

# ICOMOS REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION REPORT ON THE CASTLE GARDEN IN THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE 'HISTORIC CENTRE OF Ceský KRUMLOV' (CZECH REPUBLIC)

20 – 24 JANUARY 2005



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following an invitation by the Czech Ministry of Culture, a reactive monitoring mission was undertaken by Nicole Bolomey (ICOMOS) to the World Heritage Site 'Historic Centre of Cesky Krumlov'. The aim of the mission was to evaluate the impact of the revolving theatre in the castle garden of Cesky Krumlov, to advise the authorities on the issues of the proposed new location of the theatre and finally to comment on the first draft of the Conservation concept of the castle garden.

Having visited the site and examined the effect of the revolving theatre on the garden, having furthermore spoken to the representatives of the castle management, the regional and central conservation agency (National Institute for Heritage Preservation), the Ministry of Culture and the planning architects, the mission has come to the following conclusions:

- that the revolving theatre represents a severe problem impairing the integrity of the castle garden
- that the revolving theatre should therefore be removed as soon as possible
- that it is necessary to present the problem to the World Heritage Committee in order to support the Czech experts in their effort to remove the theatre from its current location

The mission was able to see that the initiatives to relocate the revolving theatre and to restore the garden is being approached in a professional way and may lead to positive results for the Cesky Krumlov Castle Garden and the World Heritage Site as a whole.

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## **1 MISSION BACKGROUND**

On request of the State Party an ICOMOS mission to Český Krumlov took place from the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 24<sup>th</sup> January 2005 (program see Annex 1). The mission was held by Nicole Bolomey, landscape architect, MA historic landscapes and gardens (ICOMOS). The mission was originally planned to take place in autumn 2002, when heavy inundations as well as impending local elections lead to postponing the mission. (terms of reference see Annex 2)

During the mission two meetings were held at the Český Krumlov castle. The meetings included representatives of the Ministry of Culture, the National Institute for Heritage Preservation, its regional branch, the Regional Authority, the castle and castle garden management and the planning architects (list of participants see Annex 3). For part of the first meeting the 1<sup>st</sup> state secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Mr. Z. Novák, himself a landscape architect and garden expert, joined the meeting.

1. The first meeting (21<sup>st</sup> January) concentrated on the problem of the revolving theatre and the opinion of both the Ministry of Culture and the National Institute for Heritage Preservation to have the theatre removed from the garden. Furthermore the feasibility study for the relocation of the theatre was presented.

A joint site visit to the garden with special attention to both the present location of the theatre and the space for relocation was part of the first meeting.

2. The second meeting was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> January and concentrated on the Conservation concept drafted by the architectural office GIRSA AT. Historic maps, plans and photographs were used to visualize the principles of the concept.

The mission was well prepared by the state party handing to the expert several newly drafted documents and a set of CDs containing historical and present maps, plans, and photographs as well as the drafted reports in digital format (list of documents see Annex 4)

The sessions concluded with a short verbal statement by the expert highlighting the elements laid out in this report.

## **2 THE CASTLE GARDEN AS PART OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE 'HISTORIC CENTRE OF ČESKÝ KRUMLOV'**

The World Heritage Site of Český Krumlov is built around several bends of the Vltava river in a topographically unique situation. The historic town centre partially located at the lower shore of the river slowly ascends towards the castle buildings dominating the landscape on a long exposed ridge. The continuation of this 'promenade architecturale' leads through several courtyards and/or a long corridor to the castle garden and finally along the symmetrical axis to a grand geometrical lake at the end of the garden. The town with its monasteries, the castle buildings and the castle garden form a stupendous urbanized cultural landscape and represent both historically and spatially an entity.

The Český Krumlov Castle Gardens have their origin in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Their creation and use is intrinsically linked to the development of the castle. According to documentary sources the gardens in today's perimeter were first laid out between 1678 and 1683 on four terraces with the addition of a pavilion (Bellaria summerhouse) in 1690-92. The first known plan dates from 1750 and shows a rectangular walled garden with a central axis leading from the eastern entrance to the lake and island at the western end of the garden. Along the axis a symmetric disposition of rectangular garden compartments with particular, sometimes mirrored garden themes can be found. A perpendicular axis is established through the Bellaria summerhouse with special bosquets and parterres laid out in its vicinity.

