

LANDSCAPE FOR BREEDING AND TRAINING OF CEREMONIAL CARRIAGE HORSES AT KLADRUBY NAD LABEM



NOMINATION DOSSIER
CZECH REPUBLIC
2018



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- f) Pardubický Region Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy
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- e) Statement of the Czech National Committee of ICOMOS

¹ Because of the large volume of documents required for Chapter 7.b of the Nomination Dossier, that chapter contains only a summary of each document with the principle documents attached in Annex 5, which has not been translated. Annex 5 has therefore not been included in the hard copy of the English version of the Nomination Dossier. However Annex 5 containing the untranslated Czech originals is attached to the electronic format of the English version.

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

State Party

Czech Republic

State, Province, Region

Czech Republic, Pardubický Region

Name of Property

Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem

Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second (DMS)

50°03'23.94"N 15°29'03.33"E

Written description of the Nominated Property boundaries

The boundary of the site nominated for inscription in the World Heritage List is delineated based exactly on the plot numbers on the land register map (Annex 1 – Map 004).

To the maximum possible extent, the boundary of the Nominated Property follows the historic boundaries of land plots forming part of the imperial stud farm in Kladruby nad Labem.

The course of the boundary is described as a line running clockwise north-east-south-west-north-east. Significant locations are described using local names for the landscape of the Nominated Property or a key description of a landscape feature (forest, watercourse, river, meadow and such like). The precise designation of the land plot number is accompanied by the number of the land register district after the slash so that the official number format is for instance 53/1 or 179/2. The land plot numbers indicated are those within the boundaries of the Nominated Property. Land plot numbers are extracted from the maps from the present land register. In some older documents, the numbers are indicated differently because between 2015 and 2016 land plots were re-numbered.

The boundary of the Nominated Property starts in a forest stand north of the village of Kladruby nad Labem, at a place known as Koleská vrata – Chaloupky, along the road to Kolesa and Chlumec nad Cidlinou. The boundary plot is no. 553/1; and towards the east and southeast the land plots follow the existing boundaries of the land register district of Kladruby nad Labem [Land Register District No. 665410]. Continuing through a forest stand, the boundary runs southeast along the edge of the land register district and is formed by the edges of land plot numbers 532, 533, 534, 536/1, 538, and 255. At the south-eastern corner of land plot no. 255, the boundary turns east and continues into the land register district of Semín [Land Register No. 747319]. There, it follows the course of the Kladrubský náhon branch canal and takes in land plot numbers 594/1, 594/2, 616/2, 203/1, 622/3, and 622/8. The Kladrubský náhon branch canal then passes under the road leading to the village of Strášov and continues upstream at land plot numbers 649/19 and 179/2. The boundary then follows the north (right) bank of the Kladrubský náhon upstream in an easterly direction to the centre of the village of Semín and ends at the point where Kladrubský náhon branch canal joins back the Opatovice Canal. Along the south (left) bank of the Kladrubský náhon branch canal, the boundary runs downstream and turns west again as far as to the edge of the land register area of Kladruby nad Labem at a point where the Kladrubský náhon branch canal flows into a forest and continues as far as land plot no. 256, where it turns south along the edge of the forest, plot no. 259/1, and runs to a place with several buildings known as Semínská vrata, land plot no. 261. There, land plot number 550/22 bisects the road from Kladruby nad Labem to Semín, and

the boundary continues south among land plot numbers 264 and 265, and keeps going along the land register district boundary of Kladruby nad Labem. The boundary continues along a forest edge along land plot no. 266, towards the Cihlák fishpond, where land plot no. 1323 bisects the route and continues along a forest stand and a watercourse of land plot no. 325. The boundary runs south to a place known as Kančina, a boundary meadow of the Nominated Landscape in the land register district of Semín [Land Register No. 47319]. The boundary continues along land plot no. 832/1 as far as the Elbe River (Labe), where it takes a sharp turn to the west and borders land plot no. 834. It returns to the land register district area of Kladruby nad Labem, to land plot no. 566. From there, the boundary is formed by the right bank of the Elbe River from east to west, and the river forms the southern boundary of the Nominated Property along the land register boundary of Kladruby nad Labem and is bounded by land plot numbers 566, 565, 564, 563 and 562/1. The boundary reaches the bridge across the Elbe River, along the road from Kladruby nad Labem to Řečany nad Labem, under which the boundary passes, continuing along the right bank of the Elbe to the west along the Mošnice Landscaped Park, lined by land plot numbers 562/1, 561, 560 and 559. The boundary enters the village of Selmice [Land Register Number 747149]. There, the boundary continues along the Elbe River, at land plot no. 723/1, to a place where it turns to the north along a watercourse at land plot no. 1209 south of Selmice as far as the built-up part of Selmice, where it heads back to the west. South of Selmice, the boundary is formed by the built-up part of the village, bounded by plot numbers 173, 79, 78, 82, 81, 704/1, 84, 86, 87, 102 and 100. Land plot no. 1716 cuts across the road and continues along the edge of land plot numbers 103, 105/1, 108, 107 and 1217. The boundary then runs along the watercourse at land plot no. 1224 to land plot no. 1088. Then the boundary turns southwest and along drainage canal on land plot no. 1087 continues southwest and back, crossing an irrigation canal of land plot no. 1083 and continues on a line along land plot no. 1080, and again bisects a watercourse at land plot no. 1078. The boundary continues along land plot no. 1074 southwest over a quay structure on the Elbe River. The boundary reaches the most southerly expanse of the Nominated Property, where it turns northwest and continues along the edge of land plot no. 1100. There, at land plot no. 1000, at the most westerly point of the Nominated Property, the boundary turns to the northeast and follows the land register boundary of Selmice and Labské Chrčice along the watercourse of land plot no. 1014. The boundary continues north along land plot no. 1021 to path of land plot no. 11018 and continues along land plot no. 1052 to watercourse of land plot no. 1071 and along land plot no. 1072 to the road between Kladruby nad Labem, Selmice and Labské Chrčice. The boundary continues to land plot no. 1163 to a location known as Merenda at land plot no. 650. The boundary bisects the road and continues to the north. At the other side of the road it continues north to a forest, along land plot no. 652/1, where at the north western corner the boundary turns east to land plot no. 1187, and land plot no. 1264 crosses a watercourse. The boundary continues through a forest to land plot no. 1186 and then along the land register district boundary of Selmice to the east along a watercourse at land plot no. 1264. The boundary turns to the north as far as land plot no. 696 and continues in this direction to land plot no. 697, where it turns to the east and continues through a forest to land plot no. 698 and then along the edge of forested land plot no. 699 where it returns back to the land register district of Kladruby nad Labem (land register district no. 665410) and continues along the path at land plot no. 484 and then along the boundary of forest land plot no. 485, to the most northerly point of the Nominated Property, known as Hlavecká vrata, land plot no. 557. The boundary continues through the forest to the east along land plot no. 487, and the path is bisected by land plot no. 499. Then the boundary continues along forest land plot no. 500, and then is bisected by land plot no. 501, continues along forest land plot no. 502, and the route is bisected by land plot no. 521. It continues along forest land plot no. 522 to a watercourse at land plot no. 518/1. Then the route continues along land plot no. 524, where the boundary reaches Koleská vrata – Chaloupky, the starting point. The border delineating the perimeter of the Nominated Property starts and ends at the point where the road from Kladruby nad Labem joins the Kolesa road.

Annex 1 contains the general A3 format maps of the Nominated Property showing the boundary and Buffer Zone. Other maps of the Nominated Property are also in this Annex 1.

001

Map of the location of the Nominated Property in the State Party

Nominated Property: Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem

Geographic coordinates of the Nominated Property:

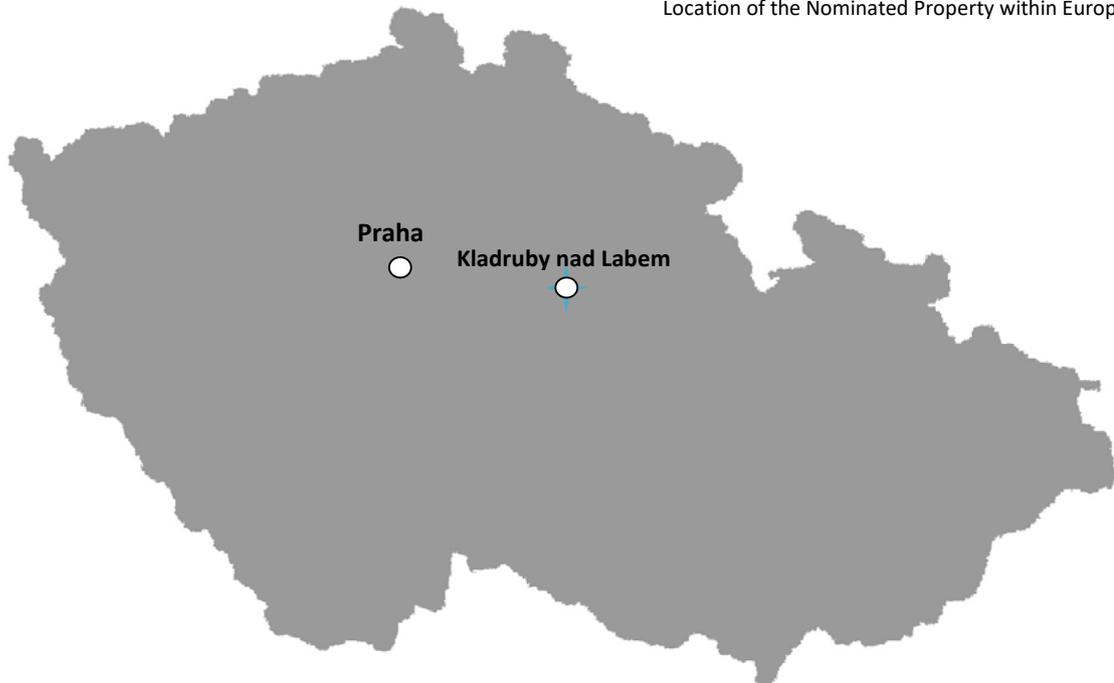
WGS-84: 50°03'23.94"N, 15°29'03.33"E

DEC: 50.056649449, 15.484256955

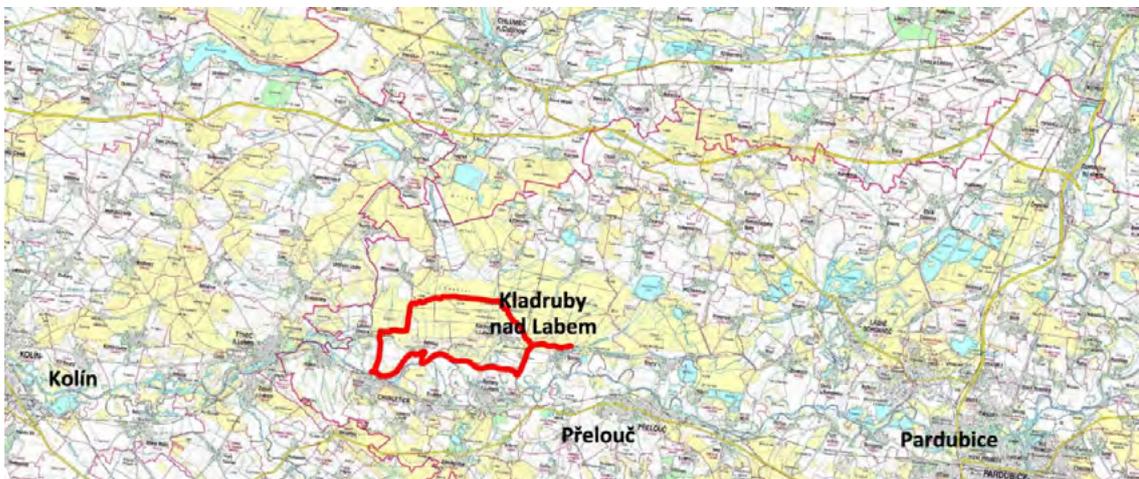
S-JTSK Y: 667799.56; X: 1056249.84



Location of the Nominated Property within Europe



Location of the Nominated Property within the Czech Republic



Location of the Nominated Property within the region

Criteria under which inscription is proposed

Criterion (ii) – The Nominated Property exhibits an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

Criterion (iv) – The Nominated Property is an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

Criterion (v) – The Nominated Property is an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a) Brief Synthesis

The Nominated Landscape is situated in the Střední Polabí area, in the Polabská nížina (Elbe Lowland) geological and economic region. The geological and morphological features of the area facilitated horse breeding and helped in creating a unique landscape composition designed with the intention of breeding and training of ceremonial horses.

People first settled in this region in medieval times. After 1491, Kladruby nad Labem had been managed by the Pernstein family who founded a deer park there. In 1560 the Pardubice estate including the deer park was acquired on behalf of the then ruler by the Czech Royal Chamber (an administrative body of the Bohemian Kingdom). In 1563 the Emperor Maximilian II of Habsburg founded a stud farm there and on 6 March 1579 his successor, Emperor Rudolph II of Habsburg granted it a charter as the Imperial Court Stud Farm. Since the early 17th century the stud farm, in close interaction with the surrounding landscape, has specialised in breeding ceremonial carriage horses of the *gala carrossier* type solely to satisfy the demand of the Imperial Court. To date, the historic farmsteads located on the site have been in operation and they represent functional centre points of the unique landscape.

The Nominated Property is a rare synthesis of two categories of landscape: on the one hand it is a continuing landscape that has developed organically to date and still performs its main function; but it is also a landscape designed and created intentionally by man and a unique example of a highly specialised ornamented farm – *ferme ornée* – dedicated to the breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses. This synthesis stems from the fact that the living and evolving landscape with a clearly defined breeding function consists of two parts. Each of them is based on its inherent conditions, and even though these two parts contrast with each other, they are also closely intertwined. The formal arrangement of the pasture landscape (applying the principles of Classicist French gardens with unobtrusive and modest architecture of farmsteads, unobtrusive structure of settlements and sculptures accentuating important places) is complemented with the romantic picturesque landscape park, where the principles of manipulative painting perspective are used to evoke a scenic painting, enriched by a wide range of ornamental tree species grown there.

The Nominated Landscape is living evidence of transforming influences in the design of the landscape for breeding and training of carriage horses. There are clearly visible functional components within the landscape layout (axes, roads, avenues, watercourses, symmetrical buildings, and links between these components) that are an excellent example of an inventive application of André Le Nôtre's composition principles (French Formal Garden) in creating a landscape designed for such a specific purpose. The Property is also unique because at the time when it was arranged (according to the principles of French Formal Garden design), such principles were already abandoned elsewhere in the world. This late application of André Le Nôtre's principles in the Nominated Landscape documents their viability and is also testament to the conservative taste

of the key client, the Habsburg Court, which commissioned these landscape modifications. The landscape also reflects the level of acceptable cultural norms in those times.

The principles of English picturesque landscaping were adopted in an extraordinarily inventive manner in the design of the Mošnice Landscaped Park, with the aim of creating a landscaped scenery consisting of native as well as introduced ornamental woody plant species and applying the compositional principles of manipulative painting perspective based on a wide range of colours of the trees and shrubs selected to create a pictorial spatial illusion and effects. The splendid scenery is reflected in oxbow lakes, the last remains of the Elbe river meanders. The tree clumps distributed on pastures originally defined by the Classicist composition is yet further evidence that English landscaping imprinted its influence in the Nominated Landscape.

This creative fusion of the French and English landscaping principles, their merger within the landscaped park on a site primarily serving an economic function, gave birth to such a remarkable composition. These above factors make the Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem very unique.

The unique approach to the functional use of the landscape is expressed by means of landscape composition itself. The starting point of the spatial main composition axes in the Classicist part of the landscape is situated at the arched passageway leading to the main stables of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead and not in front of the Manor House as is common for designed landscapes at other comparable studs. The utilitarian function of the landscape is also expressed in the structural substance and lay-out of the buildings at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead, where the architectural form of the Manor House that hosted the Imperial Family when visiting, is suppressed not only in visual terms (being screened off by a line of trees) but also in absolute terms – it is lower than the stables main entrance wing. Neither does the nave of Saint Wenceslas and Leopold Church exceed the height of the farmstead stable buildings. This accentuation of the landscape's pure economic function by architectural and landscaping means is quite unusual, particularly if there is a stately home of a member of the social elite.

The Nominated Landscape undoubtedly bears all the significant attributes of its continuing single purpose – the breeding and training of carriage horses, and it had gradually evolved into the highest aesthetic form, reflecting its imperial importance and function that has resulted in a unique type of an ornamented farm (*ferme ornée*).

Due to its function the Nominated Landscape was closely associated with the top echelons of the social hierarchy for four centuries in the history of European civilisation. In global perspective it represents a unique and comprehensive example of equestrian culture development in Europe, particularly with focus on breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses.

b) Justification of Criteria

Ad criterion (ii) – The Nominated Landscape exhibits an important cultural interchange in the area of landscape architecture in Europe from the 17th to 19th centuries. It is important evidence of the application of André Le Nôtre's principles of composition, as well as of the English principles of landscape architecture in the design of a utilitarian landscape.

The functional arrangement of the landscape is the outcome of the exchange of information and experience in breeding and training of carriage horses between imperial and royal courts, where such horses served in ceremonies. To date, the Nominated Landscape has been fully functional and represents an exceptionally well-preserved example of the evolution of ideas and approaches to both cultivation and intentional shaping of harmonious cultural landscape used for breeding and training of carriage horses where its strict economic use goes hand in hand with formal aesthetics.

Ad criterion (iv) – The Nominated Property is an outstanding world example of a landscape that during its development over several centuries, has been meticulously cultivated by means of intended landscape composition in which the principles of French Classicist garden and English landscaping joined together to create a perfect environment satisfying the needs of breeding and training of carriage horses. The landscape illustrates an important era in modern European

history, when the social elites supported and admired this unique horse breeding activities. In the case of the Nominated Landscape this elite was represented by the Imperial House of Habsburg. Therefore in the history of European civilisation the Nominated Landscape was over four centuries very closely associated with the top echelons of the social hierarchy. From the world perspective it represents a unique and comprehensive example of equestrian culture development in Europe spanning over four centuries, with a specific focus on breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses.

Ad criterion (v) – The Nominated Property is an excellent example of a traditional use of the landscape, the last of its kind in the world, for breeding and training of carriage horses of the *gala carrossier* type. It represents the historic period starting with Baroque, when the landscape was deliberately structured and used to cater for the needs of the social elites that demonstrated their privileged position in pompous ceremonies for which *gala carrossier* horses were used. For centuries, breeding and training of these horses at the Nominated Property has been carried out in close interactions with the natural environment: favourable climate, hydrology, soil and vegetation on the site have been the key factors for the economic self-sufficiency of the landscape so indispensable for breeding and training of carriage horses from their birth until completion of their training. Breeding and training of carriage horses and maintaining the associated Nominated Landscape have been a rational way of living for the local people.

c) Statement of Integrity

To date, the Nominated Landscape has been preserved, and it is proposed for nomination, within its historical borders and area that in the past corresponded to the size of the herd needed to supply the required number of trained ceremonial carriage horses set by the Imperial Court. The utilitarian character of the landscape is still fully manifested in the preserved functional integrity of its composition main components that consist of: pastures of adequate size for the herd; grassland for hay production; arable land for production of grain fodder; forests for timber production used as building material and fuel; sufficient water supply; roads and drives necessary for training carriage horses in hand; functionally diversified sets of buildings etc. As in the past, the Nominated Landscape still provides all the resources necessary for successful breeding of these horses and provides the environment for their training. Horse breeding is carried out in functionally diversified historic stables and other complementary structures. The sets of buildings at all farmsteads reflect the requirements for carriage horse stabling that have been developed over many years starting from the early 19th century. These ensembles of buildings have neither been demolished nor significantly modified (only complemented in a sensitive manner) and in 2014–2015 they all were successfully restored.

The integrity of the formal composition of the Classicist part of the Nominated Landscape has been fully preserved because all its components have been preserved – roads lined with trees, watercourses, the grid of pasture units etc.

The integrity of the landscape composition of the romantic picturesque park at Mošnice has also been preserved – the carriage bridle way from which fan-like vistas open at a rich assortment of solitary trees and group plantings arranged according to the compositional principles of perspective, the former river meanders oxbow lakes and naturally regenerating alluvial vegetation in the relict of the flood plain forest.

The integrity of the productive forests in the northern part of the Nominated Property including the network of straight clear-cut strips and forest avenues used for horse training has also been preserved.

Organically developed rural settlements located in the Nominated Landscape have preserved their integrity in historic lay-out and structural forms of residential houses.

d) Statement of Authenticity

The functional authenticity of the Nominated Property has been preserved; the Nominated Landscape is still used for breeding and training of carriage horses of the *gala carrossier* type, specifically the Kladruber breed. The unique composition of the Nominated Landscape based on the combination of French (*patte d'oie, étoile, and cabinet de verdure*) and English (clumps, country parks) principles of the garden design has been well preserved. Linear planting (tree-lined walkways, avenues, windbreaks, and planting along watercourses) dividing the landscape composition have also been preserved in the form of native species and overall pattern. The complexes of stables and other complementary structures at the stud farm have been carefully restored in compliance with the original Classicist design and therefore they are authentic. In the restoration some good quality modifications from the subsequent periods were also considered to provide evidence of building and style layers documenting the gradual development of the Property.

The network of watercourses, which is important for both the function and composition of the landscape, has been preserved in the same structure as it was in 1876 and therefore, it is authentic. Traditional materials are used for its maintenance. A similar approach is used for the maintenance of pasture fencing.

The historic urban structure of settlements has not been compromised by the industrial development of modern times, and the original links with countryside have been preserved.

e) Protection and Management Requirements

To safeguard the Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property and guarantee its sustainable development, the following principles are required: use the national monitoring system regularly every year as a preventive tool and a vehicle for early recommendations to the national heritage bodies and the Site Manager; make necessary legal arrangements in order to bring the Nominated Property under single management by transferring all the assets owned by the Czech state in the Nominated Landscape to a single Site Manager, i.e. the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s.p.o.; implement the principles, as defined and agreed by the relevant ministries, in the restoration of historic vegetation stands in order to preserve the composition of the Nominated Landscape and its functional design for breeding carriage horses; continue implementation of the valid Management Plan, review the progress and update the plan in a timely manner; engage the Steering Group, members of which are senior representatives of relevant ministries, national heritage regional bodies, professional organisations active in management of heritage assets, ICOMOS National Committee, Site Manager, other co-operating external experts and representatives of self-governing local bodies.

Name and Contact Details of the Institutions

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic

Maltézské náměstí 1

118 11 Praha 1

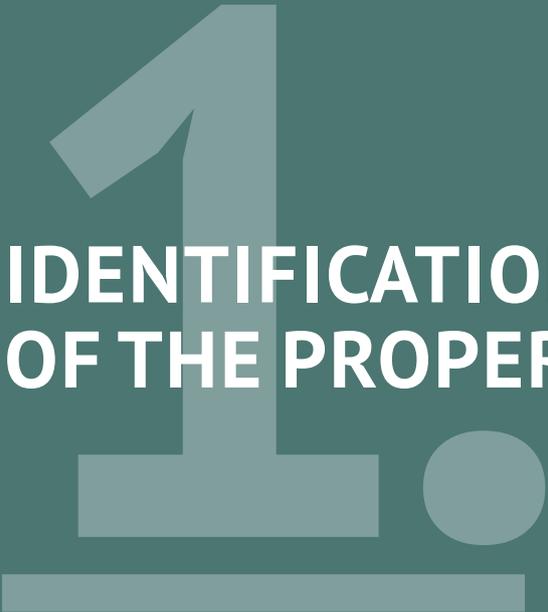
Czech Republic

Tel.: + 420 257 085 371

Fax: + 420 224 318 155

E-mail: dita.limova@mkcr.cz

Website: <https://www.mkcr.cz/>

A large, stylized number '1' in a light teal color. The '1' has a thick vertical stem, a horizontal base, and a diagonal top bar. To the right of the stem is a solid teal circle. Below the stem and circle is a horizontal teal bar.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

PROPERTY FOR INSCRIPTION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

1. Identification of the Property

1.a Country (and State Party if different)

Czech Republic

1.b State, Province, Region

Czech Republic, Pardubický Region

1.c Name of Property

Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem (hereinafter the “Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem”, if not stated otherwise).

1.d Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second (DMS)

As the principal identification point, we selected the crossing point of the composition axes at the entrance to the stables at Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. The coordinates of this point are as follows:

50°03'23.94" N 15°29'03.33"E

1.e Maps and Plans Showing the Boundaries of the Nominated Property and the Buffer Zone

More maps of the Nominated Property are attached separately in Annex 1 – Maps, Plans and Schemes.

001

Map of the location of the Nominated Property in the State Party

Nominated Property: Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem

Geographic coordinates of the Nominated Property:

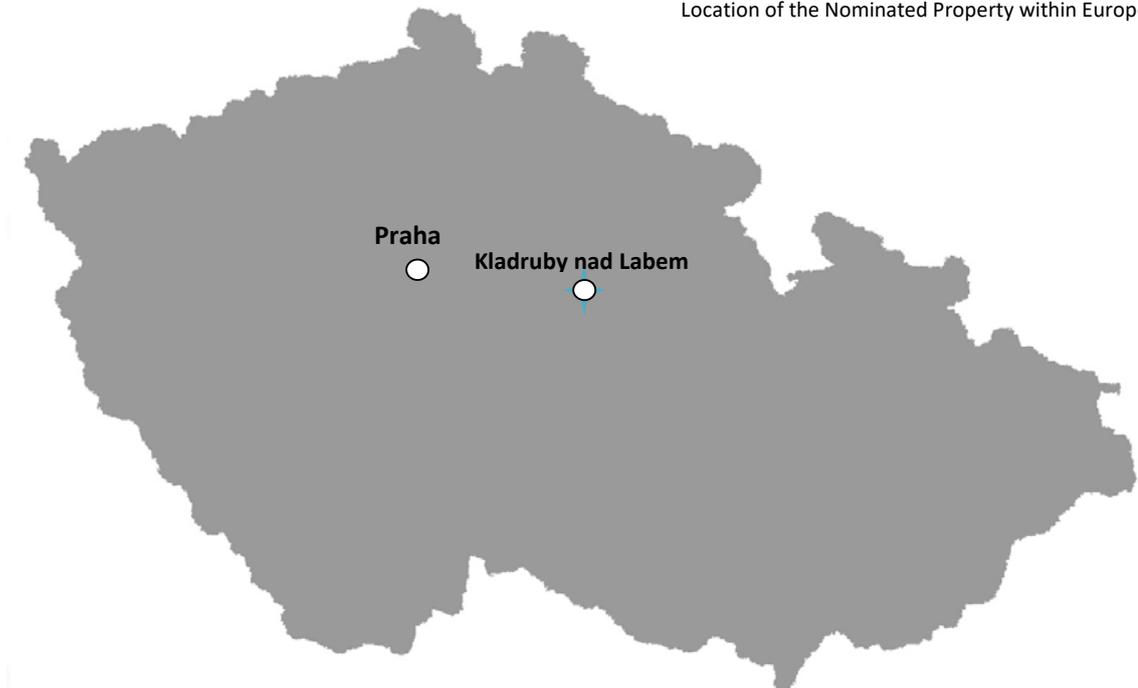
WGS-84: 50°03'23.94"N, 15°29'03.33"E

DEC: 50.056649449, 15.484256955

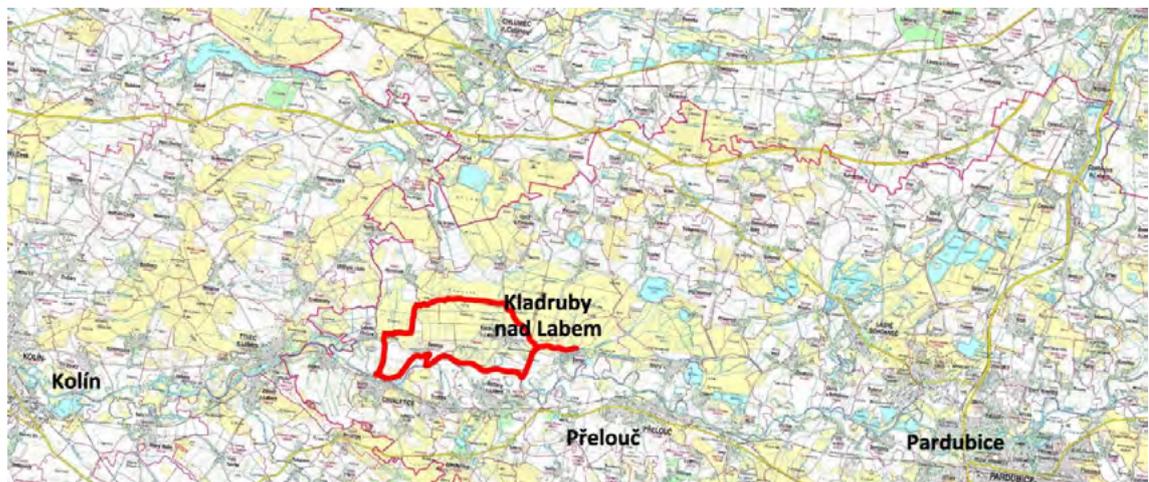
S-JTSK Y: 667799.56; X: 1056249.84



Location of the Nominated Property within Europe



Location of the Nominated Property within the Czech Republic



Location of the Nominated Property within the region

1.f Area of Nominated Property (in ha) and Proposed Buffer Zone (in ha)

Area of

Nominated Property: 1,310 ha

Buffer zone: 3,248 ha

Total: 4,558 ha

2.

DESCRIPTION



2. DESCRIPTION

2.a Description of Property²

The Nominated Property is a unique synthesis of two categories of cultural landscapes, one that is continuously organically developing to perform its dominant function and the landscape that was intentionally designed by men. The resulting merger represents the type of a unique ornamental farm, *ferme ornée*, specialised in breeding the equally unique Baroque horses, *gala carrossiers*³. The living evolving landscape with its clear breeding function is composed in two contrasting and yet interconnected functions:

- Formally organised pasture landscape based on the principles of a French garden (*alée, étoile, patte d'oie, bosquets with cabinet de verdure*) with intentionally suppressed architecture of the farmsteads, unobtrusive structure of the buildings and sculptures accentuating the important sites,
- The romantic landscape park at Mošnice utilising the principles of manipulative painting perspective to evoke a painting enriched by a wide range of tree species grown there (Annex 2, Fig. 001–005).

Unlike similar landscapes⁴ based on architectural dominants, the landscape composition of the Nominated Property intentionally suppresses the architecture. Yet, its architecture is refined and comparable to other analogical imperial, royal or noble sites. It is screened from sight by vegetation, it is not open to any intentionally designed vistas and thus it is not the prime element of the visible landscape order but it becomes its naturally anticipated centre of gravity because of the utilitarian function of the Nominated Landscape which it primarily serves to (Annex 2, Fig. 006–009).

The flat countryside in the basin of the meandering Elbe River, situated 200 m above sea level, seems to be predestined for breeding and training of carriage horses. Along the Elbe there is predominance of loamy and sandy soil. Sandy lanes in forests and loam and sandy ones between the pastures and meadows are ideal for training carriage horses in harness in the open countryside. The fertile flood plain along the Elbe is good quality grazing land and it also provides enough fodder and hay for winter. Thanks to the soil quality, climate conditions and vegetation diversity the pastures and grassland produce fodder rich in nutrients.

The area of sandy soil which gradually follows after the flood plain in the north of the Nominated Landscape is partly covered in forest and its wood is used by the stud farm as fuel, building material and for pasture fencing as well.

These natural conditions were used for breeding, and later for safeguarding, of a horse breed that exhibits traits of a well built, strong horse but yet elegant and majestic – *gala carrossier* – used for towing of heavy and elaborate carriages at ceremonies of the Austrian Habsburg court, particularly striving to match the spectacular magnificence of the Spanish Habsburgs and the French Royal Court.

There is good reason to assume that with respect to the size of the Habsburg Empire in the 17th century, when breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses started, the court etiquette of the Austrian Habsburgs followed the Spanish court and both these courts looked up to the French

² Pictures referred to in this Chapter are attached separately. (Annex 2 – Nominated Property in Pictures; 2.1 Photographs documenting the present state of the Nominated Property).

³ *Gala carrossier* is a type of a strong draw horse to pull carriages (so called *carrosse* – see picture 108) used particularly for official ceremonies and representative functions which was used from the early 17th century. The Kladruber breed (the Kladruby horse) is a Baroque horse not only because of the period the breed was established but also because of its exterior (see pictures 029, 096, 097). For more details see further in the text.

⁴ E.g. Versailles, Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape, Wörlitz, Postupim or Muskau.

court as a model of splendour and exclusive role of the ruler. At least these two courts – Spanish and French directly and indirectly inspired others to follow them, including breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses – Baroque *gala carrossier*⁵ suitable for drawing heavy ceremonial carriages.

The then used Spanish horses did not satisfy the Imperial Court's idea of horses suitable for towing ceremonial carriages. The Master of the Horse (Oberstallmeister) and experienced masters of the Habsburg studs soon recognised that the land and climate conditions at the Nominated Landscape would suit the production of quality fodder and together with the right choice of breeds with the appropriate traits the required type of horse could be bred in an optimum time span.⁶

In a relatively short time a strong and magnificent breed of a *gala carrossier* horse –Kladruber was established. Kladruber horse has a mighty build, convex facial profile (Roman profile), upright shoulders, deep broad chest and large hooves.⁷ The in-borne characteristics of Kladruber *gala carrossier* are enhanced through training so that the horses are capable of all gaits required at ceremonies especially the trot which must have high action and elasticity with a clear cadence. The breed majestic appearance, thick, flowing mane and high-stepping gaits made these horses look perfect in harness drawing representative carriages of the top echelons of social elites. Since the early 17th century these horses were stars in teams-of-eight which were used for the Spanish ceremony at the Habsburg court. The team-of-eight (the number of horses depended on the social hierarchy and only the Emperor had the right to use a team-of-eight) and the *gala carrossa* had to look impressive and move in harmony to underline the majesty of the ruler.

Until 1918 there were 36 Kladruber stallions, half of them white and the other half black⁸, permanently stabled in the court stables in Vienna. Only stallions were used in harness because they were larger and their appearance contributed to the magnificence and splendour of the majestic team of horses working at ceremonies. It is estimated, with consideration to the care these horses received and their work load that stallions served in harness at the court for about 15 years. Then they returned back to the Kladruby stud farm as studs (so called *pépiniere*) whose abilities had been tested in practice which helped to preserve the required traits of the Kladruber breed. Every year two to four young horses (five year old) were sent from the Nominated Landscape to the court already trained stallions to work in harness at ceremonies.

With respect to the numbers of horses required by the Imperial Court there must have been about 50 breeding mares of both colours in the Nominated Landscape. Every year about 30 foals were born on average, of which 15 were colts and the same number of fillies. Accounting for losses incurred during breeding there could have been about six to nine stallions of which the best two to four were chosen for delivery to the Imperial stables in Vienna. In addition to the Kladruber herd there was a herd of half-breeds of the same number to supply coach (not ceremonial) and riding horses for a standard service at the Imperial court and day-to-day operations at the stud farm.

The total number of horses bred in the Nominated Landscape, if both groups are added together, ranged from 350 to 400 head. With 680 ha of grassland and pastures producing in average 2.5 t of hay per hectare the total annual production of hay was about 1,700 tons which fully covered the demand for fodder for 350 to 400 horses.

⁵ This was undoubtedly the consequence of the upbringing of some Austrian Habsburgs at the Spanish court and that the European ruling houses were connected through family links not mentioning the so called gentlemen's journeys when aristocrats and courtiers travelled to learn more about culture in other countries.

⁶ This is documented by the experience from the landscape at the Kopčany stud (now in Slovakia but part of the Habsburg Monarchy in the past) from where the horses had to be returned back to the Nominated Landscape as soon as possible because otherwise their appearance would have significantly changed. Even the conditions for horse breeding at the Lipica stud (now in Slovenia but part of the Habsburg Monarchy in the past) are different and therefore the Lipizzaner horse which in some respect resembles the Kladruber horse is 10 cm shorter. Therefore Lipica gradually refocused on breeding riding horses mainly.

⁷ Horses bred in different conditions have a different appearance and generally they are of a different type for example horses bred in a mountain region are usually smaller and of a lighter build.

⁸ Black horses were used at funerals and white ones at other ceremonies and celebrations.

This functional use of the landscape satisfying all needs of the established size of herds defined the area of the Nominated Landscape and its fundamental division into pastures, grassland (for hay), arable land (grain fodder for horses) and forests (timber for building and fencing, wood as fuel) which is described elsewhere in this Chapter. The border of the landscape, the area of which was determined by its functions and number of horses became stable in the 1890s. The border of the Nominated Landscape corresponds to this border which became established in the past and it is shown in Map 002 – Schematic Map of the Nominated Property and Its Buffer Zone. Therefore the defined area, that is the Nominated Landscape, contains all the components (attributes) such as buildings, roads, pastures, meadows, forests etc. including interactions between them which are indispensable for breeding and training of carriage horses, the heritage of the past and all components (attributes) of the landscape composition (to be discussed below) which were added in the course of its development.

The landscape for breeding carriage horses is situated on the alluvial plain on the right bank of the river Elbe that is on the flat terrain with the remains of oxbow lakes hidden behind trees. The river is not an important feature in the scenery. The remains of floodplain forest, a part of its section adjacent to the river, became the core of the Mošnice Park (Annex 2, Fig. 013, 014). In the north the park is lined with a stretch of meadows and pastures closed on their northern side by a forest of mostly coniferous trees (*Pinus sylvestris*, *Pinus strobus*, some deciduous trees) growing on a slightly elevated sand terrace. The forest forms background to the composed sceneries (Annex 2, Fig. 024, 049). This basic segmentation of the landscape into three zones – the predominantly grassed zone lined with really or seemingly wooded zones – contains the uniquely composed landscape reflecting in a rare manner its purpose and creating the ornamented farm – *ferme ornée*.

The organisation founded for the purpose of breeding *gala carrossiers* – the National Stud farm⁹ at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. manages three main centres – the farmsteads at Kladruby nad Labem, Františkov and Josefov¹⁰. The farmstead buildings create three centre points of the landscape principal composition structure based on the monumental, predominantly lime tree avenues. The longest of them is 3.2 km long Selmická Avenue stretching in the direction to the gate of Františkov farmstead and then continues as 0.75 km long poplar avenue to the western border of the Property where it disappears in a medieval road¹¹ (Annex 2, Fig. 036). The Řečanská Avenue stretches 1.5 km (Annex 2, Fig. 015, 037), Semínská 0.25 km, Koleská poplar alleyway 0.4 km, Kaštánka 0.9 km and oak alleyway 0.6 km.¹² The tree alleys on the site of the Nominated Property remind the visitors of so called imperial avenues commonly planted in the Habsburg Monarchy since the rule of Emperor Karl VI along the main imperial roads. Straight avenues that were combined in the vicinity of farmsteads with well maintained hedgerows resemble the landscapes in monumental landscaping and urban projects according to the principles of André Le Nôtre (e.g. Versailles,¹³ Blenheim Palace,¹⁴ Chateau Augustusburg and Falkenlust in Brühl,¹⁵ Caserta,¹⁶ Sankt Peterburg¹⁷ and Peterhof) (Annex 1, Schematic map of the road network in the landscape of the Nominated Property no. 005.03).

The Řečanská and Selmická Avenues lead from the entrance to the main stables of mares and stallions at Kladruby nad Labem farmstead (Annex 2, Fig. 007). This point forms the main

⁹ For this nomination, Stud Farm means the buildings (groups of buildings) that serve all the activities related to horse breeding in all the stages i.e. that house the stallion and mare stables, where the foals are born, where the breeding and training take place. They also include riding-schools and other facilities related to horse breeding and training (granaries, mews, workhouses, coach houses, etc.).

¹⁰ These farmsteads are the key organisational units that take care of the closed breeding cycle, breeding of foals and training of young horses.

¹¹ The total length of the avenue including the section through Františkov farmstead is 4.2 km.

¹² Kaštanová and Ferdinandova Avenues (tentative names) demonstrate positions indicating they might have been parts of a five axes *patte d'oie* that will have to be verified by further research.

¹³ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/83>.

¹⁴ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/425>.

¹⁵ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/288>.

¹⁶ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/549>.

¹⁷ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/540>.

composition node of the whole Property. Contrary to these examples from other countries the focal point of the Nominated Landscape composition is not a gate of a chateau or palace but the entrance to the stables despite the fact that the Imperial Manor House is located at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. Neither is the traditional *cour d'honneur* in front of a chateau or palace, to be on the same axis with these buildings, as was common in the Baroque and Classicist designs, but, in this case, it is represented by the courtyard, the main axis of which goes via the Řečanská Gate towards the centre of the *patte d'oie* in the gate leading to the central farmstead. The courtyard perimeter is defined by the stables, the south wing housing the Coach House and Tack Store, the Řečanská Gate and the line of lime trees that screen off the Manor House (Annex 2, Fig. 002 and 034). Through this arrangement the formally organised landscape explicitly communicates its breeding function using the composition elements and their hierarchy including buildings and artefacts (see Annex 1 – Schematic plan of the composition axes of the Nominated Property no. 005.06). The emphasis placed on the landscape's breeding function is also supported by the simple design of the Imperial Manor House which does not dominate the courtyard at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead and seems to play a secondary role in the overall visual impression of the farmstead.

Looking outside from the central gate of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead then the lay-out of the buildings that define the *cour d'honneur* upholds the landscape composition principle of *patte d'oie* (see Annex 1 Schematic plan of the composition axes of the Nominated Property no. 005.06): the central axis (Řečanská Avenue) passing through the Řečanská Gate in the south wing, originally flanked by a couple of Italian poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica'), continues in a lime tree avenue and ends in "infinity" (Annex 2, Fig. 015). The right, west-east axis (Selmická Avenue) passes through the side gate with two white pillars and continues by a lime tree avenue and ends in "infinity" (Annex 2, Fig. 036). The left axis, which is still traceable in the landscape, was later disrupted by the construction of the Paddock¹⁸ stable and its fencing as well as planting; the view of the Manor House garden greenery evokes sufficient feeling of balance of this symmetric composition.

The central court of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead is bordered by the Classicist buildings of the stables, a line of lime trees in front of the Manor House and the church (after 1850). The buildings have the same light grey-green façades decorated with white elements and red roofs with fired roof tiles. The stables and the wings with the entrance gates are obscured by trees; the Manor House building recedes even further behind the row of cropped lime trees so that the space is dominated only by the St. Wenceslas and Leopold Church however, its nave does not exceed the roof tops of the other farmstead buildings (Annex 2, Fig. 025, 034, 054, 055, 059, 060).

The Kladruby nad Labem farmstead also includes residential buildings for the accommodation of employees, the style of which matches the stables (Annex 2, Fig. 068) and the cemetery with a Baroque graveyard chapel of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (Annex 2, Fig. 067 and 068). This chapel is the oldest nearly intact building on the Kladruby site dating back to the Baroque period, which is evident from its colour scheme (terracotta coloured facade). However, these buildings are optically screened from the active elements of the landscape composition.

The intimate space of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead also includes an elegant building of the functionalist water tower matching the colour of other buildings, as yet another example of *ferme ornée* spirit prevailing in the in the 20th century, but which is absent in the view of compositionally active parts of the landscape (Annex 2, Fig. 074).

The Selmická Avenue seemingly ends in the monumental building of Františkov farmstead. However its axis leads further through the symmetrical portal of the entrance building and continues through the group of trees planted in the middle of the farmyard to line it and it then continues westwards as another alleyway to the landscape of pastures behind the farmstead to end in the "infinity" (Annex 2, Fig. 003, 008, 029 and 080).

¹⁸ A small separate stable built in romanticising style in 1868 probably at the same time when the romantic modifications were made in the garden. It is a rectangular red brick building with low gable ends and the front with two doors and a window.

Similarly, as with the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead, the architecture of Františkov¹⁹ farmstead buildings is intentionally inconspicuous, even though it is similarly extensive and, under different conditions, would be considered monumental. It features a soft light grey-green facade with modest white decorative elements, red roofs made of fired clay tiles, all of which are partially screened by an avenue creating a consistent appearance and the appearance of farmsteads architecture (Annex 2, Fig. 028, 076 and 078). The same pattern is followed in the third farmstead – Josefov²⁰ that should have been originally accessed by the third axis *patte d'oie*. The architecture of Josefov is not as monumental as that of the first two farmsteads and the buildings rather resemble the neighbouring vernacular architecture of the Polabí (The Elbe Lowland) region villages. The same applies to the smaller scale of the neighbouring landscape composition (Annex 2, Fig. 010, 033, 081 – 083).

The landscape consists mainly of grassland, particularly meadows and pastures. The meadows are populated with indigenous grass species capable of yielding large volumes of hay, such as: meadow fescue (*Festuca pratensis*), timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*), and meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*), redtop (*Agrostis gigantea*), rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), foxtail grass (*Alopecurus pratensis*), as well as other flowering grasses. The pastures are populated by indigenous grass species resistant to grazing and treading – rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), red fescue (*Festuca pratensis*), meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*), timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*), and Dutch clover (*Trifolium repens*). The grass vegetation includes also fields producing other necessary ingredients for feeding gala-carrossiers', and enriching the landscape with a varying succession of colours and textures following the annually repeating rhythm of perennial herbs.

The pastures and meadows are interlaced with watercourses, both natural (Strašovský stream with its tributaries) and equally important man-made irrigation and drainage canals (of which the main one is Kladrubský náhon from the Baroque period (Annex 2, Fig. 50–52, 107). From the point of view of the Nominated Landscape appearance, the most important one is Strašovský stream, which was canalised after 1821 to form a straight canal cutting across the Selmická Avenue at the angle of approximately 45 degrees, which is typical of the stars (*étoile*) of French landscape and garden compositions (Annex 1 – Schematic map of the water bodies and watercourses at the Nominated Property no. 005.04).

The key feature of the landscape is the vegetation accompanying the system of natural and man-made watercourses. The water system plays an essential role in the landscape appearance and it is vital for meeting its main mission.

Two types of woody plantings are situated in the herbal vegetation: straight lines of trees (in the spirit of the Classicist²¹ landscape concept) and contrasting picturesque clusters and vegetation stands, avenues and artistically situated solitary trees (in the spirit of late romantic concept of landscape) (Annex 1 – Schematic map of the functional use of the Nominated Property divided into forests, woodland, pastures, grassland and arable land no. 005.01)

The structure of linear plantings in the Nominated Landscape is hierarchical. The monumental lime tree avenues (first class structure) are linked to the linear tree plantings that represent organisational and compositional structure of a lower class. They are avenues bounding almost rectangular pasture plots along the Selmická Avenue and then apple tree lining the roads near

¹⁹ Františkov is a farmstead of a U-shape ground plan founded in 1827–1832. It consists of an east facing two-storey central building with the entrance in the middle, stables at both its sides and a yard in the middle. At the opposite side there are only two short wings at each side. The original idea was to have another building joining both sides but this plan did not materialise.

²⁰ Upon the decision in 1854 the Josefov farmstead was built after 1870 at the place where there used to be temporary stables. It consists of two buildings running in parallel – south and north stable and a house for employees. Between them there is grassy yard with a well. In the right angle to the south building there is the entry to the farmstead. The residential house is in the east of it.

²¹ For the purpose of this nomination the provisional term Classicist (Classicism) is used to describe the formally organised part of the Nominated Landscape.

the Josefov farmstead (repeated to a certain extent in the western part of the Property near the Mošnice Landscaped Park)²² (Annex 2, Fig. 017).

All types of linear plantings comply with the idea to create a *ferme ornée* and at the same time they perform both the composition and utilitarian functions. Even the lime tree avenues serve as a ground for carriage horses training in hand, tree-lined avenues provide shade to grazing horses and protect them from strong wind and the apples supplement their fodder (Annex 2, Fig. 035).

The longest apple tree alley (1.4 km) starts in the middle of the Řečanská Avenue and stretches to the eastern border of the property. Another apple tree avenue starts by a waterway from the point marked with a baroque statue of St. John of Nepomuciensis and runs for 0.5 km to merge with the former avenue. The monumental Koleská Avenue (0.75 km) lined with lime trees starts from the same place (later bypassing Kladruby nad Labem farmstead) which is crossed by the poplar lined (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') avenue running parallel to the Selmická Avenue. Alleys and avenues thus form a six ray star (étoile) the centre of which is at the statue of John Nepomuciensis (Annex 2, Fig. 011). This creates the basis of a distinct structure of triangle (acute-angled) shaped pasture plots in the part of the Nominated Property²³. The views through the avenues which form this star are not focused on any architectural or artistic landmarks, they end in the "infinity" either missing the buildings completely or going through the open gates of the buildings hidden behind the treetops.

The triangle shaped pastures form a gentle structure of the plots linked to small pastures by Josefov farmstead.

The linear plantings of trees between pastures evoke the impression of a *cabinet de verdure* in *bosquets* of French gardens. In French gardens these cabinets have aesthetic function or serve for entertainment. Here they serve as pastures in a well thought utilitarian composition. A visitor not acquainted with the stud farm operation rules who walks through the avenues and looks into the individual "cabinets" will be surprised to see horses there, usually white but sometimes black.²⁴ The *cabinet de verdure* with picturesque groups of trees (clumps) in the middle and grazing horses resemble English parks. The clumps are formed by groups of indigenous trees – oaks (*Quercus robur*), lime trees (*Tilia cordata* and *Tilia platyphyllos*) and ash trees (*Fraxinus excelsior*, *F.e.* subsp. *angustifolia*). This combination of French and English garden principles is unique (Annex 1 – Schematic map of the avenues, alleys and lines of trees at the Nominated Property and their hierarchy in the landscape composition no. 005.05).

The white horse fences lining the main avenues and enclosing the pastures yet further strengthen the sense of order the same as whitewashed fences protecting the trees (clumps) in the pastures (*cabinet de verdure*) from trampling and nibbling (Annex 2, Fig. 022 and 040).

The key purpose of linear plantings is the organisation of pastoral landscape into areas corresponding to the varying needs of the heard (pastures for mares, mares with fous, for fous and for individual stallions) so that the number of pastures enabled smooth rotation to provide sufficient amount of fodder and also to prevent their damage as well as suffering of the horses.

The linear plantings divide the landscape into squares and they act as windbreaks and sun screens that are very important for horses grazing on pastures, similar to clumps at the pastures and trees along the roads for training of horses in hand.

At the same time the linear plantings also bring order to the landscape and create axial sceneries comparable to the compositions applied in French landscape layouts (Annex 1 – Schematic map of tree vegetation at the Nominated Property no. 005.02).

²² The lowest class in the structure of linear plantings are trimmed and shaped hedges of privet (birdseed - *ligistrum vulgare*) in some of the avenues and in the vicinity of the manor house (box tree - *Buxus sempervirens*) where they serve as decoration.

²³ The acute-angled shape of pastures occurs also at the point where the Selmická Avenue crosses the Strašovský stream and two pastures there have also triangular shape.

²⁴ White Kladruber foals are born black and change their colour to white during the first five to eight years. So the seemingly random presence of white stallions and mares, black fous or black and white herds of mares and fous emphasizes the moment of surprise and enhances the experience.

Next to the statue of St. John Nepomuciensis, a guardian from drowning symbolically situated by the Kladrubský náhon (Annex 2, Fig. 093), there are other baroque sculptures in the landscape situated according to the then Catholic belief in the protecting power of patron saints. The statue of St. Donatus,²⁵ patron saint protecting livestock and crops from hails, lightning and plague, is guarding the stables at Kladruby nad Labem (Annex 2, Fig. 090); the statue of the Guardian Angel commemorates the miraculous rescue of a child lost at Na Jelenišťatech,²⁶ (Annex 2, Fig. 094); the statue of Our Lady of Sorrows by the church next to the Manor House at Kladruby nad Labem commemorates the first chapel at Kladruby nad Labem (Annex 2, Fig. 092) and the statue of St. Gotthard, patron saint of stables and herds protecting them from natural disasters, by the Starý Kštít farmstead on the way to Týnec nad Labem (Annex 2, Fig. 095).

From the last stretch of the Řečanská Avenue (from the entrance to the main stable) branches off towards west a picturesque road lined with red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) similar in dimensions to the lime tree avenues. It passes through The Mošnice Landscaped Park and ends in the road lined from the west by old willows (*Salix viminalis*) that crosses the Selmická Avenue by gamekeeper's lodge near Selmická Vrata (Annex 1 – Schematic map of the avenues, alleys and lines of trees at the Nominated Property and their hierarchy in the landscape composition no. 005.05).

The Mošnice Park is an outstanding romantic park. Its composition is based on the original vegetation of a riparian forest (*Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Tilia cordata*, *Prunus padus*) and preserved oxbow lakes of the former meanders of the Elbe river before it was canalised (Annex 2, Fig. 013, 014 and 043).

The Mošnice Park begins with an alley of red oaks (Annex 2, Fig. 016). At the end of this alley there is a small bridge that offers a view of an oxbow lake (Annex 2, Fig. 105). The only lane in the park with a compacted surface continues in an elegant simple sigmoid consisting of two bends; the radius of the right bend is about 300 metres.²⁷ This radius was determined by the purpose of the lane which was not intended for walks but for a ride in a carriage. In fact, the entire park was designed taking into account driving carriages. Impressive landscape sceneries open in a fan-like manner around the road follow the recommendations concerning the use of perspective in the composition of a landscaped park. The application of principles manipulative painting of perspective in the landscape design is based on the intentional selection and planting of colourful woody plants in suitable places (vistas) to create an illusion of a bigger (deeper) or smaller (shorter) space to achieve the desirable impression of the composition. For example plantings of bluish conifers at the end of a vista contribute to the visual effect of a deeper space while darker colour conifers seem to be further away. By a careful combination of trees and shrubs the illusion of a knoll or valley can be achieved the visual effect of which can be multiplied by the reflection of plants on water etc. For the first time in the Monarchy the principle of manipulative painting perspective in the landscape design was used by Ernst the Count of Silva-Tarouca (see bibliography in Chapter 7.e) when he started to structure his own Park in Průhonice.²⁸ Applying this principle he was able to create a visual effect of a space comparable with those of Gian Lorenzo Bernini (St. Peter's Square in Vatican) or André Le Nôtre in Vaux-Le-Vicomte and Versailles) who achieved the space illusions (so called *perspective ralentie*, *anamorphosis*) through geometric arrangement. Silva-Tarouca was amongst the first landscape architects of the Monarchy who unlike his predecessors had the access to a wide range of woody plants needed for creating such visual effects.) At the Mošnice Park this principle was

²⁵ The spreading of the cult was initiated by Princess Maria Theresia of Savoy and Liechtenstein, the daughter of art-loving Johann Adam I, the Prince of Liechtenstein (see Lednice-Valtice Park). She decreed St. Donatus statues to be raised at all her estates and they were always located between four lime trees, the rule which was also followed in the Nominated Landscape.

²⁶ Local name in Kladruby nad Labem village reminiscent of the former deer park (jelen=deer).

²⁷ The bend was designed because the lane was meant as a carriage driveway.

²⁸ The park is inscribed in the World Heritage List as Component 002 of the serial property of the Historic Centre of Prague (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/616>).

creatively developed and applied in a unique and until then unknown way.²⁹ The road is lined with solitary trees of rare wood species (*Ginkgo biloba*, *Picea breweriana*, *Juniperus virginiana*, *Platanus acerifolia*), picturesque acacias (*Robinia pseudoacacia* and *Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Tortuosa'), ash trees (*Fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula') and remarkable variations of combinations of woody plants in small groups. They begin with simple combination of green and purple beeches (*Fagus sylvatica* a *Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea') and end with contrasting combinations of a spruce (*Picea abies*) + hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) + conker (*Aesculus hippocastaneum*). The views that open from the road are either open or framed by the horizontal oak branches and they focus on attractive solitary trees or their groups. (Annex 2, Fig. 019 and 042).

The composition employs all the instruments of aerial perspective and brightens the park sceneries with various values from yellow green blossoming lime trees, or light green willows, whitish crowns of blossoming chestnuts (*Castanea sativa*) to white crowns of blooming conkers (*Aesculus hippocastaneum*), catalpas (*Catalpa bignonioides*), rare Tatar pear tree or silver lime trees (*Tilia argentea*) and white poplars (*Populus alba*) contrasting with dark groups of spruces, maples (*Acer platanoides* 'Schwedleri') and beach trees (*Fagus sylvatica* a *Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea').

Oxbow lakes play an important role in the Park composition. The vegetation around them, carefully selected by the range of colours it offers, is reflected in the water. The composition takes into account vegetation of a wide range of colours that change during a day and a year. The author of the park³⁰ (Annex 2.2 Fig. 105) grouped the trees so that their contrasting effect worked throughout the year, which can be demonstrated on the above mentioned group spruce + hornbeam + conker or so that they created different pictures of the scenery in the morning, midday or in the evening (Annex 2, Fig. 041, 044).

The use of maple sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Leopoldii') variant is particularly exceptional. It can be found in the park in several solitaires always in different sceneries so that the beauty of the tree came to the fore sometimes in front of a contrasting background (e.g. reddish maple *Acer platanoides* 'Schwedleri'), sometimes as a stand-alone to allow the sun to lighten up its crown. The same composition cannot be found either in English parks or in those on the continent in Worlitz,³¹ Potsdam³² or in Muskau³³ (Annex 2, Fig. 045, 046), with some rare exceptions in a number of parks of Eduard Petzold around Europe from the second half of 19th century.

South of the road the views reveal meadows planted with more or less regularly placed attractive solitary trees (gardenesque style) of the same height (*Picea pungens*, *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Leopoldii', *Fraxinus angustifolia*, *Quercus robur*, *Quercus rubens*; *Quercus rubens* Petz. & G.Kirchn. H., *Quercus rubens* Petz. & G.Kirchn. is a synonym of *Quercus robur* L.) that create varying colourful spectrum. The colours change with seasons and the relations between the colours and textures also change from contrast to harmony (Annex 2, Fig. 047) as visitors move along the road depending on the distance between the trees. The opposite side of the road offers the scenery of another park lake mirroring the surrounding vegetation. In this south-western section the oldest oaks still stand that come from the original littoral vegetation along the Elbe. The exit from the park opens a view of two purple beech crowns (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea')

²⁹ As for the landscapes inscribed in the World Heritage List are concerned.

³⁰ Anton Umlauf (1858–1919), a gardener, botanist and a clerk, born in Rokytnice in Orlické hory (Eagle Mountains), died in Vienna; the son of the Nostic family gardener Josef Umlauf, from 1877 gardener assistant, in Schönbrunn palace garden, in 1877, a palace gardener, in 1889, the chief garden inspector for Schönbrunn and Hetzendorf, in 1896 the court garden director for Schönbrunn, Hetzendorf, Augarten, Burggarten, Laxenburg, in 1912 elected the vice-chairman of Garden Society in Vienna, he landscaped several private parks (e.g. Esterházy), published books about regeneration of old parks, about Schönbrunn, cultivation of bulb plants in Austria, etc.; several plants have been named after him. He was a member of the Dendrologische Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Gehölkunde und Gartenkunst in Österreich-Ungarn which was chaired by Ernst the Count of Sivla-Tarouca.

³¹ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/534>.

³² <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/532>.

³³ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1127>.

standing in front of an apple-tree avenue reverberating the landscape organisation in the Eastern part of the property. Further in the back pops up the Selmická Avenue which viewed from this angle, forms the scenery backdrop.

In the Mošnice Park, unlike in Landscaped parks of the same era, there are no follies or statues and its beauty is based solely on premeditated application of wood plants and work with light (Annex 1 – 006.06 – Schematic plan of the composition structure of the Mošnice Park).

North of the strip of pastures behind Kaštánka conker tree (*Aesculus hippocastaneum*) avenue stretches predominantly coniferous forest that provides the stud farm with timber necessary for fencing, construction works and with fire wood (Annex 2, Fig. 024, 049). The individual sections of the forest are organised orthogonally into plots of similar sizes as the pastures. Similar spatial organisation applies also to the network of roads serving the training of horses. Parallel to the Selmická Avenue runs a forest clearing called Dlouhá alej (Long Alleyway) (3.5 km) used for the training of horses in hand. In the orthogonal grid of forest sections an old clearly visible medieval road runs towards the village of Hlavečnick and ends by the former entrance - Hlavecká Vrata³⁴. Similarly in the forest at the eastern border of the Nominated Property the Semínská alleyway turns into a forest clear-cut strip (0.5 km long) which then continues as a lime tree alley from the former entrance of Semínská Vrata into the Property buffer zone.

The forest vegetation thus creates a negative print of the pastoral landscape: instead of “empty” two-dimensional pastures the three-dimensional volumes of vegetation, instead of linear plantings the “empty” clearings, yet everything following the same model (*ferme ornée*) with the aim that the productive forest, used in the most efficient way possible, is also aesthetically compatible with the adjacent pastoral landscape.

There are two rural settlements, Kladruby nad Labem and Selmice, on the Nominated Property. People living there have always been associated with the stud farm either by working in the stables (feeding horses, cleaning stables, mating of studs, foaling of mares, working in stud shops etc.) or in the countryside including forests (mowing meadows, making hay, ploughing, harvesting fields, caring for orchards, treating trees in alleys, maintaining watercourses, felling trees in the forest and planting new ones etc.) and training horses. Many locals still earn their living in the same way. The relationship between the locals and the stud farm is so close that the graveyard at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead is still used by the local community even though it is managed by the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s.p.o. It is a similar arrangement as it used to be during the times of the Empire. The same applies to St. Wenceslas and Leopold Church at Kladruby nad Labem which is still used for religious services by the local community as it used to be in the past.

The buildings in both villages are standard bungalows or one storey houses from the 19th and 20th century,³⁵ built on the historical ground plan, their dimensions (height and scale) do not disturb the landscape and they both have organically developed to meet the needs of the stud farm. The exception is the Neo-Gothic church of St. Lawrence³⁶ in Selmice located by the old road from Kladruby nad Labem (Annex 2, Fig. 087). However, the church is outside of the Nominated Landscape’s axial views.

Neither the height of the more recent temporary facility of the mushroom growing farm at Kladruby nad Labem is interfering with the landscape. The mushroom growing farm was the major customer

³⁴ The name “vrata” (gate) has its origin in the past where the entire site was fenced off (see Chapter 2.b1) and the access was via gates with gate houses.

³⁵ Among them is a listed corner building of the former vicarage in the village of Kladruby nad Labem. It was built in 1877 according to the design of Martinino from Prague. Its front is preserved and forms one side of the village square. Then there is timber framed and rendered Forester’s House from 1782 which is an important evidence of the stud farm economic activities. The building is interesting for its type and development dating back to the 18th century. It is well preserved including vaulted ceilings and cellar.

³⁶ The site of the church is protected as designated heritage.

for horse manure³⁷ but the business failed. Should it stay in business as originally planned it would be a good example of the economic development in the Nominated Landscape and of the use of stud farm by-products.

The system of monumental lime-tree avenues that extends to the villages' territory links the local communications to a wider network of roads in the Nominated Landscape. However, the villages themselves are optically screened by vegetation and greenery of the houses' back gardens.

The Kladruby nad Labem farmstead with the Manor House and the church³⁸ forms the visual and functional dominant of the village and the core of the village square, the main access point to the farmstead grounds. On the contrary, the Františkov farmstead is separated from Selmice village by a green belt (Annex 2, Fig. 002).

The Nominated Landscape with its functional arrangement and utilitarian composition has always been in a sharp contrast to the surrounding countryside mainly used for farming. Until the first half of the 20th century the Nominated Landscape grid of pastures in *cabinets*, grassland and fields had a significant (bigger) scale and consisted of more regular plots (mostly orthogonal, somewhere triangular) unlike the composition of the countryside outside its border which was made up of small plots of fields.

After the forced establishment of collective farms under the communist regime in the 1950s the situation turned around. The surrounding plots were combined into much bigger fields while in the Nominated Landscape the original size of plots was preserved³⁹. This change was also reflected in the Land Register.

However, even now the grid of plots of pastures, grassland and fields in the Nominated Landscape represents a landscape composition made of small pieces in comparison with the vast fields outside its border the size of which has been preserved even after the social changes in 1989. As a consequence of privatisation and restitutions the land ownership structure outside the Nominated Landscape became similar to the one which existed in 1948. Nevertheless the owners of plots recorded in the Land Register rent out the land to an agricultural business which pools the individual plots together for more efficient farming and higher production. This is the reason that in spite of the changes in the structure of the land ownership in the Land Register the visual impact of the countryside outside the Nominated Landscape has remained the same in terms of the field sizes and shapes. The land around the Nominated Landscape has never been treated in line with the principles of the landscape composition; it is a standard farming landscape.

The Land Register cadastral map of the Nominated Property has remained unchanged since the beginning of the cadastral mapping (1839); the size and composition of the plots recorded in the Land Register reflects the real situation on site. The cadastral map changed a little as a consequence of the founding of Mošnice Park, but there have been no changes since. The cadastral map and the supporting data (indicative maps) is one of the sources for better understanding of the Nominated Landscape's historic composition and the evidence of how much it differs from the landscape outside its border.

³⁷ The attempt to use horse manure in this business was associated with a well-meant idea that pastures and meadows should not be fertilised more than absolutely necessary to maintain natural balance in the vegetation cover and nutritional value of the fodder suitable for the horses and at the same time avoid infestation with parasites. At the moment after the business collapsed the manure is sold outside the stud farm.

³⁸ The two-storey building of the Manor House and the nave of the attached church of St. Wenceslas and Leopold do not exceed the height of the main stables in the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. Therefore in terms of their height they do not act as the dominant landmark of the village and the Nominated Landscape. Even the church spire due to its height is only locally significant vertical dominant.

³⁹ The Nominated Landscape was not subject to collective farming because prior the Communists got into the power the land there was in the state ownership and it was the state interest to continue using it in the same way that is for horse breeding. This traditional use of the landscape implicitly helped to preserve the traditional landscape composition consisting of functional units.

The Nominated Landscape is an example of the compositional contrast of an ornamented farm (*ferme ornée*) developed in two stages – in the 1820s (stage 1) and then almost 100 years later at the beginning of the 20th century (stage 2), in which its economic purpose was fully respected and expressed by the means of landscape architecture. It is an exceptional fusion of the principles of generous landscape compositions in the spirit of the superior French garden architecture (André le Nôtre) applied in stage 1, with the principles of the English landscape architecture adding picturesque features such as clumps to the rationally ordered Classicist landscape with the climax achieved in the romantic landscaped park (stage 2) where the principle of manipulative painting perspective was applied which was imported to the garden design from other fields of art thanks to a wide range of cultivated plants unknown before. The creative skills of architects and means available to them resulted in a utilitarian landscape which is on a par with gardens of French landscape architects and in the case of the Mošnice Park with English and German landscape architects because the principles of manipulative painting perspective were applied there to create visual illusions.

2.b History and Development

2.b.1 The oldest history

The Nominated Landscape offers more than 500 years of experience of how the people who bred horses in individual historical periods considered the sustainable use of landscape, and of natural resources and their cultivation. The terrain, soil, climate, water and vegetation were used and also cultivated to the extent the then farming customs and degree of knowledge allowed for breeding horses for an important European Imperial Court. The landscape still bears the authentic traces of this development since the oldest days. In the same way the horse breeding and training know-how that became the main source of income for local population was developing. Hand in hand with this development these people were also taking care of the landscape.

With the time the “mere” farming cultivation of natural countryside turned into the work of architecture while the art plan did not overrule the farming purpose. The aesthetics were always considered the natural quality of work. Since horses and particularly coach and carriage horses owned by the Emperor evoke noble feelings in men, the Nominated Landscape is naturally also refined.

Numerous archive and historical documents bear evidence of centuries’ long continuous and rich development of architectural heritage in the Nominated Landscape. The buildings that were raised, pulled down and refurbished there in the course of times complement the landscape and they are only a part of its memory and current appearance.

The history of horse breeding in Kladruby is probably as old as the history of the local settlement. The Elbe river alluvial plain, the location of the Nominated Landscape, had been settled since medieval times⁴⁰, later than the neighbouring fertile flatlands further away from the river. The meandering stream was lined with badly accessible riparian forests with numerous wetlands, marshlands and lakes that were often flooded. The settlement of the areas along the river was the result of the exploitation of the high quality oaks.

The first woodcutters obviously brought the horses with them to do the hard work. The cleared areas of the riparian forest were not suitable as arable land because of the high level of ground water and regular floods but they were ideal as pastures for horses. The neighbouring already settled fertile areas served as stable markets for horse breeders. It seems obvious that horse breeding was the main trade of local inhabitants already in pre-Hussite⁴¹ times judging by the coat of arms with a horseshoe that belonged to Kladruby nad Labem squires who were also obliged to breed the horses for the court of Přemyslid princes.⁴²

River Elbe, one of the important European rivers, played the key role in the farming cultivation of Kladruby nad Labem landscape. The woody foundations of the alluvial plain vegetation formed

⁴⁰ Archaeological findings indicate the river floodplain area was settled at the time of Lusatian culture (Lusatian culture existed in the later Bronze Age and early Iron Age (1300 BCE – 500 BCE)), later in Hillfort period (second half of the 7th century – first half of 13th century) and then it was probably deserted due to the changes in river water conditions throughout a year (floods) caused by forest clearing activities in the upper reaches. So far there has been conducted no large scale archaeological survey on the Nominated Property territory adequate to its value, scale and use. The accessible archaeological findings were yielded in the course of rescue archaeological operations and during a detailed survey preceding extensive restoration of the Stud Farm premises in 2014–2015 (see chapter 4.a).

⁴¹ Hussite movement, a term for religious (and perhaps also national, social and political) movement of the late Middle Ages that rose from the Czech reformation, which sought a sweeping church reform. It was initiated by a group of followers of the Prague University Master Jan Hus who was burnt at stake in 1415. After his death the movement grew affecting quite substantially the history of Central Europe. The Hussites called themselves Utraquists and only later started to use the term Hussites. The Czech reformation together with Waldensians movement is commonly defined as the first reformation preceding the general reformation (i.e. Protestants).

⁴² Přemyslids is the name of the first historically documented dynasty ruling on the territory of Bohemia, i.e. of historical land of so called Czech Crown that is now part of the Czech Republic.

in less wet areas known as hard meads, that is summer and winter oaks (*Quercus robur*, *Quercus petraea*) and elms (*Ulmus laevis*, *Ulmus carpinifolia*). The wet and regularly flooded soft areas were the home of central European lowlands willows (*Salix alba*, *Salix caprea*, probably *Salix viminalis* and others), black and white poplars (*Populus nigra*, *Populus alba*) and also alder trees (*Alnus glutinosa*). On the first river terrace grew pine forests (*Pinus sylvestris*) probably with some lime trees (*Tilia cordata*, *Tilia platyphyllos*) and maple trees (*Acer platanoides*, *Acer campestre*).

The name of Kladruby nad Labem village (Kladruby = hew the logs) located on the territory of the Nominated Property indicates the first settlers were woodcutters. Kladruby nad Labem is mentioned in the year 1295 as a part of Cistercian Monastery property in Sedlec near Kutná Hora.⁴³ The neighbouring village of Selmice located also on the territory of the Nominated Property is mentioned in the year 1142, the date the monastery was founded.

After 1491 Kladruby nad Labem, a part of Pardubice domain, came under the rule of Oberstlandhofmeister (in German, English equivalent of the Master of the Household) Wilhelm II of Pernstein (1435–1521), a member of one of the most important noble families in Kingdom of Bohemia. Wilhelm II of Pernstein began to build in Eastern Bohemia a system of lakes fed by an artificial Opatovický Canal. The system of lakes was later more or less destroyed as a result of the 30 years war and Emperor Josef II's reforms but Opatovický Canal affected the Nominated Landscape as it is until today the source of irrigation water that the canal feeds into the Nominated Landscape by Kladrubský náhon (raceway - see below) which is part of the Nominated Landscape.

The preserved Pernstein urbaries indicate that before 1522 the Pernstein family founded a game park in Kladruby nad Labem to breed the game as well as horses.⁴⁴ This was the real beginning of history of the Nominated Property as purposefully created cultural landscape.

The additional entry in the urbaries possibly from the second half of 1520s of 1530s mentions cancellation of Meierhof (German term – administered farmstead with tenants) and the takeover of the land plots by Pernsteins, i.e. extension of the game park at the time of the rule of childless Vojtech of Pernstein (+1534) or possibly his brother John (+1548).

At the time of game park extension the Pernsteins built their favourite early renaissance official seat mentioned in preserved correspondence. Terracotta reveal findings⁴⁵ in the farm yard of Kladruby nad Labem stud farm, the same as those found in Pardubice, date its origin to the 1530s.

Horse breeding activities were part of the game park yet there is no information about closer relations between the care for game and for horse breeding. The Pernstein game park in Kladruby belonged among the oldest noble families' game parks in Bohemia (the oldest ones were royal game parks led by the game park in Prague called Ovinecká). In the north the territory of the park was bordered by a forest, in the south by Elbe River, and inside the park there was an open pasture forest, single trees in grass, pastures.

Vratislav II of Pernstein (1530–1582), Bohemian kingdom Chancellor, whose costly life style led to high debts, was forced to sell the Pardubice Estate to the Bohemian Chamber. The Bohemian Chamber bought the Pardubice Estate on March 21st, 1560. The Emperor Maximilian II Habsburg founded a stud farm there in 1563. The reason why the House of Habsburg (they got control over the Lands of the Bohemian Crown in 1526) as well as the Czech Estates were interested in the Pardubice Estate was their systematic effort to establish a base for Prague Habsburg Court. Hence the Chamber was acquiring manors in the fertile river Elbe region (Poděbrady 1492, Brandýs nad Labem, Přešov nad Labem 1547, Kolín 1547 and definitely in 1591). The intrinsic part of the manors was game parks important for representation and the owners' past time. The Prague court thus got hold of a complex of game parks (New game park Hvězda and Royal Game Park in Prague, game

⁴³ The monastery in Sedlec, the oldest Cistercian monastery in Bohemian (Czech) Kingdom, was founded in 1142. The Monastery Cathedral of Our Lady is a part of Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St. Barbara and Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec inscribed in the World Heritage List, see <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/732>.

⁴⁴ This combination is unknown anywhere else in Bohemia.

⁴⁵ Discovered during an extensive survey described in Chapter 4a.

parks in Králův Dvůr u Berouna, Kostelec nad Labem, Brandýs nad Labem and Poděbrady) and other items (Kladruby nad Labem and Kunětická hora).

The urbaries of Pardubice manor estate mention in 1563 Kladruby nad Labem: *“Farmstead in Kladruby nad Labem game park. Fields belonging to the farmstead are regularly sown. There are two categories of mares bred there – for ploughing, sowing and carting the grain and the herd mares, altogether 30 horses. They keep 40 cows. There are also special pastures for grazing cows and mares. In the garden plants are sown for labourers and fruit grown to be consumed and dried if the harvest is rich.”* The inventory from 1561 states 30 mares, 3 breeding stallions, 11 two years old mares, 5 one year old mares, a two years old fowl and 5 one year old fowls in the “Large game park” (i.e. Kladruby nad Labem).

The description of Pardubice manor estate from 1570–1571 include a section about the Kladruby nad Labem game park: there was a brick and stone manor house and a farmstead to serve the needs of labourers and cattle. The fields were sown with barley (44%), oats (24%), and wheat (28%) and to lesser extent peas (3%). There was also a well organised vegetable garden used by the labourers’ kitchen. The orchard served also as a meadow providing some 80 cartloads of hay. The meadow by the Elbe river called “Zemanství” provided 30 cartloads of hay a year, the meadow called “Za oborou” next to Elbe stretching to Selmice village yielded 150 cartloads of hay a year. Besides deer, hogs and feathered game the game park also served as a breeding ground for mares and horses in general. A large number of deer, pheasants, partridges and black grouses are reported in the game park. By both gates to the game park there were two small lodges whose tenants were obliged to open and close the gates (known as Selmická and Semínská “Vrata”).

On 6 March 1579 the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf II issued a decree promoting the stud farm to the imperial court stud farm. Soon after this promotion, between 1579 and 1582, the manor house was refurbished and the new stables were built by Italian bricklayers who worked under the supervision of the Imperial Court Architect Ulrico Aostalliss.⁴⁶ The Kladruby game park land soon became inadequate. In 1584, the stud farm and the game park were enlarged by the plots that belonged to Semín village and Selmice village (after 1588). The documents from 1588 state that “there is a big building in the game park built mostly of bricks with many bedrooms, rooms, basements and closets. Adjacent are two proper vaulted kitchens with larders and various other areas ready for the occasional visits of His Imperial Highness. The stables are also newly built of bricks and their capacity is 130 horses. And there are also other good wooden stables. In that game park His Imperial Highness condescends to breed his horse herd and also scores of deer. The game park includes many meadows such as a big meadow called Závodí, a second one Skříňka and a third one Zemanství. There used to be a manorial farmstead with land but his Imperial Majesty had it closed because of the needs of the horses.”

The stud farm history was critically affected by the Turkish threat after 1593. The farm stud in Mönchhof (on the territory of Austria) with 440 horses was threatened and the easiest solution was the transfer of horses to Kladruby nad Labem. In 1594, the idea was to extend the horse breeding in Pardubický Region with the centre in Kladruby nad Labem up to 1000 horses. At that time the herd in Kladruby nad Labem had 300 horses and it was considered to close down the game breeding and enlarge the herd of horses by 150 animals. The Kladruby game park was extending towards west to the detriment of Selmice village. In 1595, this village lost approximately 122 hectares and Chlumec manor lost approximately 331 hectares that is altogether 453 hectares of land to be turned to pastures. Thanks to that the capacity increased to 900 horses. The fowls should have been divided between Přestavky farmstead and Kunětická hora and Poděbrady game parks. Yet, even that was not sufficient and the horses were placed also in other farmsteads of Imperial Manors. The fodder should have been obtained from the drained Bohdanec lakes. The first herd of mares was driven from Mönchhof to Kladruby nad Labem already on the turn of 1594–1595. The local older barns should have been used for the horses and the construction of the complex of stables in Selmice started in 1595.

Thirty years war led to destruction. In 1639, the Kladruby herd had to be driven to Mönchhof to escape the approaching Swedish army and in 1645, the stud farm construction site in Kladruby nad Labem perished in fire.

⁴⁶ He completed the chateau in Litomyšl (1581); see <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/901>, and other important sites.

In 1650, the process of gradual reconstruction was launched. In 1651, and 1652 stables for stud and three years old horses with the capacity of 101 boxes were renovated. Selmice stable, for 120-130 mares, was repaired. In 1652, the capacity in Selmice was increased to 300 and in Kladruby nad Labem to 130 places. In 1652, the Kladruby herd could return from Mönchhof. In 1668 St. Wenceslas and Leopold church was built in Kladruby nad Labem as well as the graveyard chapel of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Kladruby nad Labem stud was based in the 17th century on Spanish horses. During the reign of Leopold I. Neapolitan and generally Italian heavier, larger and stronger studhorses were imported and crossbred with Spanish mares. The objective was a breed capable of pulling spectacular *carrossas* or *gala-carrossas*⁴⁷. Between 1681 and 1682, new brick stables called Starý Kštít (Alte Gestütt) were built for mares in Selmice. Illustrations attached to the Pardubice estate map drawn by Georg Mathäus Vischer in 1688 depict also the Imperial Court Stud Farm in Kladruby nad Labem while the map captures the local pastoral landscape – pastures with scattered trees (Annex no. 1 – Historical Maps and Plans – Maps 002, 003, 004).

2.b.2 Peak period of the Stud Farm

The breed of Kladruber *gala carrossiers* was bred and stabilised already at the beginning of 18th century thanks to the favourable natural conditions of the Nominated Landscape.⁴⁸ Hence the Emperor Karl VI.'s decree that launched in 1721 new construction development of the stud farm with the participation of Prague baroque architects František Maxmilián Kaňka a Kilián Ignác Dientzenhofer. In 1726 a new stable for sick horses was built, in 1727 the location for horse bathing was surveyed and later became an important element of the extensive irrigation and drainage system of the Nominated Landscape.

Between 1730 and 1731, living quarters for the stud farm parson, veterinary surgeon and scribe were built. In 1741, Selmice stud farm (built 1681–1682) burnt down and it was restored in 1725 under the supervision of architect F. M. Kaňka (Annex no. 1 – Historical Maps and Plans – Map 006).

According to the period spirit of the approach to landscape, several baroque statues were situated in the significant locations of Kladruby nad Labem farmstead that the buildings were being restored. In 1720, the statue of the Guardian Angel was raised in the forest location called Na Jelenišťanech, in 1728 St. Donatus statue in Kladruby nad Labem, in 1729 the statue of Our Lady of Sorrows as well as St. Gotthard statue near Selmice by the road to Týnec and the statue of St. John Nepomuciensis, protector from drowning, probably from the second half of the 18th century, when it was brought to Kladruby nad Labem from Vienna stables and placed symbolically by the Kladrubský náhon.

The stud farm area at that time reached the dimensions of the Nominated Landscape. The later period is marked by the search for more effected method of the operation to secure self-sufficiency in the production of products necessary for horse breeding so that the fodder and construction wood did not have to be imported. The proportions of pastures, meadows, hunting and pastoral forest were thus gradually changed and the so far unused meadows cultivated and fertilized. There were also attempts to regulate water regime. The landscape needed enough water for pastures and meadows in dry summers and also fast draining of surplus water in spring or after torrential rains and storms. In 1734 according to the historical records “a ditch for draining water”⁴⁹ should have been open, probably today's Kladrubský náhon.

⁴⁷ *Carrossa* or *gala-carrossa* is a heavy and richly ornamented coach designed to carry emperors, kings and princes to so called triumphal arrivals of rulers, ambassadors and church dignitaries and to other festive ceremonies.

⁴⁸ Pictures of these horses are part of Annex no. 2, Section 2.2 Historical pictures of the Nominated Property – no. 001 – 003).

⁴⁹ The formulation indicates it existed already before 1734, which has been actually documented in plans and maps from 1730. See also following text.

The 1st military mapping map from 1764 to 1768⁵⁰ gives us quite a convincing picture of the landscape: the natural structure of the forest, meadows and pastures plots respecting the natural conditions. The roads were planned to be passable even in time of floods (Annex no. 1 – Historical Maps and Plans – Map 007).

The historical pheasantries were situated somewhere else than the later pheasantry in The Mošnice (see below). In the 18th century, there were two pheasantries by Kladruby nad Labem. The small pheasantry was located in the immediate neighbourhood south of Kladruby. The big pheasantry was located in the present day Kladruby nad Labem territory east and south-east of the village, on both sides of the road between Kladruby and the secluded homestead by Semínská Vrata. The pheasantries came to an end at the latest in 1855–1856.

The wars for Austrian Heritage (1740–1748), especially the First Silesian war affected the stud farm's history. In October 1741, altogether 249 horses were transferred to Hungary, to Eneyed stud farm. In the 1740s, the Kladruby stud farm stagnated and several of the buildings (manor house, nine empty houses) were rented to a Dutch businessman Guillaume Joseph Bailloux for the production of Dutch cloth. On 10 July 1757 the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead burnt down. At the end of 1758, in connection with the return of horses from Hungary to Kladruby nad Labem, the stables in Selmice were speedily repaired. It was as late as 1770 that the Emperor Josef II decreed the renovation of Kladruby nad Labem stud farm and ordered all the breeding material to be brought back (Annex no. 1 – Historical Maps and Plans – Maps 008–011).

The text accompanying I. military mapping from 1764–1768 says that Selmice meadows by the river were mostly marshy and full of pools and from time to time flooded by the river. The forest was tall and dry. The Kladruby meadows along the river were vast and bushy, at times flooded by Labe so they never withered. The Obora (Game Park) forest was mostly dense, its subsoil was sandy, the passes were good as well as the hunting posts. The roads and paths running through the forest to Poděbrady and Chlumec were passable even for heavy carriages for the whole year. Labe could not be forded even when the river was low (Annex no. 1 – Schematic map of the Nominated Property from 1764 to 1767 based on the First Military Mapping no. 007.02; Annex no. 2 – Historical pictures of the Nominated Property – no. 001–003).

The artificial waterway branching off from Opatovický Canal called Kladrubský náhon is closely connected with pastures and water supply system in general. The raceway followed up the older water management works related to the defunct system of ponds north of Semín. The ditch is visible in all Kladruby nad Labem plans and maps from 1730. In 1796, the Kladrubský náhon was connected to Opatovický Canal by a duct above the Semín waterworks.

Since the 1910s the Imperial Court was contemplating a new concept of Imperial Stud Farms⁵¹ in Kopčany (present Slovakia), in Lipice (present Slovenia) and in Kladruby nad Labem. The Court decided to close the Kopčany Stud Farm (closed in 1826) as its operation was most costly and also because of the problematic health condition of the horses. Yet from the point of view of the landscape composition this stud farm was the most representative and later became a model for the composition of the Nominated Landscape for Breeding the gala-carrossier horses in Kladruby nad Labem. Following the closure of Kopčany stud farm, the chief Imperial stud farms should have been (according to the original plan from 1821) Kladruby nad Labem and Lipice. The carriage horses were to be bred at Kladruby nad Labem and saddle horses in Lipice.

Thus it was necessary to extend the area of pastures and meadows or increase the yields in Kladruby nad Labem and in Lipice. In Kladruby nad Labem new sowing and cultivation methods were tested for three years. Once the quality and quantity of the pastures and hay was improved,

⁵⁰ Yet the mapping was done „*a la vue*“, i.e. „by the rule of thumb“, which could have led to certain inaccuracy even if we take into account the experience of military geometers.

⁵¹ The basic survey of the state of the husbandry in each farmstead from 1807 recorded 287 breeding horses (7 breeding stallions and 89 mares) in Kladruby nad Labem and similar numbers were recorded also in the years 1779–1813 (about 300). In 1815, the records state an increase to 293 horses that grew even further in the following years. The number oscillated usually between 480 and 520 horses.

it was decided the number of breed mares in Kladruby nad Labem and Lipice could be increased. This would solve the problems with their stabling in Rief stud farm near Salzburg for the period of construction works and the Kopčany Imperial Stud Farm could be finally closed. Moreover, the increased number of horses on one hand and the improved quality and productivity of meadows and pastures on the other hand had a positive synergic effect as a result of quality fertilization (Schematic map of late Baroque landscape before 1830; afterwards the Nominated Property was modified in the Classicist style no. 006.02).

In addition certain construction works had to be done. The merger of Kopčany and Kladruby herds should have increased the number of breeding mares and in future the number of horses in Kladruby was to increase by 250 – 260 animals. On 10th of December 1832, the imperial equerry Johann Count of Trautmannsdorf wrote a detailed report substantiating the importance and value of Kladruber horses. Trautmannsdorf in his report emphasised that Kladruber carriage horses are the biggest, best, the most genuine and perfect carriage breed, they prove to be the best of all horses, no imperial ceremonies could be held without them and they could be used to draw also big postal carriages. Therefore, it was decided that carriage horses would be bred mainly in Kladruby nad Labem and the saddle horses in Lipice. At the beginning of 1830s the number of horses in Kladruby and Lipice was just under 500 animals.

The decision on the imperial stud farm that was to serve the Imperial Court meant also principal changes in the stud farm organisation. Ignaz Grill of Warimfeld, the director of the Imperial Equerry Office in Vienna, set the professional requirements and Mauritz Jahn took over the project design works in 1821. The cooperation of Grill and Jahn determined the appearance of the Nominated Landscape that almost has not changed since then. Their work did not affect the area of the Nominated Landscape or the proportions of grass lands, forests and fields. But the organisation of the landscape changed radically. The property as a whole was to represent the Emperor and demonstrate the order ruling it. The principles selected for the reconstruction were already obsolete principles of garden and landscape architecture represented particularly by André le Nôtre,^{52, 53} however they were handled in a creative manner and applied with regard to the breeding and training of carriage horses (Annex no. 1 – Historical Maps and Plans – Map 014).

The principal changes to the landscape were carried out following the concept approved in the 1820s. The stud farm should have consisted of three farmsteads (Kladruby nad Labem, Josefov and Františkov) in moderate Classicist style connected by straight avenues lined by trees. Parallel to that the first extensive works were organised on meadows and pastures between 1819 and 1822. The first construction of the new and preserved concept was a newly built open shed designed at the end of 1822 and completed in 1823 that closes the yard of Kladruby nad Labem farmstead from the south. In 1836, the shed was extended above the main gate by a characteristic superstructure with a gable and a board to hold the imperial sign of eagle.

In 1823, Mauritz Jahn designed the main buildings of stables and a residential building with facilities for the workers, which was to be built first. The construction of main stables in Kladruby nad Labem was carried out gradually from west to east between 1824 and 1830. The first part, the eastern side of the stables was constructed between 1824 and 1826. The preserved plans document the original designed was in the end modified. The result was two practically identical open space stables, each for 42 horses, situated in the eastern part of the building. The western wing of the eastern section was reconstructed in 1826 to house 45 horses. The original peripheral walls were preserved.

The middle part of the face with the passageway that on the eastern side used to house the birthing stable and in the western side the stable for horses in training was preserved and left to serve the original purpose. In 1829, this stable was re-vaulted, on the eastern side with six compartments of birthing stables, on the western side with 18 compartments for horses in training.

⁵² At that time they began to be applied in urban development (Pierre Charles L'Enfant: plans for Washington, D.C.), which was later developed by architect and urban architect Otto Wagner.

⁵³ More about the applied le Nôtre's principles in Chapter 2.a.

From 1829 till 1830 two granary floors were added to store the grain (Annex no. 2 – Historical pictures of the Nominated Property no. 007).

The western wing with analogical disposition mirroring the eastern wing in the eastern section was completely newly built in 1829 for 16 horses in training. The furnishing and finishing works were still under way in 1830. The Emperor Ferdinand I personally laid the foundation stone of the breeding stallions' stable on 25 August 1836. The breeding stallions' stable and the adjacent building of the roofed riding school were built between 1836 and 1838. The manor house was also reconstructed (Annex no. 1 – Historical Maps and Plans – plans 022–023).

The main communications were built between 1822 and 1830. The plan worked with two main axes: "Selmická Avenue" running from Kladruby nad Labem towards Týnec nad Labem and "Řečanská Avenue" running in the direction of the Elbe river. The two intersect in the entrance to the stables for mares and stallions at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. The architecture of the yard viewed from the entrance to stables creates the impression of *patte d'oie* but today the left axis does not continue into the landscape. Between 1828 and 1831 the Františkov farmstead was built on the axis running to Týnec nad Labem (Annex no. 1 – Historical Maps and Plans – Plans 017–019).

Complying with the French garden principles, the axis runs through the symmetrical building and continues to the "infinity" for the total length of 4.5 kilometres. In 1830, the Selmická Avenue was planted with Italian poplars (*Populus nigra 'Italica'*), also the favourites of French gardens. Following the construction of Kladruby nad Labem – Františkov axis, the rectangular grid of pastures was gradually developed and they were being cultivated (Annex no. 2 – Historical pictures of the Nominated Property no. 008). The pastures were usually planted with one group of trees fenced against damage caused by grazing horses (clumps). In addition to wooden fencing the pastures were also separated by alleyways. The newly constructed direct connection between Kladruby nad Labem and Františkov and newly founded pastures affected the area of forests. The southern border of Obora forest in the section "Pod sklepy" and further westwards retreated towards north to today's border. It was lined by conker alleyway (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) called Kaštánka. The forests that are the former game park and the pheasantry, were administered by the Pardubice estate until 1859 and then they were transferred under the administration of the Imperial Court. Then they were replanted in the regular grid of vegetation captured in the map from 1876. (Annex no. 1 – Historical Maps and Plans – 027).

