# ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

Our Ref. GB/EG/1558 Rev\_Add.Inf

Charenton-le-Pont, 27 September 2021

H. E. Mr Michal Fleischmann
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
the Czech Republic to France, Permanent Delegate
Permanent Delegation of the Czech Republic to
UNESCO
Maison de l'UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS Cedex 15

World Heritage List 2022 – Additional Information Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops (Czech Republic)

Dear Ambassador,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of "Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops" as a World Heritage site and an ICOMOS evaluation mission has visited the property to consider matters related to protection, management and conservation, as well as issues related to integrity and authenticity.

In order to help with our overall evaluation process, we would be grateful to receive further information to augment what has already been submitted in the nomination dossier.

Therefore, we would be pleased if the State Party could consider the following points and kindly provide additional information:

#### **Summary of revisions**

ICOMOS understands that the nomination dossier has been substantially revised following the results and recommendations of the Midstream Process held in 2019 (pp. 164-165).

To assist the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel, could the State Party please provide a succinct text explaining the changes made in the presentation of the current nomination dossier? We are not seeking a lengthy or detailed text, but would appreciate a summary that clearly indicates the most important changes made particularly to the nomination strategy, the justification for inscription and the comparative analysis.

# Concept and presentation of the nominated property

The underlying concept used to present the nominated property relates to the way the cultivation, processing and trade of hops shaped the rural and urban component parts of the cultural landscape. ICOMOS appreciates the information provided in the nomination dossier to justify the selection of representative serial component parts. Since the submission of the nomination dossier, the research project "Documentation of historic structures used for the processing of hops", mentioned on page 271 of the nomination dossier, should have been completed and might have brought new insights. ICOMOS would therefore kindly invites the State Party to share any available findings that might enhance the choice of serial component parts as presented in the nomination dossier. Please summarise all relevant research outcomes of the above-mentioned project that relate to the nominated property or to any comparable elements that were not included in the serial composition.

#### Legal protection

According to the information provided in the nomination dossier (p. 241), component part 1 was still in the process of being declared as a Landscape Heritage Zone at the time of its submission. ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide any updated information on this process and expand on the legal protection and regulations now in place.

ICOMOS would also appreciate if the State Party could provide further details on any additional elements related to the cultivation of hops that might have been designated as monuments within the nominated property, its buffer zone or beyond them, since the submission of the nomination dossier. ICOMOS would appreciate a short description of such potential elements, if any, and of how they relate to the nominated property.

#### Factors affecting the property

The nomination dossier indicates that the most significant threat to the nominated property is the inappropriate use of currently abandoned historic buildings related to the processing of hops. ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide updated information on any potential progress in developing plans and securing funds for the planned conversion of abandoned buildings throughout the property as well as of empty warehouses in the Prague Suburb in particular.

The nomination dossier provides elements on the reduced risk of flooding in component part 1 since the construction of the Nechranice dam. However, it also acknowledges that such threat cannot be completely excluded. ICOMOS would appreciate further information on risk-preparedness with regard to potential flooding of the village of Trnovany which is located in the flood plain.

## Development projects and conservation works

ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide updated elements on the various conservation and development projects listed in the Management Plan on pages 86-88, including the planned urban rehabilitation of the villages Stekník and Trnovany, or on any other relevant plans that might have arisen since.

It is mentioned on page 232 of the nomination dossier that an area north of the centre of Stekník "is set aside for a possible increase in family development". Could the State Party kindly describe how such development might affect the nominated property?

### Management

The Management Plan for the nominated property describes a wealth of activities which will require rather significant investments, but no budgetary planning was provided with the Management Plan. ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide further information on the financial planning for the site's development and management.

Moreover, ICOMOS invites the State Party to share any progress on the development of the "Tourism Strategy" mentioned on page 257 of the nomination dossier.

#### Intangible heritage expressions related to the cultivation and processing of hops

The nomination dossier and proposed statement of Outstanding Universal Value refer to the transfer of knowledge and skills related to hop growing from generation to generation, as well as to intangible heritage expressions such as festivities related to the cultivation of hops. ICOMOS notes that the dossier provides rather limited information on these aspects. Likewise, little information was shared on how the knowledge transfer and cultural traditions were affected by the tremendous demographic changes that occurred in Žatec and its surroundings throughout history. Such events include the exodus of Jewish traders in the 1930s and the resettlement of Germans and Czechs after World War II.

ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide information on how past demographic changes

negatively or positively affected the activities and cultural traditions related to hops within the nominated property and how this is reflected in the intangible heritage associated with it.

ICOMOS appreciates that the timeframe for providing this additional information is short. Brief responses are required at this stage, and can be discussed further with the State Party if needed during the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel process.

We look forward to your responses to these points, which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre with the above information by Friday 12 November 2021 at the latest.

Please note that the State Party shall submit two copies of the additional information to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre so that it can be formally registered as part of the nomination dossier.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Gwenaëlle Bourdin

Director

**ICOMOS** Evaluation Unit

# Attachment 1: Answers to ICOMOS questions in the letter of 27<sup>th</sup> September 2021, ref. no. GB/EG/1558 Rev\_Add.Inf

THE LIST OF ADDITIONAL ICOMOS QUESTION – ŽATEC AND THE LANDSCAPE OF SAAZ HOPS NOVEMBER 2021

#### 1. Summary of revisions

Succinct text explaining the changes made in the presentation of the current nomination dossier. Summary that clearly indicates the most important changes made particularly to the nomination strategy, the justification for inscription and the comparative analysis.

#### 2. Concept and presentation of the nominated property

The research project "Documentation of historic structures used for the processing of hops" - any available findings that might enhance the choice of serial component parts as presented in the nomination dossier. Please summarise all relevant research outcomes of the above-mentioned project that relate to the nominated property or to any comparable elements that were not included in the serial composition.

- 3. Legal protection
- 3.1 Landscape Heritage Zone
- 3.2 Further details on any additional elements related to the cultivation of hops that might have been designated as monuments within the nominated property, its buffer zone or beyond them, since the submission of the nomination dossier. ICOMOS would appreciate a short description of such potential elements, if any, and of how they relate to the nominated property.
- 4. Factors affecting the property
- 4.1 Updated information on any potential progress in developing plans and securing funds for the planned conversion of abandoned buildings throughout the property as well as of empty warehouses in the Prague Suburb in particular.
- 4.2 The Nechranice dam
- 5. Development projects and conservation works
- 5.1 Updated elements on the various conservation and development projects listed in the Management Plan on pages 86-88, including the planned urban rehabilitation of the villages Stekník and Trnovany, or on any other relevant plans that might have arisen since.
- 5.2 The area north of the centre of Stekník "is set aside for a possible increase in family development". Could the State Party kindly describe how such development might affect the nominated property?
- 6. Management
- 6.1 Further information on the financial planning for the site's development and management.
- 6.2 The development of the "Tourism Strategy" mentioned on page 257 of the nomination dossier.
- 7. Intangible heritage expressions related to the cultivation and processing of hops Information on how past demographic changes negatively or positively affected the activities and cultural traditions related to hops within the nominated property and how this is reflected in the intangible heritage associated with it.

#### **ICOMOS QUESTION 1. Summary of revisions**

"Succinct text explaining the changes made in the presentation of the current nomination dossier. Summary that clearly indicates the most important changes made particularly to the nomination strategy, the justification for inscription and the comparative analysis."

# **Answer of the State Party:**

After the discussion held during the ICOMOS Advisory Process and following agreement between the professional institutions and the leader of the nomination process, the following **important changes** were made in the nomination strategy:

1. The key change in the new nomination dossier submitted is the inclusion of all the aspects of hop growing and trading which are expressed by the following attributes: the **cultural landscape** including hop fields and features associated with them, **structure of settlements** in which hop was processed, **architectural and industrial values** of hop related buildings, **visual quality** of the landscape with hop fields and skyline with chimneys of hop warehouses and the **specific attributes** represented by traditions and engagement in hop production from growing the crop, harvesting hop cones to the final commodity ready for sale.

