

**Principles of Protection of Municipal Heritage Sites.
The Town of Český Krumlov
Inner Town
The 4th Stage**

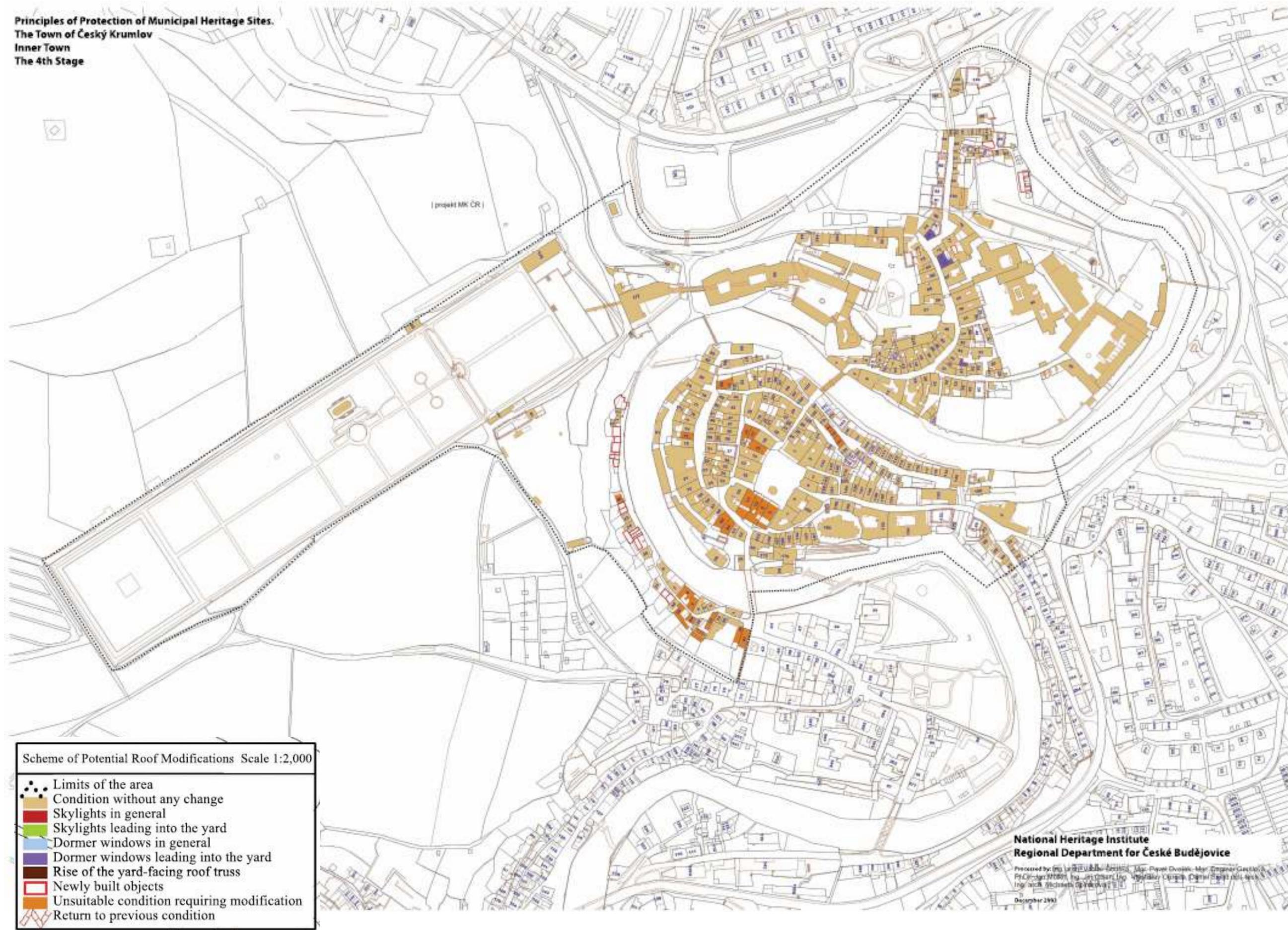


Scheme of the protected area principles Scale 1:2,000

-  Limits of the area
-  Objects to be internally modified
-  Objects to be externally modified
-  Facade modification
-  Facade modification 1st national monument
-  Objects to be protected
-  Objects to be preserved
-  Objects to be transformed
-  Area to be built up
-  Objects to be removed without replacement
-  Objects to be removed with replacement
-  Public greenery
-  Non-built-up area