The Řečanská Avenue was emphasized by the main gate with a shield and a board to hold the Imperial Eagle (Annex no. 1 – Schematic map of the Nominated Property by 1835).

The main problem related to the supply of sufficient amount of fodder was frequent floods and the damage they were causing on one hand and the lack of water on the other hand. In 1875, Boleslav Trojan prepared the project of amelioration of meadows surrounding the Kladruby farmstead. The first group of plots should have been even in future irrigated through the Kladrubský náhon that was connected to the Opatovický Canal and could draw water from the Elbe River. The second group of plots was to be irrigated directly by pumping water from the Elbe with a steam engine. The later calculations state the estimated 103 litres/second. In addition, the permit to draw water from the Elbe with a steam pump delivering 130 litres/second was issued.

In 1875, amelioration of 102 hectares of plots neighbouring the Josefov farmstead were launched. The terrain was intersected by gutters dug in August 1875 and within two months they already proved their effectiveness. The works continued also in 1876 on 294.5 hectares of land.

In 1905, the regional authorities approved of the Kladrubský náhon extension project that increased its flow from 103 litres/second to 400 litres/second. Additional 139 litres/second could be drawn from the Elbe by a steam pump.

In 1854–1855, the Josefov farmstead was build in place of an older building.

The biggest construction project in the second half of the 19th century was that of St. Wenceslas and Leopold church, a part of the stud farm farmstead and manor house in Kladruby nad Labem village, in style corresponding to the style of Kladruby farmstead yard. The church framework was built in 1858, the construction was completed in 1859 and the church was consecrated in June 1860. The church or

its tower did not affect the landscape they just dominate the Kladruby farmstead square (Schematic map of the Nominated Property in 1869 based on the Second Military Mapping no. 007.03).

In 1865, Josef Wollenik built stables for English thoroughbreds called Paddock (Annex no. 2 – Historical pictures of the Nominated Property – no. 011). The romanticising brick structure interrupted the axis leading to Josefov and it was later complemented with decorative wooden plants. It should have probably evoked the English countryside atmosphere in accord with the above mentioned application of picturesque groups of trees (clumps) in pastures and fully corresponding with the character of landscape serving primarily for horse breeding and training. Josef Wollenik also supervised the reconstruction of the burnt left (south) wing in Františkov stables in 1873. A significant building project was the reconstruction of the vicarage and school in Kladruby nad Labem village square. The project prepared by architect Josef Martinin switched the function of the two buildings – the new vicarage was in the south and the northern building was occupied by the school (Schematic map of the Classicist landscape of the Nominated Property influenced by the Age of Enlightenment after 1830 no. 006.03).

The construction activities of imperial era culminated by the extension of granary above the stallions' stable designed by F. Hofbauer in 1895 (Annex no. 1 – Historical Maps and Plans – Plans 029, 030).

A new Neo-gothic St. Lawrence church designed by architect Jan Hrádek from Prague, a local dominant feature, was built in 1903–1905. It also did not affect the composition of the landscape.

An independent chapter that effected the development of the nominated network was its coexistence with the river Elbe. Prior to the first military mapping (1764–1768) the Elbe in the immediate neighbourhood of Kladruby nad Labem was partially straightened.

Since the so called first military mapping till turn of 1920s and 1930 the Elbe riverbed did not change its course. Only later, in following 90 years the bed was continuously straightened. The next changes in the river course are connected with the construction of a bridge by Kladruby nad Labem. The records mention the first wooden bridge crossing the Elbe by 1828. The road from Kladruby nad Labem to Řečany nad Labem as a continuation of the main axis of the reconstructed farmstead is recorded first in 1830 on Louis Montoyer's map. The reconstruction of the bridge was done in two stages: The stone bridge-head was built in 1852 and the new main wooden bridge in 1854–1855 following the plans of the already mentioned builder Jakub Tallirz, which was complemented by small bridges on the Řečany nad Labem side of the river.

At the beginning of the 20th century the situation around the Elbe got worse due to the incomplete regulation – the meadows surrounding Semín got flooded even by moderate rains especially due to the high weir in Týnec nad Labem. The project works on making the Elbe navigable started around the year 1910. The complicated works were interrupted by the Second World War. They commenced shortly before the war but really got going only after the war. The new reinforced concrete bridge across the Elbe was built in 1925–1926 to replace the old wooden one parallel to the ongoing Elbe regulation (Annex no. 1 – Historical Maps and Plans – Plan 035).

An outstanding element of the Nominated Landscape absent in other landscapes used for the breeding of horses is The Mošnice Landscaped Park. It consists of two zones of historically different origins – the “old” original Mošnice (western zone) and the added eastern zone that was called “Strž” (gorge) and that was still in the beginning of the second half of 19th century part of Zdechovice estate owned by Paar dukes. The former “Strž” was merged with Mošnice most probably at the beginning of 1890s.

The situation prior to the landscape modifications is rendered in the plan of Franz Hofbauer, the farm administrator, from 1893. The considerations concerning the modifications take into account the favourite hunting grounds and the related game protection. The gamekeeper Heinrich Herran mentioned in his report (from April 16th, 1893) the transformation into an “English park” and said that from hydrological point of view the Mošnice zone with the oxbow lake was marshy and the complete draining was thus almost impossible or extremely costly. The forest in Mošnice formed a natural barrier against high water and ice. According to the report from December 1893 the groves (groups of trees), marked in the plan, that should have been preserved from Mošnice forest

were to be bound by direct lines, the trees on the meadow plots should be felled, the damp wood and roots cleared away, the soil ploughed up and sown with grass. The modifications should apply provisionally to the area of 25 hectares. The groves should be artificially landscaped and, if need be, additionally planted. Garden architects should participate in the park arrangements. The overall forested area of Mošnice and Strž that was to be subject to park arrangements or grassed park landscaping was to take up 59.84 hectares. Out of this area 35.15 hectares that have been so far afforested should have been transformed to meadows.

After the garden inspection from Schönbrunn presented the situation plan, a small amendment was made: only 25 hectares of the forest would be transformed to meadows and the remaining 10 hectares of the forest should have been left as scattered groups of trees (groves). Mošnice location was transformed into a landscaped park with landscape sceneries composed of the older growth of oaks and lime trees complemented by wood species corresponding with those in Průhonice Park⁵⁴ (Annex no. 2 – Historical pictures of the Nominated Property no. 016). The works were supervised by Anton Umlauf, the chief director of Imperial Gardens in Vienna. The Mošnice Park modifications were reflected also in other parts of the Nominated Landscape:

- Apple tree avenues were planted in the neighbourhood of Josefov farmstead in regular structure, one apple tree alleyway was located in the western part of the farmstead and bordered the park;
- Italian poplars in The Selmická and Řečanská Avenues were replaced by lime trees (*Tilia cordata*) (Annex no. 2. – Historical pictures of the Nominated Property no. 010);
- The manor house garden was landscaped, the modifications included foundation of an alpinium and new plantings of mainly newly introduced conifers. Similarly the common grounds of Kladruby nad Labem were improved;
- The image of English countryside incited plantation of hedgerows and ivy by the buildings. Kladruby nad Labem village common grounds were improved in similar manner.

2.b.3 The Property in the 20th century

At the beginning of 20th century no more reconstructions of the stud farm stables were conducted but only partial functional modifications of the dispositions were made.

At the turn of the 20th century, several pillar haylofts were built in the Nominated Landscape, this time usually without direct link to the classicist urban plan. In the northern outskirts of Kladruby nad Labem village, behind the forester's lounge, a new stud farm farmstead was founded on the grounds of an older wood processing yard. At the beginning of the First World War, due to the economic situation, a new farm was founded east of Kladruby nad Labem in the area of Borek.

At this time, the need to reduce the repeated floods that were seriously limiting the production of hay and fodder for carriage horses became more and more obvious. Therefore, the plans for Elbe river regulation were started and the project was applied after the First World War (more on the Elbe regulation in the following text).

In 1913, most of the buildings in the Nominated Landscape were connected to the electric grid. Additionally, generous reconstructions of the stables were launched including also the lighting of the premises and use of electricity for other purposes. However, the works were interrupted by the First World War and completed only after the end of the war in the first half of 1920s. Most of the stables interior modifications were also made, following the project of architect Alois Dlabač. And there were also several technical projects:

The water duct in Kladruby nad Labem farmstead, new water pump station in the manor house park and the water tank by the riding school, yet another local vertical dominant (Annex no. 2 – Historical pictures of the Nominated Property – no. 012).

⁵⁴ Inscribed in the World Heritage List as Component 002 of the Serial Property Historic Centre of Prague <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/616>.

In 1920s the functional and operational organisation was completed by the transfer of breeding mares to the central position in the axial building, that is opposite the breeding stallions stable on the northern side of stables premises of Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. The functional centre of the Stud Farm was thus harmonised with its composition centre.

The break-up of Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1918 at first posed threat to Kladruby stud farm owned by the Imperial family for 339 years. The Kladruber horse was traditionally connected with the pageantry of Imperial Court that new Czechoslovak Republic was so critical about. That is why in October 1918, immediately after the foundation of the independent Czechoslovak Republic, the Imperial coat of arms was removed from the southern facade of Řečany nad Labem Vrata Gate. The number of stud farm horses was dramatically reduced in 1918 and 1919.

Yet, soon it came out the Kladruber horses were needed for ceremonial purposes even in the new Czechoslovak Republic and the former Imperial Court Stud Farm was under the new political set up maintained as a state company (State Stud Farm Kladruby nad Labem) under the Ministry of Tillage. The Kladruber horse became a part of the first Czechoslovak President Tomáš G. Masaryk's ceremonies: the coach drawn by Kladruber horses accompanied the audiences of new ambassadors, inauguration of the President and other official events such as for example the frequent state visits to the newly established republic (Annex no. 2 – Historical pictures of the Nominated Property – no. 014).

Since the beginning of the century the need to prevent radically the repeated floods limiting significantly production of hay and fodder for carriage horses became more and more obvious. The general regulation of the Elbe river took place in 1913–1931. The projected (northern) course of the new Elbe riverbed dividing the stretches of the right bank riparian forest from a wide floodplain with preserved meanders and oxbow lakes on the left bank, suggested not only a new straighter course of the Elbe riverbed but also more extensive changes in floodplains on the left, southern, river bank. The character of riparian forest on right (northern) bank of the Elbe (i.e. in the territory of Nominated Landscape) remained practically preserved while the left bank (southern) area (i.e. outside the Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses and its buffer zone) was during the following decades changing its appearance faster particularly due to the decreasing level of groundwater caused by faster deforestation.

The new Elbe riverbed was accompanied by a long anti flood barrier running along the river from Semín to Selmice, i.e. the southern border of the Nominated Landscape. Parallel to the regulation of the river, a new reinforced concrete bridge replacing the old wooden one was built on the road to Řečany nad Labem in 1925–1926 and a new gate house was built at Řečanská Vrata (Annex no. 1 - Schematic map of the Nominated Property in 1920 no. 007.04).

In 1930, the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead was newly fenced and thus could not be passable anymore. In addition, as the traffic volume was growing, it was unacceptable to allow the district roads keep passing through the main stable yards. Thus at the beginning of 1930s a bypass was constructed along the western side of the stables in Kladruby nad Labem and in Selmice the traffic passed along the eastern perimeter of Františkov farmstead to the northern boundary of the village (Historical Maps and Plans – Plan 036).

In 1930s the two farmsteads (in the villages of Kladruby nad Labem and Františkov) were totally enclosed by paling with bedding and columns made of lime-sand bricks.

Even in the new political and social set up the high standard of care for aesthetic appearance of the Nominated Landscape continued. The stable yards, villages and the landscape were thoroughly maintained. The stud farm stables and their neighbourhood, open for public sightseeing tours of the breeding of rare horses, became more and more attractive destination for tourist excursions.

In the second half of the 1930s, the reconstruction of Kladruby nad Labem farmstead south front barns into a coach house was launched. Before the Second World War Two only the western part of the house was completed. The coach house building with its traditionalist and architecturally neutral style well suited the Classicist context of the historical premises.

After the Second World War, the stud farm became part of the State Breeding Farm. In about the middle of 20th century an agricultural training school specialized in horse breeding was opened in the manor house premises. The farming forests in the northern part of the property that were always an intrinsic part of the landscape were incorporated in State Forests Company (Annex no. 2 - Historical pictures of the Nominated Property – no. 015).

Long distance views from the Nominated Property to the surroundings were in some directions slightly disturbed by the construction of Chvaletice power station stack in 1980s (construction started in 1973), which was however situated beyond the historical border as well as beyond the outer border of its buffer zone. The composition and skyline of the property at the Mošnice Landscaped Park was in the least not affected by the power station.

The restoration of the southern front of the farmstead premises was completed in the same period. Instead of the planned second coach house a two-storey residence hall for students was built on the eastern side of Řečanská Vrata. The premises of livestock production at Borek location were reconstructed and extended and new residential buildings for employees were built in the Nominated Landscape. The use of the Mošnice Landscaped Park was strengthened for purposes of a pheasantry. Besides the breeding pheasantry a new gamekeeper's lodge and a hunters' lodge (a log cabin) were built as continuation of the secondary but still traditional hunting function in this part of the Nominated Landscape. In the 1960s a modest racing course was built in the pasture west of the crossroads with St. John Nepomucienis statue which has not visually affected the Nominated Landscape. New stands were raised along the grass course with fences as well as a steel construction of a tower for umpires. No other equipment for occasional activities or events was raised in the Nominated Landscape.

The completion of new premises of agricultural vocational school in 1970s, hidden in the outskirts of a forest, helped to move the educational and training activities from the historical manor buildings. The preconditions for careful reconstruction of the manor house were thus fulfilled. It started in 1996 by the restoration of the former imperial rooms on the of the manor house upper floor. The historical exposition became part of the visitors' tour of the stud farm. In addition, the office of the stud farm director was returned to the manor house according to the historical tradition.

The new operational and economic requirements also triggered the extension of historical stud farm premises and thus new administration buildings and a coach house were built on the grounds of the former manor house garden. This inappropriate intervention at the former Manor House garden helped to vacate most of the Manor House rooms from administrative functions and launch their restoration (in the foreseeable future these buildings in the area of the former Manor House garden should be demolished – see the text below).

The environmental values of the Nominated Landscape, especially that of the watercourses and air, required the construction of a communal waste water plant on the pasture west of Kladruby nad Labem village at the beginning 1990s as well as the installing gas pipeline to supply the village with gas.

In 2007 the Kladruby nad Labem Farm Stud Farm Landscape⁵⁵ was inscribed in the national indicative list for the future nomination for inscription in the World Heritage List. This act accelerated plans for the general restoration of stud farm premises as well as the work on materials necessary for the nomination. The first ever management plan was drafted in several stages and the international cooperation was reinforced.

⁵⁵ The name of the Nominated Property was only tentative for the purposes of the indicative list. In the course of preparatory works on nomination documents a new and more relevant name, Landscape for breeding and training of *gala carrossier* horses in Kladruby Nad Labem, was chosen.

An important instrument strengthening the preservation of Nominated Landscape⁵⁶ was the declaration (2015) of conservation zone Kladrubské Polabí (Kladruby Elbeland) comprising extensive territory related to the Stud Farm. Since the care for Gala-carrossier Stud Farm on national level concerns several government departments, an inter-ministerial steering group was founded in 2015 and signed and an Agreement on general principles concerning restoration and further development of the National cultural monument Kladruby nad Labem Stud Farm was signed in order to balance multiple public interests in this exceptionally valuable landscape environment (see also Chapters 5.c and 7).

An intrinsic element of the Nominated Landscape and its values are local people who have made for centuries their living by working in the stud farm and in the landscape that provides material resources for horse breeding. Without their know-how in the field of breeding and training of Baroque *gala carrossier* horses, without their detailed knowledge of the environment and their ability to respond correctly and in time to the changing weather conditions or Elbe River fluctuations the Kladruber breed and training as well as the landscape values could not have been preserved. The Nominated Property is thus the last excellent example of the traditional existence of people in a landscape related to breeding and training of coach horses in the world. These activities have been preserved in the Nominated Landscape in full from targeted breeding, training of young horses to the presentation of adult horses' skills to the public. Besides that the locals have to care in the Nominated Landscape for grassed areas, harvest hay, maintain pasture fences, care for alleyways, water streams, Mošnice forest and park, maintain the stable premises in good technical condition, comply with the prescribed hygienic conditions, etc.

2.b 4 Summary of the landscape development

The Nominated Landscape still bears authentic traces of the past development:

- The original riparian forests left the oxbow lakes and skeletal species of trees (oaks, elms and lime trees) in the flood plain which in the north borders a low sand terrace vegetated mostly with indigenous pine trees.
- The roads from Kladruby nad Labem running towards Hlavečnick and Selmice are the remnants the Medieval communications network.
- Renaissance period left its trace in the form of a part of the manor house hidden behind the later reconstructions.

⁵⁶ From the social point of view the turning point in the reputation of the Kladruber white horses and of the Nominated Property farmstead in the modern history was the sale of the coach and six Kladruber white horses to the Danish Royal Court in 1994 which meant the new beginning of the use of Kladrubers at European Royal Courts. This significant moment has been defined as a return of Kladrubers to their original purpose – the Royal Courts service. It also confirmed the function of the Nominated Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses. Five years later the coach and team of six on the Danish court was extended by two more horses and Kladruby nad Labem National Stud Farm, s.p.o. has been the official supplier of Kladrubers to the Danish Kingdom until today. This also contributed to the fact the Kladrubers' breeding has not become subject to any experiments and the breeding purpose remained without any doubt the original *gala-carrossier*. Later also the Swedish Royal Court expressed interest in Kladrubers that are now supplied to this court as of 2005. The members of royal families met the representative of Kladrubers many times. President Václav Havel presented the Spanish king Juan Carlos I. with a Kladruber mare during his visit to the Czech Republic in 1995. In the same year the Kladruber stallions drew the wedding coach at the wedding of the prince Joachim of Denmark through Copenhagen streets. The year 1996 was marked by royal visits to the National Stud Farm of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and British Queen Elisabeth II's husband, and the Crown Prince of Jordan Hassan bin Tálal. In 1998, the stud farm hosted Prince Henrik, the husband of the Queen of Denmark and president of the organisation Europa Nostra. In 2007 the stud farm was visited by Princess Ann, a member of the British Royal family. And at the state funeral in 2011 the Kladrubers drew the howitzer gun-carriage with the first President of the Czech Republic Václav Havel's coffin in the mourning cortege. (Annex no. 2, 2.1 Photographs of the Nominated Property currently state, picture 109).

- Baroque period left Kladrubský náhon providing the Nominated Landscape with water and drainage, the graveyard chapel of Exaltation of the Holy Cross and the sculptures of saints arranged in the landscape as well as the baroque breed of the Kladruber horses.
- The determining layer is formed by classicist relics of the late Enlightenment spirit represented by austere architecture of all three farmsteads and by the rational arrangement of pastures, meadows and forest plots, system of avenues, alleys and clearings.
- The Romanticism period enriched the property with the church of St. Wenceslas and Leopold in Kladruby nad Labem, Neo-Gothic church of St. Lawrence in Selmice, Paddock building in Kladruby nad Labem farmstead, lime trees that replaced Italian poplars in The Selmická Avenue, apple tree alleyways, plantings of trees concealing classicist farmsteads architecture and especially with the foundation of Mošnice Landscaped Park that is an exceptionally creative application of the English landscaping school as we know it from Muskau.⁵⁷
- Functionalist style at the site of the Nominated Property was applied in the design of the water tower at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead (Schematic outline of the historic and style layers of the Nominated Property no. 006.05).

The above summarised development of the Nominated Property is interconnected with the stud herd of gala-carrossier Kladruber horses as the Nominated Landscape was developing in harmony with the breeding and training of these horses that has been fully preserved here (see above).

The Nominated Property development has been also for centuries intrinsically connected with local people, who have been making their living in the stables and in the landscape providing material resources for horse breeding and grounds for their training. These people through their work have used this landscape for its original purpose and preserved it as described in Chapter 2.b. **With regard to all the above the Property is nominated for the inscription as Cultural Landscape.**

⁵⁷ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1127>.



JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.1.a Brief Synthesis

(i) Resume of Factual Information

The Nominated Landscape is situated in the centre known as Střední Polabí in a geological and economic region of Polabská nížina (the Elbe Lowland) formed by the Elbe river. The alluvial river plain was first settled in Middle Ages. The deforested areas with a high level of ground water that were frequently flooded were not suited for cultivation but were ideal as pastures for horses and for their breeding. The long history of horse breeding in this locality has been recorded in many historical sources (see Chapter 2.b).

The geological and morphological features of the area facilitated horse breeding and helped in creating a unique landscape composition intentionally designed for breeding and training ceremonial horses. The flat countryside in combination with loamy and sandy soil is an ideal training ground for carriage horses, particularly when trained in harness. At the same time it is suitable for the application of *André Le Nôtre*'s landscaping principles (French garden). None of these two would be possible in a hilly terrain.

Both the soil condition and water regime in association with relevant activities (forestry and timber production, farming) had a significant impact on the landscape and its ability to support self sufficiency in supplies required for breeding and training of carriage horses. Grassy and herbaceous communities at local pastures and meadows are rich in nutrients. Especially sandy soil offers an ideal environment for horse training.

After 1491 Kladruby nad Labem which was a part of the Pardubice estate changed hands into one of the most important families in the Bohemian Kingdom – the Pernsteins who founded a deer park there before 1522 where horses were also kept (“horse park”). This was the continuation of the medieval tradition of horse breeding in this landscape. In 1560 the Pardubice estate including the deer park was acquired on behalf of the then ruler by the Czech Chamber (an administrative body of the Bohemian Kingdom). In 1563 the Emperor Maximilian II of Habsburg founded a stud farm on this estate and on 6 March 1579 his successor, Emperor Rudolph II of Habsburg granted it a charter as the Imperial Court Stud Farm. Since the early 17th century and in a close interaction with the surrounding landscape the stud farm had specialised in breeding ceremonial carriage horses of the *gala carrossier* type solely to satisfy the demand of the Imperial Court. The stud farm has been in operation to date and it has become the functional centre of this unique landscape.

The Nominated Landscape is one of the most beautiful landscapes continuously used for horse breeding (since the Middle Ages). With regard to the breeding and training of carriage horses this is the oldest landscape in the world still serving its original function. The continuity of breeding carriage horses has never been interrupted there. The ceremonial carriage horses of Kladruber *gala carrossier* breed have been continuously bred there since the early 17th century.

In the 16th century the Kladruber horse breed was based on Spanish horses. During the reign of the Emperor Leopold, Neapolitan stallions were imported and in general Italian horse as they were heavier, bigger and stronger and they were crossed with Spanish mares. The objective was to have a breed able to draw elaborate *carrosses*, which became an indispensable part of the court ceremonies including the Austrian Habsburgs. Since those days the horses used for drawing carriages and trained for this work at Kladruby nad Labem, in the landscape intentionally created for this purpose, have been referred to as the Kladrubers.

The Nominated Property is a rare synthesis of two categories of landscapes: the living landscape which has been developing organically, performing its main function and providing the local population with their traditional livelihood and the landscape designed and created intentionally by men and representing a unique example of a highly specialised ornamented farm – *ferme ornée* – dedicated to breeding and training of carriage horses. The Property still bears visible traces of this development: preserved relicts of naturally reproducing riparian forest and oxbow lakes as a trace of its origin; traces of the Medieval times visible in routing of some roads; the Renaissance period hidden in the foundations of the Manor House and St. Wenceslas and Leopold church; a layer from the Baroque period preserved in the water system (Kladrubský náhon) which was essential for the proper functioning of the landscape (irrigating and drainage), in the sculptures decorating it, graveyard chapel and the horses bred to date – Baroque *gala carrossiers*. The traces of the Classicist period are very profound and include both the architecture of all three farmsteads and the ordered arrangement of pastures and forest and, above all, the system of avenues, lines of trees and clear-cut strips, based on Classicist principles of French garden. Romanticism also left its traces in the landscape represented by the Neo-Gothic church of St. Lawrence at Selmice, the replacement of black poplars with lime trees in the Selmická Avenue, the lines of apple trees along ways, screening off the farmstead Classicist architecture by planting trees and particularly by the establishment of Mošnice Park. The Park is the outcome of an extraordinary creative application of English landscaping using principles of manipulative painting perspective in shaping the open space. The Functionalist architecture has also left its trace in the Nominated Landscape represented by the water tower at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. The evidence of an organic development of the cultural landscape, which the Nominated Landscape is an example of is the vegetation cover of meadows and pastures which has been regenerating by self seeding throughout historic periods and impacted only by people mowing it and horses grazing on it. The preservation of all these layers makes the Nominated Landscape unique in the world (see Chapter 3.2).

This rare synthesis of two landscape categories stems from the fact that the living and evolving landscape with a clearly defined breeding function is arranged into two contrasting, nonetheless closely intertwined parts taking into account their inherent conditions – the formally arranged pastoral landscape applying the principle of French gardens (avenues, *étoile*, *patte d'oise*, *bosquets* with *cabinets* the size of which corresponds to the grazing needs) with the intentionally suppressed and modest architecture of the farmsteads, unobtrusive structure of settlements and sculptures accentuating important places is complemented with the romantic park at Mošnice where the principles of manipulative painting perspective are used to evoke a deeper space by using a wide assortment of woody plant species. The wide range of woody plant colours created visual illusions of a deeper or shorter space in the landscape.

The world uniqueness of the Nominated Landscape is the expression of its main function by means of landscape composition – the centre point of the main composition lines is situated in front of the main entrance to the stables at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. This is very unusual because in other landscapes designed for studs (see Chapter 3.2) such an important point always relates either to the ruler's, owner's or manager's residence. The location of the centre point of the Nominated Landscape composition reflects an extraordinary respect for the role of the landscape. The same applies to the arrangement and mass of stud farm buildings. At the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead the mass of the Imperial Manor House is surprisingly suppressed, not only by its visual suppression (hidden behind a line of trees) but also in absolute terms – its mass is much smaller, the building itself is much lower than the front wing of the stables.

The stud farm consisting of three separate farmsteads scattered in the landscape fulfils all its historical functions until today. The farmsteads create three focuses of the Classicist landscape composition structure preserved from the 1820s and based on monumental lime-tree avenues. Straight avenues combined with trimmed hedges in the vicinity of the stable yards resemble the landscape arrangements applied in the monumental landscape and urban projects employing the principles of André Le Nôtre. The centre of *patte d'oise* is the entrance to the mares' stables in the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. The means of expression of the garden architecture that is the landscape composition in this case emphasise the principal function of the landscape – breeding and training of carriage horses.

The structure of the main axes is complemented by lower category alleyways that formally segment the landscape. The roads lined with trees perform not only a formal aesthetic function but they have a clear utilitarian function too – they are used for training of carriage horses in harness and in-hand.

The linear tree plantings separating the pastures resemble the *cabinet de verdure* in French garden *bosquets*. Unlike *cabinets* in French Classicist gardens these *cabinets* perform a clearly defined function – they are for horses to graze and for making hay.

The pastures and meadows are interlaced with watercourses, both natural (Strašovický stream with its tributaries) and manmade irrigation and drainage canals. They also act as composition elements because the greenery lining their banks gives the landscape rational order, similarly as the alleyways. Some of these watercourses are essential for the existence of the entire Nominated Landscape (e.g. Kladrubský náhon) and (in addition to other elements) they represent the Baroque layer in the landscape.

The landscape consists mainly of grassland, particularly meadows and pastures with typical vegetation. The grassland is complemented with two types of woody plantings: straight avenues (in the spirit of a Classicist approach to landscape) and contrasting picturesque groups of trees, alleys and solitary trees (in the spirit of a later romantic approach to landscape). All types of plantings follow the intention to build *ferme ornée* and fulfil both functions – utilitarian and compositional.

In the south-western part of the Nominated Property the romantic Mošnice Landscaped Park is situated, the composition of which differs from the “Classicist part” of the landscape described above. However, these two parts are interconnected: along the park lane impressive natural landscape sceneries open in a fan-like manner around the road employing the principles of perspective in a creative manner unknown elsewhere⁵⁸ and the use of a large assortment of woody plants helps to achieve space altering effects.

Horse breeding and training requirements had a direct impact on the arrangement of the Nominated Landscape and its total area and gave the birth to a special landscape affecting a wider area around: The total number of horses bred in the landscape to satisfy the demand of the Imperial court was 350–400 head. The Nominated Landscape total area and its basic pattern of pastures, meadows (for hay), arable land (grain fodder for horses) and forests (timber for building and fencing, fire wood) became stable and reflected the yield of crop for feeding horses and the size of the herd (see Chapter 2.a).

North of the belt of grazing land there is a coniferous forest closely linked to the operating needs of the stud farm. The forest is divided into orthogonal segments the size of which is close to the pasture units. The network of forest lanes is arranged in a similar way and they serve for training of carriage horses.

Strictly defined composition of the Nominated Landscape based on its utilitarian function makes it significantly different from the surrounding countryside outside its border. This outer landscape serves another purpose and exhibits no signs of intentional landscape composition. In the past, the function of the Nominated Landscape had an impact on the size and shape of the units resulting in their rectangular structure. Because the landscape outside the border of the Nominated Property was mainly used for farming the structure of the land ownership developed differently and therefore the plots of land used for farming have neither a similar size nor shape⁵⁹ (see Chapter 2a). The geometric arrangement of the Nominated Landscape is its distinctive feature (attribute) which makes the Nominated Property different from other compared landscapes (see Chapter 3.2).

The preserved pattern of pasture, meadow and other units in the Nominated Landscape is unique even from the point of view of its formal authenticity and it is crucial for its functional authenticity that is breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses. The long-term stability of the

⁵⁸ Reference to the landscapes compared – see Chapter 3.2.

⁵⁹ Compare the aerial view of the Nominated Property from 1938 (see fig. 015 in Annex 2, Section 2.2 Historical pictures of the Nominated Property to the aerial view from 2015 (see fig. 001 in Annex 2, Section 2.1 Photographs documenting the present state of the Nominated Property).

functional composition of the Nominated Landscape was also reflected in the Land Register records from 1836 and it also applies to the contemporary cadastral maps.

The Nominated Landscape is the preserved example and evidence of unique interactions between landscape, people and carriage horses. The Nominated Landscape includes two rural settlements which have organically developed and many of their residents are directly employed by the Site Manager that is the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. : in breeding and training carriage horses and managing the landscape (grass cutting, making hay, working in stables and workshops, field ploughing, growing crops and harvesting of grain for fodder, feeling trees in the forest, gardening etc.). Some stud farm employees live in the rented accommodation provided by the employer. These residential buildings are part of the historic complex of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead.

The life of the local people is so much associated with the horse breeding and training that to date they residents have been using the cemetery which is part of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead and the Site Manager has the right to manage it. The Manor House church at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead managed by the Site Manager is also used by the traditionally religious local people for holy communions and other important events.

During its development, spanning several centuries, the Nominated Landscape has been meticulously cultivated to perfection in order to satisfy all the needs of breeding and training of carriage horses and in this way it illustrates an important historic period in the European history when this horse breed was in demand among the social elite. In the context of the Nominated Landscape the social elite was represented by the Habsburg Imperial Court that hand out these horses as a gift to other ruling houses and senior church dignitaries. The ownership of a Kladruber ceremonial horse was a sign of status of a member of the top echelon of the society from late 18th century till the collapse of the Habsburg Monarchy (1918).

North of the strip of pastures stretches predominantly coniferous forest functionally linked to the stud farm operations. The individual sections of the forest are organised orthogonally into plots of similar dimensions as the pastures. Similar spatial organisation applies also to the network of roads serving the training of horses.

(ii) Resume of Qualities

The Nominated Landscape is synthesis or fusion of two categories of a cultural landscape that is continuously evolving and displaying the results of its past development.

The Nominated Landscape is a living evolving landscape used by men for centuries until today for breeding and training of carriage horses and for related agricultural activities, including forestry, taking advantage of its flood plain character.

Each historic period left its traces in the Nominated Landscape which was shaped by their pertinent artistic styles (see Resume of Factual Information above). Therefore the Nominated Landscape is an example of the development of landscape architecture spanning several centuries. The landscape for breeding and training of carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem is a unique phenomenon in terms of the quality of preserved traces documenting the development of historic styles. The organic development of the landscape performing economic functions, which the Nominated Landscape is an example of, is the natural regeneration of herbaceous cover on pastures and meadows over the course of centuries where mowing and grazing horses are the only human interventions. The relicts of riparian forest in Mošnice Park also regenerate naturally by self-seeding (see below).

Unlike in other landscapes still in use and included in the Comparative Analysis (see Chapter 3.2) the main purpose of the Nominated Landscape is evident in its overall functional composition serving its main mission of breeding and training horses.

For this purpose of breeding and training of carriage horses the landscape was intentionally shaped by applying the principles of Classicist landscape composition and English landscaping.

The Nominated Landscape contains clearly visible functional features (attributes) of landscape composition (axes, roads, avenues, watercourses, symmetrical buildings and links between these

features) which were handled so creatively that today they represent an exceptionally good example of an inventive application of André Le Nôtre's composition principles (French Garden) in creating a landscape designed for a specific purpose. With this purpose in mind the Nominated Landscape was intentionally designed with *axes arranged in the patte d'oise* that create the typical *étoile* and a pattern of pastures that strongly reminds of *bosquets* with *cabinets* in French gardens. But unlike in French gardens here the *cabinets* serve as grazing fields for horses or for making hay and the roads are used for training of carriage horses in harness.

This application of André Le Nôtre's principles in the Nominated Landscape documents their strong viability regardless of time because they were applied there much later after they were defined; in fact they were used at a time when they had already been abandoned. This late application of André Le Nôtre's principles is also the witness of the extremely conservative taste of the key client, the Habsburg Court, who commissioned these landscape modifications. It also reflects the peculiar cultural climate at the time when other arts in the Habsburg monarchy turned to the Biedermeier style (Habsburg House conservatism was also reflected in horse breeding; even though they could breed English half-breds, they still preferred a baroque breed of *gala carrossiers*).

The principles of English landscaping were also adopted to a great extent in the landscape modifications implemented in the early 20th century when the Mošnice area was converted into a romantic park with the landscape sceneries composed of old oaks and lime trees complemented with a rich range of introduced woods that are mirrored in the river Elbe oxbow lakes. The extraordinary creative application of English landscaping principles in Mošnice Landscaped Park was based on using the principles of manipulative painting perspective. The landscape architect used different colours of trees and shrubs to create visual effect of a shorter or deeper space in the landscape.

At Mošnice a relic of riparian landscape has been preserved with its typical vegetation which is in contrasting harmony with the other part of the floodplain which was modified by means of landscaping.

Under the influence of the English landscape architecture, typical groups of trees – so called clumps – were planted on some pastures however their function was to provide shade for grazing horses in a similar way as the lines of trees along the roads.

The Nominated Landscape is living evidence documenting the penetration of Classicist and English landscaping principles and their impact on landscape modification which in this case was a Central European landscape focused on breeding and training of carriage horses. This fusion of both principles gave birth to an outstanding and unique example worldwide of *ferme ornée*, which makes the landscape rather special because of its specific function and composition style and therefore it differs from other landscapes of the same type (see Chapter 3.2.).

The extraordinary respect for the landscape function is expressed by means of landscape composition. The focal point of the key composition axes in a part of the landscape is the main entrance to the stables at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead but not to the chateau or manor house as is common in other landscapes surrounding studs for breeding horses (see Chapter 3.2).⁶⁰

The purpose of the landscape is also communicated by the mass of buildings. The best example is the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead where the mass of the Manor House is suppressed not only visually (obscured by a line of trees) but also in absolute terms – the building is much lower than the front wing of the stables and the same applies to the nave of St. Wenceslas and Leopold Church which does not exceed the roof level of the farmstead's main buildings. This accentuation of the landscape's economic function by means of landscape architecture and composition is very unusual, particularly if there is a residence of a member of the social elite.

⁶⁰ The application of French garden principles for emphasising the landscape function (the composition centre is the point where the stables interior meets with the landscape exterior) – is clearly visible in the Schematic plan of the composition axes of the Nominated Property – See Annex 2, 005 – Schematic maps of landscape functional composition at the Nominated Property, 005.06 – Schematic plan of the composition axes of the Nominated Property.

The Nominated Landscape enjoys an extraordinary level of harmony between the stud farm buildings, settlements, other structures and surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding and training of carriage horses. The three main farmsteads fit well into the landscape and their integration is underlined by the composition axes, the mass of their buildings hidden behind vegetation and their architecture reflecting the landscape composition arrangement. For example the design of the Františkov farmstead takes into account the main composition axis of the landscape. The axis smoothly crosses its buildings both visually and functionally. The *patte d'oise* focal point at the main entrance to the stables at the Kladruby nad Labem has been already mentioned before. The stud farm buildings including the Manor House and church do not visually usurp the landscape and do not override it.

Two rural settlements which have organically developed together with the stud farm represent historic part of the Nominated Landscape. Their urban structure has not been compromised by industrial development of modern era and their area and prevailing type of buildings (small residential houses) are in harmony with the Landscape for Breeding and Training of Carriage Horses. Buildings in both villages have no adverse impact on the landscape values which is also helped by screening them off from the countryside by means of landscape composition (gardens, alleys, lines of trees). The scale of new buildings in these settlements is in line with the older ones. At Kladruby nad Labem, the village where the main farmstead including the Manor House and St. Wenceslas and Leopold Church is located the height of buildings is well balanced as the Manor House and farm buildings have two storeys and other buildings (particularly around the village square where the front of the Manor House is prominent) are either single storey or two storey ones. The spire of St. Wenceslas and Leopold Church represents a local landmark so much typical of Czech rural settlements.

The comprehensive lay-out of the Nominated Landscape engages linear plantings along roads, watercourses and between pastures, meadows for hay production and fields. This arrangement clearly distinguishes the Nominated Landscape from the landscape outside its border. Among the landscapes for horse breeding there is no other in the world like this one (see Chapter 3.2).

The typical components (attributes) of the Nominated Landscape which contribute to its Outstanding Universal Value and which have been preserved include the following: historical lay-out of the land plots (see above) and spatial composition of individual types of plots, Classicist communication network, system of avenues, alleys, groups of trees and solitary trees, relations and links between various plant species and their composition, water reservoirs and natural as well as manmade waterways, their banks and littoral vegetation and historical water management systems, complexes of historical buildings and other significant historical architecture or engineering structures, historical footprint of settlements, their adequate size and spatial composition, including their height and the skyline which doesn't impair the landscape in long-distance and close vistas and the spatial links between these attributes.

The value of the Nominated Landscape is inherently associated with the authentic and continuous functioning of all its components (attributes) which have developed in the context of the natural environment which is a flat land formed by the Elbe River. This was a prerequisite for the implementation of landscaping principles as defined by *André Le Nôtre* (see above) and an important factor for training of ceremonial carriage horses in harness.

The Nominated Landscape has been generously extended and designed with regard to its main mission in order to ensure its relative self-sufficiency in resources needed for horse breeding and training (e.g. pastures, meadows, fields, fruit trees, fields for farm produce used as fodder, forests for timber and fire wood etc.). *Favourable climate, hydrology, soil condition and vegetation are the key factors for the production yield necessary for the nourishment of carriage horses from their birth to the completion of training.* The economy of the landscape for breeding and training of carriage horses is extremely important. The synergies between the resources available in the Nominated Landscape and the needs of breeding and training of carriage horses are unique in the world measure.

The Nominated Landscape is an example and evidence of perfect interactions between the landscape, people and ceremonial carriage horses. The landscape natural characteristics have

been shaped and used by people with the purpose of breeding and training horses. For centuries many people living in the Nominated Landscape have been involved in carriage horse breeding and training and tending the landscape (mowing the meadows, making hay, working in the stables, workshops, farming the fields, working in the forest, gardens, orchards etc.).⁶¹ This makes their way of living closely linked with the Nominated Landscape and vice versa, the Nominated Landscape depends on them to preserve its function and shape.

The remarkable function of the Nominated Property is accentuated also by its exceptional worldwide recognised reputation as a former Imperial Stud Farm specialising in breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses – *gala carrossiers* that has been acknowledged as outstanding in the professional literature already since the 17th century.

The Nominated Landscape undoubtedly bears all the significant attributes of its continuing single purpose use which had gradually evolved into the highest aesthetic form reflecting its “imperial” importance and function that has resulted in a unique type of an ornamental farm, *ferme ornée*. The way in which the landscape was rendered provides evidence of an era in the history of civilisation when carriage horses – *gala carrossiers* were used in ceremonies and for representation of social elites, such as the Habsburg Imperial Court, from the Baroque period. The possession and usage of *gala carrossier* was and still is a status symbol in the social hierarchy.

Due to its function the Nominated Landscape was inseparably linked with the top echelons of the social hierarchy for four centuries in the history of European civilisation and it represents an outstanding and comprehensive example worldwide of equestrian culture and its development in Europe in respect of breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses.

⁶¹ Many local residents go for religious services to the church which is part of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead and some of them even live in the flats provided by the employer and located at the farmstead historical buildings.

3.1.b Criteria under which Inscription Is Proposed

Criterion (ii) – *Nominated Property exhibits an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.*

The Landscape for Breeding and Training of Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem exhibits an important cultural interchange in the area of landscape architecture in Europe from the 17th to 19th centuries. The Nominated Landscape is an important evidence of the application of André Le Nôtre's principles of composition, as well as of the English landscaping principles in the design of a utilitarian landscape for breeding and training of carriage horses. The Classicist principles of landscape composition were tackled in a creative way which resulted in a unique example of an inventive application of the compositional principles when designing a landscape according to André Le Nôtre (French garden) to serve a specific function. This application of André Le Nôtre's principles in the Nominated Landscape documents their strong viability regardless of time, because they were applied there well after they were originally defined; in fact they were used at a time when they had already been abandoned. This late application of André Le Nôtre's principles also bears witness to the extremely conservative taste of the key client, the Habsburg Court, who commissioned these landscape modifications. It also reflects the peculiar cultural climate at the time when other arts in the Habsburg monarchy turned to the Biedermeier style (the conservatism of the Habsburg House was also reflected in horse breeding; even though they could breed English half-breds, they still preferred a baroque breed, which had been bred and trained for ceremonial carriage services only in the Nominated Landscape since 1823.)

The functional arrangement of the land, with meadows, grassland, pastures, and forests, is the outcome of the exchange of information and experience with breeding and training of carriage horses between imperial and royal courts, where such horses served in ceremonies. To date, the Nominated Landscape has been fully functional and is an exceptionally well-preserved example of the evolution of ideas and approaches to both cultivation and intentional shaping of cultural landscape used for the breeding and training of carriage horses.

The clumps planted in the pastures defined by the Classicist composition document the influence of English landscaping in the Nominated Landscape. The English landscaping principles were mainly used at Mošnice, the area which was converted into a romantic landscape park where the sceneries consist of the relicts of floodplain forest and introduced woody species. Using the principle of manipulative painting perspective and a wide range plant species of different shades and colours the illusions and visual effects have been achieved (the appropriate grouping of woody plants helped to make the space shorter or deeper; the scenery is then reflected in the oxbow lakes of the old Elbe meanders).

The functional arrangement of the plots, with meadows, grassland, pastures and forests is the outcome of the exchange of information and experience in breeding and training of carriage horses between imperial and royal courts, where such horses served in ceremonies.

The Property still bears visible traces of this development: preserved relicts of naturally reproducing riparian forest and oxbow lakes; traces of the Medieval times visible in routing of some roads; the Renaissance period hidden in the foundations of the Manor House and St. Wenceslas and Leopold church; the Baroque period preserved in the water system essential for proper functioning of the landscape, in the sculptures decorating it, graveyard chapel and the horse breed bred to date – Baroque *gala carrossiers*. The traces of the Classicist period are very profound and include both the architecture of all three farmsteads and the ordered arrangement of pastures and forest and, above all, the system of avenues, lines of trees and clear-cut strips. Romanticism also left its traces in the Nominated Landscape represented by the Neo-Gothic church of St. Lawrence at Selmice, the replacement of black poplars with lime trees in the Selmická Avenue, the lines of apple trees along ways, screening off the farmstead Classicist architecture by planting trees and particularly by the establishment of Mošnice Park. The Park is the outcome of an extraordinary creative application of English landscape architecture. The Functionalist era in the architecture has also left its trace in the Nominated Landscape represented, among others, by the water tower at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead.

As stated above the Nominated Landscape bears clear traces of its development in different historic periods which left their signatures in shaping the landscape. Therefore it is evidence of the development of the art of landscaping in time and to date it has been a fully functional and exceptionally well-preserved example of the evolution of ideas and approaches to both cultivation and intentional shaping of cultural landscape used for breeding and training of carriage horses in which the specific economic needs are combined with formal aesthetics. It is clear evidence of the values achieved in the Nominated Landscape by the intentional and creative human activity in different historic periods. The preservation of all these layers makes the Nominated Landscape unique in the world.

Criterion (iv) – Nominated Property is an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The Landscape for Breeding and Training of Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem is an outstanding example of a continuing living landscape designed and created intentionally by man for this specific purpose and it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution. It is also an example of a landscape intentionally designed by man having its artistic impression in mind. It represents an exceptionally good example of *ferme orneé* with a specific focus on breeding and training of carriage horses for centuries where economic purpose is combined with aesthetics.

The Property is one of the oldest landscapes in a continuous use for breeding and training of carriage horses. It has been used for horse breeding since the Middle Age and for sole breeding and training of carriage horses (*gala carrossier*) since the early 17th century.

The Nominated Landscape is a unique example in the world of the landscape composition where the aesthetic values of the Classicist period and English landscaping merge together. In fact, the Nominated Landscape was intentionally designed to perform its specific function – breeding and training of carriage horses according to *André Le Nôtre's* composition principles by applying *axes arranged in the patte d'oise* which create the typical *étoile* (star) and dividing the area by lines of vegetation into segments that strongly reminds of *bosquets* with *cabinets* in French gardens and landscape parks. These *cabinets* serve as pastures or if necessary as grassland. Influenced by the English landscaping some pastures have been enhanced by planting groups of trees – so called clumps. An extremely rare application of the principles of perspective can be seen at the Mošnice Landscaped Park – the landscape architect used different colours of trees and shrubs to create visual effect of a shorter or deeper space in the landscape.

The world uniqueness of the Nominated Landscape is the expression of its main function by means of landscape composition – the centre point of the main composition lines (*patte d'oise*) is situated in front of the main entrance to the stables at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. This is very unusual because usually such important points always relate to the ruler's, owner's or manager's residence. The location of the centre point of the Nominated Landscape composition reflects an extraordinary respect for the role of the landscape. The same applies to the arrangement and mass of stud farm buildings. At the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead the mass of the Imperial Manor House is surprisingly suppressed, not only by its visual suppression (hidden behind a line of trees) but also in absolute terms – its mass is much smaller, the building itself is much lower than the front wing of the stables. This clearly communicates the extraordinary respect to the landscape function – breeding and training of carriage horses.

During its development, spanning several centuries, the Nominated Landscape has been meticulously cultivated to perfection in order to satisfy all the needs of breeding and training of carriage horses and in this way it illustrates an important historic period in the European history when this horse breed was in demand among the social elite. In the context of the Nominated Landscape the social elite was represented by the Habsburg Imperial Court who gave out these horses as a gift to other ruling houses and senior church dignitaries. The ownership of a Kladruber ceremonial horse was a sign of status of a member of the top echelon of the society from late 18th century. Due to its function the Nominated Landscape was closely associated with the top echelons of the social hierarchy for four centuries in the history of European civilisation. In global

perspective it represents a unique and comprehensive example of equestrian culture development in Europe, particularly with focus on breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses spanning four centuries. During the continuous cultivation of the former floodplain, the principles of landscape architecture of a different provenience were applied from Classicist to English ones. The outcome of this fusion is a distinctively impressive synthesis of evolutionary utilitarian and intentionally designed landscape of the *ferme ornée* type.

Criterion (v) – Nominated Property is an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change

The Nominated Property is the last unique example of a cultural (utilitarian) landscape in the world associated with the centuries-long history of breeding and training of carriage horses – *gala carrossiers*. The integrity of horse breeding in the landscape has been preserved because the landscape does not serve for a certain age group of horses only (e.g. only for breeding foals or training young horses etc.) but the horse husbandry includes all age groups and ceremonial horses go through all training stages.

Due to its function the Nominated Landscape was associated with the social elites for whom the possession and usage of ceremonial carriage horses was a status symbol within their own social hierarchy including aristocracy, rulers and clergy. In this particular case it included the Austrian Habsburg House, rulers and church dignitaries, who often received these horses as a gift. The Nominated Landscape represents the group of cultural landscapes which have been used since the Baroque period for breeding and training of similar horses used in ceremonies. For centuries the Nominated Landscape has been generously extended and designed with regard to its main mission in order to ensure its relative self-sufficiency in resources needed for horse breeding and training not to be reliant on external supplies.

The needs of horse husbandry and carriage horse training had a direct impact on the land segmentation, which makes the Nominated Landscape distinct from the countryside outside its boundary.

Throughout its history the horse breeding in the Nominated Landscape has been closely related to the natural conditions of the site: favourable climate, hydrology, soil and vegetation on the site have been the key factors for the landscape's economic self-sufficiency indispensable for breeding and training of carriage horses from their birth until completion of their training; thanks to the favourable conditions grass and herbaceous communities on pastures and meadows are rich in nutrients; mainly sandy and sand/loam soils are ideal for horse training and the flat terrain is superb for training carriage horses in harness and teams; the flat terrain was also suitable for visually impressive application of *André Le Nôtre*'s landscaping principles in shaping the landscape (French garden).

The Nominated Landscape is also an example demonstrating the full range of interactions between the landscape, people and ceremonial carriage horses. The Nominated Landscape includes two rural settlements which have organically developed and many of their residents are directly employed by the stud farm. For centuries the local residents have been looking after and working in the landscape used for breeding and training of carriage horses (mowing grass, making hay, working in stables and workshops, ploughing fields, growing crops and harvesting grain for fodder, felling trees in the forest, gardening etc.); to date some stud farm employees still live in the rented accommodation provided by the employer and their flats are in historical buildings located in the Nominated Landscape which since the Baroque period has been traditionally used for breeding and training of carriage horses and has been an integral part of life of the local residents⁶².

⁶² The life of the local people is so much associated with the horse breeding and training that to date they have been using the cemetery which is part of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead and the Site Manager has the right to manage it. The Manor House church at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead managed by the Site Manager is also used by the traditionally religious local people for holy communions and other important events.

The development of communities located in the Nominated Landscape depends on the wellbeing of the landscape. There are strong synergies between the local residents and the Site Manager resulting in a landscape which provides a source of living for the local people as it did in the past and these people in their day-to-day interactions contribute to and preserve the landscape's Outstanding Universal Value.

The Nominated Landscape is a remarkable example of a work of art jointly created by nature and man when several centuries long interactions between these two elements resulted in an excellent example of the synthesis between the continuously evolving utilitarian landscape and landscape intentionally designed by man, in accordance with particular compositional principles.

In this respect the Nominated Landscape provides worldwide unique and comprehensive evidence of four centuries of European equestrian culture, particularly associated with breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses.

3.1.c Statement of Integrity

To date, the Nominated Landscape has been preserved, and it is proposed for nomination, within its historical borders and area, which in the past corresponded to the size of the herd needed to supply the required number of trained ceremonial carriage horses set by the Imperial Court. Therefore it contains all historical components (attributes) and relations among them which determine its Outstanding Universal Value. The total area of the Nominated Landscape guarantees preservation and presentation of the components (attributes) and functional and compositional relations between them that give the landscape its worldwide importance. The landscape functional integrity has not been compromised. It is sustained because it is a state interest to continue in the traditional use of the landscape for breeding and training of carriage horses of the Kladruber breed and therefore the government fully supports the horse husbandry, its breeding and training, with the necessary financial and legal instruments (see Chapter 5f).

The utilitarian character of the landscape is still fully manifested in the preserved functional integrity of its composition; the main components (attributes) of which are: pastures of adequate size for the herd; grassland for hay production; arable land for production of grain fodder; forests for timber and wood production used as building material and fuel; sufficient water supply; roads and bridle ways necessary for training carriage horses in harness; functionally diversified sets of buildings the arrangement of which follows the best practices of the herd management by sex, age, function etc. As in the past, the Nominated Landscape still provides all the resources necessary for successful breeding of horses and provides the environment for their training. To date, the Nominated Landscape contains all the components (attributes) that co-determine its Outstanding Universal Value and are crucial for the preservation and safeguarding of all stages of the carriage horse breeding and training, in other words maintaining its overall integrity (see Chapter 2a).

The functional integrity has been preserved in the interactions between the landscape, people and ceremonial carriage horses; people in the Nominated Landscape still earn their living in breeding and training of the horses and in tending the landscape and its components (attributes) – they regularly mow the meadows, cut trees in the local forests and replant them, tend fruit trees lining the roads and maintain and restore the historic alleys and watercourses etc.

The material integrity has also been preserved and it is safeguarded with standard means of heritage management.

Horse breeding is carried out in functionally diversified historic stables and other complementary structures. The sets of buildings at all farmsteads reflect the requirements for carriage horse stabling which have been developing for many years, starting from the early 19th century. These ensembles of buildings have neither been demolished nor significantly modified only complemented in a sensitive way and in 2014 – 2015 they were successfully restored. This includes the Manor House, church, graveyard chapel and other historic buildings located in the landscape (see Chapter 4a). These buildings are surrounded by a unique landscape infrastructure achieved by means of Classicist composition preserved in its integrity and boasting a network of bridle roads and watercourses lined with trees that still divide the land into functional segments resulting in a mosaic made of rectangular and triangular pieces. The integrity of the historic landscape composition has been preserved in its functional division into pastures, meadows, arable land and forests which are necessary for the preservation of its functional integrity mentioned above.

To maintain the high quality of grazing land and meadows, the system of canals and ditches was built to improve the water regime on site and this network has been preserved in its historic scale.

The integrity of the formal composition of the Classicist part of the Nominated Landscape has been fully preserved because all its components (attributes) have been preserved – roads lined with trees acting as the composition axes forming the *patte d'òie* including its centre point at the entrance to the stables of the main farmstead. The only exception is one of the axes which in 1865, was interrupted by the building of the Paddock stable which itself represents one of the layers in the history of the landscape, however the routing of this axis still remains visible. The integrity of other components (attributes) of the Classicist composition design such as the six rays' étoile, the system

of alleys of secondary and tertiary level and linear plantings that define *bosquets* with *cabinets* has also been preserved. The groups of trees – clumps have been preserved in their historic scale.

The integrity of the landscape composition including its components (attributes) at the romantic park at Mošnice has also been preserved – the bridle way for training horses in harness and hand from which fan-like vistas open; a rich assortment of solitary trees and group plantings arranged according to the principles of perspective to achieve either a shorter or deeper space; oxbow lakes of the former river meanders and naturally regenerating alluvial vegetation in the relict of the floodplain forest.

The integrity of the productive forests in the northern part of the Nominated Property, including the network of straight clear-cut strips and lanes used for horse training, has also been preserved. The routing of the network corresponds to the rational composition of the Classicist part of the landscape.

Organically developed rural settlements located in the Nominated Landscape have preserved their integrity in historic lay-out and mass of residential houses. The exception is the temporary structure of the mushroom growing facility at Kladruby nad Labem which is not in use anymore. Its height has no impact on the landscape thus not affecting the visual integrity of the Nominated Landscape.

All important composition and functional relations between components (attributes) that evolved in earlier periods still exist in the Nominated Landscape.

The property has not been exposed to any adverse impact of development and has not been under maintained, particularly because of its continuous use for breeding and training of carriage horses, and to this extent its function has always been fully respected as it has been a state interest.

All conditions for the continuation of carriage horse breeding and training in the Nominated Landscape cultivated for this sole purpose and all prerequisites for preservation of the layers of different styles and landscape composition are guaranteed by the persistent interest in keeping carriage horse breeding and training on site as well as by the sustainable management of all components (attributes) and their interactions. The management is facilitated by an effective application of laws and regulations including those that guarantee the status of the Property Manger as a state-owned organisation entitled to regular funding from the state budget, appropriate qualifications of employees working for the Property Manger and heritage management bodies; the specific grant schemes (see Chapter 5.i) providing funds for special care for the Nominated Landscape, and last but not least the public perception of the issues related to the level of conservation of the Nominated Landscape.

3.1.d Statement of Authenticity for Nominations Made under Criteria (i) to (vi)

The Nominated Property's functional authenticity has been preserved; the Nominated Landscape is still used for breeding and training of carriage horses of the *gala carrossier* type, specifically the Kladruber breed, whose unique gene pool has been preserved for future generations as documented in pedigree books with a long history of written records since the major fire of the Kladruby farmstead in 1757. The breed is still used for representative functions e.g. at some royal courts and state ceremonies.

The functional authenticity is also associated with the fact that the Nominated Landscape composition has been preserved including all its important elements (attributes) represented by plots with pastures, meadows and forests, the arrangement coming from the Classicist modifications and later complemented by the Mošnice Park where the principles of romantic landscape architecture were followed.

The authenticity of the Nominated Property also includes the same economic self-sufficiency of the landscape as in the past centuries. There are functionally diversified plots of farm land which produce enough hay and fodder to feed the horses and provide enough wood and timber coming from the local forests.

The farming methods used in the landscape, the Property management including the horse husbandry and breeding and training of horses are carried out with due respect for traditional methods and best practice and new methods are only applied after they have been thoroughly analysed and reviewed, particularly from the aspect of the Property values.

The unique composition of the Nominated Landscape based on the combination of French and English principles of garden design has been well preserved. The farmsteads with stables (Kladruby nad Labem, Františkov and Josefov) are important landmarks in the orderly arranged landscape: the entrance to the stables of mares and studs at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead is still the centrepiece in the landscape composition of *patte d'oie*; the statue of St. John Nepomuciensis is in the centre of the étoile preserved from the Classicist period, from which six roads radiate; linear planting of trees between pastures create a formal structure of *cabinet de verdure* resembling *bosquets* in French gardens which like in the past serve as pastures and grassland; in the *cabinets de verdure* there are still clumps of trees; the formally arranged landscape merges with the romantic park with an exceptionally well preserved composition using the principle of perspective achieved by unconventional combinations and assortment of woody plant species. In this park there is also a preserved relict of a riparian forest with naturally regenerating vegetation.

The stable complexes at the stud farm have been preserved in a uniform Classicist style, the result of their major reconstruction followed by minor building modifications in the late 19th century and in the 1920s and 1930s, without compromising the grand Classicist project.

The stud farm buildings, including the adjacent structures, exhibit a high degree of authenticity in terms of their structural elements, vertical and horizontal surfaces, and colour scheme of the façades, roof coverings, window and door frames and panes, and craft and artisan elements and furnishings which is largely associated with the Classicist reconstruction, the last one on the site.

The ensembles of stud farm buildings, including auxiliary buildings, have been carefully restored in line with the findings of the thoroughly performed historic building survey launched in 2000 (see Chapter 4a) with respect to the preserved Classicist design. The restoration also considered some subsequent valuable modifications of buildings thus presenting several layers of construction and styles that document gradual development of the built component of the Property.

Historic settlements on the site of the Nominated Property have gradually evolved, responding to the development and needs of the stud farm. The historic urban structure of settlements has not been compromised by the industrial development of modern times, and the original links

with countryside have been preserved. This is also observed in the applicable land-use planning documents of these communities.

Linear planting (tree-lined walkways, avenues, windbreaks, and planting along watercourses) dividing the landscape composition and complemented by solitary trees and tree groups, and the Landscaped park nearby have been preserved to date, thanks to the age of vegetation components and an authentic assortment of plant species (limes, poplars, horse chestnuts and fruit trees alleys and both native and introduced woody plants in the park). The formal composition links have been also preserved. (Dead trees are replaced with new plants of identical taxa so as not to alter the authenticity of the assortment reflecting respective development periods of the property. Replanting is carried out at the same places where trees died, in order to preserve the composition authenticity. The vegetation cover of meadows and pastures is replanted through self-seeding. In order to preserve the functional authenticity of the property, the field crops chosen reflects the needs of carriage horse breeding and therefore oats and barley are planted.

The network of watercourses, which is important for both the function and composition of the landscape, has been preserved in the same structure as it was in 1876 and therefore it is authentic. Traditional materials are used to maintain the landscape. A similar approach is used for the maintenance of pasture fencing for which the timber from the Nominated Landscape forests is used and the authentic colour scheme of which is maintained by the use of traditional lime-based whitewash.

3.1.e Protection and Management Requirements

Measure 1: As stated in Chapter 5.b, the entire nominated site of the “Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem” is protected under Act no. 20/1987 Coll., on National Heritage Management, as amended (the Heritage Management Act) by means of the “overlapping” protective regimes specified in this Act.

The Nominated Landscape is protected as a conservation area. The core of the Nominated Landscape is the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, enjoying the highest possible status of heritage protection in the Czech Republic and it is covered by special legal provisions. There are several cultural heritage properties situated in the Nominated Landscape which are protected under the same regime set in forth in the Heritage Management Act. Both the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem and the designated cultural heritage properties in the Nominated Landscape are subject to multiple protections: first they are protected as listed properties and then as part of the conservation area in which they are situated.

The acreage of the conservation area significantly exceeds the area of the Nominated Landscape (Annex 1 – Map 003) and the area located outside the borders of the nominated site serves as an adequate buffer zone. Since the buffer zone is within the conservation area, as mentioned above, the protection regime for conservation areas under the Heritage Management Act applies to it. This is a legal guarantee that the buffer zone will effectively perform its function relative to the Nominated Landscape.

In accordance with Article 14 of the Heritage Management Act, the owner⁶³ of a cultural heritage site/monument must seek a prior binding position of the municipality with extended powers if any maintenance, repair, reconstruction, restoration or other modification of a cultural heritage site or its environment (hereinafter referred to as “restoration”) is planned. For the Nominated Property it is the Přelouč Municipal Office⁶⁴ and for the National Cultural Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, a binding position is issued by the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region.⁶⁵

The conservation area regime provides a legal guarantee that the values of the Nominated Landscape are not compromised by interventions at buildings which are not listed as heritage. Nonetheless, they are situated on the heritage site or in its buffer zone. Article 14 also stipulates that owners (managers, users) of such buildings, prior to any planned construction, building modifications, landscaping, installation or removal of facilities, demolitions, treatment of/changes in woody plant species or their maintenance, must seek a binding position of the municipality with extended powers which in this case is Přelouč Municipal Office.

In the binding position, the relevant body⁶⁶ states whether the intended project is allowed to be implemented with regards to the interests of the national heritage management and sets out the terms as well as the conditions under which such project can be prepared and executed. These terms and conditions must be based on the most recent knowledge of cultural and historic values which must be preserved if the intended project is going to be implemented.

⁶³ The term Owner is used in the following text (the owner of a cultural heritage site, national cultural heritage site, property not listed as heritage but situated in the conservation area). The owner of the Nominated Landscape is the Czech Republic represented by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic and the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. and some other public organisations (for more details refer to Chapter 5.a) were authorised by MoA to manage this property. In this case, the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. and other public organisations responsible for the management and conservation of the state property in the Nominated Landscape have the rights and obligations set forth under Article 43 of the Heritage Act for owners of cultural heritage sites.

⁶⁴ For more details on its remit see Chapter 5.c.

⁶⁵ For more details on the responsibilities of the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region see Chapter 5.c.

⁶⁶ As previously mentioned, for the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem it is the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region; for monuments and properties not designated as cultural heritage but situated in the Nominated Landscape and its buffer zone, the relevant authority is the Přelouč Municipal Office.

The relevant authority,⁶⁷ acting as a heritage management body after it receives a written expert opinion of the National Heritage Institute⁶⁸, the professional heritage organisation, issues its binding position; the NHI may ask for a discussion on the draft of the binding position before the approval procedure is finished and the position issued. Provision 14, Section 6 of the Heritage Act sets out the time limits in which the written expert opinion of the National Heritage Institute must be provided.

Pursuant Article 14, Section 4 with reference to the planning procedure involving construction, building modifications, landscaping⁶⁹, installation or removal of facilities, demolition or maintenance on the site of the Nominated Property and in its buffer zone or in association with the restoration of the cultural heritage site, the planning consent/building permit must respect the binding position of the Přebouč Municipal Office. The same procedure applies to properties which are not listed. Nonetheless, they are located on the site of the Nominated Landscape or in its buffer zone. If construction, building modifications, landscaping, installation or removal of facilities, demolition or maintenance is associated with the national cultural heritage site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem such consent and approval must comply with the binding position issued by the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region.

Any interventions at properties in the Nominated Landscape as well as interventions in their historic relationship, in particular composition, are reviewed in a great detail. Under Article 14 Section 7 of the Heritage Act, the owner or architect/engineer will discuss with the professional heritage organisation the preliminary and design documentation for the restoration of an immovable cultural heritage property or building, construction, building modification, landscaping, installation or removal of facilities, demolition, treatment of woody species or maintenance of a property which is not listed as heritage but it is situated in the Nominated Landscape or its buffer zone. These discussions must be held during the documentation development process to ensure the compliance of the finished documentation with the terms and conditions of the binding positions. The National Heritage Institute will provide the necessary details, information and technical assistance during these discussions. During each stage of the development process, the NHI as a professional heritage organisation provides a written expert opinion which serves as the basis for the binding position issued by the Přebouč Municipal Office. If the national cultural heritage site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem is involved, then the expert opinion serves as a basis for the binding position of the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region.

Expert opinions of the relevant heritage management bodies on all land-use plans relevant to the Nominated Property site and its buffer zone are an important instrument for the preservation of the values of the Nominated Property. The Heritage Act, Article 28, Section 2, Item c stipulates that the Regional Office (as a relevant heritage management body) gives its position on land-use planning documents relevant to the territory in which a conservation area or a national cultural property is situated. In case of the Nominated Landscape and its buffer zone (both of these areas are treated as the conservation area) the position is provided by the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region in close co-operation with the National Heritage Institute which acts as a professional supervisor providing expert opinions.

The notification duty of owners of cultural heritage sites or national heritage sites is also very important for the conservation of the values of the Nominated Property. Article 12 of the Heritage Act stipulates that the owner is obliged to report, without any unnecessary delay, any threat or damage to the cultural heritage site; in the case of a cultural landscape the owner must notify the Přebouč Municipal Office and in the case of the National Heritage Site at the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, it is the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region and seeks a decision on the remedial actions. If the cultural heritage site is a “construction site”, the builder/owner will also notify the local Building Authority⁷⁰. Article 12 also stipulates that the owner must give a prior notice to the Přebouč Municipal Office or in the case of the national heritage site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, notice must be given to the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region concerning any intended change in use of the cultural heritage property, including the intention to leave the property.

⁶⁷ See the comment above.

⁶⁸ For more details on the National Heritage Institute and its relevant regional office refer to Chapter 5.c.

⁶⁹ Act no. 183/2006 Coll., on Land Use Planning and Building Code (Building Act), as amended.

⁷⁰ Act no. 183/2006 Coll., on Land Use Planning and Building Code (Building Act), as amended.

The archaeological heritage in the conservation area of Kladrubský Polabí, where the Nominated Landscape is also located, is also subject to heritage protection. Under Article 22, Section 2 of the Heritage Act a part of the property is also considered to be a site with archaeological finds. If any construction activity is planned on a site with archaeological finds, developers/builders must notify the Archaeological Institute of their plans as soon as they start with the preparation of the project and allow the Institute or its authorised agent to carry out a rescue archaeological survey on the site to avoid the possible degradation of finds.

The conservation of the values of the Nominated Landscape is also achieved by other legal instruments, e.g. Articles 35 & 39 of the Heritage Act which lays down measures in the form of penalties for any infringement of the Act, in particular the penalties imposed on legal and natural persons doing business as well as penalties imposed on individuals. Penalties are applied, among others, in the following instances: for non-compliance with the notification duty laid down in the Heritage Act; for the improper management and conservation of heritage or national heritage; for not keeping the heritage site in good condition; for an inappropriate use of the heritage which does not comply with its cultural and political significance, heritage value or technical condition; for not protecting it from threat, damage or degradation and also for causing damage to or degradation of heritage; for restoration of a heritage site or a national heritage site without a binding position issued by the relevant body or for non-compliance with terms and conditions specified in such position; for the execution of a construction project, building modifications, landscaping, installation or removal of facilities, demolishing of structures and management of tree species as well as the maintenance of property not listed as heritage but situated in a protected heritage zone, conservation area, buffer zone of the heritage site, property, heritage site reserve or the conservation area without a binding position of a municipality with extended powers in addition to non-compliance with the terms and conditions defined in such position; for not protecting artefacts or structures from damage, degradation or theft in the period between the receipt of notification on its declaration as a cultural heritage and the submission of an application for the declaration or if the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic is going to declare the artefact or structure as cultural heritage on its own initiative until such declarations made by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic comes into effect. Penalties are also imposed for unauthorized archaeological excavations, unauthorized restoration, and relocation of a monument without a prior consent of the Regional Office and for a permanent relocation of a monument from a space open to the public without a prior consent of the Regional Office in addition to any other breaches of duties set forth in the Heritage Act.

In the context of these provisions a strict compliance with the Heritage Management Act and its enforcement by the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region and the Přelouč Municipal Office, acting as relevant enforcement bodies under the Heritage Management Act, is the key measure for the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property for the future. To this end, the resources of a specialised supervising authority – Heritage Inspectorate – established by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic should be used.⁷¹

⁷¹ The role of the Heritage Inspection as a specialized supervisory body established by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic for national heritage management and conservation is defined in Article 27 of the Heritage Act. The primary mission of the Heritage Inspection is to carry out central supervision of compliance with the Heritage Act and its implementing regulations.

The Heritage Inspection has the following tasks, in particular:

- a) Supervise the comprehensive management and conservation of heritage sites,
- b) Supervise the compliance with decisions of the national heritage management and conservation authorities to support the management as well as the conservation of heritage sites in addition to performing the established duties of owners (managers, users) of heritage sites
- c) Analyse the condition of the national heritage management and conservation system as well as propose reinforcement measures based on the knowledge obtained from supervision.

The Heritage Inspection co-operates with national heritage authorities to perform its tasks, specifically for the nominated site with the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region or the Municipality of Přelouč and with other public administration offices, supervisory authorities, regions, municipalities as well as the professional national heritage organisation, i.e. National Heritage Institute and relies on their assistance.

If any deficiencies in heritage management and conservation are found by the Heritage Inspection, it will propose measures to the relevant national heritage authority to correct the deficiencies identified or impose a penalty as well as supervise the implementation to ensure the proper compliance with the imposed measures.

Measure 2: The systematic monitoring of the condition as well as risks of an adverse development and, in the case of the adverse development, the early identification of potential threats in addition to recommending corrective measures, are equally important for the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Landscape. For many years, the Czech Republic has been using a system of annual monitoring reports for the heritage sites inscribed in the World Heritage List. This monitoring system is described in more detail in Chapter 6.

If the Nominated Property is inscribed in the World Heritage List, the professional national heritage management organisation – National Heritage Institute – will carry out national periodical monitoring of the OUV attributes conservation at the Nominated Property.

Another measure for the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property will be the application of the annual monitoring system to the Nominated Landscape as a preventive tool in combination with early recommendations made to the relevant heritage management bodies and the Site Manager.

Measure 3: The fact that the Czech Republic is the dominant owner of the site is important both for heritage conservation and the management of the site. In this respect, the Czech Republic is represented by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (for more details on the ownership structure see Chapter 5.a.). The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic has authorised three organisations established by the MoA to manage the site, namely the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., Lesy České republiky, s.p. (Forest Administration) and Povodí Labe, s.p. (River Authority) of which the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. is the most important. Currently, the National Stud Farm already performs the role of the Site Manager for the Nominated Property. This ensures a consistent and easier protection of heritage management interests as well as creates the necessary prerequisites for the management of the Nominated Property from a single point.

The transfer of all the property owned by the Czech state in the Nominated Landscape under a single manager – that is the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. – will provide the legal basis for management from a single point and this measure will facilitate the implementation of the valid Management Plan.

Measure 4: A professional working group of the Minister of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, which was already set up in 2015, is now working on the management priorities for the Nominated Property and long-term goals aimed at the property conservation in addition to its sustainable development. This group also acts as a co-ordinator for the inscription of the Landscape for Breeding and Training of Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem in the World Heritage List.⁷² The expert working group is managed by the Steering Group for the Cultural Landscape of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem which also co-ordinates its assignments. The Steering Group, among others, sets tasks resulting from the Management Plan for the Nominated Property (Annex 3) and supervises their fulfilment. These two closely connected groups provide the key institutional basis for the Management Plan implementation.

The measure in the area of management and sustainable development is the envisaged continuation of the Steering Group for the Nominated Property if the Landscape for the Breeding and Training of Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem succeeds in being inscribed in the World Heritage List.

In the future the working group should be responsible for the review and evaluation of the fulfilment of the Management Plan and its proposed updates, Annual Monitoring Reports

⁷² The expert working group consists of representatives of the relevant ministries, namely the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic, Pardubický Region, National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., National Heritage Institute as well as the authors of the Management Plan.

(see Chapter 6) and timely reviews of major projects that might potentially compromise the value of the Nominated Landscape with the aim of assisting the decision making bodies in this way. However, the main task of the Steering Group will be reviewing and discussing strategic documents⁷³ which could affect the Property. In case of the inscription in the World Heritage List, the permanent guests to the Steering Committee will be representatives of relevant self-governing bodies.

Measure 5: The restoration and development of the nominated site should be ensured based on the Agreement on the General Principles of Restoration and Further Development of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem executed between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic on May 30, 2016 (see Chapters 2.b and 7.b). It defines, among others, the obligation of the parties to follow the Management Plan and in the same way develop the site according to the Conceptual Document for the gradual restoration and further development of the Stud Farm, which is going to be prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic in compliance with the valid Management Plan under Article I Section 1 of the inter-ministerial Agreement.

The measure aimed at the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value and sustainable development of the Nominated Property includes the preparation of a document on the gradual revitalisation and further development of the stud farm in accordance with a valid Management Plan (Annex 4). The Management Plan has been partly implemented and its implementation should continue.

Measure 6: In view of the fact that vegetation components (avenues, pastures, meadows, forests, parks, etc.) are important for the Nominated Landscape from a utilitarian as well as composition aspect, the above inter-ministerial Agreement laid down the essential remedial principles aimed at the elimination of the risk of landscape degradation, in particular to avoid its ageing or the inappropriate choice of vegetation assortment. The principles are, among others, aimed at the conservation of the authentic species composition and preservation of the authentic functional composition in the Nominated Landscape as well as its utilitarian function for breeding of carriage horses, whereas under this Agreement, nature conservation experts shall make a list of the woody species in the landscape which for the time being shall be primarily kept as the core area habitats of hermit beetle (*osmoderma eremita*) and flat bark beetle (*cucujus cinnaberinus*) on the Site of Community Importance of Kladruby nad Labem. The Agreement further provides that the Summary of Recommended Measures (Annex 6) will be prepared to reflect the provisions of the Agreement, i.e. including the principles of vegetation revitalisation with respect to the priority of the design composition and breeding function of the landscape of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem.

Because the historic vegetation and its condition plays an important role in the preservation of the composition of the Nominated Landscapes well as its function as a landscape for the breeding of carriage horses, the key measure is the actual implementation of the recommended rehabilitation measures in the field while taking into account the interests of the Site of Community Importance Kladruby nad Labem in addition to the Summary of Recommended Measures for this site.

Measure 7: With respect to the fact that after all the conservation of the Nominated Property and its OUV in particular, depends on the availability of funds, **the Site Manager in addition to his own funds including those allocated from the national budget to state contributory organisations, should make best effort to obtain grants allocated from the grant schemes. The grant schemes available for projects associated with the property restoration and its presentation are listed in Chapters 5.f and 5.i.**

Measure 8: Among the factors that might have an adverse impact on the Nominated Property, the most risky one seems to be posed by development pressure on the construction of tourist facilities

⁷³ World Heritage Resource Manual. UNESCO / ICCROM / ICOMOS / IUCN, 2013.

as an increase in the number of visitors is expected as mentioned in Chapter 4.b (iv). **Therefore, it is necessary to adhere strictly to Measure 1 above so that the manager of the Nominated Landscape could take advantage of its position as the manager of the property owned by the Czech Republic which covers a considerable part of the property site and the buildings situated on it.** The implementation of Measure 3 will lead to the reinforcement of this position of the manager.

Measure 9: As one of the factors that could potentially have a damaging impact on the Nominated Property as well as the breeding and training of carriage horses could be the increase in the number of visitors if the nomination is successful and the property is inscribed in the World Heritage List, **the Site Manager should use all the possibilities to regulate the number of visitors such as the reservation system, sightseeing tours and – as a last resort – pricing policy. In the case that the demand for parking spaces increases, use the spare land which is available for this purpose.**

Measure 10: Due to the expected increase in the number of visitors (see Chapter 4.b) resulting from inscription of the Nominated Landscape in the World Heritage List, it will be necessary to develop a comprehensive Visitors Strategy including traffic, parking and congestion management coherent with the regional strategy for reasonable tourism; its relevant provisions will be projected into the next Management Plan update.

3.2 Comparative Analysis

3.2.1 Subject matter of the Comparison

The subject matter of the comparison was landscapes referred to in professional literature as those in which a stud farm had been established. Therefore, in this context it was possible to assume a certain level of interaction in pursuing a certain goal, i.e. between the horse husbandry and the landscape intentionally designed or arranged in order to provide support functions to the stud farm⁷⁴ in horse breeding, its work and operations as well as in performing its representational functions while breeding and training horses there. In other words, as the landscape for breeding and training of carriage horses is proposed for the nomination the comparative sample included such landscapes with studs where there was a reasonable assumption that pastures, meadows and possibly also arable land in the surrounding landscape provide fodder for the herd, driveways for training, and its other components enhancing its economic self-sufficiency such as forests on the site to get material for building and pasture fencing.

With regard to the fact that the Nominated Property is focused on breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses, the comparison was narrowed down to the stud farms associated with a landscape that could be assumed to perform a similar function, especially former royal and princely stud farms. This set of landscapes has been verified using a remote access to the map sources (<http://mapire.eu/en/>, <https://www.google.cz/maps/>). Another source of comparative material was the World Heritage List (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>) and the Tentative Lists of the State Parties, in which the intentionally designed and evolutionary cultural landscapes with the same function as the Nominated Landscape were researched to verify whether there have been any properties inscribed in the World Heritage List or the Tentative Lists performing a similar function as the Nominated Landscape. If the answer was positive, what are their values if compared against the set of the predefined criteria (see below). The authenticity of the properties compared their integrity and, quite understandably, their function was assessed. The selection of landscapes for comparison took place in three stages (see below).

3.2.2 Stages of the Comparative Analysis

Stage 1 – General definition of horse breeding landscapes for the purpose of the Comparative Analysis

At this stage, the initial framework analysis (2006–2008) was produced for the Tentative List of the Czech Republic. At this stage the landscapes for carriage horse breeding in Czechia were excluded from the comparison because with the exception of the Nominated Landscape none of them has been preserved (these were the stud landscapes of the Counts of Wallenstein, the Princes of Schwarzenberg, the Counts of Kinský, bishops of Olomouc and Princes of Liechtenstein) or only their tiny little fragments survived.

The analysis drew the information from the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists of other State Parties to the Convention on the Protection of the World Heritage. In particular, it focused on the multifaceted relations of the stables with the surrounding landscape and the basic characteristics of the architectural design concept of the main stable buildings. In this stage, general knowledge of the selected stud farms was acquired, and a better understanding of the differences and parallels between them was obtained. This stage included a research of the available published materials and information as well as visits to the selected sites. At the same time the decision was made that the quality of horse training will not be compared although the traditional horse training methods

⁷⁴ For this nomination and comparison, the stud farm is a building (ensemble of buildings) where the breeding of horses is present in its entirety, i.e. in all its stages, i.e. where the stables of the stallions and mares are located, foals are born, horse breeding and training takes place, and where there are horse riding and other structures related to horse breeding and training (granaries, barns, workshops, coach houses, etc.).

represent cultural heritage of its own but this is intangible heritage. This type of heritage is not covered by the World Heritage Convention but has its own specific convention.⁷⁵ The first stage of the analysis also revealed that although horse breeding is a global phenomenon, breeding of carriage horses has been primarily associated with the European cultural region and, in the case of carriage horses used for ceremonial purposes, with the European royal and imperial courts. Later, it penetrated from Europe to other parts of the world where it spread together with European culture. Therefore, the analysis focused on the comparable European sites.

Stage 2 – Shortlisting

The outcome of this stage was a shortlist of landscapes for comparison against the Nominated Property. On the one hand, the selected landscapes included those which were assumed to be intentionally designed to meet the needs of the horse breeding and training and on the other hand they included a control sample containing the landscapes used for horse breeding, but in this case their intentional design and arrangement had to be verified. The list of compared landscapes is presented later in the text. At Stage 2 the set of assessment criteria was developed to compare the values of other landscapes with the Nominated Landscape.

Stage 3 – Comparative Analysis

Selected properties were then researched and documented during the site visits carried out between 2016 and 2017. The landscapes selected for the in-situ sample for comparison were surveyed in order to plot maps, and make a description and photographic documentation. During the site visits, local people were also interviewed. Each criterion was evaluated using a scoring system, and the overall results were plotted on a graph.

The outcome of Stage 3, in which the actual comparison of the Nominated Landscape with the set of landscapes for breeding and training of horses, is presented later in the text.

3.2.3 Criteria used in the Comparative Analysis

The comparison focused on the preservation of the main function of the landscapes compared, i.e. horse breeding (functional authenticity) as well as on the integrity of the original landscape and the authenticity of individual components in the cultural landscapes.

The following set of criteria, based on the definition and types of cultural landscapes, as set out in the Annex 3 of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, was used for the comparison.

a

HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

Note: this criterion was indicative only.⁷⁶

- 1 up to 150 years
- 2 151 to 250 years
- 3 251 to 350 years
- 4 350 to 450 years and more

⁷⁵ Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

⁷⁶ This criterion was only indicative and was not used in the overall scoring of each of the landscapes compared. More details are explained later in the text.

b**HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)**

- 1 breach of continuity, or the landscape was never designed in such a way
- 2 continuity briefly breached but re-established; nevertheless it has affected the development of the landscape composition
- 3 uninterrupted continuity, apart from minor breaches not influencing the landscape composition (war, natural disaster...)
- 4 continues without any disruption since the time of its establishment

c**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE⁷⁷ HORSES**

- 1 the landscape has no relevance to the stud farm operations
- 2 there are clues to or traces of the relationship between the landscape and the stud farm (a single intentionally designed avenue of trees, remains of the training infrastructure in the landscape, etc.)
- 3 the landscape is designed for the training of horses other than carriage horses (saddle riding)
- 4 the landscape is designed for breeding and training of carriage horses

d**LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED**

- 1 there are no evident traces of the stylistic development in the landscape,
- 2 only fragmented traces of different stylistic periods have survived in the landscape,
- 3 the style of the landscape is preserved, fully, or at least to a certain extent; previous stages of its development are not evident,
- 4 the landscape bears clear traces of different style periods associated with its development thus providing evidence of the landscape evolution over a longer period.

e**HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it)**

- 1 destroyed or no evident architectural harmony between the structures of the stud farm, and the surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures situated in the landscape
- 2 the harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including buildings, and the surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses is marred by significant or irreversible architectural or structural features,
- 3 a high degree of harmony between the stud farm buildings, settlement compositions, including buildings and the landscape intentionally designed for horse breeding, but marred by insignificant or reversible architectural or structural features,
- 4 full harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including modern infrastructure buildings, and the surrounding landscape designed for horse breeding

⁷⁷ It refers to ceremonial horses e.g. *gala carrossiers*

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 1 insignificant footprint of human creativity on the landscape = landscape designed for breeding of horses with a composition of little architectural value
- 2 weak creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of less than average significant architectural value
- 3 average creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of less significant architectural value
- 4 high creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of high architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit
- 2 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding has only a limited impact on the overall arrangement of the larger land unit (district)
- 3 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is medium-size and it takes up a significant part of the larger land unit (district)
- 4 the acreage of the landscape is so significant that it has determined the composition of a larger land unit in a substantial way

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 1 the relationship is negligible = the parties: horse, people and landscape, live side by side and develop independently of each other, with a potential threat of clashes in their development
- 2 the relationship is disrupted – one party in the relationship is completely absent: either the horses or the landscape
- 3 two parties in the relationship predominate – the landscape for the breeding of horses forming part of a trio of “horses-people-landscape” is in a subordinate position and its values can potentially be at risk
- 4 full synergy – the interaction between horses, people and landscape is balanced and always favours sustainable conservation of the cultural landscape for the breeding of horses

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 1 not significant
- 2 low degree of economic dependence of the stud farm on the surrounding landscape
- 3 the landscape as the economic function of the stud farm is fully utilised (use of pastures forests, arable land, and training routes and areas); however, the stud farm to a large extent draws on non-local sources
- 4 the economic needs of the stud farm are fully or to a large extent satisfied by the production from the functionally arranged landscape

3.2.4 Horse breeding landscapes selected for the Comparative Analysis

Note: unless stated otherwise, the compared landscapes are referred to by the official name of the stud (farm). The properties compared are listed in alphabetical order of the English name of the country in which the relevant landscape is located.

Country: Austria
English name of the stud farm: National Stud Piber
National name of the stud farm: Lipizzanergestüt Piber

Country: Czech Republic (Czechia)
English name of the stud farm: The National Stud at Kladruby nad Labem
National name of the stud farm: Národní hřebčín Kladruby nad Labem s.p.o.

Country: France
English name of the stud farm: National Stud Le Pin
National name of the stud farm: Le Haras national du Pin

Country: France
English name of the stud farm: National Stud Saint-Lô
National name of the stud farm: Haras national de Saint-Lô

Country: Germany
English name of the stud farm: Principal Stud Graditz
National name of the stud farm: Hauptgestüt Graditz

Country: Germany
English name of the stud farm: Principal and Federal Stud Marbach
National name of the stud farm: Haupt – und Landgestüt Marbach

Country: Germany
English name of the stud farm: Moritzburg State Stud
National name of the stud farm: Landgestüt Moritzburg

Country: Germany
English name of the stud farm: Principal and State Stud Neustadt (Dosse)
National name of the stud farm: Neustädter Gestüte

Country: Hungary
English name of the stud farm: National Stud Bábolna
National name of the stud farm: Bábolna Nemzeti Ménesbirtok

Country: Hungary
English name of the stud farm: Hortobágy non-profit Company for Nature Conservation and Gene Preservation
National name of the stud farm: Mátai Ménes

Country: Hungary
English name of the stud farm: National Stud of Mezöhegyes
National name of the stud farm: Nemzeti MénesbirtokésTangazdaság Zrt.

Country: Italy
English name of the stud farm: Royal Stud of Persano
National name of the stud farm: Royal Stud of Persano

Country: Poland
English name of the stud farm: Janów Podlaski Stud
National name of the stud farm: Stadnina Koni Janów Podlaski Sp. z o.o.

Country: Poland
English name of the stud farm: Walewice Stud
National name of the stud farm: Stadnina Koni Walewice Sp. z o.o.

Country: Portugal
English name of the stud farm: Stud Alter Real
National name of the stud farm: Coudelaria de Alter Real

Country: Slovakia
English name of the stud farm: Kopčany Stud Farm
National name of the stud farm: Cisársky a kráľovský žrebčín Kopčany

Country: Slovenia
English name of the stud farm: Lipica Stud Farm
National name of the stud farm: Kobilarna Lipica

Country: Spain
English name of the stud farm: Cartuja Stud Farmat Jerez
National name of the stud farm: Yeguada de la Cartuja Hierro del Bocado

3.2.5.1 Horse Breeding Landscape at the National Stud Piber

English name of the stud farm: **National Stud Piber**

National name of the stud farm: **Lipizzanergestüt Piber**

Country: **Austria (Republik Österreich)**

Internet address: www.srs.at

Year of establishment: 1796

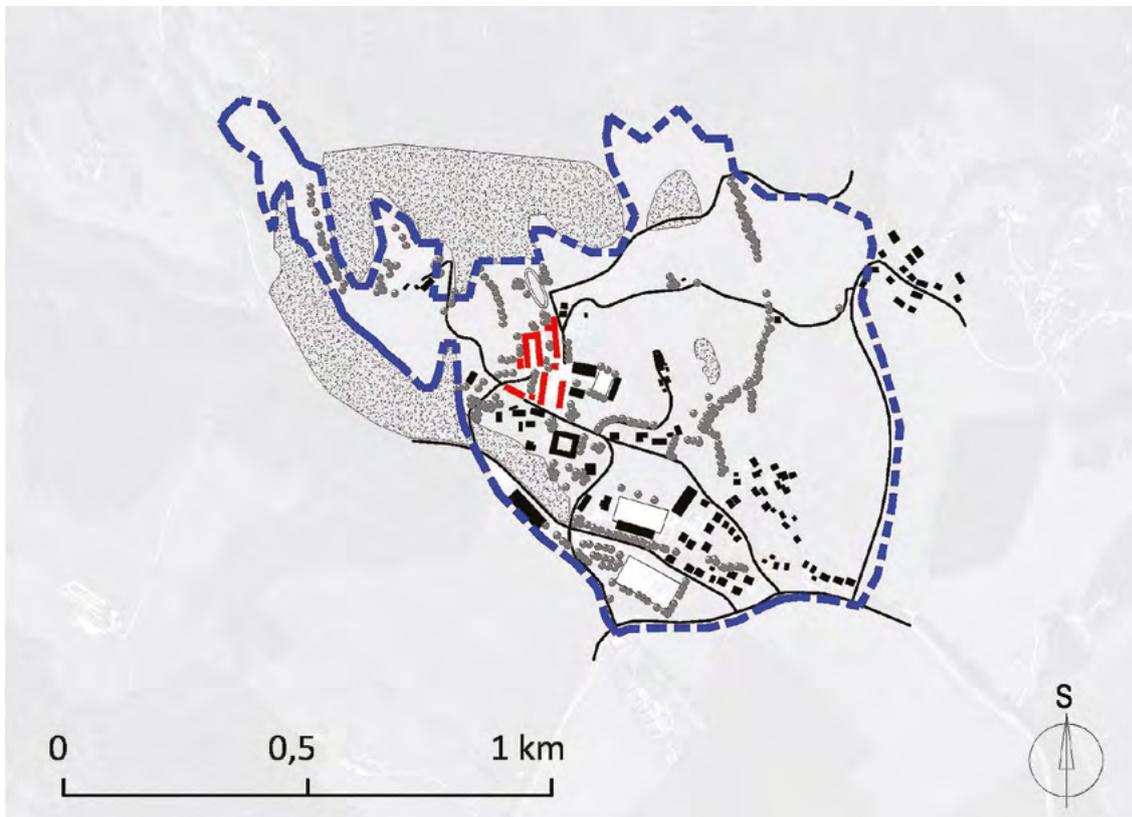


Fundamental comparative questions

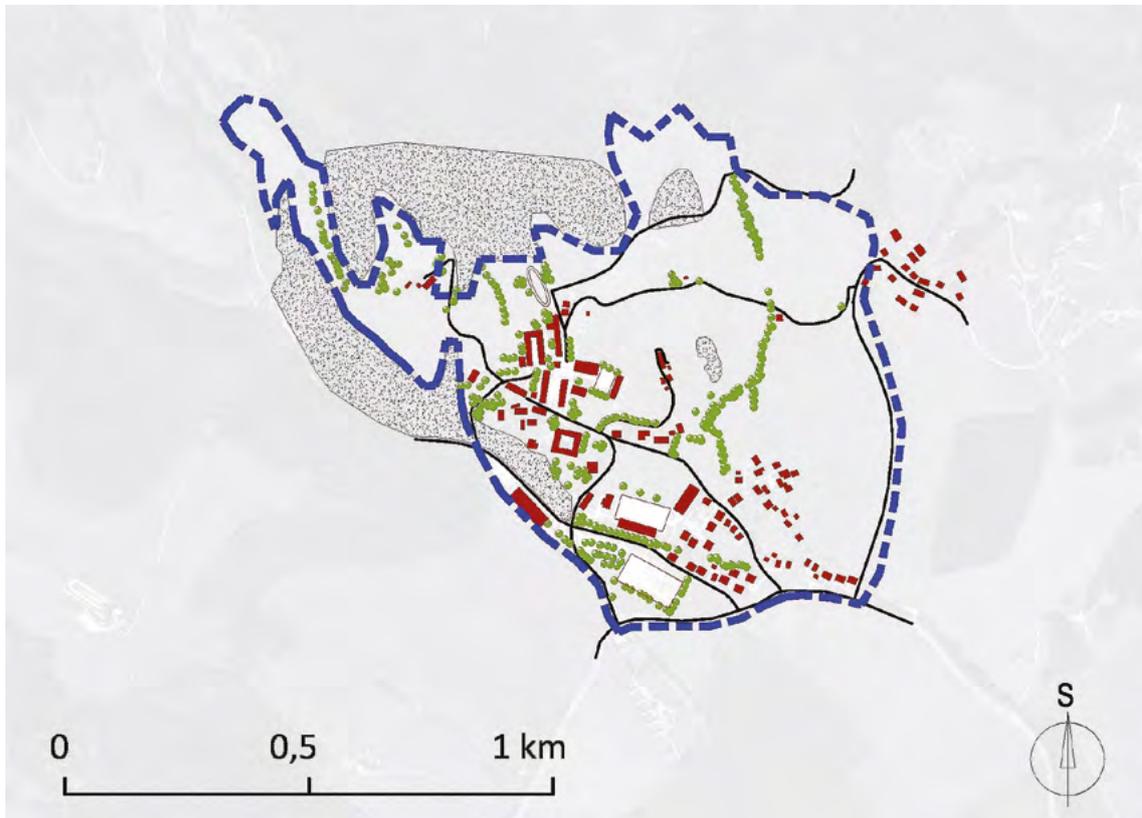
Landscape for horse breeding has been preserved (yes/no): YES

Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): YES

Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred on stud farm: saddle horses and lightweight carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

After the closure of much older stud farm in the nearby convent of St. Lambrecht, a training depot for Austrian army was founded in 1798 in Piber. The structural nucleus and the dominant mass of the stud farm is originally a four-wing Renaissance style castle with Baroque style modifications dating back to 1696. The castle was changed into the stud farm headquarters in the Classicist style period. It served as a secondary stud farm of the main stud farm for the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, in Radauti in what is now Romania until the end of the World War I. After the town of Lipica including the important Habsburg family stud farm became part of a newly established Yugoslavia, the Lipizzaner horses found a new home stable in Pieber. The stud farm has been gradually expanded since 1920, and today Piber is the primary source of horses for the Classical horsemanship and the High School of the Spanish Riding School in Vienna.