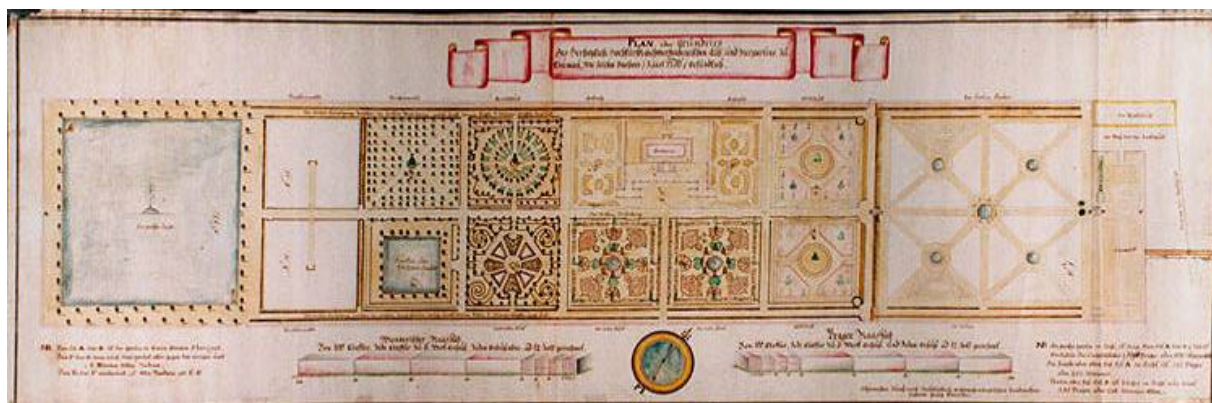


Illustration: Plan 1750

The garden has been altered many times through history which is evident from a good number of maps, plans and pictures still available today. However, the great and unique quality of the garden lies in the fact that all these alterations respected the structure of the first layout! Analogue to the way the castle underwent its changes through history, the gardens were only changed within their framework (the compartments), certain themes even stayed and were only modified to flatter the new taste of a period. It is very rare to see a baroque parterre, a landscape garden or a romantic layout within a Renaissance structure. For over 300 years respect and sensitivity were the principles of change – what a legacy to live up to!

It is only in the last decades that these principles were neglected and both the destructive reconstruction of the eastern garden parts and the winter riding school as well as the positioning of the revolving theatre took place. However much of the original fabric is still unharmed and the tradition of sensitivity can be revived.

More information about the site can be found on the web site:

[http://www.ckrumlov.cz/uk/zamek/oinf/i\\_zahrad.htm](http://www.ckrumlov.cz/uk/zamek/oinf/i_zahrad.htm)

### 3 GENERAL STATE OF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

#### 3.1 Town and castle

The mission concentrated on the castle gardens. However a guided tour was organized through the castle and in particular the newly restored baroque theatre of the castle. This was followed by a brief walk through the town itself.

**The town** has in many respects well recovered from the heavy inundations of 2002. The town houses, mostly in private ownership, have been restored in many instances. The main income being tourism the owners were inclined to get back to normal as fast as possible.

**The castle** itself has not been harmed by the flooding as it is located on a steep rock above the town. Owned and managed by the state (National Institute for Heritage Preservation), it is undergoing restoration efforts on a regular basis. The last restoration was concerned with the large south façade (gentle lime wash technique); rooms are being redecorated step by step. A very impressive part of the site is the well and in all its parts preserved baroque theatre, a prime example of its kind and also a very good example of the subtle and very professional restoration and conservation of the most diverse elements (building, interior, scenery, stage, costumes, prop, etc.). As far as the mission was able to see, both the management and the conservation practices are of high standard and the already good state of conservation is steadily being worked on.

The information on the management plan of the site was given by the state party. The mission did not have the task nor the opportunity to look into the plans of the castle or the town of Český Krumlov.

The plan mentioned in the nomination file is the 'Master plan of the reconstruction of the historic core of Český Krumlov' dating from 1963-4. It is no longer in force.

In respect to the present situation the Ministry of Culture informed the mission about three plans:

- 'Land Use Plan of the Český Krumlov Urban Unit' (Územní plán sídelního útvaru Český Krumlov), prepared by the State Institute for Restoration of Historical Town and Buildings in 1987. It will be in force until the new plan (see below) that is currently being prepared will take its place

'Land Use Plan of the City of Český Krumlov' (Územní plán města Český Krumlov), prepared by the Town-planning Studio UK-24. The plan is at draft stage and shall be adopted in 2005. It is based upon the Strategic Development Plan for Český Krumlov and will serve as legal tool for all territory under municipal administration (draft available in Czech under <http://muck.ckrumlov.info/docs/cz/20050222123712.xml>).

- Municipal 'Strategic Development Plan for Český Krumlov', adopted by the Town Council in 2000, last update 2002. This plan can be accessed under [http://ckrumlov.cz/cz1250/misto/soucas/t\\_udrzit.htm](http://ckrumlov.cz/cz1250/misto/soucas/t_udrzit.htm). It is being implemented through the 'Action Plan 2004 – 2006'.
- A special conceptual 'Plan of the Protection Principles in the Monument Preservation at Český Krumlov' (Plán památkové péce městské památkové rezervace v Českém Krumlově) is currently being prepared by the National Institute for Heritage Preservation. This document outlines the protection principles for the historic monuments within the historic reserve of Český Krumlov. It identifies the way of applying architectural and urban heritage protection, preservation, and conservation principles based on a technical surveys carried out in the field. The areas currently processed are the Pleivec and the castle area. Because of the complexity of such a document it is being written step by step. The time schedule of completion will be publicised in the section II of the Periodic Report. The Conservation concept of the garden (see below) is part of this plan.