**National Heritage Institute
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 Proječní tým: arch. Vladimír Bouček, Mgr. Pavel Dvořák, Mgr. Dagmar Jiráková
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 Ing. arch. Miroslav Pospíšil, Ing. arch. Miroslav Pospíšil, Ing. arch. Miroslav Pospíšil
 December 2003

Principles of Protection of Municipal Heritage Sites.
 The Town of Český Krumlov
 Inner Town
 The 4th Stage



Scheme of Potential Roof Modifications Scale 1:2,000

- Limits of the area
- Condition without any change
- Skylights in general
- Skylights leading into the yard
- Dormer windows in general
- Dormer windows leading into the yard
- Rise of the yard-facing roof truss
- Newly built objects
- Unsuitable condition requiring modification
- Return to previous condition

National Heritage Institute
 Regional Department for České Budějovice

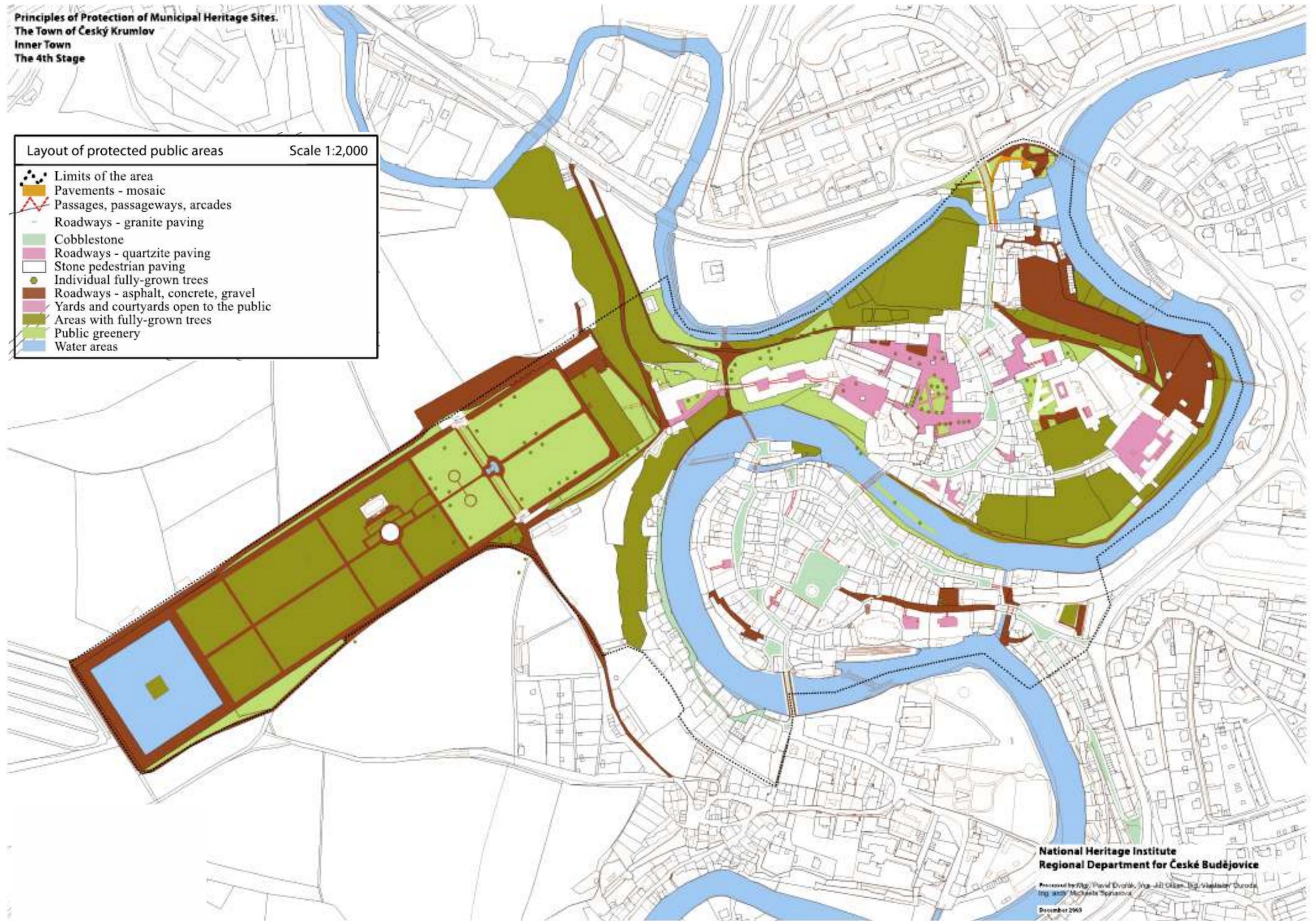
Prepared by Ing. Jaroslav Štefánek, Ing. Pavel Dvořák, Mgr. Zdeněk Čížek
 P.O. Box 10000, 370 01 České Budějovice
 December 2001