Landscape

The landscape for horse breeding is an organic and natural landscape of Western Styria. The hilly landscape, with a typical landscape image of Alpine forests, meadows and pastures for the herds of Lipizzaner horses, is naturally very harmonious and unique. However, this is an organic landscape with a typical Alpine pasture and meadow farming character. The village of Piber is naturally incorporated into the landscape thanks to the original buildings of the castle, the Church of St. Andrew, the stable yard and the Alpine-style residential buildings.

Summary

It can be stated that the Piber landscape from the perspective of horse breeding is visually and functionally neutral although the identity of Piber today is inseparably linked to the breeding of Lipizzaner horses. The authentic cultural landscape stemming from the spontaneity of nature is not a landscape intentionally designed for horse breeding therefore without any landscaping and artistic intentions; it is only a landscape used for horse breeding.



Map showing the Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of comparative analysis criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

2 151 to 250 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

3 uninterrupted continuity, apart from minor breaches not influencing the landscape composition (war, natural disaster...)

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

1 the landscape has no relevance to the stud farm operations

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

1 there are no evident traces of the stylistic development in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relation between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses including other structures in it)

4 full harmony between the stud farm structures, settlement compositions including modern infrastructure buildings, and the surrounding landscape designed for horse breeding

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 1 insignificant footprint of human creativity on the landscape = landscape designed for breeding of horses with a composition of little architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 4 full synergy – the interaction between horses, people and landscape is balanced and always favours sustainable conservation of the cultural landscape for the breeding of horses

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 3 the landscape as the economic function of the stud farm is fully utilised (use of pastures forests, arable land, and training routes and areas); however, the stud farm to a large extent draws on non-local sources

3.2.5.2 Landscape for Breeding and Training of Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem

Country:	Czech Republic (Czechia)
English name of the stud farm:	The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem
National name of the stud farm:	Národní hřebčín Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.
Internet address:	http://www.nh.kladruby.cz
Year of establishment:	founded in the Middle Ages, the exact date of foundation unknown; chartered as Imperial Stud in 1579

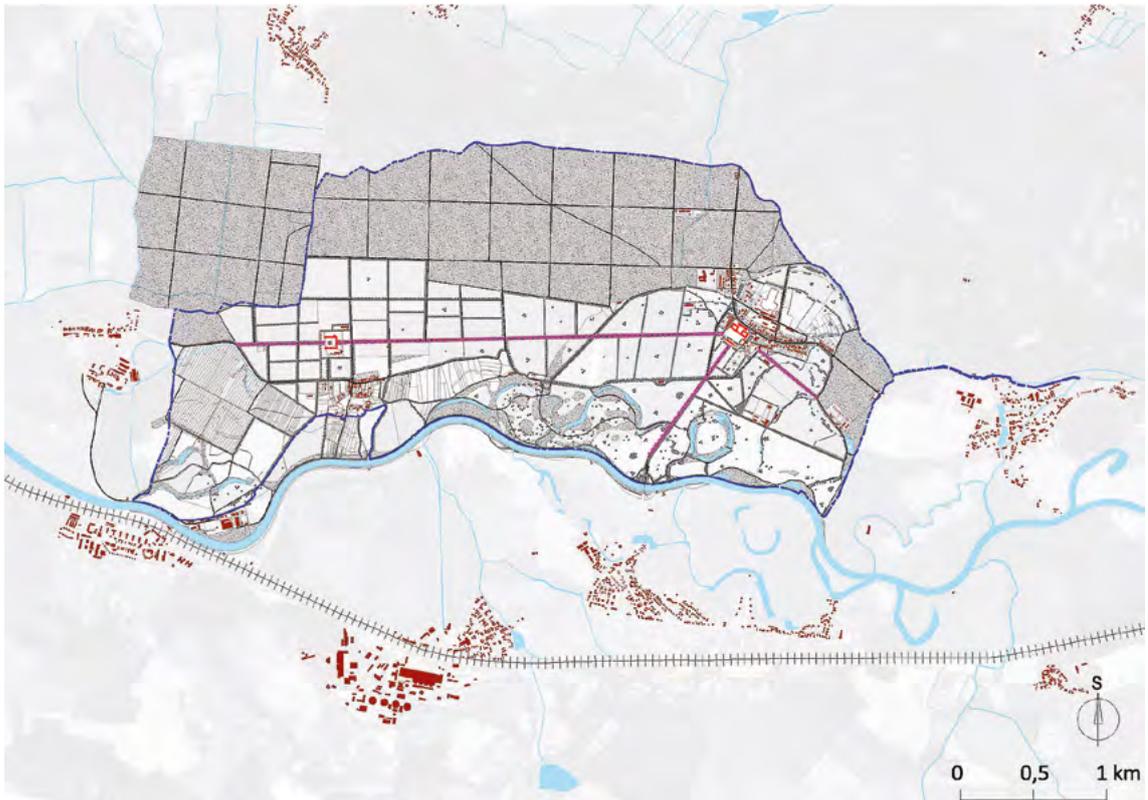


Fundamental comparative questions

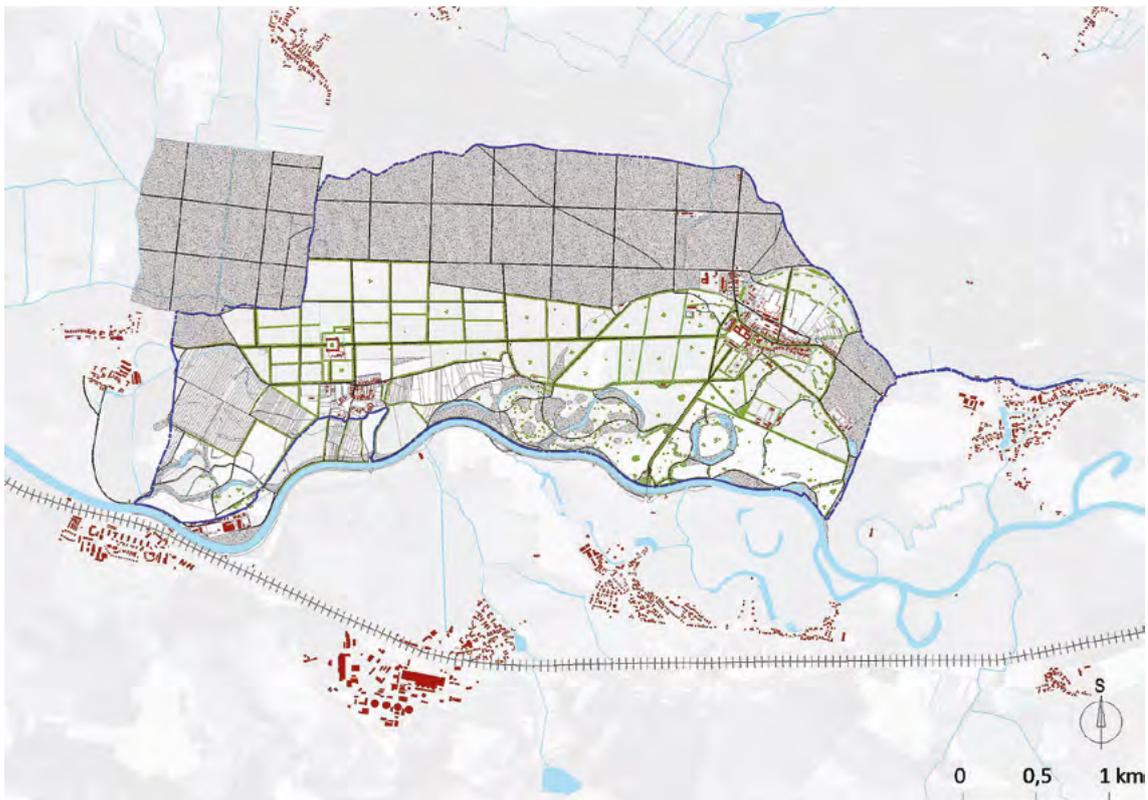
Landscape for horse breeding has been preserved (yes/no): YES

Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): YES

Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred on stud farm: ceremonial carriage horses
(*gala carrossier*)



Site plan of the property.



Map of landscape and urban composition of the property.

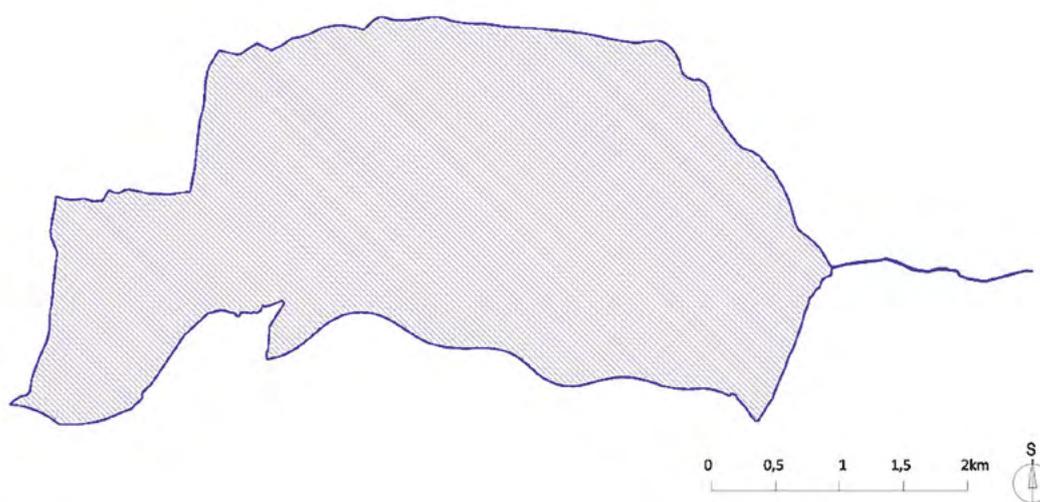
Landscape

The living and evolutionary landscape with a clear breeding function is organised according to its natural features into two parts in a sharp contrast with each other and still complementing each other. One of them is used for grazing and training of horses, which is arranged according to the principles of a Classicist French garden with deliberately suppressed and moderate Classicist architecture of the farmsteads, routing of axes and organising the landscape into *bosquetes* with *cabinets*. The area in the *cabinets* is used for grazing and this role affected their size. It is particularly this combination of the Classicist principles with the use of the landscape for horse breeding which determined its composition that distinguishes it from the surrounding area and which makes it distinctive in the set of all other landscapes compared where this clear difference is not so sharp. The principle of growing clumps of trees in pastures designed in the Classicist style demonstrates the penetration of English landscaping principles into the Nominated Landscape. Classicist landscape composition the centre of which (*patte d'oise*) is located in front of the main entrance to the stables at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead rather than in front of the Imperial Manor House as in Le Pin, Moritzburg and Kopčany (Holíč) clearly communicates the mission of the Nominated Landscape. This emphasis on the landscape function achieved with the means of landscape composition is also expressed by the buildings hierarchy at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead, where the mass of the Imperial residence is suppressed for the benefit of the stables.

This part is also complemented by a landscape park using the principles of perspective and a wide assortment of woody plants. In this case it is a creative interpretation of the principles used in the Muskau Park which is a representation of the English landscaping school with an innovative twist. Unlike the romantic design of the landscape at the Graditz and Neustadt (Dosse) studs, the total area of which is in fact smaller than the area of the Nominated Landscape, the romantic modification of the Nominated Landscape incorporated the riparian forest and oxbow lakes and these features have been preserved to date in their original condition.

Summary

The landscape has fully preserved its functional authenticity. The combination of highly artistic approach to landscaping with the functional use of the natural characteristics of the landscape resulted in a highly specialised ornamental farm *ferme ornée* of an unprecedented acreage of 1,310 hectares which was given by the need to meet the demand of the Imperial Court for the supply of trained *gala carrossiers*. In the landscape there is a full synergy between horse breeding and training, landscape and people. Their interactions are well balanced.



Map showing the Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue). Photographs – see Annex 2 – 2.1 Photographs documenting the present state of the Nominated Property.

Fulfilment of the Comparative Analysis Criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

4 350 to 450 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

4 continues without any disruption since the time of its establishment

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

4 the landscape is designed for breeding and training of carriage horses

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

4 the landscape bears clear traces of different style periods associated with its development thus providing evidence of the landscape evolution over a longer period.

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relation between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses including other structures in it)

3 a high degree of harmony between the stud farm buildings, settlement compositions, including buildings and the landscape intentionally designed for horse breeding, but marred by insignificant or reversible architectural or structural features

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

4 high creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of high architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

4 the acreage of the landscape is so significant that it has determined the composition of a larger land unit in a substantial way

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 4 full synergy – the interaction between horses, people and landscape is balanced and always favours sustainable conservation of the cultural landscape for the breeding of horses

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 4 the economic needs of the stud farm are fully or to a large extent satisfied by the production from the functionally arranged landscape

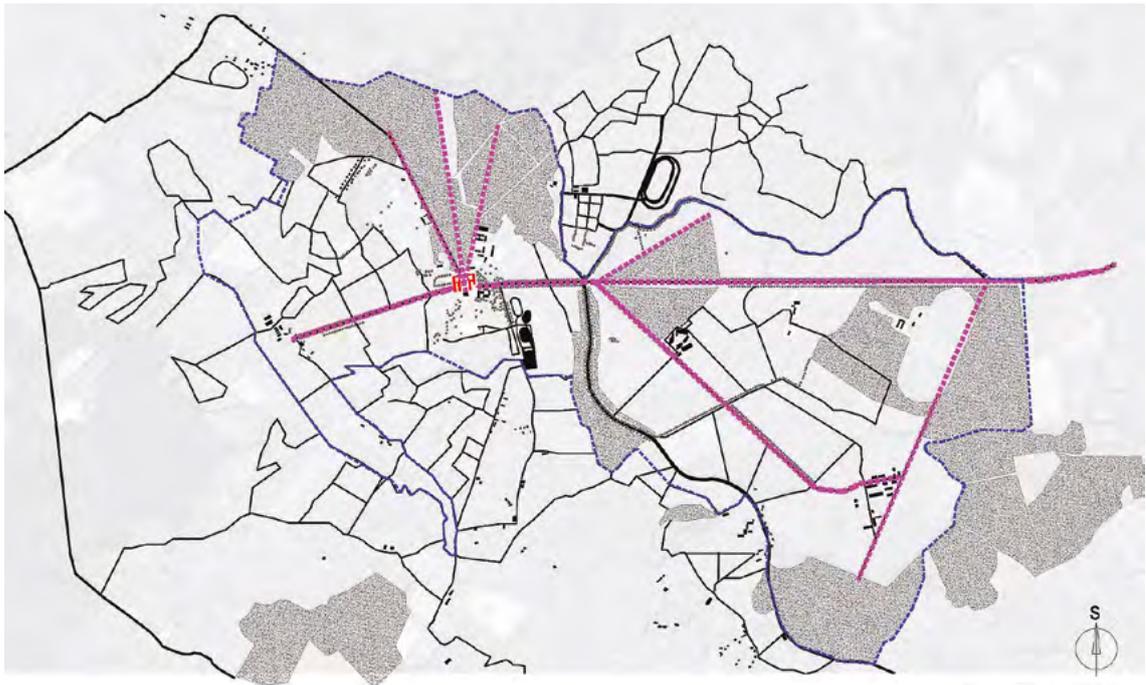
3.2.5.3 Horse Breeding Landscape at the National Stud Le Pin

Country:	France
English name of the stud farm:	National Stud Le Pin
National name of the stud farm:	Le Haras national du Pin
Internet address:	http://www.haras-national-du-pin.com/
Year of establishment:	1715



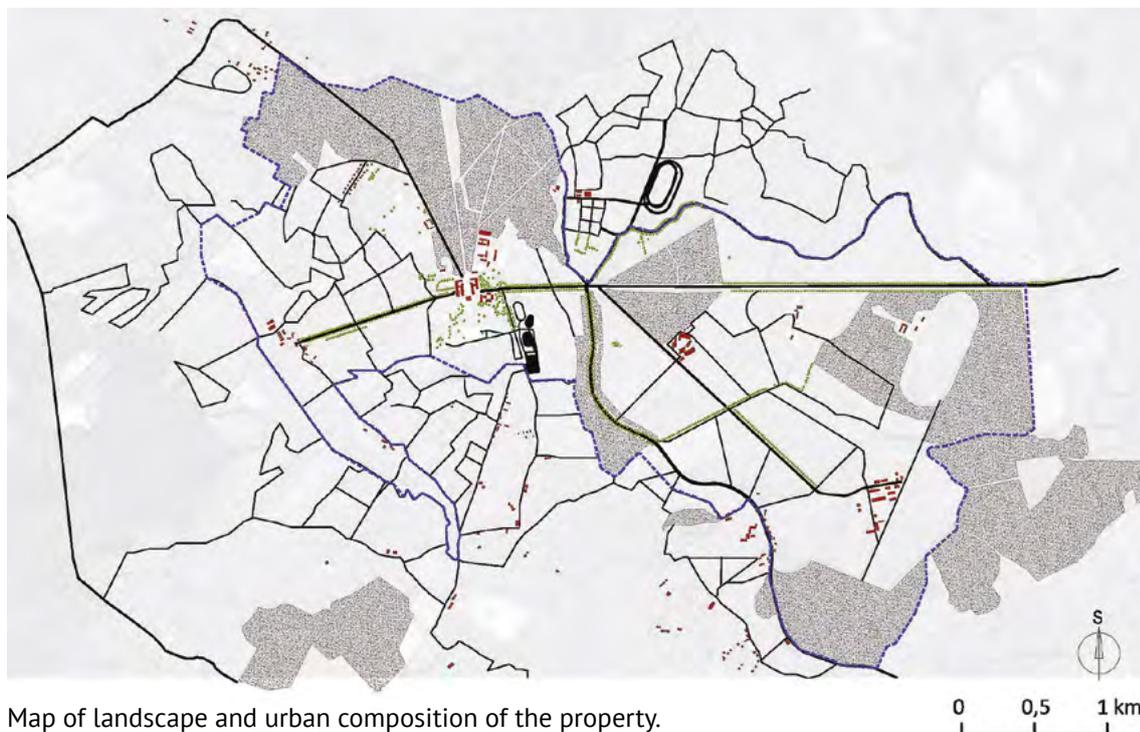
Fundamental comparative questions

Landscape for horse breeding preserved (yes/no):	YES
Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no):	NO
Predominant or determinant type of bred horses:	riding and carriage horses



Site plan of the property.

0 0,5 1 km



Map of landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

The stud and its generous landscape, conceived according to the rules of the French landscape school of architect André Le Nôtre was founded by the French king Louis XIV. The stud was built because there was a lack of quality stud farms in France at that time. Royal horses needed better pastures located in the vicinity of the stables. In 1714 Franocis Gédéon de Garsault, the king's horse and equestrian expert, was assigned to find a suitable place for breeding royal horses. On 2 April 1715, the original Saint-Léger stud was officially moved to Buisson d'Exmes, located approximately 7 km from Le Vieux Pin. The construction of the stud took thirteen years.

The stud farm of 600 hectares was designed in the Classicist French style of the 17th century. The King's intention was to build "Versailles for horses". There are two names linked to the construction of the stud which took place between 1715 and 1724. Robert de Cotte, the successor of Jules-Hardouina Mansart (from 1708), designed the blue print of the main building. Pierre le Mousseux then built the new stud as designed by Robert de Cotte. Subsequently, Mousseux collaborated for several years with Jacques Gabriel, who became the successor of Robert de Cotte in 1735.

The mission of the royal stud was to breed and train horses for the army as well as for the main court stables in Versailles. Horse breeding was therefore focused on heavier breeds of Percheron and Normannen-Cob.

The stud farm is set in the rolling Normandy countryside northwest of Paris. At the heart of its composition there is a set of buildings consisting of a small chateau and a set of stable structures surrounding several axially arranged courtyards.

Landscape

In the axis of the main building, designed in the shape of a horseshoe, there is a chateau, a rectangular grey limestone building with a distinct triangular gable wall at the head of the courtyard the side wings of which form two sets of buildings with horse stables around inner courtyards that also resemble small and large stables in Versailles built by architect Mansart. The chateau offers stunning views on the 300 hectares landscapes from its balconies.

The landscape for horse breeding is composed of a system of paths and generous axis views through meadows between the high walls of deciduous tree blocks. The landscape is typical by

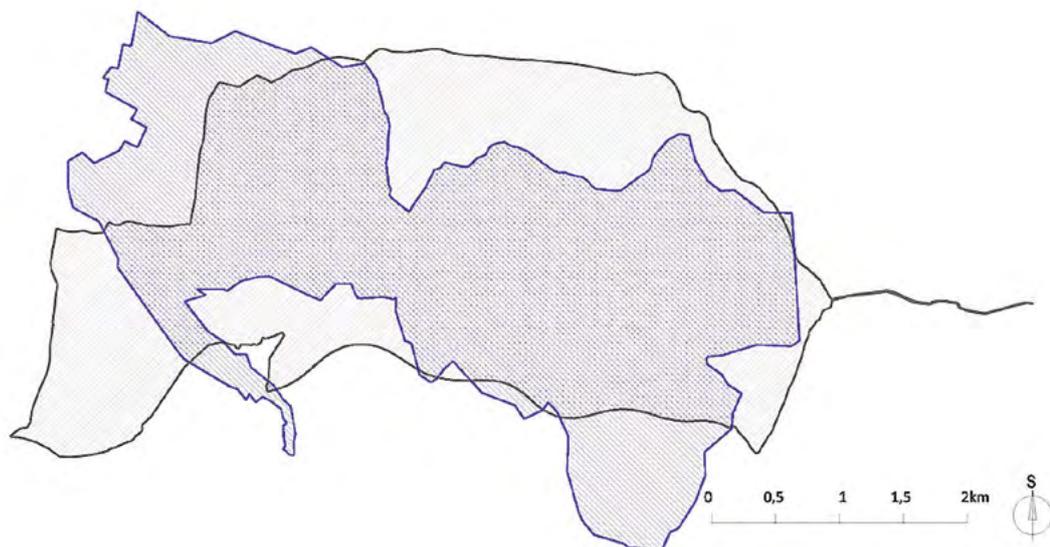
wide stripes of meadows in the order of tens of meters. The roads for carriages and wagons are either in the middle of this line in the viewing axis or at the edge of the meadow in the shade of the trees. These meadows were used as training, canter or ceremonial fields, but also for holding hunting events. These generous free and long spaces in the landscape (3 to 5 km) are complemented by meadows and pastures on the sides, continuous woods with a network of straight paths and a terrain that is a part of the atmosphere and scenic conception of the landscape.

The main principle of landscape creation is the use of *patte d'oie*. With the focal point of the composition at the gate of the central courtyard (*cour d'honneur*), the first trident of the road network, following the symmetry of the stud farm palace structure, opens. Yet another trident opens to the lateral eastern path, rising from the side of the stable into the landscape. This principle is repeated on a smaller scale in the countryside and the woods of the stud. The longest composition axes coming from the middle of the stud, splits into the aforementioned *patte d'oie* landscape for horse breeding after about 700 meters. The axis goes through the landscape in the eastern direction all the way to the race track grounds built in the Art Nouveau style. The race track is built on the side of the axis in the pine forest as an integral part of the hippology infrastructure of local horse breeding landscape. The original composition of the landscape was not changed as a result of the construction. Other important stud buildings, such as the foals stable and foals breeding house are once again built on the system of axes, which generously intersect the landscape of pastures and woods. These are an integral part of a complex breeding facility. The plane and flat part of the landscape alternates with the undulated terrain with the terrain being yet another important part used in landscaping.

Growing massive blocks of tree green and alleys accompany the landscape axis forming the main design principle of the stud landscape. Apart from the main palace courtyard, today's stud consists of the newly erected education and training facilities, which include a covered riding school, craft workshops and a school.

Summary

The horse breeding landscape at Le Haras national du Pin is one of the world's finest carriage horse breeding landscapes. The landscape is generously designed according to the highest standards of the landscape architecture. The world-famous French landscaping school of the 18th century is clearly evident in the composition, scale and quality. Although this landscape is one of the best and most important pieces of landscaping art for breeding horses, it has lost its fundamental purpose for which it was originally conceived – the breeding of horses. The landscape without its horses is no longer functionally authentic and cannot be included among the examples of horse breeding landscapes encompassing all the aspects of this trade.



Map showing the Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue). Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of Comparative Analysis Criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

3 251 to 350 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

1 breach of continuity, or the landscape was never designed in such a way

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

3 the landscape is designed for the training of horses other than carriage services (saddle riding)

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

3 the style of the landscape is preserved, fully, or at least to a certain extent; previous stages of its development are not evident

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relation between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses including other structures in it)

4 full harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including modern infrastructure buildings, and the surrounding landscape designed for horse breeding

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

4 high creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of high architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

3 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is medium-size and it takes up a significant part of the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 2 the relationship is disrupted – one party in the relationship is completely absent: either the horses or the landscape⁷⁸

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 3 the landscape as the economic function of the stud farm is fully utilised (use of pastures forests, arable land, and training routes and areas); however, the stud farm to a large extent draws on non-local sources

⁷⁸ Horses are present in the landscape however they do not represent a horse husbandry with the necessary integrity of breeding.

3.2.5.4 Horse Breeding Landscape at the National Stud Saint-Lô

Country: France (République Française)

English name of the stud farm: National Stud Saint-Lô

National name of the stud farm: Haras national de Saint-Lô

Internet address: <http://www.ifce.fr/>

Year of establishment: 1806

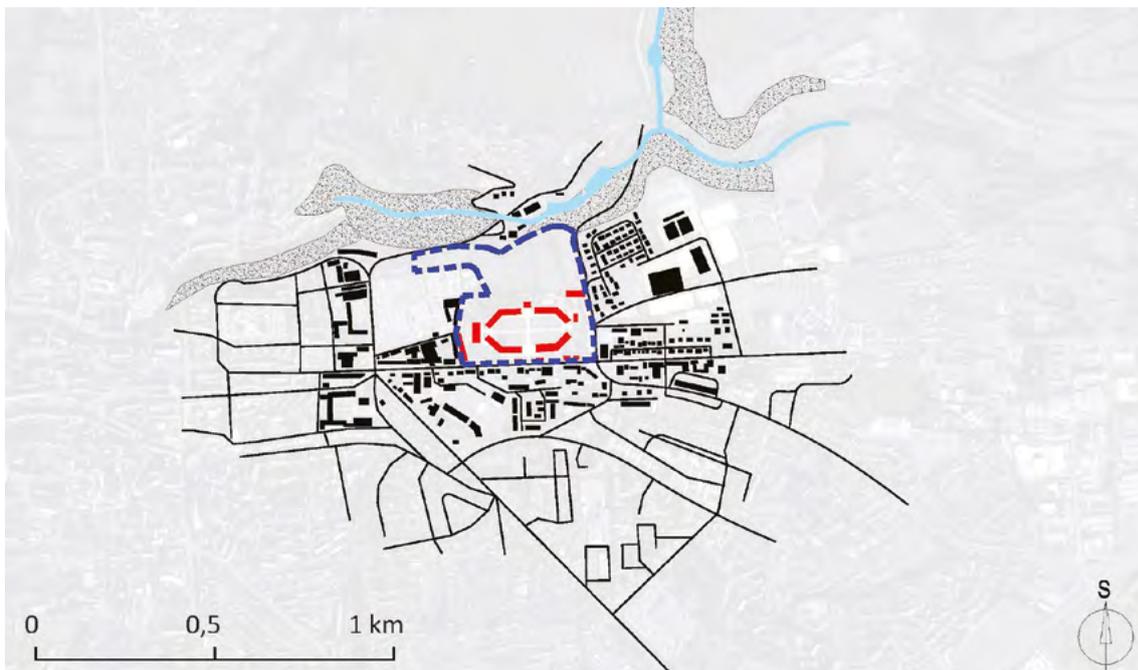


Fundamental comparative questions

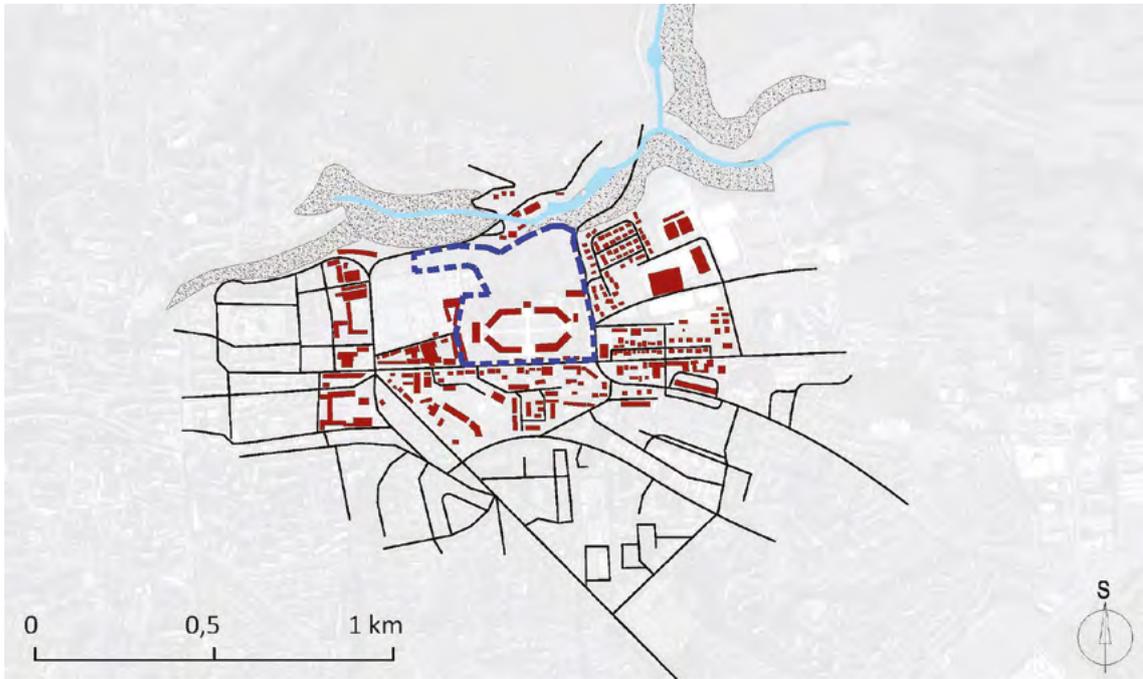
Landscape for horse breeding has been preserved (yes/no): NO

Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): NO

Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred on stud farm: riding and carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

The stud in Saint-Lô was founded in 1806 on the orders of the Emperor Napoleon and built to support his military campaigns. It is an integral part of the old part of the city of Saint-Lô and the main line of the stud farm is directly adjacent to the busy West-East city road. Today, it is one of the most prestigious horse breeding facilities, and it is also an important sports centre in France. The famous sport competitions include the “Normandy Horse Show” or the international equestrian competition of young stallions. You will also find a very interesting collection of old carriages here.

This stud farm is not a stud farm in the true sense of the word, because studs also have mares and foals. This is rather a very generous stallion breeding station. The stud breeds Selle Francais (French warm-blooded), Percheron and Norman Cob, but also Anglo-Arabian and Anglo-Norman breeds trained for pull and to pull carriages.

The classicist style facility on the site of the former Saint-Croix monastery was generously rebuilt in 1879 to its present form. It was one of the most important projects of its kind in France back then. The stables accommodated 240 stallions and were equipped with facilities for 80 caretakers. The old Saint-Croix facility remained in operation in case the new stables would not have sufficient capacity.

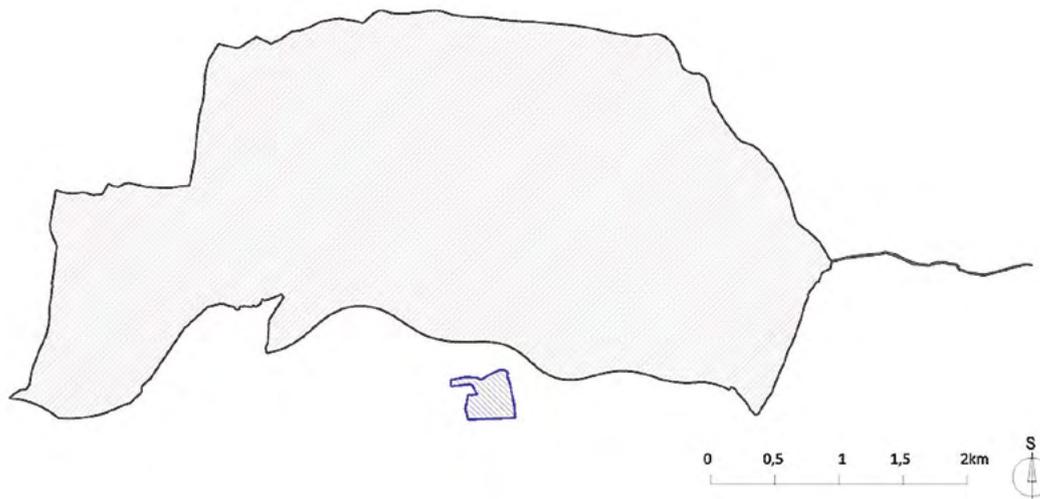
Unusually large, centrally and symmetrically arranged courtyard in the shape of an elongated octagon that is surrounded by four large stables with a dominant residential building represents an important landscape component. The complex is decorated with ornamental gardens, parterre lawns and flower borders along the perimeter of the stables. Generous sandy surfaces constitute an integral part of the courtyard layout and serve as warm-up rings and carriage ways. A contemporary race track with stands can be found east of the main stud structures.

Landscape

The surrounding landscape is urbanised and not related to the stud farming function.

Summary

From the aspect of a landscape for horse breeding this subject matter of comparison is of a little significance. In fact there is no landscape for horses here.



Map showing the Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of comparative analysis criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

- 1 up to 150 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

- 1 breach of continuity, or the landscape was never designed in such a way

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

- 1 the landscape has no relevance to the stud farm operations

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

- 1 there are no evident traces of the stylistic development in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relation between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses including other structures in it)

- 1 destroyed or no evident architectural harmony between the structures of the stud farm, and the surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures situated in the landscape

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 1 insignificant footprint of human creativity on the landscape = landscape designed for breeding of horses with a composition of little architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 1 the relationship is negligible = the parties: horse, people and landscape, live side by side and develop independently of each other, with a potential threat of clashes in their development

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 1 not significant

3.2.5.5 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Principal Stud Graditz

Country: Germany (Deutschland)
English name of the stud farm: Principal Stud Graditz
National name of the stud farm: Hauptgestüt Graditz
Internet address: www.gestuet-graditz.de
Year of establishment: 1686

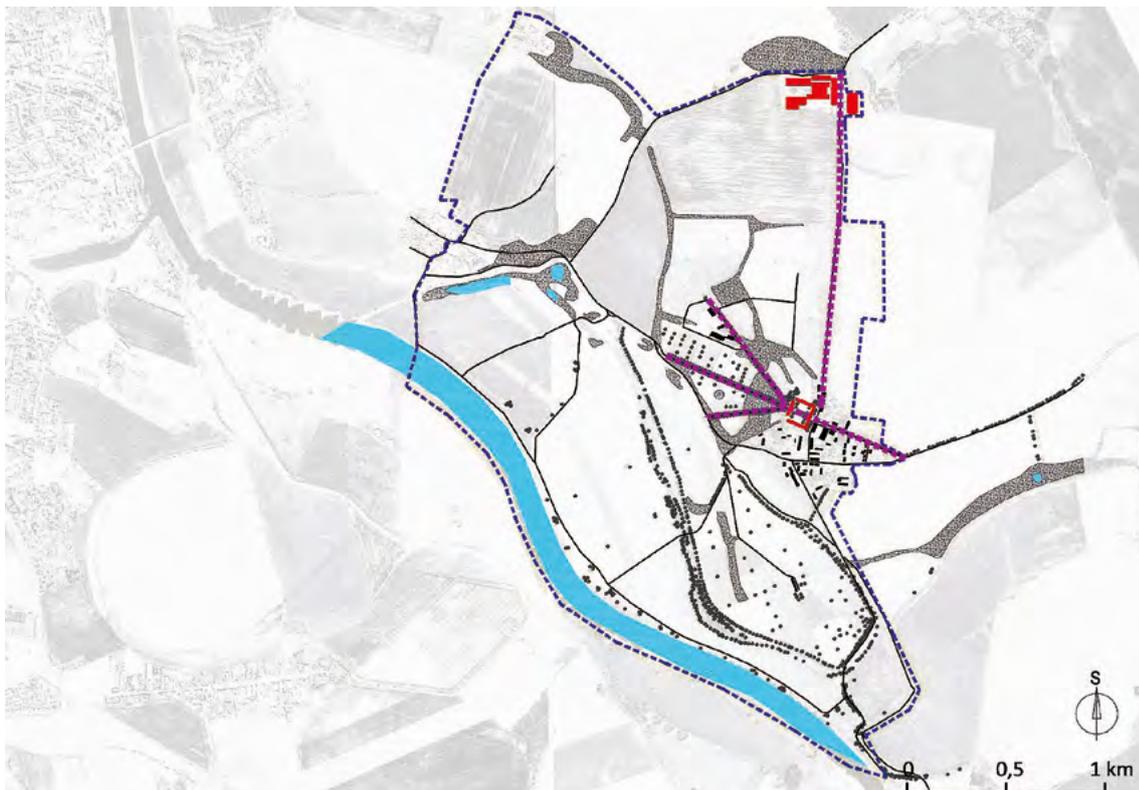


Fundamental comparative questions

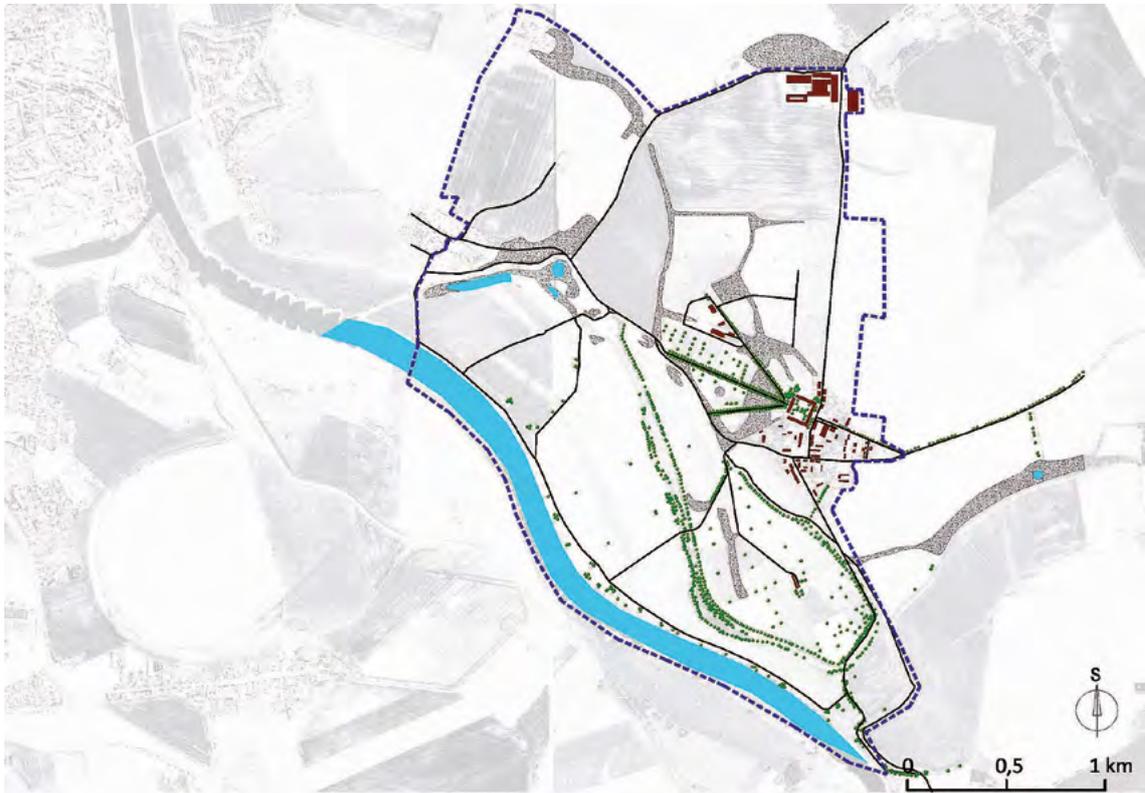
Landscape for horse breeding has been preserved (yes/no): YES

Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): YES

Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred on stud farm: riding and light carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

The stud farm in Graditz near Torgau has a long history. The demand for military horses was on a rise in the 17th century. The horses were missing not only in the army, but also in transport. By the decision of the Saxon elector August the Strong the stud farms on his estates were centralised in 1721 with Graditz being the main stud. The reconstruction of Graditz chateau including stables and horse breeding landscape began in 1722. The stud was complemented by saddle, wheel and blacksmith workshops, a riding hall as well as a 15 hectares representative park in the course of the 18th century. Summer barns were built on 80 hectares of land at the Elbe River.

The next generous development occurred after 1815, when the stud was taken over by the Prussian state. The site was complemented by an English park. English thoroughbreds were bred in Graditz in the 19th century. Back in 1866, the Prussian stud management decided to breed Trakehner horses and merger of Neustadt/Dosse and Graditz stud farms. Stud development continued until the start of World War II. Today, the breeding is stabilised. The stud includes the main stable courtyard, long stables, paddocks, summer stables, race track and a total of approximately 80 hectares of pastures. The main stable courtyard constitutes the centre of Graditz village as well as the centre of the horse breeding landscape.

Landscape

The composition basis is the axial symmetry of the landscape for horse breeding including paddocks and pasture units. The core consists of a closed farmstead (square plan of 100x100 meters) the centre axis of which intersects the Dorfstrasse from Graditz (500 meters long axis east of the stud), which also intersects the main East gate of the stud and ends at the way/road to Torgau. This axis runs across the main courtyard and continues in 90 meters-long alley to the West gate and beyond. This place is also the composition focal point of the patte d'oie, with the main axis intersecting the horse breeding landscape in the total length of 700 meters back to the main road to Torgau. The main axis is thus generally long in a composition rhythm of 500m/90m/700m. Both ends of the axis connect the stud with the old south road to Torgau. Together with the lateral axis of the

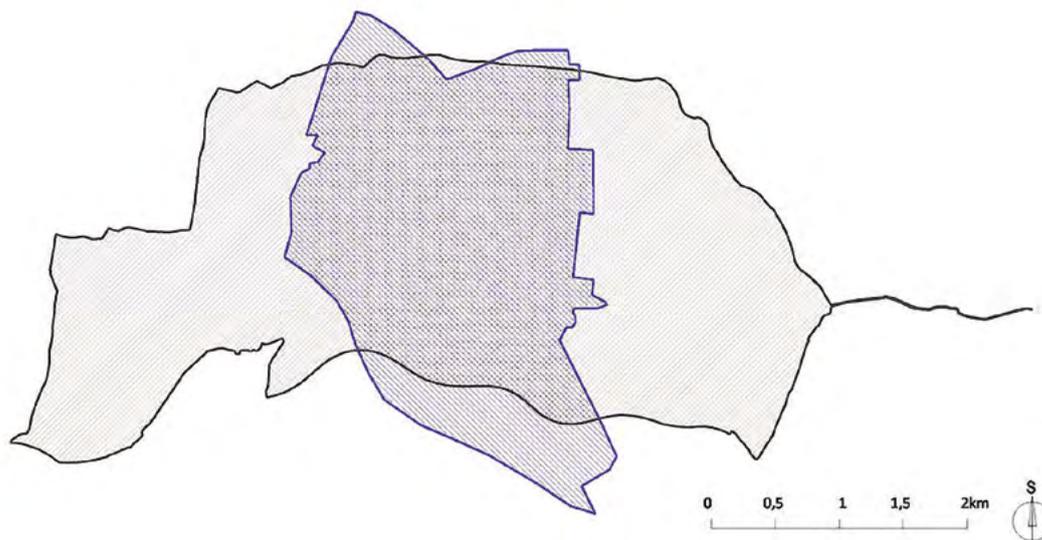
stud landscape, or rather the stud park following the patte d'oie principle, constitute the generous landscaping context of this site. The English park is inserted into the angles in between the axis, which in one of the angles continues through the pasture with a clump of trees and with a set of rectangular pastures in the other angle. The landscape of Graditz stud farm is purposefully composed following the principles of garden art, giving the site a very representative character and architectural esteem. The alley on the main axis consists of linden trees (*Tilia cordata*). The two side axes of the landscape consisting of linden tree alleys as well, are the axis of symmetry of pastures and paddocks located alongside the axis. The central courtyard is divided into four symmetrical parts of sandy paddocks. The focal point of the composition is the west gate of the stud. The horses (mares with foals) constitute a living part of the scenery, which is proprietary to the high imperial and royal studs. Furthermore, Graditz is remarkable thanks to craftsmanship of landscaping, including the road surfaces, gardening and general culture of the stud environment.

One can assume that similarly to Kladruby nad Labem stud farm, the place for this stud was selected mainly due to the specific climate, terrain and soil qualities. Sandy soils in contact with the Elbe River are an ideal environment for pastures, meadows used for production of fodder, and last, but not least ideal for training, work and horse training on the roads or in the riding hall.

This site is in a close contact with the borderline of the Natura 2000 protected Elbe Valley between Mühlberg and Greudnitz, registration number O64E.

Summary

The landscape is not as big and extensive as the Nominated Landscape however, it is just as impressive and beautiful. It feels modest if compared with the Nominated Landscape but it has the same worth. The stud is focused not on the carriage horses, but on thoroughbred sport horses. The training courses are designed for this purpose. The authentic composition of the horse breeding landscape exists and the degree of its integrity is high.



Map showing the Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of Comparative Analysis Criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

3 251 to 350 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

4 continues without any disruption since the time of its establishment

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

3 the landscape is designed for the training of horses other than carriage horses (saddle riding)

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

4 the landscape bears clear traces of different style periods associated with its development thus providing evidence of the landscape evolution over a longer period

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relation between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses including other structures in it)

4 full harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including modern infrastructure buildings, and the surrounding landscape designed for horse breeding

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

3 average creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of less significant architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 4 full synergy – the interaction between horses, people and landscape is balanced and always favours sustainable conservation of the cultural landscape for the breeding of horses

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 3 the landscape as the economic function of the stud farm is fully utilised (use of pastures forests, arable land, and training routes and areas); however, the stud farm to a large extent draws on non-local sources

3.2.5.6 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Principal and Federal Stud Marbach

English name of the stud farm: Principal and Federal Stud Marbach

National name of the stud farm: Haupt- und Landgestüt Marbach

Internet address: <http://www.gestuet-marbach.de/pb/,Lde/Startseite>

Year of establishment: 1491



Fundamental comparative questions

Landscape for horse breeding has been preserved (yes/no): YES

Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): YES

Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred: riding horses, draw horses and light carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

The main stud farm in Marbach lies in the state of Baden-Württemberg, a vast region of varied hilly terrain and typically characterised by mixed forests, meadows and pastures, including orchards. The ancient stud farm in Marbach, where the tradition of horse breeding stretches back to the 15th century, forms part of this landscape, which has been cultivated by traditional farming. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the rearing of the Württemberg breed of horses was stabilised for a variety of agricultural as well as recreational uses. Today, breeding has been expanded and stabilised for German breeds for equestrian sport and light carriage horses, English and Arabian equestrian horses are also reared. The stud farm covers approximately 1,000 hectares, made up of pastures and land for feeding around 550 horses.

The main stud farm buildings are at three locations, at Marbach, Offenhausen and St. Johann.

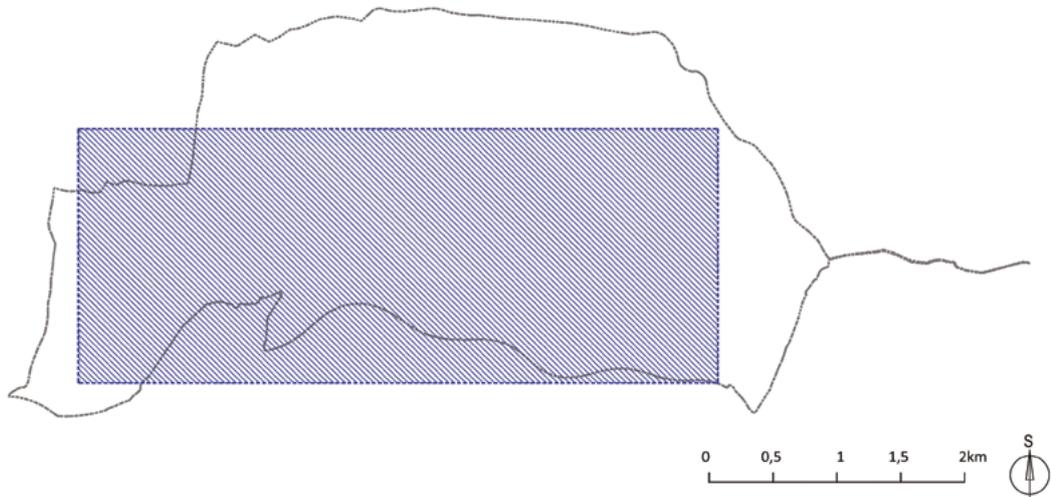
Landscape

The landscape for horse breeding is organically developed countryside cultivated using traditional methods of farming. It is a hilly, unmodified site, where meadows and pastures predominate, co-existing with blocks of mixed, and mostly deciduous forests. The herds of horses kept here form an integral part of the landscape, which is very harmonious thanks to its natural features, as at Piber in Austria. On the other hand, the stud farm landscape is not separate from the wider countryside, either in its function or in its arrangement, because the landscape is predominantly pastoral, as is the surrounding terrain. The stud farm architecture is in harmony with the landscape.

Summary

The countryside at the Marbach Stud Farm can be categorised as a landscape for the breeding of horses, with no compositional or stylistic footprints, as is the case at the landscapes at Piber, Jerez and Alter Real. In Marbach, such terrain is both visually and functionally neutral, because the breeding of horses was merely introduced into the landscape. Although the breeding of horses has a history stretching back several centuries, the landscape has not been creatively adapted to such

a function. An authentic cultural landscape derived from the natural qualities of the countryside is not a landscape designed intentionally for the breeding of horses; there is no artistic intention behind it.



Map showing the Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of comparative analysis criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

4 350 to 450 years and more

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

4 continues without any disruption since the time of its establishment

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

1 the landscape has no relevance to the stud farm operations

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

1 there are no evident traces of the stylistic development in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relation between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses including other structures in it)

- 4 full harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including modern infrastructure buildings, and the surrounding landscape designed for horse breeding

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 1 insignificant footprint of human creativity on the landscape = landscape designed for breeding of horses with a composition of little architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 4 full synergy – the interaction between horses, people and landscape is balanced and always favours sustainable conservation of the cultural landscape for the breeding of horses

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 3 the landscape as the economic function of the stud farm is fully utilised (use of pastures forests, arable land, and training routes and areas); however, the stud farm to a large extent draws on non-local sources

3.2.5.7 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Moritzburg State Stud

Country:	Germany
English name of the stud farm:	Moritzburg State Stud
National name of the stud farm:	Landgestüt Moritzburg
Internet address:	https://www.saechsische-gestuetsverwaltung.de/startseite/
Year of establishment:	1733

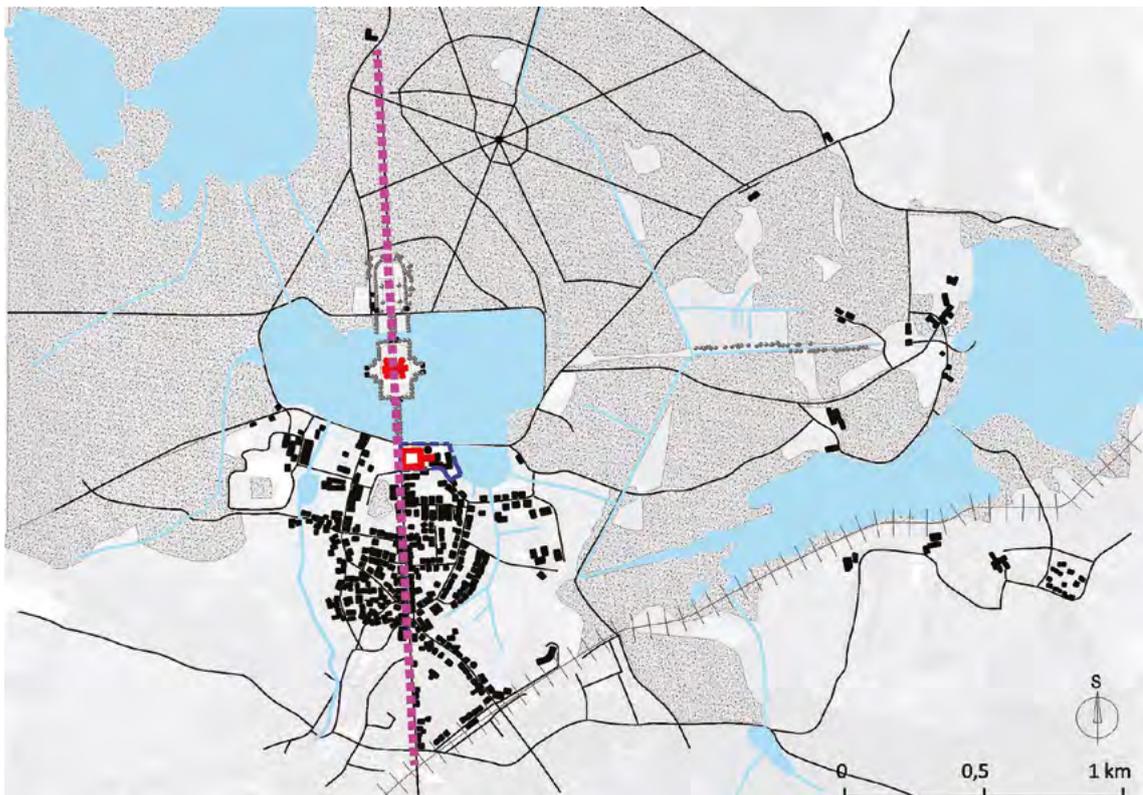


Fundamental comparative questions

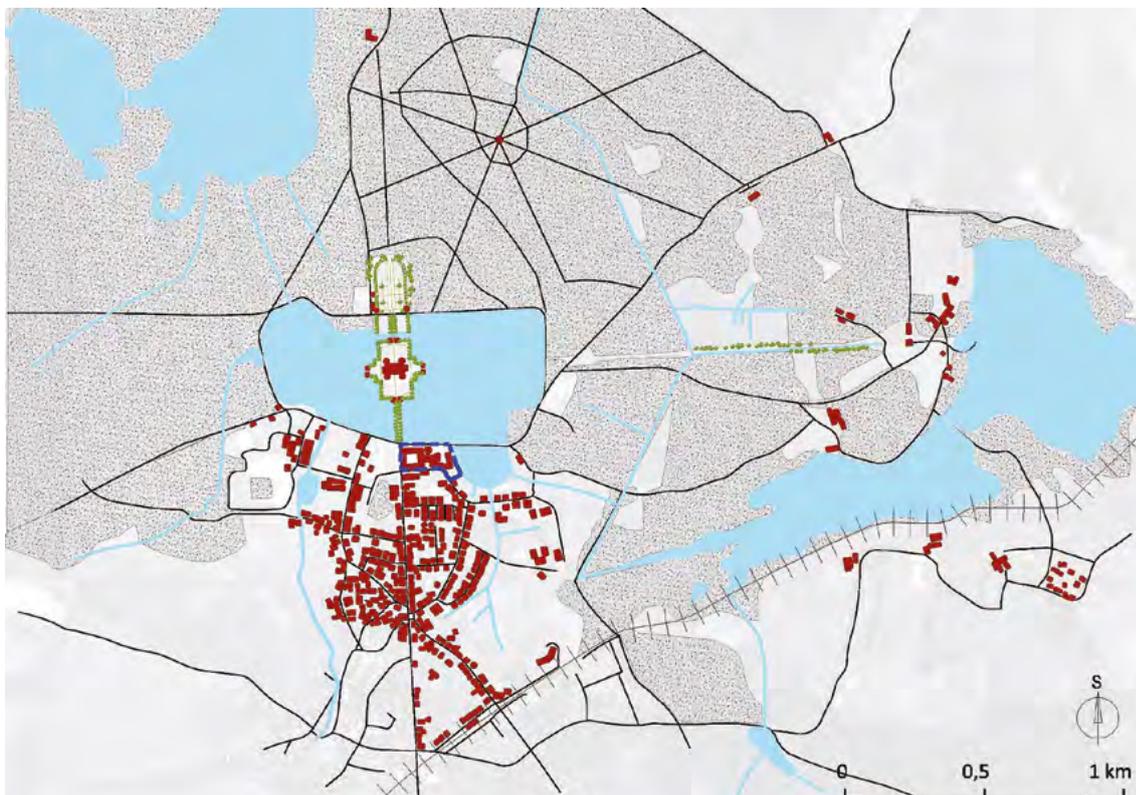
Landscape for horse breeding has been preserved (yes/no): NO

Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): NO

Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred at the stud: riding and light carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

The provincial stud, founded in the 18th century, is located in the foregrounds of the hunting chateau of Moritzburg of the King and Elector August the Strong. In 1733 – 1735 the hunting chateau, an impressive building surrounded by water, was complemented by the stables designed by the architect M. D. Pöppelman who visually joined the new built with the chateau. Later the stables became also a stud stables. After Saxony was incorporated into the Prussian state, the stud was declared provincial and extended in 1815.

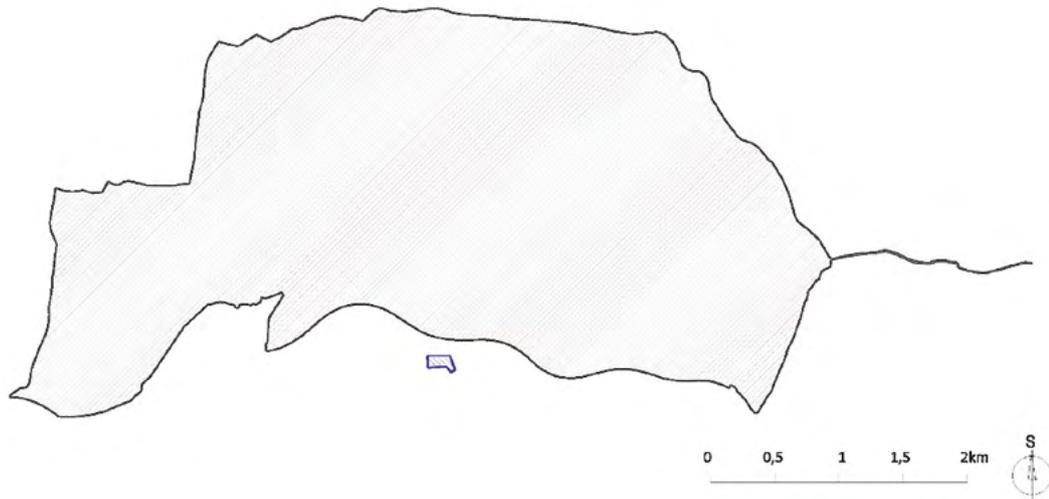
This is a refined farmstead with stables – a complex of main buildings located around a square courtyard. The courtyard buildings are two-storey high. The site also includes a large riding hall and other structures added later at the southeast end. In a walkable distance from this complex of stables and warm-up rings there is another set of buildings with the new riding hall, more stables, and demonstration courtyard with a stand for visitors and links to the open landscape. These two complexes are neither spatially nor visually linked and therefore they do not represent any landscape composition. A large car park and high rise residential housing development are in the immediate vicinity of the historical farmstead, which do not respect the refined architecture of the stud farm buildings.

Landscape

The landscape in Moritzburg has been intentionally designed but not as a landscape for breeding horses. The landscape is an example of garden and park architecture and of a landscape for representation and hunting, including romantic buildings in it, such as summer palaces, pheasantry etc. However horses are not an integral part of the scenery and allowed to enter the landscape only to a limited extent. The landscape does not maintain any relationship with horses. The landscape consists of designed parts, open countryside and forests which in the past were also used for representative horse riding and hunting. There are no horses on the pastures.

Summary

The authentic landscape composition for horse breeding does not exist.



Map showing the Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue). Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of Comparative Analysis Criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (existence of the place from the date of official establishment) Note: this criterion was indicative only.

2 151 to 250 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

4 continues without any disruption since the time of its establishment

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

1 the landscape has no relevance to the stud farm operations

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

4 the landscape bears clear traces of different style periods associated with its development thus providing evidence of the landscape evolution over a longer period

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relation between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses including other structures in it)

- 3 a high degree of harmony between the stud farm buildings, settlement compositions, including buildings and the landscape intentionally designed for horse breeding, but marred by insignificant or reversible architectural or structural features

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 1 insignificant footprint of human creativity on the landscape = landscape designed for breeding of horses with a composition of little architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 2 the relationship is disrupted – one party in the relationship is completely absent: either the horses or the landscape

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 1 not significant

3.2.5.8 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Principal and State Stud Neustadt (Dosse)

Country:	Germany
English name of the stud farm:	Principal and State Stud Neustadt (Dosse)
National name of the stud farm:	Neustädter Gestüte
Internet address	http://www.neustaedter-gestueete.de/
Year of establishment:	1788

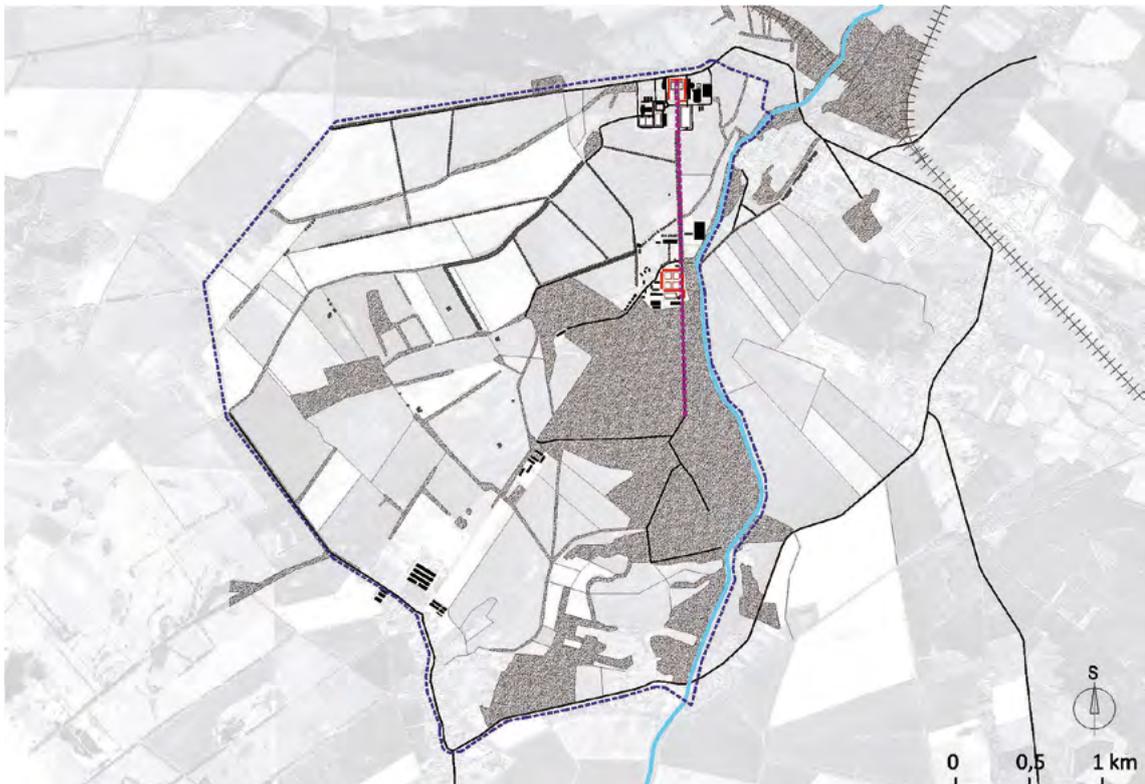


Fundamental comparative questions

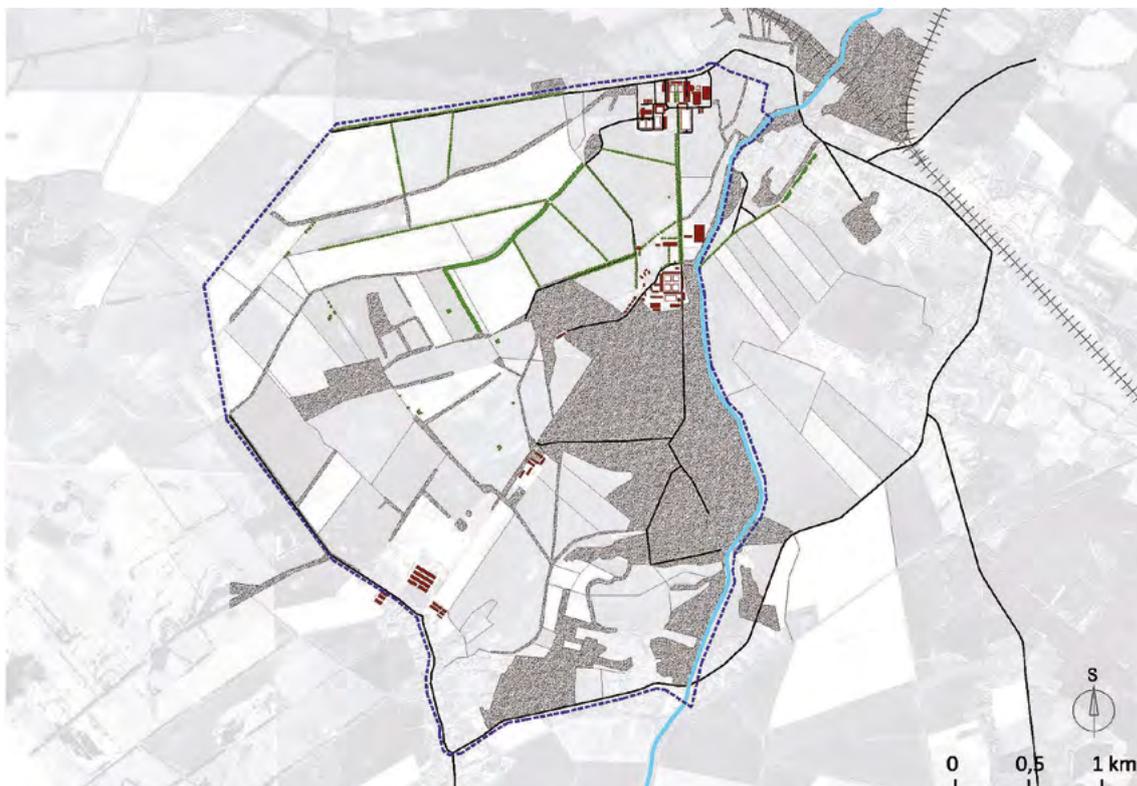
Landscape for horse breeding has been preserved (yes/no): YES

Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): YES

Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred on stud farm: riding and light carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

The Brandenburg State Stud was founded by the King of Prussia Friedrich Wilhelm II with the aim to increase the supply of military horses. In 1788 the King Friedrich Wilhelm II instructed the Duke Carl Lindenau to start horse breeding in order to meet the demand of the Prussian army as well as for sale abroad. Two rectangular farmsteads of conventional architectural design with an alley of four lines of trees as the main composition axis were built under the leadership of the Duke Lindenau and the architect Ephraim Wolfgang Glasewaldt.

A set of buildings for horse breeding was built on the area of 400 hectares consisting of pastures, meadows and fields. The Neustadt stud is among several state studs with the mission of the main breeding farm, which is a home for a herd of mares and studs of German types of riding and race horses.

The main site is connected with a country residence and is considered to be an important example of the kind of architecture in Germany. The mass of building ensembles embodied the principles of standardised farmsteads of those days. Unlike the Baroque architectural principles, which emphasised manor houses over stables, here all buildings are uniform in terms of their mass and expression (similarly to Kladruby nad Labem). Unlike the Baroque rural farmsteads the buildings here are interconnected. The eastern part of the courtyard is closed off with the *corps-de-logis* following the spirit of the French palace structures dating back to 17th and 18th century with a centrally located, two-storey high building and side single-storey buildings fitted with attic roofs. At the longitudinal (south and north) sides of the yard there are stables of mares that are one and half storey high. Two two-storey high residential structures for clerks are adjacent to the western side of the courtyard with a foal stable between the two buildings. The courtyard is divided by two intersection linden tree alleys and horse paddocks. The two rectangular courtyards are the embodiment of the pragmatic classicist architecture.

The second site is located next to the transit road in Neustadt village, in the local quarter called Lindenau. It is also a rectangular set of buildings the inner courtyard of which is divided by paddocks. The main two-storey high building right at the northern side of the courtyard is a very compact structure. The central axis in the roof structure incorporates an edicule with the clock work and a carillon. Single-storey stables at the east and west side of the courtyard are architecturally simpler than the main site. By way of comparison, the residential structure in Kladruby nad Labem

is fully independent with the stable structure being of the same concept with a higher central building of mare stables, the granary floor and side one-storey high stables).

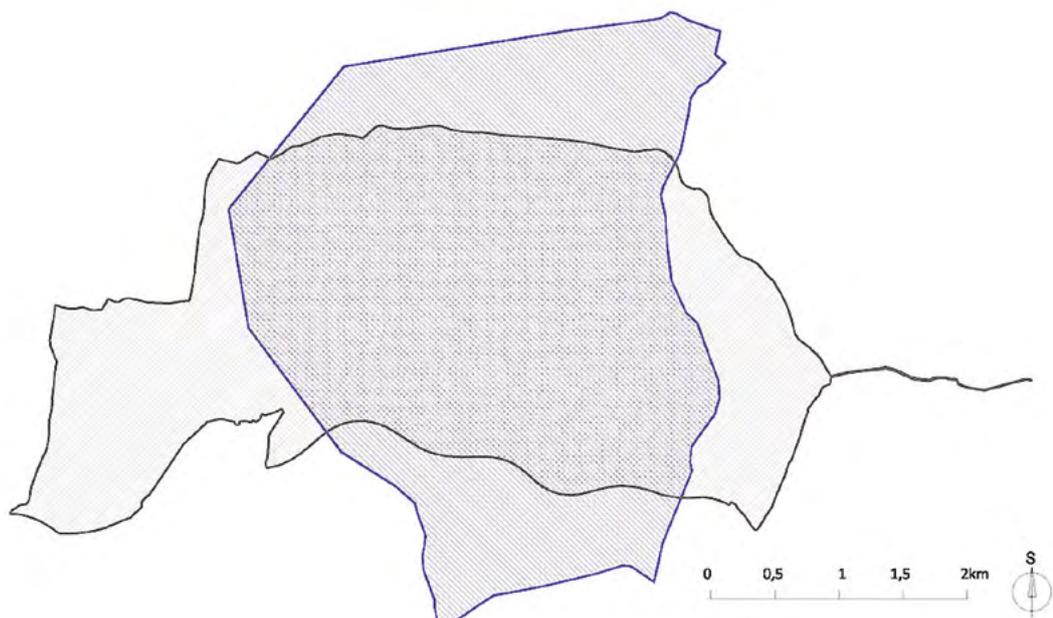
Landscape

Both sites are connected by a straight 1 200 meters long axis – an alley with four lines of chestnut trees (*Aesculus hippocastaneum*). The orientation of this axis is north-south. The composition symmetry axis lined with impressive alley enters the main stud courtyard. Large parts of pastures and meadows of different proportions connect to this axis in the landscape. The second courtyard is built on the axis as if on the side, which constitutes an enriching architectural plan. Both courtyards “face” each other and maintain a very lively atmosphere and the daily rhythm of the stud. The presence of horses on the pastures is an integral part of the life of the stud. The main alley, which constitutes the main axis of the composition, is joined by the organic lines of the grove with the drainage system as well as by a perpendicular alley, which forms an axis leading to the cemetery. Virtually in the middle of the main axis there is an interesting structure of a high water reservoir. The proportionate location of these features is the outcome of a creative intent applied in the composition as is the case in the Nominated Landscape. The proportional rhythm here is 1200m/800m/600m/400m.

The landscape here contains the economic infrastructure necessary for breeding noble horses. The landscape consists of not only architectural components but also of naturally grown elements. These include vegetation of the stud forest and grove. However, the main skeleton consists of the alleys in the vicinity of the central stud as well as pastures, meadows and arable land. The landscape crossed by a system of draining and irrigation channels, but not in such extensive scope as in the case of Kladruby nad Labem.

Summary

The horse breeding landscape at the Neustadt (Dosse) stud like the landscape in Graditz is not as large as the Nominated Landscape. In comparison with the Nominated Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem, the landscape here is modest, but equally worth and refined. The stud is not focused on carriage horses, but rather on thoroughbred sport horses. The training facilities are designed to meet to this primary mission. Even here the unique and authentic design idea of the stud farm architecture including the landscape is evident. The authentic composition of the landscape for horse breeding has been preserved and the integrity of the site is high.



Map showing the Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of the Comparative Analysis Criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (existence of the place from the date of official establishment) Note: this criterion was indicative only.

2 151 to 250 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

4 continues without any disruption since the time of its establishment

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

3 the landscape is designed for the training of horses other than carriage horses (saddle riding)

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

1 there are no evident traces of the stylistic development in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relation between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses including other structures in it)

4 full harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including modern infrastructure buildings, and the surrounding landscape designed for horse breeding

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

3 average creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of less significant architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

2 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding has only a limited impact on the overall arrangement of the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 4 full synergy – the interaction between horses, people and landscape is balanced and always favours sustainable conservation of the cultural landscape for the breeding of horses

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 4 the economic needs of the stud farm are fully or to a large extent satisfied by the production from the functionally arranged landscape

3.2.5.9 Horse Breeding Landscape at the National Stud Bábolna

Country: Hungary
English name of the stud farm: National Stud Bábolna
National name of the stud farm: Bábolna Nemzeti Ménesbirtok
Internet address: <http://www.babolnamenes.hu/index.php/hu/>
Year of establishment: 1789



Fundamental comparative questions

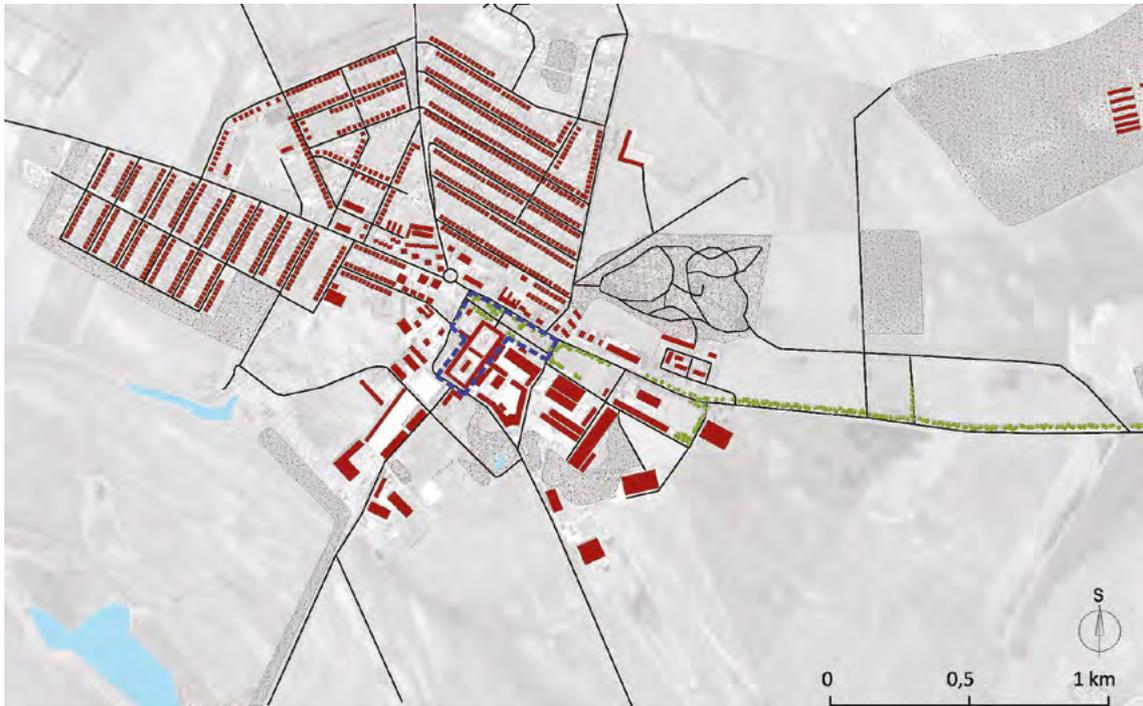
Stud farm landscape has been preserved (yes/no): NO

Horse breeding has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): YES

Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred on stud farm): cavalry horses, light carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of landscape and urban structure of the farm.

History of the stud farm and present use

The national stud farm at Bábolna in northwest Hungary is a globally recognised breeding facility. The stud farm at Bábolna was founded in the time when the Emperor Joseph II, after an immense number of horses was lost in battles had to deal with the emergency in horse breeding to satisfy the military demands because many horses had to be imported from abroad. Therefore in the eighties of the 18th century he entrusted an expert in horse breeding in Hungary, Captain Joseph Csekonics, to select a suitable location for a stud farm. The foundation of the stud farm at dates back to 1789 and in subsequent fifty years a complex of stables, riding hall, school, hospital, barracks and other buildings was built. Its mission was breeding fast and resilient horses for the army and the general public. Horse breeding started in 1807 when Bábolna Stud was chartered by the Emperor Franz I as the Imperial Stud.

In 1809, during the battle at Győr, the Bábolna Stud was destroyed (including the pedigree books). Breeding was restarted in 1816 when the Military Studs Directorate launched a new horse husbandry giving the birth to the famous Shagya-arab breed combining genes of English thoroughbred and Arabian horses. In the interwar period the local breed was the best in the world earning the stud farm worldwide recognition which was reflected in the stud successful development. At the end of World War II breeding stopped and the war breeding of the Shagya breed gradually restored.

The stud farm ground plan consists of two rectangles perpendicular to each other. One of them represents the stud buildings the other is the chateau garden. Most of the buildings in this ensemble date back to the 19th century and they were gradually constructed starting from the classicist period to more recent historicist styles. Nowadays the stud farm is formed by the main stable complex with a landscaped courtyard and centrally located riding hall from 1809 and the office building with facilities for the stud farm management. The chateau of the Szapáry family is situated on the axis and it serves as the office building for the senior management. The other rectangular area is the formal neo-classicist park with a grid of paths running in right angles. Next to the stud there is also a garden with St. John Nepomuciensis' church. At the main axis there is a house of "old officers" situated across the path which is known as Casino and now houses a history museum of the horse breeding in Bábolna and Hungary, restaurant and café.

In the town of Bábolna there is a big equestrian facility for organising national and international horse shows and riding competitions. The equestrian facility is partly separate from the stud but some of its infrastructure has been built on the former pastures of the stud farm.

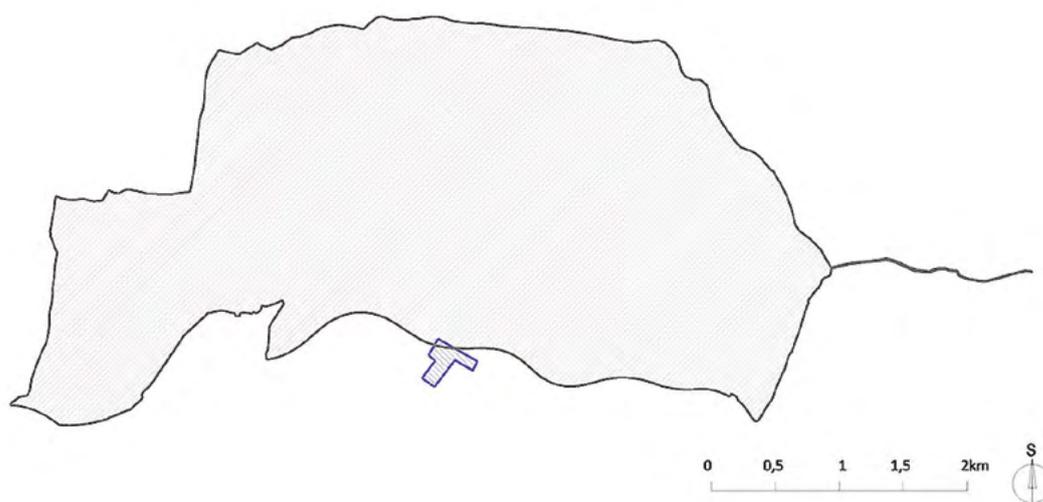
The stud farm used to have several stables scattered in the landscape but some of them either vanished in time others lost their links with the central stud stables.

Landscape

The local landscape was an important component in horse breeding. The stud farm was surrounded by pastures, grassland, paddocks and generously designed tree avenues which horses walked through for grazing and training. In the second half of the 20th century all this was lost to the HV transmission system lines (the power utility has its head office in Bábolna) and in particular to busy road traffic, particularly of HGVs. Residential development including public amenities did not have such significant impact on the town development and destruction of the connections between the stud farm and the landscape as the amount of road traffic at Bábolna which resulted in a busy orbital around the stud farm. Horses must cross this busy road with difficulties on their way to modest paddocks in the town. Agriculture, manufacture, energy sector and heavy goods transport destroyed the relationship between the stud farm and its original landscape for horse breeding. There are no more roads and walkways lined with trees and pastures suffer with neglect. The stud farm has also a designed arboretum park but it has no role in horse breeding. Most likely the only equestrian facility in the landscape is the stadium mentioned above which is used for shows, and a parkour course.

Summary

In Bábolna there is a strong contrast between the magnificent buildings of the historic stud, nowadays totally isolated from the surrounding landscape, and the decline in the holistic approach to the management of the environment (landscape) where horses live. The landscape integrity has been significantly compromised. There is no authentic structure of the landscape.



Map showing nominated farm (in grey) compared with non-nominated farm (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of the Comparative Analysis Criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

- 2 151 to 250 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

- 1 breach of continuity, or the landscape was never designed in such a way

c

RELEVANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE TO THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

- 2 there are clues to or traces of the relationship between the landscape and the stud farm (a single intentionally designed avenue of trees, remains of the training infrastructure in the landscape, etc.)

d

DECORATIVE LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, TRACES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED IN LAYERS OF DIFFERENT STYLES

- 1 there are no evident traces of the stylistic development in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relation between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses including other structures in it)

- 1 destroyed or no evident architectural harmony between the structures of the stud farm, and the surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures situated in the landscape

f

ARCHITECTURE VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 1 insignificant footprint of human creativity on the landscape = landscape designed for breeding of horses with a composition of little architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

DEGREE OF INTERACTION BETWEEN HORSES, PEOPLE AND LANDSCAPE (extent of interactions between the parties in the relationship; landscape interdependence)

- 2 the relationship is disrupted – one party in the relationship is completely absent: either the horses or the landscape

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 2 low degree of economic dependence of the stud farm on the surrounding landscape

3.2.5.10 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Hortobágy Nature Conservation and Gene Preservation

Country: Hungary

English name of the stud farm: Hortobágy non- profit Company for Nature Conservation and Gene Preservation

National name of the stud: Mátai Ménes

Internet address: <http://www.hnp.hu/hu>
<http://www.hortobagy.eu/en/>
<http://mataimenes.hu/hu/>

Year of establishment: 1671 (1887)

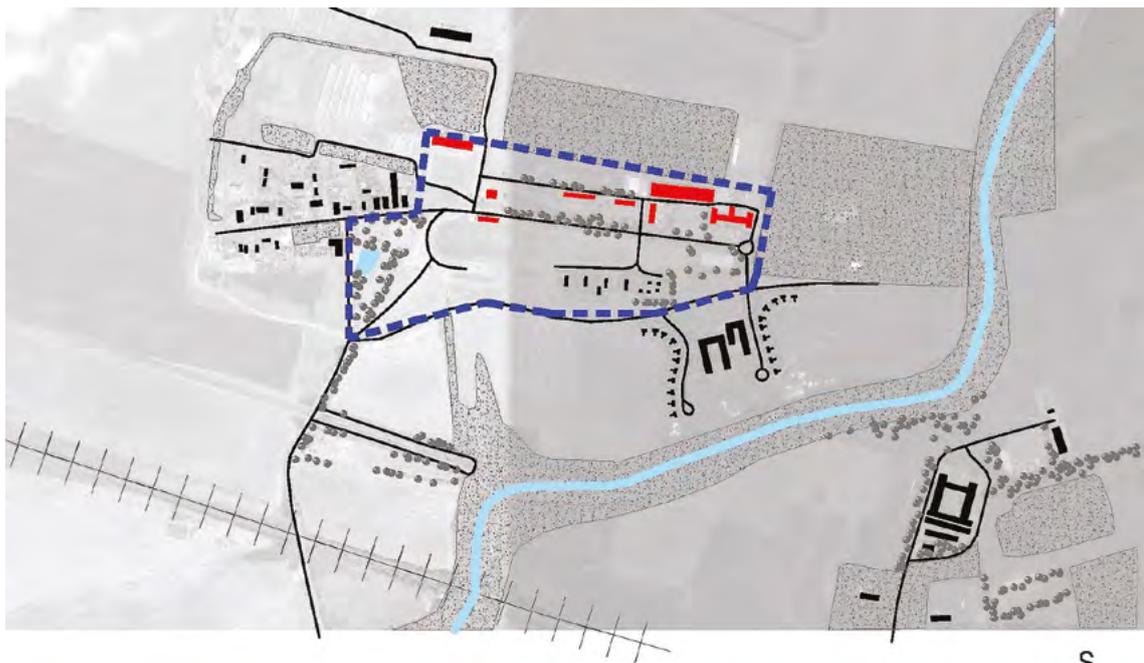


Fundamental comparative questions

Stud farm landscape has been preserved (yes/no): YES

Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): YES

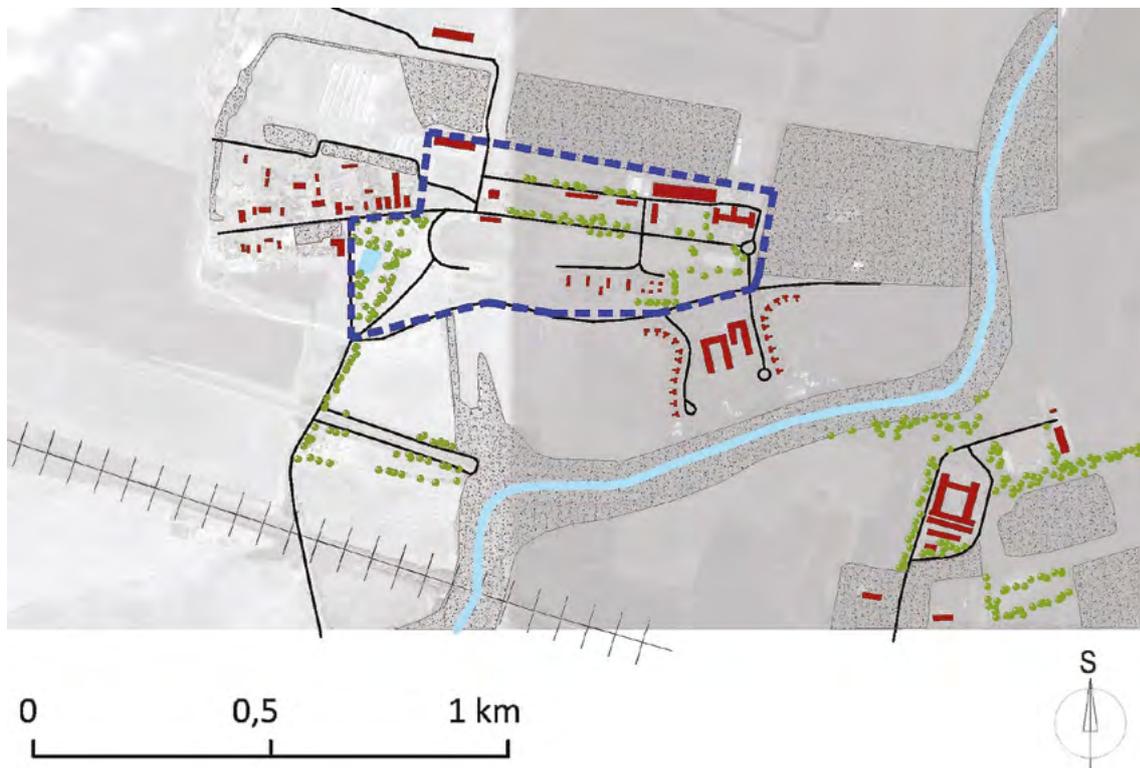
Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred on stud farm: riding horses, draft and team horses



0 0,5 1 km

Site plan of the property.