### 3.2 Castle garden

**The castle garden** as a whole is well maintained with a minimum of intervention. The state of conservation of its component parts is varied.

1) Unfortunately, an unprofessional 'reconstruction' of the 1980s has harmed parts of the fabric in the eastern part of the garden (plan see Annex 7: A-orchard, B-winter riding school, C-summer riding school, D-lower parterre, E1+2 northern and southern yew -bosket) as well certain other elements throughout the garden (disposition of perimeter-walk, hedges, edging of paths, etc.). Heavy changes to the winter riding school, a building in the eastern part of the garden, have brought about the building of underground rooms destroying an entire corner of the lower parterre.

2) The second heavy intervention to the garden consists of the revolving theatre and its surrounding installations. The construction has a negative impact on the fabric of the parterres and boskets around the summerhouse Bellaria and the building itself. Not only is the revolving theatre built on a 6m foundation having destroyed all archaeological evidence in this area, but lighting masts, electric cables and walkable surfaces have badly damaged this part of the garden. All garden layout close to the building has disappeared. Last but not least has the

Bellaria building been subject to changes and wear from its use as changing room, theatre backdrop, storage room etc.

3) However, both authenticity and integrity of the western parts of the garden are at a high level as their development has been almost unbroken and undisturbed from the 17<sup>th</sup> century until today. These parts of the garden are 'asleep' and maintained at a low intensity level. Their present visual quality consists of topographic and spatial elements (subtle remnants of the historic relief and a number of old trees); flowers, clipped hedges or other ephemeral attractions have long gone. The likelihood of finding well preserved traces of the different historic layouts through archaeological investigation in this part of the garden is big.

The built elements of the garden are in a respectable state of conservation, some having been restored, others kept in a slightly dilapidated however original state. The Arbour (1750-53) still shows its splendid original, never restored roof paintings, the woodwork having subtly been restored. The cascade fountain and adjacent steps have been well restored. The balustrades and other built elements are original and awaiting restoration.

The entrance room to the garden has been heavily altered through time and is at the moment partially covered with a parking lot. Its rehabilitation is part of the Conservation concept (see below).

Due to lack of time the Orangery, the Pineapple greenhouses and the Peach garden were not shown to the expert. They are however part of the Conservation concept (see below).

The gardens are maintained by a staff of 10 people. Most daily maintenance effort is invested in the unauthentic eastern parts of the garden as the flowerbeds and clipped hedges need much attention. There is a presumed number of 275'000 to 300'000 annual visitors, no entrance fee is charged. The gardens are open to the public from April to the end of October. During the summer months the gardens are closed at 7pm for the preparation of the theatre.

The project initiated by the National Institute for Heritage Preservation to write up a 'Conceptual plan' (similar to a rehabilitation plan) on the principles of protecting and conserving the World Heritage Site (see above) has led to the following Conservation concept of the castle garden.

#### **4 THE CONSERVATION CONCEPT OF THE GARDEN**

Within the wider initiative of the general Conservation concept, a study for the rehabilitation of the castle garden was produced by the architectural office GIRSA AT (attached). It describes the general approach to the garden conservation and possible lines of work for the future restoration.

The Conservation concept is very general, the presented plans can only be looked at as a first approach to the development of the garden. Detailed research is needed before any conservation decisions can be taken.

The conclusion of the discussion held on the 22<sup>nd</sup> January can be summarized as follows:

- The rehabilitation of the garden will not be guided by one period but by the complexity of design phases through time and the diversity of layers perceivable today.
- Guiding principles are: The conservation of significant existing fabric, the respect for material and structural authenticity, the use of traditional material and crafts practices, the respect for time and age, the use of maintenance as a means of conservation, the respect for the present atmosphere, and the view of the garden as an entity and a part of the bigger heritage ensemble.

- Both in the authentic and the disturbed parts of the garden chances are that much information about former layouts are to be found in the ground. Garden archaeology (primarily non destructive methods – other methods only where appropriate) is therefore an imperative part of the process of the analysis, conservation, and restoration process.

## 5 LEGAL BACKGROUND AND NOMINATION HISTORY

The Castle and Garden of Český Krumlov are owned and managed by the Czech Republic represented by the National Institute for Heritage Preservation, regional office in České Budějovice. The garden is part of the Český Krumlov historic core, which was declared a municipal historic reserve in the year 1963. The garden is also part of the Český Krumlov Castle, which was proclaimed a national monument in 1989. Český Krumlov Town, Castle and Garden have been inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1992 under the criterion iv.

The core of the World Heritage Site is identical with the municipal historic reserve protected since 1963, the buffer-zone is under protection since 1987. The buffer-zone has its logic in the landscape and does well protect the core. A map showing the boundary of the site and its buffer-zone as well as a list of the relevant Czech legislation is enclosed in Annex 5.