Principles of Protection of Municipal Heritage Sites.
The Town of Český Krumlov
Inner Town
The 4th Stage

Layout of protected public areas

Scale 1:2,000

-  Limits of the area
-  Pavements - mosaic
-  Passages, passageways, arcades
-  Roadways - granite paving
-  Cobblestone
-  Roadways - quartzite paving
-  Stone pedestrian paving
-  Individual fully-grown trees
-  Roadways - asphalt, concrete, gravel
-  Yards and courtyards open to the public
-  Areas with fully-grown trees
-  Public greenery
-  Water areas



National Heritage Institute
Regional Department for České Budějovice

Prepared by: Ing. Pavel Dvořák, Ing. Jiří Čížek, Ing. Vladimír Čurda,
Ing. arch. Michala Špaňáka
December 2003

The history of Town Planning in Český Krumlov in relation to the Historic Centre of the Town:

□ **1892 - 1896**

A Regulation Plan made by the surveyor, Hans Nanning (no numerical scale referred to), the data is stated in accordance with the town inventory of 1963 (Český Krumlov State District Archive). Arrangement of map sheets not present but evident on the map by Karl Novacek from March 1898 (scale 1: 5,000)

□ **1945 -1948**

Evidence of a new Regulatory Plan of the town (Český Krumlov State District Archive)

□ **1956**

Guidelines for a town plan prepared by the National Institute for the Preservation of Sites and Buildings in Prague. The plan is dated XII/1957. Magazine articles show 1956 as the year of completion and 1957 as the year the document was passed.

□ **1963**

Preparation of a detailed town plan (reviewed town plan prepared by the National Institute for the Preservation of Sites and Buildings in Prague, author: Jan Řezníček)

□ **1965**

Land Use Plan

□ **1978**

The National Institute for the Preservation of Sites and Buildings prepared documents entitled, 'The Land Use Plan for Residential Development and of the Surrounding Area'. The surveys and analysis were made as of June 1978. The planned has never been passed to become a binding document.

□ **1983**

The National Institute for the Preservation of Heritage Towns and Buildings (A. Turková) prepared a Land Planning Prognosis for the Plešivec Zone.

□ **1987**

Resolution of the Board of the District National Committee in Český Krumlov of 26.11.1987 passing the **Town Plan for the Residential Development of Český Krumlov**, prepared by the National Institute for the Preservation of Heritage Towns and Buildings (A. Turková, M. Krise)

□ **2000**

Resolution of the Town Council in Český Krumlov of 30.3.2000 passing the **Regulatory Plan for the Ambit zone + changes to the Land Use Plan for the Residential Development of Český Krumlov within this zone**, i.e. in the area within the protected (buffer) zone of the municipal heritage site. This document was prepared by the FNA Studio (František Novotný, Jan Kozel, Jaroslav Suchan)

□ **2006**

Resolution of the Town Council in Český Krumlov of 30.3.2000 passing the **Regulatory Plan for the Municipality of Český Krumlov**. This document was prepared by the U-24 s.r.o. Studio (Pavel Koubek, Vlasta Poláčková)

Updated Strategic Development Plan for Český Krumlov

2008

Sections related to the protection of the Historic Town Centre



Title Photograph by: Lubor Mrázek

Introduction

The tradition of strategic planning in Český Krumlov dates back to the early 1990's. The Strategic Plan has become one of the most important tools for steering the development of the town, along with the Town Plan and the Budget.

In 2008 the updated version of the Strategic Plan was prepared and this document was passed by the Český Krumlov Town Council in its decree 103/8/2008 of 25.9.2008. By passing the resolution the town councillors are bound to implement the partial development activities set out in the Strategic Plan, which will be consequently followed up by specific projects implemented as part of the Action Plan of Český Krumlov for 2008 - 2010.

The new updated Strategic Town Development Plan is based on a plan for the sustainable development of the town, i.e. the balanced development of economic and social aspects with major emphasis on manageable delivery of its content. Based on survey polls and discussions with town inhabitants, the plan encompasses specific problems of the inhabitants, non-profitable organisations and businesses in the town.