Map of landscaping and urban structure of the farm.

History of the stud farm and present use

The Cultural Landscape of the Hortobágy Puszta in eastern Hungary is inscribed in the List of World Heritage Sites⁷⁹. It is an outstanding example of a cultural landscape which has preserved intact and visible evidence of its traditional pastoral use over more than two millennia (hence the Hungarian name Puszta which means pasture). It consists of a vast area of plains used for breeding of sturdy livestock breeds adapted to the natural conditions of alkaline pastures, steppes, meadows and wetlands. It is a landscape with an interesting traditional interaction between people and nature. The landscape provides habitats to a wide range of specific plant and animal species as well as space for traditional breeding of domestic animals including horses which are particularly associated with this landscape, local traditions and people. The landscape total area is close to 75,000 ha.

The flat landscape has its magic beauty of the unbroken, endless horizon. There are willow stands growing at wetlands, the grass and herbs cover the steppe and occasionally there are farm buildings and settlements of herdsmen scattered around. Typical feature are dug wells with a big wooden sweep which are the main source of water for animals. (These “smart wells” are able to pump water without any human attendance thanks to the sweep and buckets fixed to it.)

The national park was established with the aim to preserve the authentic specific features, primarily the traditional pastoral way of life which has shaped the local landscape and which acts as the gene pool for native breeds of domestic animals. The area is also protected because of large numbers of birds and diversity of their species. In Hortobágy village there is a stream of the same name crossed by a stone bridge with arches painted white which are visible from a long distance. These white arches are part of the local iconic image. The bridge was a part of the trade route for cattle which was driven from here to German, Dutch and French markets.

The place where the stud farm is located is called Máta, a hamlet in the northern part of Hortobágy village. The stud farm is a set of long, single floor stables with separate paddocks for stud horses in front of the main building and paddocks for herds of mares and mares with foals, which are located in the back of the main stable front. The stud farm appears as a “solitary” ensemble of

⁷⁹ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/474>.

buildings surrounded by the landscape. Small regularly arranged green areas in front of the stables are not linked with the landscape composition for breeding horses, just the opposite they give the impression of something rather strange in this place.

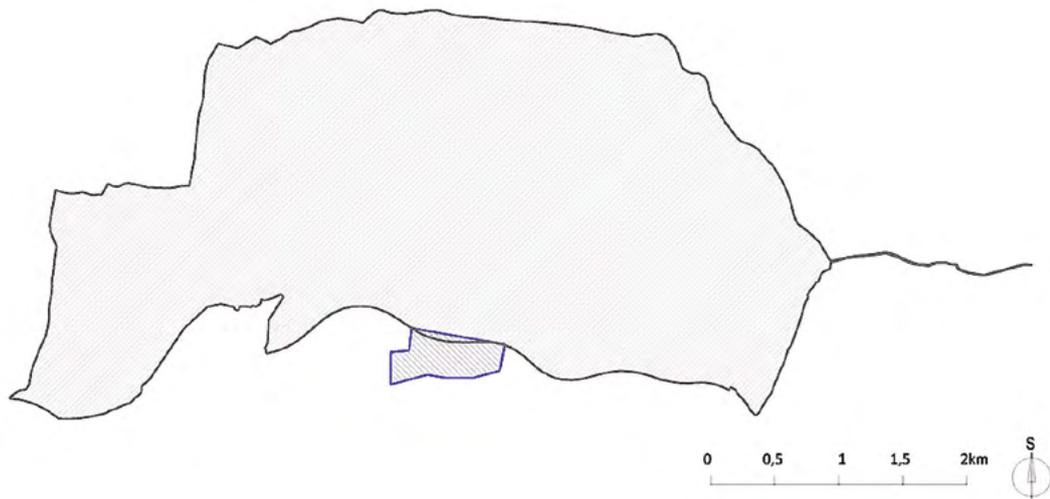
With some exception, most buildings and structures are built in the style of local folk architecture.

Landscape

The landscape is not designed for breeding of carriage or horses for riding.

Summary

The interaction between people and the landscape at Hortobágy lacks the creative dimension. The landscape has no intentionally created composition. Horses are an inherent part of people's everyday life in the landscape, however, the landscape cannot be described as the one designed with the intention to breed horses in it but "only" as a landscape used by horses. The holistic concept of interactions between people and landscape is based on the sole existence of the landscape as the environment for the co-existence of people and domestic livestock. This type of interaction can be referred to as the highest degree of interactions between livestock, landscape and people. These three components depend on each other.



Map showing nominated farm (in grey) compared with non-nominated farm (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of the Comparative Analysis Criteria

a

Indicative criterion: HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

4 350 to 450 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

1 breach of continuity, or the landscape was never designed in such a way

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

- 2 there are clues to or traces of the relationship between the landscape and the stud farm (a single intentionally designed avenue of trees, remains of the training infrastructure in the landscape, etc.)

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

- 1 there are no evident traces of the stylistic development in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it)

- 4 full harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including modern infrastructure buildings, and the surrounding landscape designed for horse breeding

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 1 insignificant footprint of human creativity on the landscape = landscape designed for breeding of horses with a composition of little architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 4 the acreage of the landscape is so significant that it has determined the composition of a larger land unit in a substantial way

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 4 full synergy – the interaction between horses, people and landscape is balanced and always favours sustainable conservation of the cultural landscape for the breeding of horses

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 4 the economic needs of the stud farm are fully or to a large extent satisfied by the production from the functionally arranged landscape

3.2.5.11 Horse Breeding Landscape at the National Stud of Mezöhegyes

Country:	Hungary
English name of the stud farm:	National Stud of Mezöhegyes
National name of the stud farm:	Nemzeti MénesbirtokésTangazdaság Zrt.
Internet address:	http://www.mezohegyes.hu/ , http://menesbirtok.hu/index.html
Year of establishment:	1784

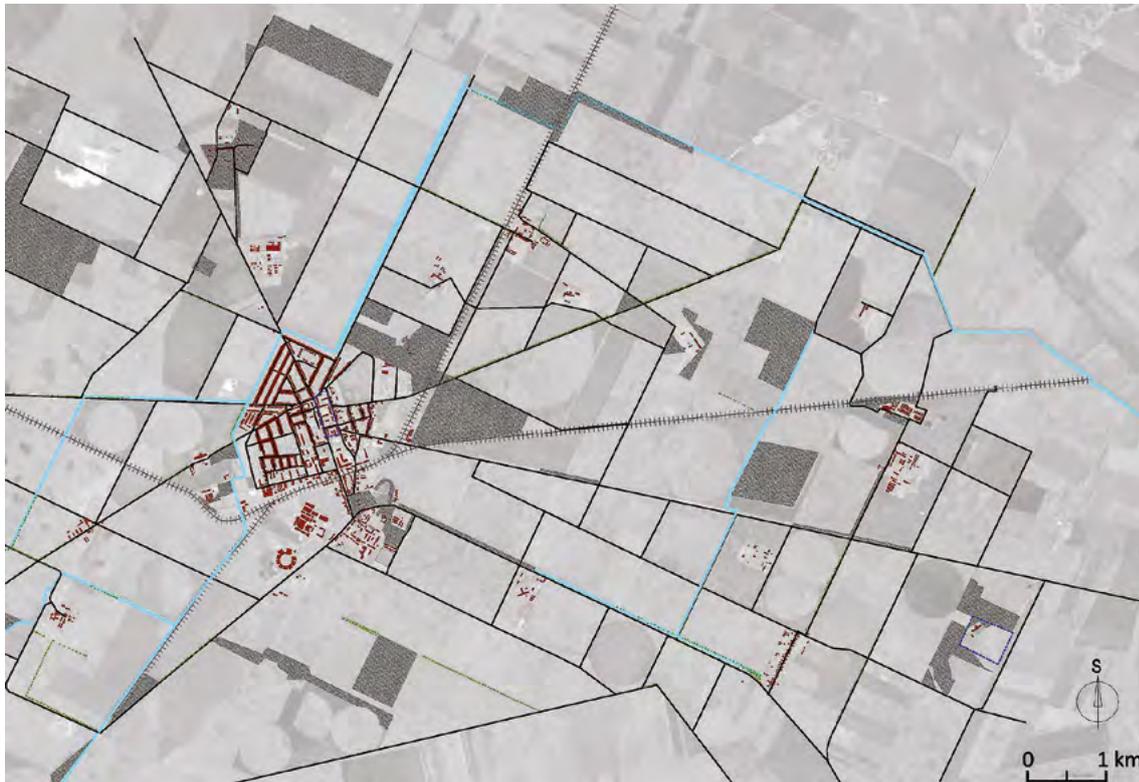


Fundamental comparative questions

Stud farm landscape has been preserved (yes/no):	NO
Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no):	YES
Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred on stud farm:	horses for working in teams in military and civil sectors



Site plan of the property.



Map of the landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

The National Stud Farm at Mezöhegyes is a state-owned breeding company. The company is breeding former military horse breeds of Nonius and Gidran used as draft and working horses in commerce and army.

The stud farm is located in south-east Hungary close to the Romanian border. The stud farm was founded in the time when the Emperor Joseph II had to deal with the emergency situation in military horse breeding because many horses had to be imported from abroad. He agreed with the proposal of the then Hungarian expert in horse breeding, Captain Jozsef Csekonics and expanded the imperial breeding of draft horses to be used in transport of goods and in the army. On 20th December 1784 the Emperor signed the foundation charter establishing the Imperial and Royal Horse Breeding Institute and allocated the land in the total area of 16,997 ha. In those days and most likely until World War II this was the largest landscape for breeding horse for the military in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In the early stage the project development was based on the design of Jozsef Jung, an architect from Budapest. After 1805 the stud farm development planning was taken over by János Hild. The conceptual design of the vast production landscape for growing sugar beet and breeding and training military horses was a central farmstead in the village of Mezöhegyesk and many other farming and breeding farmsteads situated at the axes of straight roads stretching from the centre in the flat land. The number of farmstead had been increasing steadily until World War I in 1914 when the total number of farmsteads was 90. The local sugar industry was also growing fast. The railway was built and Mezöhegyes became an important part of the European railway network. The regional economy based on a strong horse breeding became a model for a comprehensive management of agricultural landscape. There were pastures and farm land for growing crops, farmsteads were connected with straight roads lined with trees and some farmsteads were even connected by a local railway line purposely built for sugar beet transport to the local sugar plant. The boom of the town was based on the sugar industry and horse breeding for the military when many buildings associated with the sugar plant and stud farm were built but also many villas and residential houses for stablemen, centrally located hotel with a restaurant to accommodate imperial and military inspectors and distinguished guests, school and nursery, artesian wells with a water tower to supply water, silos, craftsmen workshops, church, grave yard

at the edge of the town and many other buildings. This period not only shaped the landscape but also the town. The stud farm which was in the very centre of the growing town was conceived as an impressive “stately home” for horse breeding with a classicist garden parterre at the stud stable composition axis. The garden was later lost by the growing residential development.

The boom of the town during World War I put the town and the landscape under the development pressure. There were residential houses for employees and locals, military barracks, accommodation facilities for employees and POWs who served as a cheap labour and adjacent farmsteads developed as auxiliary facilities supporting stud farm operations. Some farmsteads became true farming settlements including several farm buildings.

The break through period for the landscape and horse breeding was the end of World War II. The core military herd was dissolved and the landscape as well as farming was in decline. The sugar industry underwent transformation and was nationalised. The sugar plant was turned into a socialist production company with a big impact on the town and stud farm development. The town was developed in line with the socialist realism spirit. Modern residential buildings were intruding the site of the stud farm obscuring the original proportions, order and scale. The town lost its natural contact with the landscape, the adjacent pastures and meadows ceased to exist. The landscape composition typical for the flat countryside with tree avenues stretching to farmsteads situated at the circumference of an imaginary circle completely vanished. Out of former 90 farmsteads only one has survived to date, it is one of the main farmsteads no. 48 east of the town. Other farmsteads are becoming derelict, some are privately owned by smallholders who grow herbs and spices on the land. Some smallholders try to save farm buildings and ensembles of these buildings in the landscape. Now there are fewer horses in the landscape and therefore their number is disproportionate to the generous size of its original design.

After 1989 there was an attempt to revitalise the stud farm and restore its fame, however, the privatisation was followed by stagnation in breeding and economy. The stud farm has become a state-owned business again with the aim of resurrecting the spirit of a strong and once famous Hungarian stud farm.

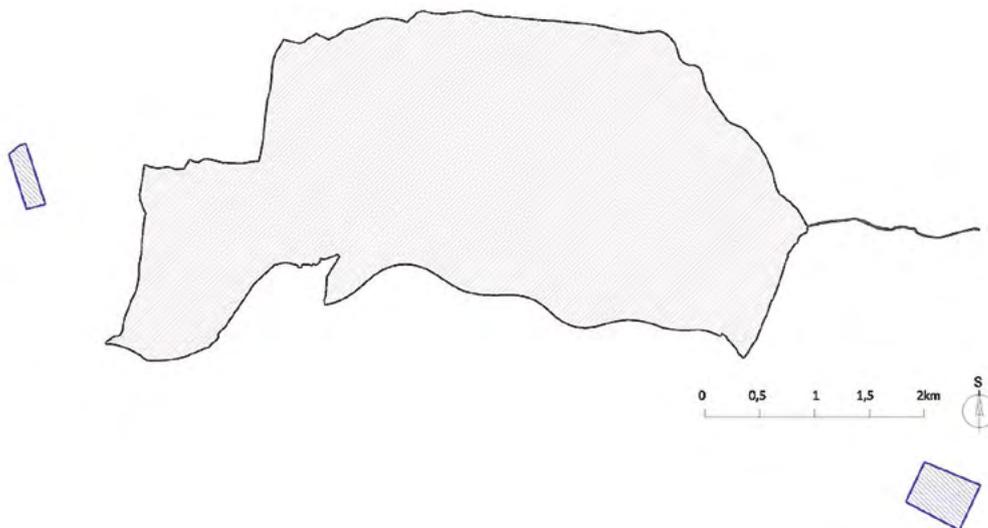
Landscape

In its time (in the 19th century) the landscape for breeding horses at Mezöhegyes had a grand and generous composition of a large scale. To date a strong landscape and urban planning basis of the then landscape for breeding of driving horses is still perceivable. It was common to build numerous farmsteads (manors) and farm buildings in a flat landscape which became its typical signature. They created a circle connected with the village centre and the stud by a “star” of direct axes – tree avenues in the entire district of Mezöhegyes. These small farms and breeding centres were built in right angle to these roads, in today’s language we could say that they were like satellites on an orbit. The traces which are still visible are disappearing rapidly. Only the central building of the stud farm has survived, however, it has no immediate contact with the landscape. There are no more trees lining the existing and former roads. The landscape plan seems to be free of trees and foliage, missing structure and its overall impression is boring. Majority of linear stands along roads, woods and in general landscape structures made by woody plants have disintegrated. The oldest structure which is reminiscent of the landscape atmosphere is dying fast. Maintenance of trees and park structures is visible only in the centre of the town and in the very centre of the stud farm. From the aspect of landscaping, this effort was considered as insignificant for the restoration of the former horse breeding landscape composition in its entirety. Untended trees and shrubs grow randomly in the relicts of former woods in the flat landscape and at those spots which are not accessible for farm machinery.

Summary

Once a landscape famous for horse breeding, located in a wealthy region has lost its potential. In the landscape there are still visible remaining structures of farmsteads for breeding of horses and other livestock. Sudden changes in the ownership rights in the second half of the 20th century and in the early 21st century, social and economic environment after World War II severely damaged the

landscape integrity here. People do not restore the key components which used to be main features of the local landscape crisscrossed by roads, full of pastures and lines of trees. Mezöhegyes is not a landscape for horses anymore.



Map showing nominated farm (in grey) compared with non-nominated farm (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of the Comparative Analysis criteria

a

Indicative criterion: HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

2 151-250 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

1 breach of continuity, or the landscape was never designed in such a way

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

2 there are clues to or traces of the relationship between the landscape and the stud farm (a single intentionally designed avenue of trees, remains of the training infrastructure in the landscape, etc.)

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

2 only fragmented traces of different stylistic periods have survived in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it)

- 2 the harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including buildings, and the surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses is marred by significant or irreversible architectural or structural features

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 2 weak creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of less significant architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 1 the relationship is negligible = the parties: horse, people and landscape, live side by side and develop independently of each other, with a potential threat of clashes in their development

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 2 low degree of economic dependence of the stud farm on the surrounding landscape

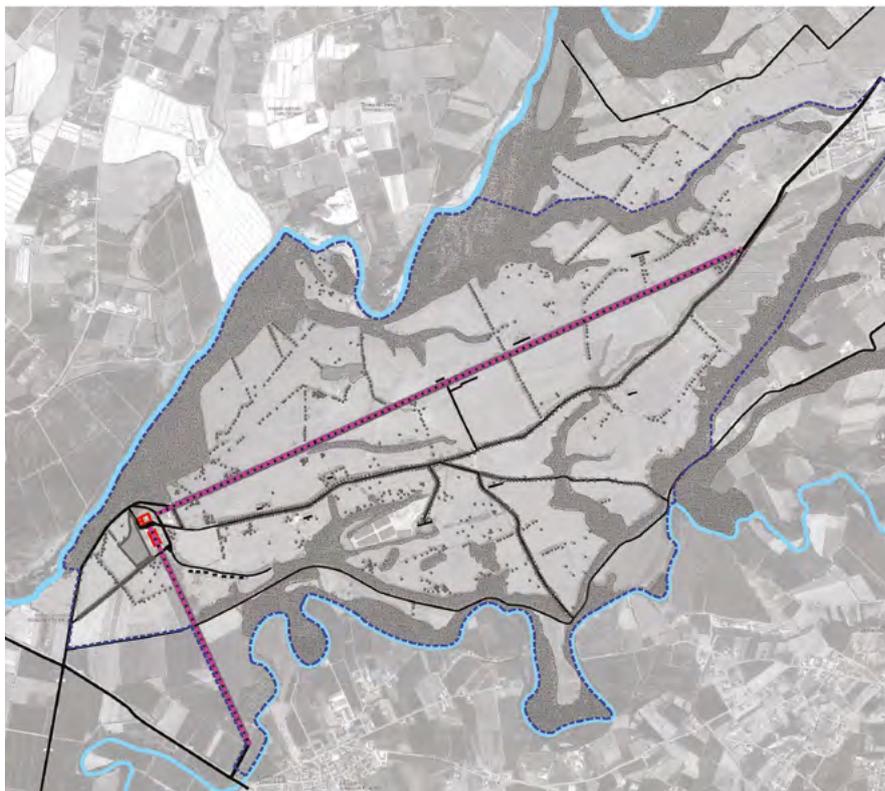
3.2.5.12 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Royal Stud Persano

Country:	Italy
English name of the stud farm:	Royal Stud of Persano
National name of the stud farm:	Royal Stud of Persano (there is not official name of the stud)
(Historical) name of the stud:	Royal Stud Persano
Internet address:	The stud doesn't have its own website
Years of establishment and renewal:	1742–1874 and 1900–1974

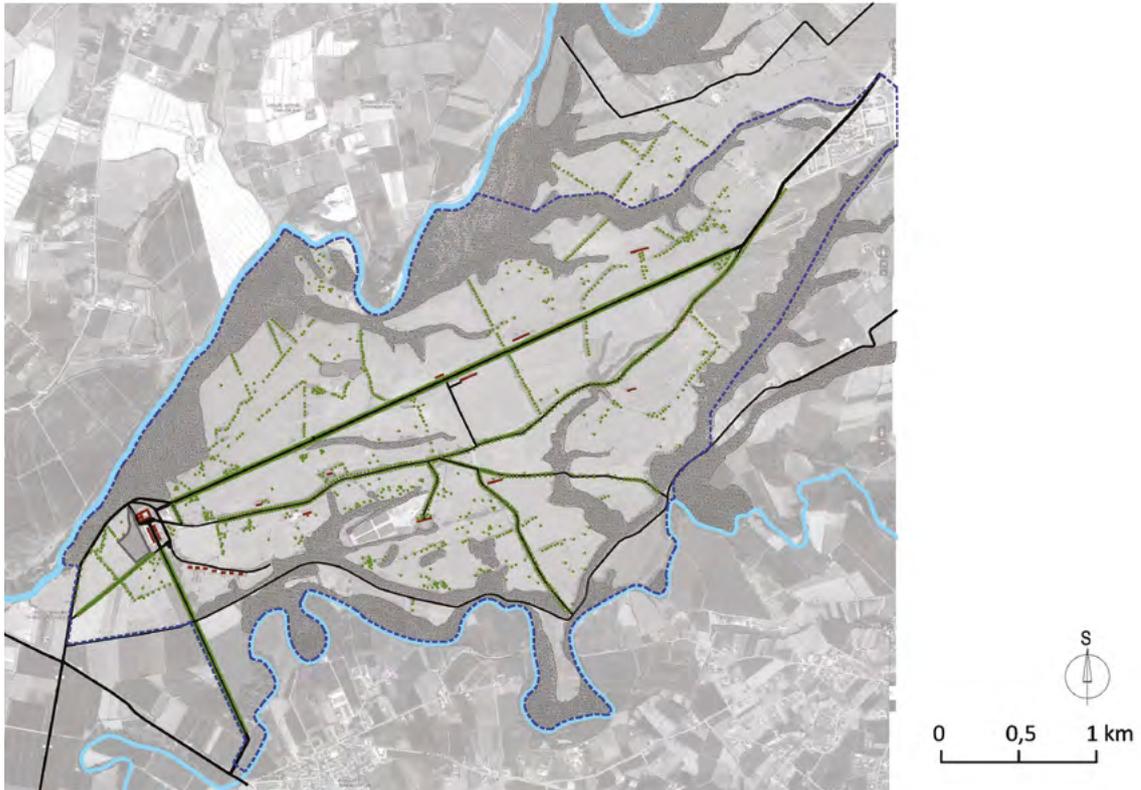


Fundamental comparative questions

Stud farm landscape has been preserved (yes/no):	NO
Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no):	NO
Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred:	riding horses in the past



Property Site Plan.



Map of the landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

The farm is in the Campania region, south of the coastal towns of Salerno and Naples. There, an important Italian warmblood emerged, but breeding ceased in the area, and rearing of the local breed was transferred elsewhere. The Persano is, however, one of the most attractive Italian breeds.

Persano stud farm was founded in the first half of the 18th century by Bourbon ruler Charles III, King of Naples and later King of Spain. Horses in Persano, at that time called Persanos, were created through Neapolitans, which were reared near Sorrento and Naples, and crossed with Spanish and Berber thoroughbreds. Other Spanish and Arabian imports also served to create an atypical saddle horse of high-quality.

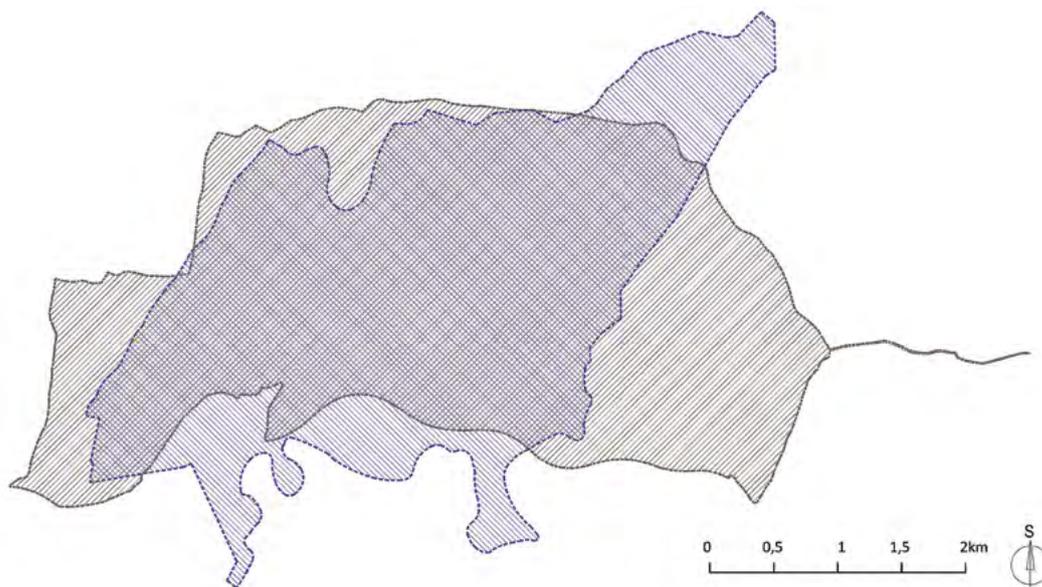
Persano stud farm was closed after establishment of the Italian Republic. In 1900, it re-opened but in 1974 was abolished. Today, the Persano site forms part of a military zone, and the former farm buildings are now clearly used for military purposes. As horses are no longer reared at Persano, the landscape for breeding them has lost its significance.

Landscape

The landscape now forms part of agricultural land along the coast south of Naples. The previously modified landscape structure on the ridge and the hill above the floodplain of the Rivers Sele and Calare indicates the remnants of the original composition. It included a main axis nearly four kilometres long, leading directly to the centre of Persano (Casino Reale di Persano). A more detailed description cannot be verified; for military reasons, the land is inaccessible to the public. Horses are no longer bred there, and the landscape of horses in fact does not exist anymore.

Summary

Given that the breeding of horses ended at the site in the 1980s, and because of zoning regulations and the location, the landscape in Persano cannot be considered significant, apart from the remains of the original landscape composition.



Map showing nominated farm (in grey) compared with non-nominated farm (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of the Comparative Analysis criteria

a

Indicative criterion: HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

- 1 up to 150 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

- 1 breach of continuity, or the landscape was never designed in such a way

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

- 1 the landscape has no relevance to the stud farm operations

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

- 2 only fragmented traces of different stylistic periods have survived in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it)

- 2 the harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including buildings, and the surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses is marred by significant or irreversible architectural or structural features

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 3 average creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of less significant architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 1 the relationship is negligible = the parties: horse, people and landscape, live side by side and develop independently of each other, with a potential threat of clashes in their development

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 2 not significant

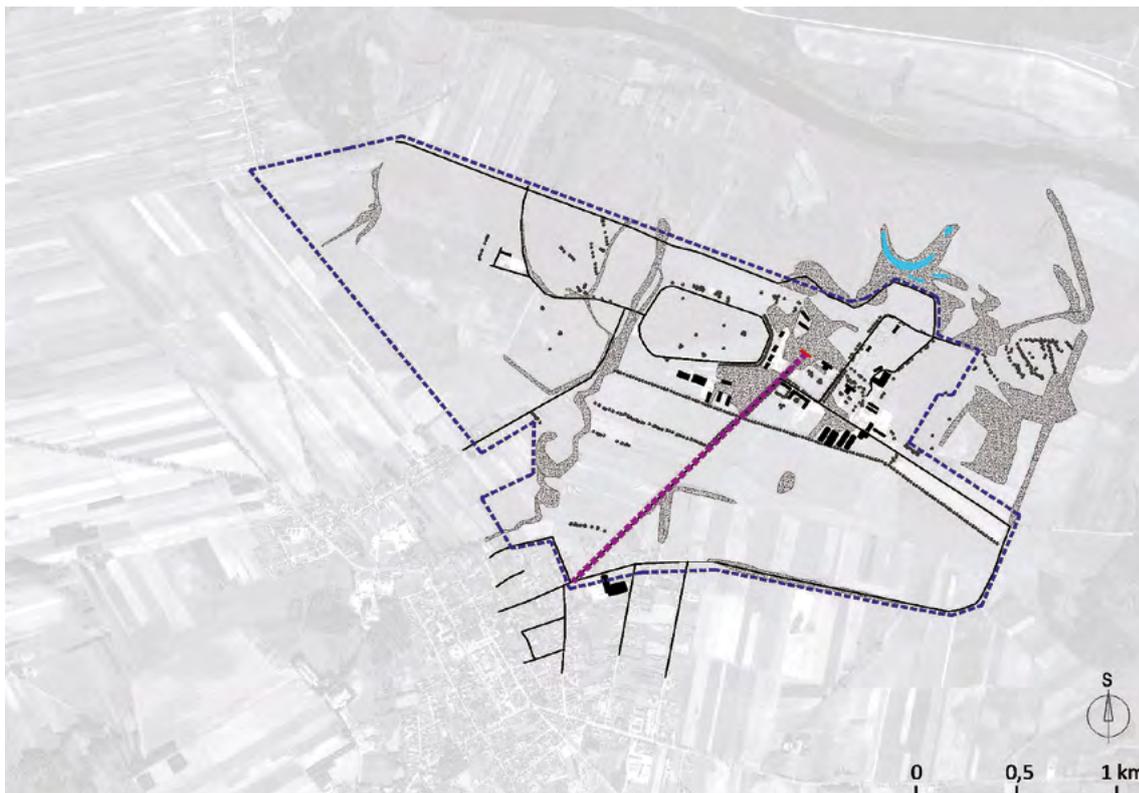
3.2.5.13 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Janów Podlaski Stud

Country: Poland
English name of the stud farm: Janów Podlaski Stud
National name of stud farm: Stadnina Koni Janów Podlaski Sp. z o.o.
Internet address: <http://skjanow.pl/>
Year of establishment: 1817

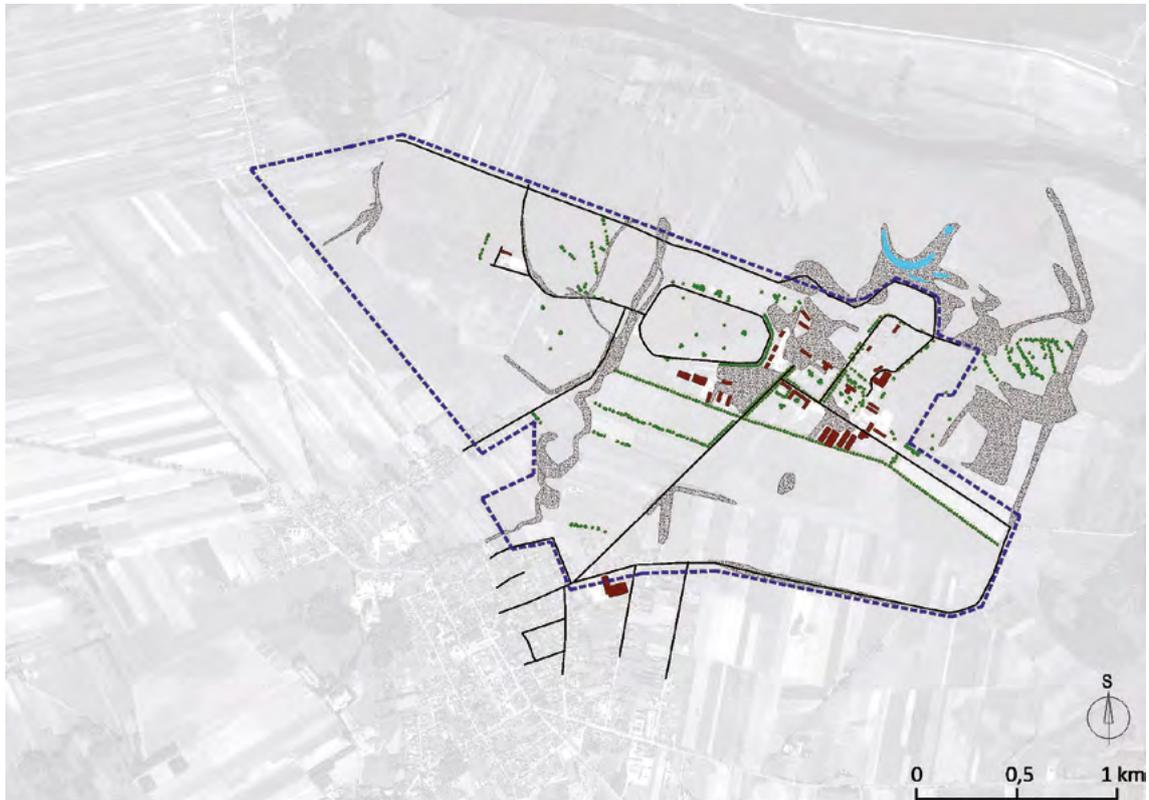


Fundamental comparative questions

Stud farm landscape has been preserved (yes/no): YES
Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): YES
Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred on stud farm saddle horses: cavalry horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of the landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

The stud farm is located in place known as Wygoda, northeast of the small town of Janów Podlaski in eastern Poland. The complex lies close to the River Bug, which forms a border with Belarus. It is the oldest stud farm in present-day Poland and was established in 1817 after the Congress of Vienna by the administration of the Polish Kingdom with the consent of Russian Tsar Alexander I. Although administered by Polish breeders, after the anti-Russian uprising in 1863, management was handed over to Tsarist officials, and the institution was transferred directly to Saint Petersburg. At the outbreak of World War One, the herd of noble horses was virtually eliminated. After the rebuilding of Poland as an independent state, Janów Podlaski was chosen as the country's main stud farm, in 1919. When the Second World War broke out, the horses suffered the same fate as those during in First World War, but the herd was painstakingly renewed. After July 1944, impacted by the war, the stud farm moved location several times; the horses were even transferred to a location near Dresden in Germany. After the end of the Second World War, some of them returned to Poland; from the 1960s conditions, at the stud farm were made stable for the breeding of thoroughbred Arabian horses and half-bred Anglo-Arabian horses.

The Janów Podlaski stud farm is located on level alluvial land on the left bank of the River Bug and centres on a group of typical white stable buildings, with administration facilities and other infrastructure, which are connected to the breeding function of the complex. The five main buildings form an architectural group arranged axially. Placed in a "park" of landscaped spaces, they divided and interconnected by a system of alleys that join almost at right angles and extend into the surrounding landscape. The stud farm itself is built on a 1200 metre long straight axis from the small town of Janów Podlaski. The axis forms the main driveway to the farm and continues another 500 metres, ending at the gate of the main stables, No. 7, which has a central clock tower. The stables are, in a sense, a symbol of white stud farm buildings. The largest building has a U-shaped ground plan, and one of two buildings with T-shaped ground plans is oriented towards it axially. The other two structures have elongated rectangular ground plans with an avant-corps at each end of the facade. The Wygoda complex also includes other farm buildings, including those for breeding, related to stud farm operations, including residential buildings for the farm staff. In the second half of the 20th century, in the south-eastern part, a modern cowshed and sheet metal silos were erected.

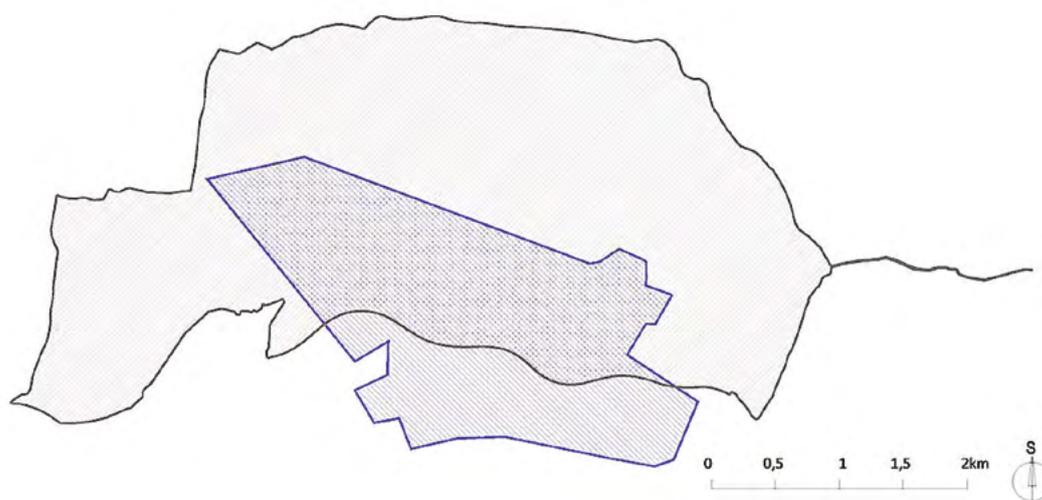
Landscape

The landscape has sandy soil with limited nutrients, making it ideal for pastures and meadows and for grasses for fodder, and both the wild landscape. In addition, both the unaltered land and the “parked” section in the stables area of the stud farm are, in the true sense of the word, a countryside for horse breeding. There are extensive runs and meadows for horse training. The internal landscape in the stud farm area is given architectural treatment; the outer space, i.e. the land surrounding the stud farm is not modified in any way – it is wild. The meadows northeast of the stud farm, between the stables and the Bug River, form an extensive natural environment of the alluvial meadows of poor quality soil. Together with the meanders of the principal regulated river and the meadow vegetation, they form a quality natural environment of the region.

Unfortunately, the quality of landscaping at Janów Podlaski is not as high as the architecture of buildings and the landscape lacks the finishing touches of a high-quality landscape architect.

Summary

The Janów Podlaski landscape for horse breeding is a quality environment with thoroughbred horses. The architectural quality of the landscape is not the professional priority of the stud farm management, yet landscape character is rather typical and forms part of the landscape image of the place and one of its identifying features. Alleys lined by robust adult trees – ash, horse-chestnut and common oak (*Fraxinus excelsior*, *Aesculus hippocastaneum* and *Quercus robur*) – form a typical and integral part of the landscape. Integrity and authenticity are strong at Janów Podlaski, even although the stud farm suffered various disruptions during the 20th century. The integrity is compromised by modern buildings mentioned above.



Map showing Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue).

Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of comparative analyses criteria

a

Indicative criteria lifetime: HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

2 151-250 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

3 uninterrupted continuity, apart from minor breaches not influencing the landscape structure (war, natural disaster...)

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

- 3 the landscape is designed for the training of horses other than carriage horses (saddle riding)

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

- 2 only fragmented traces of different stylistic periods have survived in the landscape,

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it)

- 3 a high degree of harmony between the stud farm buildings, settlement compositions, including buildings and the landscape intentionally designed for horse breeding, but marred by insignificant or reversible architectural or structural features

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 1 insignificant footprint of human creativity on the landscape = landscape designed for breeding of horses with a composition of little architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 2 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding has only a limited impact on the overall arrangement of the larger land unit (district)

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 4 full synergy – the interaction between horses, people and landscape is balanced and always favours sustainable conservation of the cultural landscape for the breeding of horses

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 3 the landscape as the economic function of the stud farm is fully utilised (use of pastures forests, arable land, and training routes and areas); however, the stud farm to a large extent draws on non-local sources.

3.2.5.14 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Walewice Stud

Country: Poland
English name of the stud farm: Walewice Stud
National name of the stud farm: Stadnina Koni Walewice Sp. z o.o.
Internet address: <http://www.walewice.pl/>
Year of establishment: 1931



Fundamental comparative questions

Stud farm landscape has been preserved (yes/no): YES
Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): NO
Dominant or prevailing type of horses: saddle horses and light carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of the landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

On the banks of the Mroga River and northeast of the Polish city of Łódź, the chateau was gradually given a Classical appearance, and a stud farm, part of the economic activities of the complex, was built adjacent to it. The development of Walewice began in 1783, when brick palace were constructed by Anastasie Colonna-Walewski a valet of Polish King Stanisław Augustus. The chateau is built on a central axis. Lined by lime trees, the entrance driveway from the east runs symmetrically to the palace chateau from the landscape and ends at a ceremonial parterre in front of the chateau facade. The axis continues west from the chateau to the English garden, all against the backdrop of the picturesque Mroga River, the meandering course of which crosses the park perpendicular to the main central axis of the chateau complex.

Horse breeding in Walewice dates back to 1931, with the arrival of Arabian Damascus mares from Janów Podlaski. The stud farm is known for Anglo-Arabian horse breeding; the last private horse breeder here was Jadwiga Grabińska neé Potocka, who helped make horse breeding in the local area one of the most important of its kind in Poland. At that time, horses were used for service in the Polish military. The Anglo-Arab horses were of high quality.

In June 1945, the Walewice estate was nationalised, and the stud farm became one of the state-owned stud farms in Poland. The breeding of Anglo-Arab horses gradually became a high-quality breed of the Anglo-Arabian half-breed. Today, however, the stud farm has only a modest breeding herd.

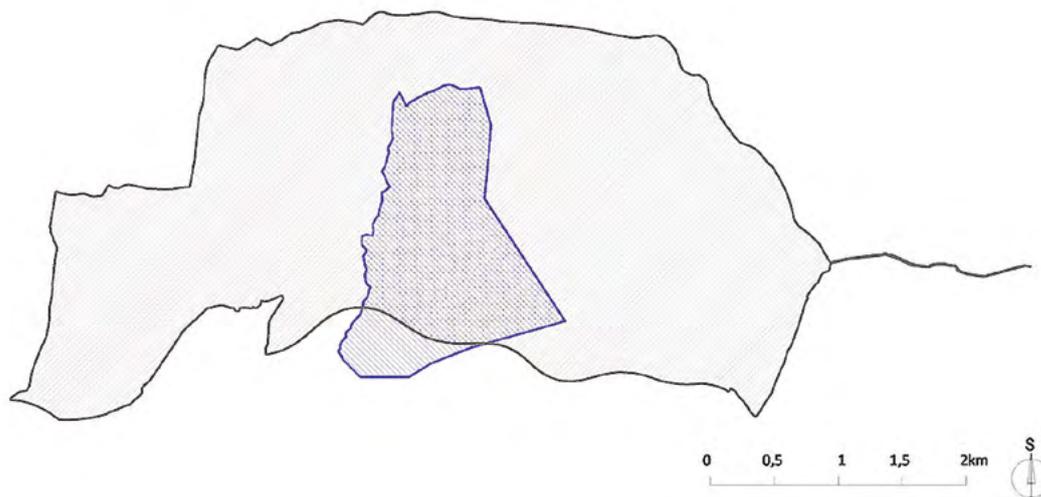
Landscape

Today, the stud farm and the adjoining landscape are a rather modest continuation of a historically famous tradition. The stable complex and surrounding pastures in the Mroga river valley have a tradition of breeding herds, but the overall impression created these days is rather forlorn. Horses graze in the floodplain of a large meadow (meadows), which is visually impaired by a refuse site. Despite visible care and maintenance efforts, the conditions indicate low levels of landscape care. The stud farm has a basic set of equestrian landscape infrastructure, i.e. runs, meadows, riding school and riding and training routes, but from the integrity and authenticity perspective, it cannot

be regarded as a high-quality landscape for horse breeding. The landscape is severely compromised by modern agricultural buildings, not all of which are connected to horse breeding.

Summary

No landscape for the breeding of horses exists in Walewice. Authenticity has been stifled and integrity significantly compromised.



Map showing Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of comparative analyses criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

1 up to 150 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

1 breach of continuity, or the landscape was never designed in such a way

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

2 there are clues to or traces of the relationship between the landscape and the stud farm (a single intentionally designed avenue of trees, remains of the training infrastructure in the landscape, etc.)

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

3 the landscape is entirely preserved, fully, or at least to a certain extent; previous stages of development are not evident

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it)

- 2 the harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including buildings, and the surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses is marred by significant or irreversible architectural or structural features,

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 1 insignificant footprint of human creativity on the landscape = landscape designed for breeding of horses with a composition of little architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 3 two parties in the relationship predominate – the landscape for the breeding of horses forming part of a trio of “horses-people-landscape” is in a subordinate position and its values can potentially be at risk

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 1 not significant; the stud farm, including its function, does not depend on the surrounding landscape

3.2.5.15 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Stud Alter Real

Country: Portugal
English name of the stud farm: Stud Alter Real
National name of the stud farm: Coudelaria de Alter Real
Internet address: <http://www.alterreal.pt/>
Year of establishment: 1748



Fundamental comparative questions

Stud farm landscape has been preserved (yes/no): YES
Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): YES
Dominant or prevailing type of horses: saddle horses and light carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of the landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

As a significant aspect of equestrian history, the ancient Alter Real Stud Farm forms part of Portugal's heritage. On the Spanish border, the stud farm lies in the hilly terrain of southern Portugal. Four kilometres northwest of the village of Alter do Chão, the stud farm is located in the mountainous Alto Alentejo region 200 kilometres east of Lisbon close to the Spanish border.

The landscape around Alter Real Stud Farm consists of brick structures forming a complete facility for the breeding and training of horses. They consist of stables, training areas, veterinary facilities, riding schools, religious structures and administrative buildings, all designed in the local architectural style. Also forming part of the landscape is hilly steppe terrain covering 800 hectares. A stone perimeter wall surrounds the entire complex.

The landscape for breeding horses forms an inseparable part of the typical landscape of the area, with a remarkable range of vegetation, both wild and typical agricultural. A characteristic feature of the local landscape is the essentially sparse silvopasture, and an abundance of olive trees and cork oaks. The only difference between the landscape for horse breeding and other local countryside is the presence of herds of bred horses for hundreds of years.

The history of the royal breed goes back to 1748, when King Joao V founded the stud farm, and the site is also of interest archaeologically. The countryside of the hilly Alto Alentejo region, including the landscape for the breeding of horses, is also a landscape of high natural value, and hunting is actively pursued there.

Since August 2013, the stud farm and adjacent countryside have been managed by Companhia das Lezírias. At present, about 500 horses are bred in Alter Real, of which about three quarters remain in the property of the stud farm and one quarter is distributed to other organisations (universities, schools, riding clubs, etc.)

The stud farm landscape rears horses in service at the Portuguese School of Equestrian Art, and the tradition of equestrian art in Alter Real (the Lusitano breed) is a specific component of intangible cultural heritage.

Landscape

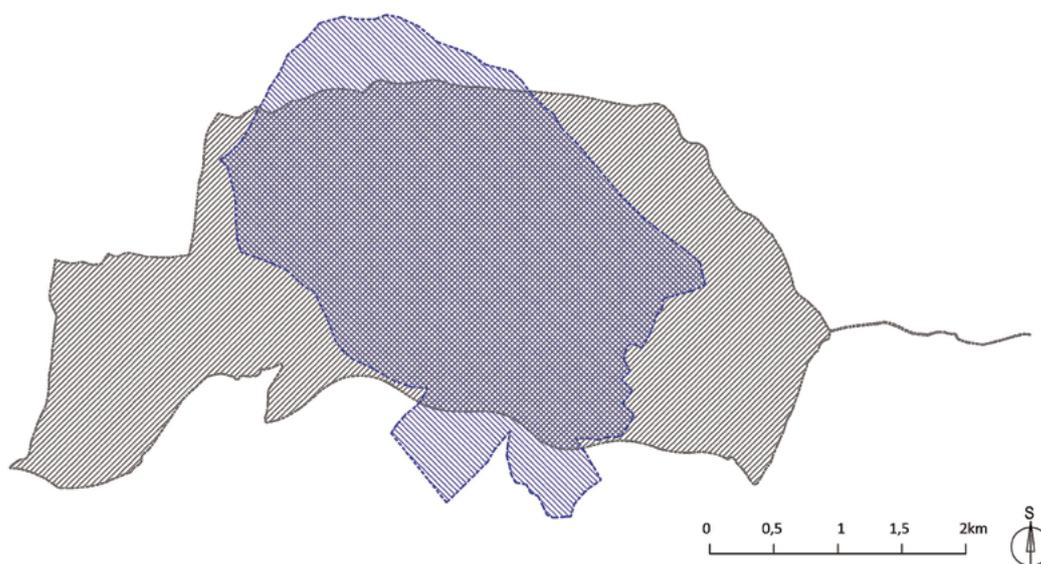
The landscape for the breeding of horses in Alter Real does not significantly differ from that of the wider region. Its uniqueness and magic, however, lies inside the typical stone perimeter wall, which encloses rolling hilly prairies with typical boulders and rounded rocky outcrops, with scattered cork oak (*Quercus suber*) and ash groves (*Fraxinus ornus*) in the valley gorges. In this sparse silvopasture the herd of horses bred there can be found, creating a very typical atmosphere of a silvopasture with grazing horses. In winter and spring, the landscape takes on a greener hue; in summer and autumn it typically ranges from yellow to yellowish brown. The dry steppe does not provide ideal conditions for horses as they graze, and they become used to modest amounts of food during droughts at the end of summer and autumn. Today, the feed for the herd is based on granules, which results in a substantial weakening of the grazing function of the landscape for breeding horses and its agricultural self-sufficiency. Nevertheless, the local horses, which are muscular and robust, but more delicate than their counterparts in the richer landscape of Kladruby nad Labem, and very much form part of the local landscape. The same applies to the Lipizzaner horses in Lipica in southern Slovenia, or the Kladruber horses in the Kladruby nad Labem Nominated Landscape. The landscape has shaped its horses for centuries.

The landscape is unmodified and not designed in any way. Some grazing areas are being fenced off, these days with wire mesh, which unfortunately mars the image of the landscape for horse breeding and seriously compromises its authenticity. As in Lipica, the planted pasture is home to horses, and provides them with shelter and shade for a certain time of the year.

In terms of internal composition, the landscape for breeding horses is not separate from the wider area.

Summary

In design terms, the Alter Real landscape for breeding horses is also like the landscape in Lipica or Piber. It is a natural landscape with cultural traces, i.e. among others cork oaks and olive trees are grown there. Unlike at Lipica, no obvious system of alleys or compositional and functioning training lines exists. The integrity and architectural and structural harmony of Alter Real and the surrounding perimeter fence of the landscape for horse breeding have a significant value. Yet no important creative influence of man on the landscape composition can be observed. Furthermore, no traces of the several stages of its stylistic development in the landscape can be seen. The landscape is not modified or designed for the breeding and training of carriage horses.



Map showing the Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of comparative analyses criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

3 251 to 350 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

4 continues without any disruption since the time of its establishment

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

1 the landscape has no relevance to the stud farm operations

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

1 there are no evident traces of the stylistic development in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it)

4 full harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including modern infrastructure buildings, and the surrounding landscape designed for horse breeding

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

2 weak creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of less significant architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 4 full synergy – the interaction between horses, people and landscape is balanced and always favours sustainable conservation of the cultural landscape for the breeding of horses

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 2 low degree of economic dependence of the stud farm on the surrounding landscape

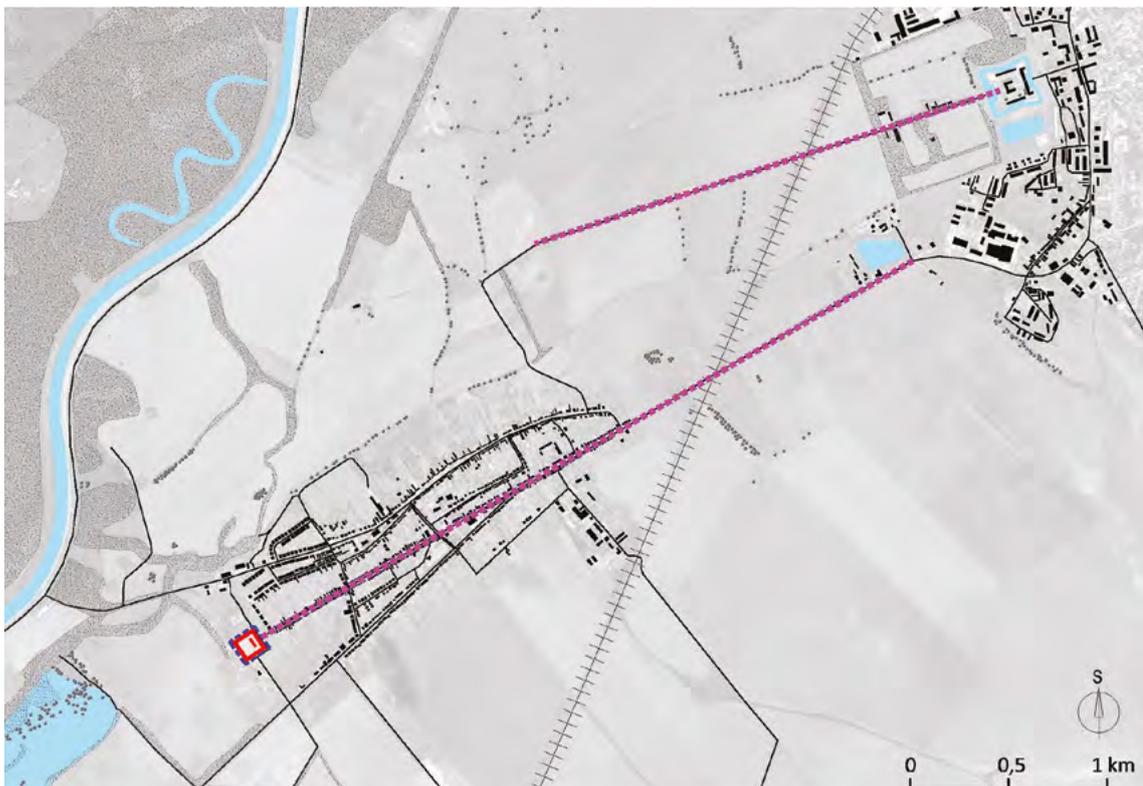
3.2.5.16 Horse Breeding Landscape at Kopčany Stud Farm

Country:	Slovakia
English name of the stud farm:	Kopčany Stud Farm
(Historical) name of the stud farm:	Cisársky a kráľovský žrebčín Kopčany
Internet address:	http://www.zrebcinkopcany.eu/ , http://ckz.kopcany.sk/
Year of establishment:	1736



Fundamental comparative questions

Stud farm landscape has been preserved (yes/no):	NO
Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no):	NO
Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred on stud farm:	saddle horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of landscaping and urban structure of the farm.

History of the stud farm and present use

In the 18th century, the local stud farm for horse breeding, including coach horses, belonged to Kladruby nad Labem and Lipica, three of the most important stud farms of the Austrian Imperial Court. It was founded by Francis I, husband of the Empress Maria Theresa in 1736. He also bought the adjoining estate in Holice. In 1765, Empress Maria Theresa raised the status of the farm to an imperial royal stud farm. On the floodplain meadows of the River Morava, an expensive quadrangle was erected at Kopčany near Holice. The landscape was cultivated in the 18th century as a work of art for the ceremonial imperial carriage horses. The Kopčany courtyard was part of the Holíč-Kopčany axial composition. The Holice imperial residence was not only a political and economic background to the family, but also a ceremonial location for organising chases and hunts.

This stud farm had, as the only one of the former monarchy, to have a short yet common history with a stud farm in Kladruby nad Labem. The Kopčany stud farm served as a shelter for the Kladruher herd after a fire in Kladruby in 1757. Some of the oldest lines of white Kladrubers are connected with Kopčany. At the end of the 18th century, the Kladruher horses at Kopčany were replaced by the English thoroughbreds. In 1826 (1828), through the emperor's decision the imperial stud farm in Kopčany was abolished. The then significant "trio" of imperial stud farms, with the breeding of the ceremonial carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem, Kopčany and Lipica, was reduced to two main imperial stud farms: Kladruby nad Labem and Lipica.

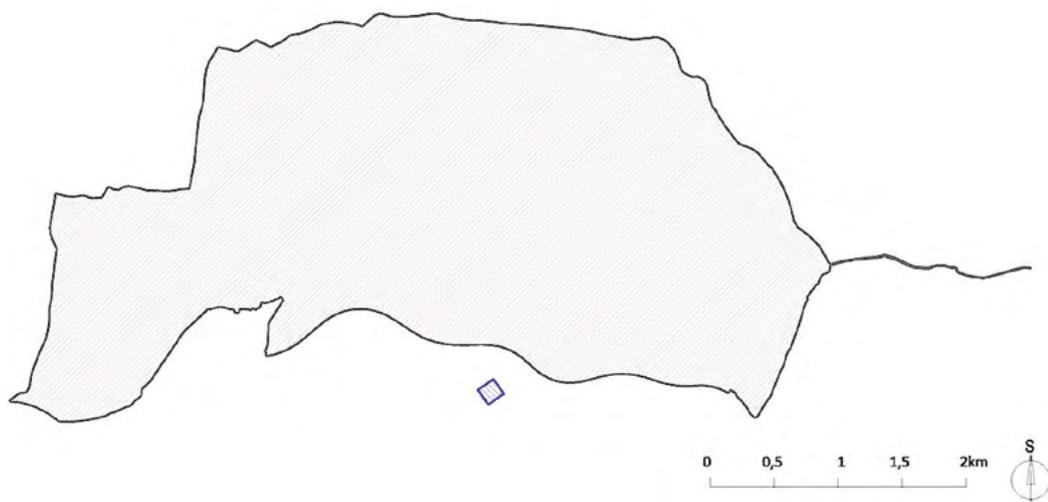
Today, the Kopčany stud farm lies virtually abandoned. Despite current efforts to bring life back to the complex and landscape, it will take many years to fully revive the farm and landscape. The number of horses is only small, and against the generously proportioned spaces of the generous space of the former Imperial stables, this creates a poor impression. The landscape for horse breeding is unfortunately unrelated to its original purpose. Part remains unused, part of which is used in agriculture for the production of horses not related to agricultural production unrelated to the breeding of horses.

Landscape

At the turn of the 19th century, there were approximately 400 hectares of pastures, meadows and groves with generously designed alleys intersecting the pastures and the meadows and groves, used as hunting grounds, by the nearby river Morava. The low-lying and flat countryside often flooded, making it difficult to breed imperial ceremonial horse horses. The landscape, created in the 18th century as a prestigious space and for the breeding of ceremonial carriage horses, is today a mere reminder of the former urban and landscape quality.

Summary

The formerly strong cultural landscape relationship between Holíč and Kopčany is still visible today, but unfortunately without authentic evidence of a landscape for the breeding of horses. Current efforts to revive both equestrian and representational activities are merely an outline. Unfortunately, authenticity and integrity are entirely lacking; the landscape function as the home base of the holistically understood breed completely has disappeared.



Map showing the Nominated Property (in grey) compared with non-nominated property (in blue). Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of the Comparative Analysis Criteria

a

Indicative criterion : HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

2 151 to 250 years

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

1 breach of continuity, or the landscape was never designed in such a way

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

1 the landscape has no relevance to the stud farm operations

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

- 2 only fragmented traces of different stylistic periods have survived in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it)

- 1 destroyed or no evident architectural harmony between the structures of the stud farm, and the surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures situated in the landscape

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 2 weak creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of less significant architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 1 the relationship is negligible = the parties: horse, people and landscape, live side by side and develop independently of each other, with a potential threat of clashes in their development

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 1 not significant

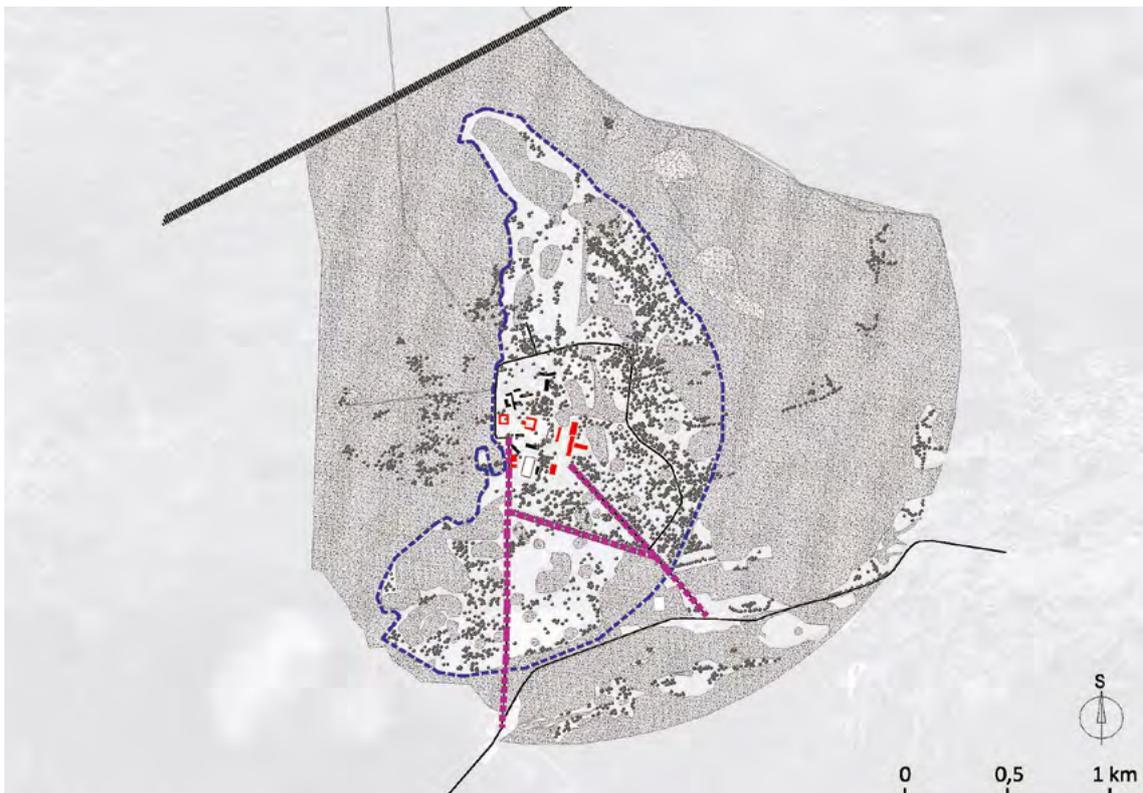
3.2.5.17 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Lipica Stud Farm

Country:	Slovenia
English name of the stud farm:	Lipica Stud Farm
National name of stud farm:	Kobilarna Lipica
Internet address	http://www.lipica.org/si/
Year of establishment:	1580

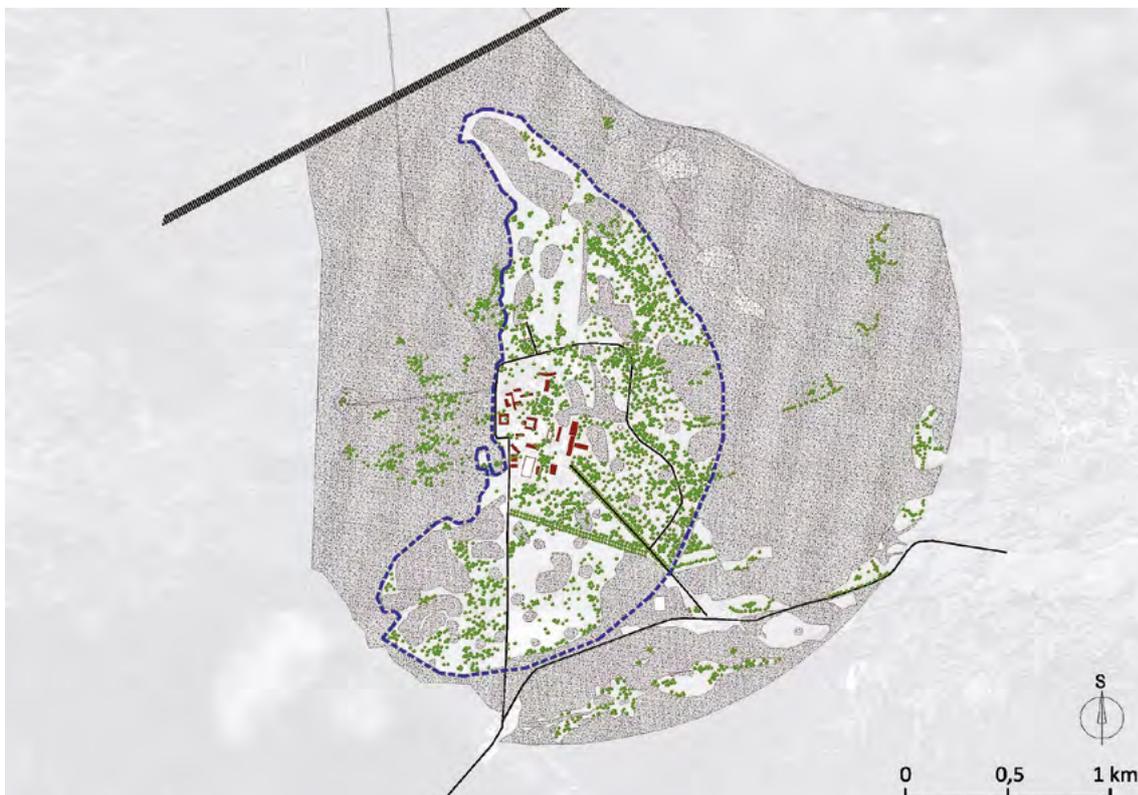


Fundamental comparative questions

Stud farm landscape has been preserved (yes/no):	YES
Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no):	YES
Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred:	saddle horses, light carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

Similar to the stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem, the Lipica stud farm is a living authentic legacy of the equestrian history associated with the history of Habsburgs in Europe. The stud farm was officially founded in 1580. The founding charter was signed by the Austrian Archduke Karl II, brother of the Emperor Maximilian II. He entrusted the ambassador Hans Khevenhiller with the purchase of the first three studs in Spain which were the foundation bloodstock of the breed now known as the Lippizaners. The Archduke also founded the breeding farm including the landscape for breeding these prestigious presentable horses for the court. The Lipica stud farm supplied riding horses and later also light carriage horses.

During the reign of Ferdinand II the stud farm was chartered as imperial court stud farm with the privilege to supply horses to the court in Vienna. Throughout its history the Lipizzaner breed had to be moved abroad for example in the time of Napoleonic wars it was moved to Hungary. In 1915 after the outbreak of World War I the herd was evacuated to Laxenburg next to Vienna from where 137 horses were sent to Kladruby nad Labem. After the collapse of the Austrian monarchy the Austrians started breeding their own Lippizaners in the Federal Stud Farm at Piber in Steyer. Next evacuation of horses was caused by World War II.

Since the sixties of the 20th century Lipica has been presented as an important tourist destination. Throughout the history the site has been changing a lot to assume the present appearance.

Only since the nineties of the 20th century the site has been developed under the heritage conservation guidance. Slovenia safeguards the stud farm as its national treasure. Unfortunately the Klub Hotel built in 1971 on the occasion of the stud farm's 400 years anniversary, restaurants, Casino and other tourist infrastructure caused the loss of site integrity including the landscape. The large car park designed also for buses seriously compromised integrity of the landscape for horse breeding as well as the golf course construction.

The historic centre of the "stud farm" village enjoys a special protection as cultural heritage, particularly the manor farmstead with the stables and Velbanka (stable for studs, 1703) located on the axis and St. Anton of Padua Chapel, ensemble of stables with the silo, dressage and riding rings, Klub Hotel and others.

Landscape

Similar to the landscape for breeding carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem the landscape at Lipica has been designed for breeding riding horses which could also be used as light carriage horses working in teams.

Lipica is situated on the Kras (Karst) plateau in Slovenia close to Italian border not far from Trieste. The climate is mild and pleasant. It was built as a “village of the Imperial Stud Farm”, located on a moderate slope in the Lipica landscape and consisting of set of stables, manor house, church and stables for studs. The main landscape architecture feature are several tree avenues incorporated into the natural Kras terrain with a typical open woodland (grazing woodland) with the backbone structure of downy oaks (*Quercus pubescens*) and Montpellier maples (*Acer monspessulanum*). A typical feature of the Lipica landscape for breeding of Lipizzaner horses is the fencing of pastures and paddocks. The typical greenish-yellow colour of pastures and the open woods with herds of white horses whose backs are gently moving above the rigid horizons of white fencing is a strong characteristic of the organic natural composition of the landscape at Lipica. The landscape composition can be viewed as an intentional understatement of the aesthetic value of the interactions between horses, people and landscape. Like in the Kladruby nad Labem Nominated Landscape there is the same authentic ritual of driving herds to pastures every morning and bringing them back to their stables in the evenings. Sometimes horses are left outside over night; the landscape is their genuine home.

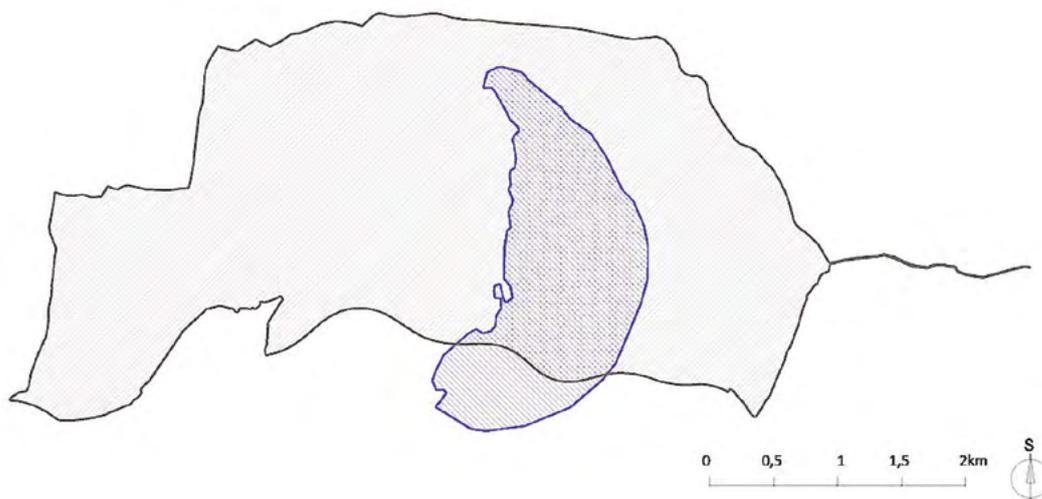
The aim of the stud farm management, landscape architects and architects is the landscape which would resemble the one as it was around 1817. There should be a dry wall marking the boundary of the landscape as it was before 1817. Like at Kladruby nad Labem the landscape at Lipica is the home of the authentic horse breed used for the classical horsemanship and at the High School of the Spanish Riding School at Vienna. The landscape which is protected as cultural heritage includes pastures, meadows, Lipica tree avenues crossing the grazing woods, three lakes and other components of the breeding infrastructure.

The landscape is harmonious with strong characteristic features and stable structures. There might be some doubts about the approach to the restoration of the avenues when not always the native woody species are used. The Montpellier maples (*Acer monspessulanum*) with their typical rustic shape are replaced by standard looking trees coming from “European nurseries” (*Acer campestre*, *Acer campestre Élsrijk*). These young plantings are not only an unsuitable replacement of aging trees but they can significantly change the image of Lipica tree avenues. There are also lime avenues (*Tilia cordata*) and other trees such as *Acer platanoides*, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Aesculus hippocastaneum* and many others. Avenues are incorporated into the organic landscape of the stud farm woodland in the form of straight axes for working and training purposes. They lead to the main farmstead with stables and they are used for driving horses to the pastures. One of the main axes is the Avenue of Trieste which is 1,500 m long and leads to the southern border of the stud farm landscape which is at the Slovenian-Italian border and in the past connected the stud farm with the most important port in the Habsburg Monarchy – Trieste. The other main avenue is the Marmont Avenue which is 610 m long leading to south east. These two avenues form the basis of the fan-like composition of the roads leading from the stud farm to the landscape. Like at Kladruby nad Labem the focal point is not in front of the manor house but outside the door of the vaulted stable of Velbanca dating back to 1703. The third straight avenue is a diagonal leading across the two main ones. It is 730 m long and it is called the Danube Avenue or the Avenue of Vienna. These direct roads are an integral part of the organically evolved landscape of grazing oak woodland. The last of the main avenues is the Chestnut Avenue leading from the Avenue of Trieste to the pastures of young mares and to the underground water reservoirs.

The typical tree growing on the pastures in the Lipica landscape is downy oak (*Quercus pubescens*). These are old, veteran oaks however not mighty due to the poor Karst soils. They have very strong and robust bark which is able to withstand herds of horses daily grazing in these woods for nearly half a millennium with only a few interruptions. In poor nearly steppe-like Karst landscape there are typical herbs such as artemisia, genista and common peony (*Paeonia officinalis*).

Summary

In its concept, the landscape for breeding horses at Lipice is very similar to Piber. It is in fact a natural landscape with an inserted system of avenues which reflects the approach common in the 18th century, the age of reason. The Nominated Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem is in a sharp contrast to the Lipice landscape, which is in the Karst region. Both landscapes are of the same age and with the same mission to serve the Imperial Court. They were very similar in their concept till the end of the 18th century. The Nominated Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem then changed quite significantly by the insertion of long axes – the avenues and pastures orthogonally situated to them a by the adjacent country park. While the Lipice landscape has remained organic, the landscape at Kladruby nad Labem has evolved into a work composed by landscape architects. Both integrity and authenticity of the landscape for breeding horses at Lipice have been compromised by the introduction of components and buildings which have nothing to do with breeding of horses.



Map showing nominated farm (in grey) compared with non-nominated farm (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of the Comparative Analysis Criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

4 350 to 450 years (and more)

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

3 uninterrupted continuity, apart from minor breaches not influencing the landscape composition (war, natural disaster...)

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

3 the landscape is designed for the training of horses other than carriage horses (saddle riding)

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

- 3 the style of the landscape is preserved, fully, or at least to a certain extent; previous stages of its development are not evident

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it)

- 2 the harmony between the structures of the stud farm, settlement compositions including buildings, and the surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses is marred by significant or irreversible architectural or structural features

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 2 weak creative influence of man on the landscape = harmonious, designed landscape of less significant architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 2 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding has only a limited impact on the overall arrangement of the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 4 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding has only a limited impact on the overall arrangement of the larger land unit

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 4 the economic needs of the stud farm are fully or to a large extent satisfied by the production from the functionally arranged landscape

3.2.5.18 Horse Breeding Landscape at the Cartuja Stud Farmat Jerez

Country: Spain
English name of the stud farm: Cartuja Stud Farmat Jerez
National name of the stud farm: Yeguada de la Cartuja Hierro del Bocado
Internet address: <http://www.yeguadacartuja.com/>
Year of establishment: 1484



Fundamental comparative questions

Stud farm landscape has been preserved (yes/no): NO
Stud farming has been preserved in all aspects (yes/no): YES
Dominant or prevailing type of horses bred: saddle horses, light carriage horses



Site plan of the property.



Map of the landscape and urban composition of the property.

History of the stud farm and present use

This ancient stud farm is probably the oldest functioning stud farm in the world, but the continuity of farming in the surrounding countryside (Finca Fuente del Suero) was disrupted by war and, especially in the 19th century, political developments. Yeguada de la Cartuja stud farm is the most important for preserving the gene pool of Andalusian horses, which are, like those at Alter Real in Portugal, Iberian breeds. For centuries, many horses of the Pura Rasa Española breed, a thoroughbred Spanish type, have been raised here. It could be said that they originate at Yeguada de la Cartuja, probably from the time of Habsburg Emperor Charles V. In addition, they form the basis of all types of “Baroque horses”, which today include Kladruber (Kladruby nad Labem), Lipizzaner (Lipica and Piber) Lusitano (Alter Real) and other breeds. The 16th century was the most glorious period, not only for the breeding of horses in the area, but also for Spain and its ruling dynasty. During the era of Emperor Charles V, Spanish horses reached the zenith of their popularity including in terms of the number bred for royalty and the aristocracy. Horses reared at Yeguada de la Cartuja are among fundamental genetic resources for breeding stallions for the long-established Spanish Riding School (High School Horsemen Training), a specific component of intangible cultural heritage.

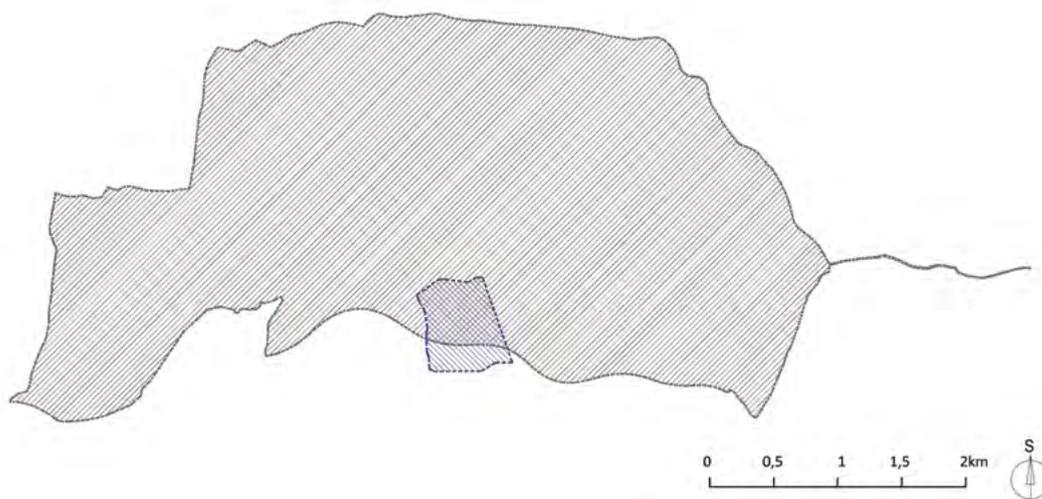
Landscape

Today, the stud farm complex includes stables, a training centre, veterinary facilities, administrative buildings and others. The landscape for the breeding of horses is adjacent to the stud farm, and presently covers 40 hectares. Today, however, the landscape value is diminished: it comprises fields and pastures surrounded by high wire fence, and partly with an artificial irrigation system to ensure enough feed for horses for dry summers and autumns. Unfortunately, however, the stud farm has been seriously compromised by both the axis of a motorway connecting El Puerto de Santa and María Jerez de la Frontera and Seville, and by a huge cement plant dominating the surrounding countryside. The original integrity of the horse breeding landscape has been lost and the link between the landscape and horse husbandry manager (the Charterhouse of Jerez de la Frontera, a Carthusian monastery) and the stud itself has been irreversibly severed. Today, the landscape

is almost completely devoid of pastures. In addition, horses are now fed supplements, in open paddocks, thereby weakening both the grazing function of the local landscape for horse breeding as well as its agricultural self-sufficiency. Without doubt, the landscape for horse breeding was formerly a typical hot southern Spanish countryside and was used for rearing a world-renowned breed. It can be assumed that today it lacks the uniqueness of a landscape with such a function. Anthropogenic influences, buildings, and transport infrastructure have fundamentally disrupted the image of the landscape, as well as its original functional structure, and use.

Summary

Unfortunately, despite the global importance of the horse breeding centre, the landscape has lost its significance for breeding in the holistic sense of the term. Presently, the landscape for horse breeding does not show signs of intentional composition but forms part of the natural landscape image of the Jerez de la Frontera district, in the floodplain of an important watercourse in the Guadalete River region. The landscape contains no evidence of its stylistic development. The original internal structure of the landscape, which was situated near the Carthusian monastery, has not been preserved, and no obvious link exists between the countryside and the present landscape for horse breeding. The latter is not separated from its wider surroundings, and the integrity of this landscape for horse breeding has been significantly compromised.



Map showing nominated farm (in grey) compared with non-nominated farm (blue).
Photographs – see Annex 3.

Fulfilment of the Comparative Analysis Criteria

a

Indicative criterion HOW LONG THE STUD FARM HAS EXISTED (since the date it was officially established)

4 350 to 450 years (and more)

b

HISTORIC CONTINUITY OF THE LANDSCAPE USED FOR THE BREEDING AND TRAINING OF HORSES (landscape of the stud farm is used for breeding and training)

2 continuity briefly breached but re-established; nevertheless it has affected the development of the landscape composition

c

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BREEDING OF CARRIAGE HORSES

- 1 the landscape has no relevance to the stud farm operations

d

LANDSCAPE INTENTIONALLY DESIGNED WITH ARTISTIC ASPECTS FOR THE BREEDING OF (CARRIAGE) HORSES, IN WHICH TRACES OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF STYLES THROUGHOUT ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE PRESERVED

- 1 there are no evident traces of the stylistic development in the landscape

e

HARMONY BETWEEN LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it)

- 1 destroyed or no evident architectural harmony between the structures of the stud farm, and the surrounding landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures situated in the landscape

f

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR BREEDING HORSES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTENTIONAL CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF MAN (extent of the human contribution to the landscape)

- 1 insignificant footprint of human creativity on the landscape = landscape designed for breeding of horses with a composition of little architectural value

g

IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNED FOR THE BREEDING OF HORSES ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF A WIDER AREA WHICH THE LANDSCAPE FORMS PART OF

- 1 the acreage of the landscape designed for horse breeding is negligible in terms of impacts on the larger land unit

h

THE DEGREE OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HORSES, PEOPLE AND THE LANDSCAPE (the degree of interactions of the parties as a threat to or guarantee of preservation of the landscape)

- 2 the relationship is disrupted – one party in the relationship is completely absent: either the horses or the landscape

i

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FOR THE STUD FARM FUNCTION

- 2 low degree of economic dependence of the stud farm on the surrounding landscape

3.2.6 Comparative Analysis Conclusions

3.2.6.1 Comparative analysis based on the extent to which criteria are fulfilled

The table below shows fulfilment of individual criteria of the landscapes under comparison. The letter "x" against a red background denotes the highest possible level of fulfilment (four levels); the letter "x" against a blue background indicates a level lower than the highest category. An "x" under column "a" is not highlighted in colour for the reasons indicated in the table below. There are three landscapes under this category and can be regarded as the oldest.

If there is no "x" sign on any of the lines then the relevant horse breeding landscape does not meet the criterion or meets it very weakly.

In this comparison table the landscapes are referred to only by the name of the place where the stud is located which the given landscape is associated with.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Piber		x			x			x	x
Kladruby nad Labem	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Le Pin			x	x	x	x	x		x
Saint Lo									
Graditz		x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Marbach	x	x			x			x	x
Moritzburg		x		x	x				
Neustadt		x	x		x	x		x	x
Babolna									
Hortobagy	x				x		x	x	x
Mezőhegyes									
Persano						x			
Janow Podlaski		x	x		x			x	x
Walewice				x				x	
Alter Real		x			x			x	
Kopčany									
Lipica	x	x	x	x				x	x
Jerez	x								

Table no. 001 Table of Comparison Landscapes.

ad Criterion a) – How Long the Stud Farm Has Existed:

As already mentioned, the age criterion of the landscape for the breeding of (carriage) horses was not regarded as decisive in the comparison because age alone does not automatically guarantee a high score for the farm under assessment. Rather, age is included merely for the sake of completeness. Therefore, the criterion was considered indicative and relative and should not be regarded as absolute without others e.g. continuity. (The principle of relativity of the criteria of course applies to all the others, but their value is only decisive in the relationships between them.) However, it has turned out as far as criterion "a" is concerned that the Nominated cultural Landscape is in terms of its function and design one of the oldest of the landscapes under comparison and from this perspective only comparable with horse breeding landscapes in Marbach (Germany), Lipica (Slovenia) the Hortobágy (Hungary) cultural landscape and the Jerez (Spain) horse breeding landscape. Nonetheless all four of these landscapes satisfy some of the other criteria to a lesser extent than the Nominated Landscape does.

ad Criterion b) – Historic Continuity of the Landscape Used for the Breeding and Training of Horses⁸⁰:

The comparative analysis indicates that the highest score for this criterion is still achieved not only by the Nominated Landscape but also by the landscape at the studs of Marbach and Neustadt (Germany), and the surroundings of the Moritzburg stud farm, continuously in use for the breeding of horses for a long time and in Alter Real. In all these cases, the continuity of horse breeding has not been interrupted.

ad Criterion c) – Functional Relationship between the Landscape and the Breeding of Carriage Horses:

The comparative analysis showed that only the landscape for the breeding of carriage horses in Kladruby nad Labem fulfils this criterion to the highest degree because the landscape was specifically created for such a purpose, i.e. the breeding and training of carriage horses. For several of other landscapes for the breeding of horses (Le Pin, Graditz, Neustadt, Janów Podlaski, and Lipica), the functional relationship the of landscape is also clear, but the criterion is not fulfilled to the same degree as at the Nominated Farm. Alternatively, the functional relationship is very clear, but it concerns horses used in services other than pulling carriages, which, of course, has an impact on the landscape appearance, for example, in routing of driveways⁸¹. At the other stud farms (Piber, Saint Lô, Moritzburg, Kopčany, Hortobágy, Babolna, Mezöhegyes, and Walewice), the landscape does not relate to the function of the stud farm. Or, there are only clues to or physical fragments indicating the purpose of such a landscape.

ad Criterion d) – Landscape Intentionally Designed with Artistic Aspects for the Breeding of (Carriage) Horses, in Which Traces of Different Layers of Styles throughout Its Development Are Preserved:

The comparative analysis showed that only the Nominated Landscape and the landscapes of stud farms in Graditz and Moritzburg show signs of their stylistic development in various stages of their form. Thus, they are thus proof of the development of landscaping over time. At Le Pin, Walewice and Gliwice, the landscapes for the breeding of horses also provide evidence of a particular stylistic stage, but only one, albeit of great significance. Such landscapes therefore do not show how landscaping developed stylistically, as is the case at Kladruby nad Labem, Graditz and Moritzburg.

ad Criterion e) – Harmony Between Landscape and Built Environment (harmonious relationship between the stud farm structures and the surrounding cultural landscape intentionally designed for breeding horses, including other structures in it:

The comparative analysis has shown that the horse breeding landscape in Piber, Le Pin, Graditz, Marbach, Neustadt, Hortobágy and Alter Real achieve the highest level of fulfilment of this criterion. The Nominated Landscape only achieves the second highest level for this criterion because although the degree of harmony between the stud farm and the surrounding landscape is high, the relationship has been temporarily disturbed by a provisional mushroom growing facility, the mass of which does not interfere with the overall impression of the Nominated Landscape, nonetheless it is and intrusive element which, according to the Management Plan, is going to be removed.

ad Criterion f) – Architectural Value of the Landscape Designed for Breeding Horses as the Result of Intentional Creative Contribution of Man:

The comparative analysis has shown that only the Nominated Landscape for the breeding of carriage horses in Kladruby nad Labem and the landscape of the stud farm in Le Pin exhibit the highest degree of architectural and landscape values, which had been achieved through intentional creative work. The high but slightly lower score has been achieved by the Graditz and Neustadt horse breeding landscapes, the composition of which is close to the Nominated Landscape for the

⁸⁰ It should be noted that the breeding of horses is regarded as the activity in its entirety and cannot be regarded as particular stages of the horse's life or as training of the horse.

⁸¹ It is clear that when training carriage horse teams the bends and turnings had to be less sharp than for horses trained by a rider in the saddle.

breeding of carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem, which is of a similar type but older and much larger, and to the landscape at the Persano stud.

ad Criterion g) – Impact of the Size of the Landscape Designed for the Breeding of Horses on the Arrangement of a Wider Area which the Landscape Forms Part of:

The comparative analysis has shown that the landscapes have, to varying degrees, impacted the arrangement of their wider surroundings and had a certain influence on it. It has turned out that the Nominated Landscape, because of its dimensions, had and still has the most significant impact, which puts it on the same level as the landscape of the stud farm in Le Pin. However, the effect at the latter is somewhat lesser because in terms of composition, the landscape in Le Pin, unlike that of Kladruby, does not extend to include its wider neighbourhood. The same applies to the cultural landscape at Hortobágy; in this instance, the limiting factor is its acreage.

ad Criterion h) – The Degree of Interactions Between the Horses People and the Landscape:

The comparative analysis has shown the highest level of interactions between horses, people and landscape, which favours the sustainable conservation of the cultural landscape for carriage horse breeding at the Nominated Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem, and then the stud landscapes in Piber, Graditz, Marbach, Neustadt, Hortobágy, Janów Podlaski, Alter Real and Lipica. These interactions, among other things, represent a very important interconnection between horse breeding and training and the traditional way of life of local inhabitants. They are involved in the training and breeding of horses and in caring for the landscape, allowing it to serve its purpose and provide a traditional means of living.

ad Criterion i) – Economic Significance of the Landscape for the Stud Farm Function:

The comparative analysis showed that this criterion achieved the highest score, both for the Nominated Landscape and for the landscapes of the stud farms in Neustadt, Hortobágy and Lipica. This criterion de facto indicates the expansiveness of the design of the landscape plan in terms of purpose, in order to ensure the landscape was relatively self-contained in terms of supplies for the breeding and training of horses, from sources beyond the stud farm. Understandably, at Hortobágy, this “supply self-sufficiency” fully applies, but it is not due to the generous proportions, but because of the huge extent of this landscape and because it provides the required resources.

A high degree of self-sufficiency in resources has also been achieved in the horse breeding landscape of the stud farms at Piber, Le Pin, Graditz, Marbach and Janów Podlaski although their score was lower than that of the Nominated Landscape for the breeding of carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem, and of the landscapes at the stud farms at Neustadt, Hortobágy and Lipica.

As mentioned above, a set of interrelated criteria was used for the comparison assessing all aspects because the Outstanding Universal Value of cultural landscapes lies in combining a clear functional purpose with creative human interventions, exemplified by the Nominated Landscape for breeding carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem such a complex issue that one or two criteria cannot be enough to assess the value, because the perspective gained would not be complete, rendering it inaccurate. Only a combination of the criteria considered in their relationships can at least partly highlight the complexity, as well as the specific uniqueness of the value of the landscape for breeding of (carriage) horses. A benchmark based on the set of criteria mentioned above is illustrated in the following graph. From it and the above table, it is clear that the Nominated Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem as the only one scores the highest in seven aspects (criteria) of the total set of eight criteria for the comparison. None of the other landscapes compared achieved such high score in all eight criteria⁸².

⁸² The graph shows the overall assessment according to the pre-defined criteria. This does not preclude that the landscapes analysed have other values in addition to those assessed and considered significant for the manifestation of the Outstanding Universal Value which is perceived as a comprehensive value in case of a horse breeding landscape.

An overview of the Comparative Analysis criteria fulfilment by each property is shown in the following graph.

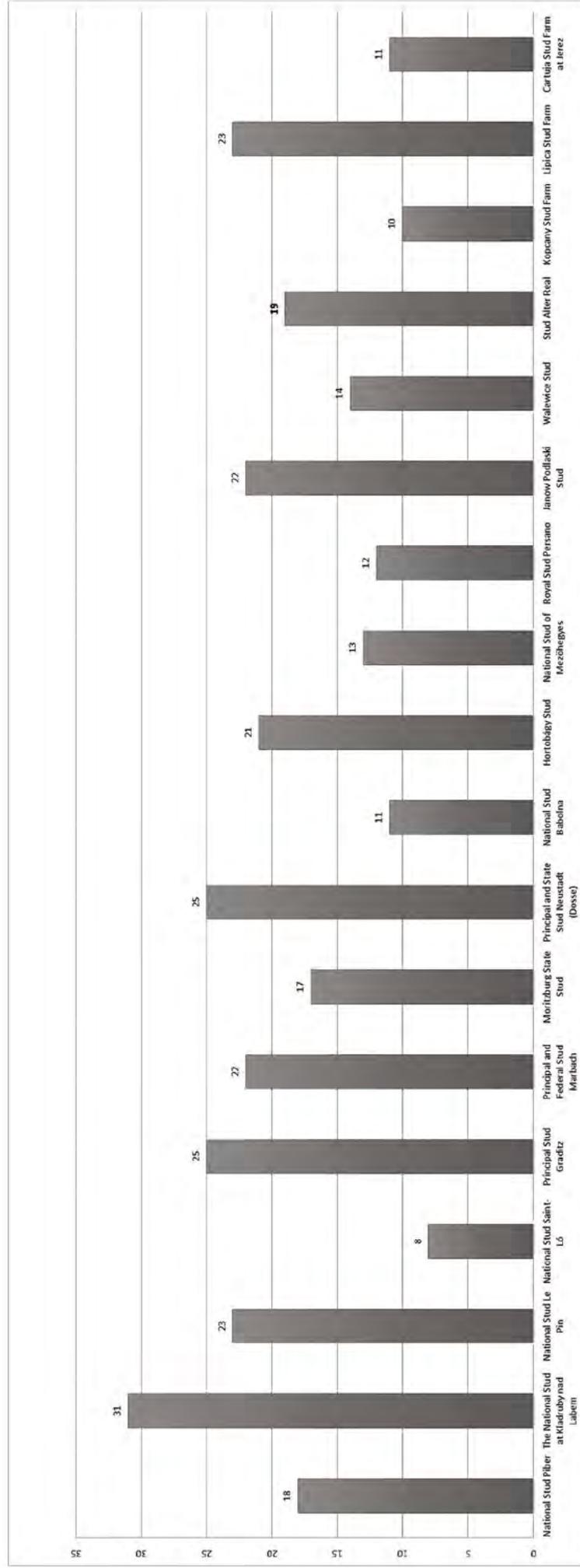


Chart no. 001 Graph showing the fulfilment of the Comparative Analysis criteria by each property.