The new nomination covers the entire hop story from growing to processing in the rural countryside and subsequently in the town. Its ambition is to be well understood and sustainable and therefore it is designed as a series including two component parts with a shared buffer zone.

It still includes the key historic centre of Žatec and its Prague Suburb where there is the highest concentration of buildings associated with hop processing. The new nomination dossier now includes the rural countryside the core of which is formed by the preserved, self-contained village of Stekník which is in direct contact with hop fields that are still situated in their original locations and the concentration of which is unique in the entire Saaz hop landscape.

**2.** From the aspect of the landscape classification as defined in the Operating Guidelines to the Convention, the property has been nominated as *the living, continuing landscape*, documenting the development of hop growing and processing through history which shaped the landscape of the region, including arable fields in a geographical context (geology, river, climate...), rural farming and villages, drying and packaging, urban architecture as well commercial and social organisation. This revised focus is reflected in the wording of the justification for inscription and, finally, in the new name of the property. The new name reflects the fact that Žatec is a synonym of the hop growing region, it indicates that the property is a landscape associated with hops and contains the reference to the internationally recognised hop variety – Saaz hops.

Unlike the previous version which focused on the urban structure by nominating a "historic town" complemented by a component part including the former large brewery, the current nomination of the property - "Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops" - is an example of a category (ii) organically evolved landscape which fits well to this site where hops are grown, processed, certified, and prepared for trading. This is a landscape which, from the Middle Ages, bears the influence of a monoculture/hops on the agroeconomic system, including evidence of technological development in the cultivation and breeding of hops and subsequent processing and trade.

**3.** When exploring the identification of potential attributes, the state of conservation of the elements must be carefully taken into consideration, as well as their authenticity and integrity. It has been openly stated that the area represented by the Saaz hops landscape experienced several difficult periods, particularly during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. To identify a suitable rural area which would clearly demonstrate the hop growing and processing heritage in its entirety was a challenging exercise. The research project "Documentation of Buildings Related to Hop Processing" has proved to be an

invaluable source of knowledge and provided a better insight to the rural buildings and their structure and it helped in describing their specific features and functions; more details on them are in Chapter 2.a.

The nomination dossier centres around the long history of hop processing from its growing, harvesting, drying, packaging and shipment to commercial and social matters so that the development and adoption of these processes would represent a "living property".

Although there are other villages in the wider area which in the past were closely linked to hop production, at present their overall structure and the buildings are neither in satisfactory condition nor do they have any kind of legal protection. We do believe if this nomination becomes successful it will help to increase the public awareness and support; it will motivate the preservation of other buildings in the region and it will also encourage local patriotism. The heritage in the wider area of the nominated property will be presented in the form of buildings opened to the public to promote this long-term objective and this intention is also discussed in the Management Plan under Measure D.2.2.4-A "Opportunities for the New Use of the Key Hop Related Structures".

The proposed site of Component Part 01 includes all tangible elements of hop growing in this region and its well documented continuity. There are examples of buildings which in the past centuries served for the primary processing (drying) of hops in the rural area as well as examples of modern buildings still in use including facilities for mechanical harvesting and drying of hop cones. The rural component part which was added to the new version of the nomination dossier possesses a high degree of contextual and visual integrity, emphasised by the site's geomorphology which forms its natural boundary and protects it.

- **4.** The new strategy underlines the potential of the town of Žatec in its entirety and the connections between its quarters; at the same time there is more information on tangible attributes of intertwined urban functions associated with hop processing (drying, warehousing, packaging, certification). The dossier describes social and cultural functions and the urban fabric and architectural features with social and economic meanings related to the long history of the town and its role for hop processing and trade. These complementarities are shown in Maps of Attributes no. 13 and 14 of the nomination dossier by highlighting specific structures and in the justification of the OUV criteria.
- **5.** Upon the expert recommendation of ICOMOS the information related to the buildings associated with beer brewing in Žatec have been downgraded in the nomination dossier which is now focused on hop cultivation, processing, and trade. The detailed information on the large Renaissance Malt House and the functional municipal brewery located on the site of Component Part 02 has been significantly reduced; however these two assets will still enjoy the same degree of attention and safeguarding.

Similarly, the former component - the Dreher's Brewery – is not included in the nominated property anymore. The brewery is situated in the newly proposed buffer zone and can be considered a complementary contextual element.

The buffer zone also includes hop fields which are in a close visual context with the historic parts of Žatec and the contemporary hop processing site with a large, modern warehouse. The Hop Research Institute has also been included in the buffer zone in line with the ICOMOS Interim Report recommendation.

**6.** Žatec municipality together with the National Heritage Institute continue in surveying and documenting buildings associated with hop processing both in the rural and urban environment (for more details see MP D.2.2.5. – B a D.2.3.1). In 2022 the research and survey of chimneys at hop

warehouses is planned which is going to be unique in the Czech Republic merely due to their high number. This research will follow on the previous research projects in Component Part 01: "Documentation of historic buildings used for hop processing" and in Component Part 02: "Research of lofts and trusses of selected burgher houses in Žatec".

**7.** The scope and content of the comparative analysis reflects the new nomination strategy. This new approach is explained at the beginning of Chapter 3.2., starting from page 164. However, we have made the decision to restate some of these points for the purposes of this supplementary document (direct quotations from chapter 3.2. are italicised):

The new comparative study not only includes other hop-growing landscapes, but it also provides a more general comparison with other relevant agricultural landscapes. "The final ICOMOS Interim Report recommended that the new comparison, in addition to the listing of other landscapes where hops are grown, compare more generally other relevant agricultural landscapes." The content of the original comparative analysis, of course, remains valid and, partly amended, and it has been integrated into the new text. However, the study has been augmented with knowledge gained from the study of other agricultural landscapes, apparently different, but in which crops are also grown, which shape their visual qualities and settlements.

The new approach to the nomination as a cultural landscape was the reason why we decided not to compare just warehouses and processing facilities used for a single commodity. Wherever other agricultural landscapes refer to specific rural and urban structures associated with them, the comparative study does the same.

..." The most significant visual characteristic of the agricultural landscape and the conditional factor for farming is morphology of the terrain: some crops thrive on sloping terrain, others require horizontal or artificially prepared terraced areas because of the need for irrigation complementary manmade structures. Other differences are closely related to the local climate, because the success of cultivation has always depended on the required air temperature and/ or humidity, the intensity of sunlight, etc. The properties of the specific soil profile are important, which even within the same climate zone can differ fundamentally according to the geological composition of the subsoil. It can happen that crops of globally significant landscapes are undemanding and thrive on poor soils (agave), while others are very sensitive to subtle differences in soil composition (specific types of wines, Saaz hops, etc.).."

The comparative study was also led by the joint 2017 ICOMOS-IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage. Definition and many ideas explaining "rural landscape as heritage" can be – according to our opinion - very well applied to the nomination project of "Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops" because the property "... demonstrates the entangled connections between humans and other species across broad areas ..."

**8.** The new nomination strategy is also reflected in the OUV justification and the criteria applied: the 2017 nomination - "Žatec - the Town of Hops" – proposed the inscription under criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv). The current nomination "Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops" proposes criteria (iii), (iv), and (v).

The repeated application of criteria (iii) and (iv) is understandable, because..."a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living", centuries long empirical and later expert development of quite a unique set of skills as well as "...outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape" applies to both component parts of the nominated property.

However in case of these two criteria (iii) and (iv) a new wording has been used to reflect the nature of the property which is a *continuing cultural landscape*.

After thorough consideration, the importance of cultural landscape specific features is defined in the new nomination dossier in the justification of criterion (v) under which the property is described as "...an outstanding example of a continuous, uninterrupted and, to date, traditional use of an agricultural landscape with traditional human settlements where the main focus is on growing of a crop with special requirements for climate, cultivation and processing...". This justification forms the basis on which the cultural landscape has been described in the entire nomination dossier.