The work of the town is not finished with the passing the Strategic Plan; on the contrary, work will continue in the implementation stage, bringing along the preparation and implementation of individual projects and tasks developed in connection with the town budget and individual action plans.

The Strategic Development Plan for Český Krumlov represents the following:

- Basic directions for the development of the town over a longer period of time. It is a strategic document helping to ensure the coordination of strategic activities that have an important impact on the life of the inhabitants of Český Krumlov, within a stipulated period.
- An integrated set of standard, practical steps and tools for the management of changes within the organisational process, and also a separate management process for these changes, including the following: precise determination of the desirable direction of the changes, stipulation of precise procedures for implementing these changes, actual implementation of changes in practice, and continuous monitoring and evaluation of the progress and outcomes.

Summary SWOT Analysis – parts related to the protection of the Historic Town Centre

Strong Points

- Historic and cultural environment and heritage
- Inclusion of the town on the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO
- Municipal Heritage Site – historic centre
- Existence of tourism management
- Positive, attractive image of the town
- Wide range of services for tourists
- Existence of Municipal Police ensuring public order
- Existence of municipal camera monitoring system

Weak Points

- One-sided orientation towards tourism and insufficient support for other types of businesses
- Insufficient range of cultural and tourist activities outside the main tourist season
- Old-fashioned system of signage in the town
- Major burden placed on the centre of the town in terms of the waste left by tourists

Opportunities

- Unique and attractive terrain configuration
- Goodwill of Český Krumlov as a precondition to gaining partners and investors
- Attractive range of places to visit in the wider region in terms of tourism
- Strengthening the cooperation of towns and sites listed on the UNESCO List
- Possibility to draw financial means based on entitlements to various subsidies

Threats

- Ecological burden (excessive concentration of persons and vehicles – excessive noise, dust, waste, etc)

- Mass and transit tourism
- Insufficient protection of the historic buildings in the Municipal Heritage Site – over-excessive commercialisation
- Natural disasters

Protection of Cultural and Historical Values – SWOT Analysis:

Strong Points

- Historic and cultural environment and heritage
- Inclusion of the town on the World Heritage List UNESCO
- Municipal Heritage Site – historic centre
- Protection (buffer) zone of the Municipal Heritage Site
- Plešivec Municipal Heritage Site
- High level of professional methodology for the methods of protection, polls and research of the Heritage Fund and practical care of Monuments and Sites of Historic value
- Homogenous appearance of the historic centre based on the preserved town-planning composition
- Regular annual monitoring of the historic centre and the castle and château complex as a UNESCO site

Weak Points

- Absence of an integrated and legally defined system of protection and care of architectural sites of local significance
- Non-existence of management in the field of protection and good husbandry with cultural and historic values: steering group, site manager (this is a given standard in developed countries ensuring comprehensive management of UNESCO sites, including communication between all interested subjects, directed at citizens and UNESCO institutions)
- Non-existence of management tools for UNESCO sites: management plan
- Non-existence of a model and system for education and enlightenment of children, youth and citizens in the importance of the cultural and historical values of the town

Opportunities

- International cooperation increasing the significance of the Heritage Sites of the Czech Republic within the European and world context
- Increasing the cooperation of towns and sites listed on the UNESCO List
- Possibility to use external financial sources

Threats

- Unsuitable use of buildings situated in the Municipal Heritage Site and connected to inappropriate, either in terms of their capacity or architecture, newly-built buildings, renovations or demolished buildings
- Irreversible damage in certain elements of movable and immovable Heritage Sites & Items
- Degradation of sites due to neglect of maintenance
- Insufficient legal arrangements for archaeological research and findings

Strategic Vision of Český Krumlov for the Protection of the Historic Centre of the Town

Český Krumlov is a town boasting an historic heritage of world significance. We are all part of this large cultural, natural and human wealth and it is up to us what the future of this wealth will be like. We see the future in the advantageous, but mainly qualitative development of the town and its surroundings, leading to a stable, harmonious and socially just life of the inhabitants of the town.“

In order to fulfil the overall vision of the town, individual working groups have set out partial visions that in their nature and focus fulfil the stipulated vision of the town.