3.2.6.2 Cross Comparative Analysis

The comparative assessment shows that the uniqueness of the Nominated Landscape compared to other landscapes is mainly because its functional authenticity has never been compromised. In the Nominated Landscape, it is quite clear that its natural characteristics have been gradually and intentionally transformed for its role while some relicts of the former riparian landscape have been preserved. Additionally, in the landscape for the breeding of carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem, the breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses has been preserved in its entirety and does not just involve a landscape for horses of a certain age group (e.g. for foal rearing, training of young horses, etc.).

The landscapes at the Marbach, Neustadt, Moritzburg, Alter Real and Jerez stud farms display an equally high degree of continuity of horse breeding as the Nominated Landscape but the landscapes at the Marbach, Neustadt, Moritzburg and Alter Real stud farms do not fully satisfy the criterion of functional relationship between the landscape and the breeding of carriage horses (criterion c) because there are no carriage horses (Marbach, Neustadt) or the relationship between the landscape and the stud is very weak (for example in Moritzburg there is no relationship between the stud and the purpose of the landscape because it was not designed for horse breeding, as in Piber, where the natural landscape serves “only” for the horse husbandry; or in Marbach, Alter Real and Jerez).

Furthermore, the horse breeding landscapes at Marbach, Neustadt, Alter Real and Jerez do not exhibit any traces of the development in style (criterion d). As far as the preservation of these features is concerned, the landscape at the Moritzburg stud farm is fully comparable with the Nominated Landscape but unlike it, the Moritzburg landscape does not bear signs of a composition related to horse breeding (criterion f) and had no influence on the arrangement of the wider area which it is part of (criterion g); the specific value of the preservation of traces of different styles (criterion d) in the horse breeding landscape at the Graditz stud farm is discussed later.

The Nominated Landscape like the other horse breeding landscapes at Piber, Graditz, Marbach, Neustadt, Hortobágy, Janów Podlaski, Alter Real and Lipica have retained the centuries-old ties with local inhabitants whose traditional livelihoods depend on it and relate to the breeding and training of horses and care for the landscape (criterion h). However, in the landscape of the Janów Podlaski stud farm, all other criteria (criteria b, c, d, e, f, g) and i) achieve a lower score than the Nominated Landscape. The same applies to the horse breeding landscape at the Lipica stud farm, with the exception of the criterion considering the satisfaction of the needs of the stud farm, i.e. the match between the needs for breeding and training of horses and landscape resources (criterion i). Similarly, this is the case in the landscapes at the Piber and Marbach stud farms however these are of a different type i.e. natural unmodified landscapes into which the horse breeding function has only been “inserted”, and the Hortobágy stud farm landscape which in fact is a highly valuable cultural landscape but left unmodified, without any artistic and functional purpose to adapt it for horse breeding, not even breeding and training of carriage horses. As mentioned earlier, the horse breeding landscape at the Alter Real stud farm exhibits a high degree of interactions between the local people and horse breeding landscape and the degree of landscape functional continuity is also high like in the case of the Nominated Landscape (criterion b); at Alter Real there is also a high level of harmony between the landscape and built-up environment (criterion e) but unlike the Nominated Landscape the horse breeding landscape at the Alter Real stud farm does not score high in other values assessed in the Comparative Analysis (criteria c, d, f, g) and i).

As far as the horse breeding landscapes at the stud farms at Graditz, Marbach and Neustadt are concerned, they also show an equally high degree of interactions between people, horses and the landscape in comparison to the Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem. These interactions are important, among other things, for the functional authenticity of the landscape and the preservation of its formal qualities. Additionally, in some other criteria, the Graditz, Marbach and Neustadt landscapes have an equally high rating as the Nominated Landscape

(see previous table and text below) nevertheless their overall score in all Comparative Analysis criteria is lower than that of the Nominated Landscape because in some of the criteria they attained a lower score than the Nominated Landscape.

The Landscape for Breeding and Training of Carriage Horses in Kladruby nad Labem is an extraordinary phenomenon in terms of the preserved traces of different styles (criterion d); only the Moritzburg landscape, already mentioned, is on the same level and in Graditz, however, the continuity of its use has a lower score than the Kladruby nad Labem landscape and the Graditz landscape purpose is less significant because it has been used for the breeding and training of horses for other service than drawing carriages (criterion c). In addition, Graditz is a landscape in which the creative human contribution (criterion f) scores lower than in the Nominated Landscape.

Regarding the high creative human influence in terms of a clear artistic intention (criterion f), the Nominated Property reaches the level of the horse breeding landscape at the Le Pin stud farm, which, compared to the landscape in Kladruby nad Labem, shows a trace of one style period (criterion d). In contrast, the landscape at Kladruby nad Labem bears traces of several style periods therefore it is a testament to the long-term development of landscaping globally and, unlike the horse breeding landscape at the stud farm at Le Pin, the breeding of horses was addressed in its entirety (criterion b) and never discontinued. At Le Pin, the landscape is not specifically related to the training of horses for carriage service and therefore it scores less under criterion c) than the Nominated Landscape. A similar case applies with the impacts of the horse breeding landscape of the stud farm in Le Pin on the arrangement of a wider area which the landscape forms part of (criterion g).

As far as harmony between the landscape and the built environment is concerned (criterion e), the horse breeding landscapes at the stud farms of Piber, Le Pin, Graditz, Marbach, Neustadt, Hortobágy and Kladruby nad Labem are on the same high level, but at the latter the harmony is temporarily disturbed by a provisional structure not connected with horse breeding and training. Therefore the Nominated Landscape scored in this single criterion evaluating the harmony between the landscape and built environment, by one degree less than the landscapes mentioned above. Because it is only a temporary structure its interference is only time-limited.

The Comparative Analysis has shown that the horse breeding landscape at the Graditz stud farm and Kladruby nad Labem are closely related to each other by their design concept and idea to combine the principles of French garden and landscaped park; although such a link cannot be deduced from the analysis, it is obvious that the landscape at Kladruby nad Labem is by default a representative of a certain category of landscape for the breeding of carriage horses, to which the landscape at the Graditz stud farms also belongs which incidentally, like the Nominated Landscape, is located in the catchment area of the river Elbe. This opinion is reinforced by the fact that the Nominated Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem is older in terms of its development.

The very specific aspect of the landscape at Kladruby nad Labem is that it is an evolutionary landscape, intentionally transformed by humans for centuries and always for the same purpose – the breeding and training of carriage horses. It is not a landscape where the purpose was “merely” inserted into (unlike Marbach, Moritzburg, Piber, Alter Real and Jerez).

The Nominated Landscape is unique because it bears all traces of its development stages⁸³. There are preserved relicts of naturally reproducing riparian forest and oxbow lakes as a trace of its origin; traces of the Medieval times visible in routing of some roads; the Renaissance period hidden in the foundations of the Manor House and St. Wenceslas and Leopold church; a layer from the Baroque period preserved in the water system which is essential for its proper functioning, in the sculptures decorating the landscape, graveyard chapel and the horse breed kept to date; there are profound traces of the Classicist period which include both the architecture of all three farmsteads and the ordered arrangement of pastures and forest and, above all, the system of avenues, lines of trees and clear-cut strip. Romanticism also left its traces in the landscape represented by the

⁸³ See more details in Chapter 2.b. 4 and preceding ones.

Neo-Gothic church of St. Lawrence at Selmice, the replacement of black poplars with lime trees in the Selmická Avenue, the lines of apple trees along ways, screening off the farmstead Classicist architecture by planting trees and particularly by the establishment of Mošnice Park which represents an extraordinary creative application of English landscaping principles in a similar way as in Muskau.⁸⁴ The Functionalist architecture has also left its trace in the Nominated Landscape represented by the water tower at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. The evidence of an organic development of the cultural landscape throughout different style periods, which the Nominated Landscape is an example of, is the vegetation cover of meadows and pastures which has been regenerating by self seeding for centuries and only affected by people mowing it and horses grazing on it. The preservation of all these layers makes the Nominated Landscape unique among those included in the sample of the landscapes compared.

The layout of the landscape in Kladruby nad Labem is comprehensive and applies linear planting along the paths, watercourses, and among pastures, creating a geometric raster of *cabinets* with pastures. Therefore it does not have an equal among the other landscapes under comparison which would have the same generous scope, which is one of the factors distinguishing it from the landscape at Le Pin, where the composition of the stud farm landscape does not differ from the area surrounding it. This makes the Nominated Landscape quite unique.

The Comparative Analysis also proved that the landscape for the breeding of carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem is a worldwide unique and outstanding example of *ferme ornée*, especially due to its specialised function, and the design style used, which is different from that of other properties of this type (e.g. Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz⁸⁵, Germany, Woburn Farm⁸⁶ near Addlestone, Surrey, England, or The Leasowes, Shropshire, England, which were created only on the principles of the English Garden). On the other hand, the functional site of the *ferme ornée* is a fully-fledged work of art and is not only an accompaniment to playing a rural style of living (e.g. Le Hameau de la Reine at Versailles). This factor links the landscapes in Kladruby nad Labem and in Le Pin, although in the landscape of the stud farm in Le Pin, the breeding of horse encompassing all its aspects has already disappeared. It also links the landscape at Kladruby nad Labem to the landscape in Graditz and Neustadt, where this approach is not realised in such a large area. Similarly, the generous concept of Hungarian *ferme ornée* landscapes designed for horse breeding (Bábolna and Mezöhegyes) has disappeared. The *ferme ornée* composition in the landscape of the former stud at Kopčany (Slovakia) has been irreversibly destroyed, the landscape function for an integrated horse breeding ceased to exist and the fulfilment of other criteria is low.

The landscape for the breeding of horses at Kladruby nad Labem which is a surviving example and a testament to the full-fledged interactions between the landscape, people and ceremonial carriage horses, represents an entire stage of a civilisation using horses for ceremonial functions of social elites. It is also unique because the specialised functional authenticity of the landscape has never been interrupted or altered, although the State Party has not used its products (trained ceremonial carriage horses) for 100 years for state ceremonies.

The world uniqueness of the Nominated Landscape is also represented by the expression of its main function by means of landscape composition – the centre point of the main composition lines is situated in front of the main entrance to the stables at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. This is very unusual because in other landscapes compared these important points always relate to the ruler's, owner's or manager's residence. This reflects an extraordinary respect for the role of the landscape.

The same applies to the arrangement and mass of stud farm buildings. At the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead the mass of the Imperial Manor House is surprisingly suppressed, not only in visual terms (hidden behind a line of trees) but also in absolute terms – its mass is much smaller and the building itself is much lower than the front wing of the stables.

⁸⁴ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1127>.

⁸⁵ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/534/>.

⁸⁶ It is considered to be a model for all "*ferme ornée*".

Another rare feature of the Nominated Landscape is the fusion of two parts – one with the Classicist composition where the principles of a French garden are applied and the other based on the principles of a romantic landscape park. Similar combination in the sample of the landscapes compared can be found only in the landscape of the Graditz stud farm but at Kladruby nad Labem this principle has been enhanced by the preservation of the relict of the former floodplain landscape in the romantic part (Mošnice), including its vegetation and oxbow lakes, which is in harmonious contrast with the other part of the floodplain landscape which has been creatively converted by means of landscape architecture.

In this country park an extremely rare application of the principles of perspective can be seen. The landscape architect used different colours of trees and shrubs to create visual effect of a shorter or deeper space in the landscape.

The Comparative Analysis indicates that if the Nominated Landscape is assessed according to the set of pre-defined criteria it earns a high score not achieved by the landscapes under comparison. It has the highest total of all values assessed.

If the landscape is subject to cross comparison as mentioned above, then it is clearly unique in all the attributes.

Therefore we are of the opinion that the Nominated Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem has an Outstanding Universal Value. This landscape is the only and the most accomplished evidence of the equestrian culture (in relation to ceremonial carriage horses) preserved in its integrity.

3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a) Brief Synthesis

The Nominated Landscape is situated in the Střední Polabí area, in the Polabská nížina (Elbe Lowland) geological and economic region. The geological and morphological features of the area facilitated horse breeding and helped in creating a unique landscape composition designed with the intention of breeding and training of ceremonial horses.

People first settled in this region in medieval times. After 1491, Kladruby nad Labem had been managed by the Pernstein family who founded a deer park there. In 1560 the Pardubice estate including the deer park was acquired on behalf of the then ruler by the Czech Royal Chamber (an administrative body of the Bohemian Kingdom). In 1563 the Emperor Maximilian II of Habsburg founded a stud farm there and on 6 March 1579 his successor, Emperor Rudolph II of Habsburg granted it a charter as the Imperial Court Stud Farm. Since the early 17th century the stud farm, in close interaction with the surrounding landscape, has specialised in breeding ceremonial carriage horses of the *gala carrossier* type solely to satisfy the demand of the Imperial Court. To date, the historic farmsteads located on the site have been in operation and they represent functional centre points of the unique landscape.

The Nominated Property is a rare synthesis of two categories of landscape: on the one hand it is a continuing landscape that has developed organically to date and still performs its main function; but it is also a landscape designed and created intentionally by man and a unique example of a highly specialised ornamented farm – *ferme ornée* – dedicated to the breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses. This synthesis stems from the fact that the living and evolving landscape with a clearly defined breeding function consists of two parts. Each of them is based on its inherent conditions, and even though these two parts contrast with each other, they are also closely intertwined. The formal arrangement of the pasture landscape (applying the principles of Classicist French gardens with unobtrusive and modest architecture of farmsteads, unobtrusive structure of settlements and sculptures accentuating important places) is complemented with the romantic picturesque landscape park, where the principles of manipulative painting perspective are used to evoke a scenic painting, enriched by a wide range of ornamental tree species grown there.

The Nominated Landscape is living evidence of transforming influences in the design of the landscape for breeding and training of carriage horses. There are clearly visible functional components within the landscape layout (axes, roads, avenues, watercourses, symmetrical buildings, and links between these components) that are an excellent example of an inventive application of André Le Nôtre's composition principles (French Formal Garden) in creating a landscape designed for such a specific purpose. The Property is also unique because at the time when it was arranged (according to the principles of French Formal Garden design), such principles were already abandoned elsewhere in the world. This late application of André Le Nôtre's principles in the Nominated Landscape documents their viability and is also testament to the conservative taste of the key client, the Habsburg Court, which commissioned these landscape modifications. The landscape also reflects the level of acceptable cultural norms in those times.

The principles of English picturesque landscaping were adopted in an extraordinarily inventive manner in the design of the Mošnice Landscaped Park, with the aim of creating a landscaped scenery consisting of native as well as introduced ornamental woody plant species and applying the compositional principles of manipulative painting perspective based on a wide range of colours of the trees and shrubs selected to create a pictorial spatial illusion and effects. The splendid scenery is reflected in oxbow lakes, the last remains of the Elbe river meanders. The tree clumps distributed on pastures originally defined by the Classicist composition is yet further evidence that English landscaping imprinted its influence in the Nominated Landscape.

This creative fusion of the French and English landscaping principles, their merger within the landscaped park on a site primarily serving an economic function, gave birth to such a remarkable composition. These above factors make the Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem very unique.

The unique approach to the functional use of the landscape is expressed by means of landscape composition itself. The starting point of the spatial main composition axes in the Classicist part of the landscape is situated at the arched passageway leading to the main stables of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead and not in front of the Manor House as is common for designed landscapes at other comparable studs. The utilitarian function of the landscape is also expressed in the structural substance and lay-out of the buildings at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead, where the architectural form of the Manor House that hosted the Imperial Family when visiting, is suppressed not only in visual terms (being screened off by a line of trees) but also in absolute terms – it is lower than the stables main entrance wing. Neither does the nave of Saint Wenceslas and Leopold Church exceed the height of the farmstead stable buildings. This accentuation of the landscape's pure economic function by architectural and landscaping means is quite unusual, particularly if there is a stately home of a member of the social elite.

The Nominated Landscape undoubtedly bears all the significant attributes of its continuing single purpose – the breeding and training of carriage horses, and it had gradually evolved into the highest aesthetic form, reflecting its imperial importance and function that has resulted in a unique type of an ornamented farm (*ferme ornée*).

Due to its function the Nominated Landscape was closely associated with the top echelons of the social hierarchy for four centuries in the history of European civilisation. In global perspective it represents a unique and comprehensive example of equestrian culture development in Europe, particularly with focus on breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses.

b) Justification of Criteria

Ad criterion (ii) – The Nominated Landscape exhibits an important cultural interchange in the area of landscape architecture in Europe from the 17th to 19th centuries. It is important evidence of the application of André Le Nôtre's principles of composition, as well as of the English principles of landscape architecture in the design of a utilitarian landscape.

The functional arrangement of the landscape is the outcome of the exchange of information and experience in breeding and training of carriage horses between imperial and royal courts, where such horses served in ceremonies. To date, the Nominated Landscape has been fully functional and represents an exceptionally well-preserved example of the evolution of ideas and approaches to both cultivation and intentional shaping of harmonious cultural landscape used for breeding and training of carriage horses where its strict economic use goes hand in hand with formal aesthetics.

Ad criterion (iv) – The Nominated Property is an outstanding world example of a landscape that during its development over several centuries, has been meticulously cultivated by means of intended landscape composition in which the principles of French Classicist garden and English landscaping joined together to create a perfect environment satisfying the needs of breeding and training of carriage horses. The landscape illustrates an important era in modern European history, when the social elites supported and admired this unique horse breeding activities. In the case of the Nominated Landscape this elite was represented by the Imperial House of Habsburg. Therefore in the history of European civilisation the Nominated Landscape was over four centuries very closely associated with the top echelons of the social hierarchy. From the world perspective it represents a unique and comprehensive example of equestrian culture development in Europe spanning over four centuries, with a specific focus on breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses.

Ad criterion (v) – The Nominated Property is an excellent example of a traditional use of the landscape, the last of its kind in the world, for breeding and training of carriage horses of the *gala carrossier* type. It represents the historic period starting with Baroque, when the landscape

was deliberately structured and used to cater for the needs of the social elites that demonstrated their privileged position in pompous ceremonies for which *gala carrossier* horses were used. For centuries, breeding and training of these horses at the Nominated Property has been carried out in close interactions with the natural environment: favourable climate, hydrology, soil and vegetation on the site have been the key factors for the economic self-sufficiency of the landscape so indispensable for breeding and training of carriage horses from their birth until completion of their training. Breeding and training of carriage horses and maintaining the associated Nominated Landscape have been a rational way of living for the local people.

c) Statement of Integrity

To date, the Nominated Landscape has been preserved, and it is proposed for nomination, within its historical borders and area that in the past corresponded to the size of the herd needed to supply the required number of trained ceremonial carriage horses set by the Imperial Court. The utilitarian character of the landscape is still fully manifested in the preserved functional integrity of its composition main components that consist of: pastures of adequate size for the herd; grassland for hay production; arable land for production of grain fodder; forests for timber production used as building material and fuel; sufficient water supply; roads and drives necessary for training carriage horses in hand; functionally diversified sets of buildings etc. As in the past, the Nominated Landscape still provides all the resources necessary for successful breeding of these horses and provides the environment for their training. Horse breeding is carried out in functionally diversified historic stables and other complementary structures. The sets of buildings at all farmsteads reflect the requirements for carriage horse stabling that have been developed over many years starting from the early 19th century. These ensembles of buildings have neither been demolished nor significantly modified (only complemented in a sensitive manner) and in 2014–2015 they all were successfully restored.

The integrity of the formal composition of the Classicist part of the Nominated Landscape has been fully preserved because all its components have been preserved – roads lined with trees, watercourses, the grid of pasture units etc.

The integrity of the landscape composition of the romantic picturesque park at Mošnice has also been preserved – the carriage bridle way from which fan-like vistas open at a rich assortment of solitary trees and group plantings arranged according to the compositional principles of perspective, the former river meanders oxbow lakes and naturally regenerating alluvial vegetation in the relict of the flood plain forest.

The integrity of the productive forests in the northern part of the Nominated Property including the network of straight clear-cut strips and forest avenues used for horse training has also been preserved.

Organically developed rural settlements located in the Nominated Landscape have preserved their integrity in historic lay-out and structural forms of residential houses.

d) Statement of Authenticity

The functional authenticity of the Nominated Property has been preserved; the Nominated Landscape is still used for breeding and training of carriage horses of the *gala carrossier* type, specifically the Kladruber breed. The unique composition of the Nominated Landscape based on the combination of French (*patte d'oie, étoile, and cabinet de verdure*) and English (clumps, country parks) principles of the garden design has been well preserved. Linear planting (tree-lined walkways, avenues, windbreaks, and planting along watercourses) dividing the landscape composition have also been preserved in the form of native species and overall pattern. The complexes of stables and other complementary structures at the stud farm have been carefully restored in compliance with the original Classicist design and therefore they are authentic. In the restoration some good quality modifications from the subsequent periods were also considered to provide evidence of building and style layers documenting the gradual development of the Property.

The network of watercourses, which is important for both the function and composition of the landscape, has been preserved in the same structure as it was in 1876 and therefore, it is authentic. Traditional materials are used for its maintenance. A similar approach is used for the maintenance of pasture fencing.

The historic urban structure of settlements has not been compromised by the industrial development of modern times, and the original links with countryside have been preserved.

e) Protection and Management Requirements

To safeguard the Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property and guarantee its sustainable development, the following principles are required: use the national monitoring system regularly every year as a preventive tool and a vehicle for early recommendations to the national heritage bodies and the Site Manager; make necessary legal arrangements in order to bring the Nominated Property under single management by transferring all the assets owned by the Czech state in the Nominated Landscape to a single Site Manager, i.e. the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s.p.o.; implement the principles, as defined and agreed by the relevant ministries, in the restoration of historic vegetation stands in order to preserve the composition of the Nominated Landscape and its functional design for breeding carriage horses; continue implementation of the valid Management Plan, review the progress and update the plan in a timely manner; engage the Steering Group, members of which are senior representatives of relevant ministries, national heritage regional bodies, professional organisations active in management of heritage assets, ICOMOS National Committee, Site Manager, other co-operating external experts and representatives of self-governing local bodies.

4 STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY



4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4.a Present State of the Property Conservation

Due to its cultural and economic importance and active economic use, the state of the Nominated Property is at the centre of attention of several public administration bodies in the Czech Republic (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic).⁸⁷ Thus, these bodies have been gradually involved in the landscape regeneration, including funding and providing assistance in obtaining EU funds for this purpose.

4.a.1 State of Conservation of the Landscape Composition

The Nominated Property has been preserved in a condition fully conveying the historical composition of the landscape, with traces of all stages of its development preserved (Annex 2 – Fig. 001–005).

The Nominated Landscape is situated within its historical borders and therefore it still encompasses all the components required for the economic function – farmsteads, pastures, meadows, fields and woodland, including a network of roads for driving carriages and training carriage horses, as well as a unique water system consisting of drainage and irrigation canals indispensable for the economic prosperity of the landscape (Annex 1 – Map 006.01 documenting the relationship between the current area of the Nominated Property and its area in 1771).

The modifications carried out in the developed Classicist style, which took into consideration the previous stages of development and the use of the landscape, successfully fused the Nominated Property into a single form, which even now allows the landscape to meet the purpose for which it was conceived. The country park, the composition of which is utterly different, is also fully functional even nowadays and it serves the needs of breeding and training carriage horses. The country park connection with the Classicist core of the nominated area by tree avenues has also been preserved as originally designed (Annex 2 – Fig. 013, 014, 016).

Farmsteads with stables on the Nominated Property site are still connected with each other by active links inherited from the past which are functional and form a distinctive feature of the landscape (Annex 1 – Map 006.04 documenting present state of the Landscape for Breeding of Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem).

The Nominated Property has a dense network of roads, lanes and canals lined with old species of woody plants. The linear plantings of woody species divide most of the Nominated Property into functional units and the overall impression they give is of a uniform and ordered design (Annex 2 – Fig. 002, 011, 012).

The roads for carriage driving have been preserved in their historic scale and layout and therefore they can fully satisfy the functional operation of the property which is the training of carriage horses. The main roads (Řečanská and Selmická Avenues), with hard surfaces, are complemented

⁸⁷ This shared interest is documented by the Agreement on General Principles and Further Development of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem which is in Annex 3 – Document 004 to this Nomination Dossier

by a network of side roads mostly surfaced with recycled compacted aggregates. There are also less significant undone country lanes (in fields and forests). The driveways for carriage driving have been preserved both in the Classicist part of the landscape, where they form a regular pattern of the regimented landscape and in the more natural part of the property (the country park) where the restored roads still gently curve and their surface is made of mechanically consolidated aggregate (Annex 2 – Fig. 019, 031, 048 and 049). In the formal part of the property with the preserved Classicist design, some roads are lined with traditional white wooden fencing consisting of posts joined together by horizontal planks. The fence is regularly maintained and whitewashed using traditional materials (wood, and lime for whitewash) (Annex 2 – Fig. 021, 022, 040; Schematic map 005.03 of the road network including driveways and bridleways in the landscape of the Nominated Property).

The network of watercourses in the Nominated Landscape has been preserved and works both as a drainage and irrigation system. The vegetation cover along the watercourses is another feature enhancing the quality of the landscape's visual composition. The water system is repaired whenever necessary; however general restoration is now under consideration, the aim of the intended project of "Regeneration of the Historic Water System of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem"⁸⁸ (Annex 1 – Schematic map 005.04 of the water bodies and watercourses at the Nominated Property).

Historical rural settlements on the site of the Nominated Property have gradually evolved, responding to the development and needs of the stud farm. The conserved urban structure of organically grown rural settlements has not been compromised either by modern industrial development or by long-distance transport infrastructure. Nor are such projects envisaged in the valid land-use planning documentation. The structure of the settlements bears visible traces of their development.

The Nominated Landscape has not experienced either any adverse effects of development or a lack of engineering maintenance. In other words, the landscape has not been cluttered with modern structures or reduced in its acreage and nor has its traditional functional use changed which. Such a state is due among other things because of continuous use for breeding of carriage horses. Maintaining this function has always been a state interest. To this extent, the protection of the landscape as a cultural heritage site has also played an important role and the level of protection has been gradually increased, starting from the early sixties in the 20th century. The preserved landscape has been systematically maintained and managed with the aim of safeguarding its features and composition, formed throughout history, because both the features and composition of the landscape also play an indispensable role in the functional use of the Nominated Property (Annex 1 – Schematic map 007.05 of the Nominated Property in 2017).

4.a.2 Present State of Conservation of the Sets of Buildings and Artefacts in the Landscape

Even nowadays the Nominated Property includes three functionally diverse farmsteads with stables of which the farmstead at Kladruby nad Labem also has the Manor House and other buildings including residential for tenants working at the stud farm, grave yard with a chapel etc. (Annex 2 – Fig. 006, 008, 010).

The farmsteads still serve their original function – breeding of carriage horses also known as *Gala carrossier* and therefore the functional authenticity of every single one has been preserved as well as their authentic functional integrity.

The farmsteads with stables have been preserved within their original area and material volumes, in other words they have not been converted for carrying out new functions, and nor have they been rebuilt, extended or demolished. A significant factor contributing to the high degree of preservation is the continuity, spanning several centuries, of the functional use of the stables for

⁸⁸ Working title of the project currently under preparation.

breeding carriage horses. Such a use has helped in safeguarding the functional authenticity. Had the function changed, it is most likely that the buildings would have been modified.

The detailed historic building survey carried out from 2001 to 2003 was a major enterprise aimed at the conservation of farmsteads with stables and other structures in the landscape.⁸⁹ This survey provided a detailed assessment of the buildings and structures and identified all their valuable features as well as defects and structural and engineering shortcomings, if there were any. This laid the foundation for the preparation of projects for the site and the priorities for the step-by-step rehabilitation were set; all this is explained in more detail later in the document. The survey also provided inputs for the Management Plan which is attached to the Nomination Dossier (Annex 3).

There are several Baroque sculptures in the Nominated Landscape. Their location in the landscape is evidence of its gradual evolution and the faith in protective powers of patron saints over the farm, its prosperity (statue of St. Gotthard, statue of St. Donatus) and people living there (statue of St. John Nepomuciensis, sculpture group of the Guardian Angel and the Pieta statue). Some of these sculptures have been restored, and others are in good condition and will be restored in the nearest future (statue of St. John Nepomuciensis, statue of St. Gotthard, and sculpture groups of the Guardian Angel) (Annex 2 – Fig. 090–095).

4.a.3 State of Conservation of the Vegetation Components of the Nominated Landscape

The system of roads for driving carriages (see above) and watercourses lined with traditional linear planting (tree-lined lanes, avenues, and plantings along the watercourses) have been preserved in the landscape. These systems constitute important elements in the landscape architecture because they add the third dimension to the ground-plan composition thus elevating it above the ground and making it more profound for sensual perception.

In the Nominated Landscape, an attractive layered structure of linear plantings has been preserved, both in terms of its historical layout and material authenticity. The partly restored monumental lime avenues, mainly of age-class four⁹⁰ still form the basis of *patte d'oie* and the backbone of the Classicist part of the landscape; they are complemented by linear stands, the secondary level in the landscape orderly structure. This secondary level consists of partly restored avenues and alleyways of age-class two as

⁸⁹ In the Czech Republic, historic building survey reports are a key document for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage. They are the reference for management, conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage site, in this particular case the Nominated Property.

Between 2001 and 2003 the National Heritage Institute was carried out the historic building survey at the National Stud Farm. The historic building survey was initiated jointly by the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. and the Heritage Management Department of the Czech Ministry of Culture in 2000 during the preparatory stage of the conceptual design for the general rehabilitation of the Nominated Property. The survey was carried out against the background of designating major parts of the Nominated Landscape the National Heritage Site, with the prospect of its inscription in the World Heritage List.

The survey was carried out using solely non-destructive techniques; the area of the site to be surveyed was defined piece by piece and in a way reflecting the continuous evolution throughout history.

The terms of reference of the historic building survey were centred around the concept of sustainable cultural heritage, similar to the subsequent declaration of the significant part of the landscape, now nominated, as the National Cultural Heritage with a maximum focus on sustainable breeding of Kladruber horses and provision of a high quality environment in which they can live—a historically stable and harmonious cultural landscape of the former Imperial Court Stud Farm of the first quarter of the 20th century.

⁹⁰ Age-classes of woody plants: 1 = new planting; species typical features start showing as new seedlings become established; 2 = saplings; a new planting still not well established, the crown starts forming, there are signs of intense management; 3 = established plants approaching maturity, taxon typical features fully formed (habitus, bark etc.), visible growth, beginning of fertility; 4 = mature plants with well-developed typical features of their taxon; 5 = veteran, the structure starts decomposing with a clear manifestation (loss of limbs, propagation of natural pathogens).

well as older avenues and alleyways of age-class three and four. Trees of age-class four in these linear plantings are gradually replaced. The layout of the linear plantings of the secondary level also divides the landscape into functional units still used in line with the historical tradition, and the linear plantings create *cabinet de verdure* resembling *bosquets* in French gardens. They also form a borderline along the Selmická Avenue. There are also apple trees of age-class three and four⁹¹ lining the roads around Josefov farmstead (Annex 2 – Fig. 016, 017, 035–038, 080; Annex 2 – Schematic map 005.05 of the avenues, alleys and lines of trees at the Nominated Property and their hierarchy in the landscape composition).

All avenues, alleys and tree-lined lanes are systematically managed through arboricultural measures, and infill planting is applied for missing or dead trees. Some of the alleys have been already fully restored or their restoration is now in progress; for example in 2012 the Selmická Avenue was partly restored. Concerning the conservation of the material authenticity of the historic assortment of woody plant species, 420 pieces of limes (*Tillia cordata*) have been planted. Sections of trees between age-class three and four but with a good future outlook were kept in the alley; *arboricultural* measures have been also implemented in the oak (*Quercus rubra*) alleys (in the direction of towards Mošnice park) and the poplar (*Populus x canadensis* ‘Regenerata’) alleys have been restored and many others.

The linear plantings along the historic system of watercourses in the landscape are composed of the same woody plant species as in the case of avenues and alleys (limes, oaks, poplars). The woody plants in age-class three prevail in them. Some watercourses are lined only with shrubs of indigenous woody plant species of the temperate zone.

Some avenues and alleys are complemented with hedgerows regularly cut to maintain the required architectural shape. Hedgerows are gradually restored with the prevailing share of the native woody plant species – European hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*).

At some pastures clumps have been preserved, consisting of trees in age-class three and four. The clumps with no good future prospects, usually in the last stage of their life-cycle (age-class 4 and 5) are gradually renewed by single species clusters of three to five (sometimes seven) trees (Annex 2 – Fig. 018, 039, 040). The traditional fencing around the groups of trees has been also gradually restored. It is a traditional “Kladruby” type fencing made of whitewashed timber to maintain harmony with the pasture and paddock fences.

The Classicist part of the landscape merges with the Mošnice Landscaped Park. There, the scenery, in which the principle of perspective evoking paintings was used, has been preserved in an exceptionally good quality and scale. A wide assortment of woody plants in age-class four, and unconventional clusters of trees have been preserved (see Chapter 2.a) (Annex 2 – Fig. 019, 020, 041–047).

In the north, on the Nominated Property site, there is a productive forest divided by a regular grid of straight lanes and cut-clear strips which extends to the formal pattern of grass fields and pastures. The acreage and location of the forest is the same as it was in the mid-19th century. Forest lanes are undone, in some places with a sandy surface and they are also used for training of carriage horses. As for the species composition of the forest, conifers in age-class three prevail. The straight forest lanes still divide the forest into square plots thus reflecting the traditional method of forest management. The plots of land with forest functions are defined in the Forest Management Plan, including type of treatment used on these plots. The Forest Management Plan has been in effect since 2016 and its strategy is based on the historic tradition of forest management on the site of the Nominated Property⁹² (Annex 2 – Fig. 024, 049, 107).

At the southern boundary of the property, where the Mošnice Landscaped Park is situated, there are also preserved fragments of floodplain forests of a high ecological value, in which the natural succession of vegetation still occurs.

⁹¹ The assortment of the old varieties of apple trees was identified by experts from the Mendel University in Brno and these trees are kept as a specific cultural value of the property and they also serve as a gene pool for the gradual restoration of the apple tree alleyways.

⁹² The Forest Management Plan summary is in Chapter 7.b and the full text in Czech is attached to the Nomination Dossier.

All modifications to natural components and farming activities on the site are carried out with respect to safeguarding the preserved historic fabric of the Nominated Landscape. Avenues and alleys as well as the lines of trees in front of the buildings where they serve as screens, have been preserved as shown in the original layout plans of different periods (see Chapter 2.b). The architectural form and assortment of woody plants have been maintained by standard methods of management of garden and landscape heritage sites. Dead trees are replaced with seedlings of identical taxa, to preserve authenticity of the assortment typical for each development stage of the property. The seedlings are planted at the same place where a tree died in order to preserve authenticity of the composition. The management principles for linear plantings are set, among others, in the Agreement between the Czech Ministry of Culture, the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and the Czech Ministry of the Environment⁹³ (Annex 1 – Schematic map 005.02 of tree vegetation at the Nominated Property).

The area, as well as the location of pastures and grassland, has been preserved as it was in the early 20th century. Thanks to traditional farming methods, the pastures and grassland still consist of the indigenous plant community typical of the northern temperate zone. The vegetation cover of grassland and pastures is replanted by self-seeding.

Meadows are cut at least twice a year to make hay, and pastures are regularly grazed, and naturally fertilised by horse excrements (Annex 1 – Schematic map 005.01 of the functional use of the Nominated Property divided into forests, woodland, pastures, grassland and arable land).

The site functional lay-out consisting of pastures, meadows and forests with the finishing touches added by roads, watercourses lined with trees and natural scenery remains unchanged as originally designed and the site is still capable of performing all functions associated with the mission of the Nominated Property, which is breeding and training of carriage horses. To this extent, it also determines the autarky of the Nominated Landscape in fulfilling its mission.

The arable land is only at small holdings owned by individuals next to the built-up area in both villages; on the site managed by the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. the arable land only complements the dominant share of grassland and pastures and its share (slightly bigger in the 20th century) is still going down to the original acreage.

With the focus on the conservation of functional authenticity of the Nominated Property, the field crop is used as a fodder for horses and therefore it is oat and barley.

4.a.4 Major Property Restoration Projects Completed

The well-conserved Classicist modifications to building complexes, together with detailed documentation from the time of their Classicist extension and reconstruction, made the heritage site restoration easier. The restoration work was preceded by the historic building survey, mentioned earlier, the outcome of which served as a basis for the restoration.⁹⁴

Restoration of buildings at the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, Františkov and Josefov

All three main building complexes (Kladruby nad Labem, Františkov and Josefov) have been restored under the “Restoration of the Components of the National Cultural Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem” project, included in the Integrated Operation Programme funded by the EU. The project was implemented from 2013 to 2015.

The aim was the restoration of the historic appearance of the buildings, by removing all modern unsuitable interventions while preserving the mass and volume of the original structures, surfaces,

⁹³ This is the Agreement mentioned above, particularly Article II. It is in the Annex 6 to this Nomination Dossier.

⁹⁴ This refers to the historic building survey carried out between 2001 and 2003, which was the prerequisite for the successful restoration.

materials and techniques including the interior design. Valuable components from the second half of the 19th century, turn of the 20th century, and from the interwar period were fully accounted for and preserved in their historic form (e.g. the water tower). New structures and accessories (e.g. floors, window and door frames and panes, utilities etc.) were designed so they would not interfere with the traditional character of the historic stud farm buildings. Should new materials have to be used then traditional ones used in the past were preferred (e.g. fired bricks, ceramic roof tiles, lime mortar, wood and metal for window and door frames).

The following buildings have been restored according to the recommendations based on the historic building survey: the manor house, St. Wenceslas and Leopold Church, the Chapel of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross at the graveyard, foaling stable, main stables, the stable for breeding stallions, indoor riding hall, Coach House and Tack Store with exhibitions, low stables, Forester's House, Františkov farmstead, Josefov Farmstead, residential buildings, manor house park, outdoor riding rings, village square at Kladruby nad Labem and water tower.

The Property buildings can be divided into several typological groups:

- a)** Farmsteads with stables (Kladruby nad Labem, Františkov and Josefov) which serve the primary mission of the Stud Farm, i.e. breeding of Kladruber horses (Annex 2 – Fig. 013, 014, 016);
- b)** Auxiliary buildings supporting the stud farm main function or parts thereof used for educational and social programmes (the former boys' boarding house, coach houses, riding halls, former water towers, and residential buildings) (Annex 2 – Fig. 067, 068, 069, 071, 073 and 074);
- c)** Manor house with St. Wenceslas and Leopold Church and the Exaltation of the Holy Cross Chapel at the graveyard (Annex 2 – Fig. 063–068);
- d)** Outdoor areas in front of the manor house, outdoor riding ring (Fig. 034).

Most buildings in group **a)** used for breeding of the protected Kladruber horse breed have been restored according to the operational requirements specified by the stud farm while respecting the justifiable requirements for authenticity of materials and structures. The following have been repaired: load bearing structures, floors, ceilings, roof framing, roof covers and external façades including window and door frames bringing back the façade tectonics, plastering, interiors including equipment, washing boxes, drinking and feeding troughs, facilities for employees and new sewerage, water and electric systems have been installed. Hay and eyebrow dormers have been installed in the roofs. Some inappropriate modifications and features have been removed because they interfered with the building appearance as originally designed. The farmsteads with stables have been conserved for the future in the original Classicist style (rendering and colour scheme of the façades, roof covers, window and door frames including interiors – see Chapter 2.a) which corresponds to the original Classicist composition of the major part of the Nominated Landscape (Annex 2 – Fig. 025, 028, 034, 054 – 062 and 076–083).

Buildings in group **b)** have also been restored in line with the heritage conservation principles. The former boys' boarding house has been fully restored and now houses temporary exhibitions organised under the cultural and educational programme. The restored Coach House serves its original purpose; inside it is divided into an exhibition area open to the public, where coaches and carriages are on display. The other part is used for parking carriages and coaches used by the stud farm. The rendering and plastering have been restored at both buildings (Annex 2 – Fig. 069, 071 and 073).

At the indoor riding hall, the following have been repaired: roof framing, rendering, window and door frames including panes, interior plasterwork; the metal roofing sheets have been replaced with ceramic roof tiles that were originally used on the building⁹⁵ (Annex 2 – Fig. 070).

⁹⁵ The old gate house has been also restored at so called Řečanská Vrata (Gate).

The functionalist water tower at Kladruby farmstead has been restored and converted into a viewing tower. It is now accessed via a spiral staircase and the former water reservoir at the top has become a viewing gallery (Annex 2 – Fig. 074).

Buildings in group **c**) have been also restored in line with conservation principles. The vertical load bearing structures of the manor house have been restored as well as vault structures, ceilings, roof framing, roof cover, floors, rendering, window and door frames including panes, plastering and internal carpentry.

The manor house rooms which were used as offices during the Imperial period are now used for day-to-day administration and the manor house also houses exhibitions open to the public.

The restoration of the church, the layout and mass of which forms the “extension” of the manor house included rendering, all stained-glass windows, organ staircase, belfry, wooden steps on the ground floor, oratory and internal wall decoration, furniture, and organ (Annex 2 – Fig. 025, 063–066).

After the restoration the graveyard chapel regained its Baroque appearance. The main parts of the chapel include the nave and presbytery, both of the same height, a later added sacristy and a ridged turret (Annex 2 – Fig. 067–068).

The outdoor areas next to the stables and manor house (Group **d**) have been also comprehensively restored. The outdoor riding ring, the stable courtyards and the village square, the main access point to the Nominated Landscape, have been restored (Annex 2 – Fig. 054).

As part of the restoration work, the outdoor riding ring has been fenced off with a rigid barrier of traditional white washed timber, as with all the pasture fencing in the Nominated Landscape.

The farmsteads' historic courtyards have been equipped with street furniture inspired by historic design and which is made of traditional materials: cast iron and wood. The new street lights installed at the village square have the traditional shape and colour, and are made of cast iron. The street furniture includes benches, bike racks, information boards, display cabinet de verdure and rubbish bins. Restoration of this space included the relocation of two artefacts: the sculpture of Pieta and the Mission Cross, after they were professionally restored, and the Baroque statue of St. Donatus.

There are several other Baroque sculptures in the Nominated Landscape. Their locations are a clear evidence of the landscape gradual evolution and historic effort to enhance its aesthetic strength. Most of these sculptures have been restored and the remaining ones are going to be restored in the nearest future (statue of St. John Nepomucensis, statue of St. Gotthard, sculpture groups of the Guardian Angel, statue of St. Donatus, and the sculpture of Pieta) (Annex 2 – Fig. 090–095).

Restoration of the Water System in the Mošnice Landscaped Park

Between 2006 and 2008 the project called “Restoration of the Blind River Branches on the Site of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem” was implemented with the aim of restoring the original composition of the Mošnice Landscaped Park. The project focused on the revitalisation of the old Elbe branches and oxbow lakes, including littoral and riparian zones which are important for water retention and represent an important landscape component in this part of the Nominated Property. Under this project, six connected oxbow lakes were revitalised. Destroyed bridges were rebuilt thus enabling carriages to cross the water. As part of the oxbow lakes revitalisation 7 hectares of meadows have been rehabilitated and sixty solitary trees planted copying the historic design (Annex 2 – Fig. 013).

4.a.5 Major Property Restoration Projects under Preparation

Restoration of selected parts of the landscape and buildings on the site of the Nominated Property

The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. has prepared other restoration projects for implementation in the forthcoming years the aim of which is to preserve the unique value of the property.

In 2018–2019 the implementation of the project called “Revitalisation of the Cultural Landscape and Selected Historic Buildings at the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem” is planned. This project should be financially supported by the EU Structural Funds from the grant scheme of the Integrated Regional Operation Programme.

The objective is the restoration of the English Stable (Paddock) to its original condition because it was constructed in the late 19th century. The area around the stable will be also restored. At the perimeter of the paddock, trees and shrubs will be planted (solitary trees, clusters of trees and hedges) and four groups of trees, symmetrically spaced, will be planted inside the paddock.⁹⁶

Under this project, the area surrounding the farmstead at Josefov will be also revitalised, and at this site there are many ornamental and fruit trees, some of them dating from the 1930s, others from natural seeding. Some of these woody plants will have to be replanted due to their age and species. The project aims at restoring the space as it was in the 1930s. The restoration of the orchard west of the paddock will be an important exercise; the over mature trees in class age four and five will be removed and replaced with the authentic varieties from the gene pool acquired from the apple tree alleys mentioned above.

The implementation of the project will have a major impact on the restoration of the Mošnice Landscaped Park.

Even though the area of the Mošnice Landscaped Park has been preserved in its historic boundary including the key components of its structure some of its specific elements were lost due to the unfavourable development in the second half of the 20th century. At present, the valuable landscape composition is partly blurred by younger self-seeded stands of woody plants. This project will make the composition of the Mošnice Landscaped Park, now obscured by the self-seeded woody plants, more conspicuous by revitalising vegetation stands.

In addition to these projects the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. has other projects under preparation. Once they are implemented the overall restoration of the Nominated Property will be completed.⁹⁷

Another project to be implemented in the nearest future includes the construction of an amenity centre at Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. It will cater for the needs of visitors and participants of conferences as well as the employees of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s.p.o.⁹⁸ As part of this project the poor quality administration building, boiler house and coach house from the 1970s will be demolished. All three buildings are in a state of serious disrepair and their future operation is unsustainable. On top of that they are intrusive as they are located next to the manor house in the middle of its garden. Once they are demolished the manor house garden will be fully restored.

⁹⁶ At present, most trees are not in good condition and their outlook is very poor.

⁹⁷ Some projects implemented by the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. are funded from national schemes and some are designed to qualify for the financial assistance from the EU Structural Funds. Minor projects are funded directly by the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.

⁹⁸ At the moment the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. has no facilities big enough to cater for participants of major events.

The rectory at Kladruby nad Labem will be also restored.⁹⁹

Under the project “Restoration of the Components of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem”, mentioned earlier, some of the residential buildings with the allotments next to the graveyard have not been restored. Tenants in the buildings are the employees of the stud farm and these structures will be restored to their original appearance at the turn of the 20th century with a maximum use of the original structures and materials.

At the moment, the terms of reference for developing the project documentation for the repair of the water system is under preparation. The working title of the project is “Regeneration of the Historic Water System at the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem” and the objective is the restoration of the original water system in the landscape.

In addition to these specific projects, some of which have been recently implemented, there are other major projects for which the work on the conceptual designs and project documentation is in progress (e.g. regeneration of the poplar alleys, main lime and oak avenues and fruit tree alleys, planting of tree clusters to restore the Mošnice Landscaped Park and the overall restoration of the Manor house garden).

At Kladruby nad Labem there is a temporary structure used for growing mushrooms which severely compromises the historic urban structure of the settlement. This building will be demolished. The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. is negotiating with the owner about its demolishing and relocating the production facility outside the Nominated Property.

⁹⁹ After the restoration, a part of the building that dates back to around 1730 and first was used as a house of the stud farm clerk, later as a rectory and then school including the teacher’s flat will still house the local branch of Česká pošta (post office) and the stud’s archive. The rest of the building will serve as stud farm offices.

4.b Factors Affecting the Property

Just as any other works of man, a cultural landscape such as the nominated property, is faced with factors that may damage or imperil its outstanding universal value.

(i) Development Pressures (Such as Encroachment, Adaptation, Agriculture and Mining)

The site is not exposed to pressure due to any mining activity as there are no mineral deposits that could be of any interest for business in this area.

It can be expected that there will be an increase in pressure caused by an interest in erecting new buildings, demolishing and rebuilding related existing structures, etc., among other things, to the interest of businesspeople to make tourism-related investments. However, according to applicable legislation, the Nominated Property is subject to protection as a cultural heritage as a whole. By law, any such activity needs to be approved by the heritage conservation bodies, whose main purpose is to protect the values of the nominated site as a whole as well as its individual parts. Demolition projects are subject to approval by the heritage management bodies, too. These bodies also ensure the preservation of integrity and authenticity of the property (for more details see Measure 1). Moreover, most items of real estate and especially the land on the site is owned by the Czech Republic who is represented by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, which has appointed the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. as the manager of the real estate and the Nominated Landscape or the Site Manager (for more details see Chapter 5.a). Given that it is a property owned by the state, it is inconceivable that the property is alienated whether by sale or donation to any entities interested in construction, reconstruction, etc.

It can be expected that there will be pressure caused by increased tourism. The Site Manager, in cooperation with local public administration bodies, has sufficient tools for regulating tourism in this area (for more details see Paragraph iv below).

The site is not exposed to any pressure related to the importation of exotic plant species. In this regard, the Site Manager has sufficient human, technical and expert resources to remove these, if necessary.

The site is not exposed to any agriculture-related pressure as the Nominated Landscape is already a landscape used for agricultural purposes, namely for breeding and training carriage horses and related farming and forestry activities performed by the Site Manager whose very existence depends on the preservation of the landscape character. Some parts of land on this site that was being temporarily used as arable land in the second half of the 20th century and since the 1990s has been reconverted to pastures due to the increasing recognition of the significance of the Nominated Landscapes well as the importance of its function.

Preventing the potential adverse impacts of restoration of the original mix of vegetation on the insect species for which a certain part of the nominated landscape has been designated a Site of Community Importance, is regulated by Article III of the Agreement on General Principles and the Further Development of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem between the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the Ministry of the Environment and by related documents (see Annex 6).

The land-use planning documents of municipalities located in the Nominated Landscape fully respect the values of the Nominated Landscape (for more details see Chapter 5.d), according to applicable legislation, the competent conservation bodies are involved in the land-use planning process.

(ii) Environmental Pressures (e.g. Pollution, Climate Change, Desertification)

South of the Nominated Landscape, behind the river Elbe there is the Chvaletice thermal power plant (approx. 6 km in a straight line or 8 km by road from the main stable facility at Kladruby nad

Labem), built in late 1970s with a capacity of 4x 200 MW. In recent years, the power plant has been desulphurised in a two-stage process, resulting in much better air quality.¹⁰⁰

In the Czech Republic, the wind blows mostly from the west and north-west (60-70% of windy days). Given that the power plant is situated south-west of the centre of the Nominated Property, the power plant does not have a negative impact on the air quality of the landscape. The condition of the environment in the area is being monitored on a comprehensive and continuous basis. There are no other sources of industrial pollution on the site, the buffer zone or immediately outside its perimeter.

No impacts of gradual climate change have been registered in the Nominated Landscape.

(iii) Natural Disasters and Risk Preparedness

Exposure to Windstorms

A potential risk factor in the Nominated Landscape is the occurrence of local windstorms that may cause damage to the vegetation cover, linear plantings of trees and solitary trees. However, the occurrence of such events is very rare in the temperate zone of the Czech Republic.

The vegetation cover, the linear plantings and the solitary trees are being restored on a continuous basis to eliminate damage caused by storms. Moreover, the rather open part of the Nominated Landscape is protected from potential strong winds (which, in the Czech Republic, usually blow from the north-west) by the forest area, which forms a part of the Nominated Property. The natural elements of the landscape and especially woody plants are in a good physiological condition. The forest area has been and will be preserved in addition to being restored in its historical boundary.

Individual buildings as well as building complexes in the landscape, given their functional nature, are not at risk from any of these factors.

Water Hazards and the Adopted Flood Control Measures

The Czech Republic, which has extensive experience with floods, (especially those of 1997 and 2002) pays special attention to the elimination of these risks.

In terms of flood risks, two documents are relevant for the Nominated Landscape, specifically the Flood Control Strategy of the Pardubický Region (comprising of the following parts: The Current Situation of Flood Protection and the Water Regime of the Landscape; The Goals of Flood Control and the Improvement of the Landscape Water Regime; Measures Aimed at the Protection of the Territory against Extreme Water Events; and Identification of Municipalities Exposed to Extraordinary Flood Risks) and the Flood Control Plan of the Administrative Territory of the Přebouč Municipality with Extended Powers (comprising of the following parts: Preparatory Measures and Measures Adopted Upon the Emergence of Flood Risk; Measures Adopted During a Flood Situation; and Component Parts of Flood Control Measures).

These documents contain, among others, analyses of territories in the Pardubický Region with the highest exposure to flood risks as well as the proposed measures. As follows from the analyses, the area close to the river Elbe adjacent to the Nominated Landscape is currently not exposed to flood risk. This is due to the systematic improvement of the water retention ability of the land along the river Elbe, which is the main water course in the region. The river Elbe, which forms a large part of the southern border of the Nominated Property, used to be one of the risk factors in the area for several decades. However, the technical modifications of flow rate controls on the Elbe provide a sufficient margin to raise the water level in the river without flooding the surrounding land. In this way the risk of destructive floods has been reduced to minimum. Even if there might be floods which would affect the Mošnice Park (see Annex 3), a short term flooding would not cause any harm as in fact, the Mošnice Park is a landscaped riparian forest. The available maps showing the flood

¹⁰⁰ The power station was built in 1973–1979. Radical desulphurisation was carried out in two stages (1997 and 1998). Currently, the Chvaletice power station operates two emission monitoring stations connected to the system of Automatic Emission Monitoring of the Czech Hydro meteorological Institute.

zones clearly indicate that other parts of the Nominated Landscape would not be flooded which is strongly supported by historic experience.

Fire Hazard and Fire Protection Measures

In the Nominated Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem, a volunteer fire brigade has been operating since 1922. Volunteer fire brigades operate also in the adjacent municipalities – Řečany nad Labem (5 km) and Bílé Vchynice (6 km). Professional fire brigades are located in the town of Přelouč (11 km) and a permanent fire brigade unit is stationed in the Chvaletice power plant (6 km).

The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. has fire protection rules defined for individual facilities and also fire emergency guidelines prepared in accordance with regulations applicable at the national level (Act No. 133/1985 Coll., On Fire Protection, as amended). These documents contain a detailed evaluation of safety and security risks such as break-in, fire, failure of utility networks, connections or distribution system, spills leaks of hazardous substances (if applicable) and natural disasters. The employees of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. are also regularly trained to be prepared in the event of a fire or other emergency. All buildings of the stud farm are equipped, in accordance with these documents, with an adequate number of portable fire extinguishers.

As a fire prevention measure, the management of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. has defined the maximum allowed volume of hay (which represents the most severe risk factor) stored in the stables. Larger volumes of hay and straw are stored in hay-barns outside the main farmsteads from where the hay is regularly transported to the stables.

Important emergency support is provided by the Integrated Rescue Service of the Pardubický Region. The system is regulated by the applicable legislation of the Czech Republic and it is activated in case of an emergency (such as floods, wind-caused calamities or epidemic outbreak) or when there is a need to perform both rescue in addition to aftermath clean-up operations jointly by two or more specialised teams of the rescue system. The teams working under the Integrated Rescue System include the Fire Brigade of the Czech Republic, the fire-fighting units of the Pardubický Region, the Police of the Czech Republic and other teams such as the armed units or medical rescue service.

(iv) Responsible Visitation at World Heritage Sites

The number of visitors and frequency of visits to the Nominated Landscape is regulated by the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.

The visitor statistics is as follows:¹⁰¹

YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NUMBER OF VISITORS	16 476	10 796	8 463	4 790	0 ¹⁰²	3 927	42 977	61 736

Table no. 002 Number of visitors in each year from 2010 to 2016.

In 2016, the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. registered 34,000 visitors who used the offer of guided tours and another 9,000 visitors who participated in seminars, concerts and other special events. Thus, in total, the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. registered 43,000 visitors in 2016, as is shown in the table.

The number of visitors as a consequence of the inscription of the site in the World Heritage List is

¹⁰¹ More data related to the site visitation are in Chapter 5.h.

¹⁰² In 2014, the Nominated Property was not open to the public due to the restoration works (for more details see Chapter 4.a).

estimated to be about 100,000 visitors per year. This estimation is based on the experience with the number of tourists at other sites in the Czech Republic inscribed in the List, which is monitored by the National Annual Monitoring Reports prepared in the Czech Republic (for more details see Chapter 6).

In any case, the area of the site where visitors can wander is vast. Tourism activity is concentrated in the farmsteads at Kladruby nad Labem, Františkov and Josefov as well as in the village of Kladruby nad Labem where it is monitored and regulated. The reception capacity of the site is adequate with respect to the expected increase in the number of visitors.

So far, the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem is not a place that would be adversely affected by an unexpected influx of visitors. Both the Stud Farm and the Ministry of Agriculture are aware of the need to make certain improvements and so are the public administration bodies in the Pardubický Region, whose strategic documents rely on the Nominated Landscape as the main tourist attraction (for more details see Chapter 5 (i)). At the same time, according to these documents, it is expected that the flow of visitors will spread over a larger area outside the Nominated Landscape, which will be helped by the tourist infrastructure development in communities located outside the landscape and its buffer zone. This will also include accommodation services (under the provisions of national heritage conservation and management laws no accommodation facilities are allowed to be built on the property site and in its buffer zone). The Land-use Plans do not envisage any new tourist accommodation facilities of a high capacity to be built in the nominated landscape. Nor will such facilities be permitted without an explicit consent of the heritage conservation bodies, should the design of a new building or a conversion project compromise the values of the Nominated Property. The explicit consent of the Site Manager is also required if such projects are intended on the state-owned land under his management.

However, it is one of the objectives to expand the visitor services and tourist infrastructure (info points, parking) directly on the territory of the property. The specific measures are mentioned in the site Management Plan as well as in Chapter 5.h.

In the nearest future the construction of the administration and catering building at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead is going to be completed. This project will improve the quality of service offered to visitors and will satisfy the catering and accommodation needs of the stud farm employees as well as of the stud farm operations.

The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. has experience with tourism. Therefore, it is ready for a possible increase in visitor numbers.

Guide services are provided to the tourists by the stud farm employees whose numbers can be increased in high season.

The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. currently offers guided tours for those who make a reservation or have time-specific entrance tickets for individual visitors and visitor groups in order to avoid interfering with the breeding and training of the carriage horses and overloading the Nominated Landscape. Given the growing number of visitors, the reservation system is used similarly as in other heritage sites and are accessible to the public. The system has proved useful and will therefore be used as the main tool for regulating the number of visitors in the whole Nominated Landscape.

Information on tourist services is already provided by info points at the site and its surroundings (Pardubice, Přelouč). The cooperation with Destinační společnost Východní Čechy (East Bohemia Destination Company) established by the Pardubický Region is very effective.

In cooperation with the Czech Tourist Club, a national NGO, the administration of the Nominated Property supports the extension of marked tourist trails for the purpose of regulating individual hiking activity within the territory. Unique in Europe, the system of colour-marked trails (red, yellow, green and blue) has a century-old tradition. As of now, running through the Nominated Property is a 17.5 km-long trail no. 0434 (red-marked) of the Czech Tourist Club connecting Přelouč and Kladruby nad Labem.

Wending its way through the Nominated Property is also the international biking trail called the Elbe Cycling Route¹⁰³ starting at Špindlerův Mlýn at the spring of the river Elbe in the Krkonoše Mountains and going through Pardubice, Kladruby nad Labem and Mělník to Germany (Dresden, Dessau-Roßlau, Hamburg), ending at the North Sea.

Throughout the whole year, the employees of the stud farm are continuously present in the Nominated Landscape that is used for horse breeding and training. Therefore, it is not possible to camp and picnic in the landscape without a permission.

The courtyard at Kladruby nad Labem remains to be the main gateway to the Nominated Landscape. Parking for passenger cars and buses of organised tourist groups is possible within the farm courtyard (currently with a capacity of 100 vehicles) and on the square of Kladruby nad Labem (with a capacity of 30 vehicles). This parking capacity has been increased in the Land-use Plan against the actual capacity when the Land-use plan was compiled (2007)¹⁰⁴. At the moment the car park located in the farm yard is being extended. A new Land-use Plan of Kladruby nad Labem is under preparation (it is expected to be approved in 2019) which must address the need for more parking spaces. This requirement is on the agenda of the regular review process which is now going on.

At the square of Kladruby nad Labem, there are stands for bicycles.

An increase in tourism in the Nominated Landscape is expected to cause higher road traffic. In the case of inscription, this issue will be addressed in compliance with the national legislation regulating the road traffic by installing appropriate road signs regulating the traffic and, if necessary, by no-through fare at the Nominated Landscape. Other measures include the creation of park-and-ride facilities outside the relevant site and the organisation of public transport operated in co-operation with the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region, local government bodies of the municipalities and the Site Manager.

(v) Number of Inhabitants within the Property Site (in the Buffer Zone)

It is obvious that the primary function of the Nominated Landscape is not residential.

As of 31 December 2016 the number of permanent residents within the **Nominated Landscape** site was 860. (The municipality of Kladruby nad Labem itself had 649 inhabitants. The municipality of Selmice is smaller; it had only 206 residents in 2016.)

As of 31 December 2016, the total number of residents **in the buffer zone** was 773 in the municipalities of Semín and Labské Chrčice.

On 31 December 2016 **the total number of residents** living on the site of the Nominated Property and its buffer zone was 1,633.

¹⁰³ www.elberadweg.de; www.labska-stezka.cz.

¹⁰⁴ In the Nominated Landscape, a number of sports events and shows are held each year related to the breeding and training of the carriage horses. These events regularly attract large numbers of participants (some of whom arrive with their horses and mobile homes) as well as spectators. Whenever such events take place and there is a need for increased parking capacity, a section of the grass pastureland near the event venue is dedicated to parking (the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. is in charge of these areas). Thus, it is not necessary to create other paved parking areas for such events. The maintenance and regeneration of the grass areas is not demanding and is well-organized by the Site Manager.

A large, light-colored, stylized number '5' is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the page. It is composed of several thick, rounded rectangular segments. The top part is a horizontal bar, followed by a vertical bar, then a horizontal bar that is shorter than the first, and finally a large, curved bottom segment that forms the base of the '5'.

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

5.a Ownership

The majority of the Nominated Property is owned by the Czech Republic represented by the Ministry of Agriculture that has appointed the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s.p.o. as the property manager and Lesy České republiky, s.p. (Forests of the Czech Republic) as the manager of forest land and Povodí Labe, s.p. (The Elbe River Authority) and the Czech Land-Use Authority as the managers of some plots of land which are a part of the water system¹⁰⁵ of the Nominated Landscape.

At the time of the Nomination Dossier compilation the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. was negotiating with the Czech Ministry of Agriculture on the transfer of the management rights to the state-owned forest land (from Lesy České republiky, s.p.) and the state-owned land managed by Povodí Labe, s.p. to the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. These negotiations are expected to be finalised in 2018. However, this is without prejudice to the ownership title as the Czech Republic remains to be the owner of the major share of the plots of land.

The table and the chart below show the ownership structure.

Ownership	v %
The Czech Republic (or the following state institutions: the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., Lesy České republiky s.p., Povodí Labe s.p., and the Czech Land-Use Authority)	90 %
The Pardubický Region	1 %
The municipality of Kladruby nad Labem	2 %
The municipality of Selmice	2 %
Private ownership – corporate bodies	2 %
Private ownership – individuals	3 %
Total	100 %

Table no.003 Ownership structure of the Nominated Property.

Ownership Structure on the Site

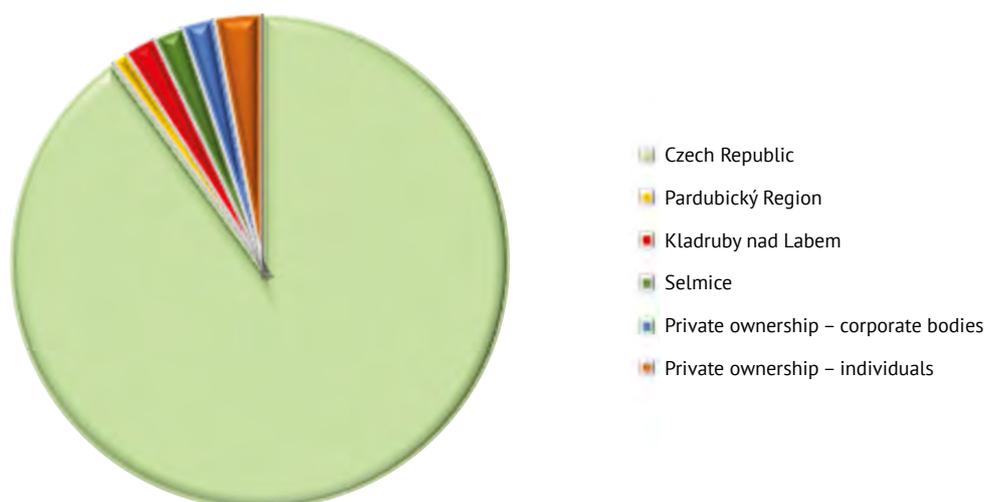


Chart no.002 Ownership structure on the Site of the Nominated Property.

¹⁰⁵ These are plots of land of watercourses that are part of Kladrubský náhon.

5.b Protective Designation

The landscape for breeding carriage horses is a single piece of land which protected pursuant to Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on National Heritage Management as amended.

In accordance with the above mentioned Act, the landscape is protected through the legal instrument of conservation area (*památková zóna*), in this particular case it is called Kladrubské Polabí, that ensures nationwide protection of the landscape, urban, architectural and natural heritage of the Nominated Landscape as well as the valuable strip of cultural landscape that surrounds the Nominated Property and forms its buffer zone¹⁰⁶ (Annex 1 – Map 002).

Thus, a part of the conservation area of Kladrubské Polabí which is not included in the Nominated Landscape for breeding carriage horses, serves as the buffer zone to the Nominated Landscape. The buffer zone is very effective due to the fact that it is included in the conservation area.

Kladrubské Polabí has been designated a conservation area by Provision of a General Nature No. 1/2015, ref. No. MK 72096/2015 OPP, adopted by the Czech Ministry of Culture on 1 December 2015. This Provision protects the cultural landscape mentioned above which is a unique example of a landscape shaped by and used for horse breeding and whose intrinsic cultural value is the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (see Chapter 7.b). The conservation area also includes historic water systems, historic layout of the land, a system of linear plantings and other components.

The centre point of the Nominated Landscape is the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem. On 1 January 2002, this centre point of the Nominated Landscape, which as a whole is a conservation area, was included as per the said Decree into the highest category of cultural heritage protection, i.e. a National Heritage Site, under No. 272 of the Central List of Heritage Sites. This came into effect through Government Decree No. 132/2001 Coll., on the declaration of selected national heritage sites, dated 28 March 2001 (see Chapter 7.b). Pursuant to this Government Decree, the subject-matter of protection is the complex of buildings and other immovable property on the land defined by its identifying elements that includes also the farmsteads of the historic stud farm as well as the breeding herd of the Kladrubers with 65 mares and 4 stallions of white colour. The breeding herd itself is also subject to protection as a National Heritage.

On the national level, the legal status of a National Heritage Site provides for the highest level of protection.

Thus, the part of the Nominated Landscape that has the status of a National Heritage Site is subject to double protection: both the protection applicable to the status of a National Heritage Site and the protection corresponding to the status of a conservation area.

Other parts of the landscape that are not a National Heritage Site are protected as a conservation area.

The overlapping statuses of protection of the site (the conservation area and the National Heritage Site) are shown on the map of the property proposed for inscription in Annex 1 – Map 003.

Part of the nominated land for breeding carriage horses has been designated a Site of Community Importance (under code No. CZ0533698) within the system of NATURA 2000, the entire area of which is located within the Nominated Landscape (Annex 1 – Map 003). This has been declared by Government Decree No. 73/2016 from 3 February 2016, amending Government Decree No. 318/2013 Coll. on the definition of the national list of Sites of Community Importance.

The subject of protection on this Site of Community Importance defined by Annex 619a of the Government Decree No. 318/2013 Coll., is especially the habitat of saproxylic insect species of so called “Community Importance”.

¹⁰⁶ The Nominated Landscape for Breeding and Training Carriage Horses is smaller in area than the Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí.

Apart from the above mentioned National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, there are other buildings and artefacts on the site of the Nominated Landscape that have been individually declared as heritage monuments by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic. These include:

- The cultural heritage site of the “Historic Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem” located at Kladruby nad Labem, Selmice and Semín, Central List of Cultural Heritage Sites No. 16212/6-2096;
- The heritage site of the “Forester’s Lodge” in the municipality of Kladruby nad Labem, Central List of Cultural Heritage Sites and Monuments No. 100876;
- The monument: “Sculpture of the Guardian Angel” in the municipality of Kladruby nad Labem, Central List of Cultural Heritage Sites and Monuments No. 38421/6-2100;
- The heritage site of “the site of St. Lawrence Church” in the municipality of Selmice, Central List of Cultural Heritage Sites and Monuments No. 49639/6-6023.

5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures

5.c.1. Overview of Protective Measures

Concerning the territory of the Nominated Property, the following legal regulations apply specifically:

- Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on national heritage management, as amended (in the Czech language available at <https://www.npu.cz/portal/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/pamatky-a-pamatkova-pece/pravni-predpisy-a-mezinarodni-dokumenty/text-zakona-o-pamatkove-peci.pdf>), defining the legal framework that applies to the conservation of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem and the Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí.
- Decree No. 66/1988 Coll., on the implementation of the Act on national heritage management, as amended (in the Czech language available at https://www.npu.cz/portal/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/pamatky-a-pamatkova-pece/pravni-predpisy-a-mezinarodni-dokumenty/provadedi-vyhlasa-c-66_1988.pdf) and Decree No. 420/2008 Coll., defining the elements and the content of the plan for protection of conservation reserves and conservation areas (in the Czech language available at <https://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/zakonPar.jsp?idBiblio=67565&nr=420~2F2008&rpp=15#local-content>); these decrees implement Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on national heritage management.
- Act No. 289/1995 Coll., on forests and amending and supplementing certain related laws, as amended (the Forest Act) (in the Czech language available at http://eagri.cz/public/web/ws_content?contentKind=regulation§ion=1&id=43356&name=289/1995) that applies to forest management within the Nominated Property.
- Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on waters and amending certain laws, as amended (the water Act), (in the Czech language available at http://eagri.cz/public/web/ws_content?contentKind=regulation§ion=1&id=51514&name=254/2001), which on the territory of the nominated site applies especially to the water system of the Kladrubský náhon and other water courses including the river Elbe.
- Act No. 334/1992 Coll., on protection of the agricultural land fund, as amended (in the Czech language available at http://eagri.cz/public/web/ws_content?contentKind=regulation§ion=1&id=40058&name=334/1992), which applies with respect to agricultural land (permanent grassland, arable land, etc.) in the landscape for breeding carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem.
- Act No. 154/2000 Coll., on the breeding and records of animal farms as well as amending certain related laws (in the Czech language available at http://eagri.cz/public/web/ws_content?contentKind=regulation§ion=1&id=49385&name=154/2000), which applies to horse breeding, i.e. the very purpose for which the nominated site was created and is being used.
- Act No. 166/1999 Coll., on veterinary care and amending related laws (the Veterinary Act), as amended (in the Czech language available at http://eagri.cz/public/web/ws_content?contentKind=regulation§ion=1&id=47908&name=166/1999), which applies to the veterinary care of the Kladruber horse and the supervision of the veterinary care.
- Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on land-use planning and the rules of construction procedures, as amended (the Construction Code), (in the Czech language available at <http://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/zakonPar.jsp?idBiblio=62549&nr=183~2F2006&rpp=15#local-content>), which governs land-use planning and construction activity specifically in the landscape for breeding carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem and in its buffer zone.
- Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on nature conservation and landscape protection, as amended (in the Czech language available at <http://www.mzp.cz/www/platnalegislativa>).

nsf/58170589E7DC0591C125654B004E91C1/%24file/Z%20114_1992.pdf), which applies to the protection of the Site of Community Importance located on the territory of the landscape for breeding carriage horses¹⁰⁷, the protection of the areas subject to special protection regime located in the buffer zone of the Nominated Landscape and the protection of species subject to special protection which have a habitat within the territory.¹⁰⁸

- Directive 92/43/EEC, on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (available in the Czech language at http://www.nature.cz/publik_syst2/files16/smernice_o_stanovistich.pdf), which is the basis for the implementation of legal regulation of the Sites of Community Importance.
- Decree No. 166/2005 Coll., implementing certain provisions of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on nature conservation and landscape protection, as amended, with respect to the creation of the NATURA 2000 system, as amended (in the Czech language available at <https://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/zakonPar.jsp?idBiblio=60052&nr=166~2F2005&rpp=15#local-content>), which implements Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on nature conservation and landscape protection with respect to the protection of Sites of Community Importance.
- Act No. 44/1988 Coll. on the protection and utilisation of mineral resources, as amended (the Mining Act), (in the Czech language available at http://www.mzp.cz/www/platnalegislativa.nsf/0F98B34F089A0137C12564EA003FAE03/%24file/Z%2044_1988.pdf), which applies to the protected mineral-resource areas of Hlavčéník, Trnávka and Břehy on the territory of the landscape for breeding carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem and its buffer zone.
- Act No. 219/2000 Coll., on the property of the Czech Republic and acts thereof in legal relations, as amended (in the Czech language available at http://eagri.cz/public/web/ws_content?contentKind=regulation§ion=1&id=49516&name=219/2000), and Act No. 218/2000 Coll., on budgetary rules and amending certain related laws, as amended (Budget Rules), which regulate the legal status of a state contributory organisation (*státní příspěvková organizace*, abbreviated s.p.o.), which is the legal form of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., the Site Manger.
- Act No. 134/2016 Coll., on public procurement (available in the Czech language at https://www.portal-vz.cz/getmedia/7ac57407-c2b9-4f21-8471-c450b7d24f09/sb0051-2016_1.pdf), pursuant to which the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., as a state contributory organisation, is a public contracting authority.

Given the fact that individual provisions of the aforementioned regulations complement each other, it was not necessary to define a special legal regime for the nominated area and its potential status as a property inscribed in the World Heritage List.

¹⁰⁷ By joining the EU, the Czech Republic transposed into its Act on nature conservation and landscape protection the basic EU legislation regarding nature and landscape protection. By transposing the relevant directives, species protection has been modified accordingly and so were the lists of species subject to special protection. Moreover, the transposition meant that the Czech Republic has adopted commitments regarding territorial protection of nature consisting in the creation of the corresponding part of the Natura 2000 system of protected sites of Community importance that includes also a significant part of the landscape of the Nominated Property.

¹⁰⁸ In 2010, a population survey was carried out with respect to saproxylic insects with an emphasis on the species of flat bark beetle and hermit beetle as well as birds nesting in tree hollows in addition to bats whose habitat is located on the territory of the nominated properties; the survey also included proposals of management measures aimed at woody plant care. As follows from the survey, the Nominated Landscape is not only a habitat of the Nature 2000 beetles, as there are over 30 additional species of beetles, birds, bats and other animals that are subject to special protection pursuant to Act No. 114/1992 Coll. on nature conservation and landscape protection, as amended.

5.c.2 Means of Implementing Protective Measures

The basic legal instrument related to the conservation of the Nominated Property is Act No. 20/1987 Coll. on national heritage management (the Heritage Act), as amended. This Act defines the organisational structure of the performance of state administration in this field and stipulates the rights as well as the obligations of the owners of heritage sites and buildings located in areas subject to heritage protection (i.e. also on the territory of conservation areas), public administration bodies (involved in heritage conservation and also planning authorities), professional heritage conservation organisations, municipalities and other corporate bodies and individuals. This Act stipulates that even *“organisations and citizens that are not owners of heritage sites are obliged to act so as not to compromise the condition of the sites or their environment and not to endanger the preservation and adequate community use of the sites.”* The Act also defines the penalties for breaching obligations.

The Act also defines the legal regime for real estate that is not a heritage site but is located on a territory subject to heritage protection¹⁰⁹ (for more details see Chapter 3.1.e), establishes the Heritage Conservation Inspection (for more details see below and Chapter 3.1.e), the expert national heritage management organisation (for more details see below) and defines the intervention of the national heritage management bodies in land-use planning procedures (see Chapter 3.1.e).

The Heritage Act imposes a number of obligations on the owners of heritage sites and National Heritage Sites, including the obligation to take care of the site conservation, at his or her own expense and keep the site in a good condition as well as protect it from destruction, damage, degradation or theft in addition to using it only in a manner that corresponds to its cultural and political importance, heritage value and technical condition. Given that in the case of the Nominated Property, the owner is the Czech Republic, this obligation is imposed directly on the state or more specifically, on the Site Manager appointed by the state (for more details see Chapter 5.a).

Materials related to heritage conservation are being developed on a long-term basis in the Czech Republic, most of them being prepared by the National Heritage Institute, which in the aforementioned Act is identified as the expert on national heritage management organisation.

Nature conservation and landscape protection on the site of the nominated land is subject to legal regulations stipulated especially by Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on nature conservation and landscape protection, as amended, and the relevant subordinate implementing legislation as mentioned above. Given the fact that a part of the Nominated Landscape is protected as a Site of Community Importance (Annex 1 – Map 003), the protection of the local natural values is managed especially in accordance with the regime prescribed for this type of protected area. Pursuant to the said Act, Sites of Community Importance are protected from damage and destruction. They may be used only so as to avoid any significant or irreversible damage to the site itself or to any European habitat or a habitat of species of Community importance; likewise, the integrity of the sites must not be interfered with. Any interventions that might lead to such undesirable consequences must first be approved by nature conservation bodies.

In accordance with the Act on nature conservation and landscape protection, areas of special importance are declared areas of special protection. On the territory of the buffer zone of the Nominated Landscape, they include the National Natural Heritage Site of the Semín Dune (*Semínský přesyp*) and the Natural Heritage Site of the Votoka oxbow lake of the Elbe (*Labské rameno Votoka*). These areas are subject to special, stricter protection under which it is prohibited to modify or damage and exploit these areas for economic benefit in a manner that is detrimental to the area.

Even those parts of nature and landscape that are not subject to protection under one of the sophisticated legal schemes are subject to the general protection of nature and landscape within the meaning of the Act on nature conservation and landscape protection. This general protection of

¹⁰⁹ According to the said law, an area subject to heritage protection includes protected zones and conservation areas.

nature consists especially in the protection of significant landscape elements that, by law, include all forests, peat land, water courses, ponds, lakes, alluvial planes and protection for the character of the landscape as well as in the creation of regional systems of environmental/ecological stability (USES). Also, subject to general protection are all plant and animal species, while woody plants are subject to special protection.

Specifically the following bodies and entities are involved in the comprehensive management of cultural and natural heritage of the Czech Republic:

- **The Government of the Czech Republic** adopts fundamental conceptual documents and makes them binding for its members. The Government, through its regulations, declares National Heritage Sites and defines the general conditions for securing the conservation of these sites as well as the component parts of conservation reserves.
- **The Czech Commission for UNESCO** was established by the Government Resolution of 1 June 1994 as an advisory body for, among other things, matters related to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The purpose of the Commission is mostly to ensure the commitments are met as a result of the Czech Republic's membership in UNESCO.

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Rytiřská 31
110 00 Prague 1

The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic is the central body of the state administration for cultural heritage sites in the Czech Republic. It issues subordinate legislation implementing the Heritage Act. In the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, the Heritage Conservation Department is fulfilling tasks related to heritage conservation as defined by the Heritage Act and other regulations. Within its competences defined by Act No. 2/1969, on the establishment of ministries and other central State administrative bodies of the Czech Republic, as amended, this Department is also responsible for the fulfilment of international obligations of the Czech Republic arising out of international legal instruments, i.e. also from the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (this also applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic and other ministries).

The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic is, in particular, preparing and implementing programmes of comprehensive care of cultural heritage sites as well as creating the necessary conditions for it, assigning funds for the restoration of heritage sites from the central budget, granting and removing the heritage site designations and is the appellate body with respect to the decisions of Regional Authorities and the involved body with respect to negotiation on proposed general measures implementing plans of protection of the conservation reserves and conservation areas, etc.

The Ministry of Culture gives its position on the land-use plans as they are tools for sustainable development. The Ministry as the public administration central body provides its position on the national Land Development Policy that sets the priorities. It also provides its position on the regional land-use planning conceptual documents that stem from it - Land Development Principles, prepared by the Regional Office (see below). If a property is inscribed in the World Heritage List then the Ministry provides its position on land-use planning documents relevant for the area where such monument or site is located and gives its position on the relevant built-up area with respect to the property.

The restoration of heritage sites or their parts that are works of fine arts or handicraft may only be carried out by certified natural persons and with permission that is to be issued by the Ministry of Culture.

The Ministry has established an expert national heritage management body – the National Heritage Institute (see below).

Moreover, the Ministry has also established the Heritage Conservation Inspection as its specialized monitoring body for national heritage management. The Heritage Conservation Inspection is a specialized monitoring body for national heritage management. The main mission of the body is to carry out central supervision over the compliance with the Heritage Act and the related implementing legislation. If the Heritage Conservation Inspection identifies deficiencies in heritage conservation, it proposes measures, to the competent national heritage management body, aimed at remedying such deficiencies or imposing a fine. It also oversees the implementation of the imposed measures. The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic announces subsidy schemes for the restoration and presentation of heritage sites as well as protected areas.

Address: Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic
Maltézské náměstí 1
118 11 Prague 1
Czech Republic

- **The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic**, with respect to the Nominated Property, plays a significant role in the formation and maintenance of the legal environment related to forest and water regime management. It is the central state administration body in the field of agriculture, forests, fish farming and game keeping; it is also the central authority for water-related legal rights, unless otherwise provided for by law. The Ministry of Agriculture has established a Site Manager for the property, the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, a state contributory organisation.

Address: Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic
Těšnov 65/17
110 00 Prague 1
Czech Republic

- **The Czech Breeding Inspection** is a state administration body subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic. Its activity is mostly focused on checking compliance with obligations arising out of Act No. 154/2000 Coll., the Breeding Act. Subject to inspection is also the Site Manager, the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., which is a recognized breeding society in accordance with the said Act.

Address: The Czech Breeding Inspection
Slezská 100/7
120 00 Prague 2
Czech Republic

- **The State Veterinary Administration** is the supreme body for veterinary supervision. It reports to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic. The State Veterinary Administration checks compliance with obligations, requirements and conditions stipulated by Act No. 166/1999 Coll., the Veterinary Act, and other relevant legislation. Subject to supervision by this body is also the breeding of the Kladruber horses. An organisational component of the State Veterinary Administration is the Regional Veterinary Administration for the Pardubický Region, which is the competent body for supervising the breeding of the Kladruber horse.

Address: State Veterinary Administration
Slezská 100/7
120 00 Prague 2
Czech Republic

Address of the Regional Veterinary Administration:
 Regional Veterinary Administration of the State Veterinary
 Administration for the Pardubický Region
 Husova 1747
 530 03 Pardubice
 Czech Republic

- **The Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic** is involved in issuing generally binding legal regulations implementing the Heritage Act regarding conservation areas. The Czech Ministry for Regional Development is the public administration central body for construction law, land-use planning as well as co-ordination of structural funds and programmes of the European Union.

Address: The Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic
 Staroměstské náměstí 6
 15 Prague 1
 Czech Republic

- **The Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic** is the central state administration body for nature protection in the Czech Republic. With respect to the Nominated Property, the Ministry plays an important part in the formation and maintenance of the legal environment related to the conservation of the natural values of the landscape which also includes the Site of Community Importance at Kladruby nad Labem; the Ministry also arranges for the preparation of recommended measures aimed at preserving or improving the condition of the protected properties on Sites of Community Importance. The Ministry also prepares a report on the condition of the Site of Community Importance, which is submitted to the European Commission and provided to the public. Nature conservation bodies subordinated to the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic specifically include the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (see below). The Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic is the supreme supervisory body with respect to nature protection.

Address: The Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic
 Vršovická 1442/65
 100 10 Prague 10
 Czech Republic

- **The Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic** is an administrative authority subordinate to the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic that performs state administration with respect to nature conservation within the scope defined by Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on nature conservation and landscape protection. It is also an expert nature conservation organisation. The Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic performs state administration with respect to nature conservation also within the territories of National Natural Heritage Sites. Therefore, the Regional Office for Eastern Bohemia is the competent nature conservation body for the National Natural Heritage Site and the Site of Community Importance of the Semín Dune, which is located in the buffer zone of the Nominated Landscape.

Address: The Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic
 Kaplanova 1931/1
 148 00 Prague 11
 Czech Republic

Address of the Regional Office:
 The Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic:
 Regional Office for Eastern Bohemia
 Jiráskova 1665
 530 02 Pardubice
 Czech Republic

- **The National Heritage Institute** is an expert national heritage management organisation. It is a state contributory organisation established by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic tasked with the performance and coordination of expert activities related to national heritage management. The Institute prepares conceptual materials and necessary expert documentation for other bodies as well as monitors the performance of comprehensive cultural heritage conservation activities, etc.

With respect to the World Heritage, this body plays a significant role in the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage within the Czech Republic. It is also given the task from the Ministry of Culture to monitor properties inscribed in the World Heritage List (for more details see Chapter 6).

The National Heritage Institute consists of the General Directorate, 14 regional offices and 4 regional heritage administrations.

The competent regional office for the Pardubický Region, where the Nominated Property is located, is the regional office in Pardubice. The National Heritage Institute prepares expert statements based on which binding opinions are issued regarding the restoration of cultural heritage sites. The expert statements also serve as the basis for other acts and procedures of the national heritage management bodies.

The Institute negotiates with the owner of the site or the designer regarding the preparatory and design documents for restoration of a heritage site in the course of preparation of such documents from the point of view of compliance with the conditions of the binding opinion.

Address: National Heritage Institute
General Directorate
Valdštejnské náměstí 162/3
118 01 Prague 1
Czech Republic

- **Regional Office of the National Heritage Institute in Pardubice** is a regional office of the National Heritage Institute for the territory of the Pardubický Region, where the Nominated Property is located. It provides specialized support to the executive body of national heritage management – the Municipal Authority of a municipality with extended powers, i.e. the Municipal Authority of Přelouč in case of the Nominated Property. In the event of inscription into the World Heritage List, this regional office will be in charge of monitoring and preparing the Periodic Reports related to the site (for more details on the tasks of this regional office see Chapter 3.1.e).

Address: National Heritage Institute, Regional Office in Pardubice
Zámek 5
531 16 Pardubice
Czech Republic

- **The Region – The Regional Office of the Pardubický Region.** The Nominated Property is located in the Pardubický Region. The Regional Office of the Pardubický Region, acting through its Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism – Culture and Heritage Conservation Unit, is responsible for the methodical guidance related to the implementation of the National Heritage Management Policy in the Pardubický Region.

The Regional Office primarily acts within the powers delegated to it in the field of national heritage management. The Regional Office performs the function of a national heritage management body if national heritage sites do not fall directly under the management of the Ministry of Culture or the Czech Government. Therefore the Regional Office takes care of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, which is a part of the Nominated Landscape. It also conducts appellate procedures with respect to decisions and binding opinions regarding heritage conservation issued by municipalities with extended powers in the Region

and gives its opinion on land-use planning documents as well as proposals to grant or remove the status of a heritage site.

The Region also approves the strategy for supporting national heritage management in the Region in addition to approving proposed plans and schemes aimed at the preservation as well as restoration of heritage sites in the Region while regulating their utilization for cultural and educational purposes.

The Regional Office in Pardubice also issues binding opinions on the restoration of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem which are based on statements issued by the National Heritage Institute. In the binding opinion, the Regional Office specifies whether the proposed works on restoration of the site are permissible with respect to the interests of national heritage management and defines the basic conditions under which these works can be prepared and carried out.

The authorities and administrative bodies of Regions and municipalities issue decisions according to special legal regulations concerning the interest of national heritage management in the protection or preservation of heritage sites, conservation reserves or zones and their suitable use, only on the basis of a binding opinion from the Municipal Authority of the relevant municipality with extended powers and in case of a National Heritage Site, only on the basis of a binding opinion from the Regional Office .

With respect to nature conservation and landscape protection, the Regional Office performs state administration of nature conservation with respect to, among other things, Natural Heritage Sites, i.e. it is the nature conservation body for the Natural Heritage Site of the Votoka oxbow lake of the Elbe and the Site of Community Importance of Kladruby nad Labem (CZ0537007 Kladruby nad Labem). The Regional Office is responsible for taking care of the relevant Site of Community Importance and issues binding opinions regarding any interventions in the site. The Region is also responsible for preparing prognoses and strategies for the protection of nature on its territory in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. The Regional Office is also responsible for checking whether the interests of nature and landscape protection are not endangered on its territory and for monitoring compliance with the implementing regulations regarding nature conservation and landscape protection. It also imposes measures to remedy any identified deficiencies.

The Regional Office of the Pardubický Region is also one of the bodies of the state administration for forests, game keeping and fish farming as well as the authority for water-related legal rights, the central authority for these areas being the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic.

The Regional Office of the Pardubický Region is involved in land-use planning as a means for sustainable development of the territory. As a national heritage management body, the Regional Office issues its opinions regarding land-use planning documents for the territory in which a conservation zone or an immovable National Heritage Site is located. It prepares the conceptual tool for land-use planning for the territory of the Region, i.e. the Principles of Spatial Development, which are subsequently approved by the Regional Assembly. The Regional Office may also prepare a Regulation Plan.¹¹⁰ The Regional Office announces subsidy schemes for restoration and presentation of sites in addition to areas subject to heritage protection (for more details see Chapter 5.i).

Address: Regional Office of the Pardubický Region
Komenského nám. 125
532 11 Pardubice
Czech Republic

¹¹⁰ The Land Development Principles of the Pardubický Region were issued on 29 April 2010 and came into effect on 15 May 2010.

- **Municipality with Extended Powers – the Municipal Authority of Přebouč** – Based on the Heritage Act, a municipal authority of a municipality with extended powers that performs and organises national heritage management activities within its delegated powers in addition to defining administrative boundaries, in accordance with the development strategy for national heritage management in the Czech Republic. In case of the landscape for breeding carriage horses and its buffer zone, such authority is from 1 January 2017, the Municipal Authority of Přebouč.¹¹¹ The relevant activities are performed by the Construction Department.

The powers of the Municipal Authority are stipulated by Section 29 of the Heritage Act. It specifically includes giving opinions on land-use planning documents for the territory in the Nominated Landscape and its buffer zone as well as regulating heritage conservation activities organised by municipalities, etc. It also gives its opinion to proposals for granting or removing the status of a heritage site. The Municipal Authority performs state administration related to national heritage management, unless the specific powers fall within the remit of another national heritage management body as per the Heritage Act. It prepares the necessary background for the comprehensive care of heritage sites and real estate that is not a heritage site but is located in a conservation reserve, Conservation Area or a protected zone and with respect thereto as the affected body, it issues binding opinions (either upon a motion or on its own accord) and provides other material for proceedings conducted by administrative bodies other than national heritage management bodies. In its binding opinion, the Municipal Authority indicates whether the planned works are permissible from the point of view of the interests of the national heritage management and it defines the basic conditions under which the proposed works may be prepared and carried out, based on a statement of the National Heritage Institute. The opinion of the Municipal Authority is binding for the site's owner.

The municipality with extended powers supervises the restoration of heritage sites and also any construction, structure modification, terrain modification and the placement or removal of any facilities, removal of a structure or maintenance work on immovable property that is not a heritage site but is located in a conservation zone, from the point of view of national heritage management. When performing its tasks, the Municipal Authority of a municipality with extended powers uses expert support provided by the expert national heritage management organisation.