The proposed Outstanding Universal Value is expressed more by the linkage of elements related to hops in the landscape into a rural-urban ensemble, therefore we chose to compare more generally the cultural landscapes associated with the cultivation and processing of consumer crops. In our opinion the unique value of the nominated cultural landscape is the complexity and interconnectedness of individual components of the preserved hop heritage, which together provide coherent evidence of cultivation, processing and trade in this commodity.

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#### ICOMOS QUESTION 2. Concept and presentation of the nominated property

"The research project "Documentation of historic structures used for the processing of hops" - any available findings that might enhance the choice of serial component parts as presented in the nomination dossier. Please summarise all relevant research outcomes of the above-mentioned project that relate to the nominated property or to any comparable elements that were not included in the serial composition."

#### **Answer of the State Party:**

The primary objective of the research "Documentation of Historic Structures Used for Processing of Hops" was the identification of hop processing buildings in the countryside, i.e. to determine their specific location, the existence of processing equipment and to survey the condition of the buildings.

Over a period of five years, an extensive survey was carried out in 238 villages of all hop-growing regions in the Czech Republic<sup>1</sup> and 2,699 existing hop processing buildings were identified. In terms of their specific location, most hop-growing sites were recorded in the area close to Žatec, followed by a small enclave in the Rakovník district area.

The survey has shown that the number of buildings preserved in hop-growing regions in the Czech Republic depends on the development of the area after the Second World War and the current economic performance of the region. The largest number of buildings, whose condition can be described as authentic, is in the Žatec region, especially in the parts of the former so-called Sudetenland - the post-war exodus of the German population and the inability to attract more people to settle there have preserved this area, including its buildings, for a long time.

On the other hand, the demographic development and for this reason the fate of historic buildings, in the Tršice and Úštěk hop-growing regions was different. The Tršice region is situated closer to the centre of Bohemia and it was not affected by the exodus of the German population and the Úštěk region was quickly repopulated. In both these regions the new owners modernised their buildings throughout the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but at the same time, as a result of the transition from private to collective farming, they demolished or rebuilt unused farm buildings, including those

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These are Žatec, Úštěk and Tršice regions; these regions are defined by Act No. 97/1996 Coll. and their boundaries correspond to the historical hop-growing regions as they have been delineated since the middle of the 19th century.

used for hop drying and storage, so that their original function is no longer visible. Therefore, the number of preserved hop-related buildings identified in these villages was approximately 50-70 % lower than in the Žatec region. At the same time, these villages are different in terms of their morphology and climate, which made it economically more profitable to grow crops other than hops (which had lower number of hop fields here than in the Žatec region). The research has shown that hops have never become the dominant agricultural crop here, and therefore the reflection of hop growing culture in the architecture and in the fabric of villages and landscape is not as significant as in the Žatec region.

In the Žatec region, our research identified total 20 settlements that could be included in the category of the valuable hop-growing villages, and they are all rightly listed in the outcome of the research. In addition to the village of Stekník it also includes the following ones (in the alphabetical order) Brloh, Deštnice, Dolní Ročov, Drahomyšl, Horní Ročov, Hřivice, Kolešov, Liběšovice, Libešovice, Libešovice, Libešovice, Nečemice, Rybňany, Staňkovice, Soběchleby, Solopysky, Tuchořice, Tvršice and Velká Černoc (Rybňany, Tvršice and Dobříčany are situated in the buffer zone). Surrounding of the village Stekník is currently the only one of the areas where we can guarantee a long continuity of hop growing, at least since 1654, when hop fields were documented in almost every homestead. At the same time, it is a compact area including both the village and the surrounding landscape. This landscape has all necessary attributes typical of hop-growing regions - it is flat, located in the rain shadow of the Krušné hory (Erzgebirge) Mountains at the confluence of several rivers, whose floodplains have soil with an ideal composition for growing hops. In the northern and north-eastern parts there are terrain elevations which act as a windbreak protecting the crop, and in the northwest there is an exposed limestone massif, a former quarry, which contributes to the specific microclimate in the area.

In this context, however, it is necessary to point out that our research was primarily focused on the rural built heritage, and landscape research was only a marginal part of it, carried out initially out of personal research interest. The nomination project brought us closer to the landscape research and we looked at the landscape as the background framing the village. Therefore, we can conclude that in addition to the villages mentioned above, several other landscapes with a higher level of visual integrity were identified in the Žatec region (e.g. around the villages of Horní and Dolní Ročov, Nečemice, Liběšovice and Siřem) that display the same features. However, we are currently unable to demonstrate their continuity in hop growing. In addition, all these villages, which in the past provided facilities for hop processing, are without any heritage protection, and, due to the economic difficulties mentioned above, have been largely neglected over the last seventy years, and most of the surviving historic drying kilns are in poor condition.

Another reason for extending the nomination to include the hop-growing landscape around the village of Stekník was its close historical, spiritual and communication links with Žatec, compared to other sites. At the same time, thanks to the landforms, the site has extraordinary visual qualities, and it is possible to observe the dynamic changes in the landscape that occur throughout the growing season of the crop.

Of the selected sites, Stekník and its hop-growing landscape (component part 01) is the only one where the largest owner of the local hop fields, the Hop Research Institute, which is a guarantee of the continuity of the hop-growing tradition in the future.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The only exception is the village of Soběchleby (protected since 2005) which can also be classified as a valuable historic hop-growing village. However, the buildings in the village are in worse condition than those at Stekník, but above all, the hop fields are no longer on their original historical locations, and they have been preserved to a much lesser extent than at Stekník.

At present Stekník is the only village where all historic buildings have been protected for a long time (since 1995) and their condition allows for an overall sensitive restoration. For these reasons, the landscape with its hop fields which have close visually links to the village of Stekník was chosen for the new nomination dossier. As a result of the extensive survey of hop-growing regions in the Czech Republic, we are convinced that the material attributes contained in Component part 01 can ideally demonstrate all the specific urban, structural, landscape and cultural phenomena associated with the historical cultivation and processing of hops in a rural environment, which the research has not been able to capture in such a comprehensive form in any other site.

#### **ICOMOS QUESTION 3. Legal protection**

#### **3.1** "Landscape Heritage Zone"

#### **Answer of the State Party:**

The heritage protection for Component 01 of the nominated property was declared by the Measure of General Nature N. 1/2021. This Measure of General Nature was declared 2 August 2021 and this declaration came to effect 24 August 2021.

A Measure of General Nature N. 1/2021 on the declaration of a part of a landscape unit as a heritage zone and determination of the conditions of its protection is the result of a process conducted by the executive body of the state administration on the basis of documents and stages determined by the general Act on Administrative Procedure. The document has a general structure, which for heritage zones declared by the Ministry of Culture normally consists of several articles and chapters.

The full decision is available in Czech on the official website of the Ministry of Culture: <a href="https://www.mkcr.cz/uredni-deska-84.html">https://www.mkcr.cz/uredni-deska-84.html</a>, under the heading Opatření obecné povahy č. 1/2021 o prohlášení části krajinného celku - území Žatecká chmelařská krajina za památkovou zónu a určení podmínek její ochrany (Measure of General Nature No. 1/2021 on the declaration of a part of the landscape unit – Žatecká chmelařská krajina (Saaz Hop Landscape) as a heritage zone and determination of the conditions of its protection).