Strategic Vision for Problematic Issues Regarding the Protection of the Historic Centre of the Town

- Český Krumlov is developing as a town of significant national and trans-national importance, with attention being paid to the joint development of the historic centre, suburbs and neighbourhoods with high rise, prefabricated buildings in order to create a pleasant environment for its inhabitants. The town is accessible via a safe road and railway network and there are good quality parking facilities of sufficient capacity. The sites are protected in order to maintain the unique historic and cultural framework of the town. The sites are appropriately used, in terms of their layout and functions, for good quality tourist services. Český Krumlov has become a tourist destination and a seat of many international institutions.
- Český Krumlov is a cultural and tourist centre of international importance. It is a much sought-after tourist destination. Controlled tourism is an important part of the life of the town and it is an integral part of its economic and social prosperity. In terms of culture and tourism, the town plays an active role in joint projects on the regional, national and international levels. All economic and social activities should be considerate to the environment and the historic and cultural sites of the town. Český Krumlov preserves its "genius loci" and is a friendly and safe town for its inhabitants and visitors. The sites are appropriately used for tourism and cultural activities in accordance with their values and internationally and nationally valid principles for the protection of Heritage Sites.
- All economic and social activities are considerate to the environment and the historic and cultural sites of the town.

Problematic Issues (PI) directly related to the Protection of the Historic Centre of the Town

PO1 Infrastructure

- Transport at a standstill (car parks, lorry parks)
- Reconstruction of municipal mains facilities (sewage, energies, water mains)
- Town-planning quality (spatial development of the town, revitalisation and reconstruction of the centre of the town, its suburbs and prefabricated neighbourhoods, protection of Heritage Sites, historic heritage, revitalisation of brownfield sites)

PO2 Tourism, culture, protection of cultural and historical values, external relationships

- Tourist infrastructure and services
- Infrastructure for culture and tourism (support and development of buildings, equipment, institutions and services)
- Cultural activities
- Protection of Heritage Sites, support for the protection of monuments
- Preparation of concepts for the protection of sites and cultural heritage
- Image of the town and its presentation to the outside world, public relations

PO5 Environment

- Improving the quality of the air
- Use and processing of communal waste

Specification of Proposed Partial Measures and Activities Related to the Immediate Protection of the Historic Centre of the Town

Problematic Issue of Infrastructure:

Measure 1.1 – Land Development of Český Krumlov

Starting Position:

Český Krumlov is the natural centre of the region, boasting outstanding cultural values and many other features typical of a small town situated in a unique landscape

Targets fulfilling the measures:

- To develop Český Krumlov as the natural centre of the region and to support the strengthening of its national and trans-national importance
- To maintain the unique cultural values and typical features of a small town situated in a unique landscape

Development activities fulfilling the targets:

- 1.1.1 **Preparation** and implementation of policies for property management in the town (priority)
- 1.1.2 Creation of conditions for placing important regional and trans-regional organisations and activities in the town
- 1.1.3 Improving the management of the land development of the town (creating the position of a Town Architect)
- 1.1.4 Analysis of sustainable development in the town, including professional research

Measure 1.2 – Development and Transport Infrastructure

Starting Position:

Český Krumlov is burdened by local car transport. There is a lack of local roads and by-passes.

Targets fulfilling the measures:

- To create a balanced and ecologically acceptable transport system in the town
- To complement individual types of traffic in order to make the transport system more efficient

Development activities fulfilling the targets:

- 1.2.2 Ensuring a sufficient number of car park areas for inhabitants and visitors (priority)
- 1.2.3 Resolving the issue of local roads and by-passes
- 1.2.4 Renovation of damaged roads and bridges (priority)

Measure 1.3 - Development of Technical and Water management Infrastructure

Starting Position:

The overall situation of the technical infrastructure of Český Krumlov is not good. In some parts of the town there is an absence of sewerage and suitable water treatment.

Targets fulfilling the measures:

To develop a system of technical infrastructure and to coordinate these essential facilities for the development of the town and the overall quality of the environment in all its parts.

Development activities fulfilling the targets:

- 1.3.1 Maintenance, repairs and development of the technical infrastructure of the town (priority)
- 1.3.2 Implementation of water management measures in areas most affected by heavy rain
- 1.3.3 Inclusion of the relevant ratio of the public budget in the investment process for the technical infrastructure

Measure 1.6 – Preservation of the Historic Centre and Historic Suburbs

Starting Position:

At present, the personnel and organisational base is being completed for the protection of sites, and the relations between the town and the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites are also being clarified.