In accordance with the ICOMOS evaluation no. C 617 1992 for the nomination of the site, the Committee requested the State Party (then the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic) to take all necessary measures to face pressures due to over-visitation by tourists which threatened the property. The state of conservation of the site has not been discussed at any later World Heritage Committee Session, however since 2001 the World Heritage Centre and the Czech authorities are corresponding with regard to the negative impact to and the removal of the revolving theatre from the castle garden. The Czech National Committee of ICOMOS and other stakeholders supported the removal of the theatre through letter to the World Heritage Centre. An international ICOMOS mission to evaluate the state of conservation of the castle garden was planned in 2002 but postponed due to the heavy inundations of the historic centre of Český Krumlov.

## 6 THE REVOLVING THEATRE

The construction discussed in this report has in most English language correspondence been called 'revolving theatre' (or 'turning theatre'; 'amphithéâtre tournant' in French, 'drehende Zuschauertribüne' in German). It is however a revolving audience from where different scenes can be viewed. In order not to confuse things, the author of this report will keep on using the term 'revolving theatre'.

### 6.1 History and present situation

Playing theatre is an old tradition in the town of Český Krumlov, its Castle and the Castle garden. The most impressive proof today is the baroque theatre built in the 1680s, reconstructed and equipped in the 1760s and restored to its former beauty within the last decades. However, not only did the buildings serve the pleasure of acting, but the garden itself has in baroque and rococo times been designed like a big stage where real life meets its played variations.

The first revolving theatre has been installed in the 1950ies for about 80 spectators placed in front of the rococo summerhouse Bellaria in order to use this pretty building as a backdrop for the theatre. This construction was replaced by a bigger audience with around 400 seats in the 1960s and finally in 1988 by the existing construction for around 650 visitors.





Pictures from 1958, 1960 and 2001

The construction has a 6m deep foundation and is linked to number of infrastructure elements. All elements of the former garden design (flower borders, pathway, parterres, etc.) have disappeared and heavy use of the place during the summer months results in extensive trampling and affects much more than just the immediate surrounding of the theatre. A further detrimental effect on the garden consists in the obstruction by the construction of all views along the important baroque axis and the central part of the garden. The early closure of the garden during the summer months is another annoyance for the perfect garden experience. Last but not least the summerhouse Bellaria itself has suffered heavily from its use as stage, backstage, changing room and storage place. Two underground rooms have been added to the building in the 1980s connecting the underground grotto with the underground kitchen and the room in which the magic table has been operated. These new rooms are being used for purposes linked to the theatre process. However as they link the three historic formerly independent rooms only accessible from the outside, they led to destructive uses of these rooms (electricity has been introduced in a very crude manner, etc.).



Pictures: View from and towards the Bellaria summerhouse with and without the revolving auditorium (postcard 1912, pictures 2001)



View along the main axis (postcard 1913, picture 2001)

View towards Bellaria (postcard 1914)





Lighting posts and electric facilities in the surrounding garden areas (2004)



Storage in the recent underground addition to Bellaria. Electricity facilities carved into the historic fabric of the baroque grotto underneath the Summerhouse (2004)

Only recently the construction of the revolving theatre has changed hands from the Czech Republic to the town of České Budejovice. The South Bohemian Theatre Company, a municipal theatrical institution of České Budejovice, is operating the revolving theatre. The theatre only operates in summer, during most months of the year the facilities are unused and obstruct the views in the garden without reason. During the theatre season, large parts of the garden around the theatre are closed to the public. Only viewers of the presentations are granted paid access.

The theatre being located in front of the Bellaria summerhouse, the South Bohemian Theatre Company is rather restricted in their selection of plays. The rococo backdrop does not serve modern plays too well. The initiative to relocate the theatre is therefore welcomed by experts of the theatrical dramaturgy.

The building condition of the revolving theatre is rather bad. As the feasibility study (see below) states, it may become a hazard to spectators and visitors in the very near future. This fact underlines the necessity to very soon find a solution for the open air theatre in Český Krumlov.

The revolving theatre is said to be a main attraction in Český Krumlov. The spectators (42'000 per year) are mostly tourists who come to visit the World Heritage Site. The success seems to derive from a combination of the historic environment (town, castle and garden) and the theatre event.

## 6.2 Relocating the revolving theatre

A feasibility study (attached) has been drafted on the possible relocation of the revolving theatre. The author of the study is a renowned Czech stage designer. The study looks at the problem from a mainly theatre-focused point of view. The garden and landscape issues are not treated in depth.

The study comes to the conclusion, that a relocation of the theatre would be beneficial to all aspects of the theatrical events. A new, bigger revolving audience could be built with better facilities for staff and spectators. The restrictive backdrop would be changed against a more flexible scenery. Badly needed annex buildings for the crew and more sophisticated technical installations could be introduced without problem.