Below is the content of the material in its general structure. The most informative parts that have been translated into English are marked in yellow):

#### **Statement part/Decision:**

- Article 1 Subject of protection
- Article 2 Conditions of protection
- Article 3 Definition of the boundaries of the heritage zone
- Article 4 Effectiveness
- Article 5 Notice

#### Justification:

#### A. Text part

- Reasons for declaring the heritage zone
- Definition of the subject and conditions of protection, definition of the boundaries of the heritage zone
- Characteristics of the area in question
- Historical development

- Assessment of the historical urbanism and building stock
- Benefits of the heritage zone
- Impacts on the rights and obligations of real estate owners in the heritage zone
- Others

#### B. Graphical part

On the procedure for issuing a measure of general nature under Part Six of the Administrative Procedure Code

The **content of other untranslated parts of the text** is basically <u>contained in other chapters of the nomination dossier</u> as explained below and has therefore not been repeated here:

- **Definition of the boundaries of the heritage zone** (contained in full in the main part of the nomination dossier, **Executive Summary** (Boundaries of the component part 01)
- **Notice** brief information to the users of the document, stating where the document is available for consultation and that its content cannot be appealed.
- General introduction to the Text part recapitulates the legal authorization of the Ministry of
  Culture to declare heritage zones and the fact that the Measure of General Nature is in
  accordance with the constitutional order of the Czech Republic, the Charter of Fundamental
  Rights and Freedoms and the Constitution of the Czech Republic, respects the general
  principles of the constitutional order of the Czech Republic and the measures contained in this
  Measure of General Nature do not violate the constitutional principles of equality in rights and
  prohibition of retroactivity, etc.
- Characteristics of the area in question was prepared in parallel with the preparation of Chapter 2a of the nomination dossier (Description of the property) and is therefore fully compatible with it;
- **Historical development** was prepared in parallel with the preparation of **Chapter 2b** of the nomination dossier (History of the property) and is therefore fully compatible with it in terms of content;
- Assessment of the historical urbanism and building stock was prepared in parallel with the
  preparation of Chapter 4a of the nomination dossier (Present state of conservation) and is
  therefore fully compatible with it;
- Others this is a list of the executive authorities and municipalities concerned, which
  corresponds to parts of Chapter 5c of the nomination dossier (regional and local levels of
  governance)

Following documents regarding the Legal protection you will find in Attachment 2:

- 3A Original Measure of General Nature. 1/2021 in Czech language
- 3B\_Translation of the main parts of the **Measure of General Nature N. 1/2021** on the declaration of a part of a landscape unit as a heritage zone and determination of the conditions of its protection
- 3C\_Orientation map of the Saaz Hop Landscape
- 3D Description of the Map of the Saaz Hop Landscape
- **3.2** "Further details on any additional elements related to the cultivation of hops that might have been designated as monuments within the nominated property, its buffer zone or beyond them, since

the submission of the nomination dossier. ICOMOS would appreciate a short description of such potential elements, if any, and of how they relate to the nominated property."

#### **Answer of the State Party:**

On the site of the <u>nominated property</u> the following elements related to hop heritage have been designated as cultural monuments since the completion and submission of the Nomination Dossier. Their values contribute to the integrity and authenticity of the nominated property.

Except the Žatec railway station, no other elements <u>beyond the nominated property</u> site have been designated cultural monuments.

#### Component Part 01:

#### Stekník No. 22, listed monument since October 12, 2021

Farmstead no. 22 is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a hop-related complex shaped by hop growing and drying. This is particularly obvious in the design of the loft of the residential building. Unlike many other farmstead in Stekník, no. 22 has no modern industrial hop drying kiln. It clearly demonstrates the archaic method of hop processing typical of 1890s when only natural air flow was used.

• Stekník No. 23, listed monument since July 8, 2021 (Identification No. 106722, link: https://pamatkovykatalog.cz/usedlost-23519511)

This farmstead from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century was modified in 1920s. The youngest part is the hop-drying kiln built at the north-west corner of the yard in 1927 – the typical tower-like building has a single chamber and completely preserved original technology with the hearth, tilting drying trays and a unique system of floor air ducts. In terms of efficiency, this is the most advanced type of historic drying kiln.

Stekník No. 19, at present the designation process is ongoing.

Homestead no. 19 is one of the most valuable farmsteads in this location. It is an example of the evolution of vernacular architecture from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and an illustrative example of how the building's function influences its architecture (the large openings used for transporting hops to the loft and other smaller openings, e.g. in the side walls just below the main cornice, which allowed control of the air flow when hops were drying in the loft). The farmstead consists of a residential building, a building for accommodation of the farmer's aged parents, the first floor of which was used for other farm operations, hop-drying buildings, warehouses, and other farm outbuildings. The design of the main facade is an example of the rural adoption of Art Nouveau plastic design from urban architecture. The terraced garden, together with the terraces of the neighbouring farmsteads follows the garden design of the Stekník Chateau.

• Stekník No. 20, at present the designation process is ongoing.

One of the biggest drying kilns in the village with several drying chambers next to which there is a large handling and storage area and on the ground floor the loading area for wagons. The connection of the drying kiln to the floors of the adjacent barns used for hop after-drying is quite unusual.

• Trnovany No. 8, the designation process is in the initial stage, the owner has been approached and the discussion has started.

This hop drying kiln is one of the finest from the architectural point of view which has been preserved in the Czech Republic. The previous older building was significantly re-built as evidenced by the date 1808 - 1908 on a wooden beam in the interior. The generous modification in the early 20th century gave the building the neo-Gothic appearance, still intact,

with its characteristic turrets, in fact vents used to regulate the air flow through oasts and the adjacent hop-drying lofts. The façade is a combination of brick walls and areas of rough ochre render. Apart from the hearths, of which openings for putting the fuel in have been preserved, the interior remains almost intact, with its typical set of wooden floors, plank floors with circular hatches for filling sacks and a blue paint on the walls. The Hassmann family, who owned the building at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, were among the major hop producers.

#### Component Part 02:

Žatec, Kovářská Street No. 753, the designation process is now ongoing.

The warehouse has been preserved in an authentic form, both in terms of its external appearance and the structures and details in the interior (e.g. windows, doors and wooden staircases). The drying technology (hearth, metal drying grates, coffin-shaped boxes, etc.) is complemented by a more recent hop press from the 1950s and hand-held tools used for manual handling of hops. The load-bearing timber structure and the roof trusses of the warehouse show a high craftsmanship quality (with profiled columns, saddles, and footings). The warehouse was built in 1913 by the architects Wilhelm Fuchs and Hildebert Kolb for the hop merchants Gustav Epstein and Artur Mendel. It is a part of a bigger complex designed as a single project – a gate at the north-facing front wall connects the warehouse with villa no. 1257.

• **Žatec, Kovářská Street No. 1257, the designation process is now ongoing.**Villa no. 1257 is a typical example of a lavish residential building of the local hop producers which for practical reasons is directly connected with the warehouse. In addition to the preserved interior and furniture, it is worth mentioning its location in a garden which includes a historic gazebo and original fence, designed at the same time as the villa and warehouse.

#### **Buffer Zone:**

Žatec, Roossevelt Avenue No. 699 and 700, listed monument since December 22, 2020
 (Identification No. 106592, link: <a href="https://pamatkovykatalog.cz/zeleznicni-stanice-zatec-11962948">https://pamatkovykatalog.cz/zeleznicni-stanice-zatec-11962948</a>)

The main railway station in Žatec was built between 1871 and 1873 on the line of the Buštěhrad railway. It was built in the period when the demand for local, fine-aromatic hops, ideal for brewing of the new bottom-fermented Pilsner-type beer, was growing significantly. The railway was essential for hops export, and thanks to it, Žatec hops have been exported all over the world since the 1870s. In addition to transporting the crop, the railway was also essential for transporting the tens of thousands of seasonal workers to work on the hop fields.

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#### ICOMOS QUESTION 4. Factors affecting the property

**4.1** "Updated information on any potential progress in developing plans and securing funds for the planned conversion of abandoned buildings throughout the property as well as of empty warehouses in the Prague Suburb in particular."

#### **Answer of the State Party:**

The town of Žatec and the Site Manager have a comprehensive "Inventory Database" of buildings related to the processing of hops, which was compiled in 2013 - 2014. The ongoing updating and management of this database is one of the main tasks of the working group for heritage protection

and conservation and hop-related buildings. The database is updated with data obtained from research outputs, such as the research of lofts used for hop-drying (2018 and 2020) see Nomination Dossier, Chapter 7.c.2, pages 357 - 358. A survey of chimneys of the hop processing buildings is planned for 2022.

This database is the main source for the protection and safeguarding of hop-related buildings and for communication with their owners.

A further contribution to the vision of the future use of the hop warehouses is the long-standing collaboration with the Faculty of Architecture of the Czech Technical University, see Nomination Dossier, Chapter 5.g, page 275.