Targets fulfilling the measures:

- The environment of the historic centre and historic suburbs of Český Krumlov will be continuously maintained, adhering to principles respecting its historic and artistic values, authenticity and diversity of the environment, respect for flora and fauna, life and traditions.
- To maintain the unique historic nature and landscape of the town and its relevance for future generations

Development activities fulfilling the targets:

- 1.6.1 Application of principles for the protection of Heritage Sites in terms of the conceptual solution based on the system of efficient care of the Heritage Sites (priority)
- 1.6.2 Creation of conditions for the restriction of negative impacts on the historic centre and historic suburbs of Český Krumlov (priority)
- 1.6.3 Revitalisation of the town centre and historic suburbs with regard to the natural aspects of areas of water within the town
- 1.6.4 Monitoring the situation of Sites within the historic centre

Problematic Issue of Tourism, Culture, Protection of Cultural and Historic Values, External Relationships

Measure PO 2.1 – Development of Tourism

Current situation:

Many visitors come to the town but the number of tourists who come for several days and stay in Český Krumlov overnight is still relatively small. Outside the main season, the capacity of existing accommodation facilities is not used to its full potential. The services for tourists on offer are not differentiated enough in terms of their distribution throughout the year, in terms of responding to the requirements of various target groups of visitors and in terms of their locations throughout the town and its vicinity. The town exercises the policy of tourist management. Tourism has a significant multiple effect for the town (in terms of income and expenditure), but quantification of tourism is missing.

Targets fulfilling the following measures:

Management of tourism

- 2.1.1. To make operation of the management of tourism as efficient as possible in terms of the mutual cooperation of state administration bodies and business and non-profit organisations.

Marketing of tourism, PR and communication

- 2.1.2. To complete the activities of the marketing and communication mix

- 2.1.3. All year round offers for tourists, motivating visitors to stay for more days, development of new services and products for tourists in the wider surroundings around the town

Development activities fulfilling the targets:

Management of tourism

2.1.1.

- Creation of a network of professional associations of representatives of public administration, business and non-profit organisations and creating a dedicated team of managers representing tourist management in ČK participating in the planning and decision-making process in the field of tourism in ČK. (priority)
- Processing, completing, monitoring and evaluating the long-term concept of the town in terms of tourism (priority)

Marketing of tourism, PR and communication

2.1.2.

- Promotion of tourism in the town and the region using printed materials, the Internet, trade fairs, specialised workshops, national and international presentations, in the media, through organising 'fam' (familiarisation) and press trips – all marketing activities will be completed in accordance with the topical annual marketing plan (priority)

2.1.3.

- In cooperation with the National Heritage Centre, to prepare and open a new, "winter" exhibition in the Castle (priority)
- Modernisation of the signage in the town

Measure 2.3 - Protection of Cultural and Historical Values

Starting situation:

Český Krumlov boasts a tremendous concentration of cultural and historical values. The town's historic centre and the Castle and Chateau complex are listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and the historic centre is classed as a protected Municipal Heritage Site. Although Český Krumlov has professionally and methodologically developed processes for the protection, research and surveys of the Heritage Sites which are at a very high level, the intensive commercial and social exploitation of the town's cultural and historical values can threaten the preservation of these values.

Targets fulfilling the measures:

Management and marketing

- 2.3.1. The existence of the management of protection and good husbandry with regard to cultural and historical values – ensuring the mutual cooperation of public administration bodies, commercial and non-profit organisations
- 2.3.2. A functioning system of protection and care of architectural sites of local importance
- 2.3.3. Targeted and permanent education and enlightenment in terms of the cultural and historical values of the town, focused on children, young people and inhabitants of the town

Economics

- 2.3.4. Acquiring financial means from external sources for the reconstruction of sites, their renovation, etc.

Development activities fulfilling the targets:

Management and marketing

2.3.1.

- Preparation, completion, monitoring and evaluation of the long-term concept of the town in terms of protection of monuments and sites (management plan), introduction of management in terms of due management of cultural and historical values, mutual communication and coordination of interested parties (priority)
- Looking for a social consensus in the area of protection, renovation and use of sites in cooperation with the town, heritage institutions and owners (priority)
- Supporting the optimal and functional use of the buildings located in the historic centre and historic suburbs

2.3.2.

- Creating a system and methodology for the protection and care of architectural sites of local importance

2.3.3.

- Implementation of educational projects in local schools focused on the theme of UNESCO, protection and use of monuments and sites, their history, important anniversaries and events of the town (priority)
- Organising seminars, talks, excursions, open days at sites and other educational projects for the inhabitants of the town
- Cooperation with other historic towns (UNESCO sites, Heritage Sites, etc)

Economics

2.3.4.

- Introduction of a system of professional fundraising (priority)

Problematic Issue of the Environment

Measure PO 5.3 - Technical Protection of the Environment

Current Position:

The state of the environment in Český Krumlov is relatively good thanks to low levels of industrial pollution. Nevertheless, the town produces emissions and there is the issue of water courses with sources in and outside the town. In addition, the intense level of tourism creates a lot of waste.