In the field of nature conservation and landscape protection, the activities of a municipality with extended powers specifically consists of issuing binding opinions concerning interventions for significant landscape elements as well as the deforestation and afforestation of land with an area exceeding 0.5 ha, etc. Apart from other specific powers defined by law, the Municipal Authority within its residual powers performs state administration in the field of nature conservation and landscape protection when no other nature conservation body is competent and when the relevant area is not subject to special protection or is not a protected zone.

The Municipal Authority of Přebouč is also one of the bodies of state administration of forests, game keeping and fish farming in addition to being the authority for water-related legal rights, the central authority for these areas being the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic.

The Municipal Authority of a municipality with extended powers is involved in land-use planning in municipalities located within the territory of its jurisdiction – specifically, the Municipal Authority commissions the preparation of land-use and regulatory plans of municipalities that are issued by Municipal Assemblies of these municipalities and prepares the land-use planning background documents.

Address: Municipal Authority of Přebouč
Československé armády 1665
535 33 Přebouč
Czech Republic

¹¹¹ Until 31 December 2016, these activities were performed by the Municipal Authority of Pardubice based on a public contract.

- **Municipality.** Municipalities perform on-site care of heritage sites and make sure that the owners of heritage sites meet their obligations imposed by the Heritage Act. In these activities, the Municipalities use the expert statements of the National Heritage Institute or more specifically of its regional offices.

In the field of nature conservation and landscape protection, the powers of the municipalities biggest concern is issuing permission to cut down woody plants and impose the obligation to plant new woody plants, unless the area is subject to special protection. Municipalities, within their power as local government bodies, are responsible for the development of their territory including a favourable natural environment, i.e. the public greenery and cleanliness of the municipality.

In matters related to land-use planning, municipalities have extensive powers. The Municipal Authorities provide information for the preparation of land-use planning background materials and land-use planning documents for the Municipal Authority of the relevant municipality with extended powers, i.e. in this case, to the Municipal Authority of Přebouč and other bodies preparing these land-use planning instruments. The Municipal Council, within its independent powers, decides on the commissioning of preparation of a land-use plan or a regulatory plan in addition to approving the requirements for the preparation as well as issuing the plan.

Through the activities of the bodies mentioned above, the following non-legislative documents were issued relating to the Nominated Property:

- **Agreement on General Principles of Restoration and Further Development of the Area of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem**, entered into on 30 May 2017 between the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic.

The purpose of the Agreement is to strike a balance and manage synergies between the interests of farming in the agricultural landscape with the primary focus being Kladruber horse breeding and cultural interests while maintaining high standards of interaction between horses, people and the landscape. Last but not least, it is an agreement to protect the wildlife and specific features of the Kladrubské Polabí landscape (Annex 6).

- **Memorandum on the Establishment of the Steering Group for the Heritage Site of the Stud Farm Cultural Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem**, entered into between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic on 9 June 2016.

The purpose of the Memorandum is the responsible management of the national cultural heritage of national and world importance at Kladruby nad Labem that consists of the historical landscape for breeding carriage horses and the complex of buildings that form an integral part of the National Heritage Site, and the core herd of horses. The establishment of the Steering Group is a prerequisite for creating synergies for managing the Nominated Landscape and the preparation of the nomination for the inscription of the Landscape in the World Heritage List (Annex 6).

5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

Effective from 1 January 2007 in the Czech Republic is Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on land-use planning and the rules for construction procedure, as amended, according to which among other things, the municipalities are obliged to up-date their land-use planning documents. The updates of the existing as well as the newly prepared land-use plans reflect the requirements of heritage protection of the areas as well as individual protected facilities and components of the nominated site.

Land-Use Plans of Municipalities

The land-use plans of municipalities in the Nominated Landscape are the basic documents for decision-making in the area, especially with respect to the decisions of the Planning (Building) Authority.

Given the vast area of the Nominated Property, several land-use plans have been prepared. These include the land-use plans of Kladruby nad Labem and Selmice which are located on the site of the Nominated Property. There is also the land-use plan of Semín, although the village is located in the buffer zone it is immediately adjacent to Kladrubský náhon which is a part of the Property. The buffer zone is subject to land-use plans of those municipalities in the district where it is situated. These include the following 13 municipalities: Břehy, Kojice, Kolesa, Komárov u Přelouče, Labětín, Labské Chrčice, Lhota pod Přeloučí, Přelouč - Řečany nad Labem, Semín, Sopřeč, Strašov and Trnávka. That, in total, accounts for the following 11 land-use plans: Břehy, Hlavečnick, Kladruby nad Labem (Kolesa, Komárov u Přelouče), Kojice, Labské Chrčice, Přelouč (Přelouč and Lhota u Přelouče), Řečany nad Labem (Řečany nad Labem and Labětín), Semín, Sopřeč, Strašov and Trnávka.

The requirements of these land-use plans have always been prepared in agreement with the relevant authorities of state administration including national heritage conservation bodies. The relevant body of national heritage conservation for all land-use plans covering the territory of the Nominated Property is the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region that, in cooperation with the expert national heritage management and conservation body (the National Heritage Institute) monitors the preparation of these plans. The commissioning authority of all land-use plans for the Nominated Property site including the buffer zone is the Municipal Authority of Přelouč (for more details see Chapter 5.c).

The necessary co-ordination (coherence) between individual land-use plans of the relevant municipalities is ensured by the *Act on Land-use Planning* and Building Guidelines that set the hierarchy of and links between land-use planning documentation. From the aspect of cultural heritage the coherence is guaranteed by the legal framework within which the responsibilities for land-use planning are defined and a role of a single sponsor of land-use plans for the Nominated Property and its buffer zone is assigned. In the future, the coherence (in the case of updates of these plans) will be further enhanced because these plans will follow the Land Development Principles of the Pardubický Region and the Management Plan.

The current version of the land-use plan of the municipality of Selmice was approved by the Municipal Assembly resolution on 10 December 2012. The land-use plan of Selmice was drafted by Ateliér Aurum, s.r.o., with its registered office at Jiráskova 21, 530 02 Pardubice; chief designer: Ivana Petřů (Annex 5).

The current version of the land-use plan of the municipality of Kladruby nad Labem was approved by the Municipal Assembly resolution on 15 December 2006. The land-use plan of Kladruby nad Labem was drafted by Studio P, with its registered office at Nádražní 2186/52, 591 01 Žďár nad

Sázavou; chief designer: Jan Psota (Annex 5). In November 2016, new land-use plan requirements were created with the purpose of preparing a new land-use plan of the municipality of Kladruby nad Labem, which is currently being drafted by Pavel Tománek from A-Projekt s. r. o., registered office at Jiráskova 1275, Pardubice 530 02.

The valid land-use plan of Semín was adopted in a form of Provision of a General Nature OOP 1/2015 by the local council resolution on 15th April 2015 with the effect from 7th May. The author of the land-use plan is Ateliér Aurum, s. r. o., Jiráskova 21, 530 02 Pardubice, chief designer: Ivana Petru. The land addressed covers the administrative area of Semín which corresponds to a single Land Register area (Semín) – see Annex.

All land-use plans respect the principles of the protective legal instruments (see above) and further specify the main values of the territory from the landscape as well as urban point of view that must be respected. These principles include the following:

- Protecting and respecting the landscape values of the territory (landscape character, landscape layout, spatial links within the landscape) specified in the Management Plan and protected as significant landscape elements (Annex 3);
- Protecting the system of residential greenery;
- Protecting the existing architectonic, urban and archaeological values of the territory;
- Protecting cultural heritage (National Heritage Sites, Heritage Sites, areas with archaeological findings) with emphasis on carriage horse breeding;
- Protecting the urban structure of the landscape for breeding carriage horses;
- Protecting the historical townscape of the municipalities including defining landscape relief for the surrounding cultural landscape and composition links.

Land Development Principles of the Pardubický Region

The Regional Assembly of the Pardubický Region, with its Resolution from 29 April 2010 (the first update on 7 October 2014) approved the Land Development Principles of the Pardubický Region. The Principles were drafted in January 2010 by Aurs, s.r.o., in cooperation with DHV CR, s.r.o., with its registered office at Sokolovská 100/94, 186 00 Prague 8; chief designer: Milan Körner.

These Principles include guidelines for ensuring the protection of cultural and urban values of the territory of the Region as well as guidelines for the possible development of these areas.

The Principles are based on the approved Land Development Policy of the Czech Republic, where Clause 2 (19) – Republic-Wide Priorities of Land-Use Planning for Sustainable Spatial Development, Page 12, mentions the following: *“To protect and develop, in the public interest, the natural, civilisation and cultural values of the territory including urban, architectural and archaeological heritage. To preserve the character of the unique urban structure of the territory, the settlement structure and the unique cultural landscape, which give the territory its identity and reflect its history and tradition (...).”*

In the Principles, the Nominated Landscape is mentioned as a valuable landscape area and one of significant cultural value within the territory of the Pardubický Region (Annex 5).

Strategy Supporting the National Heritage Management Policy Implementation in the Pardubický Region in 2017–2020

Concept Supporting the National Heritage Management Policy Implementation in the Pardubický Region is the main instrument promoting the interests of national heritage management in the Region. The regional Concept is based on the National Heritage Management Policy prepared by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic for a specific time period and is approved by a Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic (for more details see Chapter 5.i.)

The reason for preparing the regional Concept was the palpable need for more efficient support of both movable and immovable heritage properties in the Pardubický Region as well as the areas subject to heritage conservation. The prepared material gives a brief description of the condition of the historic properties situated in the Region as well as the methods of funding. It also identifies the main problem areas in this field. The main part of the material defines the strategic goals regarding the further preservation of the cultural heritage sites and the areas subject to heritage protection in addition to proposing measures aimed at achieving the goals. It also defines the basic directions in the area of heritage management and collects, sorts and subsequently analyses the knowledge and data related to heritage management in the Region. It sets achievable objectives within the defined period and proposes corresponding measures aimed at their achievement. Thus, sufficient care is taken of ensuring adequate heritage conservation and protection of the entire valuable site of the Nominated Property that is located in the Pardubický Region.

The current Concept Supporting the National Heritage Management Policy Implementation in the Pardubický Region for 2017–2020 was approved by the Regional Council at its meeting held on 11 September 2017. This document explicitly supports the Nominated Property, especially the high level of its protection as well as standards corresponding to the uniqueness of the Landscape nominated for the inscription in the World Heritage List as well as for the sustainable preservation of its value for the future (Annex 5).

Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy of the Pardubický Region

Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy of the Pardubický Region (author Ladislav Svoboda, 2004; its update in 2010–2011 focused on the condition of historic properties) was prepared in accordance with Article 28a Item (a) of Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on National Heritage Management, as amended. It includes all cultural heritage properties situated in the Pardubický Region. The Council of the Pardubický Region approved the Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy at its meeting held on 31 August 2004 (updated on 28 June 2011). The objective of the document was to collect as much information as possible on properties of historic heritage value situated in the Pardubický Region and evaluate their current condition so that the document may be used as a background for the efficient and effective assistance of the Pardubický Region in their conservation and restoration. The Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy monitors the condition of historic properties and evaluates the results achieved in the course of their restoration/conservation. Based on the results of these analyses and other conceptual materials, the Strategy set the key priorities for heritage conservation activities in the Pardubický Region. Already in 2003, the document in the chapter summarising the proposed measures suggested that the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem with its high-quality landscape should be considered for the nomination for the inscription to the World Heritage List for its man-made landscape including the buildings and the core herd of breeding horses. (Annex 5)

Forest Management Plan

The Nominated Landscape also includes forests. These are addressed in the Forest Management Plan that was prepared in accordance with applicable laws (see below), in order to ensure a high-standard of forest protection and management. In this Plan prepared for the area of the Nominated Property, the forests of the Nominated Property are referred to as the Forest Management Plan Area of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem. This term complies with Section 1 (2) of Regulation No. 84/1996 Coll., on forest management planning and it includes all forest property registered as well as managed by the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.

The Forest Management Unit of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem is partially situated on the territory of the Nominated Landscape, specifically on the territory of the municipalities of Hlavečnick, Kolesa and Kladruby nad Labem.

The forests managed by the Site Manager, i.e. the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., are included in the category of special purpose forests.

The Forest Management Plan, the preparation of which is obligatory pursuant to Act No. 289/1995 on forests and on amendment to certain laws (the Forest Act), as amended, as a tool of the owner, is consistent with the district plan of forest development commissioned and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, where the approval of district plans of forest development are subject to a special binding opinion issued by the central state administration authority for nature conservation regarding the introduction of a non-native species of woody plants.

The plan currently in force has been prepared for the period from 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2025. Generally, this plan adopts a sensitive and selective approach to taking care of the greenery. It provides for the preservation of the typical landscape character in the conservation zone of Kladrubské Polabí, i.e. also in its most valuable part – the Nominated Landscape for breeding carriage horses including the important conservation of the greenery in Mošnice and in the adjacent area of the Elbe alluvial planes.

The Elbe alluvial planes are a significant natural area with alluvial vegetation and trees, meadows and cut-off meanders of the former river bed of the Elbe. It includes the territory of Kančiny, Velké pole, Zemanství, Březinův sen, Malá Kladrubská, Velká Kladrubská, Miláček, Mošnice and Závodí. It is a vast area on the right bank of the Elbe which forms a specific type of a landscape park¹¹² (Annex 5).

Tourism Strategy of the Pardubický Region for 2016–2020

The Regional Council of the Pardubický Region approved the Tourism Strategy of the Pardubický Region for 2016–2020 at its session held on 21 April 2016. One of the main marketing topics of the entire Region is the “Landscape of Noble Traditions”, which also includes the stud farm at Kladruba nad Labem. In order to meet the development priorities and implement the measures stated in this document, the Region has been divided into four tourist destinations. One of the marketing topics of the tourist destination called Pardubicko (Pardubice and its surroundings) is “Horses and Horse Riding” that includes the Nominated Property (new permanent exhibition in the manor house, guided tours of the stud farm and horse drawn carriage rides in the Nominated Landscape) (Annex 5).

Strategy for Cycling and In-Line Skating Tourism in the Pardubický Region

The Regional Council of the Pardubický Region adopted the Strategy for Cycling and In-Line Skating Tourism at its meeting held on 21 April 2016. In order to meet the development priorities and implement the measures stated in this document, the basic infrastructure for long-distance cycling trails is being built with the help of the Pardubický Region. This includes the 1,200 km-long international cycling trail no. 2 the “Elbe Cycling Route” (*Labská stezka – Elberadweg*). The Elbe Cycling Route leads through the landscape of Kladrubské Polabí the part of which is the Nominated Property. In this context, the stud farm at Kladruba nad Labem, as the focal point of the Nominated Landscape, is presented as a significant tourist attraction (point of interest). The marketing promotion for No. 2 Cycling Trail is carried out together with partners from Germany, where the trail is known as Elberadweg. On the Czech side, the marketing activities are coordinated by Nadace Partnerství o.p.s. (Annex 5).

¹¹² The current Forest Management Plan is a continuation of the previous one that was in force from 1 January 2006 until 31 December 2015.

5.e Property Management Plan or Other Management System with an explanation of the management targets for the Property Nominated for the inscription in the World Heritage List

The Management Plan of the Nominated Property forms a separate annex to this Nomination Dossier (Annex 3). Its brief summary below does not aspire to be its full substitute in terms of the completeness and accuracy.

The document is a result of a long-time process of the intention to propose the landscape for breeding carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem for inscription in the World Heritage List. From the very beginning the compilation of the Management Plan was seen as an opportunity to prepare an extensive and detailed conceptual material for this valuable site.

The Management Plan attached in the annex is a result of a team work of an expert working group that was established by the Minister of Agriculture of the Czech Republic for the preparation of the Nomination Dossier.

During the expert consultations, preparation and implementation of the Management Plan, a group of experienced individuals has been formed, who through their knowledge of the values of the Nominated Landscape and the local, regional and national conditions, significantly contributed to the broad analysis of the site condition and set realistic objectives for this document.

The Management Plan takes into account previous individual projects and specifies how the general goals should be achieved. It also draws on many years of experience in legal protection of the oldest part of the property – the buildings – as well as experience in applying for various grants and subsidies available for the restoration of the property values.

Based on the analysis of the property's condition, the Management Plan proposes a set of measures aimed at preserving the outstanding value of the property, its authenticity and integrity. Some of these measures have already been implemented. The Management Plan also includes a set of planned measures. With consideration of the issues identified in the Management Plan, specific projects have been proposed and sponsors responsible for their implementation. These realistic and achievable projects are instrumental in pursuing the main mission of the document which is the preservation of the outstanding universal value of the Nominated Landscape.

The Management Plan provides details on the basic institutional framework for the property protection and its management and potential sources of funding of its preservation.

It proposes new adequate use of some buildings in the Nominated Landscape, calls for strengthening of educational functions and more options for presenting and interpreting the Property values.

No new management structure had to be created for the purpose of the nomination and possible inscription of the Property in the World Heritage List. All planned construction activities contained in the Plan will be detailed in the relevant design documents and discussed in accordance with applicable legislation. In this regard, the Management Plan cannot replace the legal obligations but it can facilitate a timely and logically consistent preparation.

The system of mandatory procedures applicable to all construction interventions described in Chapters 5.b and 5.c is currently considered adequate. The main difference, if compared to the general practice in heritage management, is a broader review of all major projects affecting the Nominated Property because every single project and measure will be scrutinised by the Steering

Group prior to the commissioning of the design documentation and its submission for review to the relevant authorities. The important Management Plan actions completed to date are listed in Chapter 4a and they are also highlighted in colours directly in the Management Plan.

The implementation of the Management Plan was confirmed by the Agreement on the General Principles of Restoration and Further Development of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (Annex 6) executed by the Ministers of Agriculture, Culture and Environment.

5.f Sources and Levels of Funding

5.f.1 Main Funding Sources

The Site Manager – the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., is a separate legal entity established by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic. The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o, is established based on Section 54 (2) of Act No. 219/2000 Coll., on the property of the Czech Republic and acts thereof in legal relation, as amended, and Section 4b of Act No. 252/1997 Coll., on agriculture, as amended.

It has a separate budget and receives regular contributions from the state that are primarily intended for operational costs including the staff expenditures necessary for breeding and training carriage horses. The annual contribution for operational costs amounts to EUR 5.02 million.

Moreover, the Site Manager receives contributions from the state budget for investments. The annual contributions for investment amount to EUR 4.3 million.¹¹³ These amounts are guaranteed in the state budget of the Czech Republic and are used for the restoration of the Nominated Property.

Other costs are paid by the Site Manager from its own funds generated by its activities indicated in its Deed of Association. The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., provides a number of paid services that, together with the contribution for operational costs provided by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, help cover the costs.

Given that the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., is an organisation established and funded by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, it cannot use loans to fund its activities as the law does not permit it. Thus, the Site Manager may not take out a loan that would have the nature of a bank loan.

5.f.2 Complementary National Funds

Apart from the main funding sources mentioned above, the Site Manager may use other sources, too. In the Czech Republic, there is a number of support funding systems for the regeneration of landscape, restoration and restoration of immovable heritage sites. These are provided both on a national and regional level. These complementary funding sources may also be used for projects aimed at the fulfilment of the objectives defined in the Management Plan of the nominated site. In order to obtain these funds, it is important to coordinate projects in the territory and cooperate with individual bodies of state administration, local government bodies, the Regional Office as well as local NGOs and action groups that are interested in the implementation of the Management Plan and sustainable land development in order to preserve the World Heritage Property.

5.f.2.1 State Sources of Funding

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic

Significant for the preservation of cultural heritage are subsidy schemes of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, which are primarily aimed at the physical preservation of historical urban and architectonic values of immovable cultural heritage. These schemes select and support projects regarding cultural heritage sites and areas subject to heritage conservation (as is the case with the Nominated Property), sites with the status of a National Heritage Site, which is also the case with the nominated site and sites of international importance, where within prioritization, the latter two categories are given preference in the proceedings.

¹¹³ As of 5 July 2017, the exchange rate is CZK 26.50/EUR.

The most important scheme that is applicable to the restoration of the Nominated Landscape and especially its buildings is the Architectural Heritage Rescue Scheme.¹¹⁴ The Site Manager has used funds from this scheme repeatedly in the past years; e.g. in 2004–2009 for the restoration of the building of the Imperial Inn, the amount being EUR 1.1 million; in 2008–2010 for the restoration of roof beams and the repair of roofs for selected buildings of the stud farm that were in disrepair, the amount being EUR 210 thousand; or in 2010–2011 for fixing a sewage system failure that was dangerous to the safety and health of the people and horses in addition to wetting the buildings, the amount being EUR 650 thousand.¹¹⁵

In case of unforeseen repair of heritage sites, such as after a natural disaster, it is possible to apply for funds from the Emergency Fund¹¹⁶ for ensuring the stability of the buildings and roof repair. Therefore, this fund is also a potential source of subsidy. So far, the Site Manager has had no reason to apply for funds from the Emergency Fund.

Other schemes of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic are intended especially for areas subject to heritage conservation in towns and cities (the Restoration Scheme for Urban Conservation Areas and Zones), for which, by definition, the nominated site is not eligible, villages and open landscapes (the Heritage Conservation Scheme for Village Conservation Reserves and Zones and for Heritage Landscape¹¹⁷), which are applicable to the Nominated Property as the Nominated Landscape is a landscape conservation zone. So far, the Site Manager has not applied for funds from this scheme.¹¹⁸

For the sake of completeness, let us also mention the Movable Heritage Restoration Scheme¹¹⁹ that is intended, for instance, for the restoration of valuable handicraft furnishings and for the rescue of archaeological surveys.

Another scheme worth mentioning is the Scheme for Conservation-Related Cultural Activities, which provides funding for publicly beneficial projects proposed by associations or other entities whose activities promote the protection of the movable and immovable heritage fund in the Czech Republic and raising awareness among the general public.¹²⁰

The Support Scheme for UNESCO Heritage Sites is a subsidy scheme of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic that, beginning from 2008, supports the development of heritage sites of the Czech Republic that are inscribed in the World Heritage List as well as heritage sites that are to be proposed for inscription in the World Heritage List (these are included in the national Tentative List). This subsidy scheme is primarily focused on the preparation of Management Plans for sites that do not have any plan or for updating existing plans and also offers support and promotion of the sites as well as to research projects related to them (see more on this scheme in Chapter 5.i.1.).

¹¹⁴ Contributions from the **Architectural Heritage Rescue Scheme** are provided specifically for rescuing and preserving heritage sites or their essential parts. The scheme supports the restoration of heritage sites that are the most valuable parts of our architectural heritage such as castles, châteaux, monasteries, historical gardens, churches, etc. The intended work must be aimed at the preservation of the relevant heritage site or its essential part.

¹¹⁵ As of 5 July 2017, the exchange rate is CZK 26.50/EUR.

¹¹⁶ Funds from the **Emergency Fund** are intended for rescuing immovable heritage sites that are in need of immediate repair especially with regard to the structural stability of buildings, restoration works and roof repair (including metalwork, repair of chimneys or the main cornice).

¹¹⁷ **The Heritage Conservation Scheme for Rural Conservation Areas and Zones and for Conservation Areas** is a funding scheme that is a part of the comprehensive system of heritage conservation in the Czech Republic and it targets at the restoration and preservation of immovable heritage sites and in particular, vernacular architecture sites such as farm houses, cottages, chapels, column shrines as well as rural churches, manor houses, strongholds, technical structures, sculptures, monuments, gardens, etc. that are located on the territory of rural conservation areas and zones as well as heritage landscapes.

¹¹⁸ Currently, an application for funds from the scheme is being prepared.

¹¹⁹ The **Movable Heritage Restoration Scheme** provides funding for the restoration of items of movable heritage and especially those that are a significant work of art or artisan skills and are located in buildings accessible to the public for cultural, educational or religious purposes.

¹²⁰ Given the growing popularity of the property, new marked hiking trails are being prepared in the landscape in cooperation with Czech Tourist Club.

The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., has been repeatedly receiving funds from this scheme. Specifically, in 2009 it was EUR 5.5 thousand for drafting the concept of Management Plan, in 2010 it was EUR 19 thousand for the preparation of the Management Plan and in 2015 it was EUR 11.5 thousand for the first stage of the comparative analysis.¹²¹

Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic

The main objective of the Rural Development Scheme for the period of 2014–2020 of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic is the restoration, conservation and improvement of ecosystems dependent on agriculture, especially through agro-environmental measures and investments aimed at enhancing competitiveness in addition to innovations of agricultural holdings as well as the promotion of farming career among young people and the enhancement of landscape infrastructure. Subject to the support is also a community-led local development or LEADER approach that helps target the support to local needs and of the given rural area as well as the development of cooperation between stakeholders on the local level. The municipality of Kladruby nad Labem, given its geographical position, falls within the scope of the Local Action Group of Zálabí, of which the Site Manager is a member and with which the Site Manager cooperates on project preparation.

Each year, the Site Manager receives a subsidy from the State Agricultural and Intervention Fund for the land used by the Site Manager for agricultural purposes in the Nominated Landscape. In 2017, the Site Manager used a subsidy in the amount of EUR 170.000 for growing crops (grasses, grass/clover mixtures and cereals) on certain parts of the land.¹²²

Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic

On the national level, it is possible to draw funds also from the National Tourism Support Scheme, the purpose of which is to create a tool for the effective promotion of social tourism. It is a systemic subsidy from the state budget dedicated to certain activities promoting social tourism. Under this scheme, contributions are provided for the reconstruction of tourist facilities and sanitary facilities for hiking, cycling and disabled tourists along hiking trails, educational trails, riding routes, waterways and biking trails with the objective to increase visitor flow as well as promote tourism products. This should also increase the accessibility of tourist attractions of trans-regional and regional importance.

In the previous period, the Site Manager has not applied for funds from this scheme. However, it is preparing an application for funds for the next period. The proposed project focuses on promoting tourism in the Nominated Landscape through the establishment of tourist services and especially sanitary facilities for disabled tourists.

Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

The subsidy schemes of the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic, administered by its agent – the State Environmental Fund) play an important role in the conservation of the landscape qualities at the Nominated Property site. These are those schemes focused on landscape protection and conservation, particularly protection of valuable habitats, environment quality improvement, enhancement of the natural function of the landscape and protection of rare animal species based on the principle of sustainable development.

In the case of the Nominated Landscape, the Landscape Protection and Conservation Scheme has been used repeatedly for the regeneration of linear plantings, planting new trees and the revitalization of water channels on the territory of the Nominated Landscape. In 2007, the Selmická

¹²¹ As of 5 July 2017, the exchange rate is CZK 26.50/EUR.

¹²² As of 5 July 2017, the exchange rate is CZK 26.50/EUR.

Avenue was regenerated, the budget amounting to EUR 62 thousand, of which EUR 22 thousand was contributed by the State Environmental Fund and EUR 19 thousand by the Pardubický Region.¹²³

The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., may be a potential beneficiary of subsidies for projects aimed at the restoration of landscape structures, optimisation of the water regime of the landscape and the support for revitalisation of the urbanised landscape. Utilisation of this funding opportunity is therefore considered in the preparation of individual Management Plan projects.

5.f.2.2 Regional Level

The Pardubický Region, on the territory of which the Nominated Landscape is situated, provides funding grants from its budget for a number of areas such as the environment and agriculture. Each year, the Site Manager receives financial contributions for renewing, growing and preserving forests in addition to the preparation of the forest management plan, the amount of the contribution being EUR 12 thousand.¹²⁴ These grants are provided in accordance with the Principles for the Provision of Funding Support for Forest Management from the budget of the Pardubický Region and also from the recent budget of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic.

Through its Culture and Heritage Conservation Support Scheme, the Pardubický Region is providing funds for the restoration of cultural heritage sites and small structures subject to heritage conservation. The Principles for the Provision of Grants from the Budget of the Pardubický Region have been prepared to ensure the clarity and transparency of the provision of grants. The Site Manager has not drawn any funds under this scheme. The Site Manager is currently preparing a project of restoration of selected structures in the Nominated Landscape eligible for receiving this support.

To promote the building of tourist infrastructure, the Pardubický Region offers subsidy schemes such as the Support for Building Tourist Infrastructure in the Pardubický Region as well as the Environment and Rural Areas Support and Conservation Scheme. So far, the Site Manager has not drawn funds from these schemes.

5.f.2.3 Private Funding Sources

Tree Planting Donation Project

In addition to obtaining funds from the grant schemes on the national and regional level, the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. has initiated a donation scheme for tree planting titled the Tree Planting Donation Project.

In the past, voluntary donors have contributed approximately EUR 200 for the planting of one tree of the avenue tree category. So far, 25 trees have been planted under this scheme¹²⁵.

Funds Provided by Businesses

The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. has repeatedly received funds from businesses for the revitalization of greenery (planting solitary trees or alley trees).

¹²³ As of 5 July 2017, the exchange rate is CZK 26.50/EUR.

¹²⁴ As of 5 July 2017, the exchange rate is CZK 26.50/EUR.

¹²⁵ As of 5 July 2017, the exchange rate is CZK 26.50/EUR.

5.f.3 International Level – European Union

Integrated Operational Programme

The Czech Republic has successfully negotiated with the European Commission an important instrument for the provision of EU funds during the period from 2007–2013. It is referred to as the Integrated Operational Programme. Under the Programme, many projects dealing with a wide range of topics were implemented including the restoration of trans-regional cultural heritage sites.

The most essential restoration of the sets of historic buildings at the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. took place in 2014–2015 under the project “Restoration of Parts of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem”. The project was co-financed by the Integrated Operational Programme and the total subsidies amounted to EUR 9.5 mil¹²⁶ (see Chapter 4.a for more details).

Integrated Regional Operational Programme

The programme is focused on the restoration of selected heritage sites including those inscribed in the World Heritage List, Tentative List of the Czech Republic as well as the national heritage sites and making them more attractive to the public.

The Site Manager wants to use the funds from the EU Integrated Regional Operational Programme administered by the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic during the programming period between 2014–2020 for the revitalisation of the Mošnice Landscaped Park, selected avenues and the restoration of historic buildings.

Recently, an application for a grant has been filed under the Programme with the aim to restore listed historic buildings and the Mošnice Landscaped Park under the name “Restoration of Cultural Landscape and Historic Buildings of the National Cultural Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem”. The application is currently being reviewed by the subsidy provider. If approved, the Site Manager may draw up to EUR 4.5 mil.¹²⁷ (see Chapter 4.a for more details).

¹²⁶ Exchange rate 26.50 CZK/€ as of July 5, 2017.

¹²⁷ Exchange rate 26.50 CZK/€ as of July 5, 2017.

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

Expert opinions on the methods of restoration and conservation of historic buildings in the Nominated Landscape are prepared by qualified staff of the National Heritage Institute and national heritage bodies (see Chapters 3.1.e and 5.c for more details). All of the specialists who provide inputs for the decision-making process carried out by the relevant heritage management bodies or make such decisions themselves are college or university graduates in the relevant field and experienced in the specialised discipline. This also applies to the staff employed by the heritage management bodies.

The employees of the Site Manager are professionally trained in the fields related to the management of the Nominated Property. The relevant education is provided by the following organisations:

The Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic (Home Office) organises regular training for civil servants at all levels of the public administration which is focused on many aspects of the areas they are responsible for and administer. Therefore there is also a professional training course focused on the national heritage management. The trainers are usually specialists of the National Heritage Institute and other external experts of the Czech Ministry of Culture and from other organisations. Similar training is also organised for civil servants in the area of building law and land-use planning.

A higher level of education in the fields necessary for the management and conservation of the Nominated Landscape may be obtained at the following colleges/universities and high schools:

- **Mendel University in Brno**

At the **Faculty of Horticulture** the following courses are available: Horticulture & Landscape Architecture, Horticultural & Landscape Productions, Horticulture, and Greenery Management.

Horticulture & Landscape Architecture is a creative synthesis of art, social science, biology, environmental protection, engineering, technology and economics. It is based on functional and aesthetic design of settlements as well as landscape. In respect to settlements, it aims at designing and enriching urban space with green areas, water, minor architectural structures, art, functional and programme facilities. In particular, it covers the creating of gardens, parks, shaping of streets, squares, embankments, residential as well as production zones of settlements with emphasis on their aesthetic, housing, recreational and environmental function. Graduates are also trained for conservation of other natural residential elements with a significant vegetation rate. In addition to residential units, it contributes other fields to the shaping, restoration and protection of landscape with respect to their cultural and natural values, production, housing, leisure activities as well as transport.

The **Faculty of Forestry and Wood Technology** offers courses relevant for forests situated on the Property site such as Arboriculture, Wood Engineering, Forest Phytology, Forest Management, Landscape Engineering, Landscaping and Landscape Conservation, Forestry Engineering, Forest Protection, Silviculture, Technology and Mechanisation in Forestry and many other courses.

- **Czech Technical University**

Faculty of Architecture

Field of study: Landscape Architecture.

Graduates apply their essential natural science, social science, technical and cultural knowledge required for the profession of landscape architect. It accentuates links with related fields such as town

planning, land use planning, architecture, fine arts and ethics. In parallel, students are informed about the natural processes that have considerable impact on the creative activities of a landscape architect.

- **Czech University of Agriculture in Prague**

- **Faculty of Agro-biology, Food and Natural Resources**

- Field of study: Horticulture & Landscape Architecture, Landscaping.

- A Bachelor Degree graduate disposes of extensive theoretical as well as practical knowledge within the field of Horticulture & Landscape Architecture obtained from studies of major subjects. Graduates are capable of highly professional independent creative work in their field of expertise as well as being able to manage professional teams dealing with horticulture and landscape architecture.

- The **Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences** offers study programmes useful for the management of forests and vegetation stands on the Property site such as Forest Biology, Dendrology and Cultivation of Forest Species, Wood Engineering, Forestry, Water and Landscape Management, Economic Administration Services in Forestry, Forestry, Forest Protection and game Management, Silviculture, Technology and Mechanisation in Forestry and other associated disciplines.

Public universities as well as private schools in the Czech Republic traditionally offer a wide range of study programmes in such fields as natural and social sciences. The acquired knowledge can then be used in the landscape management and conservation on the site of the Nominated Property as well as in the related educational and promotional activities.

The leader is Charles University in Prague, but regional universities located closer to the Nominated Property should also be mentioned:

- **University of Pardubice**

- **Faculty of Arts and Philosophy**

- Fields of study: Cultural History, History and Literary Studies, Humanities Studies.

- Cultural History studies generate experts who dispose of essential knowledge in modern history research as well as the knowledge of necessary factual description of the European national and regional history taking into consideration the context of the world history.

- Graduates are able to speak at least two world languages and have the necessary knowledge of historic disciplines as well as technical knowledge in addition to the necessary skills of museum studies and basics of archival science. Cultural History graduates can meet the current social demand for experts who can provide qualified and good quality lecturing, consulting and searching services in museums, galleries as well as other cultural centres or in public administration (Culture and Heritage Management and Conservation Departments of public administration bodies).

- **University of Hradec Králové**

- **Faculty of Arts and Philosophy**

- Fields of study: Presentation and Protection of Cultural Heritage, History, Czech and Czechoslovak History.

- This field of study offers the knowledge of the fundamentals and skills of national and general history, history and theory of culture as well as archaeology or ethnography in addition to presentation skills. Graduates will find jobs requiring a bachelor's degree, e.g. in a museum or in heritage management and conservation organisations or even in public administration bodies involved in heritage management and conservation for the protection of national cultural heritage while promoting science and culture or possibly in tourism, etc.

The following educational institutions also provide training on World Heritage, its conservation and management:

- **University of Economics**

- **Faculty of Business Administration**

- Field of study: Economics and Management, Arts Management.

- The University prepares students for positions in middle and upper management of various types of companies and organisations. Graduates are expected to be able to coordinate activities and funds, thus creating the environment as well as conditions for fulfilment of the goals set by the organisation, including the capabilities to determine such goals. The Arts Management studies are focused on cultural economics and other related approaches (marketing, management, legislation, etc.) and are closely connected with cultural practice. Cultural practice is related to topics focused on effective operations analysis and the management of cultural organisations as well as institutions. Students are regularly involved through expert studies in solving practical issues on edge between arts and economics in the living culture of cultural heritage.

- **Masaryk University in Brno**

- **Faculty of Arts, UNESCO Department of Museum and World Heritage Studies**

- The UNESCO Department of Museum Studies and World Heritage was established at the Masaryk University in 1994 and for the time being it is the only world's UNESCO Department focused on museology support. The UNESCO Department of Museology and World Heritage is profiled as a think-tank while being a meeting and exchange platform for museology insights as well as other related disciplines. The Department endeavours to provide targeted support of society awareness of the role of museums and heritage for the sustainable development of society, strengthening their importance as promoters of cultural and intercultural dialogue in addition to historical knowledge of past generations. It was formed as a professional support centre of museums and other cultural institutions dealing with the phenomenon of cultural heritage.

- **Czech Technical University, Prague**

- **Faculty of Architecture**

- Field of study: Architecture.

- For a long time, the University has developed disciplines focused on historic architecture, its theory, history and the practical training of graduates in architectural design in a historic environment as well as design and engineering of restoration work to be carried out at listed buildings.

As for the high school education relevant for the Property management there are the following options available:

- Graduates from **the horticultural studies** can work as qualified horticulturists taking care of the greenery on the site of the Nominated Property. As of 1 October 2017 there are 25 high schools in the Czech Republic which provide special education in this area. These are the following: Vocational High School and Basic School at Město Albrechtice offers horticultural study programmes completed with vocational certificate; Higher Vocational School of Economy and Nursing and High School which offers vocational training in gardening with a vocational certificate; High School of Social Care at Zábřeh offers higher education in gardening with the vocational certificate; the oldest (since 1850) is the Czech High School of Horticulture and Agriculture of Antonín Emanuel Komers at Děčín – Libverda which offers higher education completed with the A-level exam (maturita) in horticulture; Horticultural High School at Kopidlno provides both vocational certificate education and A-level education in gardening and horticulture; High School

of Horticulture at Rajhrad offers both A-level education in horticulture and vocational certificate in gardening; Vocational High School at Znojmo offers vocational training in gardening and its students receive vocational certificate as gardeners; Vocational School for Services at Vodňany provides vocational training for future gardeners completed by vocational certificate;

Czech Horticultural Academy at Mělník – High School and Higher Vocational School at Mělník offers higher education in horticulture completed either by an A-level exam or a vocational certificate; Masaryk High School of Agriculture and Higher Vocational School at Opava offers education in horticulture completed by a vocational certificate; High School of Civil Engineering and Horticulture in Prague offers education in horticulture completed either by the A-level exam or vocational certificate in horticulture; Engineering and Horticulture High School at Lovosice provides training of future horticulturists completed by a vocational certificate; High School of Veterinary, Mechanisation and Horticulture and Language School licensed for State Language Exams at České Budějovice provides vocational education in horticulture completed by the A-level exam; Basic School, High School, Children's Home and Boarding House at Velké Hraňčice offers high school education in horticulture completed by a vocational certificate; Vocational Training School at Liběchov offers vocational training to future gardeners completed by a vocational certificate; Vocational Training School at Kanina provides vocational training in gardening without a certificate of education.

- Because forests form a part of the Nominated Landscape the **professional forest management** is equally important. Relevant training is provided by the Higher Professional School of Forestry and Forestry High School of Bedřich Schwarzenberg at Písek which was founded in 1885 and has a wide network of contacts worldwide. This school offers high education completed with an A-level exam and vocational training completed with a vocational certificate; there is also a new course designed for future landscapists-horticulturists. There are also other high schools in the Czech Republic with a similar focus. These are the following:
Czech Forestry Academy at Trutnov – High School and Higher Professional School at Trutnov; High School of Gastronomy, Hotel Services and Forestry at Bzenec; Forestry High School and Vocational Training School at Křivoklát; Forestry High School at Žlutice; Forestry High School and Vocational Training School at Šluknov, Forestry High School at Hranice; Agriculture and Forestry High School at Frýdek-Místek; Forestry and Fishery High School at Bzenec; Economy and Forestry High School at Frýdlant.

The **National Heritage Institute** is also engaged in professional training organising **the following courses:**

a) One year course in heritage management

This course is designed for college/university graduates who start their professional career in heritage management. They study disciplines which are not in the school curricula. The course is focused on heritage surveying, recording and documenting, developments in heritage management, laws and regulations, heritage management methodology, preservation and restoration techniques used for immovable properties and artefacts such as paintings and sculptures, human settlements and shaping of cultural landscape etc. The course includes technical excursions. The training is completed by the exit presentation. Successful students receive a certificate of graduation from the course.

b) Two year retraining course in heritage management, accredited by the Czech Ministry of Education

This course is for professionals and amateurs interested in heritage management who graduated from a high school. It addresses practical needs of the heritage management and the students get a general understanding of all activities associated with it – including key characteristics, legal protection, types of heritage and general techniques used in conservation, restoration and presentation of heritage. The course targets heritage management professionals working

in different positions such as heritage management specialists, guides, depository managers, document managers, archivists, conservationists, architect-engineers, civil servants from heritage management units, employees of companies involved in heritage restoration and conservation. The course is focused on both theory and practice to provide a better understanding of cultural heritage, its protection and restoration with special attention paid to built-heritage. The course develops knowledge of historical materials and structures, suitable restoration techniques and traditional technologies.

c) Programme for craftsmen in restoration of historic buildings

This course is for qualified, experienced and practising craftsman such as **bricklayers, plasterers, stonemasons, painters and decorators, joiners, carpenters, blacksmiths, roofers and plumbers/coppersmiths/tinsmiths**. In this course they obtain the knowledge and skills needed for performing challenging jobs, beyond the standard scope of work of a qualified craftsman. They also act as a connecting link for conservationists.

The course offers a better insight into contemporary and traditional techniques in a well-thought and considered restoration of historic buildings. The theoretical part is focused on the basis of heritage management; it explains what is subject to heritage management, its role and instruments which can be used in heritage protection. The core is the practical training carried out directly at heritage sites. Successful trainees receive a certificate.

Preservation of the functional authenticity requires the preservation of horse husbandry, even though the breed itself is not the subject matter of the nomination for the World Heritage List. The relevant schools are listed in this document just to make the picture complete. The vocational training in horse breeding is provided by the following schools:

- **High School of Horse Breeding and Horse Riding at Kladruby nad Labem, Kladruby nad Labem**

Field of study: Horse rider and horse breeder.

Specialists in horse breeding are trained at the Secondary School of Horse Breeding and Horse Riding in Kladruby nad Labem. The training programme “Horse Breeder and Rider” is focused on horse breeding and training. Theory lessons include subjects such as “Horse Breeding”, “Riding Theory”, “Horseback Rider’s Diet” or “Racing Rules and Operation”. Practical lessons are dedicated to horseback riding, horse training, horse care or horse nutrition. Graduates will mainly find jobs as horseback riders, horse keepers and breeders in horse breeding and training facilities – for farming but nowadays mainly sports and recreational purposes. They are able to train a horse under the saddle and in hand, they work for sports or horse racing teams and stables, riding clubs and tourist riding schools or work as horse guides in agro-tourism and in hippo therapy or even mounted police. They are trained for horse breeding and foal raising work.

- **High School of Horse Racing and Horse Riding, Prague**

Field of study: Horse rider and horse breeder, training of race and sports horses, Horse breeding.

Graduates know the essential environmental relations of horse breeding and horse racing in addition to the principles of protection against possible adverse effects.

5.h Visitors Facilities and Visitor Statistics

Services for Visitors

There are several sightseeing tours and services available to visitors coming to the nominated heritage landscape:

Sightseeing Tours:

- **Stables**

The tour of the refurbished stables includes a visit to the breeding stallions stables, Imperial Riding Hall, tie-stalls (standing stalls) – these are stables used by the students of the local Horse Breeding and Riding High School, stables for race horses and young horses in training.

- **Coach House, Tack Store and Museum**

Coach House – there are many unique historic and contemporary functional carriages, coaches and sledges and the state coach of the first Czechoslovak President Tomáš G. Masaryk.

Tack Store and Museum – in the Tack Store there are mock-ups of Kladruber horses with Imperial and archbishop tackle, there are also many types of collar and breast harnesses displayed. On the first floor there is an exhibition dedicated to breeding of Kladruber horses and their use.

- **Manor House**

The exhibition in the Manor House is focused on the imperial couple – Franz Joseph I and his spouse Elisabeth of Bavaria known as Sissy. There are many personal items on display which both the Emperor and Empress might have used. This tour includes state apartments and private rooms of the imperial couple, rooms of their house servants and the room where the pedigree records are kept. On the ground floor the visitors can see an exhibition on the stud farm regeneration project, the centrepiece of which is the impressive plastic model developed in every little detail. The tour ends with a short visit to the manor house church of St. Wenceslas and Leopold.

- **Forester's Lodge**

In the Forester's Lodge there is the exhibition on Richard Pivetz, the forest manager, who in his time (1882–1954) was a recognised expert in forestry and game keeping. There is also a coach ride simulator where visitors can try a simulated coach ride through the Nominated Landscape. During this simulated ride they can enjoy the splendour of the Nominated Landscape formed by meadows, pastures, forests, watercourses, lakes and historic buildings. During this “virtual” ride they learn a lot about the history of the stud farm and the history of the Kladruber breed.

- **Viewing Tower**

The decommissioned water tower designed in the functionalist style has been converted into a viewing tower. Visitors can climb 87 steps up to the top, which is 17 metres above the ground level and enjoy the view of the stud farm and the surrounding landscape from the bird's eye perspective.

All tours are guided and they are available in Czech, English and German.

In the Information Centre there are also audio guides available to visitors who prefer independent walks. These audio guides take them to eight places which include important buildings and landscape components (village centre, church, water plant, the Holy Cross Chapel, cultural landscape, sculpture and Forester's Lodge).

There are also two free of charge walks in the Nominated Landscape which the visitors can take:

- Short walk – in the centre – follows the perimeter of the stables. There are information boards describing the centre of the stud farm.
- Long walk is provided with thirteen information boards explaining the cultural and natural values of the Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí. It follows the road from Kolesa to the village of Kladruby nad Labem and via the Wolf's Alleyway lined with northern red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) to Mošnice Landscaped Park.¹²⁸

Services

- **Horse Demonstration**

A horse is demonstrated either under the saddle or in hand first standing still and then in motion. The demonstration is accompanied by a professional commentary on the horse's bloodline, look, use and achievements.

- **Carriage Ride**

Riding in the Nominated Landscape in the Kladruby carriage drawn either by a two-horse or four-horse team.

- **Horse Riding**

The horse riding training depends on the rider's level of experience and it is carried out either on a longe, in the riding hall or outside in the open countryside.

Other Services

The main visitors' information centre is located at the main cash desk where visitors can buy tickets for their selected tours; there is also a souvenir shop. At the main cash desk there are available many information leaflets and promotional materials on other places of interest in the Nominated Property of the Landscape for Breeding Coach Horses.

Visitors may attend many popular cultural and sports events organised at Kladruby nad Labem. After 1989 the tradition of festivals and events celebrating and promoting Kladruher horses was resurrected. This has followed on the Riding Days which were first organised in 1946. In 1991 this event was replaced by the festival called "Celebration of Kladruher Horses", which is open to the public.

Since 2004 the Grand Horse Driving Days event has been re-started. The climax of this event is the grand finale – a show of horse teams drawing carriages. In 2008 there was an impressive demonstration of a twenty two-horse team. Every year the stud farm organises an international carriage driving competition called "Rudolph's Cup". There are also special sightseeing tours at night which are part of the nationwide events such as Long Night of Museums, Long Night of Churches and Long Night of Castles and Manor houses.

There is also a public education programme which includes many professional lectures, workshops and courses held at Kladruby nad Labem and open to the public.

The manor house, outdoor area and St. Wenceslas and Leopold's Church also serve as venues for weddings and other ceremonies.

¹²⁸ Currently project documentation for the third walk is in preparation and this walk will lead via the Paddock and farm buildings on the Nominated Landscape site.

Visitor Statistics

The records on the number of visitors to the Nominated Landscape show numbers participating in standard sightseeing tours and in special one-off events.

YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NUMBER OF VISITORS	16 476	10 796	8 463	4 790	0 ¹²⁹	3 927	42 977	61 736

Table no. 004 Number of visitors to the Nominated Property in each year from 2010 to 2016.

Structure of Visitors

The overview of the categories of visitors is based on the number of tickets sold in 2016. This includes only the visitors participating in the guided tours.

Visitors to Kladruby nad Labem by age groups in 2016

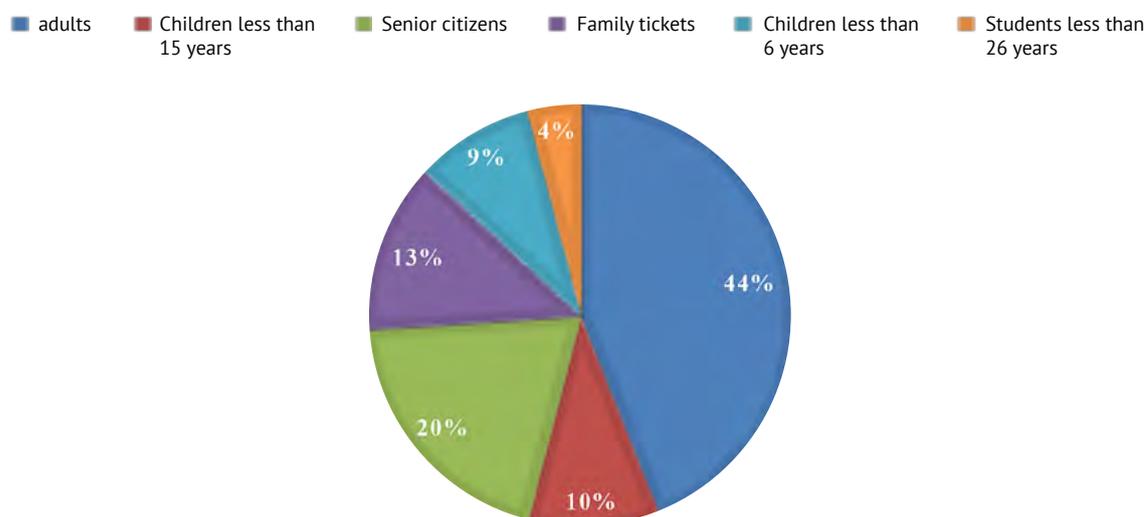


Chart no. 003 Visitors to the Nominated Property by age groups.

Accommodation and restaurants in the municipality of Kladruby nad Labem and its vicinity

The Nominated Property attracts many visitors and there is an increased demand for accommodation and catering services, offered to some extent directly at Kladruby nad Labem or in its closest vicinity.

The most important accommodation facilities are: Pension Kolesa, Pension Na Staré Poště and Hotel Koruna. Other accommodation providers have less accommodation potential. Since the regional capital of Pardubice is quite near, about 20 km away from Kladruby nad Labem and it also has an international airport, more accommodation as well as catering services are offered there.

¹²⁹ In 2014 and for most of 2015 the Nominated Property was not open to the public due to the undergoing rehabilitation project therefore there was a decline in the number of visitors

List of the Most Important Accommodation Providers (status as of 2017)

Name /website	Address	Bed Capacity
Pension Kolesa www.elektrovasury.cz/penzion-kolesa	Kladruby nad Labem 28 Kladruby nad Labem	22
Pension Tillerova vila www.penziontillerovavila.cz	Langrova 38 Lázně Bohdaneč	38
Pension Hospůdka ve Mlýně	Seník 19 Přelouč	11
Pension Na Staré Poště www.pension-nastareposte.cz	Tylova 53 Přelouč	25
Pension Tony	Vilémova 771 Lázně Bohdaneč	12
Family hotel *** Bílá Vrána http://www.bila-vrana.cz/	Pernštýnská 140 Lázně Bohdaneč	11
Pension Zahrádka	Langrova 40 Lázně Bohdaneč	21
Hotel VM Přelouč www.hotel-vm-prelouc.hotel.cz	Dukelské nám. 269 Přelouč	16
Hotel Koruna www.hotel-koruna.hotel.cz	Pražská 10 Chlumeč nad Cidlinou	40
Sporthotel Relax www./sporthotel-relax.hotel.cz	Veletov 106 Veletov	22
Mezilesí holiday home	Uhlířská Lhota Rasochy	14

Table no. 005 List of accommodation providers on the Nominated Property site and around (2017).

List of the most important restaurants (status as of 2017)

Name/website	Address
Císařský hostinec	Kladruby nad Labem 23 Kladruby nad Labem
Country Saloon www.country-restaurace.cz	Kozelkova 51/IV Chlumeck nad Cidlinou
Hospoda u Koblihů	Spálená 47 Řečany nad Labem
Pension Kolesa www.elektrovasury.cz	Kladruby nad Labem 28 Kladruby nad Labem
Pension Na Staré Poště www.pension-nastareposte.cz	Tylova 53 Přelouč
Restaurace Bakchus www.restauracebakchus.cz	28. října 1525 Přelouč
Restaurace „Cikánka“ www.restaurace-cikanka.cz	Obránců míru 53 Břehy
Restaurace Flora Přelouč www.restauracefloraprelouc.cz	28. října 1488 Přelouč
Restaurace Stará Brána	Starobranská 1 Chlumeck nad Cidlinou
Restaurace U Jiřího www.restauraceujiriho.cz	Masarykovo nám. 24 Přelouč
Zámecká restaurace www.restaurace-chlumeck.cz	Pražská 11 Chlumeck nad Cidlinou

Table no. 006 List of restaurants on the Nominated Property site and around (2017).

Conference Facilities at Kladruby nad Labem

There are more conference facilities in the municipality of Kladruby nad Labem. The conference hall on the premises of Císařský hostinec with a capacity of 100 seats is available for training and lectures.

In the chateau building, there is a newly established multifunctional hall with a capacity of 30 seats as well as a conference room with a capacity of 30 seats. These rooms are not only available for training, lectures or workshops but also for conferences or weddings.

Sports Facilities at/around Kladruby nad Labem

Apart from the horse riding sports facility of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., there are currently no other sports facilities available in the municipality of Kladruby nad Labem. There is a football stadium, floor ball ground, children playground and sports ground for children in the town of Přelouč about 10 km away from Kladruby nad Labem. In the immediate vicinity there are cycling routes to the Bohdaneč Spa and the municipality of Valy u Přelouče. The Elbe Cycle Route is now being prepared to connect Pardubice and Kladruby nad Labem as well as other towns situated along the Elbe.

Health Facilities at/around Kladruby nad Labem

Due to its size, the municipality of Kladruby nad Labem is not equipped for providing basic or specialised healthcare and social services. Citizens and visitors must seek healthcare in the neighbouring towns, namely Řečany nad Labem, Přelouč, Pardubice or Chlumec nad Cidlinou.

- The Hospital of Pardubice is a regional hospital located about 20 km away from the Nominated Property. The Hospital provides inpatient ward blocks, a department of anaesthesiology and resuscitation in addition to other specialized departments.

Address: Nemocnice Pardubického kraje, a.s.

Kyjevská 44, Pardubice

Nonstop infoline 24/7: +420 840 111 246

Operator: +420 466 011 111 or +420 467 431 111

- The Clinic of EUC Přelouč provides outpatient medical care, including general practitioners, specialists in shoulder pain treatment (stomalogy) and some other specialised treatments. The distance from the Nominated Landscape is about 6 km.

Address: Clinic of EUC Přelouč

Libušina 203, Přelouč 535 01

Operator: +420 467 002 801-4

- Emergency medical care for Kladruby nad Labem is available at 466 +420 650 647, +420 466 650 658

There is also a sufficient network of pharmacies available for visitors in the town of Přelouč:

- Address:
EUR Přelouč Pharmacy
Libušina 203, Přelouč 535 01
Phone: +420 467 002 870
Opening hours: Mon – Fri: 7:00–17:00
Sat: 8:00–11:00
- Address:
V Agře Pharmacy
Hradecká 1383, 535 01 Přelouč
Phone: +420 466 953 213
Opening hours: Mon: 7:30–16:00; Tue: 7:30–16:00; Wed: 7:30–16:00; Thu: 7:30–16:00;
Fri: 7:30–13:00;
- Address:
U Zlatého Raka Pharmacy
Zborovská 51, 535 01 Přelouč
Phone: +420 466 672 918
Opening hours: Mon: 8:00–17:00; Tue: 8:00–17:00; Wed: 8:00–17:00; Thu: 8:00–17:00;
Fri: 8:00–17:00; Sat: 8:00–11:00

Access to the Nominated Property by public transport

The nearest train stations are located at Řečany nad Labem (3 km), Lhota pod Přeloučí (4 km) and Chvaletice (5 km). The bus service for Kladruby nad Labem is available from Přelouč, Týnec nad Labem and Chlumec nad Cidlinou. The potential of trip transport is linked with the navigability of the river Elbe and waterway transport. The nearest international airport is located in Pardubice.

The Nominated Property is connected to a number of cycle routes – a section of the long-distance cycle route no. 24 (Vysoká nad Labem – Mělník) and a section of cycle route no. 4290 (Ohništany – Kladruby nad Labem).

Ramblers can use a network of well-marked trails. The Czech Republic has the densest network of tourist trails in the world and they all are well-marked. The Nominated Property is also included in this network. The red marked trail no. 0434 of the Czech Tourist Club (KČT) is 17.5 km connecting Přelouč to Kladruby nad Labem. The trail runs through the northern edge of Semín and goes through forests towards the west to the northern fringe of Kladruby nad Labem where it ends at the Jeleniště intersection. Here it is followed by a blue trail (1085) to Týnec nad Labem or to Řečany nad Labem in the opposite direction. They all meet later, at cycle routes 4290 and 24.

5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

Public interest in the protection and conservation of cultural heritage, its knowledge and transmission, is expressed in the introductory provisions of the Act on National Heritage Management and Conservation (see Chapter 5b and 5c for more details).

The responsibility for protection, conservation, expert knowledge and transfer of cultural and natural heritage rests with the public administration of the Czech Republic that is responsible under the Heritage Act and other legal regulations (e.g. Act no. 183/2006 Coll., on land use planning and building code, as amended, or the Act no. 114/1992 Coll., on nature conservation and landscape protection, as amended) to take actions in order to prevent the unjustified loss of cultural and natural values or tangible elements of cultural and natural heritage, ensure continuous research and raising of awareness of the general public and professional community. At the national level the responsibility for the identification, protection, research, conservation and presentation of the unique cultural heritage rests with a specialised professional organisation set – the National Heritage Institute.

5.i.1. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property at the national level

5.i.1.1 Cultural Heritage

The Czech Republic pays considerable attention to research, protection, conservation, presentation and restoration of a whole spectrum of the cultural heritage. In this respect, a special policy adopted by the government of the Czech Republic is the Heritage Management and Conservation Policy for 2017–2020¹³⁰. Within this framework, the protected heritage sites and protection of the cultural landscape which includes the Nominated Property are expressly listed as targets, i.e. prioritized areas.

In terms of education, the Heritage Management and Conservation Strategy for 2017–2020 clearly defines raising awareness, educational activities and professional training as one of its goals and in this respect it states (quote) “a wide range of educational activities help to present and raise the awareness of unique values of cultural heritage sites and incite the interest of the general public in cultural heritage of the Czech Republic. As many completed projects do not meet the expectations, it is necessary to take a professional approach to the education and awareness raising activities targeted at children and young people and at the same time promote exchange of information and experience between the education providers and teachers and professionals working in this field.” To this end, the Strategy lays down implementing measures “to develop educational activities related to heritage management and conservation for specific target groups of the general public, children and young people” whereas the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic and the National Heritage Institute share the responsibility for this task.

The Heritage Management and Conservation Strategy for 2017–2020 as a specialised governmental policy, is also related to the promotion of the Nominated Property in the target area of Research and Development of Heritage Management and Conservation. It expressly provides that “the research must be also included in presentation and education”. To this end, the following

¹³⁰ The Heritage Management and Conservation Strategy for 2017–2020 is not a one-off document. Such special cultural policies are prepared in cycles and follow upon one another where the next policy will evaluate the implementation of the previous policy in its first part. In the given case, it was the Heritage Management and Conservation Strategy for 2011–2016 that followed upon the previous More Efficient Heritage Management and Conservation Strategy in the Czech Republic until 2005, etc.

measure is laid down: “Continuous support of research activities of universities, research institutes and professional branches of heritage management and conservation” where the responsibility for this task rests with the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic and a “more transparent presentation of ongoing research projects supported by the National Heritage Institute and results of its research work shall be presented to the general public as well as professional community” while the Strategy entrusts this task to the National Heritage Institute.

The public administration of the Czech Republic as well as general public and professional community fully recognise the relationship between cultural heritage and development through tourism which, of course, applies to the Nominated Property too. In this respect, the above Strategy expressly provides the following in the target area of Heritage and Tourism: “Diversity and regional wealth of the Czech heritage offers many possibilities both for the representation of our country abroad and the development of tourism which is not only a significant source of income but a successful sponsor of many jobs as well as incentives for many local business activities. For this reason, supporting sensitive, decent, ethical and meaningful involvement of cultural heritage sites in a variety of tourist activities is generally welcome, provided that excessive load, commercial trivialisation, or even direct physical damage and destruction of protected heritage values will be prevented.” For this target, the Strategy lays down the following implementing measure to “encourage and promote the versatility of heritage potential to provide tourist services in a sensitive but sustainable manner” and the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic and the National Heritage Institute are responsible for this task. Of course, the above also applies to the Nominated Landscape that is among the target areas of the above Strategy.

The development of the Nominated Landscape is also affected by the involvement of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic in the Interdepartmental Coordination Board for Implementation of the European Landscape Convention of which the Czech Republic is a member. An example of cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic concerning the Nominated Property is the Workforce of the Regional Development Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2014–2020, Land Development Policy Consulting Board or Mitigation of Natural Disaster Impact on Heritage Sites.

The key document for the presentation and development of the Nominated Property is the Applied Research and Development Programme of National and Cultural Identity adopted by Government Resolution no. 880/2009. The programme is administered by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic that can provide support for selected projects under this programme. The programme is intended to support research projects focused on, amongst others, accessing cultural heritage through a large community of users and stakeholders, using the results from the research in education and training based on the national identity and culture; the presentation of regions and support of tourism; raising public awareness of cultural heritage. This indicates that it also supports applied research projects that are or may be related to the Nominated Property in the area of education and heritage-friendly tourist industry following the principles of sustainable development.

In justified cases, research activity related to cultural heritage is performed in cooperation with other organisations such as universities, research institutes or other professional bodies. In many cases this research is solely targeted at the cultural landscape.¹³¹ Research results are communicated to professional community and general public through a number of exhibitions, workshops, national and international conferences or even through books, catalogues, basic maps and specialised methods and processes which are also focused on management, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural values of the landscape at the Nominated Property. The public administration of the Czech Republic recognises that conservation is necessary for any

¹³¹ For example, protection and conservation of historic cultural landscape by means of landscape conservation areas; Areas of cultural and historic value as part of the national and cultural identity of the Czech Republic; Methods and tools of landscaping architecture for area development; Cultural landscape as space for social representation and relaxation of selected aristocratic families from the 17th till the beginning of the 20th century, Game parks and pheasantries in cultural history, etc.

improvement of heritage and protected heritage sites, including the Nominated Property. The legal tools referred to in Chapter 5.c above as well as grant schemes are used for heritage conservation. Details are provided in Chapter 5.f. and with respect to research they are mentioned above.

On the other hand, the public administration is aware that the funding of such programmes is not possible without public support because these programmes are funded by the taxpayers' money after all. However, public support cannot be reached without education and promotion. Therefore, grant schemes are available to the public administration in order to support such focused projects and will be mentioned below. Compliance with this objective is supported by grant schemes from the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic that originated long before the adoption of the Heritage Management and Conservation Strategy for 2017–2020. This includes the UNESCO Heritage Support Programme and Cultural Activity in Heritage Management and Conservation Programme. Both programmes are designed for funding of projects submitted by a large range of organisations and the call for projects is published every year and only the best projects receive the grant.

UNESCO Heritage Support Programme was set up by the Ministry in order to meet the obligations arising out of the adopted Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. It may only support projects related to assets inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and located within the territory of the Czech Republic or assets inscribed on the Tentative List of the Czech Republic. Thus, the programme expressly covers the Nominated Property as well.

There are three branches established in the programme, namely:

- Support for projects focused on the development of Management Plans and Nomination Dossiers,
- Support for scientific and research projects by expanding the knowledge of history and values of assets inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List or on the Tentative List of the Czech Republic,
- Support for projects on the presentation, promotion and education for the benefit of the assets above.¹³²

As shown above, the programme is not only focused on the presentation, promotion and education but it has a much greater scope. In terms of development, the support provided to the preparation and/or update of the Management Plans is particularly important because these plans may include goals, measures and projects aimed at sustainable development of a property and not only at its conservation and preservation.¹³³

The Cultural Activity in the Heritage Management and Conservation Programme allows for the funding of public benefit projects submitted by associations or other entities focused on the protection of the tangible and intangible heritage of the Czech Republic and on the most extensive promotion of its management and conservation.¹³⁴ The programme contributes to the implementation of a goal of the Heritage Management and Conservation Strategy for 2017–2020, specifically that of “volunteering – the participation of other entities in the conservation, documentation and promotion of the heritage”. In this respect, the Strategy sets out the following “voluntary contribution of individuals, sponsors, publishing, various associations and non-profit organisations interested in heritage sites, cultural landscape as well as heritage

¹³² Subsidies for projects with a given focus are administered by the Heritage Management and Conservation Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic and directly subject to the Order of the Ministry of Culture no. 39/2012 that regulates all of the requirements for the allocation, implementation and settlement of any project subsidized by the UNESCO Heritage Support Programme. The general rules for providing subsidies from this Programme are based on the Order of the Ministry of Culture no. 25/2010, Act no. 218/2000 Coll. and Decree No. 560/2006 Coll.

¹³³ See Chapter 5.f. for more details concerning the drawing of funds from this Programme for the benefit of the Nominated Landscape. In the case of this landscape, funds are allocated for actual development of a Management Plan.

¹³⁴ See Chapter 5.f. for more details concerning this Programme and the Nominated Property.

management and conservation to monitoring, documentation, presentation in addition to the conservation of the Czech heritage and monuments, including such historic buildings, structures and articles that are not declared as cultural heritage, is amongst the most natural as well as most commendable manifestations of cultural standard and maturity of the civic society.” It makes it obvious that at the governmental level, volunteering is also envisaged for the promotion of the historic heritage including the Nominated Landscape. For implementation of the above goal, the Strategy lays down specific measures, amongst others, “cooperation and support of non-governmental non-profit organisations for the heritage management and conservation, its promotion as well as communication.” The responsibility for this task rests with the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic and the National Heritage Institute. Public support of the cultural heritage promotion is also connected with giving awards to natural and legal persons. Namely, the awards of ARTIS AMICIS BOHEMIAE¹³⁵ which is a medal and ARTS SPONSOR¹³⁶ which is an honorary title since 2015. Both may be awarded for special contributions to the promotion of cultural heritage.

5.i.1.2 The natural characteristics of the Nominated Landscape and its environment

At the national level, the Czech Republic pays attention to research, protection, conservation, presentation and restoration of natural environment, in particular through the State Environmental Policy for 2012–2020 adopted by the government. The main goal is to create a healthy and good quality environment for citizens who live in the Czech Republic in addition to giving considerable contributions for the efficient use of all resources and minimise the adverse environmental impacts of human activity, including the effects reaching beyond the borders of the country, thus contributing to the improvement of the quality of life in Europe and worldwide.

The Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic is supporting the research of biodiversity, environmental system services and functions as well as possibilities of their protection, in particular the species and natural sites as well as conditions for their conservation. It also promotes suitable forms of public involvement in landscape protection, administration and planning in addition to decision-making with respect to land use within the meaning of the European Landscape Convention. For the most part, measures are implemented in the form of changes to legislation and alignment or conditions for funding from the existing national subsidy as well as European programmes.

The Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic is responsible for the implementation of the **Operational Programme “Environment”**. Its priority axis 6 – Nature and Landscape Improvement – defines the following specific goals: Implementation of Natura 2000, restoration and protection

¹³⁵ Since 2000, the Ministry of Culture has awarded a departmental medal called ARTIS BOHEMIAE AMICIS to significant persons who steadfastly contributed or contribute to the spreading of goodwill when it comes to Czech culture in our country or abroad. In terms of natural persons, the Artis Bohemiae Amicis medal is awarded for long-term and significant contributions of a person who is steadfastly spreading the goodwill of the Czech culture in our country or abroad whether through their own systematic artistic work or extraordinary artistic performance, sponsorship, communication and promotion of cultural heritage, including folk arts, contemporary artistic work, literature, artistic interpretation, Fine Arts and reviews or the contemporary Czech culture and its history in general. In terms of legal persons, the Medal is awarded for contributions to the systematic presentation and knowledge of material as well as intangible cultural heritage in the Czech Republic and abroad or the systematic presentation and knowledge of contemporary musical or literary works, including non-fiction literature, poetry, drama, theatre designing, film, photography and further traditional as well as applied arts, including design, artistic crafts, folk crafts and arts works as well as systematic presentation of the contemporary Czech interpretation art.

¹³⁶ The honorary title of Arts Sponsor has been awarded as a departmental prize every year since 2015. The title of Arts Sponsor can be bestowed on a person or institution largely promoting arts projects and heritage. The award is given in the framework of the Mene Tekel international project. Prize winners are determined by the Minister of Culture.

of natural as well as nature-oriented biotopes in addition to endangered plant and animal species, restoration of environmental land stability, optimizing water relations of the landscape, regeneration of the urbanized landscape, prevention of slides which includes rockslides and collapses.

This programme also applies to the Site of Community Importance of Natura 2000 which is located on the site of the Nominated Property.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic is responsible for the subsidy called **Rural Development Programme of the Czech Republic**. The main objectives of the Programme are restoration, conservation and improvement of ecosystems relying on agriculture through, in particular, agro-environmental measures as well as further investment for the sake of competitiveness in addition to innovations of agricultural plants and encouraging young people to join the agriculture or landscape infrastructure. The Programme will also promote the diversification of economic activities in rural areas with the aim of creating new jobs while increasing economic development. Community-based local development will be supported or the LEADER method contributing to the better targeting of support in compliance with the local needs of a given rural area and the development of cooperation between local players. The horizontal priority is set to transfer the knowledge and innovations through educational activities as well as consultancy in addition to cooperation in forestry and farming.

The Programme might also apply to the Nominated Property because it is a farmed landscape, there is a Site of Community Importance falling into Natura 2000 and it is managed by an agricultural organisation, i.e. National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.¹³⁷

LIFE Programme is an EU integrated financial tool. It is intended to provide and disseminate solutions and proven processes to achieve the environmental and climatic goals in addition to promoting innovative technologies. It consists of two sub-programmes:

- The environmental sub-programme with the prioritized environment and efficient use of resources, nature as well as biological diversity, environmental management and information
- The climate oriented sub-programme with prioritized mitigation of climate changes, adaptation to climate changes, climate management and information.

Even in this case, the Site Manager may seek financial support.

Financial assistance is provided from **the Landscape Management and Conservation Programme (LMCP)** of the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic. The subsidy programme envisages a gradual implementation of measures leading to sustainability and a systematic increase of biological diversity. The programme is focused on minor management and consists of three separate sub-programmes differentiated by the funding method and scope of implemented measures:

- The sub-programme for the implementation of measures resulting from the management and conservation plans concerning special protected sites as well as heir protected areas in addition to providing measures to support protected items of bird areas and sites of Community importance.
- The sub-programme for the improvement of the preserved natural and landscape environment (LMCP open countryside).
- The sub-programme for the management and conservation of endangered as well as handicapped animals (LMCP handicaps).

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic is responsible for providing water to the management funding every year through the **National Promotion of Waters by the Ministry of Agriculture**. Subsidies are granted in compliance with the Waters Act for measures in public interest, in particular the

¹³⁷ The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. draws money from the State Agricultural Intervention Fund for maintaining the land therefore it is an eligible applicant.

prevention of floods, mitigation of flood damages and restoration and the reconstruction of waterworks. The grants are divided into several groups according to the subject matter:

- Promotion of restoration, dredging and reconstruction of lakes and construction of water reservoirs;
- Flood prevention support III;
- Mitigation of flood consequences to national water management II;
- Support of measures implemented on minor water streams and small water reservoirs.

The **“Environment” National Programme** provides funding of projects and activities contributing to environmental protection in the Czech Republic. The Programme is intended to supplement other subsidies, in particular the Environment Operational Programme and New Green Savings Programme. The contents are based on the current priorities of conceptual and strategic documents of the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic, especially the State Environmental Policy for 2012–2020. The Programme is divided into six priority areas:

- Water;
- Air;
- Waste, old environmental burdens, environmental risk;
- Nature and landscape;
- Environment in towns and municipalities;
- Environmental prevention.¹³⁸

There is a project currently under preparation for the Nominated Property, supported within the Integrated Regional Operational Programme.¹³⁹ The Integrated Regional Operational Programme managed by the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic is aligned with seven regional operational programmes and partly the Integrated Operational Programme during the programming period from 2007–2013. The Programme may provide funding for a wide range of plans, even those related to natural and cultural heritage. The main priorities of the Programme is to enable balanced development of the area, improve the infrastructure, public service and public administration as well as ensure the sustainability of municipalities, towns and regions. The main topics and goals of the programme include the advanced use of information and communication technologies, reducing the energy intensity of the economy, mitigation of natural risk, floods and environmental burden, environmental protection as well as the use of natural resources, modernization of transport infrastructure in addition to the environmental transport, a well-run social system and fight against poverty, improvement of the education system and to have good quality, efficient and transparent public administration as well as institutions.

5.i.1.3 Tourism

Tourism is a very sensitive sector of the national economy, largely overlapping with other economic activities as well as the social and cultural environment. Tourism provides a source of income for public budgets through tax revenues. Public budgets are, amongst others, funding the heritage management and conservation and providing job opportunities. It is a significant factor of economic and social development.

Cultural tourism is among the most efficient types of tourism contributing to development of foreign tourism and representing indispensable income of the Czech Republic. Together with internal domestic tourism, it is the source of prosperity of regions and particular municipalities and business entities directly or indirectly involved in its development.

¹³⁸ Recently successfully completed programmes include a River System Revitalisation Programme focused on the restoration of water sources and the natural environment used by man.

¹³⁹ A project for the revitalisation of the cultural landscape and selected historic buildings of the National Cultural Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem.

The Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic is a public administration body engaged in the matters of tourism. In this respect, the necessary tool for the Ministry is the Czech National Tourism Policy 2014–2020.¹⁴⁰

The Czech National Tourism Policy 2014–2020 says that *“In compliance with principles of sustainable development, the efficient tools and innovations for management and marketing of tourist destinations shall be used more effectively. The principal attribute of all proposals within this Policy is their sustainability. In this point of view, tourism is quite a special industry. It has a whole number of positive as well as negative effects that may be manifested in an uncontrolled and unbalanced manner if sustainable development principles are not observed. In terms of social, economic and environmental impacts, there is a problem of so-called tourist traps, i.e. feature of tourism able to degrade its own capital through its activities (destination attractiveness for visitors). The sustainability in economic, environmental and social points of view must be a paradigm of all strategies and activities of the tourism sector. The tourism policy must be able to cope with this fact”*.

The Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic is the promoter of the organisation called the **Czech Tourism Authority Czech Tourism** with an extensive website presentation (<http://www.czechtourism.cz/>). The essential goal of this organisation is to largely promote and advertise the Czech Republic as both a tourist destination in the Czech Republic and abroad. Czech Tourism coordinates the national promotion of tourism with activities pursued by business entities and develops mid-term as well as current strategies for the marketing of tourist products in domestic and foreign markets.

The Czech Tourism Agency has prepared two documents for the period 2013–2020, specifically the Tourism Marketing Strategy 2013–2020 and Tourism Marketing Concept 2013–2020. These documents accentuate the properties inscribed in the World Heritage List. In addition, the Agency deals with other topics too. It is especially the topic of World Heritage and other UNESCO themes that are in the focus of the Agency. A new working group was established in the middle of 2016 the members of which are not only Czech Tourism representatives but also specialists in heritage management and conservation, environmental protection, the Czech UNESCO Heritage Association (which is an association of towns and municipalities where properties inscribed in the World Heritage List are located) academics. The objective is the unification and exchange of information on relevant issues the presentation and promotion of which is desirable. If the Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem is inscribed in the World Heritage List then its outstanding values will be presented even more and the cooperation will intensify, including the Agency engagement in promotion through its offices abroad.¹⁴¹ The Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic coordinates several national programmes focused on tourism in the Czech regions.

The objective of the subsidy programme called **National Programme for the Promotion of Tourism in Regions** (2016–2020) is to increase the potential and competitiveness of regions, facilitate visitor flows in destinations, develop the basic and accompanying tourism infrastructure, distribute visitor rates, improve the quality of services and last but not least support the social and economic benefits of tourism. It is the national subsidy programme co-financed by national budget funds, including two specific programmes:

- The development of the basic and complementary infrastructure for tourism
- Marketing activities in tourism

¹⁴⁰ The resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from March 27, 2013 No. 220 on the National Tourism Policy of the Czech Republic for the period 2014–2020.

¹⁴¹ The website *Kudy z nudy* (www.kudyznudy.cz) is an information portal of the Czech Tourism Agency offering complete information on tourist destinations in the Czech Republic, including information on all components of the Nominated Property. Brief apt information in several sections with different topics also presents the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. as well as its natural and cultural heritage.

The **Development of the Basic and Accompanying Tourism Infrastructure** sub-programme is aimed at supporting the creation of new or the development and improvement of the existing infrastructure as well as tourist services in regions. It is focused on development of activities used by visitors or residents for leisure activities. The purpose of the sub-programme is to promote development of investment in tourism and extend the scope in addition to increasing the quality of provided services or adapt the infrastructure to new specific target groups. The sub-programme will promote activities focused on the development of the complementary tourist infrastructure in regions, tourist route facilities (in case of the Nominated Property these are walking and cycling trails and other sustainable forms of tourism), development of the navigation and information systems in destinations, supporting environment-friendly transport of visitors in tourist destinations and last but not least monitoring visitors flows.

The sub-programme is broken down into 3 parts:

- The promotion of trans-regional activities;
- The development of the basic and accompanying tourism infrastructure;
- The development of the public tourism infrastructure.

The **Marketing Activities in Tourism** sub-programme is intended for destination companies to support the implementation of marketing activities. The goal is to increase regional awareness in order to increase the number of visitors. The sub-programme will promote activities focused on destination management, marketing surveys, product support and the implementation of innovations in tourism, tourist product distribution, destination branding or marketing communication. The sub-programme is broken down into 3 parts:

- Regional marketing activities;
- Local marketing activities.

5.i.2 Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property at a regional level

The Nominated Property “Landscape for Breeding of Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem” is situated in the Pardubický Region.

The regional council approves, amongst others, its development concepts, strategies and programmes. The regional strategies in addition to the development programmes applicable and related to the Nominated Property include a strategy concerning the cultural as well as the natural heritage focused on education, restoration, protection and presentation.

The Development Programme of the Pardubický Region¹⁴² is a basic mid-term conceptual document of the Region. One of its cross-cutting tasks is to formulate development activities of the Region for a period of five years in order to provide the most efficient contributions to the balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the Region. The updated Development Programme of the Pardubický Region is being prepared for the period 2012–2020. The strategic goals and measures for development of the Pardubický Region are:

- High quality human resources;
- Competitive economy;
- Healthy environment;
- Coordinated spatial development of the Region.

¹⁴² Adopted by the Regional Council of the Pardubický Region in its Resolution Z/363/11 of December 15, 2011. Change to the forecasting period approved by the Pardubický Region in its Resolution Z/242/14 of December 11, 2014

Specific grant schemes are periodically based on the programming development of the Pardubický Region and focused on research, conservation, presentation as well as the restoration of the cultural and natural heritage.

The purpose of the **Environmental Education Concept of the Pardubický Region**¹⁴³ is primarily to promote and maintain demand for more environmentally friendly ways of living, healthy nature and landscape, activities and civic engagement leading to sustainable development of the municipality, region and the Earth.

The objective of the **Nature Conservation Concept of the Pardubický Region** is to establish a set of rules and measures to protect as well as create an environmentally stable landscape while preserving its biological diversity in addition to sustainable development. The major output of the Concept includes the geographic information system ArcGIS 8 and ArcExplorer 2 projects, comprising sorted and processed data from the analytical part as well as the application of recommended measures.¹⁴⁴ The key special regional policy concerning the management and conservation of cultural heritage, situated on the territory of the Pardubický Region where the Nominated Landscape is also situated, is the **Concept of State Heritage Management and Conservation Support of Pardubický Region**. For more details about this document, refer to Chapter 5.d. The Concept defines the Strategic Goals fundamental for the conservation of the heritage sites and monuments in the region and specifically:

- Increase the emphasis on preventive management of cultural heritage sites:
 - Promotion and presentation of each cultural heritage site;
 - Continuous records of the technical condition of cultural heritage sites;
 - Appraisal of high-quality routine maintenance and restoration of heritage sites.
- Assistance to owners of heritage sites in funding their restoration
 - Subsidies and grant schemes of the Pardubický Region;
 - Assistance to owners in obtaining state and EU funding;
 - Increase the influence of municipal governments for the sake of their involvement in the restoration of heritage sites;
 - Promote cultural heritage at traditional tourist and pilgrimage destinations.

The Concept of Cycling and In-line Skating Tourism in the Pardubický Region is a methodological, organisational and strategic tool for the development of cycling and inline skating tourism in the territory of the Pardubický Region, in particular for the purpose of tourism as well as sports, leisure activities and bike transport development. The Concept clearly defines the role of public administration in this field addressing the overlapping competencies and ambiguities. The Concept is aimed at setting priorities based on the current trends, actual needs and connections with trans-regional projects with the most effective use of the regional potential.¹⁴⁵ For more information about this strategy, refer to Chapter 5.d.

Strategic documents of the Region are based on the conceptual documents of the Pardubický Region. The **Tourism Strategy of the Pardubický Region** was developed as part of the project “Improving the Quality of Management and Development of Key Documents for Tourism in the Pardubický Region”. The objective of the Strategy based on the analysis of the infrastructure condition, services, management system as well as the organisational structure and marketing of tourism is to set strategic goals in addition to priorities for tourism development in the territory of the Region in 2016–2020 with regard to the regional strategy that is effective until 2015. The

¹⁴³ The Environmental Education Concept of the Pardubický Region was adopted by the Council of the Pardubický Region at its meeting on April 3, 2003. Consequently, the same Concept was adopted by the regional council of the Pardubický Region on April 17, 2003.

¹⁴⁴ The objectives and principles of the Environmental Protection Strategy of the Pardubický Region are based on the objectives as well as principles of the State Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Programme, adopted by the Government Resolution No. 415 of June 17, 1998 and further on the territorial analysis.

¹⁴⁵ The Cycling and In-line Skating Tourism Strategy of the Pardubický Region was adopted by the regional council of the Pardubický Region at its meeting on April 21, 2016.

strategy currently in place reflects new information, trends and market demand ensuring synergy with documents at the national level of tourism. The Strategy is also aimed at supporting the existing strong trademarks of the territory, including the Nominated Property in addition to creating a clear, unmistakable as well as distinctive image of the Region with the best possible use of its potential and uniqueness.¹⁴⁶ The Tourism Strategy of the Pardubický Region 2016–2020 has set three priorities and they also provide the basis for activities of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.:

- The improvement of the tourism supply – development of the basic and supplemental services as well as the infrastructure for tourism;
- The efficient promotion and presentation of the Region, the creation of marketing topics and products while building the brand;
- The organisation and development of an efficient tourist destination management system, destination management including the development of human resources.

For more information about this Strategy, refer to Chapter 5.d.

In compliance with the conceptual documents in addition to the development strategies of the Pardubický Region, specific tools are designed and focused on research, conservation, presentation and restoration of the cultural and natural heritage.

The subsidy programme of **Support of Tourist Information Centres Operations in the Pardubický Region**¹⁴⁷ is intended to promote activities of tourist information centres on the territory of the Pardubický Region. The objective of the subsidy programme is to provide high-quality tourism related information to tourists and visitors to the Region in addition to the data collection and update for the regional tourist portal www.vychodni-cechy.info as well as encourage involvement of tourist centres in the professional Association of Tourist Information Centres of the Czech Republic, including their certification according to the methodology of “Standard Classification of Czech Tourist Centres”. The grant scheme Support of the Tourist Infrastructure Development in the Pardubický Region¹⁴⁸ is focused on tourist infrastructure projects. Its aim is to support both quantitative as well as qualitative aspects of development of tourism in the Pardubický Region.

Programme supporting Culture and Heritage Management in the Pardubický Region consists of six sub-programmes focused on the following areas:

- Support of cultural activities;
- Support to the preventive care for museum and gallery collections in the Pardubický Region (pursuant to the Deed of Establishment the Site Manger also carries out the function of a museum);
- Support of building rehabilitation and restoration of heritage properties, monuments and artefacts in the Pardubický Region;
- Support of cultural institutions;
- Financial contributions to cover operating costs of cultural institutions established by the Pardubický Region and funded from the regional budget and loans provided to them;
- Support of the Východočeské divadlo (East Bohemian Theatre) and Pardubice Chamber Orchestra.¹⁴⁹

Destinační společnost Východní Čechy, an organisation established by the Pardubický Region with the aim to implement the strategy operates the www.vychodni-cechy.info website designed for the promotion of tourism in the region.

The project has its own logo, internet website and a new ways of presentation of the region based

¹⁴⁶ The Strategy was adopted by the regional council of the Pardubický Region in its Resolution Z/420/16 of April 21, 2016.

¹⁴⁷ Adopted by the Council of the Pardubický Region in its Resolution no. R/355/17 of May 15, 2017.

¹⁴⁸ Adopted by resolution of the council of the Pardubický Region no. R/81/16 of 5th December, 2016.

¹⁴⁹ Declared by the Regional Council resolution no. R/46/16 on 21 November 2016.

on seven tourist destinations the consistent and coherent promotion of which is done by the Destinační společnost Východní Čechy.

For several years the Pardubický Region has been publishing and updating topical promotional materials – the most relevant of them are the following:

- The Pardubický Region kraj v proměnách času;
- Tourist Newsletter;
- Catalogue of Tourist Events – Pardubický Region;
- Your destination – Eastern Bohemia;
- Elberadweg;
- Following the traditions in the Pardubický Region;
- Following the horseshoe footprints in the Pardubický Region;
- Local History Newsletter.

Websites of other organisations engaged in the promotion of the cultural heritage of the region also provide information on the Nominated Property values; these are for example:

<http://www.vychodni-cechy.info/pardubicko/> in English

<http://www.east-bohemia.info/pardubice-region/> there is information for people interested in horse riding.

5.i.3 Policy and Programmes related to the Development and Promotion of the Property at the Local Level

Striking a balance between the conservation of the cultural heritage and the use of its economic potential is essential for the sustainable development of the Nominated Landscape. The local activities are crucial for the promotion of the Property as well as for the sustainable development of tourism respecting the outstanding value of the Nominated Property.

Policy and programmes aimed at conservation, protection, rehabilitation and presentation of the Nominated Property are set out in the Management Plan (Annex 3) which is being gradually implemented. The Management Plan defines, among others, the following targets for the step-by-step implementation at the Nomination Property site:

- Development of a local policy aimed at property-friendly tourism and sustainable numbers of visitors as outlined in the Management Plan;
- Development of the marketing strategy;
- Development of the infrastructure complying with the site manager's goals in the area of leisure and tourist infrastructure (recommendations and conditions);
- Development of a strategy for the promotion of the Nominated Landscape and breeding of carriage horses targeted at visitors, information centre staff and guides and set out the principles for writing narratives to be presented to visitors;
- Development of a strategy for museum exhibitions, audiovisual presentations etc.;
- Preparedness of civic amenities, transport and service infrastructure;
- Development of recommendations and conditions for the programmes (cultural, educational etc.) organised and co-organised with the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s.p.o.;
- Development of a conceptual design of the cycling path network connected with the Elbe Cycle Route – an important European cycling path;
- Drafting an outline of annual cultural programmes and social events (recommendations and conditions);

- Design a Visitor Information System;
- Education strategy including a concept for after-lessons education and development focused on cultural heritage and the Nominated Landscape;
- Outline the research and development plan;
- Co-operation with the National Heritage Institute in presenting the cultural heritage in a European context;
- Development of a policy for the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. for their presentation of the property under their management. The following shall be also done:
 - Publishing strategy for books and other printed materials (editing and publishing activities),
 - Design a strategy for the production of audio-visual presentations,
 - Design a strategy for website creation and internet presentations.
- Development of a 3D model of the Nominated Landscape;
- Compile materials for cultural and educational projects;
- Write professional publications;
- Install a permanent exhibition on the site.

In co-operation with other stakeholders the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. is actively involved in the projects aimed at the promotion of the property to the general public as well as to the professional community. Thanks to the step-by-step approach and pro-active promotion of an attractive topic, the interest in the Nominated Property and its cultural heritage has significantly increased both among the professional community and the general public.

The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. has its own website <http://www.nhkladruby.cz> available in three languages (Czech, English, and German) and at the moment new content for it is under preparation. The website www.nhkladruby.cz provides key information on the history of the stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem, structure of its landscape, Kladruber husbandry including information on individual breeding horses.

In co-operation with other organisations several professional conferences, workshops and seminars focused on the nomination matters were held in recent years, the most important of which are the following:

International Conference on Cultural Landscape Conservation (25th–26th May 2017)

The Conference was designed as a set of presentations and a discussion forum on landscape, its forms, values, principles of sustainable development, conservation methods applied in different countries, practical examples and case studies. The Conference was attended by professionals and specialists in landscape planning, heritage management, historians, academics and representatives of the state administration from the Czech Republic and abroad.

Workshop on European State Stud Farms as Cultural Heritage (21st September 2016)

The objective of the workshop was to familiarise the participants with the history, landscape design and architecture of European state-owned stud farms and their legacy for the future generations. The workshop was chaired by Alexandra Lotz, the former Secretary of the European State Studs Associations.

Workshop on the History of Kladruber Horse Breeding (17th May 2016)

Workshop on breeding Kladruber horses in historic context as an integral part of the nominated cultural landscape.

Workshop on the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem as Cultural Heritage (8th April 2016)

The workshop was targeted both at the professional community and the general public and its topic was conservation and management of the cultural heritage.

The promotion of the Nominated Property and of the stud farm is always more intense before a specific event (e.g. Rudolph's Cup International Driving Competition, the Kladruber Horses Day, Long Night of Museums at the National Stud Farm, Open Gardens Weekend, Long Night of Castles and Chateaux at the National Stud Farm, European Heritage Days at the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, o.p.s. etc.). On these occasions the stud farm publishes materials which are distributed at and around the places where events are to be held.

The events associated with the property are covered by many media, particularly by the public broadcasters - Česká televize and Český rozhlas - and the regional station of the public broadcaster - Český rozhlas Pardubice - and many commercial and non-commercial media.