The study proposes one new location (chosen out of four possibilities), which was presented to the mission (see plan in Annex 6). The new location now hosts a derelict tree nursery (of no historic value). It offers a great variety of interesting scenes to the theatre, is well proportioned to host not only the revolving audience but also the needed utilitarian buildings. The pedestrian approach could still be made through the garden, parking lots at the side entrances of the garden could be used for the evening events. The combination of the historic environment and the theatre as a base for success of the events could be projected forward.

The proposed location is situated in the western prolongation of the garden within the boundary of the World Heritage buffer zone. Topographically it is well chosen (in a hollow / depression) as it can not be seen from the town nor the castle. It is limited to the north by a historical alley, to the south by a historical hedgerow (both visible on a map of 1792), to the west by a hill and to the east by a narrow street that separates the site from the castle garden.

The castle garden is not designed to have guided views to the outside landscape; no axis is prolonged into the far distance. However the walls are not high enough to completely prohibit views to the surrounding. This means that there is a visual contact from the backside of the lake to the proposed site. In fact the constant exchange of the garden and the landscape is part of the integrity of the site. Historic elements of the cultural landscape within the buffer-zone are important assets and need protection.

At the moment the feasibility study does not respect certain elements of the garden and the cultural landscape. There is a conflict concerning the western wall of the garden and the historic hedgerow south of the proposed site. Furthermore the study shows new elements such as an alley which would confuse the historic layout of the garden and the landscape.

For the planning of the new revolving theatre at its relocated position, the feasibility study proposes an architectural competition. The discussion during the meeting concluded that such a competition was extremely important to ensure that the quality of the new architecture and landscape design shall be in tune with and at a comparable quality as the World Heritage Site.

## **7 DIFFERING OPINIONS OF STAKEHOLDERS ON THE REVOLVING THEATRE**

The mission was briefed on the long history of dispute about the location of the revolving theatre. As it seems, both the Czech Ministry of Culture and the National Institute for Heritage Preservation (the owner of the site and advisory body in all heritage concerns) have long taken position for the removal of the theatre from the garden and its relocation outside of the garden perimeter. The Ministry of Culture also representing the theatre as part of the cultural life in the Czech Republic is of the view that a relocation would benefit not only the garden but – if a solution like the one mentioned in the feasibility study is being decided about – also the theatrical life of Český Krumlov and the region.

The Czech National Committee of ICOMOS is equally supporting the removal of the theatre. The operator of the theatre (South Bohemian Theatre Company / Town of České Budějovice) is most likely not to be adverse to the relocation of the theatre, if a new location would liberate them in the choice of plays to be staged (no rococo backdrop).

However there is a large, rather politically motivated opposition to the removal and relocation of the theatre. The debate that seems to take momentum at the time of local elections is held around aspects of tradition (the preservation of the revolving auditorium is a prerequisite to traditional theatrical life in Český Krumlov) and economics (the opportunity to see a performance while seated on the revolving auditorium in the castle garden is the main reason for tourist travel to Český Krumlov).

The feasibility study and the experience of the castle and garden management do contradict these arguments.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

The mission has come to the conclusion that

- The **historic castle garden** in Český Krumlov is of great heritage value both in itself and as a significant component of the World Heritage Site 'Historic Centre of Český Krumlov'
- The **revolving theatre** poses a severe problem impairing the integrity of the castle garden
- Although **playing theatre** is an important part of the local history and present culture of Český Krumlov, the current situation of the revolving theatre is far from being an ideal combination of heritage and theatre
- The **revolving theatre** should therefore be removed from its current location as soon as possible
- The **relocation of the theatre** to the proposed new site seems a feasible solution from which the open air theatre would greatly benefit. From the point of view of the historic garden and the surrounding cultural landscape (buffer zone of the WHS) it can be welcomed under certain conditions outlined in the recommendations
- There is a **danger of historic garden fabric** being harmed during the process of removal, so the greatest care has to be applied
- The **Conservation concept** presented to the mission is a first step in the direction of a professional conservation of the castle garden
- The **Conservation concept** can only be implemented if the revolving theatre is removed from its current location
- The **surrounding cultural landscape** is an important element of the site. It has the charm of a historic, slightly derelict landscape with narrow lanes, alleys and fields. No street borders, signposts or other modern interventions hamper the simplicity of the site
- There is both **strong support and opposition** to the removal of the revolving theatre

## 9 RECOMMENDATIONS

The mission recognizes that

- The Ministry of Culture, the National Institute for Heritage Preservation and ICOMOS Czech Republic are the main advocates for removing the revolving theatre from the castle garden,
- The Town of České Budějovice as the proprietor of the revolving theatre support its removal and relocation

The mission recommends to the State Party that

- The National Institute for Heritage Preservation as the owner of the site in collaboration with the Town of České Budějovice as the proprietor of the revolving theatre should **remove the construction and all pertinent elements from the castle garden as soon as possible**
- Once the theatre is removed, the National Institute for Heritage Preservation should **focus its conservation efforts on the Bellaria summerhouse as a uniquely preserved rococo pavilion as well as on the surrounding garden compartments**
- The National Institute for Heritage Preservation should **involve a garden archaeologist during** the removal of the theatre in order to supervise the groundwork (removal of the

foundations) and to possibly use the openings in the ground for archaeological investigation