#### The Regeneration Fund of the town of Žatec

In connection with the work of the Steering Group for this nomination project, the necessity of establishing a local fund for promoting the values of the nominated property, independent from the state or/and region, became apparent. After the preparation stage, the Regeneration Fund of the town of Žatec was created from 1st January 2015, (file number 116/14). The statute of the fund and the principles for the provision of contributions from the regeneration fund were updated by the resolution of the Žatec Town Council on 20th June 2019, resolution number 124/19.

Its primary role is to help, at the simpliest way, the historic heritage building owners with low sums of money in the repairs of their properties. This fund was created to preserve, restore, and increase the attractiveness of all the buildings within the component part 02 of the nominated property. This means not only the listed monuments but all the structures contributing to the extraordinary integrity, authenticity, and other values of Žatec.

According to the above mentioned resolution, the town council is obliged to provide financial resources in the amount of at least 1,000,000 CZK each year to applicants for funding the restoration and repairs of buildings within the component part 02 of the nominated property.

The amount of is increasing every following year since 2019.

2019 - 1 903 000 CZK, subsidy of the town to the owners of the buildings was 23 %

2020 - 5 124 000 CZK, subsidy of the town was 43 %

2021 - 5 260 000 CZK, subsidy of the town was 30 %

A transparent tender system distributes the funding resources for the provision of particular funds. With its simple principles, the Regeneration Fund represents a powerful motivational tool for the owners of parts of the structures within the property and supplements other financial resources.

The principles applied are available on the municipal website: <a href="https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/radnice/zadosti-a-formulare/">https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/radnice/zadosti-a-formulare/</a>

Since its establishment, this programme is very widely used. The most notable examples of renewals of hop related buildings in the years 2017 to 2020 are the following:

Year/ Location	Description	Subsidy in CZK
2017		
Hop warehouse building plot No. 348/2, Oblouková Street, Žatec	Replacement of roofing and restoration of the façade.	350 000,-
Hop warehouse No. 303, Prokopa	Replacement of roofing and restoration of the façade. Replacement of the windows.	184 000,-

Velkého Square, Žatec		
Hop warehouse building plot No. 483/3, Prokopa Velkého Square, Žatec	Restoration of roofing.	106 000,-
<b>2019</b> Building No. 346, Chmelařské Square, Žatec	Replacement of roofing.	349 577,-
<b>2020</b> Villa No. 1257, Kovářská Street, Žatec	Replacement of wooden double doors	29 000,-
Hop warehouse No. 753, Kovářská Street, Žatec	Replacement of the windows, entrance and gates, repair of the façade.	286 000,-
Hop warehouse No. 231, Svobody Square, Žatec	Replacement of windows	402 000,-
Building No. 311, Obránců míru Street, Žatec	Replacement of roofing.	186 000,-

**4.2** "The Nechranice dam. Further information on risk-preparedness with regard to potential flooding of the village of Trnovany which is located in the flood plain."

#### **Answer of the State Party:**

Trnovany is administratively a part of the town of Žatec. The management of flood protection in the administrative area of the town is addressed in the strategic document "Flood Protection Plan of the Town of Žatec". It is also available in electronic format in the Czech language at the following address: <a href="https://www.edpp.cz/zate\_uvod/">https://www.edpp.cz/zate\_uvod/</a>

This document stipulates the measures that are necessary in order to avert or mitigate damage to properties flooded by swollen rivers and floods. The Flood Protection Plan describes the roles and activities to be carried out by the Žatec Flood Committee to implement the flood protection measures at the municipal level.

The Flood Protection Plan of the town of Žatec has been prepared pursuant to Section 71 on Flood Protection Plans of Act No. 254/2001 Coll., the Water Act and the related detailed regulations, (the link for the English version: Microsoft Word - Water Act 254 - úplné znění 2004 (eagri.cz). The act consists of three main parts: the text part (which is further subdivided into several parts including introductory provisions, the key provisions on water use etc., and organisational and administrative measures) and part two and three containing a graphic part and annexes respectively. For the actual flood protection, the most important part is the one which deals with the organisational measures as it defines the roles and actions to be taken by each party involved in flood protection, and the annex part containing the list of names, addresses and the line of command and way of communication between the parties involved in flood protection.

Then there is the Flood Protection Plan in place covering the entire area administered by Žatec as it performs the role of a municipality with extended powers. <a href="https://www.edpp.cz/orpzate">https://www.edpp.cz/orpzate</a> charakteristika-zajmoveho-uzemi/

In Trnovany the buildings at risk of flooding (by the Blšanka stream) include building no 9 and in case of a real risk there will be flood warning and evacuation organised as stipulated in the Flood Protection Act.

The water level on the river Ohře is currently regulated by the sizeable Nechranice Dam built between 1961–1968 in the upstream area near the town of Kadaň. The influence of the Nechranice Dam on the reduction of flood flows is significant, the dam will reduce the peak flow of a 100-year flood wave from 753 m³/s to 462 m³/s with its retention effect. This has eliminated the previously more frequent floods and stabilised the river flow. In addition to the regulatory modifications to the riverbed, the protection against floods has also been ensured by the construction of flood control banks. In the territory of the component part 01, the oldest such artificial modification is considered to be a stone rampart located south of the village of Hradiště.

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#### ICOMOS QUESTION 5. Development projects and conservation works

**5.1** "Updated elements on the various conservation and development projects listed in the Management Plan on pages 86-88, including the planned urban rehabilitation of the villages Stekník and Trnovany, or on any other relevant plans that might have arisen since."

#### **Answer of the State Party:**

The table below provides the update on the development projects as described in the nominated property Management Plan, pp. 86 – 88.

As part of transparency, the municipality publishes an overview of all projects on its website. These are divided according to their progress and type into the following groups: projects completed - <a href="https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/mesto/investicni-akce-mesta/realizace/">https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/mesto/investicni-akce-mesta/realizace/</a>, projects subsidised - <a href="https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/mesto/investicni-akce-mesta/dotacni-projekty/">https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/mesto/investicni-akce-mesta/dotacni-projekty/</a> and projects for which the documentation is being prepared <a href="https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/mesto/investicni-akce-mesta/studie/">https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/mesto/investicni-akce-mesta/studie/</a>. and projects envisaged, for which only architectural concept design have been developed <a href="https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/mesto/investicni-akce-mesta/studie/">https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/mesto/investicni-akce-mesta/studie/</a>.

Expected important projects described in MP, pages 86 - 88	Updated information	Expected implementation
Component part 01		
Revitalisation of the village square in Stekník	Comment, see below	2022 – 2023
Revitalisation of the village square in Trnovany	Comment, see below	2022 - 2023
Component part 02		
Repair of the "Volyňských Čechů" Street	Ongoing project documentation	2022
Refurbishment of the military prison,	Project documentation	2023
Refurbishment of the military amenity centre	Architectural concept design	2023 - 2024
Multi-function robotic centre in the "Kapucínský klášter" monastery	Ongoing realisation, see below	2022 - 2023

Nerudovo náměstí Square Stage 2	Project documentation	2022
Repair of the Horova Street	Project documentation	2022
Conversion of the Žatec Brewery maltings	Project documentation	2023
Buffer zone		
Residential area Žatec JIH	Architectural concept design	2023
Shopping centre next to the VHV	Architectural concept design	2023
The site of the former Dreher Brewery	Prepared for Architectural concept design	2022
Residential area "Na Homoli"	Ongoing realisation, see below	2022 - 2024
Residential buildings "U Parku"	Ongoing realisation, see below	2022
Rehabilitation of the Husitské náměstí Square	Ongoing realisation, see below	2021
Park below the Nákladní Street	Project documentation	2022
Sport Hall	Architectural concept design	2025
Park Bufo – Bufo	Architectural concept design	2023
Parking and greenery in the Stavbařů Street	Architectural concept design	2022
Refurbishment of the Chaloupka building and of the football stadium	Architectural concept design	2025
Sport facility and leisure area at the Šafaříkova Street	Architectural concept design	2022
The residential area and the park at Lipovka	Architectural concept design	2025
Refurbishment of the Havlíčkovo náměstí Square	Architectural concept design	2022
Park at the perimeter of the Urban Heritage Zone	Architectural concept design	2022 - 2023

# Revitalisation of the village square in Stekník

As Ms Cilcová, the mayor of Zálužice, stated (the village of Stekník is administered by the Zálužice municipality), the funding will be allocated from the 2022 municipal budget for the development of a project proposal for the restoration of the village square in Stekník. Therefore, the design is not available yet. The project implementation is planned for 2022 – 2023. The State Party will submit the design study for consultation pursuant to Section 172 of the Operation Guidelines to the World Heritage Convention.