Many books and publications promoting the property have been published to date. At the moment visitors can buy the following books:

Name of the Publication	Author	Details
Kronika kladrubská I Chronicle of Kladruby I	Jiří Hájek (2011)	Photo book presenting history of Kladruby from the 14th to 18th Century
Kronika kladrubská II Chronicle of Kladruby II	Jiří Hájek (2012)	Photo book presenting history of Kladruby in the period 1720–1850
Kronika kladrubská III Chronicle of Kladruby III	Jiří Hájek (2013)	Photo book presenting history of Kladruby from 1850 to the nineties of the 20th Century
Hlavní plemeníci hřebčína v Kladrubech nad Labem v letech 1986–2012 Important Breeding Stallions at the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem in 1986–2012	Karel Regner (2014)	Photo book showing the most important breeding stallions at Kladruby nad Labem in 1986–2012, including their bloodlines
Hlavní plemeníci hřebčína ve Slatiňanech v letech 1955–2015 Important Breeding Stallions at the Stud Farm at Slatiňany in 1955–2015	Zdenka Dyková (2015)	Photo book showing the most important breeding stallions at Slatiňany from 1955–2015, including their bloodlines
Hřebčín v Kladrubech nad Labem: Krajina koní A Landscape of Horses Kladruby nad Labem Stud	Miroslav Kroulík, Věra Kučová, Petr Hořín (2016)	Photo book with narrative on the history and development of the landscape and buildings at Kladruby nad Labem
A Landscape of Horses Kladruby nad Labem Stud	Petr Hořín, Miroslav Kroulík, Věra Kučová (2017)	Photo book with a narrative on the history and development of the landscape and buildings at Kladruby nad Labem (in English)
The Hamilton Brothers Aristocratic Hunting Paintings in the 18th century	Ludmila Ourodová- Hronková (2016)	Photo book with a narrative on horses (in English)
Johann Georg de Hamilton (1672–1737) Malíř zvířat a lidí (Painter of Animals and People)	Ludmila Ourodová- Hronková (2015)	Photo book with a narrative on the paintings of J. G. Hamilton depicting horses

František Bílek – otec české hipologie a zootechniky František Bílek – Founding Father of the Czech Hippology and Livestock Science	Lenka Gotthardová (2012)	Photo book
Nationalgestüt Kladruby nad Labem – Equitana Essen	Marion und Hans Kuczka	Photo book in German
Motiv Pferd	Christiane Slawik (2007)	Photo book
Kladrubáčci, aneb vyprávění starokladrubského hříběte A Tale of a Kladruber Foal	Dalibor Gregor (2013)	Photo book on the first year of a Kladruber foal's life (in Czech and English)
Magic of a Horse Team	Dalibor Gregor (2011)	Photo book on teams of horses which are used for breeding and racing (in Czech, English and German)
Národní hřebčín Kladruby nad Labem National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem	Dalibor Gregor (2012)	Photo book on the history and present time of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (in Czech and English)
Ušlechtilost starokladrubských koní Nobleness of Kladruber Horses	Milan Vítek (2016)	Photo book on the history and present time of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem
Využití starokladrubského koně Use of Kladruber Horses	Dalibor Gregor (2017)	Photo book on use of Kladruber horses (in Czech and English)

Table no.007 List of publications currently distributed by the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.

5.j Staffing Levels and Expertise (Professional, Technical, Maintenance)

The Nominated Property is primarily managed by the employees of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., an organisation which manages the property in co-operation with other national and regional bodies (National Heritage Institute, Regional Office of Pardubický Region, and Municipal Authority of Přebouč).

The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. has 101 employees of which 74 are professionally trained, 15 are high school graduates and 12 are either college or university graduates. The average age of the staff is 41.09 years and the average time of employment with the stud farm is 9.89 years. It is a common understanding that employees' skills in the area of horse breeding and landscape conservation develop as a result of long-term employment in this professional field and these skills are difficult to replace or transfer to others. Therefore the manager of the Nominated Property strives for a low level of turn-over in the more specialised positions.

The key specialised positions (except those at the management level) in the organisational set-up and with regard to the type of operations on the Nominated Property site are the following: livestock specialist, forester, agriculture production manager, gardener, senior forester, horse breeder, curator of collections and inventory, trainer and training methods specialist.

As specified in the decree on the establishment of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. the stud farm also acts as a museum and it is a member of the Association of Museums and Galleries of the Czech Republic which is a professional organisation of institutions and individuals actively involved in museum operations in the Czech Republic. The Association's main focus is the promotion and raising the public awareness of museum and gallery activities in the Czech Republic; it also organises conferences and workshops and it is active in publishing. In this way it helps with the professional development of museum workers.

The employees in the Information Centre are college and university graduates and their main task is the promotion of the property and act as the first point of contact for visitors to the site. They also work as guides in Czech, German and English and provide information on a wide range of services available to visitors. They continuously develop their professional skills and deepen their knowledge by preparing new content for exhibitions. They contribute with technical articles to professional journals and many other publications.

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MONITORING

6. MONITORING

6.a Key Indicators for Measuring State of Property Conservation

The key indicators for measuring state of conservation of the Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem – will be evaluated and recorded at the national level in the Annual Monitoring Report on the conservation of the properties inscribed in the World Heritage List and in the course of the Periodic Reporting done in line with the Operational Guidelines on the Implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

In the Czech Republic the preparation of the Annual Monitoring Reports on the Conservation of Properties Inscribed in the World Heritage List is regulated by national guidelines;¹⁵⁰ the annual reporting has been done for fifteen years and the process is well established

The main purpose of the annual monitoring reports is the assessment of the level of conservation of a property, an early identification of risks in case of an adverse development or a threat and recommendations for dealing with shortcomings.

Because the site of the property nominated including the buildings situated there is protected by Act No. 20/1987 Coll. on management of the national heritage in its latest amendment it is subject to regular inspections performed by the national heritage bodies and therefore the monitored indicators will not significantly differ from those already monitored by the relevant national heritage bodies.

The indicators monitored are based on the draft Statement of the Outstanding Universal Value (see Chapter 3) and its attributes and they reflect the condition of the property at the time of its nomination (see Chapter 4.a).

Due to its character the Nominated Property falls in the two categories of cultural landscape as defined in Annex 3 of the Operational Guidelines on the Implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. It is a representation of a landscape designed and created intentionally by man and at the same time a continuing landscape which has retained its active social role in contemporary society and is closely associated with the traditional way of life. The indicators monitoring the property condition that is the status of the OUV, were set on this premise.

These are the indicators applied: (see the nomination format in line with the Operational Guidelines)

Indicator	Periodicity	Location of Records
1 – conservation of the landscape design and the layout plan of the property	Annually	National Heritage Institute, Ministry of Culture of ČR Ministry of Agriculture of ČR
2 – conservation and presentation of the buildings, artisan skills and cultural heritage	Annually	National Heritage Institute, Ministry of Culture of ČR Ministry of Agriculture of ČR
3 – preservation of the traditional methods of landscape management	Annually	National Heritage Institute, Ministry of Culture of ČR Ministry of Agriculture of ČR

Table no. 008 Indicators used in the monitoring of the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value.

¹⁵⁰ The methodology for monitoring the World Heritage sites in the Czech Republic approved by the Ministry of Culture was developed already in 1999; at the moment its update is in effect.

These key indicators include the following aspects of the property:

1 – Preservation of the Landscape Design and the Layout Plan of the Property

- Preservation of the landscape layout plan and functional arrangement of the plots of land, historic ground plan of the buildings, public spaces, roads, lakes and watercourses. Monitoring is carried out by the National Heritage Institute.
- Preservation of the material and spatial structure of the settlements, avenues networks, vegetation covers, solitary trees and their clusters and the mass of continuous forest stand. Monitoring is carried out jointly by the National Heritage Institute and the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the ČR.
- Preservation of spatial and proportional effect of the components, visual axes and vistas, impact of architectural landmarks, settlements' skyline from short and long distant views. Monitoring is carried out by the National Heritage Institute.
- External factors impacting the property landscape and its environment. Monitoring is carried out jointly by the National Heritage Institute and the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the ČR.

2 – Preservation and Presentation of the Buildings, Craftsmanship and Cultural Heritage

- Preservation of historic buildings and other stud farm facilities (physical preservation and condition of the conserved authentic parts of the property and its inventory). Monitoring is carried out jointly by the National Heritage Institute and the site manager.
- Presentation of the property (functional completeness, material homogeneity and colour scheme of the building structures of the Nominated Property and their typical features). Monitoring is carried out jointly by the National Heritage Institute and the site manager.
- Preservation of valuable built-up parts of settlements, buildings and artefacts situated in the landscape (status of the conservation of rural houses, minor monuments including archaeological heritage). Monitoring is carried by the National Heritage Institute.
- Overall visual impact of the buildings in the settlements located on the property site (volumes and front design of all buildings including aspects and doors, roof cover etc). Monitoring is carried by the National Heritage Institute.

3 – Preservation of the Traditional Methods of Landscape Management

- Nominated Landscape character necessary for safeguarding the Kladruber breed of carriage horses in it. Monitoring is carried out by the Site Manager in line with the relevant laws and regulations.
- Traditions and intangible heritage associated with horse breeding. Monitoring is carried out by the Site Manager.
- External factors impacting the environment for carriage horse breeding (traffic load, tourism, pests, noise levels, air pollution and other types of loads generated outside the property site). Monitoring is carried out by the Site Manager.
- Use of plots of land in a way corresponding to their historic functions. Monitoring is carried out by the Site Manager.
- Functional hydrological regime. The Site Manager carries out monitoring in line with the relevant laws and regulations.
- Biological value of the site. Monitoring is carried out by the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the ČR.

The changes identified in the course of monitoring make it possible to design corrective measures thus avoiding any unwanted changes. Monitoring will be based on visual inspection of the property in situ, analysis of the statistical data on numbers taking guided tours, number of visitors to special one-off events and other documents, taking pictures from designated points, ad-hoc photo documentation in the case of changes to the property and notes added to the drawings in order to make a comparison as precise as possible.

While managing the Site of Community Importance, which is partly located on the site of the Nominated Property, the monitoring will be carried out by the relevant nature conservation bodies. To this extent, the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the ČR prepared a document under ref. no. 01502/VC/17 titled the “Summary of the Recommended Measures” for the Site of European Importance at Kladruby nad Labem CZ0533698. This document describes the special monitoring of protected wildlife species, both animals and plants, in great detail.

Monitoring of the Site of Community Importance will not be an integral part of the OUV monitoring, as it has its own set of specific measures, monitoring periods and management methods. Some recurring activities will be performed more often, for example every two years (e.g. sanitation cuts of trees with the aim to leave wood on site, this includes felling, lopping and barking). Other measures have monitoring periods scheduled for every five years (e.g. protection of new plantings, natural regeneration, planting of woody plants outside forest stands, surgery of important trees, unavoidable felling of over mature trees for safety reasons, management of linear stands).

In general these measures have no significant impact on the visual quality of the landscape and their main purpose is to improve the habitats of protected species of insects (Annex 6).

If necessary, changes to woody plants will be subject to Indicator 1 of the Monitoring Reports.

6.b Administrative Arrangements for the Property Monitoring

At the national level, the monitoring system of cultural heritage inscribed in the World Heritage List is well organised in the Czech Republic. Annual monitoring has been carried out for more than fifteen years and the Annual Monitoring Report on every single site property and property inscribed in the World Heritage List is developed, as already mentioned above.

The properties inscribed in the World Heritage List are monitored by the National Heritage Institute empowered to monitor by the Ministry of Culture of the ČR.

Annual Monitoring Reports are prepared by relevant regional offices of the National Heritage Institute and these offices employ professionals fully dedicated to the preparation of these reports in order to maintain the continuity of monitoring and contacts with the stakeholders at all levels. These professionals from regional offices meet regularly every year to exchange their experience with monitoring.

The annual monitoring of the cultural heritage inscribed to the World Heritage List is co-ordinated by the Unit for Heritage with International Status at the Head Office of the National Heritage Institute.

The key reference document for these Annual Reports on every single World Heritage property in the Czech Republic is the Nomination Dossier proposing the inscription of such property, OUV Statement and all decisions of the World Heritage Committee dealing with the particular property since its inscription in the World Heritage List then the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention, previous annual monitoring reports on the property, its Management Plan and other relevant materials which can serve the purpose.

As the property nominated is located on land administered by the villages of Kladruby nad Labem, Selmice and Semín, the monitoring will be done in co-operation with representatives of these two communities in order that all intentions are identified in time and discussed at relevant levels in due time. These communities will be also a party to the Annual Monitoring Report review.

Annual Monitoring Reports are the outcome of an ongoing collection of data and information and they are submitted to the Ministry of Culture of the ČR after the Site Manager and relevant regional and local public administration bodies provided their comments on the content. As for the Nominated Property, the Annual Monitoring Reports will be submitted for review to the Site Manager (the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.), local councils of the villages in the district of which the Nominated Property is located (Kladruby nad Labem and Selmice) and national heritage bodies (Regional Office of Pardubický Region – Department of Culture and Heritage Management, Municipal Authority of Přelouč – Planning Department).

Photo documentation and other necessary documentation is prepared at the same time as the text of the report which should provide evidence of serious findings related to the property management if this is the case.

The Pardubice regional office of the National Heritage Institute will carry out these activities at the property nominated. As there are two bodies – the Steering Group and the inter-ministerial Working Group – which, for several years, have been involved in the preparation of the Nomination Dossier for the Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem it is envisaged that the members of these bodies representing the main stakeholders, will continue with their engagement, but this time in the implementation of the Management Plan and in data collection for monitoring of the indicators stated above (see Chapter 3.1e).

In compliance with the methodology for the preparation of the Annual Monitoring Reports as referred to in Chapter 6.a. the duly processed reports will be archived with the Ministry of Culture of the ČR, National Heritage Institute and the Site Manager. Because of the nature of the property nominated – a cultural landscape with a functional use – the Annual Monitoring Reports will be also archived with the Czech Ministry of Agriculture which is also the founder of the organisation which acts as the Site Manager.

6.c Outcomes of Previous Reports

The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. is obliged to submit reports on many aspects of the property managed to its founder, the Ministry of Agriculture ČR. As mentioned earlier, this Ministry will also receive a copy of the Annual Monitoring Report and the relevant findings from the Annual Monitoring Report will be also discussed in other reports on the state of conservation of the managed state-owned assets.

Neither the Annual Monitoring Report nor the State of Conservation Report under the Operation Guidelines on Periodic Reporting has been drafted as the site has not been inscribed in the World Heritage List.

In connection with a major project “Restoration of the National Cultural Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem” (for more detail see Chapter 5.d) the report on the project implementation progress in 2011–2015 has been prepared.¹⁵¹

Monitoring of the Site of Community Importance will be launched; in spring 2017 the guidelines for the commissioning of this monitoring were discussed.

¹⁵¹ This report is available on the website of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. <http://www.nhkladruby.cz/prilohy/Kronika%20projektu%20NHK.pdf>.

A large, stylized number '7' in a light blue-grey color. The '7' is composed of a thick horizontal bar at the top, a diagonal bar extending from the top-left to the bottom-right, and a thick horizontal bar at the bottom. A solid grey circle is positioned to the right of the diagonal bar, serving as a dot or a design element.

7.

DOCUMENTATION

7. DOCUMENTATION

7.a Photographs, Slides, List of Figures, Table of Authorisation and other Audio-Visual Documentation

Photographs of the Nominated Property are in Annex 2 Nominated Property in Pictures; In Part 2.1 there are photographs documenting the present state of the Nominated Property.

List of pictures and Reproduction copyright:

Id. No.	Caption	
001	Satellite picture of the Nominated Property. Kladruby nad Labem farmstead and the village on the right, Františkov farmstead on the left. The landscape for breeding and training carriage horses stretches between these two farmsteads and it features formally arranged pastures and grassland (in the centre), country park (to the south) and production forest (to the north).	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Military Geographic and Hydrometeorological Office, Čs. odboje 676, Dobruška 518 16, © Czech Ministry of Defence 2017; National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	08/2015
Id. No.	Caption	
002	The Nominated Property from the west. The Františkov farmstead is in front with the axially situated farmstead at Kladruby nad Labem in the background; the village of Selmice is in front to the right.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Kelcom International spol. s.r.o. Tomkova 142, Hradec Králové 500 03; National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	06/2017

Id. No.	Caption	
003	The Nominated Property from the west from a lower viewpoint. The Františkov farmstead is in front, and the village of Selmice to the right.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
004	The Nominated Property from the east. The Josefov farmstead is in front with Kladruby nad Labem farmstead and village to the right; the Elbe river on the left outlines the southern border of the property and meanders about its former riverbed. The middle shows the orderly composition of pastures, divided by lines of trees and avenues.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Kelcom International spol. s.r.o. Tomkova 142, Hradec Králové 500 03; National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	06/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
005	The Nominated Property from the south with the Mošnice Landscaped Park (in front), the formally arranged grazing landscape in the middle and the production forest in the background.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2016
Id. No.	Caption	
006	The Kladruby nad Labem farmstead from the north-east. On the left is the Manor House with St. Wenceslas and Leopold's Church, stables and residential buildings for the staff to the right; in the background is Selmická Avenue, leading towards the Františkov farmstead.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Aerodata, s.r.o. National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	06/2017

Id. No.	Caption	
007	View of the strictly symmetric main stables at Kladruby nad Labem. The main composition axes of the Nominated Landscape meet at the arched gate. The stud (breeding stallion) stable is in the background and the water tower on the left. South-western view.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Aerodata, s.r.o. National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2016
Id. No.	Caption	
008	Františkov farmstead from the east. In the background, pastures divided by paths and watercourses lined with trees. The “infinite” axis crosses the farmstead towards the west.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	06/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
009	Detail of the landscape composition around the Františkov farmstead. View from the north-east.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	06/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
010	Josefov farmstead situated in the south-east part of the Nominated Property. View from the west.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Aerodata, s.r.o. National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2016
Id. No.	Caption	
011	Landscape south of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead. Avenues and lines of trees form a star with six rays (étoile). On the pastures there are clumps of trees. View from the south-east.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2017

Id. No.	Caption	
012	Pastures in the centre of the Nominated Property divided by driveways and watercourses lined with trees and avenues forming “rooms” resembling bosquets in French gardens or “cabinet de verdure”. View from the east.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2016
Id. No.	Caption	
013	Water mirror of an oxbow lake formed by the Elbe River in the western part of the Mošnice Landscaped Park. View from the east.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	06/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
014	Eastern part of the Mošnice Landscaped Park viewed from the west; the part of the Nominated Landscape resembling English landscape architecture.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	06/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
015	View to infinity from the Řečanská Gate at the Kladruby nad Labem to the south-west into the Řečanská Avenue lined with lime trees (<i>Tilia cordata</i>).	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2016
Id. No.	Caption	
016	Carriage driveway lined with northern red oaks (<i>Quercus rubra</i>) leading to the Mošnice Landscaped Park. The vegetation along the Kladrubský náhon irrigation system in the background.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Věra Kučová National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2016

Id. No.	Caption	
017	Carriage driveway towards the Josefov farmstead, lined with old species of apple trees.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Magdaléna Straková National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	07/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
018	Pasture inside one of the cabinet de verdure with a picturesque clump of trees situated between Kladruby nad Labem and Josefov. Typical white fencing of pastures in the background.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Michaela Dusíková National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2016
Id. No.	Caption	
019	Gently winding carriage driveway in the Mošnice Landscaped Park, the routing of which allows in-hand driving of team of horses.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Magdaléna Straková National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	08/2016
Id. No.	Caption	
020	Use of perspective in the Mošnice Landscaped Park for boosting the illusion of depth in a similar way to paintings.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.czz
Digital	Date of photo	05/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
021	Paddock for stallions with typical white fencing. In the background is the south wing of the stables at Kladruby nad Labem with the Řečanská Gate and Řečanská Avenue.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2017

Id. No.	Caption	
022	One of the branches of the Kladrubský náhon irrigation and drainage system. Pastures with typical white fencing.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Machek National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	03/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
023	Oxbow lake of the Elbe River in the south-eastern part on the Nominated Property.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Aerodata, s.r.o. National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2016
Id. No.	Caption	
024	Edge of the production forest at the northern part of the Nominated Property.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	10/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
025	Kladruby nad Labem main courtyard (cour d'honneur) surrounded by the Classicist stables, St. Wenceslas and Leopold Church, the Manor House and south wing with the entrance gate. View from the west.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Archive of the National Stud Farm National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	08/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
026	Stables for studs (breeding stallions) at the Kladruby nad Labem famrstead.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Archive of the National Stud Farm National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	08/2016

Id. No.	Caption	
027	Stables for breeding mares at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	08/2016
Id. No.	Caption	
028	Courtyard at the Františkov farmstead with four oaks (<i>Quercus robur</i>) planted in the middle. View from the north west.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	09/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
029	Architectural and vegetation layout emphasising the axial “infinity” of the Nominated Landscape. View through the gate of the Františkov farmstead to Selmická Avenue. The symmetric planting of oaks in front (<i>Quercus robur</i>).	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Jiří Podrazil National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	09/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
030	The foal stable at the Františkov farmstead with semi-columns supporting the vault.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Šárka Veinhauerová National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	07/2017
Id. No.	Caption	
031	Kladruber stud. The Kladruby nad Labem farmstead.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Magdaléna Straková National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	08/2017

Id. No.	Caption	
032	Team of eight horses in the Řečanská Avenue.	
Format	Non exclusive cession of rights	Yes
	Photographer Contact details of copyright owner	Marcela Kvochová National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. CZ 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem, tel. +420 466 736 530, e-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz
Digital	Date of photo	08/2017

Table no.009 List of pictures and Reproduction copyright.

7.b Texts relating to Protective Designation, Property Management Plans or Documented Management Systems and Extracts of other Plans relevant to the Property

7.b.1 Documents referred to in Chapter 5.b

a) Provision of a General Nature no. 1/2015 Designating a Part of the Landscape of Kladrubské Polabí a Conservation Area

Ministry of Culture
Maltézské náměstí 1
118 11 Praha 1



tel.: 257 065 111
fax: 224 318 155
e-mail: posta@mkcr.cz

Published: 1st December 2015
Removed: 17th December 2015

Ref. no. MK 72096/2015 OOP

Provision of a General Nature No. 1/2015 Designating a Part of the Landscape of Kladrubské Polabí a Conservation Area

Pursuant to Section 6 of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on the national heritage management as amended, pursuant to Act no. 132/2000 Coll. and Act no. 320/2002 Coll. and Section 171 and following ones and under Act no. 500/2004 Coll. on administrative procedure (hereinafter as the "Administrative Procedure Act") the Ministry of Culture in the capacity of the state administration body adopts this Provision of a General Nature by which it

designates

a part of the landscape of Kladrubské Polabí (Pardubice District) located at the following land plots or their parts: c. d.¹⁵² Hlavečník (638951), c. d. Kolesa (668079), c. d. Komárov u Přelouče (668702), c.d. Strašov (756318), c. d. Sopřeč (752452), c.d. Břehy (613771), c. d. Semín (747319), c. d. Přelouč (734560), c. d. Lhota pod Přeloučí (681113), c. d. Labětín (744778), c. d. Řečany nad Labem (744786), c. d. Trnávka (744794), c. d. Selmice (747149), c. d. Kojice (667901), c. d. Labské Chrčice (678821) and Kladruby nad Labem (665410),

a Conservation Area.

Article 1 Protected Property

The protection extends to the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area, a cultural landscape which is a unique example of evolutionary development and use of a landscape shaped by horse breeding. The cultural value of the landscape comprises the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, listed buildings, architectural heritage and historic monuments as well as important industrial heritage including historic water supply systems, original ground plan of land plots and land use composition, driveways and roads, alleys and vegetation belts, groups of trees,

¹⁵² Abbreviation "c.d." refers to Cadastral (Land Register) District (translator's note)

solitary trees and their spatial and visual effect, water bodies and watercourses including banks and riparian vegetation, original urban plans of human settlements and their appropriate height level, location and scale of public spaces, architectural landmarks, settlement skylines in short and long distance vistas, spatial relations and archaeological heritage.

Article 2

Protective Measures

- 1) In order to protect the Conservation Area and its environment which together with the settlements, ensembles of buildings, monuments, land plots, communications, water bodies, watercourses and perennial vegetation represent cultural value, the following protective measures are set:
 - a) Plots of land must be used in compliance with their historic designation, capacity and technical possibilities,
 - b) Any modifications of public spaces, areas, buildings and structures on the built-up plots of the protected Conservation Area as well as any interventions outside the built-up area of the Conservation Area must not compromise the protected object and they must pursue the conservation of cultural values of the Conservation Area defined in Article 1,
 - c) When deciding on new construction projects, building improvements and reconstruction the original ground plan and height of buildings must be kept as well as their mass volume, facade composition and materials used must follow the character and scale of the existing buildings typical for the settlement in the district of which the Conservation Area is located. Important landmarks and vistas in the area must be preserved.

- 2) Protective measures set in forth in Section 1 do not apply to forest management if the forest affected is managed in line with the approved Forest Management Plan or Forest Management Schedule.

Article 3

Delineation of the Conservation Area Borders

The border of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area starts at the southern part of Tetov, in Hlavečnick land district, at the southern edge of class III road no. 32717 from Hlavečnick to Tetov, at land plot 116/1. Then the border leaves Hlavečnick district and continues along Kolesa district, land plot 486, runs south of Tetov and continues along the northern edge of Soudník Forest to the east along the land plots no. 459/1, 490, and back to land plot 459/1, leads along land plots 413/4, 413/2, 415/3, 413/3, 413/1, 484/4, 484/3, 433/1, 433/2, 436, 447/1, 443, 437/2, 384, intersects land plot 382/10, continues along land plots 382/3, 459/1, 382/11, 459/1, 365/2, 459/11. South of Kolesa village the border continues towards the Strašovský stream and upstream along land plots 456/5, 456/3, 456/1, 456/2, crosses the road at land plot 480 and continues along land plot 457. The border then enters Komárov u Přelouče district and continues along the Strašovský stream, land plot 298/3 and farther along land plots 298/2, 298/29, 298/1, 298/16, 298/19, 298/17, 298/20, 298/18, 298/21, 298/24, 298/22, 298/23, 298/25, 298/26, 298/27, 298/28, 298/5, 298/6, 298/15, 298/7, 298/8 to the confluence with the Babidolský stream. It continues along the Strašovský stream, land plots 298/10, 298/12, 298/11 up to land plot 272/7 where it diverts from the stream. It then leads along the north edge of Podmokří Forest, land plots 272/7 and 277. Then it enters the district of Strašov where it intersects land plot 496/1 and continues along land plots 439/1, 268/6, 270 and back to land plots 439/1, 405/10, 405/9 and 405/6. The border runs south of Strašov, crosses the road from Strašov to Semín at land plot 504 and continues at the north-eastern bank of the water reservoir, land plot 443/1 from where it continues along the forest, land plot 480, then land plot 479 and along the forest again, land plots 478, 520, 473/1, 473/2 and building plot 70. Then it leads along land plot 473/1 at the edge of the Soudný Forest again. The border crosses the road at land plot 522 and continues in the district of Sopřeč, across land plot 462 and along land

plots 359/1, 361, 368, 358, and 359/2. Then it crosses class III road from Sopřeč to Břehy at land plot 523, follows the edge of the forest along land plots 351, 342/4, 343/2 and 344. Here the border enters the district of Břehy and continues along land plot 319 to the road from Sopřeč to Břehy at land plot 845/1. It continues along land plot 846/1 to the edge of the village of Břehy, crosses the watercourse at land plot 864/7 and continues along land plots 327/8, 327/83, 327/12 and 327/3. The border crosses the creek at land plot 860/1, leads along land plots 389/5, 389/27, 389/28, 389/25, 389/26, 389/29, 389/56, 389/22, 850/2, 389/51, 389/52 and 390/22. Here the border of the Heritage Zone turns to the south-west leading along land plots 849, 392/1, 498, 500, 533, 538, 569, 571, intersects land plot 818/25 and continues along land plots 572, 601, 600/3, 600/4, 453/4, 543/36 and then along the watercourse at land plots 543/12, 565/3, 574/3, 599/3, 543/11, 634/4, 660/2, 659/3, 672/3, 543/9, 671/3, 672/4, 683/5, 683/7, 683/8, 543/3, 696/3, 697/3, 698/1. Then it intersects land plot 814/1, and continues along land plots 731/7, 731/6, 731/8, 719/1, 724/1 then crosses land plot 813 and goes along land plots 747/1 and 747/2. There it turns south along land plots 774/2, 774/8, 774/9, 814/4, 774/14, 774/1, 774/11, 773/3, 774/3, 772 and along land plots 866/19 and 870 reaches the Elbe River at land plot 866/18. It crosses land plot 870 and crosses the Elbe at land plot 866/18 and continues to the district of Přelouč where it intersects the western part of land plot 1882. Then it continues to the south along land plots 1700/3, 1700/1, 1853/5, 1853/12 and back to land plot 1853/5 then it crosses land plot 1853/5 and runs along land plots 1525/2, 1533/2, 1541/1, 1544/4, 1868/1, 1868/9, 1562/1, 1567/2, 1868/8. It then follows the southern bank of the river at land plots 1875/2 and 1875/3 to the district of Semín where it continues along land plot 814/1 and returns back to the district of Přelouč where it goes along land plot 1867/24 and comes back to the district of Semín land plot 813/1. Then it continues in the district of Lhota pod Přeloučí, land plot 598/1 and then district of Semín where it runs along land plot 821/2 and in the district of Labětín it intersects land plot 468/10. Then it continues along the Votoka oxbow lake at land plot 468/10 and further along land plots 468/32, 468/64, 468/72, 225/1, 221, 213, 211, 468/31, 441/1, 468/31, 170/1, 166, and 164/2. From there it turns to the south-west along the road to Labětín, land plots 468/19, 468/37, 468/55, 468/56, bypasses the village of Labětín at the north, land plots 64/16, 64/7, 64/17, then along the Labecký lake, land plot 64/6, and then along land plots 64/19, 67/1. It arrives to the edge of the village of Řečany nad Labem from where it continues along land plots 67/4, 67/2, 68/1. It enters the district of Řečany nad Labem and bypasses the village from north-west to the road from Řečany nad Labem to Trnávka following land plots 535/17, 528/1, 528/2, 503, 695/5, 486/1, lake at land plot 351/1, road at land plot 722, which it crosses at land plot 689/2 and continues along its other side, land plots 689/2 and 351/2. Then it continues along land plots 259/1, 259/3, 264/1 and 264/2. It intersects land plot 685/2 and continues along land plot 194/1, intersects land plot 684/1 and continues further along land plots 180/16, 180/12, 180/21 and 184/2. Then it goes westwards along land plots 179/6 and 179/7 to wetland at land plot 179/5, along the watercourse at land plot 167 and enters the district of Trnávka. Here it follows the watercourse at land plots 1055/3, 1055/4, 1055/2, 1055/6, 1055/5 then turns to the north along the stream at land plots 1053/6, 1053/29, 1053/28, 1053/14, 1053/16, 1053/31, 1053/17, 1053/18, 1053/21, 1053/20, 1053/19, 1053/27, 1053/26, 1053/25, 1053/24, 1053/23, 1058/4, 912/6, 786, 787, 788, 790, 829/34, 829/31, 829/30, 829/29, 829/28, 829/24, 829/23, 829/22, 829/4, 995/45, 995/56 and intersects land plots 995/42 and 995/1. The border leads to the middle of the Elbe River at the site of Trnov where it reaches the border of the district of Selmice. From here it follows the south border of the district of Selmice along land plots 722, and 724 skipping the port, which it bypasses at its eastern and northern perimeter. The border intersects land plots 724, 308/24 and 308/22 and then continues along land plots 308/8, 308/1, 308/3, 725/2, 737/4, 725/1 from where it follows the south bank of the Elbe River along land plot 724. In the district of Labské Chrčice it follows land plot 436/1 and continues in the district of Telčice along land plots 1511/4 and 1511/1 where it enters the district of Kojice following land plot 1056/1. It then returns to the district of Labské Chrčice and leads along land plots 435/1 and 435/2 then it gets back to the district of Kojice and follows land plot 1057/1 to the border of Středočeský Region (Central Bohemia). It follows the regional border northward, crossing the site of Týnecké mokřiny to Černá strouha leading along land plots 1067, 1006/3, 1006/2, 1006/4, 1006/1, 1000/2, 987/7, 987/14, 1055/2 and 987/9. Then it continues in the district of Labské Chrčice along land plots

285/1, 420, 288, 295/1, 295/2, 335, 341/1, 341/2, 371 and 376 and back to land plot 341/1 then along land plots 423/1 and 337. It crosses the watercourse at land plot 450 and continues along the watercourse to the north-east, then intersects land plot 429/2 and continues along land plot 449 to the road at land plot 402 at the border of the district of Hlavečnick. Here it turns to the north up to the district border of Hlavečnick, land plot 735/3 and along Černá strouha (a ditch), land plot 819 where it crosses this ditch. Then it continues along land plots 643/2 and 649/2, bypasses the farm following land plots 649/1, 648/2, 653, 683/21 and intersects land plot 683/21 and a watercourse at land plot 815/2. Then it follows this watercourse to land plot 643/1 and continues along land plot 643/1 then intersects land plot 745 and continues along land plot 731/1. It crosses a watercourse at land plot 817 and continues along land plots 746/43, 746/42, 746/41 and again to land plots 746/42, 746/40 and 746/5 then it intersects land plot 798/1 and it continues along this road to the edge of the district of Kolesa from where it goes to the north, crosses the road at land plot 797 and continues along land plots 116/1, 164, 165 and back along land plot 116/1 to the class III road 32717 leading towards the village of Tetov where it gets back to the starting point.

The border of the Conservation Area is marked in the map which is attached to this Provision of General Nature.

(Based on the legal status valid on 18th March 2014 and on 6th November 2015.)

Article 4

Effect

This Provision of a General Nature comes into effect, pursuant to Article 173, Section 1 of the Administrative Procedure Act, on the day it is published.

Article 5

Notice

Pursuant to Article 173, Section 1 any member of the public can access the Provision of a General Nature and its reasoning at the administration body which issued this Provision of a General Nature. Pursuant to Article 173, Section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act no appeal can be lodged against the Designation of the Conservation Area by means of the Provision of a General Nature.

Reasoning

A. Text Part

Provision of Article 6 of Act no 20/1987 Coll. on National Heritage Management as amended enables to declare a part of a landscape that manifests important cultural values as a conservation area. Pursuant to Article 2, Section 1 of Regulation no 66/1988 Coll. on the implementation of the Czech National Council Act 20/1987 Coll. on the National Heritage Management as amended the key factor, which determines the declaration of a conservation area, is the character of important cultural values of the site, delineation of the Conservation Area borders, description of the protected item, measures regulating construction and other activities aimed at the site conservation and environmental improvements.

The Provision of a General Nature complies with the constitutional order of the Czech Republic, Charter of Fundamental Rights and the Czech Constitution and it respects general principles of the constitutional order of the Czech Republic. Measures stipulated in this Provision of a General Nature do not infringe the constitutional principles of rights to equality and non-retroactivity.

Unlike in the past practice, the declaration of a conservation area by means of a Provision of a General Nature stems from the recommendation of a working group of the Government Legislative Council – the Committee for Administrative Procedural Law – on the proposed regulation on the declaration of selected parts of landscapes as conservation areas. The Committee based its position on Article 6, Section 1 of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on National Heritage Management as amended,

which stipulates that the Ministry of Culture, after discussing the subject matter with the relevant Regional Authority, may declare as a conservation area a settlement site or its part containing a smaller share of cultural heritage, historic space or a part of a landscape which exhibit important cultural values and set in forth protective requirements. However, the provision does not explicitly state the form of the ministerial regulation with reference to Article 79, Section 3 of the Czech Constitution. Neither Article 45 of the above mentioned Act explicitly empowers the Ministry to issue such a regulation. The Committee is of the opinion that the designation of a part of a landscape as a conservation area is not a legal regulation due to its nature, content and materiality. It is rather a provision of a general nature because it is an administrative act with a specifically defined subject and generally defined recipients and therefore the Committee recommends the designation of this Conservation Area by means of a provision of a general nature in line with Part Six of the Administrative Order. The Ministry of Culture has the power to designate conservation areas and to adopt a provision of a general nature, which unlike a regulation, does not require explicitly stated legal power by the established case-law. It is sufficient to have the power to adopt binding legal acts which are neither laws nor decisions under the administrative procedure. This issue is further discussed in the Constitutional Court finding ref. No. PL ÚS 14/07 of 19th November 2008 which upheld the material aspect of the provision of a general nature, in other words that explicitly stated legal power is not needed for adopting a provision of a general nature and it suffice to meet several notional attributes (specificity of the item and general character of recipients) and the power of the relevant body. It is necessary to add that a provision of a general nature is a relatively new instrument which was set in forth in the Administrative Order in 2006. The Czech Ministry of Culture did not pass any regulation on the designation of a conservation area from 2005 to 2014 when, on the basis of the position issued by the working group of the Government Legal Council it designated new conservation areas by means of provisions of a general nature.

The proposed provision of a general nature is not in conflict with the obligations of the Czech Republic resulting from the international conventions neither it is in conflict with generally recognised principles of international law. This particularly applies to international conventions which the Czech Republic has become a party to such as European Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage (published under ref. No. 73/2000 in the Collection of International Acts), Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (published under ref. No. 159/1991 in the Collection of the International Acts) and the European Landscape Convention (published under ref. No. 13/2005 in the Collection of the International Acts). Due to the absence of European Union rules for the designation of conservation areas it is up to the Member States to implement their own national legislation concerning this issue.

Rationale behind the Designation of the Conservation Area

The designation of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area provides an enhanced protection of cultural and natural values of a specific part of a landscape situated at the middle course of the Elbe River. Its objective is safeguarding of the integrity of the entire area.

The designation of the landscape conservation area of Kladrubské Polabí was driven by the need to protect values attributable to a larger area and preserve their connections with the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem. Another reason has been the inclusion of the National Heritage Site in the Tentative List for its future inscription in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The site needs to be tackled and protected in a wider geographical, spatial and architectural context therefore the cultural and natural values must be protected by designating the entire area a conservation area because it reflects the national significance of the site.

The historic building survey commissioned by the management of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem and performed by the National Heritage Institute in 2003 contributed to the better understanding of cultural and natural values in a wider geographical context and it supported the need to safeguard these values by standard means of heritage management. The need to protect cultural and natural values as well as the integrity and

sustainability of the area was also recognised in the Management Plan developed by New Visit s. r. o., in 2010 and subsequently updated in 2012.

The area of land cultivated and used for the stud farm operations was much larger than the existing area of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem. For the benefit of integrity the Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí also includes these parts of the landscape where there are important traces and signs of the evolutionary process. The Conservation Area incorporates places where there used to be the gates and gate houses in the past and other residential and farm buildings which were left outside the perimeter of the National Heritage Site (Semínská vrata, Koleská vrata, the hamlet of Merenda). The entire water system of Kladrubský náhon representing industrial heritage has been also included into the Conservation Area. This system has supplied water to the stud farm from another industrial heritage water system – the Opatovický Canal. The Conservation Area includes the old section of the Opatovický Canal, its new branch to the Elbe River and the Semínský Aqueduct, which transports water over the Sopřečský stream. The aqueduct provides evidence of advanced engineering structures built at the Opatovický Canal. The Conservation Area also includes settlements, primarily the village of Kladruby nad Labem whose history is closely related with the establishment and development of the stud farm, then the village of Selmice with remains of a old farmstead with stables called Starý kštít and the village of Semín in the district of which the examples of industrial heritage are located. The Conservation Area covers the forests that are part of the stud farm and which were important for its operations in the past as an important natural resource. The riparian woodland along the Elbe River and its oxbow lakes is also included in the Conservation Area and together with the former Renaissance grazing forest, later landscaped into a country park (Mošnice) which is an integral part of the National Heritage Site they form the southern border of a typical landscape of Kladrubské Polabí.

The field survey was the basis for the delineation of the Conservation Area. The principles of urban development and economic use of the land in the Landscape Conservation Area and proposed regulatory measures applicable to landscape, urban planning and architecture and definition of non-permissible interventions in the area concerned are based on the conclusions of the technical task force established by the National Heritage Institute with the aim to develop the dossier for the Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí.

Everything located on site of the designated Conservation Area constitutes its content. In the case of vacant lots situated in the Conservation Area new buildings are only allowed on those ones which were undoubtedly built-up in the past (in the first half of the 20th century at the latest) and the former structures located on them matched other buildings typical for such village situated in the Conservation Area. New buildings should comply with the height and mass of the surrounding structures.

The designation of Kladrubské Polabí as a Conservation Area shall prevent undesirable development of the site the important part of which is a national establishment responsible for breeding and safeguarding of a unique breed of Kladruber white horses. At the same time necessary prerequisites for preserving the integrity of the landscape and its key aesthetic values including vistas and visual impact shall be created.

Characteristics of the Area Concerned

The natural character of the landscape and the intentional cultivation and use of the land shaping the local landscape throughout the centuries are two key factors playing an important role in the area of Kladrubské Polabí. The way of using the landscape's natural potential as well as its cultivation has influenced the character of the Conservation Area. In its eastern part there is the last section of the Opatovický Canal, in the middle and the western part it is the complex of the stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem and its immediate landscape.

The core of the Conservation Area is situated next to Kladruby nad Labem. It consists of the landscape surrounding the stud farm and represents a unique example of evolutionary development influenced by horse breeding. It stretches westwards from the village and includes

a substantial portion of the middle and western third of the Conservation Area. Most of the core area coincides with the already designated National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem.

The last section of the Opatovický Canal and the area around is closely associated with the ambitious development programme of Vilém (Wilhelm) of Pernstein who as the owner of the Pardubice manor decided to convert the vast area of a waterlogged land unsuitable for farming into a large area of productive lakes in the late 15th and early 16th century. He commissioned the construction of the Opatovický Canal, built in 1498–1514, to supply the lakes with water. The last section of the Opatovický Canal is located in the Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí including its end south of the village of Semín where water from the Canal returns back to the Elbe. There is another important historic structure the so called Semínský Aqueduct, enabling water in Opatovický Canal to cross the Sopřečský stream. A ditch at Semín later became a part of the Opatovický Canal forming its western branch. It was built to supply water to the irrigation and drainage system at the stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem. This water management system connected to the Opatovický Canal was built in the second half of the 19th century and it was fully completed in the early 20th century.

The stud farm complex in the middle and the western third of the Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí is situated on the land which was already used for breeding and training horses during the time of Vilém of Pernstein late in the 15th century. After the Pardubice manor was sold to the Czech Chamber in 1560 the land was developed in isolation and was continuously used for horse husbandry. In 1563 the Emperor Maximilian II started the establishment for breeding noble studs on this site. Afterwards, in 1579 the Emperor Rudolph II granted the establishment the Imperial Charter and promoted it to the Imperial Court Stud Farm. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) the stud farm was seriously damaged. In 1770 the Emperor Joseph II decided on its reconstruction. At that time a new farmstead, called "Josefův dvůr", was added to the complex. After 1820, during the reign of Franz I (II) the stud farm was booming. In this period the older buildings were rebuilt in Classicist style and many new were added including the Františkov Farmstead and a grand design of landscape composition was implemented. The centre point in the landscape composition was the gate at the central farmstead from which the main axes stretches into the designed landscape. This point has its own symbolic significance as the studs when leaving their stables on the everyday way to the pasture cross the way walked by mares later when they leave for grazing.

The Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí falls into the first two of the three main categories of cultural landscapes as defined by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. It is an example of a landscape designed and created intentionally by man as well as organically evolved one.

A major part of the Conservation Area is located north of the Elbe River. The symbolic access to the Conservation Area from the East that is in the direction of the Elbe flow is via a birch lined road from the village of Břehy. From this village towards Semín there is the flat farm land which is partly screened off by vegetation, shrubbery and trees. The traces left after the former lakes, creeks and canals still provide a historic evidence of the existence of a complex water system on the site. The original network of creeks and canals does not exist anymore but some of its parts have been modified to supply water to drive machines and irrigate grassland and fields. The preserved part of this system is the Kladrubský náhon dating back to 1792 which supplies water from the Opatovický Canal. Both the Kladrubský náhon and the Opatovický Canal represent important historic water systems with an important impact on the functioning of a wider area. Most of the Opatovický Canal is located outside the Conservation Area. However, next to the Conservation Area there is an important component of the system which is the Semínský Aqueduct which is an example of advance engineering structures built at the Opatovický Canal to cross other watercourses. The Semínský Aqueduct transports water supplied by the Opatovický Canal across the Sopřečský stream. South-east of Semín there is the old section of the Opatovický Canal, which was replaced by a new branch connected directly to the Elbe at Semín in late 19th century. In Semín there is a Church of St. John the Baptist, wooden bell tower, a manor house and a more recent brewery. North of Semín there is a sand dune called "Semínský přesyp". It is formed by Aeolian sand proving the

sandy character of soil at Kladruby region. The forest massif north of Semín is divided by clear cut strips into sections typical for silvicultural management. The character of the Conservation area in the south (one of its thirds in the east) is determined by the Elbe River, its oxbow lakes and accompanying vegetation.

The conceptual design and landscape composition reflect the main mission of the site – the preservation of a noble breed of Kladruber horses. The composition centre and its symbolic point of gravity is the passage connecting the main court with the inner court and situated on the axis of the main stables housing the core herd of the Kladruber horses. The main courtyard is surrounded by main stables for studs and mares with a granary inserted between them, the Manor House with St. Wenceslas and Leopold Church and residential buildings. At the Kladruby site there is also a graveyard with the Chapel of Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

The Conservation Area includes a well preserved communication network. The axis of symmetry of the main stables at Kladruby leads towards Řečany nad Labem. It goes via the Řečanská Avenue (the road to Řečany nad Labem lined with trees at both sides). The main axis of the landscape composition is the axis of the avenue which leads from the main court to the west to the Františkov Farmstead and keeps going westwards beyond Františkov. Originally it was called the Avenue of Franz I, now it is called the Selmická Avenue and leads along the paddocks and pastures orderly organised into squares and divided from one another by strips of vegetation. The Františkov Farmstead is part of the Selmice village where the St. Lawrence Church and so called Starý kštit, a remain of the former stud stable at Selmice, are located. The Josefov Farmstead is older than Františkov. It is located south of Kladruby nad Labem and surrounded by fields, meadows and orchards.

North of the belt of paddocks and pastures there is the massif of forest called “Císařský les” (Imperial Forest) which is divided by a wide clear-cut strip called Heranův průsek and divided into sections by a typical grid of silvicultural clear-cut strips and forest lanes.

The character of the southern part of the middle and west thirds of the Conservation Area is determined by the Elbe River with the old meanders turned into the oxbow lakes and accompanied by riparian vegetation. West of the Řečanská Avenue at the right bank of the Elbe River the Mošnice Landscaped Park is situated the core of which is in fact the Renaissance grazing forest. Further to the west there are fields and meadows at Selmice and grassland with a park-like arrangement of trees and shrubs. This area is called “Na Jitrech”.

The area of land cultivated and used for the stud farm operations was much larger than the current area of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem. For the benefit of integrity the Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí also includes these parts of the landscape where there are important traces and signs of the evolutionary process and where interactions and functional arrangement have been respected, preserved and exhibited.

From the aspect of human settlements the Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí exhibits the qualities of a landscape evolving throughout the history with a close link between the natural conditions and development of settlements. Without any exaggeration this cultural landscape is a typical example of a masterpiece jointly created by nature and man. This masterpiece has been continuously created over the centuries. Economic thinking and rational approach shaped the settlements, type of buildings and landscape but at the same time it showed a great sense for composition fit for the purpose which by the same token was organic and aesthetic.

The entire area is a site with archaeological finds.

Benefits of the Conservation Area for the Region

Designation of the Conservation Area complies with the regional development plans. Unlike the traditional way of the National Heritage Site management, the development and sustainability of the landscape Conservation Area can be managed by a pro-active support of tourism, agro-tourism, sustainable agriculture and provision of services.

This rather special area attracts an ever increasing number of visitors and drives the development of tourism in the region. At the moment a gallery housing the exhibition on the history of the stud farm is open to the public at the Kladruby nad Labem Stud Farm, there is a tour of the stables offered to the public and it is possible to book a carriage ride/horse ride around the stud farm. Stud Farm venues can also be used for other functions such as weddings and other events. In the area there are also catering and accommodation services available. The site is promoted by the network of tourist information centres, information websites, regularly published guidebooks, numerous events organised on site etc.

In general, tourism has a relatively high multiplication effect in the region particularly in jobs created in the service industry, which will be an unquestionable benefit for the region.

Impacts on Forest Management in the Context of Cultural Landscape

Section 2 of Article 2 on Protective Measures stipulates that the protective measures applicable to the Conservation Area as defined in Section 1 do not apply to the forest management if the forest property concerned is managed according to the approved Forest Management Plan or Forest Management Schedule. This constitutes the legal case which is codified, even though not in a very straightforward way, in relevant laws in order to provide a legal certainty that the forest management will not be affected by the designation of the Conservation Area as the protection of cultural heritage is not in conflict with the forest management activities. Under Article 14 of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on National Heritage Management as amended the owner (manager, user) of a property which is not listed however, it is located in the conservation area, heritage zone or a buffer zone of the national heritage site, (Article 17) is obliged to ask the local municipal office or the municipality with the extended powers for a binding position prior he endeavours the planned construction, building modification, ground shaping and grading, installation or removal of an installation, demolishing of a building, modification of woody plants and maintenance of the property unless this obligation is precluded by this act (Section 6 Item a, Article 17). Forest Management Plans and Forest Management Schedules represent tools for a systematic forest management and they provide a multifaceted insight into the forest condition, set the goals and objectives of forest management based on the most recent knowledge particularly from the aspect of forest tending and protection, logging and other forest functions. Provision in Article 14, Section 2 of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. does not apply to the forest management as explained in more details bellow, whilst a provision of a general nature cannot legally override a law. The wording of Article 14, Section 2 of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. with respect to the forest management plans or schedules clearly implies that forest management is not a construction activity etc. Neither it is “modification of woody plants” as referred to in 20/1987 Coll. as the expression “modification of woody plants” in this case only represent a formally defined term with a more detailed interpretation elsewhere which does not cover any forest management. In this context the expression “modification of woody plants” is used for the first time in Article 6a Section 1 and in subsequent provisions [Article 14, Sections 2 and 7; Article 17, Section 1; Article 35, Section 1 Item h) and Article 39, Section 1, Item g)] this notion is not defined and therefore it must be understood and applied as defined when used for the first time. Provision of Article 6a, Section 1 implies that the term “modification of woody plants” applies solely to public spaces and that “modification of woody plants” refers only to their felling and planting in public spaces. In other words “modification of woody plants” does not refer to “forest tending and protection, logging and maintaining other forest functions” – regardless of their intensity and type of forest interventions (including tree felling and planting) at those places which by definition are not covered by the term “public space” – which is defined in Article 34 of Act 128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities (Municipal Order) as amended. Under the provisions of the Municipality Act the term “public space” refers to any square, street, marketplace, pavement, public greenery and other areas open to any member of the public without any restrictions. By definition, the public space does not include any forest and the term “forest” is specifically defined in Article 2 Items a) and b) of Act 289/1995 Coll. on Forests and Amendments to some Acts (Forest Act). Under the provisions of the Forest Act mentioned above, the term “forest” means forest stands with its

environment and land designated for the fulfilment of forest functions. Forest functions depend on the existence of forest and they consist of wood-producing and non-wood producing functions. If the term “modification of woody plants” was to cover forest management then this fact had to be reflected in the formally defined term mentioned above but this is neither the case nor it was the law-makers intention.

Neither it is ground shaping and grading as defined in Building Act no.183/2006 Coll. Article 3, Section 1 where ground shaping and grading for the purpose of this Act is understood as the adaptation of terrain, by which it is materially altered the appearance of the environment or run off conditions, extraction and similar operations and related works, if it does not refer to a mining activity or an activity performed by mining method, for example, storage and lay-by areas, embankments, backfilling, lands adaptation for creation of playgrounds and sport grounds and open cast mining.

The Forest Management Plans and Forest Management Schedules must comply with the heritage management requirements in the stage of their drafting to avoid any non-compliance with the cultural heritage protective measures when managing forests under such Plans or Schedules. This is covered by Article 29, Section 2, Item b) of Act 20/1987 Coll. which stipulates that the municipality with extended powers shall provide necessary inputs for a comprehensive management of cultural heritage and properties which are not listed however they are located on the national heritage site, in the conservation area or in the buffer zone, (Article17). In this context the relevant body decides on or adopts a binding position concerning this issue and provides other inputs for the administrative procedure of other bodies than those involved in heritage management as defined in the specific laws.

In this context the forest management does not compromise the heritage site qualities and there are neither costs nor benefits associated with its implementation because in this particular case it is not an exemption from regulation but rather an explicit statement of facts (defined by laws). The legal regulation based on this Provision of a General Nature does not go beyond the scope defined by heritage management laws and does not interfere with forest management.

Miscellaneous

The Provision of a General Nature directly affects the following:

- Communities located in the Conservation Area;
- Heritage management bodies which are empowered by law to adopt binding positions (municipal offices with extended powers, regional authorities) and bodies which control them (Ministry of Culture),
- Individuals and corporate bodies – owners (managers, users) of properties, developers/builders.

Indirectly affected bodies include the National Heritage Institute as a professional organisation controlled by the Ministry of Culture which assists the state administration in the area of heritage management and the relevant planning (building) authorities which issue documents pursuant to the Building Act (Act 183/2006 Coll.).

The Provision of a General Nature has no significant financial implications on the state administration. It is necessary to bear in mind that the Kladruby nad Labem Stud Farm designated a National Heritage Site by Government Decree no. 132/2001 Coll. is situated in the Conservation Area. In addition to this, there are other cultural monuments located in the area. Therefore the state administration will not face a significant increase in the number of requirements it will have to satisfy.

As for the risk of corruption there is no history of corruption or attempted corruption which would involve public administration in the area of heritage management. As the public administration system is intertwined and inputs for binding positions are developed by a professional organisation,

the bidding position itself is issued by a relevant heritage management body on the basis of these inputs. The relevant planning authority takes a decision upon the receipt of the bidding positions therefore there is no room for corruption. All administrative procedures are adequately regulated by the relevant laws, there is no concentration of power and proper safeguards are put in place and audits performed.

B. Graphical Part

The Graphical Part consists of an indicative map and a detailed map.

The indicative map of the Conservation Area is attached to this Provision of a General Nature.

The detailed map of the Conservation Area of Kladrubské Polabí will be developed by a professional heritage management organisation in 90 days after this Provision of a General Nature comes into effect. The copies of this map will be distributed by the Ministry of Culture and they will be filed with Ministry of Culture, professional heritage management organisations, Regional Authority of the Pardubický Region, Pardubice Municipal Office, Přelouč Municipal Office and municipalities of the districts covered by the designated Conservation Area.

Process of the Adoption of the Provision of a General Nature under Part Six of the Administrative Procedure Rules:

The Ministry of Culture discussed the proposed Provision of a General Nature and its reasoning with the Regional Authority of the Pardubický Region.

The proposal of the Provision of a General Nature and its reasoning was published on the official board of the Ministry of Culture from 30th June 2014 to 31st July 2014 and at the official boards of municipalities to the administrative districts of which the Provision of a General Nature applies to. The proposal was also published in a way that makes possible a remote access. In compliance with provision of Article 172, Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act the affected bodies whose rights, obligations or interests might have been directly affected by the Provision of a General Nature raised their substantiated objections in writing to the Ministry of Culture within 30 days after Provision of a General Nature had been published.

In the term of 30 days set for raising objections against the Provision of a General Nature, in total 96 objections and 5 comments were received.

Notice:

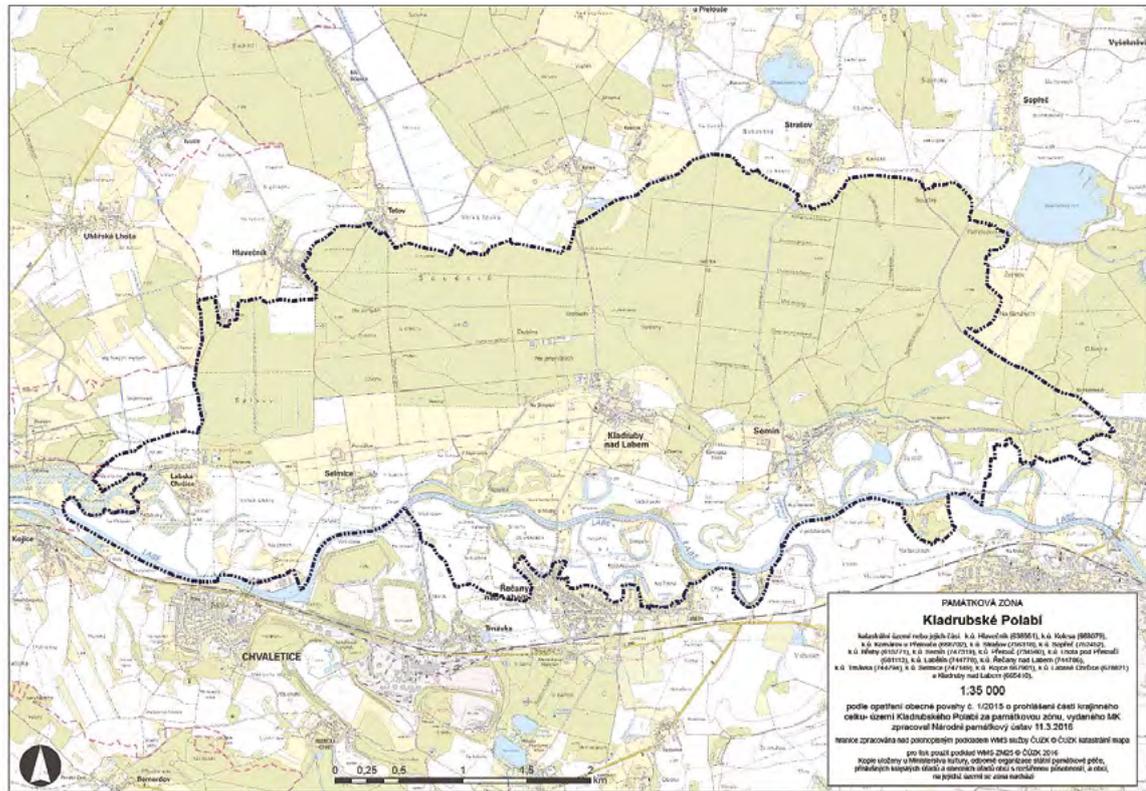
Under Article 172, Section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act the decision on objection cannot be challenged nor any remedy sought.

In Prague, 25th November 2015

.....

Mgr. Jiří Vajčner, Ph.D.
Director of the Heritage Management Section
(official stamp)

Indicative map of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area:



b) Government Decree no. 132/2001 Coll. on designation of some cultural heritage properties as National Heritage Sites – the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem:

**GOVERNMENT DECREE
No. 132/2001 Coll.
of 28th March 2001**

on designation of some cultural heritage properties as National Heritage Sites

Pursuant Article 4, Section 1 of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on the Heritage Management the Government decrees under the following:

Article 1

Designation of some cultural heritage properties as National Heritage Sites

- (1) The following cultural heritage properties are designated as National Heritage Sites:
 - h) in Pardubický Region
 2. the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem
- (2) Location, description, and spatial reference system identifier of the National Heritage Sites pursuant to Section 1 are in the Annex to this Decree.
- (3) Pursuant to Section 1 the National Heritage Institute shall mark the National Heritage Site in two copies of the Land Register maps in sixty days after this Decree comes into effect; one copy to be kept in the Central List of National Heritage Sites and Monuments and one copy to be sent without any delay to the Regional Authority of the relevant region which the National Heritage Site/Monument referred to in Section 1 above is situated in.
- (4) If the Annex to this Decree refers to a part of a land plot in the identifiers then it shall be understood as the part of the plot marked in the copies of the Land Register maps as specified in Section 3.

**Article 2
Effect**

This Decree comes into force on 1st January 2002.

Annex

Location, description and spatial reference system identifier of the National Heritage Sites designated by this Decree.

2.

Name: Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (Hřebčín v Kladrubech nad Labem)

Description: Ensemble of buildings and other immovable properties on land plots marked by spatial reference system identifiers, including those plots which are part of the Stud Farm complex as well as the core horse husbandry of Kladruber breed consisting of 65 mares and 4 studs all of white colour.

Spatial Reference System Identifiers:

District: Pardubice

Community: Kladruby nad Labem

Land Register District: Kladruby nad Labem

Plots, Lot No.: 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,
25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 170, 265, 266, 267, 268,
269/1, 269/2, 269/3, 269/4, 270/1, 270/2, 271, 272/1, 272/2,

272/3, 273/1, 273/2, 273/3, 273/4, 273/5, 273/6, 274/1, 274/2, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283/1, 283/2, 283/3, 284, 285/1, 285/2, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299/1, 299/2, 300, 301, 302, 303/1, 303/2, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314/1, 314/2, 315/1, 315/2, 315/3, 315/4, 315/5, 315/6, 316/1, 316/2, 316/3, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 337, 338, 339, 340, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352/1, 352/2, 352/3, 352/4, 352/5, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362/1, 362/2, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369/1, 369/2, 369/3, 369/4, 369/6, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383/1, 383/2, 384/2, 384/3, 384/4, 385/1, 385/2, 385/3, 386, 387, 388/1, 388/2, 389, 390/1, 390/2, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395/1, 395/2, 395/3, 396, 397, 398/1, 398/2, 399, 400/1, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413/1, 413/2, 414/1, 414/2, 414/3, 415, 416/1, 416/6, 417/1, 417/2, 417/3, 418, 419, 420/1, 420/3, 421, 422/1, 422/2, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427/1, 427/2, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435/1, 435/2, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441/1, 441/2, 441/3, 442, 443, 444, 445/1, 445/2, 446/1, 446/2, 450/1, 450/2, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458/1, 458/2, 458/3, 459, 460/1, 460/2, 460/3, 461, 462, 463, 464/2, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471/1, 471/2, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498/1, 498/2, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515/1, 515/2, 516/1, 517, 518/1, 518/2, 518/3, 519/1, 519/2, 519/3, 519/4, 519/5, 519/6, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 539/1(part), 539/2, 540, 542, 553(part), 554, 555, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562/1, 562/2, 563, 564, 565, 566, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590.

Buildings, numbers:	1, 23, 34, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 54, 55, 58, 70, 92, 99.
Community:	Selmice
Land Register District:	Selmice
Plots, lot numbers:	76, 146/1, 148/1, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163/1, 163/2, 164/1, 164/2, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180/1, 180/2, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186/1, 186/2, 186/3, 187/1, 187/2, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221/1, 221/2, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232/1, 232/2, 233, 234, 235/1, 235/2, 236/1, 236/2, 236/3, 236/4, 236/5, 236/6, 236/7, 237/1, 237/2, 237/3, 237/4, 238/1, 238/2, 238/3, 238/4, 238/5, 239/1, 239/2, 239/3, 239/4, 239/5, 239/6, 239/7, 240, 241, 244/1, 244/2, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 303/1, 303/2, 308/2, 308/3, 308/5, 308/6, 308/7, 308/25, 309, 310, 311/2, 311/3, 311/4, 312/1, 312/2, 313/1, 313/2, 313/3, 313/4, 313/5, 314, 315/1, 315/2, 315/3, 315/4, 315/5, 315/6, 316/1, 316/2, 316/3, 316/4, 316/5, 317/1, 317/2, 317/3, 317/4, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329/1, 329/2, 480/1, 480/2, 481, 482/1, 482/2, 482/3, 482/4, 483/1, 483/2, 484, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490/1, 490/2, 491/2, 491/3, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496/1, 496/2, 497/1, 497/2, 497/3, 497/5, 497/6, 497/7, 497/8, 497/9, 498, 499, 500, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660/1, 660/2, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678,

679, 680/1, 680/2, 681/5, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689,
690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703,
712/1, 712/2, 714/1, 714/2, 714/3, 717, 723 (part), 726.

Buildings, number: 1, 55.
Community: Hlavečnick
Land Register District: Hlavečnick
Plots, lot numbers: 731/2, 732/2, 732/3, 732/4, 732/5, 734/1, 735/1, 735/2, 737, 738,
739, 741, 742/1, 742/2, 742/3, 742/4, 743, 744, 799.

**c) Government Decree no. 73/2016 Sb., amending Government Decree
No. 318/2013 Coll. on the Establishment of the National List of Sites of Community
Importance – Site of Community Importance of Kladruby nad Labem:**

**73/2016 Coll.
GOVERNMENT DECREE
of 3rd February 2016,**

**Amending Government Decree No. 318/2013 Coll. on the Establishment
of the National List of Sites of Community Importance**

Pursuant to Article 45a, Section 2 and Article 45c, Section 4 of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on the Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection as amended by Act no. 218/2004 Coll. and Act no. 349/2009 Coll.

Article I

Government Decree No. 318/2013 Coll. on the Establishment of the National List of Sites of Community Importance has been amended in the following way: *)

Article II

Effect

This Decree comes into force on the first day of the calendar month following the adoption of this Decree.

Prime Minister:
Bohuslav Sobotka

Minister of the Environment:
Richard Brabec

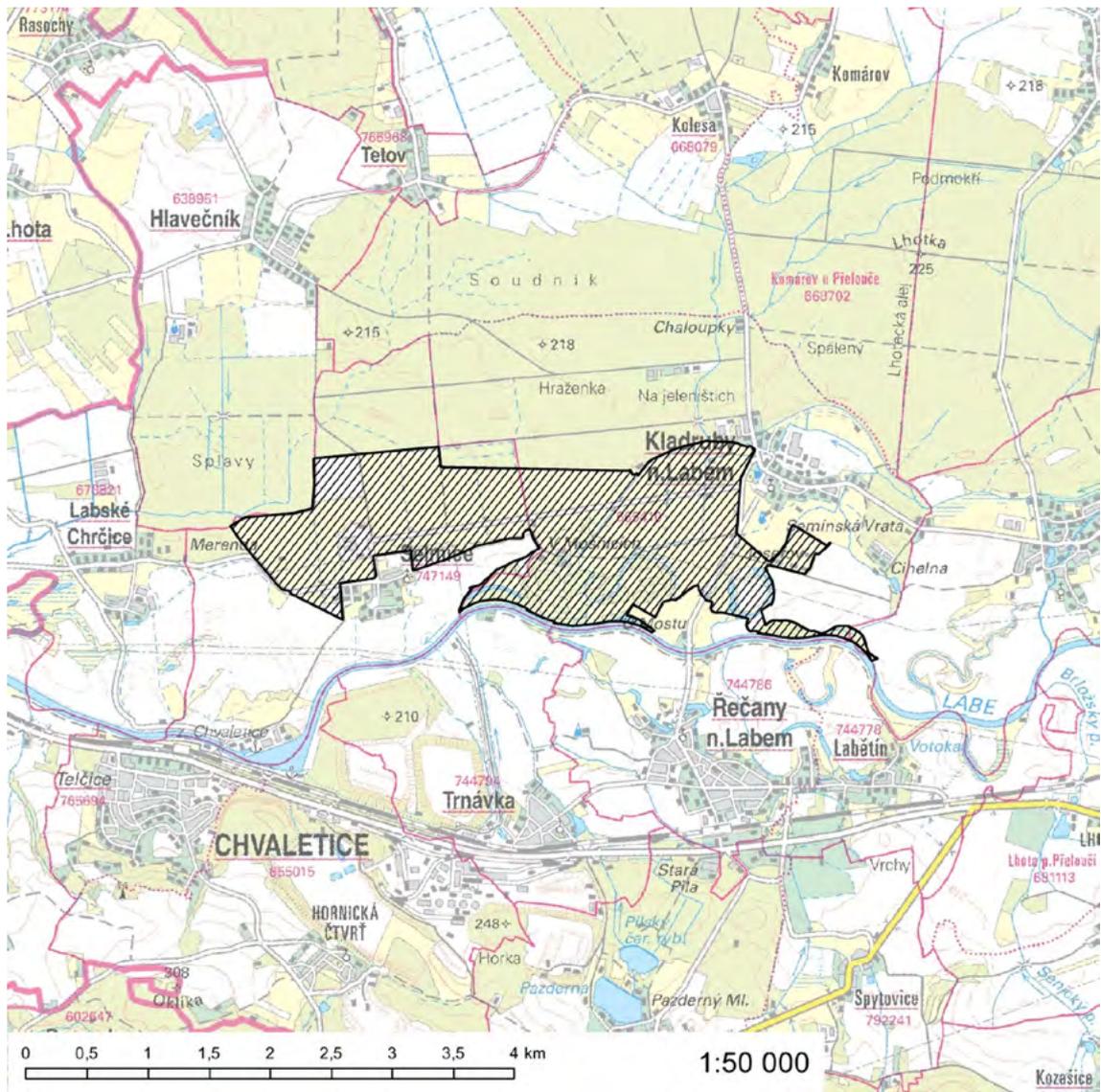
Annex no. 619b to Government Decree no. 318/2013 Coll.

Kladruby nad Labem as Site of Community Importance

Site Code: CZ0533698
Bio-geographical Region: Continental
Site Area: 450.00 ha
Species of Community Importance: Flat Bark Beetle (*Cucujus cinnaberinus*)
Hermit Beetle (*Osmoderma eremita*)*
* Priority Species

Region: Pardubický Region
Land Register Districts: Kladruby nad Labem, Labětín, Selmice, Semín

Indicative graphical marking of CZ0533698 site:



d) Texts of the designation of properties as cultural heritage

- Designation of the historic site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem as cultural heritage (entry no. 16212/6-2096 in the Central List of Cultural Heritage Sites and Monuments):

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic

Valdštejnská 10
118 11 Praha 1

District Office
at Pardubice
530 00 Pardubice

tel.: 513 1111
fax: 245108 97

Your ref. no.

Our ref. no.
8.168/94

Administered by:
Ulrichová

Prague, 4th January 1995

Re: Kladruby nad Labem, Stud Farm Historic Site, Pardubice District, Designation of Cultural Heritage Site

The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic initiated, at its own will, an administrative procedure to designate the historic complex of the stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem, Pardubice District, the Cultural Heritage Site. The scope of the historic site was defined in the agreement with the stud farm management as well as the term of "the core breeding herd of Kladruber horses". The owners of the properties situated on the site were notified on the proposed designation and the Pardubice regional office of the National Heritage Institute and the Pardubice District Office were asked for their positions. The procedure has been completed and the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic pursuant Article 3 of Act 20/1987 on the National Heritage Management *d e s i g n a t e s* the historic site of the stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem the Cultural Heritage Site.

The listed buildings and cultural monuments situated on the site have also become a part of the Cultural Heritage Site. These have been already entered into the Central List of Cultural Heritage Properties under the following registration numbers: Manor House reg. no. 2096/1, St. Wenceslas Church reg. no. 2096/2, Stables reg. no. 2096/3, Riding Hall reg. no. 2096/4, Coach House reg. no. 2096/5, Residential Building reg. no. 2096/6, Park reg. no. 2096/7, Mošnice Pheasantry reg. no. 2096/8, Cross reg. no. 2096/9, Church with Tombstones reg. no. 2098/1, Mortuary reg. no. 2098/2, Graveyard Wall reg. no. 2098/3, the statue of St. John Nepomuciensis reg. no. 2101, the statue of Pieta reg. no. 2099, the statue of St. Donatus reg. no. 2102.

Bank details ČNB Praha 1, Ac/No. 3424-001/0710

IČO 00023 671

The following buildings and structures are located on the site:

Buildings in the Land Register district of Kladruby nad Labem:

Buildings of the stud complex /Manor House, St. Wenceslas Church, stables, Riding Hall, Coach House, residential buildings no. 44 and 46, granary and apartments in no. 48. Coach House and apartments in no. 13, Cross/, house no. 23 on lot no. 452, Chapel with tombstones on lot no. 21, mortuary on lot no. 20, graveyard wall, statue of St. John Nepomuciensis at lot no. 299/1, the statue of Pieta and statue of St. Donatus at lot no. 34, paddock at lot no. 288, gamekeeper's lodge no. 42 at lot no. 508, gamekeeper's lodge no. 55 at lot no. 439, gamekeeper's lodge no. 92 at lot no. 418, the Josefov Farmstead with stables at lots 307 and 308 and building no. 47 at lot no. 311, stables for foals and young horses at no. 58 at lot 269/1, no. 70 at lot 270/1 and no. 34 at lot 273/6.

Buildings and structures in the Land Register district of Selmice:

The Františkov Farmstead with stables at no. 1 at lot 684 and no. 55 at lot 683, house no. 40 at lot 123/1, house no. 3 at lot 120/9, house no. 6 at lot 118, houses no. 4 and 5 at lots 120/5 and 120/4, the statue of St. Gotthard in front of house no. 4, Hunting Lodge at Mošnice at lot 726.

The visual impact of other technical and engineering structures situated on the Cultural Heritage Site must not compromise its historical character. The list of land plots forming the site and the description of the site border are in the Annexes which form an integral part of this Designation.

The core breeding herd of Kladruber horses consisting of 65 mares and 4 studs in white colour and 65 mares and 4 studs in black colour is also a part of the Site. This size of the core breeding herd has been set on the basis of genetic knowledge as the smallest possible population if the Kladruber breed is to be protected from extinction.

At present the Kladruby Stud Farm is the oldest stud in the world which has been in continuous operation to date. It was founded in 1579 with the aim to breed ceremonial carriage horses to satisfy the demand of the Imperial Court. Nowadays this breed, which has become unique and is known as Kladruber Horse, is bred in two colours – black and white. The vast area of the stud farm has been preserved in its historical appearance with minimum intrusive interventions of the modern times. The ownership titles dating back to 1933 were used as the basis for delineating the Site. Since 1918 the Stud Farm has been permanently owned by the state and it was solely used for the horse breeding and training. It is a unique evidence of a systematic and intentional cultivation of a landscape with significant historical and aesthetic values. In order that these values are safeguarded it is necessary to preserve the stud farm's original mission - the horse breeding, for which it was established.

Ing. arch. Kamila M a t o u š k o v á, CSc.,
Director of the Heritage Management Dpt.
of the Czech Ministry of Culture

Annexes: Description of the Site Border
List of Land Plots

Description of the Borders of the Cultural Heritage Site

The border runs from the bridge at the road from Kladruby nad Labem to Řečany nad Labem along the right bank of the Elbe River to the border between Kladruby nad Labem and Semín land register districts. It follows this cadastral border to the road from Semín to Kladruby nad Labem, bypasses the hamlet of Semínská Vrata and follows the road right to the edge of the built up land at Kladruby nad Labem. Then it follows the edge of the built up land at Kladruby nad Labem as far as to plot no. 9 at the edge of the park. From plot 9 it intersects plot 35/1 and crosses the road at plot 580 from where it follows the hard shoulder at the left side of the road from Kladruby nad Labem to Semín. It continues along the hard shoulder of the road between Kladruby nad Labem and Kolesa to plot 464/1 and further to the west along the edge of the built up area. Then it turns back to the road leading towards Kolesa. It follows its left side to the north to Chaloupky, a few houses scattered in the forest, which it bypasses and returns to the left side of the road which it follows up to the cadastral border between Kladruby nad Labem and Kolesa. Then the border continues to the west along this cadastral border to the Selmice district. It follows the northern edge of Selmice district to the lane to Hlavečnick (plot no. 798/2). It follows this lane to the edge of the forest (northern edge of plot 731/2) and along this edge to plot no. 734/1. From there it goes westwards to plot 819 which forms the border of the land register district. It follows this cadastral border southwards to plot 735/2 which forms the south border of the Hlavečnick district. Then it continues to the east and at plot 735/2 follows the border between the Selmice district and Chrčice district and bypasses the hamlet of Merenda in the south which is left outside the site. Then it follows the cadastral border to the Elbe. It follows the river eastwards, bypasses the docks at the Chvaletice port and follows the lane 302/2 to the edge of Selmice. The border follows plot 486 to plot 113. It continues along its edge to plot 115/3 which is within the site perimeter. It follows the edge of plot 130 and 131 which are outside the perimeter of the site and goes to the road, plot 712/1. Following this road at the edge of the built up land it goes to St. Lawrence Church and from there along the Elbe River to the bridge at Řečany nad Labem.

List of land plots on which the property is situated.

Land Register district of Kladruby nad Labem

333, 274/1, 340, 256, 320, 271, 322, 339, 266, 337, 564, 565, 330,
331, 566, 329, 321, 268, 267, 323, 324, 325,
317, 314, 315/2, 315/1, 310, 316/1, 316/3, 282, 283/1, 283/2, 318,
319, 274/2, 273/4, 273/6, 273/3, 270/1, 270/2, 269/1, 269/3, 269/2,
269/4, 272/2, 272/1, 273/3, 273/5, 273/1, 315/3, 315/4, 315/5, 315/6,
316/2, 280, 270, 272, 274, 277,
338, 346, 348, 347, 349, 346, 351, 371, 562/1, 352/1, 553, 352/2, 371,
372, 369/6, 362/1, 369/2, 369/1, 392, 563, 344, 342, 345, 353, 354,
356, 355, 562/2, 360, 359, 361, 362/1, 369/4, 363, 365, 364, 362/2,
358, 366,
340, 170, 26, 25, 460/3, 460/2, 460/1, 467, 459, 468, 470, 379, 378,
373, 385/1, 390/1, 380, 381, 383/1, 382, 384/2, 450/1, 469, 360, 302,
352/4, 352/5, 303/1, 303/2, 304, 305, 306, 311, 312, 331, 315, 307,
308, 309, 301, 300, 299/1, 298, 297, 375, 539/lčást, 287, 284, 299/2,
286, 285, 289, 288, 290, 9, 2, 3, 34, 35/2, 35/lčást, 542, 539/2, 1,
32, 33, 31, 540, 24, 23, 21, 22, 20, 18, 17, 27, 28, 29, 30, 16, 15,
14, 12, 19, 13, 11, 33, 10, 294, 293, 292, 291, 296, 295, 533, 458/2,
454, 456, 458/1, 377, 376, 374, 385/3, 384/3, 388/1, 388/2, 387, 386,
453, 455,
507, 508, 509, 510, 512, 513, 503, 555, 524, 522, 502, 498, 521, 518,
587, 23, 586, 461, 462, 463, 464/2, 516/1, 465, 466, 515, 514, 518,
554, 520, 519/1, 517, 523, 519/6, 519/4, 519/5, 590, 519/3, 589, 588,
519/2,
389, 384/4, 395, 412, 416/1, 413, 427, 428, 559, 369/3, 367, 368,
561, 392, 391, 370, 394, 390/2, 390/1, 393, 560,
450, 470, 471/1, 471/2, 472, 476, 477, 475, 383, 385, 390, 389, 479,
555, 435/1, 435/2, 436, 432, 434, 433, 431, 430, 559, 463, 473, 475,
444, 443, 445, 442, 405, 446/1, 441/2, 441/3, 406, 446/2, 404, 410,
411, 396, 397, 398, 399, 409, 414, 408, 400/1, 403, 478, 441/1, 439

438, 440, 556, 726, 422, 423, 424, 437, 428, 425, 426, 427, 428,
429, 417, 421, 420/3, 418, 420/1, 419, 407,
557, 500, 487, 501, 488, 483, 489, 486, 485, 482, 480, 481, 484,
505, 506, 473, 474, 494, 492, 495, 490, 597, 496, 493, 491, 475,

Katastrální území Selmice

176, 177, 712, 232, 178, 162, 217, 216/1, 179, 100/2, 216/2, 186,
714/2, 180/1,
175, 174, 176,
254, 169, 161, 152, 151, 256, 600, 153, 687, 114, 404, 114/3, 114/1,
115/2, 115/3, 113, 117/2, 121, 124/4, 125, 118, 117/1, 120/8, 120/11,
120/12, 120/13, 120/14, 120/15, 122/3, 123, 165, 166, 167, 168, 150,
148/1, 149, 163/1, 163/2, 164/1, 164/2, 712/2, 244, 238/1, 238/2, 239,
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714/lčást, 689, 146/1, 688, 685, 686, 684, 682, 683, 681/5, 680, 679,
680/1, 678, 676, 675, 674, 677, 673, 732/1, 120/3, 120/4, 120/5, 120/2
120/7, 120/6, 120/9, 120/1,
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156, 692, 702, 761, 700, 481, 158,
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690, 691, 668, 667, 657, 656, 652, 601, 643, 649, 481, 119, 482/1,
500, 487, 482/3, 482/4, 482/2, 483/2, 483/1, 672, 671, 670, 664, 665,
666, 592, 588, 587, 573, 572, 660/1, 660/2, 661, 663, 662, 669, 712,
484, 518, 719, 558, 559,
654, 653, 655,

Katastrální území Hlavečnick

799, 744, 618, 732/5, 734/1, 819, 798/2část, 731/2, 732/2,
735/1, 738, 739, 743, 742/2, 742/4, 742/1, 742/3, 735/3, 737, 732/3,
732/4, 816, 735/2, 741.

List of land plots in the Land Register Districts of Selmice and Hlavečnick

- **Designation of a set of buildings at no. 20 “Forester’s Lodge” in the village of Kladruby nad Labem as cultural heritage property (entry no. 100876 in the Central List of Cultural Heritage Sites and Monuments):**

Ministry of Culture

Maltézské náměstí 471/1
P.O. BOX 74
118 11 Praha 1 – Malá Strana

telephone: 257 085 111
fax: 224 318 155
e-mail: posta@mkcr.cz

Národní hřebčín v Kladrubech nad Labem, s. p.
533 14 Kladruby nad Labem

Your letter ref. No.	Our ref. no	Administered by/extension line	In Prague
	Ref. no. 11965/2003	PhDr. Veselá/439	11 th February 2004

The Ministry of Culture as the relevant state administration body in charge of the national heritage management takes the following

Decision:

The Ministry of Culture *designates* the set of real estate properties at no. 20 in the village – Forester’s Lodge at Kladruby nad Labem, land register district of Kladruby nad Labem, Pardubice District, Pardubický Region, as a Cultural Heritage Site. The set includes a residential house, farm buildings, garden house, fence and land plots no. 138 and 133/4.

Justification:

The Ministry of Culture launched a procedure based on the proposal submitted by the owner of the property – the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s. p. – to designate the set of real estate properties at no. 20 – the Forester’s Lodge – at Kladruby nad Labem, land register district of Kladruby nad Labem, Pardubice District, Pardubický Region, a Cultural Heritage Site. The proposal was justified by the fact that the Forester’s Lodge and its garden represent a preserved trace of the Baroque urban plan at Kladruby nad Labem dating back to the 18th century.

Pursuant to provision of Article 3, Section 1 of Act 20/1987 Coll. on the National Heritage Management as later amended the Municipal Office of Pardubice, Department for Strategic Development, provided its written position on the proposal in its letter dated 18th August 2003, ref. no. ORS/1623/2003/PP.

The Municipal Office agreed with the designation of the set of real estate property at no. 20 stating that it is an example of Baroque urban development and a preserved evidence of building techniques used in the 18th century.

The Regional Office of the Pardubický Region, Department of Culture and Heritage Management also provided its position on 6th August 2003, ref. no. KrÚ-14059/2003/OKPP in which the Regional Office expresses its consent with the designation of the Forester’s Lodge site at no. 20 at Kladruby nad Labem.

The Pardubice regional office of the National Heritage Institute in its expert opinion of 9th September 2003, ref. no. 6114/2003/ea stated that it agrees with the designation of the site of Forester’s Lodge at no. 20 at Kladruby nad Labem.

Property at no. 20 represents one of the oldest residential buildings in the village and it is an important piece in the urban and landscape composition of the site. It is a former gamekeeper's lodge which later, during the reign of the Emperor Joseph II became a residential house of the forester managing the imperial forests at the stud farm. It was built in 1782 (the year of construction has been preserved in the stucco at the western wall axis). At that time the stud farm was significantly extended based on the Emperor's decree. This complex was built to accommodate personnel in charge of game keeping, hunting and forest management, the areas which were rapidly developing in those days. The forest managers lived in the Lodge until the first half of the 20th century. The Forester's Lodge is a single storey timber structure. The hip roof is covered with French interlocking concrete roof tiles which in some places were replaced with fired clay tiles of the same type when the roof underwent maintenance. The frontage with seven axes includes a shallow three-wing avant-corps which has no architectural counterpart in the cornice and roofing. The facade in the court is smooth and designed as the house service area from which the main building can be also entered. There is an open dormer leading to the loft and the access is via a free-standing ladder. The main entrance to the building (to the hall) is in the middle from the front court and there are more entrances via verandas. The external walls consist of a timber structure in a "coat" made of a mixture of mud, bran and straw. On the "coat" there is a layer made of fired material covered with a smooth render. The wooden ceiling joists protrude through the external walls and serve as support for the roof eaves. Internal walls are plastered and the plaster is applied on reed mats. The floors are mainly wooden planks; only in two rooms next to the avant-corps there is wooden parquet, interrupted by a partition wall built later. The rooms at the north-east have a raised floor as there is a later added cellar beneath them.

After the assessment of the facts stated above the Ministry of Culture reached to the conclusion that the set of buildings at number 20 – the Forester's Lodge at Kladruby nad Labem – is an important example of Baroque urban planning and development in the context of the surrounding landscape and the stud farm buildings. As one of the oldest buildings at Kladruby nad Labem it is the evidence of the level of craftsmanship and construction techniques in the second half of the 18th century that it is in the time when the stud farm's director was Karl Ferdinand Nicoletti von Muhlhofen. At that time the stud farm was growing thanks to the Imperial Decree issued by the Emperor Joseph II. This set of real estate properties satisfies all the criteria as provided in Article 2, Section 1 Item a) of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on the National Heritage Management as amended to designate the property a Cultural Heritage Site.

The attached lay-out plan showing the location of the property forms an integral part of this Decision.

Note:

General provisions of the administrative procedures (Article 44 of Act no. 20) do not apply to this Decision. This Decision comes into effect on the day of its receipt.

Mgr. Petra Ulbrichová
 Head of the Cultural Heritage Protection Unit
 Of the Heritage Management Department at the Ministry of Culture

Annex: Plan showing the location of the property
 Manual for the owner of a cultural heritage site/monument

cc: Pardubice Municipal Office, National Heritage Management Section
 Regional Authority of the Pardubický Region, Culture and Heritage Management Department
 National Heritage Institute, Head Office
 National Heritage Institute, Regional Office at Pardubice
 Ministry of Culture



Set of buildings at no. 20 – Forester’s Lodge at Kladruby nad Labem including plots of land no. 138 and 133/4, land register district of Kladruby nad Labem, Pardubice District, Pardubický Region – attachment to the Decision of the Czech Ministry of Culture from 11th February, 2004, ref. no. 11965, Designation of Cultural Heritage.

- Designation of the “Statue of the Guardian Angel” in the village of Kladruby nad Labem – Inventory Sheet – as a cultural monument (entry no. 38421/6-2100 in the Central List of Cultural Heritage Sites and Monuments):

1. Community Kladruby	2. District Pardubice	Value II.	Preservation	Use	III.
CULTURAL MONUMENT INVENTORY SHEET		3. Region Východočeský	4. Sequence no. 2100		
		5. Monument Name (ID) Statue of the Guardian Angel		6. Buffer Zone	
7. Monument Location Community (quarter) street no. Street (square or building lot no.) Outside the village towards Kolesa		8. Owner (manager, user) Local National Committee (MNV) representing the state			
9. Monument Description (including sculpted, painted or other decorations) The statue stands on a square plinth. The Angel holds the hand of a chubby little child and leans towards him pointing to the sky with his right hand. Small folds in the drapery. Distorted proportions (the Angel's head is too small, long legs). Stone.					
10. Dating, style and author Baroque sculpture – dated around 1720.				Site Movable Inventory	

Community ID No. 06541		District Pardubice		Category III		Seq. no. in the District	
Name of the Community Kladruby nad Labem						No. of the List 2100	
Name of the Municipality Kladruby n. L.							
5. Name (ID) of the Monument Statue of the Guardian Angel		Part of a set, site, urban conservation area, heritage site		13. Degree of preservation and measures proposed if necessary 3			
6. Monument Location: next to the road to Kolesa at the edge of the forest Street no. Local track Street (Square) Lot no. 517				14. Former and present use and measures propose if necessary Public sculpture			
7. Buffer Zone:				20. Notes, record of changes and additions			
8. Owner (manager, permanent user) Local National Committee (MNV)				11. Site Movable Inventory			
Photo 2	9. Monument Description 1	10. Dating, Style and Author 2	15. References in Literature 2	SÚRPMO ¹⁾ 0	16. Reference to the photographic documentation 2	17. Reference to the land survey documentation 0	Land Register map snapshot 2

¹⁾ State Institute for Repairs and Maintenance in Historic Towns and Buildings

- **Designation of the “site of St. Lawrence Church” at the village of Selmice as cultural heritage (entry no. 49639/6-6023 in the Central List of Cultural Heritage):**

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic

Milady Horákové 139
160 41 Praha 6
P.O. BOX 214

49639/6-6023 (handwritten)

telephone: 570 85 111
fax: 24 31 81 55

Římskokatolická farnost Kladruby
533 11 Zdechovice 8
okr. Pardubice

Your ref. no.	Our ref. no.	Administered by/Extension line	in Prague
	7706/97	Vajčnar	4 th February 1998

The Site of St. Lawrence Church: the church, mortuary, graveyard and perimeter wall Selmice, at the eastern edge of the village,
Building lots no. 1 st., 2 st. and 3, land register district of Selmice
District of Pardubice

Designation of a Cultural Heritage Site

The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic launched the procedure based on the proposal submitted by the District Office, Unit for Culture, 530 02 Pardubice on 6th June 1997 to designate the site of St. Lawrence Church: the church, mortuary, graveyard and perimeter wall – at Selmice, the eastern part of the village, at building lots no. 1 st., 2 st. and 3 in the land register district of Selmice, Pardubice District, a Cultural Heritage Site.

In this context the Ministry of Culture asked all relevant bodies and organisations involved in the national heritage management for their positions. The Ministry of Culture reviewed the proposal, analysed the reasons stated therein, considered the positions received and pursuant to Article 3 of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on the National Heritage Management

designates

the site of St. Lawrence Church: the church, mortuary, graveyard and perimeter wall at Selmice, the eastern part of the village, at building lots no. 1 st., 2 st. and 3 in the land register district of Selmice, Pardubice District, a Cultural Heritage Site.

The filial Church of St. Lawrence was built in 1903–1904 in Neo-Gothic style. The face brick church has a stone foundation. It has a single nave with a groin vault ceiling. After the nave there is a presbytery and sacristies. The bell tower is at the western front. The church has a graveyard with a face brick mortuary located in the north-east. The site is fenced off by a wall consisting of massive pillars and a forged fence between them.

The village of Selmice as well as the Neo-Gothic church and its accessories have always been an integral part of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem. The unquestionable architectural and urban value of the site consisting of the church, mortuary, graveyards and perimeter wall adequately complements the Františkov Farmstead which is a part of the Imperial Stud Farm.

This decision comes into effect on the day of receipt and the general provisions of the administrative procedures (Article 44, Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on the National Heritage Management) do not apply to it.

Ing. Jaroslava Stöcklová
Head of the Cultural Heritage Protection Unit
Ministry of Culture of ČR

Copies: National Heritage Institute
District Office
Ministry of Culture

7.b.2 Documents referred to in Chapter 5.d¹⁵³

Maps referred to in this Chapter are attached separately – Annex 5

a) Summary of the Land Development Principles of the Pardubický Region

The current Land Development Principles of the Pardubický Region, which in fact are the first update, were adopted by the Regional Office and came into effect on 10 October 2014. The Land Development Principles were drafted by AURS, spol. s.r.o., (AURS, s.r.o.) namely Milan Körner, the head planner and team coordinator. The planning development area is the administrative territory of the Pardubický Region. The Land Development Principles Update no. 1 was authorised prior to the announcement of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area and at the moment the Update no. 2 is being drafted.

The Land Development Principles, the high tier land-use planning document, determine main requirements concerning considered and economical land use within the Region. The document defines areas and corridors of higher than local importance, which require coordination of plans within a geographical unit administered by several communities and projects the goals of the Land Development Policy of the Czech Republic on the regional level.