- The relevant stakeholders shall jointly hold **a competition** to secure the high architectural and landscape quality of the relocated open air theatre. The competition shall be prepared and judged by a jury with professional representation of landscape architects (specialists in new and historic garden design), architects, and theatre professionals alike. The aim is to reach a similar level of excellence in the new construction as it is to be found in the World Heritage Site
- The Ministry of Culture and the National Institute for Heritage Preservation **encourage and support the conservation experts** involved (architects, landscape architects and all other needed professionals) in holding up the highest standards of conservation. The conservation of a garden like the Český Krumlov castle garden is a **slow process** and does need **steady financial resources** as well as the patience of all stakeholders

**The mission recommends the World Heritage Centre to bring the state of conservation of the castle garden within the 'Historic Centre of Český Krumlov' before the World Heritage Committee in order to**

- **support the efforts** in the Czech authorities for the removal of the revolving theatre
- **urge all stakeholders** in the Czech Republic **to (continue to) collaborate** on the solutions for the removal and relocation of the revolving theatre discussed in this report

**In the context of the steps ahead the mission is concerned that**

- The new construction shall not have any negative impact on the **integrity of the World Heritage Site**. The proposed<sup>1</sup> new exit (damaging the existing wall) and the planned new alley (adding a wrong perspective) should absolutely be prohibited, the destruction of the historic hedgerow should be prevented. (see map in Annex 6)
- There needs to be subtle **visual separation between the theatre and the garden** – the views across the western wall of the garden should not be impaired.
- Care should be given regarding all interventions connected to the new open air theatre (lanes and alley, walls and other elements of the cultural landscape) in order not to lose the simplicity and charm of the **cultural landscape surrounding the garden**. Regulations need to be drawn up to prevent excessive signposting, advertising, lighting etc.
- **Communication** is vital for the success of the process. If all stakeholders including the visitors are shown the principles, methods, and state-of-the-arte practices of conservation the process will become an added value to the site.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The mission wishes to acknowledge all stakeholders involved in the safeguarding of the World Heritage site for their co-operation and kind contribution for this instructive mission.

I am particularly grateful to Mr Michal Beneš for coordinating the programme and ensuring the smooth running of the mission. I furthermore like to thank the castle and garden management

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<sup>1</sup> feasibility study

Mr. Slavko and Mr. Olšan for their kind hospitality in Český Krumlov, Dr. Štulc and Dr. Truxová for an informative tour through the gardens of Prague Castle, and Mr. Novák for giving his Sunday and brilliantly guiding the mission through the World Heritage Site of 'Lednice – Valtice Cultural Landscape'.

## **11 CONTACT DETAILS**

Composition of the mission:

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## 12 ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Program

#### 20.1.2004

- 14.00h arrival at Prague airport ; transport to the hotel (Guarant Int. – Mrs. Janouškova for the Czech Ministry of Culture )
- 14.30 – 15.00h arrival at the hotel Pod veží (Mostecká 2, 110 00 Praha 1 – Malá Strany, tel.: 00 420 257 532 060). Completion of financial formalities through Guarant Inc. Mrs. Janouškova
- 15.00h visit to the gardens of the Prague Castle as part of the World Heritage Site 'Historic Centre of Prague (1992) guided by Mrs. Dr. Truksová, National Institute for Heritage Preservation, Prague
- Free evening

#### 21.1. 2004

- 7.15h departure by car to Český Krumlov (guaranteed by the Ministry of Culture)
- 10.15h - 10.30h arrival at the hotel Ruže in Český Krumlov (Horní 154, tel.: 00 420 380 772 100)
- 10.30h opening of the meeting at the Castle (Minthouse) in Český Krumlov. Visit of the historic garden with the revolving theatre (the meeting is organised by the National Institute for Heritage Preservation, office of České Budějovice, Ing. Olšan). Presentation of the problem, questions and discussion
- 13.00h - 14.30h lunch
- 14. 30h – 16.00h continuation of the meeting
- 16.00h -18.00h guided visit to the Castle
- Free evening

#### 22.1.2004

- 9.30h continuation of the meeting and discussions about the Conservation concept of the Castle Garden in Český Krumlov
- 13.00h – 14.00h lunch
- 14.00h – 15. 00h short presentation by the ICOMOS expert of the preliminary finds of the mission (oral presentation)
- 15.30h departure from Český Krumlov to the World Heritage Site of 'Lednice – Valtice Cultural Landscape'
- 19.00h arrival at the hotel Apolon in Valtice ( Petra Bezruce 720, 691 42 Valtice, tel.: 00 420 5190352 625 )
- Free evening