Targets fulfilling the measures:

- To decrease the level of emissions polluting the air
- To support the use of renewable energy sources
- To ensure a sufficient amount of good quality water, treatment of waste water and revitalisation of water courses
- To decrease the overall amount of unsorted waste

Development activities fulfilling the targets:

- 5.3.1 Supporting the construction and operation of a new waste storage site (priority)
- 5.3.2 Supporting the construction and operation of equipment for separating waste and its use (priority)
- 5.3.3 Supporting the use of renewable energy sources and economy measures for the consumption of energy
- 5.3.4 Supporting the separation of waste by inhabitants of the town
- 5.3.5 Priority use of renewable energy sources in the public sector (hospitals, schools, etc)
- 5.3.6 Improving cleanliness and tidiness in the town (priority)

Implementation of the Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan was passed by the town councillors of Český Krumlov in their decree 103/8/2008 of 25.9.2008. By passing the decree, the councillors are bound to implement the

partial development activities stipulated in the Strategic Plan and consequently to implement the specific projects stated in the Action Plan for Český Krumlov for 2008 - 2010.

Institutional Provisions

A) The managerial role will be implemented by the highest authorities in Český Krumlov already in existence – **Town representatives and the Český Krumlov Council**. The role of the elected authorities in the managerial role is to discuss and approve proposed projects, evaluate the implementation of the Strategic Plan and proposals for potential updating of the Strategic Plan. As part of the preliminary phase of the preparation of the Strategic Plan, the Town Council set up a **Committee for Strategic Development** (town decree 3/1/2007 of 8. 1. 2007) consisting of representatives of various institutions, organisations, business persons and town authorities. The membership in this Committee is voluntary. The Committee will meet as necessary during the implementation phase. The decision-making on when to convene is left with the Chair of the Committee.

The Committee for Strategic Development is a managerial unit with the following responsibility:

- To manage its activities based on the prepared Strategic Plan
- To prepare annual plans for the implementation of the Strategic Plan based on problematic issues, strategic targets and measures

B) The executive (implementation) role is played, in particular, by so-called **Guarantors** (staff of the organisational units of the Town Authorities, and its organisations) who are directly involved in the implementation of activities and projects. The Project Guarantor provides professional information on the given project and participates in the preparation of the project.

Český Krumlov's Department for Strategic Development plays an important role in the implementation of the Strategic Plan by collecting proposals for individual projects based on a list of priority events (project pool).

Monitoring

Monitoring of the delivery of determined targets, updating of the document and evaluation of the impact of the Strategic Plan on the quality of life in the town is essential. It is also a communication tool for discussions with the inhabitants of the town, participating stakeholders and a tool for maintaining and furthering interest in the development of the town. Monitoring requires the collection and accumulation of data (in some cases, also polls and surveys), their input into the information system, the processing and interpretation of results. The results of monitoring are presented both to professionals and the general public.

Evaluation

The indicators of the Strategic Plan are evaluated at two-year intervals and the monitored results are presented to the Committee for Strategic Development, the Council and Town Councillors of the Town (persons responsible: the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the Secretary). The interpretation and evaluation of data is prepared for the Town Authorities, and also for participating organisations and the public. The evaluation and comparison of indicators show the general development of the town and the delivery of the Strategic Plan.

Updating

The Strategic Plan shall be updated in view of the evaluation process on a regular basis, once every 6 years. Should external conditions change to such an extent that an earlier update than the agreed 6-year time span might be justified, then the Committee for Strategic Development shall raise a request for such an update.

Action Plan for the Development of Český Krumlov

for 2008 - 2010

Sections related to the protection of the Historic Centre of the Town



Title Photograph: Lubor Mrázek

Introduction

The Action Plan was passed by the Town Council in its decree 117/9/2008 of 23.10.2008. It is a strategic document stipulating the actual specific priorities of the implementation of a long-term strategy for the development of the town. It is based on the objectives, problematic issues, measures and development activities determined in the Strategic Plan for the Development of Český Krumlov.

The Action Plan covers the following:

- Ideas for projects that are essential for the implementation of topical priorities in the coming period
- Overview of all project ideas that have originated during the course of the preparation and updating of the Action Plan, including those that will not be implemented in the coming period
- Summary data on the number and financial costs of priority projects

The Action Plan represents a list of project ideas, i.e. a pool of projects that are significant and appropriate for the overall development of the town. The project ideas are based on and respect the actual priorities of the development activities within individual problematic issues of the Strategic Plan of Český Krumlov.