#### Revitalisation of the village square in Trnovany

As the village of Trnovany is administered by the Žatec municipality, Ms Hamousová, the mayor of Žatec, provided information regarding the ongoing exchange of plots on which the Trnovany square is situated. Once the plots are consolidated the square will be revitalised in 2022 – 2023 and the project will also include a parking area. There is also a discussion on the development of a concept idea for additional buildings to fill up the gap that would be carried out as part of the students'

project at the Faculty of Architecture as this approach proved to work well in the past (see Chapter 5.g., p. 275 ND).

#### Multifunctional robotic centre in the "Kapucínský klášter" monastery

The project includes the restoration of the multifunctional building and the equipment of selected rooms; these premises will be then used for theoretical and practical Extracurricular or leisure activities for children and young people.

The restoration includes the installation of a new district heating pipeline, electrical wiring and an emergency stairwell from the second floor and the entrance lobby extension connected to the south wing. The paradise courtyard will be restored, outside areas landscaped including revitalisation of the orchard, pergola and shelter, and the restoration of the facades will be completed including sundials. The project also includes the restoration of components of artistic values (original wall and ceiling paintings, stucco elements, etc.).

The project is co-financed by grants provided under the IROP programme.

The estimated total cost of the project according to the project documentation is CZK 78 million incl. VAT (grant of CZK 5.6 million from the LAG and CZK 20 million from IROP). The project design was prepared in accordance with the national heritage protection requirements.

The project implementation started in October 2022.

#### Residential area "Na Homoli"

The ongoing construction of detached family homes and low apartment buildings in the buffer zone with no adverse impact on the property. Private development.

#### Residential buildings "U Parku"

The ongoing construction of four-storey residential buildings in the buffer zone with no adverse impact on the property. Private developer.

#### Rehabilitation of the Husitské náměstí Square

The square is in a poor condition and does not perform its historical function. The restoration project is divided into two phases. The first one is focused on the centre of the square and the adjacent pavements. The project includes underground containers for waste separation. The second phase addresses the road connecting the iron bridge and the exit leading to the roundabout at Plzeňská Street, the road will be repaved.

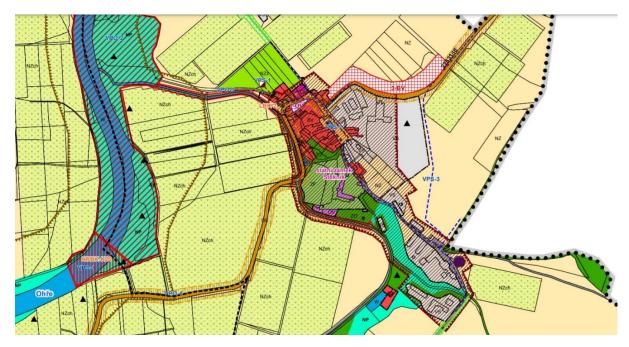
**5.2** "The area north of the centre of Stekník is "set aside for a possible increase in family development". Could the State Party kindly describe how such development might affect the nominated property?"

#### **Answer of the State Party:**

The village of Stekník has 26 permanent residents to date (October 2021). However, there are 58 buildings of which 29 are residential; for more details see the Land Register: https://cuzk.cz/Dokument.aspx?AKCE=META:SESTAVA:MDR002 XSLT:WEBCUZK ID:790877

The area north of Stekník has been allocated for the future development of private family houses. This potential expansion has been approved and incorporated into the Zálužice Land-use Plan (Stekník is administratively part of Zálužice). This Land-use Plan was approved in 2014 (see Chapter 5.d. p. 253 ND), that is before the compilation of the new version of the nomination dossier. <a href="https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/radnice/odbory-uradu/stavebni-a-vyvlastnovaci-urad-zivotni-prostredi/urad-uzemniho-planovani/zaluzice/uzemni-plan-zaluzice-483cs.html">https://www.mesto-zatec.cz/radnice/odbory-uradu/stavebni-a-vyvlastnovaci-urad-zivotni-prostredi/urad-uzemniho-planovani/zaluzice/uzemni-plan-zaluzice-483cs.html</a>

The development area is shown in the map in crosshatched red as 3 BV.



The land for the future possible development is a narrow strip along the access road coming from the north and it is the least visually exposed area. It should be noted that this development area for family homes was specified just there because until recently there was no heritage protection requirement as this land is situated outside the historic core zone of the village. No archaeological finds are expected in this area. The key visual links in Stekník are from the south and south-east these are the vistas from the hop fields.

The total area of 1,507 ha including the protection zone of class III road has been allocated for 8 detached family houses at the most (see the detail of the coordination drawing). In addition, the text part of the Land-use Plan also sets out the following regulatory requirements for the future buildings:

#### "Land for Housing Development – rural, mixed BV"

Main use: family homes and related buildings, utilities, and land use.

#### Requirements for spatial organisation:

- as for new builds the main building is defined as follows: family house of 200 m2 of built-up area,
   family weekend house of up to 150 m2 built-up area,
- every main building can have maximum two additional outside buildings the additional buildings are for example garage, stable, shed etc.,
- new builds or remodelling of the existing buildings must respect the existing urban fabric and architecture of the surrounding built-up area, particularly in the view of their location on the plot and height,
- maximum number of storeys: 2 + receding storey, or 2 storeys + attic, for existing buildings exceeding the regulation of storey height the requirement will be respected not to further increase the number of storeys."

The Justification Section of the Land-use Plan also contains an explanation of these requirements for new development, as follows:

"The architecture of new builds, particularly of single-family homes, shall not differ significantly from the mass of existing family houses, farmhouses, and cottages. The prevailing roof pitch, the

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Page 16 of the text part of the Land-use Plan

proportion of stone, render and, where appropriate, timber on the façades shall be reasonably maintained as well as the usual size of windows on site. However, the design of new buildings does not have to negate the present time, in particular engineering and construction methods and details. The historic centre of the village shaped by smallholdings where every single building was historically divided in two parts - residential and farm buildings (barns, cowsheds, and granaries - generally smaller in scale) poses a challenge for revitalisation and finding a functional use as the methods of farming and way of living has significantly changed. The mass, volume and architectural design of the reconstruction projects and new buildings for mixed rural housing in this area must respect this fact.

The area in question is now part of the protected area "Saaz Hop Landscape Heritage Zone", declared in August 2021. Any development will be assessed and permitted according to the limits and conditions set out in the Measure of General Nature for the Landscape Heritage Zone and they will have no negative impact on the nominated property. For more details, please see Annex 3 of this Additional Information file.

In the Czech Republic, it is customary that during the compilation of land-use plans the development areas are proposed for certain use, especially for housing, so that there is a clear interest in keeping the permanent population in the area, particularly the rural one and encourage a reasonable increase in the number of the rural population.

For this reason, an area has also been allocated at Stekník for the possible housing development, although there is not yet a big demand among the locals for building houses on these eight plots allocated.

The additional protection of the area in the form of a landscape heritage zone has strengthened the tools of conservation, so there is no real or potential negative impact on Component Part 01. In the coming years no changes to the plan are envisaged. In the forthcoming years the municipality of Zálužice plans mainly the revitalisation of the village square at Stekník (see point 5.1.), there is no plan for housing development.

# **ICOMOS QUESTION 6. Management**

**6.1** "Further information on the financial planning for the site's development and management."

#### **Answer of the State Party:**

As requested by ICOMOS, we are providing more detailed information on the financing of the set of measures proposed in the Management Plan. The information is prepared in the form of an overview of individual activities implemented in 2021 and activities planned in the budgets of the organisations concerned for 2022.