The Land Development Principles consist of textual and graphic sections. Section 1 *Provision of Land Development Planning* sets the first priority: to create conditions for balanced development of the Pardubický Region based on providing for the favourable environment, stable economic development and sustainable social cohesion by means of the land planning instruments. The balance and sustainability of the regional development should be considered the basic prerequisite for the drafting of land studies, land plans, regulation plans and for adopting changes to be applied to the land use. With regard to the protection of the Nominated Property, one of the important priorities stated in the document is the establishment of conditions stipulating the care for natural, cultural and civilization values of the Region which means also preservation of natural values, biodiversity, environmental and stabilisation function of the landscape, protection of positive landscape features as well as reasonable development of settlements that should not disrupt valuable urban structures and architectural and natural dominant features by inappropriate structures and that should prevent landscape fragmentation. The development plans affecting landscape character should be placed in the least conflicting locations and the already built-up areas should be preferred for the new development in the open landscape. Another priority is the establishment of conditions for stabilisation and development of economic activities while at the same time improving the quality of life including the quality of residential environment together with favourable urban and architectural arrangement of settlements. The built up areas should be used effectively, the urban integrity of settlements should be maintained and the restoration and reconstruction of buildings and premises should be preferred to the development of plots in the open countryside.

Section 2 of the Land Development Principles defines in greater detail the development areas of national importance as described in the Regional Development Policy and specifies the development areas of regional importance. The site of Nominated Property is located outside the development area and outside the axis of the national and regional level. The southern section of the buffer zone south of the Elbe River falls into the development axis of the national level OS4 Prague – Kolín – Pardubice. The edge of the national development area OB4 Hradec Králové – Pardubice lies in the eastern section of the buffer zone. For the purposes of changes in the development axis OS4 the Land Development Principles do not define the rules stipulating development that would affect the Nominated Property.

¹⁵³ The full texts of the documents referred to below are attached to the electronic version of the Nomination Dossier (Annex 5). The hardcopy of the Nomination Dossier includes only the summaries of these documents.

According to the settlement classification system defined by the local centre of Přebouč the Nominated Property falls into the class referred to as “Smaller Importance Centre”. Land Development Principles stipulate the protection of cultural and natural values and their utilization for the following purposes: tourist industry, housing development, services and business activities. The town of Přebouč is a partner for the provision of some services in the area but the town's land development may potentially create sub-urban pressure also on the Nominated Property and its area.

Section 4 of the Land Development Principles defines in greater detail the borders of areas and corridors of national importance as stated in the Land Development Policy and defines the areas and corridors of regional importance. The Nominated Property is located by the Elbe River that has functioned historically as the main communication backbone between the country centre and the East Bohemian region. Important corridors of service and transport infrastructure are located in some of the neighbouring communities and that is why this Chapter is so important for the appropriate treatment of the Property. In Chapter 4.1.1.3 the Land Development Principles define more precisely the national water transport corridor VD1 from Pardubice to the German border with the objective to extend the Elbe waterway from the Chvaletice port (at the south western border of the Nominated Property) eastwards to the Pardubice port. In connection with the sections of the corridor defined in the land use plans of the relevant villages and municipalities (see Kladruby nad Labem and Selmice land-use plans), the corridor for D150 construction (lock chamber Přebouč II) is situated on the eastern border of the buffer zone.

Chapter 4.2.2.1 dealing with the energy sector is particularly important due to the Chvaletice power station located nearby. The current Land Development Principles do not define any new corridor in the area however, very high voltage line of 400kV and high voltage line of 110kV as well as the connections to the Chvaletice power station cross the Property site.

The basis for a corridor specification in the Land Development Policy (Chapter 6.1) is a service infrastructure installed in public interest which requires a co-ordinated approach of all parties involved. Routing of individual infrastructure systems puts restrictions on the land use. At the same time the systems require protection zones in which trees must be felled or pruned for security reasons. The mandatory specification of a corridor in the Land Development Policy means specification of such plots the connection of which is envisaged in the Plan however their graphic depiction in the document is only indicative. The objective of the land use planning at the regional level is a more precise definition of a corridor as well as protection of the land where such corridors are located. If there is an overlap with another plan not specified in the Land Development Policy, the land-use planning documentation must not define conditions that would prevent implementation of a plan specified in the Land Development Policy. The decisions on the changes in the land-use must comply with relevant technical parameters specified in the Land Development Policy and any conflicts with the environmental and landscape protection must be minimised as well as cultural and civilisation values preserved on the site addressed. For the existing corridors the Land Development Principles require planning and implementation of projects specified. The mission of land development plans is to define a precise location and width of corridors depending on the actual situation in the area. E15 power line includes two 400kV lines: Týnec-Krasíkov and Krasíkov-Týnec. The reason is the need to increase the transmission system capacity and reliability in the area of central and northern Moravia.

At the moment the update of the Land Development Principles specifying E15 corridor in the Pardubický Region (identical with the existing 400kV line) is under way. In this context a conflict between the routing of the transmission line and protection of the Nominated Property values will be addressed and a comprehensive solution sought. The established 100kV power line running from east to west crossing the entire site of the Nominated Property is posing more problems from the aspect of the Property's visual integrity and trees that are part of the landscape composition. It is thus desirable to adopt a long term strategy for high voltage lines routing on the site of the Nominated Property and its buffer zone which could be rerouted outside the Nominated Property site under the future project of the system upgrade and replacement at the end of its service life.

As for the wind mills and wind farms the Land Development Principles do not define any specific sites for these installations however they do not recommend them at large scale conservation/protected areas.

The site of the Property situated close to the Elbe River is in the area threatened by floods. Chapter 4.2.2.5 on anti-flood measures specifies the land-use regulation principles focused on revitalisation of river systems, close-to-nature anti-flood measures and on defining development sites in areas prone to flooding as well as avoiding any public infrastructure there if possible. In terms of land-use planning the Land Development Principles recommend increase landscape retention capability and respect the areas and corridors proposed the location of which is shown in the River Basin Management Plan.

In Chapter 4.3 on the Regional System of Ecological Stability (USES) and its sites and corridors of trans-regional and regional importance the Land Development Principles specify three axes of the trans-regional bio corridor K72 Polabský luh – Bohdaneč on the site of the Nominated Property. These are the following: pine axis, alluvial axis and water axis 40 and 50 metres wide. The Nominated Property site includes regional bio centre 1980 Řečany, regional centre in the buffer zone 921 Labiššana, 922 Mokřiny u Týnce, 1751 Dubina, regional bio centre 9907 on the Property site and regional bio centre 9908 in the buffer zone. The Land Development Principles stipulate that the areas and corridors defined as those where no development is allowed except linear installations (utilities) and all interventions are allowed only after an expert review. Those components of the Regional system of ecological stability (USES), the condition of which complies with the target state must be protected from further interventions while in the case of those which do not function as expected, necessary measures must be implemented in order to achieve the target state. The Land Development Principles set a specific goal of the land development planning which is a more precise specification of the USES components and of their protection zones according to the existing geological, morphological and environmental conditions in the area while complying with the spatial parameters of the corridors.

Chapter 5 of the Land Development Principles explains in more detail the strategy for protection and development of natural, cultural and urban values present in the region. Under this strategy the Nominated Property must be perceived as site with natural and cultural values. The natural values are for example NATURA 2000 (part of the property territory), areas designed for exploitation of raw materials (gravel deposit Hlavečník). In conformance to the issue date, paragraph f) defines only the conservation zone Slatiňansko-Slavicko as a valuable landscape zone while pursuant to the same paragraph the area of current conservation zone Kladubské Polabí can be considered as an area of increased landscape type value. Kladubské Polabí Conservation Area will be supplemented to the text of Land Development Principles in the course of ongoing upgrade. In order to secure protection and potential development of these areas of natural value, the Land Development Principles provide, besides others, for the protection of above stated values in the form of restriction of the area development, for the establishment of conditions for landscape use in harmony with its value, for the priority reconstruction of unused or insufficiently used built up areas to the delimitation of new construction areas. The Principles also provide for the protection of landscape when adopting development plans of settlements and new transport structures, for considering the high rise and spacious buildings in the context of potential interference with the landscape positive features, for preventing the plans of new transport infrastructure running across open landscape. The Principles also provide for the facilitation of economic forms of tourism particularly in valuable landscape areas, for minimizing the impact on natural value areas in relation to the spatial changes and specification of linear constructions, for the protection of alluvial plains and for preventing as much as possible the water management modifications regulating the watercourses, drainage and building up the alluvial plains and destruction of natural species.

Section 5.2 on cultural values lists buildings of supra-regional value including the National Cultural Heritage Kladruby nad Labem stud farm. Due to the issue date the conservation zone Kladubské Polabí is missing in paragraph h) of the conservation zone and it shall be incorporated in the text in the course of the ongoing update. The Land Development Principles specify regional development

rules concerning protection and development of cultural values: to respect cultural values in the territory including urban, architectural and archaeological heritage, to respect genius loci during the implementation of development plans in the wider neighbourhood of protected conservation sites and buildings and to consider potential conflicts with the positive landscape features, to specify conditions for the utilization of cultural values for tourist industry supporting permanently sustainable forms of tourism.

Chapter 5.3 on civilization values of the region lists also Chvaletice power plant and the selected energy infrastructure (delimitation of technical infrastructure corridors – see above).

The Land Development Principles, Chapter 6, specify the target characteristic features of the region. The nominated property is located on the border of forested landscape (northern section with a dense forest) and partially wooded agricultural land (southern section of agricultural landscape densely segmented by greenery growing outside forest). An overlaying area planned for more extensive urbanisation stretches into the property buffer zone in the south and west. The Land Development Principles, the fundamental principles governing the care for all landscape categories, provide not only for the creation of conditions for the protection and considerate utilization of natural resources but also for the protection of landscape elements' structure characteristic for individual landscape categories and positive attributes of landscape category, for the development of the landscape retention ability, for the respect for exceptional sections of landscape protected according to the applicable laws and conditions of their protection, for the utilization of clearances and redevelopment areas rather than delimitation of new development sites in the landscape, for the promotion of tourism forms friendly for the sustainable development, for respecting the architectural and urban value of residences, for the elimination of unfavourable impact of high-rise or spacious constructions on the landscape character. The land use planning authorities must specify in greater detail the principles applicable to individual landscape categories in their plans.

Chapter 6.2 specifies the forested landscape as a slightly changed category with forest vegetation covering over 70% of the area with minimum segments of forest over 800 hectares and with closed view character. Land Development Principles stipulate process of planning the changes in the territory: the forest management should provide for the species differentiation and rejuvenation of locally natural combination of woods; the development of areas outside the built up sites and of land resources should be proposed, if really inevitable, to the minimum extent and only exceptionally in case of forest land. The risk of interference with view horizons by unsuitable vertical and linear constructions should be eliminated.

Chapter 6.4 defines the forest-agricultural landscape as a transitional type between forest and agricultural landscape with a mosaic of locally changing structure with the intensively economically exploited forests of mostly half-open character and not very fertile or fertile landscapes with dramatic relief or affected by water. The Land Development Principles specify the following rules for planning and approving the changes in the territory: promoting more differentiated and natural composition of forests, planning development outside built-up areas only to the minimum extent and if inevitable with regard to the territory values and only exceptionally allow the development of forest land. The harmonic relationship of settlements and landscape should be protected and developed, the balanced ratio of gardens and permanently grassed land on one hand and the built-up and intensively exploited areas should be maintained. The development of more robust tourist industry facilities should be approved only on the basis of the landscape capacity assessment.

Chapter 6.7 specifies the territory with presumed higher degree of urbanization as overlaying and delimiting the area requiring more extensive changes of developing locations and axes listed in Chapter 2. The Land Development Principles specify the following rules to be applied to these areas: To treat the requirements for the settlements development and landscape protection proportionally according to the individual landscape categories, to concentrate the supra-regional activities in relation to the settlement centres and thus to contribute to the preservation of character and protection of landscape values in other areas, following the development of settlements to develop the areas and landscape greenery lines providing for the permeability of the landscape and increasing diversity while respecting the architectural quality of constructions.

b) Summary of Kladruby nad Labem village Land Use Plan

The current Kladruby nad Labem Land Use Plan was approved by the local authority on 15. 12. 2006 and the community regulation about the obligatory section of Planning Documentation came in force on 30. 12. 2006. The authors of the Land Use Plan are Jan Psota a Marie Kodetová, Žitenická 1529, Čáslav 286 01. Currently the work on the new Land Use Plan is under way. When the current Land Use Plan was drawn, the Conservation Zone Kladrubské Polabí had not yet existed and a part of nominated property was not protected in any way. The new Land Use Plan is drawn collectively by the community, property administrator and Conservation Care authorities.

The above Land Use Plan applies to the administrative territory of Kladruby nad Labem community comprising of cadastre territory Kladruby nad Labem, Kolesa, Komárov and Bílá Vchynice. The area of the nominated property takes up almost the whole cadastre territory of Kladruby except for the Elbe River bed and a small area south of the river. The remaining cadastre territory of Kladruby nad Labem, southern section of Komárov and Kolesa cadastre territory are part of the nominated property buffer zone.

The Land Use Plan has textual and graphic sections. The textual section is divided into regulations and development areas, text and tables. Section I. Introductory Provisions specify the subject of Land Use Plan and extent of Land Use Plan effectiveness.

Section II. The binding part of the Land Use Plan text in Chapter 1) Urban concept provides for the permanently sustainable development to be the basic prerequisite of all activities in the given territory. The new construction and reconstruction plans shall respect the historical picture of the village in panoramas of individual buildings. In Kladruby nad Labem specifically the National Stud Farm dominant feature shall be respected. The new buildings in the area shall be designed so as not to damage the historically valuable buildings environment and special attention shall be paid to the National Stud Farm and its landscape. The new stud farm development areas will comply with the original interconnection of the stud farm premises and its relations in the composed cultural landscape.

The chapter Utilization of sites and their arrangement provide for the division of the area to functional sites and for the stipulation of their use regulations. The permissible buildings can obtain permission if they also comply with other legal regulations, the buildings that cannot be ruled as permissible or inadmissible shall be considered as exceptionally permissible and their location will be determined by the Building Authority.

The Land Use Plan section on the transport infrastructure proposes to redefine the existing road Kladruby nad Labem – Řečany nad Labem as a transport corridor including a separate pedestrian and bicycle path, with a crossroad to Selmice designed with regard to the pasture breeding and a hiking path. The Land Use Plan protects the site of future Elbe lock chamber as a resource area R14. In case the plan is cancelled, the area will be left undeveloped. The chapter on Technical Infrastructure Principles defines the current 110kV route crossing the Nominated Property east – west direction as stabilized. The existing water treatment plant located in a pasture is also defined as stabilized. The Land Use Plan stipulates the general principles of housing development – apartment houses will be located on sites neighbouring the built up area, the Building Authority will in the course of building permits procedure assess the individual spatial links so that the houses do not interfere with the natural character of the village (note: since the Conservation Area was established in 2015 all the reconstructions and new construction in the stud farm territory and in the buffer zone must be assessed by the Conservation Authority). The binding prerequisite is a regulation plan for the construction of family homes with the area over 0.7 hectares, in north-eastern part of Kladruby nad Labem a detailed regulation plan of the historical centre of the village is required.

Areas for the National Stud Farm are specified for training and sports activities and their utilization is more precisely defined by the above mentioned urban study (architect Javůrek) following prior cooperation with the relevant public authorities.

Production operations premises must comply with the requirements concerning long distance views, landscape character and green belt bordering the premises.

The concept of environmental stability stipulates not only the spatial definition of the system but specifies also the following principles securing its functionality: it is not admissible to extend arable land and reduce the forests area, fertilization should be restricted or completely eliminated, soil should be protected from washing and the meadows should be mowed only after the prevailing grasses have shed blossoms. It is recommended to eliminate self-seeding of invasive elements in grass communities, to exclude engineered modifications of watercourses and water regime changes except for anti-flood measures, to renew Elbe River blind arms. The elements of regional system of ecological stability in the site of the stud farm (the National Heritage Site) shall comply with the specific farming principles tailored to the maintenance of composed landscape. Potentially the delimitation of the regional system of ecological stability may be changed in relation to the landscape renewal project. The stud farm is subject to an independent landscape maintenance system that would apply to an independent landscape subzone 1a. with the farming system corresponding to the landscape maintenance style practiced in the 19th century. Development of the National Cultural Monument free landscape in the form of settlements, individual residential premises, holiday resorts or gardens with constructions shall not be permitted.

The functional and spatial regulation of the territory stipulates blanket regulation admitting the inevitable road communications including lay-byes, technical infrastructure sites, water management sites and grassed plots in all functional areas. Exceptionally and in all areas all constructions not rated as inadmissible are permissible and exceptionally it is permitted to lead inevitable road communications including lay-byes in the territory of the national cultural monument.

The developed area consists of seven functional parts.

The Central area (C in graphic section) is on the territory of the nominated property delineated only by the buildings running along the main axis of Kladruby nad Labem community. The area is poly-functional including country housing with various services while operations and warehousing facilities are inadmissible. The reconstruction site P5 located in the existing clearance and former production facility site is newly included in Central area.

Special area of Kladruby nad Labem National Farm stud (National Cultural Monument) has been defined. Here all constructions unrelated to the National Farm Stud activities. Their function has been stabilized for a long time in the existing premises and it is not to be extended by the new Land Use Plan. Further, the Kladruby nad Labem National Farm stud (National Cultural Monument) development areas have been specified for training, riding and charioteer sports. The regulation primarily permits the permanent grass vegetation with specific sport related premises and their technical infrastructure buildings. Three sites have been delimited for functional development: site Z2 in north-eastern tip of the main pasture and stand-by areas R1 and R13 south of the stud farm. None of the development areas have been specified for construction activities.

Residential housing areas are divided to BV sites of country style, BSL stud farm employees' housing and farm houses BZ offering possibility to breed a few cows or horses. These sites admit various degree of farming activities, exceptionally permits small scale and unobtrusive production, accommodation buildings, apartment houses adequate to the scale of neighbouring housing and other services. The housing sites in the stud farm territory are concentrated in Kladruby nad Labem village and in some smaller locations by the border of cadastre area and other historical secluded dwellings locations. The farm stud areas Z3 and Z4 specified for functional development have not been yet developed (a regulation plan has been drafted for area Z4). The already mentioned new draft of Land Use Plan substantially reduces Z4 area to preserve Kladrubský náhon environment. There are three small locations built-up with groups of family villas in Kladruby nad Labem village. No new development sites have been proposed.

Civic Facilities function (O) in Kladruby nad Labem village is mostly provided by the Central Zone C. Only one small existing location has been specified, no other proposals have been made. The areas Oš (Horse breeding and riding Secondary school by the north western border of the village) have

also been stabilised the same as the (OD) Distribution and Services area in the neighbourhood of the stud farm. Two small locations for future development as Sports and Holiday facilities (RS) have been defined in the territory of the nominated property. No areas for individual holiday accommodation (RI) have been defined in the territory of the nominated property or in the buffer zone.

In the northern section of Kladruby nad Labem village a large stabilized location of Non-intrusive Production area (Vn) has been specified in the premises of former champignon plant. No industrial or agricultural production is permitted in the location. The new Land Use Plan draft will require review of the reconstruction area specification so as to reduce the need of the undeveloped area requisition for housing and stud farm development. No area in the territory of the stud farm or buffer zone has been specified for industrial production and services (V). In the northern section of Kladruby nad Labem cadastre a stabilized agricultural production area has been specified in the neighbourhood of forest tree nurseries. As for the technical facilities (T, D, P), only a stabilized area of waste water treatment station situated on the pasture is located in the territory of the stud farm.

By the Elbe River on the south western border of Kladruby nad Labem cadastre a reserved area R14 for the Lock Chamber (Pk) is located. Only a construction following documentation according to the urban procedure is admissible, all other constructions are inadmissible. Areas of settlement greenery (ZS) are specified as public vegetation and insulation green belts specified mainly in public areas of Kladruby nad Labem village. Four new locations with this function Z8, Z10, Z11 and Z12 have been defined in Kladruby nad Labem village. And there are also Garden Areas (Z) serving the preservation of specified greenery between the areas with different functions (proposed zone Z9 between the former champignon plant and neighbouring housing location).

The method of undeveloped territory specification is also very important due to the character of the stud farm. Most of the plots in the buffer zone of the given territory as well the forested area of the nominated property have been specified as Forested Plots (L). Only constructions and facilities related to the forest function are admissible in these areas.

The agricultural land fund plots (o, ttp, ttp-zu) include areas with different method of husbandry and serve intensive agricultural production or they are preserved as stand-by plots for this function. Only linear and areal constructions related to agricultural activity, amelioration and irrigation, temporary simple constructions serving riding and charioteer sports are admissible. Any constructions unrelated to agricultural activity cannot be admitted; conditionally admissible are silage, hay and manure storage constructions. The total area of pastures and grassed plots in Mošnice has been specified as Permanently Grassed Area (ttp). There is no ttp-zu area in the territory of the farm stud and buffer zone. The Arable Land Area (o) has been specified in the south-eastern section of Kladruby nad Labem cadastre in the area of temporarily cultivated original meadows and pastures. One third of those areas is already permanently grassed and the whole area defined in the draft Land Use Plan as a meadow/pasture. The area of parks and gardens outside the developed area (z) has been specified in the neighbourhood of a couple of small locations outside Kladruby nad Labem village.

The specifically protected greenery is delimited in the form of Green Areas included in the regional system of ecological stability (ze) admitting only linear infrastructure routes crossing the bio-corridors and banning all other activities disrupting the area function. The (ze) areas are specified particularly in the component of the regional ecological stability (USES) in Mošnice.

In water watercourses and surfaces areas (hn, hv) only constructions and facilities related to the water management functions are admitted while all the constructions that might threaten the water stream environmental stability are inadmissible.

From the landscape protection point of view the area has been divided into four categories: 1. – 3. landscape zone (area that cannot be developed) and 4. landscape zone (area that can be developed). Zone 1. includes ecosystems close to nature or only slightly changed by men that are currently functional or can contribute to the continuous formation of societies close to nature through their increased protection. This zone includes most of the nominated property territory except for the developed areas, temporarily cultivated section of pastures in south-eastern part of

Kladruby nad Labem cadastre, communications protection zones and technical infrastructure linear elements (including high voltage lines). The environmental stability elements areas are included in this category in buffer zone territory. The activities admissible in this zone are those aiming at environmental stability of the territory by cultivating the meadows and wetlands, support of natural and differentiated vegetation with leisure time utilization but no accommodation. The raw materials mining, waste dumping, substantial terrain adjustments and other devastating interference. Potentially it is admissible to build local services transport infrastructure. The category has one sub-zone – historical site of the natural cultural heritage, Kladruby nad Labem National Farm Stud and cultural monument Kladruby nad Labem National Stud Farm with a distinct composition component different from the natural areas. The admissible activities are those serving preservation and accentuation of agricultural cultural landscape and its composition with generically changed vegetation composition using local as well as exotic woods. Constructions and activities unrelated to the Old Kladruher horse breeding or interfering with the premises composition are inadmissible. Leisure time activities without accommodation are potentially admissible.

Most of the nominated property buffer zone territory is part of the landscape zone II. comprising mainly of the other forest vegetation in the area. This category includes environmentally stable areas affected by human activities. Admissible activities in the area are those aiming at environmental stabilisation including anti-erosion measures, support of diversification of vegetation composition close to nature, improvement of the landscape retention capacity. It is admissible to extend the vegetation of suitable woods growing outside the forest, to build transport and technical infrastructure serving the area. Development, mining and other substantially devastating interventions are inadmissible. New constructions indispensable for the cultivation of plots may be permitted in case they comply with the requirements of architectural quality and friendly approach to the neighbourhood.

The landscape III. zone of the nominated property and its buffer zone includes only temporarily cultivated area in the south-eastern section of Kladruby nad Labem cadastre. This category includes environmentally unstable ecosystems strongly influenced by human activities. Agricultural and forest land farming not subject to special restrictions, protected against erosions and landscape permeability and desirable strengthening of the local woods share are admissible. Urban development, mining, extensive terrain adjustments and reserve fertilisation are inadmissible. Construction for agricultural production, technical and transport infrastructure and local mining are admissible if they comply with the principle of landscape character protection. (Note: 30% of the nominated property area has been already grassed over, the remaining area has also been designated for permanent grassing and inclusion into the system of stud farm pastures. This is also the specification of the area in the new Land Use Plan draft.)

Landscape zone IV. includes urban areas as well as protection belts of land along transport infrastructure including the main communication axes. The zone includes environmentally unstable or even missing ecosystems. Urban development, mining of minerals, etc. are admissible in the zone. Improvement of the landscape environmental stability is desirable. Urban development and landscape transformation completely eliminating ecosystems are inadmissible. Housing development and construction of production facilities, technical and transport infrastructure and mining facilities are admissible if they comply with the principle of landscape character protection.

The regulations of spatial disposition applicable to the whole territory have been proposed. The functional areas of country houses must maintain traditional local ground floor style with potential use of the attic. Two floor houses can be permitted only in appropriate locations. They can be built in central zone (C). Holiday accommodation and sports facilities may have only ground floor the same as temporary sports facilities built on permanently grassed plots. High rise constructions are subject to the assessment of their impact in long-distance views.

Local transport infrastructure and the land reserved for the further navigation of the Elbe River.

The Land Use Plan has been drafted with regard to the quality of Kladruby nad Labem Stud Farm cultural landscape, the currently applicable regulation of activities particularly in the undeveloped area of cultural territory as well as some of the development plans are already obsolete. The new

c) Summary of the Selmice village Land Use Plan

The currently effective land use planning document – Selmice Land Use Plan was adopted on 10. 12. 2012 and with the effect from 29. 12. 2012. It was drafted and completed by Ateliér Aurum, s.r.o., Jiráskova 21, 530 02 Pardubice, chief designer: Ivana Petrů.

The nominated property territory takes up almost the whole territory of Selmice village except for the area along the right bank of the Elbe River (southern end of Selmice cadastre territory).

The Land Use Plan consists of graphic and textual sections. The textual section contains particularly the basic concept of the village area development, protection and promotion of its values, urban development concept, public infrastructure concept and the conditions of its location. The Land Use Plan stipulates the principles of landscape organisation and specifies the components of the Regional system of ecological stability. The Plan specifies the conditions for utilization of sites including the spatial organisation and protection of landscape character.

The currently effective Land Use Plan respects natural composition of the settlement, preserves the mass composition of the houses and the village height level, protects the view axes and maintains the relationship between the village intravillan and extravillan. The Land Use Plan also preserves the landscape historical values (existing roads, tree-lined avenues, pastures, meadows, forests, gardens, etc.) and respects the preserved segmentation of this historical landscape.

In Chapter a) the border of the built-up area consisting of one cadastre territory – Selmice is delimited. The built-up area is defined by the date of 10/2008 and it is drawn in the Land Use Plan graphic section according to the legislation in force. The border of the built-up area mostly copies the village intravillan.

In Chapter b) the concept of the village territory, protection and development of values as well as the Land Use Plan principal objectives are defined. The principal objectives are to create conditions for stabilisation and development of the main settlement functions – housing, social facilities, leisure time premises and agricultural production, prerequisites for sustainable development, protection of the existing architectural and urban values and to secure harmony with the nominated property Management Plan and for the protection of all cultural monuments in the given territory (natural heritage property Kladruby nad Labem Stud Farm, cultural monuments, archaeological findings areas, monuments of local importance). At the same time the Land Use Plan respects and protects the nominated property conservation values in Selmice cadastre territory. It also provides for the protection of settlement greenery system, leisure time utilization of cultural, conservation and natural potential of the territory (hiking, cycling and horse riding), for the preservation of the landscape foundations and the characteristic segmentation of the area that is part of the National Cultural Heritage Kladruby nad Labem Stud Farm. The Plan also respects the landscape character, protects the natural values of the territory, enables renewal and regeneration of the environment, it protects and strengthens environmental stabilisation values in the given territory.

In Chapter c) the Land Use Plan in proposed housing development plans stipulates the urban development concept principles respecting the existing urban structure of the settlement and protects public areas and their greenery. The development areas are designed in a way that secures the compact character of the settlement. The Land Use Plan respects the existing stud farm yard of Františkov premises together with the whole national cultural monument and other cultural monuments. The urban concept principles stipulate that from the point of view functional utilization the village shall be developed as an isolated settlement designated mainly for housing while the only acceptable form shall be that of country houses (ground floor plus attic, slanting roof 40–45 degrees, mainly the saddle roof type typical for the settlement). The architectural design and mass of the structures shall respect the cultural heritage values of the territory and the height level of neighbouring premises shall not be exceeded. Peripheries of the built-up area facing the surrounding landscape shall consist of vegetable and flower gardens with trees naturally framing the settlement and preserving the landscape character and long distance views. The natural setting and specific aspects typical for the nominated property territory with the typical segmentation,

areas and facilities for horse breeding, lines of grown green foliage and regular network of communications. The forest areas in the northern section of the territory shall also be respected, protected and regulated using a suitable combination of species.

The system of settlement greenery in Land Use Plan respects the existing significant and extensive areas of public greenery. The Land Use Plan system of landscape greenery also respects and stipulates the regulation principles of the forested areas – particularly of significant forested areas in the northern section of the territory as they constitute the landscape character so typical for the neighbourhood of Selmice and Kladruby nad Labem.

The public infrastructure concept is specified in Chapter d). The Land Use Plan proposes location of the water treatment station and individual routes for water duct and for pressure sewerage because these infrastructure basic elements are still missing in the village.

The Plan respects the existing road infrastructure and in the territory of nominated property specifies only one new small road to serve the transport to and from the waste water treatment station. For pedestrians and cyclists the existing roads and paths are used. In water management technical infrastructure the Plan respects the existing water bodies and watercourses. The current state is respected also in case of social facilities, public spaces or civil protection.

Chapter e) of the Land Use Plan deals with the landscape organisation concept proposing landscape organisation and regional system of ecological stability. The proposed landscape organisation respects the territory landscape values (forested areas, river bank foliage, areas of defined composition elements of regional system of ecological stability and all environmentally significant areas). Interventions that would disturb the classicist cultural landscape fragment typical for the nominated property territory are inadmissible. Utilization of the landscape, including leisure time activities, shall respect the nature, landscape and landscape character protection principles as well as the conditions defined by the protection regime of the nominated property Management Plan. Protection regime for areas defined by the regional system of ecological stability has also been defined in the Plan. That means these areas cannot be developed and the existing culture cannot be replaced by culture of lower environmental stability degree nor can their environmental – stabilization function be disturbed by any other way. The nominated territory is part of the regional system of ecological stability on supra-regional, regional and local level. Along the Elbe River, by the southern fringe of the territory runs the supra-regional bio-corridor K72 (hereinafter only “NRBK K72”) – its water and alluvial plain axis. The pine axis of this supra-regional corridor runs along the northern border of the territory. The regional bio-centre RBC 1980 Řečany, inserted in NRBK K72, runs along the northern border of the territory. East of the territory a local bio-centre adjacent to the border of the territory is inserted in the RBK Řečany running in the direction north-east outside the territory connecting the alluvial plain and pine NRBK K72 axes. The system of regional and supra-regional territorial system of environmental stability is complemented with the local system components.

Chapter f) stipulates conditions for the utilization of sites with different use and stipulates conditions of spatial organization including the basic principles of landscape protection. The entire territory is divided into areas according to their prevailing functions. The individual functional areas are then subject to regulation of their utilization depending on admissible or inadmissible activities. Generally we can say these conditions correspond to the character of the area and requirements for the protection of architectural and urban area values.

The territory is divided into the following basic types and subtypes of the areas: Areas serving housing, leisure time activities, social facilities (e.g. sports facilities, cemetery, etc.), public spaces, mixed housing, transport infrastructure, technical infrastructure, production and warehousing (e.g. agricultural production), mixed production, settlement greenery (in public spaces, private and designated greenery and protective and isolating vegetation), water and water management (water bodies and watercourses), agricultural and natural areas and forests.

Areas specified for housing - in country type houses. The conditions allow for family houses with adjacent farming premises, flower and kitchen gardens and limited breeding facilities for farm and small animals. That is mainly housing or facilities and premises for crafts production and

services that do not have negative impact on the living and housing environment in the settlement designated for housing development. These conditions are stipulated also for public areas and greenery serving for spatial isolation.

Spatial organisation conditions define multi-story (more than 2 aboveground stories) residential houses as inadmissible. The same applies to all constructions, facilities and activities that have negative impact on urban and architectural organisation of the nominated property territory and of the national cultural heritage downgrading the environment quality and housing comfort and that are inconsistent with residential function.

According to these conditions the structure and character of the new housing development as well as the reconstruction works in stabilised locations shall respect the settlement character and will be applied with regard to their relations to the national cultural heritage and to the nominated property territory. The residential houses will have a ground floor, a living attic and a saddle roof (potentially a semi-hip roof).

Recreation areas with a specific use for hippo-tourism, leisure time activities, presentation and training of horses, i.e. structures and facilities for training and sports operation specific for one type of agricultural activity – horse breeding or facilities for temporary stabling.

Public facilities areas to be mainly used for social facilities of local importance are formed especially by mono-functional premises or constructions, i.e. premises and sports facilities. The admissible development includes e.g. constructions and facilities for public catering and temporary accommodation or constructions and open air sports facilities: e.g., athletic fields, playing areas, courts, swimming pools, skating rings, etc. The inadmissible development includes e.g. constructions and facilities for mixed production or all constructions and activities with negative impact on the environment (particularly harmful emissions, noise, heat, vibrations, dust, smell, water and transport infrastructure pollution and shading of buildings) exceeding the permitted limits stipulated by relevant legislation.

Spatial organisation conditions: The structure and construction method of the new development and reconstruction activities shall respect the location character and historical heritage values including the cultural landscape of the nominated property territory. The structures shall be designed so as not to disturb the landscape character of the settlement and long distance views, they shall not exceed the height level of the neighbourhood. The cemetery is a public facility of local significance and also a public greenery area which is a part of the village environment.

The public space areas are publicly accessible particularly in the centre of the village or in relation to the public facilities structures and facilities. The areas are used mainly for pedestrian communications furnished with benches and public greenery, e.g. pedestrian and cycling paths, small architectural structures and water elements, sacral buildings, public greenery. There are also local service communications such as publicly accessible streets, roads and areas and spaces serving local transport.

In mixed housing areas – country style with mostly detached houses with gardens (flower and kitchen ones) and social facilities, services and small production operations - the construction of multi-storey apartment houses is not permitted.

Transport infrastructure areas consist of communications designed mainly for land traffic of vehicles – class I. – III. roads. The sites that belong to the roads and other transport facilities – ramparts, grooves and structures and facilities – bridges, traffic signs and technical measures related to the land transport infrastructure, etc.

Production and warehousing sites for agricultural operations used e.g. for buildings and facilities for horse breeding. It is inadmissible to build commercial buildings for public purposes such as supermarkets, supermarkets or wholesale constructions, warehouses and premises for manipulation with materials and products.

Mixed production areas designated mainly for production operations. Usually they are not admissible in other functional areas, they generate heavy traffic and their negative impact does not reach beyond their premises. The development in these areas is strictly regulated as the use of any equipment and activities negatively affecting heritage values of the nominated property landscape are prohibited.

The settlement greenery areas consist of public spaces, private greenery and vegetation belts. Public space greenery regulates public areas and greenery in the settlement urbanised area. The principles admit reinforced, grassed surfaces, areas with flower beds, park cultivated and natural vegetation, woody plants vegetation, groups of woods, solitary woods in herbs undergrowth, shrubs, linear orchard and embankment plantations, water reservoirs, permanently grassed areas, playgrounds for children, sacral buildings, resting places, harbours, pedestrian and cyclists paths, parking lots, small architectural structures or water elements.

Private greenery designated mainly for the production of flowers and vegetables and for short term recreation mainly complements the housing function. It is admissible to develop these spaces as e.g. plots of ornamental and vegetable or herb cultures, isolation and complementary green areas, permanently grassed plots, groups of woods, solitary trees and linear plantations.

The isolation and protection greenery areas are designed primarily to separate the areas with different functions or for isolation against pollution sources (noise, dust erosion), as view barriers or linear greenery.

The green sites must not be used for construction development, facilities and activities that have negative impact on historical heritage values including the cultural landscape of the nominated property territory and that have no relation to the admissible utilization.

The Land Use Plan further specifies water areas and water management sites that allow utilization of watercourses and water bodies - natural, regulated and artificial - serving water management, environmental stabilisation, landscape character promotion, waterways serving water transport, watercourses and water bodies serving recreation and sports. These areas may be utilised only if the utilization complies with historical monument protection and with the interests of conservation authorities, with the principles of nature protection and conservation of landscape character. Constructions and facilities that have negative impact on monument values, environment and natural qualities of the area are inadmissible.

Agricultural areas comprise of two types, intensively cultivated agricultural land and mixed landscape areas. The former type was primarily utilised by farming, cultivation of plants, breeding of farm animals. That is e.g. arable land cultivation, intensively utilised grassed land – meadows and pastures, permanent cultures – orchards, linear and areal vegetation for the landscape environmental stabilisation (groves, baulks, avenues), agricultural production constructions – i.e. servicing of areas justifiable in the landscape. The latter type is designed primarily to serve as permanently grassed areas and meadows, dispersed greenery in the landscape (vegetation elements outside forest). Inadmissible utilization of these areas must not be in conflict with heritage values and landscape character of the territory.

The natural areas, i.e. natural landscape greenery, should serve preservation and renewal of the territory natural and landscape values purposes. The admissible activities securing preservation of the richness of plant and animal species, activities improving environmental stability and positively affecting the neighbouring environmentally less stable part of the territory include particularly: Significant landscape elements, regional system of ecological stability elements including interaction elements, especially the protected areas and the most valuable natural locations and stabilised grassed areas – permanently grassed areas, pastures. They are admissible unless they are in conflict with conditions stipulated for the protection of nature and landscape character. For example small water bodies up to 0,3 hectares. It is particularly inadmissible to practice intensive forms of farming, to propagate other than indigenous plants and animals, to undertake more extensive terrain alterations, to fence the plots, etc.

Forest areas are stabilised and they designated for cultivation of forest areas whether for farming, protection or special purpose reasons. And then forests with protective, aesthetic and recreation function serving the settlements.

Landscape character protection principles stipulate that the location and building permits must take into account the conditions of preserving significant landscape elements, especially the protected areas, landscape cultural dominants, harmonic scale and relations in the landscape that

d) Summary of the Semín Land Use Plan

The Land Use Plan of Semín adopted by the Local Council on 15th April 2015 is in the form of Provision of a General Nature No. 1/2015. It came into effect on 7th May 2015 that is before the designation of the Conservation Area of Kladubské Polabí. Despite this, the Land Use Plan was developed taking the heritage management needs into consideration. The Land Use Plan was commissioned with Ateliér Aurum, s. r. o., Jiráskova 21, 530 02 Pardubice and the author was Ivana Petrů. The area addressed is the administrative unit of Semín which covers a single Land Register District of Semín.

A small piece of the nominated property is situated on the land administered by the Semín Local Council. This is the area along the Kladubský náhon watercourse starting at the border of Semín and stretching to the point where the Kladubský náhon branches off from the Opatovický Canal which constitutes a part of the National Heritage Site. Then it includes the meadows along the Elbe River which are a part of the meadows and pastures that represent an important feature in the overall composition. Nearly the entire area addressed is located in the Nominated Property's buffer zone. Only two end sections of the former Elbe meanders located south of the existing river are situated outside the buffer zone and the Kladubské Polabí Conservation Area.

The mandatory part of the Land Use Plan consists of the graphical part and the narrative. In the Section A of the narrative the built-up area is defined. Section B) presents the key development strategies including the protection and development of the values associated with the land and sets the development of local cultural, natural, urban, architectural and landscape values as the main priorities to be considered in the land development. Many aspects of the Semín urban development strategy may have an impact on the Property's buffer zone and the quality of the surrounding landscape. A part of the Property site which is situated on the land addressed has been preserved unchanged for a long time and there are no plans to change this. The Land Use Plan safeguards the compact character of the settlement, sets the requirements for a gradual and reasonable building development avoiding the risk of adverse impact on the Property. It also insists on a reasonable use of the landscape for leisure activities. The components falling into the regional system of environmental/ecological stability (USES) are also protected. Section C) presents the urban development strategy for the land including the specification of areas available for new build, re-building and public greenery. If not stated otherwise the development plots are located in the buffer zone, outside the Nominated Property site. The Land Use Plan takes into account the existing urban structure of the area and focuses on the housing development which is considered to be the main function of the urbanised part of the land. New plots Z01, Z02, Z03, Z05, Z06, Z08 and Z09 have been allocated for housing development with the aim to complement the existing built-up areas and make the settlement more compact. In the west, there is a green belt proposed which is supposed to form a natural interface between the village and the countryside. At Semínská vrata a small development site Z12 is proposed which, in fact, is an extension of the existing back gardens of the family houses situated there. The sites designated for business and production remain unchanged. There is a development site no. Z13 closely associated with the existing production facility. However, the strategy prefers to intensify the production on the existing site rather than its expansion. The production activity must not have an adverse environmental impact.

The leisure functions can be developed at site no. Z15 linked to the existing facility east of the village. In the south the extension of the existing area for leisure activities of the locals is envisaged on site no. Z07.

Construction within the existing built-up land is possible providing that it is in line with the character of the settlement and complies with the requirements for safeguarding architectural and urban values. The design of the new construction projects on the designated sites must respect the character of the surrounding buildings. No construction is allowed on sites designated as public space or greenery. The strategy specifies the outskirts of the settlement facing the landscape to be used as gardens with trees to match the type of the landscape. From a long-distance view this would give an impression of a frame which the village is set in. The Plan encourages planting lines of trees along the roads and watercourses. No wind mills and solar power stations with the exception of roof installations are allowed to be built on the land. The same applies to billboards exceeding 8 m².

All building plots are subject to the regulation from the point of view of footprint and spatial arrangements. On sites designated for housing only single storey buildings with the loft used for living are allowed. The roof design must respect the type of roofs which are at the surrounding buildings. Sites Z06 and Z08 must be developed gradually, in several stages. On site Z15 designated for leisure the maximum height of structures must not exceed 6.5 m; on site Z07 designated for civic amenities they must not exceed 8 m in height and on site Z13 for manufacturing business they can be maximum 9 m high.

The proposed development of transport and service infrastructure allows building of a short access road at the end of the Opatovický Canal, site Z14, and access road to the Semínský Aqueduct at site Z17. A site for redevelopment is also proposed. It is site P01 of the former mill, where the use of land has been changed, however the main mill building has been preserved.

The Land Use Plan respects the existing urban greenery which includes private gardens, public green spaces and countryside vegetation as well as vegetation along the watercourses in the village.

Section E) relates to the landscape composition and sets the following principles for decisions on land use changes: respect the existing character of the landscape and existing forest and woodland areas, respect the areas designated for landscape natural vegetation and components of the regional system of ecological stability (USES). Permanent grassland is defined as non-built-up farm land of mixed use which due to the type of its use precludes ploughing. The important landscape feature of linear vegetation shall follow the roads and watercourses in a way which does not interfere with the existing arrangement of the farm land. The following landscape values of the area must be preserved: vegetation at the banks of watercourses and water bodies, designated areas of the regional system of ecological stability and other important biotopes and habitats (clumps, thickets, stands and lines of tall vegetation, wetland and grassland). Linear vegetation and important vegetation stands in the landscape will be protected and big stretches of farm land will be divided by suitable species of native woody plants with a shrub layer preserved. As for the use of land the former river channel of the Elbe and oxbow lakes will be safeguarded, the area will be revitalised with the aim to restore the water management, environmental and landscaping functions of these sites. No buildings and structures are allowed to be built in the open countryside which would compromise the quality of the landscape.

There is a change in the land use which the establishment of a green belt around the edge of the built-up area on plots K01 and K02, which are not shown in the map, and plots K03, K04 and K05 shown in the maps where the silted pools and oxbow lakes are to be rehabilitated.

There is also a system of regional ecological stability the components of which satisfy the needs for nature conservation and landscape protection. The Land Use Plan does not include a bio-corridor along the Kladubský náhon as the relevant land plot was part of the forest massif in the time when the Plan was developed.

Section F) stipulates detailed requirements for the use of land plots with pre-defined functions. A part of the Property site situated on the land addressed by the Plan and located in the south-west corner serves the following functions: linear vegetation along the Elbe River and clumps; NL – forest area, watercourse; W – water bodies and watercourses, NSp: areas which are not built-up – mixed, natural and mostly as NSz: free areas with mixed agricultural functions. The Land Use Plan allows this land to be farmed only as permanent grassland. Another part of the Nominated Property situated on the land covered by the Plan is the Kladubský náhon. It is defined as W – water body and watercourse. Similar as in the case of the regional system of ecological stability (USES) the Plan does not cover its entire length. The sections where the Kladubský náhon crosses the road to Strašov and where it branches off from the Opatovický Canal did not exist as separate plots in the time of the Plan development and therefore these sections, in terms of their functions, form a part of the land with forest marked as NL. The complementary function attributed to this land includes watercourses and the conditions set for the use of the land defined as NL are not in conflict with the protection and management of this part of the Property site.

Regulatory requirements applicable to other land plots in the Property buffer zone are specified in necessary details and they are adequate for the level of protection of the Property including the preservation of its spatial composition.

e) Summary of the Strategy Supporting Implementation of the National Heritage Management Policy in the Pardubický Region, 2017–2020

On 9th January 2017 the Czech Government adopted the National Heritage Management Policy for 2017–2020, prepared and submitted by the Czech Ministry of Culture. The Strategy Supporting Implementation of the National Heritage Management Policy in the Pardubický Region in 2017–2020 (hereinafter as “Heritage Management Strategy”) stems from the National Policy and implements it within the Pardubický Region. The regional document was prepared by the Culture and Heritage Management Unit of the Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region.

The introduction to the Heritage Management Strategy states that one of the reasons for its adoption is the legal requirement stipulated in Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on the National Heritage Management as amended. Another equally important reason is to have general guidance in place to support the National Heritage Management Policy in the Pardubický Region which aspires to become the key instrument for the implementation of the National Policy at the regional level. The regional document reflects the latest findings of the professional bodies, changes in technologies used in heritage management as well as the latest developments in the legal framework. It encourages collection, evaluation and analysis of data, experience and expertise in the field of heritage management in the Pardubický Region. It sets goals to be achieved in a specific time span and proposes adequate measures for meeting these goals in the Pardubický Region. The Heritage Management Strategy consists of four parts: the Introduction, Proposals, Conclusions and Annexes.

The Introduction is the analytical part including the following chapters: Chronology and Development of the Heritage Sites and Monuments in the Pardubický Region, The Inventory of the Heritage Assets in the Pardubický Region, Heritage Management Specific Issues, Heritage Management Funding and SWOT Analysis.

The part dealing with proposed measures includes Strategic Visions and Development Goals in the Field of Heritage Management in the Pardubický Region and Measures and Actions to Meet the Objectives set by the Strategy.

The last two parts are the Conclusions and Annexes.

The Strategy builds on a detailed inventory of heritage assets in the Region the knowledge of which was sourced from the local municipalities with extended powers, the National Heritage Institute and its professional heritage management bodies, the Czech Ministry of Culture, professional literature, the Regional Office’s own expertise and findings as well as other documents dealing with the subject matter.

The analytical part provides a brief history of the heritage sites and assets in the Pardubický Region and their development in time. This is followed by the inventory of heritage assets, their types, character and evaluation. The Pardubický Region is divided into four administrative districts (Chrudim, Pardubice, Svitavy and Ústí nad Orlicí) and in spite of its relatively small area (4,519 km²) there are many heritage sites and monuments in the Region. These include individual properties, ensembles of buildings and landscapes. Both the secular and religious architecture has been preserved in the entire Region. There are also unique examples of vernacular architecture. There are examples of cultural heritage from all historic periods – remains of pre-historic settlements (Hradiště u Českých Lhotic) Romanesque buildings (the rotunda at Česká Třebová and the Church at Pařížov), Gothic (the Kunětická hora Castle), Renaissance (the Chateau at Litomyšl) and Baroque (the pilgrim site at Jaroměřice u Jevíčka) to valuable examples of the 19th and 20th century architecture (the Automatic Mills at Pardubice).

The next chapter describes the condition of the heritage assets in general, which is then analysed in more detail in another document called “Pardubický Region Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy”. This document provides a detailed overview of the condition of every single property as recorded in 2011 and lists the most endangered and unused ones. Until 2015 the condition of every single property was jointly monitored by the local municipalities and the Regional Office using the internet

application “Heritage Assets of the Pardubický Region”. In 2016 this application was replaced by the information system of the National Heritage Institute called “Cultural Heritage Property Register”.

The following chapter presents specific issues of heritage management and covers both immovable and movable assets and describes methods of safeguarding and protecting of the irreplaceable values, particularly cultural, historical, architectural and urban ones.

The key legal instrument for heritage management is the Heritage Management Act. It defines the terminology used in national heritage management, specifies the conservation and restoration procedures, designation process, obligations and rights of heritage property owners and it also addresses issues in the archaeology.

In the Czech Republic the regional offices guide and audit the municipalities with extended powers which are in charge of national heritage management at the local level. However, there is no uniform approach to heritage management across all municipalities with the extended powers as the heritage management agenda is rarely run separately but most often it is combined with other agendas. Regional offices have the power to initiate the administrative procedures related to the restoration of national heritage property, take decisions in case of an appeal against the decision made by a municipality with extended powers, decide on archaeological surveys, approve relocations of cultural heritage properties, charge fines etc.

The chapter dealing with the funding of heritage management, which is an important element in the conservation and preservation of the properties, states that the key principles of funding are defined in the Heritage Management Act. At the national level there are three sources of funding which help to set off the increased costs incurred by managing and protecting the heritage properties: from the Czech Ministry of Culture, the Pardubický Region and municipalities. The Annex lists all grant schemes and subsidies available.

The Heritage Management Strategy also contains SWOT Analysis which identifies strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with the heritage properties situated in the Pardubický Region. The strengths include the Chateau at Litomyšl which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, then the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem which is in the Tentative List. The weaknesses mention the difficulties associated with the Czech legal framework. Among the opportunities are the activities of clubs, associations and other bodies involved in the protection and promotion of cultural heritage. A potential threat for heritage properties is when they are not used as intended and as a consequence of such neglect they start to deteriorate. For example this can be the use of historical buildings in historic town centres as office space or in the case of the vernacular architecture using such buildings only as holiday or weekend homes rather than as permanent residences etc.

The part dealing with the proposals includes strategic visions and development goals in the area of heritage management in the Pardubický Region. It tackles these five issues: active engagement in the development of heritage management laws, presentation, safeguarding and restoration of the properties located in the Region, good and predictable public governance in the field of heritage management and promotion of the Region with the emphasis on its cultural heritage.

The chapter dealing with the preservation and restoration of heritage assets in the Region underlines the importance of the grant schemes operated by the Pardubický Region and points out the need to increase and stabilise the incoming funds used for the restoration of properties in the Region. It also mentions the revitalisation of cultural heritage in the Region which would increase the number of properties open to the public and in this respect support and assist the owners of such properties. The regional programme also envisages that some important properties will be recommended for designation as National Cultural Heritage. A separate action is the support to the nomination of the Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem for inscription in the World Heritage List.

With respect to the good and predictable public governance in the field of heritage management the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region will provide support and information to the owners of properties under the cultural heritage revitalisation plans. It will also develop the professional competences of bodies involved in national heritage management with the focus on conservation

and protection of properties (seminars, workshops etc.). Last but not least it wants to encourage local councils to be more engaged in the restoration of heritage properties.

The promotion of the Region is centred on its cultural heritage and in this respect the Regional Office co-operates with organisations involved in tourism. The objective is to provide up-to-date information to the public on the current and planned projects in the area of heritage management as well as to promote and present individual properties.

In the conclusion the Heritage Management Strategy reiterates the need and importance of sufficient funds to be allocated for the management and restoration of the heritage properties. Opening properties to the public and their restoration is perceived as an opportunity to increase the public awareness of the cultural heritage and the importance of safeguarding it for future generations. At the same time it is important to provide the maximum amount of well structured data and information both to the professional community and the general public.

An important Annex to the Heritage Management Strategy presents a brief history of the heritage properties in the Pardubický Region over time and lists all fifteen National Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas in the Region. There are five Historic Town Conservation Areas, twenty five Protected Areas and sixteen buffer zones. There is also a list of types of immovable properties in the Pardubický Region: religious buildings (chapel, monastery/nunnery, rectory/vicarage, graveyard, synagogue or church etc.), urban architecture (residential building, bank, theatre, cinema, hotel, lido, town ramparts, museum, hospital, workhouse/poorhouse, Town Hall, school, gymnasium, villa etc.), rural architecture (farm, farmstead, mayor's house, barn, fencing, pub, farriery, stud farm etc.), industrial heritage (mine, brick factory, sugar plant, distillery, brewery, textile factory, fire station, crematorium, fruit drying house, granary, aqueduct, bridge, dam, canal, mill, military and railway installations etc.), minor artefacts and sculptures, manor houses and archaeological finds.

The Annex gives an overview of the types of buildings that constitute cultural heritage in the districts of Chrudim, Pardubice, Svitavy and Ústí nad Orlicí. There is also an overview of legal codes and standards applicable to conservation, preservation, safeguarding and management of properties situated in the Pardubický Region. The last part of the Annexes presents funds available for heritage management in the Pardubický Region which are summarised in the following documents: Grants, Subsidies and Financial Contributions of the Pardubický Region for Heritage Management from 2002 to 2016, Grant Schemes Targeted at Heritage Management (as of 1st August 2017) and 2016 Evaluation of Grant Schemes of the Czech Ministry of Culture Available for Heritage Management.

f) Summary of the Pardubický Region Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy

The Pardubický Region Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy compiled by Ladislav Svoboda and his team in 2004 (its update focusing on the condition of historic properties was prepared in 2010 – 2011), was developed in compliance with Article 28a Item a) of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on National Heritage Management as amended (hereinafter "Heritage Conservation Strategy"). It covers all historic properties located in the Pardubický Region (in 2004 and 2011 respectively) and protected heritage sites and conservation areas. The Council of the Pardubický Region approved the Heritage Conservation Strategy at its session on 31st August 2004 (and its update on 28th June 2011).

The objective of the document was to collect as much information as possible on properties of historic heritage value situated in the Pardubický Region and evaluate their current condition so that the document may be used as a background for the efficient and effective assistance of the Pardubický Region in their conservation and restoration. The Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy monitors the condition of historic properties and evaluates the results achieved in the course of their restoration/conservation. The outcome of this analysis, like other conceptual documents, helps to set the key priorities for the heritage management and conservation in the Pardubický Region.

The Strategy consists of five volumes. The first covers the entire Pardubický Region and sets the general principles. Other four volumes address conservation areas, national heritage sites and heritage sites and monuments in more details in each of four administrative districts of the

Pardubický Region. These are the districts of Pardubice, Chrudim, Ústí nad Orlicí and Svitavy. This Summary focuses only on the first volume because the principles set in it apply to other volumes and they are explained in more details in the first volume.

The Heritage Conservation Strategy describes the development in the architecture in the Pardubický Region and how heritage management has evolved in time. It emphasises the importance of the heritage protection and puts it into historical context.

There is also an overview of internationally binding documents in the area of heritage protection, particularly the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (New York, 1952), International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice, 1964), the Florence Charter on Historic Gardens (Florence, 1982), Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington, 1987), Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (Lausanne, 1990) and Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (Mexico, 1999).

It also provides an overview of the national codes and regulations applicable to the protection of heritage sites and monuments in the Czech Republic which by definition includes the Pardubický Region.

Next part tackles the financial aspects of the heritage management and strives to come up with some mechanisms for a sustainable funding of the heritage management which would help to keep the heritage sites and monuments in good condition.

This is followed by an overview of specific social, economic and natural factors that put the designated heritage properties at risk.

The Heritage Conservation Strategy presents a brief methodology for the preservation and conservation of built heritage such as walls, rendering, plastering, stucco, window and door frames including panes, floors, roofs, stone and timber structures. It also specifies conservation and preservation procedures to be used at particular types of properties such as vernacular architecture, ruins, parks, public greenery and vegetation at heritage sites, fountains and other man-made water features etc.

The authors also venture into the heritage management abroad with the aim to acquaint the readers with various approaches to the heritage management and conservation. The title of this chapter is A Brief Overview of the Heritage Protection in Some EU Countries. There are examples how the heritage management is organised and carried out (including financial flows) and in the United Kingdom, Germany (North Rhine – Westphalia, Saxony and Hessen) and France.

The document also presents financial support instruments for the conservation and restoration projects available from the EU and national funds. The national funds include above all the financial resources of the Pardubický Region and of the Czech Ministry of Culture. There is also an option to use the moneys of the State Environmental Fund and last but not least of the Českomoravská záruční a rozvojová banka a. s. (Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank).

In the case of repair and restoration projects the owners of properties can also use the EU funds available under Culture 2000 through the 2010 Support Scheme for Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Use of Cultural Heritage Sites and Monuments in the Pardubický Region.

One of the key parts of the Heritage Conservation Strategy is the chapter which uses the outcomes of the evaluation of the historic properties in the Region to present strategic recommendations for the following areas: – legal and administrative support, financial support, education and promotion and last but not least binding positions and documentation issued by the Region.

It underlines the need to present the heritage sites and monuments on the internet with a particular focus on the following areas: existing protection designations and proposed designations, assessment of the properties condition from the aspect of their sustainable preservation, social and cultural importance, adequate and reasonable use, preservation of the surrounding environment and its protection and the recommended measures to be implemented in order that every single property is managed in the optimal way.

The Heritage Conservation Strategy outlines general principles of management of built cultural heritage, Urban Reservations and Conservation Areas and in this context it proposes the integration of these principles in other conceptual documents of the Pardubický Region. It also mentions other conceptual documents and plans which may be suitable for the heritage management in the Pardubický Region.

The Strategy also lists the most endangered and unused properties in all four districts: Pardubice, Chrudim, Svitavy and Ústí nad Orlicí. It summarises the proposed measures and one of the first states the following: Submit a Nomination Dossier for a UNESCO World Heritage Site designation that is for the inscription in the World Heritage List the heritage site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem together with its designed landscape and horse husbandry.

Then there is a proposal to designate six properties as National Cultural Heritage Sites. The document calls for the launch of the historic building survey of 333 properties. Finding Report is recommended to be compiled in sixteen cases, photogrammetric measurements in five cases and a detailed land survey in 105 cases, building geometric survey in 521 cases, update of the photographic documentation in 1,315 cases and on-going monitoring of the structural condition is strongly recommended in 491 cases followed by the need to improve the structural stability as soon as possible at 211 historic buildings and monuments, to start restoration work or at least stop property deterioration is recommend in 199 cases, establishing of a buffer zone or conservation area is recommended in 30 cases. There are also fifteen properties the interiors of which are proposed to house suitable exhibitions and open to the public; better information provided on site is recommended in 166 cases and the Open Days events are proposed for eleven properties with attractive interiors which are still not open to the public.

The conclusion summarises that there is still a big potential for listing and designation among the unprotected built heritage in the Pardubický Region. This applies mainly to the properties built after 1850. There is a potential to protect good quality historicist, Art Nouveau and inter-war architecture (1918–1939). This is the reason why the document recommends the extension of the protected/ listed built heritage inventory.

The outcome of a quick review of the built heritage condition was that 60% of historical buildings (in Ústí nad Orlicí District it is even 70%, in other districts less than that) are in good condition and 24% have undergone professional restoration. There are 53 buildings in emergency condition requiring immediate actions such as the development of necessary documentation, securing structural stability and start conservation and restoration work. This represents the biggest challenge for the heritage management not only in the Pardubický Region.

At the very end the Heritage Conservation Strategy list the most important literature and sources. There are also two attachments: Structural Assessment of the Buildings under Surveillance in Small Districts, Administrative Districts and Region and a map showing the structural assessment of buildings under surveillance in small districts and administrative districts.

g) Summary of the Forest Management Plan – Management Plan Area of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem

The Act no. 289/1995 Coll. on Forests and Amendments to some Acts (the Forest Act) defines the Forest Management Plan (hereinafter as “FMP”) as a tool of forest owners who then manage their forests according to such plans. The owners who own more than 50 ha of forests are required by law to have a FMP in place.

The FMP consists of the introduction, forest management records and forest maps. The introduction contains general data on the forest owner, author of the FMP, the period for which it is effective, area’s administrative and management control, assessment of the natural conditions, overview of the sets of forest types and their percentage, assessment of the forest state and its management to date, list of classified categories of forest and restrictions associated with them, economic targets set by the forest owner, business plan for the period for which the FMP is in effect, general

management guidelines – recommendations for starting the forest renewal, recommended methods of renewal, tending and plantations establishing time, number of binding provisions of the FMP and their rationale, final tables presenting summarised FMP data, FMP methodology and annexes – copies of the documents related to development of the FMP.

The Forest Management Records contain the data on the forest (the relevant natural forest region, forest category, air pollution damage zone, acreage of forest stands, forest type, sets of forest stands, age, stocking, the following taxa characteristics for each type of woody species: percentage, mean height, mean stem, yield class, forest biomass, genetic classification). It also contains the proposed forest management measures such as volume of the main felling, minimum share of soil improving and reinforcing tree species in regenerated stands and the acreage table.

There are several types of forest maps: stand maps, outline maps, maps of forest types (so called forest typology map) and logging maps. The mandatory part of the FMP is the forest map at a scale of at least 1:10 000 highlighting all spatial units of the forest which were surveyed to establish the health and state of the forest.

The key data contained in the FMP for the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem:

The Management Plan Area (hereinafter as the MPA) of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem is located in the Pardubický Region, in the district administered by the municipality with extended powers which in this case is the town of Přelouč. The forestry administration body authorised to approve the FMP is the Regional Office of the Pardubický Region. The forest is situated in the land register districts of Hlavečnick, Kladruby nad Labem, Selmice and Semín.

The Forest Management Plan is valid from 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2025.

The total area of forest land (land designated for the fulfilment of forest functions) of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem MPA is 520.95 ha, the area of the land covered with forests is 504.58 ha. All forests included in the MPA represent special purpose forests as they also perform a landscaping function.

The MPA is located in the natural forest area 17 – Polabí, in forest vegetation class 1 – oak.

For the purpose of the FMP the following target sets of stands were defined: 13 – natural pine sites, 19 – riparian sites, 23 – acid sites at lowland, 25 – fertile sites at lowland, 27 – poor gleying sites at lowland. In the MPA of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem 18 management sets of stands have been proposed in the case of a special purpose forest for the period from 2016 to 2025. The largest sets of stands are the following: 263 (pine with spruce), 245 (average oak), 247 (broadleaved), 265 (high quality oak), 267 (other broadleaved), 243 (pine), 123 (mixed pine including eastern white pine – *Pinus strobus*).

The definition of the management sets of stands is based on the assessment of the site conditions and proposed classification of forests.

The general management guidelines for each set of stands have been compiled in line with the recommendations in Regulation no. 83/1996 Coll. with the consideration of the forest classification. The owner's and stakeholders' goals and plans for the period 2016–2025 have been also taken into account.

Coniferous stands:

- The emphasis is placed on their stability, different approach to their regeneration depending on the site conditions (acidic, fertile, exposed and affected by water), type of forest, altitudinal vegetation zone and purpose of the forest; use of forest-friendly harvesting and regeneration methods in compact spruce-dominant stands, intensive tending in the early stages, increase in biodiversity, silviculture aimed at the yield of production, positive selection and quality.

Broadleaved stands:

- The emphasis is placed on an early preparation of stands for natural regeneration, different approach to their regeneration depending on the site conditions (acidic, fertile, exposed and affected by water), type of forest, altitudinal vegetation zone and purpose of the forest, focus on quality and positive selection.

The FMP contains several provisions which, once the FMP is approved by the relevant forestry administration (Regional Office), become binding and the forest owner must comply with them. The maximum felling volume (Article 8, Section 14 of Regulation no. 84/1996 Coll.) is set as the aggregate of all cutting (principle and advance) and in the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2025 it amounts to 27,900 m³ of debark timber of more than 7 cm of top diameter. The area at which silvicultural measures are applied at stands less than 40 years old accounts at least for 175.40 ha. The minimum share of soil improving and reinforcing species is set for regeneration of all stands older than 80 years or if necessary for younger stands if their regeneration is envisaged or allowed and also in the case of all clear-cut areas.

As for the species composition in stands the most frequent is pine (47.3% of the total area), oak (21.9% of the total area), birch (8.8% of the total area), spruce (6.6% of the total area), alder (5.9% of the total area), lime (3.0%), ash (2.8% of the total area).

The data stated in the FMP clearly indicate an abnormal share of age group 1 which is the result of major damage to the stands caused by snow in the past decade, subnormal share of stands in age groups 7 and 8 and significantly abnormal share of over matured stands in age group 14 which are now all being felled thus increasing the felling ratio indicator.

The health of all stands in the Management Plan Area of the National Stud Farm of Kladruby falls in category C.

During the field survey of the stands deer barking and browsing was identified – damage code 26. Level of browsing and its prevention is addressed separately for each crop and part of a stand.

In terms of the overall damage to the stands the most frequent risk factor is snow. This mainly affects pine stands in age groups 2 to 4 where systematic tending is required which should rather be less intense but preferably performed twice in a decade to reinforce the stand gradually.

The share of dying white pines has also increased in recent years, particularly in stands of age groups 5 to 8 and therefore sanitation felling is going on. At some places ash trees are becoming dry, most likely due to the extreme drought in 2014 and 2015 and there are also dry pines and oaks in the over-matured stands.

Because of a relatively small share of spruces the damage caused by bark beetle is negligible.

Good quality and regular tending of stands is in the interest of heritage management and it is the key prerequisite for the preservation of the valuable landscape and safeguarding all the heritage values of the Nominated Property.

h) Summary of the Pardubický Region 2016–2020 Strategy for Tourism

This document follows on the Pardubický Region 2010–2015 Strategy for Tourism. The analytical part of the more recent document evaluates the implementation of the previous strategy for the period from 2010 to 2015 and provides a brief description of the Pardubický Region as a tourist destination including its geographic, social and economic characteristics. It also deals with the position of a wider area of Eastern Bohemia (Východní Čechy) as a tourist destination within the country and the tourist destinations within the Pardubický Region. Since 2008 the Pardubický Region has been divided into five tourist destinations:

- Pardubicko (the Nominated Property is located there)
- Českomoravské pomezí
- Chrudimsko – Hlinecko
- Orlické hory (Orlické hory Mountains) and Podorlicko
- Králický Sněžník.

The document analyses the existing organisational structure within the Region and how it fits in the national structure, the marketing tools, the demand on the Czech market both from the quantitative and qualitative aspects, transport infrastructure and its impact on the development. It presents tourist destinations of national importance which are situated in the Region and divides them

into cultural heritage, natural sites and important events. These are then assessed by the number of visitors and reasons for visits. The tourist infrastructure and services are also analysed. These include accommodation, catering, wellness and spa treatments, conference and congress centres, winter and summer sport facilities and tourist information centres. At the end of the analytical part there is a detailed SWOT analysis. The document insists on an on-going monitoring of the implementation of its strategic measures and specific project proposals in order that adjustments could be made according to the progress achieved. In this way a reasonable development would be guaranteed without putting the values at tourist destinations at risk as they are the key attractions worth visiting (avoid the excessive concentration of tourists and overdevelopment).

The logical conclusion of the analytical part is the Vision, which describes an ideal situation in the destination in the given time period. The Pardubický Region is an attractive destination visited both by Czech and foreign tourists. It is dynamic, responds to the demand in the tourist industry, takes the advantage of its geographical location, attractive and diverse landscape and a wide range and good quality of services. It communicates with its visitors through its Východní Čechy/Eastern Bohemia brand. The slogan of the document reads “Východní Čechy – closer, than you think“.

Strategic Goals cover the crucial areas that will be in the centre of attention during the relevant time period. They stem from the Vision and translate it into qualitative and quantitative indicators.

The document contains five strategic goals. They include the following:

- Overall increase in the number of visitors to the Region, increase in the number of days they spend in the Region and the increase in the number of repeated visits with the aim to increase the revenues generated by tourism.
- The increase in the number of overnight stays in the accommodation facilities available in the Pardubický Region.
- Optimisation of the organisation and management structure serving the destination.
- Increasing the public awareness of the Region as an attractive tourist destination both nationally and abroad.
- Increase the offer of good quality products and programmes targeted at specific groups of visitors. Improve the quality of the tourist infrastructure and services.

The profiling of a future visitor is based on geographic, social and demographic aspects. The preferred group is also defined – these are families with children from other regions of the Czech Republic, families with children who are residents of the Pardubický Region and active senior citizens. As for foreign visitors these are mainly from Poland, Slovakia, Germany and Russia. Other important target groups include young people with no kids and organised groups. The document also sets the development priorities, measures related with them and specific action to implement the vision.

Vision → Development Priority → Measure → Action.

The document defines the following Development Priorities:

Development Priority 1: Improve the offer in the tourism – development of the basic and complementary tourist infrastructure and services

Building and improving the transport infrastructure including better access to the areas at the periphery of the Region; building, development and improving of the tourist infrastructure; building, development and improving of tourist destinations (attractions) using their potential and in this way increasing their competitive edge within the Czech Republic; improve the quality of services in the tourist industry.

Development Priority 2: Effective promotion and presentation of the Region, creation of marketing themes and products, building of the brand

Building and use of the brand both nationwide and abroad; strengthening of the positive image of the Region; working with the marketing themes of the Východní Čechy Tourist Destinations and

designing their marketing mix; working with marketing themes of individual tourist destinations in the Pardubický Region and designing their marketing mix; creating products for the tourist industry (particularly commercial) and increase the offer targeted at specific segments of tourists in the Region (by target groups, tourist destinations themes etc.); offer and sale of these products; extension and upgrade of the general and targeted tourist information system in the Region; stabilise marketing campaigns/efficient pro-active and joint marketing.

Development Priority 3: Efficient organisation and development of the tourist destination efficient management system, development of human resources

Development and support of an efficient and sustainable organisation structure of the tourist destination management system in the region, development of human resources, enhancing co-operation, communication and co-ordination within the tourist industry, design and management of efficient and motivating systems for visitors to the region and their sustainable development, support to certification systems, monitoring, market surveys, data collection and feedback.

The Strategy addresses the marketing priorities in more details, the reasons for their selection, their diversity depending on the countries from which visitors are coming and relevant marketing tools. It also deals with the marketing support of the Východní Čechy brand. In the conclusion the document outlines the proposed organisational set up for tourism in the Pardubický Region supported by a chart showing the main information flows and links between individual components. There is also a brief guidance on the application and implementation of the strategy.

One of the main marketing themes in the Region is “Landscape of Noble Traditions” which includes the stud farms at Kladruby nad Labem and Slatiňany. For the Pardubicko tourist destination the proposed marketing theme is “Horses and Horse Riding” which also covers the area of Kladruby nad Labem where the Nominated Property is situated (new exhibition in the Manor House, guided tours of the stud site and horse-drawn carriage rides). In addition to the site of the Nominated Property it also includes other options associated with horses in the Pardubický Region such as international horse races the climax of which is the Great Pardubice Steeplechase (since 1874) and other important sport and social events the centre of which are horses (e.g. international exhibition Horses in Action) or Museum of Hippology at Slatiňany housed in the Slatiňany Chateau, which is also a National Heritage Site. A system of bridle trails, riding halls, rings and ranches also serves for tourism.

The document complies with the key strategic and programming documents of the Region and it follows national and global trends. The Council of the Pardubický Region approved the 2016–2020 Strategy for Tourism at its meeting on 21st April 2016.

i) Summary of the Development Strategy for Cycling and In-line Skating Tourism in the Pardubický Region

This document is the first of its kind in the Pardubický Region and in some respect follows on the Pardubický Region Master Plan for Cycling developed in 2004. It proposes directions and goals the time horizons of which go well beyond the time frame of the major projects. The Strategy for the Development of Cycling and In-line Skating Tourism in the Pardubický Region (hereinafter as the Strategy) is a conceptual, methodological, organisational and strategic tool for the development of the cycling, mountain biking and in-line skating product in the Pardubický Region with the main focus on the tourism, sport and leisure activities as well as using bikes as a means of transport.

Analytical part presents the cycle tourism, mountain biking and in-line skating in general, explains the specific terminology, outlines the relevant laws, trends and good practices. There is a detailed analysis of the existing cycling, mountain biking (MTB) and in-line skating infrastructure in the Pardubický Region. The comprehensive system of cycling routes in the Pardubický Region is 3,407 km long and all routes are marked. There are seven long-distance routes intersecting the Region. Three of them have been transformed into a tourist product. There are 72 cycling routes which comply with the quality standards recognised by law and in total they are 142 km long of which 43 km are suitable for in-line skating too. There are also four officially recognised mountain bike resorts in the

Region. At the end of the analytical part there is SWOT analysis. The vision is a logical outcome of the analytical part and describes an ideal situation in the destination within the given time period.

The vision of the Pardubický Region is that by 2025 it should become the most developed cycling destination in the Czech Republic thanks to the attractive long-distance and local cycling routes, exceptionally good conditions for in-line skating and top quality mountain bike resorts. The Pardubický Region will be a leader in comprehensive marketing of these products and services associated with them. It will also offer an attractive cross-border Czech-Polish destination. The cycle routes and relevant infrastructure will be built efficiently and in compliance with all nature conservation and landscape protection requirements. They will serve both for leisure and transport and their operation and maintenance regime will be set in to be optimal. The cycle tourism products in association with attractive destinations and services will contribute to the local economy and they will be another source of revenues and jobs in the Pardubický Region.

The document sets six strategic goals including priorities and measures. Strategic goal and priority no. 1 is the completion of the system of long-distance cycling routes (corridors) in the Region in co-operation with other regions and trans-national organisations. The proposed measure relies on the co-ordinated inter-regional effort to identify a leader for each cycle route intersecting the Region, design logos and agree on the names of these routes that are covered by the Strategy.

Another goal is the completion of the infrastructure along the long-distance cycling routes, such as connecting and access trails, finish the missing sections of the routes, repair the existing sections and develop the complementary infrastructure as outlined in the Common National Guidelines, complete the signage and develop a monitoring system for the long-distance routes.

The Strategy also proposes to complete cycling routes and in-line skating trails for transport, sport and leisure purposes and develop at least one in-line skating product of national significance.

Build mountain bike resorts and at least one of them shall be among the top resorts in the Czech Republic because of the attractiveness of its routes, facilities, services, marketing and promotion. Maintain and build more MTB routes and associated attractions at suitable locations in the Region. Keep the existing MTB routes in line with the ČEMBA guidelines and build new ones; utilise the potential of the Czech-Polish cross-border area.

Optimise the network of cycling routes in the Pardubický Region including interconnections with the neighbouring regions and Poland. Put in place a long-term and efficient maintenance and operation system for cycling routes and trails. Increase the cross-border traffic of pedestrians and bikers and interconnect the Czech and Polish cycling routes at the border. Design good quality marketing for all cycling and in-line skating products, support good quality services and develop human resources for cycling tourism products. Design a comprehensive marketing product for long-distance cycling routes in co-operation with national organisations (Asociace měst pro cyklisty, Nadace Partnerství, Czechtourism).

The last but not least goal is a long-term and efficient system for funding, maintenance and operation of cycling routes, in-line trails and mountain bike resorts.

The Strategic part and proposals present the priorities associated with the building of the cycling, MTB and in-line skating infrastructure. This part also includes cost estimates and future benefits. There is also a proposed organisational structure: owner – operator – manager. The proposals also deal with the optimisation of the cycling route network, complementary infrastructure and services. The issue of marketing of cycle, MTB and in-line products is also briefly mentioned including sources of its funding. The measures proposed represent an optimal development of the cycling, in-line and bike product taking into consideration the situation in the Pardubický Region and experience from other regions.

The Strategy clearly defines the role of the public administration in this area and addresses the overlapping responsibilities and vague areas. It sets strategic priorities based on the latest trends and real needs which are coherent with trans-regional projects in order that the regional resources are used in the most efficient way. The Strategy is going to be updated if necessary and some proposed measures may change in the future.

One of the priorities of the Region is the development of the key infrastructure for long-distance cycling routes which includes a trans-national product of Cycling Route No. 2 Labská stezka (the Elberadweg – 1200 km in total from the spring of the Elbe to Cuxhaven). The Elberadweg runs via the landscape of Kladrubské Polabí next to the Nominated Property (along the Elbe left bank) with the planned branch to the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, which the document presents as an important tourist attraction at the Elberadweg (Point of Interest). Cycling Route No. 2 is jointly promoted with German partners and the marketing co-ordinator in the Czech Republic is Nadace Partnerství o.p.s.

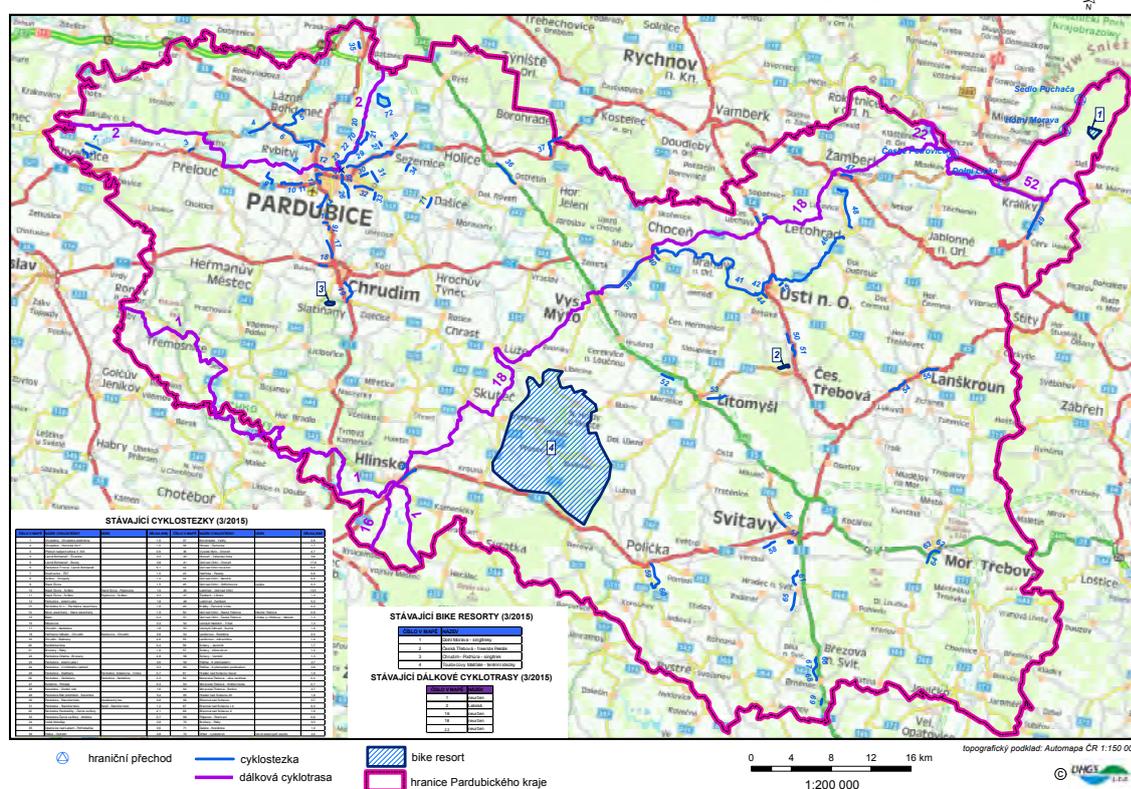
The Strategy complies with the important strategic document of the Region, cycling strategies for tourist destinations in the Pardubický Region and follows the national and global trends. The Strategy was approved by the Council of the Pardubický Region at its meeting on 21st April 2016.

Existing network of cycle paths, long distance cycle routes and bike resorts (3/2015), 1:200 000:

Koncepce rozvoje cyklo a in-line turistiky v Pardubickém kraji

STÁVAJÍCÍ STAV CYKLOSTEZEK, DÁLKOVÝCH CYKLOTRAS A BIKE RESORTŮ (3/2015)

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7.b.3 Documents referred to in Chapter 5.e

The Management Plan is in Annex3 to the Nomination Dossier.

7.c Form and Date of most Recent Records or Inventory of Property

A) Regional Office of the Pardubický Region, Department of Education and Culture, Culture and Heritage Management Unit as the relevant body issued under Article 14, Section 1 of Act No. 20/1987 on national heritage management as later amended, the following binding positions and decisions on documents dealing with the restoration of the Nominated Property components. (The Regional Office is the relevant body for the part of the Nominated Landscape which is the National Heritage Site of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem).

Decisions and Binding Positions on Documentation:

- 1) Decision ref. no.: KrÚ – 14565/2012 OŠKT OKPP of 27th February 2012, project documentation for the restoration of building No. 47 next to the Josefov stables at the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. Josefov site, the building documentation developed by: Ateliér Masák & Partner, s. r. o., Rooseveltova 39/575, 160 00 Praha 6 - Bubeneč, date: 11/2011;
- 2) Decision ref. no.: KrÚ – 15697/2012 OŠKT OKPP of 2nd March 2012, project documentation for the restoration of buildings No. 1 and 55 of Františkov stables at Selmice, the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s. p.o., Františkov site, building documentation developed by: HELIKA a. s., Beranových 65, 199 21 Praha 9 and CODE spol. s r. o., Na Vrtálně 84, 530 03 Pardubice, date: 11/2011;
- 3) Decision ref. no.: KrÚ – 17564/2014 OŠK OKPP of 7th March 2014 on the study: “Conceptual Design of lay-out and architecture of garden and park areas at residential buildings no. 44 and 46 on the historic site of Kladruby nad Labem” on plots no. 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29 in the land register district of Kladruby nad Labem, Pardubice District, Pardubický Region; author: Ing. arch. Miroslav Kroulík, Klicperova 556/3, 150 00 Praha 5 – Smíchov, date: 12/2013;
- 4) Decision ref. no.: KrÚ – 53238/2016 OŠK OKPP of 20th July 2016, design documentation for notification and implementation of the project “Kladrubský napaječ” (Kladrubský náhon), in the section 1.960 – 2.190 km (total length 230 m), on plot no 819 land register district of Kladruby nad Labem, author: ŽP projekt s. r. o., nábřeží Karla Čapka 597/III, 537 01 Chrudim, Pardubice District, Pardubice Region, date: 06/2016;
- 5) Binding position ref. no.: KrÚ – 59211/2016 OŠK OKPP of 16th August 2016, design documentation for the demolition work of the riding hall made of metal sheets, no street number, on plot no. 283/3 in the land register district of Kladruby nad Labem, author: RUBILIS, s.r.o., Martinice 1, 26272 Březnice, date: 06/2016;
- 6) Binding position ref. no.: KrÚ – 61067/2016 OŠK OKPP of 25th August 2016, “Forest Management Plan of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s. p. o.” from 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2025, number of the forest unit: 505 213; author: IFER – Ústav pro výzkum lesních ekosystémů, s. r. o., Čs. armády 655, 2454 01 Jílové u Prahy, in co-operation with ING-FOREST s. r. o. Kotkova 988, 544 01 Dvůr Králové nad Labem;
- 7) Decision ref. no.: KrÚ – 12383/2017 OKSCR OKPP of 20th February 2017 on the on-going maintenance of green areas and buildings on the site of the Nominated Property (area of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem) for the period from 2017 to 2019, Pardubice District, Pardubice Region. Proposal developed by Národní hřebčín Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., date 12/2016;
- 8) Decision ref. no.: KrÚ – 22080/2017 OKSCR OKPP of 20th March 2017, design documentation: “Restoration of the Cultural Landscape and Selected Historic Buildings of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem – Revitalisation of Vegetation”; author: Přemysl Krejčířík, certified landscape architect, Vinohrady 1039, 691 42 Valtice, date: 02/2017;

9) Binding position ref. no.: KrÚ – 22625/2017 OKSCR OKPP 23rd March 2017, design documentation: “Restoration of the Cultural Landscape and Selected Historic Buildings of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem – Restoration of Historic Buildings”; author: Ateliér Masák & Partner, s. r. o., Rooseveltova 39/575, 160 00 Praha 6, datum: 01/2017;

B) Pardubice Municipal Office, Department of Administration Agenda, Heritage Management Unit

as the relevant body issued under Article 14, Section 1 of Act No. 20/1987 on national heritage management as later amended, the following binding positions on the restoration of the following buildings which are either listed as cultural heritage or not listed but they are located in the Landscape for Breeding of Carriage Horses or in its buffer zone. On 1st January 2017, Přelouč Municipal Authority Planning Department became the relevant heritage management body for the part of the Nominated Property of Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area.

Binding positions/Documentation:

1) Binding position ref. no.: SZ – MMP 70705/2016 of 25th November 2016, design documentation on the restoration of the reception buildings at the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s. p. o., “Restoration of the Reception Building, Kladruby nad Labem”, author: Ateliér Masák & Partner, s. r. o., Rooseveltova 39/575, 160 00 Praha 6 – Bubeneč, date: 08/2016;

2) Binding position ref. no.: SZ – MMP 80220/2016 of 21st December 2016, design documentation for building no. 3 at the village square at Kladruby nad Labem, comprehensive restoration of immovable cultural property listed in the Central List of Cultural Heritage of the ČR, ref. no. 16212/6 – 2096, post office building, no. 3 on the plot of land ref. no. 35/1 in the land register district of Kladruby nad Labem; author: Miroslav Kroulík, Klicperova 556/3, 150 00 Praha 5 – Smíchov, date: 11/2016.

7.d Addresses where inventory, records and archives are held

a) Addresses of institutions where the Nomination Dossier is held:

<p>Národní hřebčín Kladruby nad Labem National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem Kladruby nad Labem 1 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem Česká republika Tel.: +420 466 736 530 E-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz http://www.nhkladruby.cz</p>	<p>Ministerstvo zemědělství ČR Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic Těšnov 65/17 110 00 Praha 1 Česká republika Tel.: +420 221 811 111 E-mail: posta@mze.cz http://www.eagri.cz</p>
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<p>Ministerstvo kultury ČR Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic Maltézské náměstí 1 118 11 Praha 1 Česká republika Tel.: +420 257 085 371 E-mail: dita.limova@mkcr.cz https://www.mkcr.cz</p>	<p>Národní památkový ústav National Heritage Institute Valdštejnské náměstí 162/3 118 01 Praha 1 Česká republika Tel.: +420 257 010 166 E-mail: kucova.vera@npu.cz https://www.npu.cz/</p>
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b) Addresses of institutions where archival materials related to the Nominated Property are held:

<p>Přírodovědecká fakulta Univerzita Karlova v Praze Faculty of Natural Sciences Charles University, Prague Albertov 6 128 43 Praha 2 Česká republika Tel.: +420 221 951 355 E-mail: mapcol@natur.cuni.cz http://www.mapovasbirka.cz</p>	<p>Národní archiv National Archive Archivní 2257/4 149 00 Praha 4 Česká republika Tel.: +420 974 847 240 E-mail: na@nacr.cz http://www.nacr.cz/</p>
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<p>Archiv Pražského hradu Archives of Prague Castle Nový palác čp. 1 119 08 Praha – Hrad Česká republika E-mail: archivph@hrad.cz http://www.prazskyhradarchiv.cz/archivPH/cz/</p>	<p>Státní oblastní archiv Zámorsk National Archives Regional Branch at Zámorsk Zámorsk čp. 1 565 43 Zámorsk Česká republika Tel.: +420 465 503 101 E-mail: podatelna@archivzamsrk.cz http://vychodoceskearchivy.cz/reditelstvi-soa/</p>
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<p>Národní památkový ústav National Heritage Institute Valdštejnské náměstí 162/3 118 01 Praha 1 Česká republika Tel.: +420 257 010 166 E-mail: epodatelna@npu.cz https://www.npu.cz/</p>	<p>Historický ústav Akademie věd České republiky, v. v. i. The Institute of History, Czech Academy of Science Prosecká 809/76 190 00 Praha 9 Česká republika Tel: +420 286 882 121 E-mail: horakova@hiu.cas.cz http://www.hiu.cas.cz/</p>
<p>Vojenský geografický a hydrometeorologický úřad Military Geographical and Hydrometeorological Office Čs. Odboje 676 518 16 Dobruška Česká republika Tel.: +420 973 247 511 E-mail: vghur@vghur.army.cz http://www.mapy.army.cz/vghmur-dobruska</p>	<p>Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Nottendorfer Gasse 2 1030 Wien Österreich Tel.: +43-1-79540-0 E-mail: webmaster@oesta.gv.at http://www.oesta.gv.at/</p>

Table no. 010: Addresses of institutions where the documents related to the Nominated Property are held.

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**CONTACT
INFORMATION
OF RESPONSIBLE
AUTHORITIES**

8. CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

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<p>Ministerstvo životního prostředí ČR Ministry of the Environment Vršovická 1442/65 100 10 Praha 10 Česká republika Tel.: +420 267 121 111 E-mail: info@mzp.cz</p>	<p>Ministerstvo pro místní rozvoj ČR Ministry for Regional Development Staroměstské náměstí 6 110 15 Praha 1 Česká republika Tel.: +420 224 861 111 E-mail: posta@mmr.cz</p>
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<p>Národní památkový ústav, generální ředitelství National Heritage Institute, Head Office Valdštejnské náměstí 162/3 118 01 Praha 1 Česká republika Tel.: +420 257 010 166 E-mail: sekretariat@npu.cz</p>	<p>Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Kaplanova 1931/1 148 00 Praha 11 Česká republika Tel.: +420 283 069 242 E-mail: aopkcr@nature.cz</p>

Table no. 011 Contact Information of responsible authorities.

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Jiří Machek, Managing Director of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.

8.b Official Local Institutions

<p>Národní hřebčín Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. Site Manager 533 14 Kladruby nad Labem Tel.: +420 466 736 530 Česká republika E-mail: kladruby@nhkladruby.cz</p>	<p>Obec Kladruby nad Labem Kladruby nad Labem 110 535 01 Přelouč Česká republika Tel.: +420 466 932 690 E-mail: obec@kladrubynadlabem.cz</p>
<p>Obec Selmice Selmice 28 535 01 Přelouč Česká republika Tel.: +420 466 932 137 E-mail: info@selmice.cz</p>	<p>Obec Semín Semín 138 535 01 Přelouč Česká republika Tel.: +420 466 932 122 E-mail: ousemin@prelouc.cz</p>
<p>Národní památkový ústav, územní odborné pracoviště v Pardubicích National Heritage Institute Regional Office in Pardubice Zámek 5 531 16 Pardubice Česká republika Tel.: +420 466 797 711 E-mail: sekretariat.pardubice@npu.cz</p>	<p>Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Regionální pracoviště Východní Čechy Regional Office Eastern Bohemia Jiráskova 1665 530 02 Pardubice Česká republika Tel.: +420 466 797 581 E-mail: vlastimil.perina@nature.cz</p>

Table no. 012 Addresses of official local institutions.

8.c Other Local Institutions

<p>Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích Eastern Bohemia Museum in Pardubice Zámek č.p. 2 530 02 Pardubice Česká republika Tel.: +420 466 799 240 E-mail: vcm@vcm.cz www.vcm.cz</p>	<p>Kulturní centrum Pardubice Pardubice Cultural Centre (operates the Tourist Information Centre at Pardubice) nám. Republiky č.p. 1 530 02 Pardubice Česká republika Tel.: +420 466 768 390 E-mail: region@ipardubice.cz www.ipardubice.cz</p>
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Table no. 013 Official Local Institutions.

8.d Official Website Address

Information on the stud farm and its history is available on the website of the Site Manager – National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.; there is also information on the Nominated Landscape (<http://www.nhkladruby.cz/>), including the Draft Nomination Dossier in Czech and English for the inscription in the World Heritage List.

English version: <http://www.nhkladruby.cz/national-stud>.

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**SIGNATURE
ON BEHALF
OF THE STATE
PARTY**



9. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

In Prague,

.....
Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic

.....
Minister of Agriculture of the Czech Republic