#### 23.1.2004

- 9.00h guided visit to the Cultural Landscape of Lednice – Valtice. Organised by the Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the National Institute for Heritage Preservation regional office in Brno
- 13.00h lunch
- Continued visit
- 16.00h departure to Prague by car
- 19.00h arrival in Prague and accommodation at the hotel Pod veží
- Free evening

#### 24.1.2004

- Personal free time
- 13.00h departure to airport organised by the Ministry of Culture through Guarant Inc., Mrs. Janouškova)
- 14.55h departure with flight nr. LX 1487 from Prague to Zurich



## **Annex 2: Terms of References**

The aim of the mission was

- the general state of conservation of the castle garden which is part of the World Heritage Site of 'Historic Centre of Český Krumlov'
- to evaluate the impact of the revolving theatre on the state of conservation of the castle garden of Český Krumlov,
- to examine proposals concerning the removal and relocation of the revolving theatre in the castle garden,
- to comment on the draft Conservation concept of the castle garden.

### Annex 3: List of participants

Mr. Michal Beněš	Secretary for Cultural Affairs of UNESCO at the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic	Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic Milady Horákové 139 160 41 Praha 6 michal.benes@mkcr.cz
Mr. Doc. Ing. Akad. Arch. Václav Girsá	Architect and head of GIRSA AT Ltd. (atelier for the restoration and conservation of historic buildings)	GIRSAAT Ltd. Atelier Obnovy Konzervace Historických Staveb Novakovych 6 18000 Praha 8 girsá@girsá-at.cz
Mrs. Kamila Hrabáková	Head of Department	Department of Culture, Monument and Tourism Regional Authority U Zimního stadionu 1952/2 37076 České Budějovice hrabakova@kraj-jihocesky.cz
Mr. Pavel Jerie	Deputy Conservator General	National Institute for Heritage Preservation Central Specialist Office Valdštejské nám. 3 11801 Prague 1 Jerie@supp.cz
Mr. Aleš Krejcu	Director General a.i.	National Institute for Heritage Preservation Central Specialist Office Valdštejské nám. 3 11801 Prague 1 up@up.nup.cz
Mr. Zdeněk Novák	1 <sup>st</sup> state secretary to the Minister of Culture	Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic Milady Horákové 139 160 41 Praha 6
Mr. Ing. Jiří Olšan	Headgardner in Český Krumlov Castle Garden	National Institute for Heritage Preservation Regional Specialist Office in České Budějovice Administration of Český Krumlov State Castle Zámek c.p. 59 381 01 Český Krumlov jiri.olsan@seznam.cz
Mr. Pavel Slavko	Manager of Český Krumlov Castle	National Institute for Heritage Preservation Regional Specialist Office in České Budějovice Administration of Český Krumlov State Castle Zámek c.p. 59 381 01 Český Krumlov Castle@ckrumlov.cz
Mr. Ph.D. Josef Štulc	Conservator General President of the Czech National Committee of ICOMOS	National Institute for Heritage Preservation Central Specialist Office Valdštejské nám. 3 11801 Prague 1 Stulc@supp.cz

Mrs. Ing. Jaroslava Stöcklová, Ing.	Former Head of department	Department for the Pprotection of Cultural Heritage Ministry of Culture Obdor památkové péce Milady Horákové 139 160 41 Praha 6
Mrs. Ing. Ina Truxová	Landscape architect	National Institute for Heritage Preservation Central Specialist Office Valdstejske nam. 3 11801 Prague 1 truxova@up.npu.cz

#### **Annex 4: List of documents**

Most documents were translated into German, one into English. Both the translated and the Czech copy are annexed to this report.

1. *Studie zur Durchführbarkeit des Aufbaus einer neuen drehbaren Zuschauertribüne.* Stavebni Poradna, spol. s.r.o., Prubezna 48, 370 04 České Budejovice. Including 3 maps.

2. *Rekapitulation des Problems.* Summery of events

3. *Fachliche Gründe.* Summery of points stated in the letters of the Czech Ministry of Culture