The Action Plan determines the direction of the decision-making process of Český Krumlov when planning the implementation of individual project ideas. The priority project ideas covered in the approved document must be supported by the authorities and organisations of the town as much as possible and they must be prioritised during the decision-making process.

The Town shall contribute financially to the implementation of the project ideas, but it will also secure financing from external sources, in particular, from EU funds. The conditions for EU financing will determine whether, and over which time horizon, the project ideas will be implemented.

Overview of Project Ideas Regarding the Protection of the Historic Centre of the Town

Divided into individual problematic areas (see the updated Strategic Plan for the Development of the Town 2008)

Idea no.	Title	Applicant	Costs (in thousand CZK)	Implementati on Period	Priority
Problematic Issue 1 – Infrastructure:					
1.1.3.1	Establishing the position of Town Architect	Český Krumlov			
1.2.2.2	Completion of car parking areas near the Historic Centre of the Town	Český Krumlov	14 000		
1.2.3.1	Reconstruction of local roads, mains facilities – 1 st stage	Český Krumlov	100 000	2009 – 2011	High
1.2.4.1	Repair of the footbridge across the Vltava under the Plášťový Bridge, Český Krumlov	Český Krumlov	9 800	2009	
1.2.4.5	Repair of the bridge over the mill-race near Šimon	Český Krumlov	650	2010	High
1.2.4.6	Repair of the Lazebnický Bridge	Český Krumlov	6 600	2008 - 2009	High
1.2.4.7	Repair of the E. Beneš Bridge	Český Krumlov	15 500	2010 – 2011	High
1.2.4.8	Footbridges across the Vltava	Český Krumlov	37 800	2010 – 2012	High
1.2.4.9	Preparation of a feasibility study for the construction of a road tunnel and bridge across the Vltava on road II/157 in Český Krumlov	Český Krumlov	2 000	2009	High
1.3.1.3	Renovation of water mains in the town – 1 st stage	Český Krumlov	4 850	2009	High

1.5.2.4	Landscaping of the municipal park and southern terraces in Český Krumlov – 1 st stage	Český Krumlov	27 823	2009 – 2010	High
1.5.2.5	Landscaping of the municipal park in Český Krumlov 2 nd stage	Český Krumlov	17 648	2010 – 2011	High
1.6.1.1	Rehabilitation of the cloister complex	Český Krumlov	294 000		High
1.9.2.1	Regular updating and evaluation of strategic concept documents	Český Krumlov	150	ongoing	High
Problematic Issue 2 – Tourism , culture, protection of cultural and historical values, external values:					
2.1.1.2	Long-term concept of the town for tourism	Českokrumlovský Development Fund	500	2009 – 2010	High
2.3.1.1	Management Plan of Český Krumlov – UNESCO Site	Český Krumlov	300	2009 – 2010	High
2.4.2.1	"The Story of Český Krumlov“ – 700 th anniversary of the town	Český Krumlov	1 000	2009	High
Problematic Issue 5 – Environment					
5.3.1.1	Extension of the TKO waste disposal facility, Pínkrův dvůr	Český Krumlov	13 000	2008 - 2010	High
5.3.2.1	Municipal compost plant	Český Krumlov	2 450	2009	High
5.3.5.1	Change in the collection of waste in the historic centre	Český Krumlov		2009 - 2010	High
5.4.2.1	Rehabilitation of the municipal park III stage	Český Krumlov	500	2009 - 2010	High
5.4.2.4	Rest areas - Rybářská, Ostrov, U Lvička	Český Krumlov	75	2008 - 2010	High
5.4.2.5	Rehabilitation of the Jeleni Gardens	Český Krumlov	7 650		High

Note: the prices are based on the current Euro/CZK exchange rate in the 3rd quarter of 2008 - 24.092

Overview of Project Ideas that are not to be implemented by Český Krumlov

Idea Number	Title	Applicant	Costs (in thousand CZK)	Implementation Period	Priority
1.2.3.7	Preservation of the Pod Kamenem rock	HQ of Roads and Motorways CR	90 000	2009	High
1.2.4.10	Construction of a road tunnel and bridge across the Vltava, road II/157 in Český Krumlov	South Bohemia Region	500 000	2010 - 2015	High
7.1.8.1	Anti-flood measures, Polečnice	Povodí Vltavy, s.p.	90 000		High
7.1.8.2	Anti-flood measures for the Vltava	Povodí Vltavy, s.p.	160 000		High

Note: the prices are based on the current Euro/CZK exchange rate in the 3rd quarter of 2008 -24.092