Early in 2021, the Žatec municipality completed two key actions (Measure D.1.2.5. in the Management Plan) in the area of the property management. These actions included the creation and staffing of new posts and their integration into the existing structure of the Municipal Office. These two new positions include the World Heritage Coordinator and the Town Architect, and they both provide significant support to the Site Manager, with whom they closely co-operate. They also participate in the Steering Group meetings, and they perform tasks at the level of the relevant working groups. Their other tasks include the updating of the 'Inventory of Hop-processing Buildings on the Site", their classification and the restoration plan for each building. They also help the owners of hop related buildings with identifying the appropriate grant schemes and subsidies and they work with the public and in the area of promotion. For more details see Measure D.2.1.1.-A – J, and then

the co-operation in the area of heritage protection D.2.1.3. a D.2.1.4 indicating the allocated financing.

In 2021, a total amount of CZK 100,533,605 was spent in connection with the development and management of the nominated property. This amount was mainly spent on restoration projects indirectly linked to hop heritage, nevertheless with a positive impact on the nominated property. These included the restoration of the Town Hall, the Capuchin Monastery, the Meder's House, the Synagogue and the Žatec Brewery.

A significant portion of funding came from national, regional, and local grant schemes.

# The cost of projects planned for 2022 as stated in the budgets of the organisations concerned amounts to CZK 178,163,440.

Most of the development projects are funded by the town of Žatec as the project leader, however there are other organisations which plan significant capital expenditure projects in the forthcoming years aimed at safeguarding and conservation of the property such as The National Heritage Institute as the manager of Stekník Chateau.

It is worth mentioning that in addition to actions and projects included in the Management Plan there is also an annual financial support provided by hop growers (Hop Growers Union of the Czech Republic, CHMELAŘSTVÍ, družstvo Žatec, Hop Research Institute), mainly in the area of promotion and safeguarding of hop heritage.

ACTIVITY	MEASURES in Management Plan	REALIZATION IN 2021 AMOUNT CZK	PLAN FOR 2022 AMOUNT CZK
Strengthening the role of			
the Steering Group and			
cooperation with the			
owners and participants			
	D.2.1.1A	Without costs	
	Addition of the main participants to		
	the Steering Group and working		
	groups of the component part 01 –		
	done in 2020		
	D.2.1.1D	Without costs	
	Negotiations with the National		
	Heritage Institute on the completion		
	of the restoration of Stekník		
	Chateau, the restoration		
	of adjacent gardens and the creation		
	of visitor facilities		
	D.2.1.1E		100 000,-
	Elaboration of a binding		
	architectural-urbanistic study of		
	component part 01 - plan for 2022.		
	D.2.1.1F	Without costs	
	Renovation of privately-owned		
	buildings - negotiations with owners		
	and their support		
	application for cultural heritage		

ACTIVITY	MEASURES in Management Plan	REALIZATION IN 2021 AMOUNT CZK	PLAN FOR 2022 AMOUNT CZK
	(2021) of hop drying kiln Hassmann Mina		
	D.2.1.1G Maintenance and expansion of the operation of the Hop Museum in Žatec – in 2021 the WH Coordinator helped to insure two subsidy from the state in total amount (100 000,-)	Without costs	Without costs
Improving the condition of buildings on the territory of the property in the state, church and municipal ownership			
	D.2.2.5. – A The Stekník Chateau - Investment plan for 2021 – 2022 (Project documentation of recovery, Subsidy from Ministry of Culture) Investment plan 2022 – 2027, IROP II		preliminary cost estimate 20 000 000,
	D.2.2.5E Capuchin monastery in Žatec- Restoration of a historical building to the Robotic and Social Centre. Premises of leisure time institutions.	15 000 000,-	95 000 000, - (Total 2021 - 2023)
	D.2.2.5G Town Hall in Žatec - completion of the exhibition	40 000 000,-	
Conservation and restoration of the property – improving the state of key structure			
	D.2.2.6. – C Trnovany, Hop drying kiln No.8, Franz-Mina Hassmann – Project documentation (2022)	Without cost	200 000,-
	D.2.2.6. – D/a Meder's House in Žatec - No. 102	24 000 000,-	
	D.2.2.6. – D/b Former Synagogue and rabbinical house in Žatec - No. 200		55 000 000,
Diela medianti annual	D.2.2.6F Museum of Brewing, No. 85 Completion of the restoration of the building and an exhibition on brewing in the Žatec region	14 000 000,-	
Risk reduction and			

ACTIVITY	MEASURES in Management Plan	REALIZATION IN 2021 AMOUNT CZK	PLAN FOR 2022 AMOUNT CZK
prevention of property damage			
	D.2.3.1. – A  Monitoring of buildings, building modifications and advertising equipment  D.2.3.1. – B  Suitable use of hop-related constructions	Preparation Without costs	50 000,-
	D.2.3.1C  Maintenance and development of the Town Regeneration Fund and use of suitable subsidy titles for landscape renewal.	5 260 000,-	6 000 000,-
Purchase of land and real estate for the further development of services in component part 01 (the villages of Trnovany and Steknik)			
	D.2.4.2.B Use of buildings and real estate in the village of Stekník - revitalisation study		250 000,-
	D.2.4.2B Land for solving the area of the village square in Trnovany – revitalisation study		100 000,-
Presentation/publishing activity			
	D.2.5.1A Tourism Strategy	Preparation Without costs	50 000,-
	D.2.5.2C Print publication of the hop heritage. 2021 CZ version 2022 EN version	250 000,-	200 000,-
	D.2.5.2D Edition of the Hop Alphabet (500 pieces)	160 000,-	
	D.2.5.2F Publishing plan in connection with future Tourism strategy 2022 - 2022		Without costs
	D.2.5.2G Printed map and brochure – Interactive map	99 000,-	Update of map see D.2.5.6 A
	D.2.5.2H	Without costs	Without

ACTIVITY	MEASURES in Management Plan	REALIZATION IN 2021 AMOUNT CZK	PLAN FOR 2022 AMOUNT CZK
	Chmelařské noviny (Hop growing newspaper) Introduction of a special section on hop-related structures.  2021 – till November – 11 articles  2022 – plan 12 articles		costs
Complementing and creating educational programmes and supporting association activities	D.2.5.3A		
	Educational programmes for children and youth – plan for 2022 board game and card game with hop heritage motifs.		200 000,-
	Exhibitions and promotional materials	46 000,-	100 000,-
	Educational programme for school youth <i>Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops</i> for the lower-elementary stage of schools. Plan for 2022 extension of the project.	80 000,-	160 000,-
	Lectures on the hop landscape and hop heritage. 2021 - Hop chimneys, Hop lofts.	20 000,-	20 000,-
	Dictionary of Czech-English technical terms - update		20 000,-
Uniform graphic, visual and content identity			
,	D.2.5.4A Creation of the product brand and logo and its promotion		30 000,-
	D.2.5.4B Creation of a uniform numbered database of tourist destinations. Numbered database of tourist destinations for re-use in promotional materials and maps.		50 000,-
	D.2.5.4D  New street and house enamel plate signs of street names and house numbers with hop motifs – The smallest hop field in the world	5 000,-	
	D.2.5.4. – E  Modernisation of roundabouts, using the central area to promote the hop growing heritage	1 543 000,-	

ACTIVITY	MEASURES in Management Plan	REALIZATION IN 2021 AMOUNT CZK	PLAN FOR 2022 AMOUNT CZK
Directional system on the	D.2.5.4. – F Maps of components on tourist map signboards. Maps with markings and descriptions of tourist destinations in the area. Map of the nominated property at Kruhové Square. Plan for Component part 01 2022 D.2.5.5A	5 000,-	30 000,-
main roads to the property area	D.2.3.3A		
	Information signs for the Žatec Heritage Reserve, Motorway D7, Exit 60. 2021 application and project 2022 realisation	29 040,-	198 440,-
	Information signs for the Temple of Hops and Beer, Motorway D6 2022 application and project		35 000,-
Web applications and their updates	D.2.5.6A		
	Creation of the website of the nominated property in CZ and EN version <u>Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops</u>	36 565,-	
	Interactive map application, updated version		270 000,-

# **6. 2** "The development of the "Tourism Strategy" mentioned on page 257 of the nomination dossier."

#### **Answer of the State Party:**

The tourism strategy for the nominated property "Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hop" is now in the preparatory stage. In the Management Plan this measure is under the short-term actions to be completed by 2023.