4. *Summery of resolutions.*

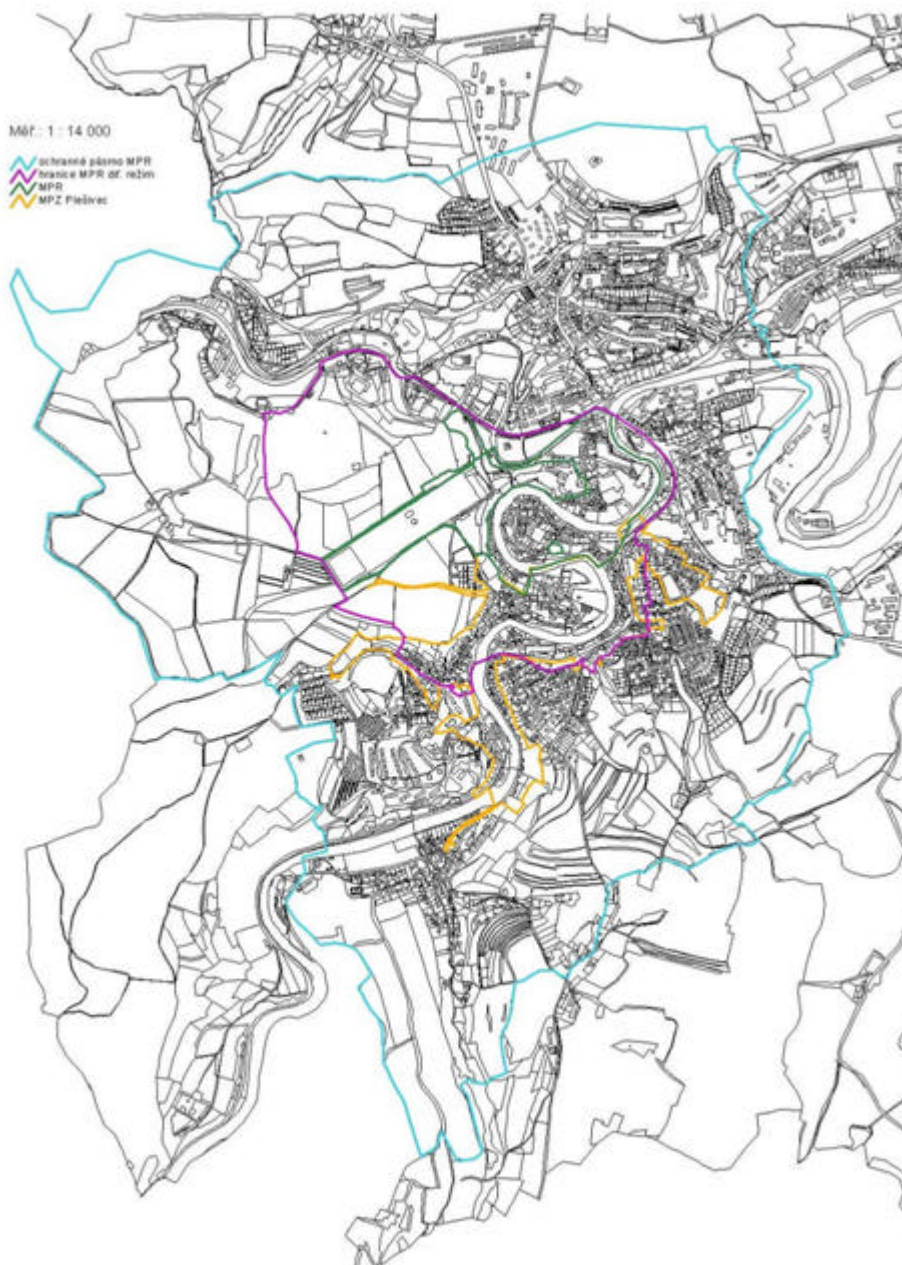
5. *Denkmalpflegerische Konzeption der Rehabilitation des Schlossgartens in Český Krumlov.*  
Bearbeiter: GIRSA AT s.r.o. Atelier for the rehabilitation and conservation of historic buildings.  
Novakových 6, 18000 Prag 8. 2004

6. *Arbour (so called Musical Pavillion) in the Castle Garden of Český Krumlov.*

7. CD Nr. 1 – 4 containing photographs, maps, plans and text documents.

## Annex 5: World Heritage Site and buffer zone

Green: World Heritage Site  
Blue and pink: Buffer zones



(not to scale)

## Relevant legislation

- Act No. 20/1987, Coll., On the State Care of Monuments, as amended;
  - o Decree of the Ministry of Culture No. 66/1988 Coll., Implementing the Act on the State Care of Monuments No. 20/1987, Coll., as amended;
- Act No. 50/1976, On Town and Land-use Planning and Building Regulations (Building Act), as amended;
  - o Decree of the Ministry for Regional Development No. 135/2001 Coll., On Documents of Town- and Land-use Planning;
  - o Decree of the Ministry for Regional Development No. 132/1998 Coll., Implementing Certain Articles of the Building Act;
  - o Decree of the Ministry for Regional Development No. 137/1998 Coll., On General Technical Requirements for Construction and Development;
- Czech Government Resolution No. 278 of April 22, 1998 on the Concept of a More Effective Care for Cultural Monuments of the Czech Republic until 2005;
- Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Czech Republic No. 22446/1963 of June 10, 1963 declaring the historic core of Cesky Krumlov a historic reserve;
- Decree issued by the Government of the Czech Republic No. 55/1989, of April 19, 1989 under which the Cesky Krumlov State Castle and garden was declared a national cultural monument;
- Decree issued by the Department of Culture of the District National Committee of Cesky Krumlov. Ref. No. cult. 534-404/3-87 of December 27, 1987; Establishing the protection of the wider surroundings of the historic reserve a protection zone (= buffer zone).



Historic alley to be conserved

Opening of the historic garden-wall and planned alley should not be accepted!

Historic hedgerow to be conserved

Zámecká zahrada

Plešivec

21

Annex 7: Plan of the Conservation Concept