The reason of the later date was that all higher tier strategic documents at regional and national level expired in 2020. New strategic documents were under preparation in 2020 – 2021.

On July 19, 2021 the Czech government adopted the National Strategy for Tourism for 2021 – 2030, on which the new Ústecký Region Tourism Strategy for 2021 – 2026 will follow.

On these two higher level strategies the document covering the site of the nominated property will be based. The party chosen to guarantee the development of the tourism strategy development for the nominated property is the **Temple of Hops and Beer (Chrám Chmele a Piva)**, the organisation funded by the municipal budget the main role of which is not only to promote, educate and increase

the awareness of hop heritage but also to co-ordinate efforts in tourism in the region and on the site of the nominated property.

Action Plan Timetable of Tourism Strategy for 2021 – 2022:

Date	Action
August – October 2021	Establishment of the working group
November - December 2021	Present state analysis
January – February 2022	First draft
March - July 2022	Finalisation of the proposed strategy and preparation of the final wording of the document
August 2022	Approval of the document by local and regional organisations concerned

The table indicates that the work on the analytical part is now in progress. The analytical findings included in the Nomination Dossier and Management Plan can be used for the benefit of this work (in particular the summary of calls for proposals sorted by their topics as stated in the SWOT analysis can help for a close link between the strategy and these two documents).

# ICOMOS QUESTION 7. Intangible heritage expressions related to the cultivation and processing of hops

Information on how past demographic changes negatively or positively affected the activities and cultural traditions related to hops within the nominated property and how this is reflected in the intangible heritage associated with it.

#### **Answer of the State Party:**

Due to its location in the Bohemian Kingdom the Žatec region was part of the zone where the Czech and German elements interacted since the medieval time turning the original early medieval settlement into one of the leading royal towns. Its fate has been significantly influenced by the historical upheavals that the Bohemian Kingdom and its successor state - Czechoslovakia went through. Some of them brought significant demographic changes, which were also reflected in the local hop-growing industry, which remained the most important source of livelihood for the local population.

The first wave of exodus occurred after the Battle of White Mountain (1620), when non-Catholics, apart from Jews, were forced to leave. This situation was immediately followed by the Thirty Years' War, when, both as a result of war events and several famines, the population of the towns declined dramatically, and the countryside became even more depopulated when some villages were completely abandoned. These events affected hop growing as know-how was lost when experienced growers left or died, there was a lack of labour for field work and, as hops were grown on hop poles, every passage of armies meant the loss of growing poles used by the army as firewood. Despite these material and non-material losses, the situation stabilised again in the decades after the end of the thirty years' war and the tradition of hop growing was never completely interrupted.

During the twentieth century, Central Europe and especially the Czech lands experienced several major demographic changes caused by political and war events. The first occurred after the Munich crisis, when the Czechoslovak borderlands were ceded to Nazi Germany. As a consequence, the Czechs were displaced from the area of the so-called Sudetenland; the Žatec region, due to its location on the newly created border, was only partially affected. Due to the growing anti-Semitism, from the second half of the 1930s onwards, the Jewish population, which in Žatec consisted mainly of hop processors and hop merchants, emigrated. After the German occupation, the Nazi policy of extermination led to the real disappearance of the Jewish community, whose surviving members emigrated to Israel after the Second World War.

An even greater demographic change was the post-war displacement of the German population. In the last pre-war census in 1930, the majority of Žatec's inhabitants were of German nationality, living in 1,671 houses with 18,100 inhabitants; 3,156 declared Czechoslovak nationality and 14,422 German. A similar situation was in the rural Component Part: the village of Steknik had 218 inhabitants: 71 Czechoslovaks, 145 Germans and two foreigners; the village of Trnovany had 230 inhabitants: 88 Czechoslovaks, 141 Germans and one foreigner. However, it is important to mention the Jews in this census declared their German After 1945, a major demographic change took place, the German and Jewish communities were replaced by the Czech population from the central regions of the country and, as part of the resettlement of the Czech borderlands, by the so-called Volhynian Czechs who returned to their homeland from the then Soviet Union.

The coexistence of all three elements of the Žatec community was always influenced by the situation in the field of hop growing and processing, the quality of which always stimulated the entrepreneurial spirit of the local population throughout history. Hops were and still are a commodity that can generate huge profits, but it is also a weather-sensitive crop, very demanding for further processing and storage, which in case of unfavourable circumstances can lead to bankruptcy.

The Žatec hop business has gone through several waves of depressions and booms, whether they were depressions caused by war or political events, or overproduction that resulted in falling prices.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the hop business boom was driven by several factors, the main one being a change in beer production. The innovative production of bottom-fermented beer, a lager of the Pilsner type, for which the bitterness and quality of Saaz hops were best suited, increased the worldwide demand for the local variety.

The development of the hop trade was then supported by the extension of the railway, which at that time began to be used on masse for the export of hops.

At that time the nationality was irrelevant in the hop business but what mattered was the entrepreneurial spirit and the courage to be fully dependent on hops and its annual yield influenced by many external factors. The fact that Žatec was a centre of processing and trade for centuries meant that it was also a communication and experience sharing hub. But there was also rivalry, competition and the establishment of national hop-growers' associations in Žatec from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. However, the economic interest and the protection of the local hop brand, which provided prosperity for all those involved in hop growing, always prevailed.

The demographic changes mentioned above came at a considerable price for the Žatec hop industry, because as a matter of fact there was no exact research in hop breeding in the local hopgrowing industry until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. From the Middle Ages onwards, seedlings for planting were selected from wild hops, and then quality seedlings were bought from more successful growers. For successful cultivation, it has always been essential that the grower knows his own soil and the natural conditions that affect the hop plant (microclimate, subsoil, water table, etc.). These conditions varied from place to place and only a knowledgeable grower could decide where to establish a good hop field and then manage it properly so that the hops produced were of the

necessary quality. This knowledge was passed on orally within the family farmsteads, and the sons usually took it from their fathers along with the hop fields.

As a consequence of the massive changes in population composition this transfer of hop-growing know-how has, of course, been affected, but the continuity in settlement was maintained for at least some part of the population, and the hop-growing tradition has ever been interrupted in all its attributes. Even the vanished Jewish culture has been preserved in the form of architectural monuments such as the warehouses and premises of the Jewish merchants or the synagogue on the nominated property site, which is now being restored and acts as a living reminder of this community in the life of the town.

Aspects of intangible heritage are defined for this property in the so-called specific attributes of the OUV. They include social practices and oral traditions, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and skills coming from traditional crafts that are inherited from past generations and passed on to the future ones. These are the traditions of celebrating the end of the harvest, the traditional method of hop-growing, the established practices of manual cultivation of the plant, the work organisation methods used in hop-harvesting, the hop processing immediately after harvesting, and hop-growing research, education, and promotion in hop-growing magazines.

Below are described the main intangible elements that have been safeguard and stem from their historic legacy.

#### **CULTURAL TRADITIONS**

Seasonal traditions are mentioned in the Nomination Dossier on pages 74-75. The celebrations are linked to the cycle of agricultural work, which begins with the Spring Hopfest (Chmelfest), associated with the start of spring work on the hop fields, coupled with a blessing of the hops to ensure a good harvest. The cultivation cycle culminates with the harvest which is celebrated by a festival called "Dočesná".

Despite the population changes it has survived in its form since 1833 when it was first held in the town. It is a tradition which started 150 years ago and has withstood all demographic and political storms. Before that the celebrations were held separately at each farmstead which had hop fields. During the celebration the crop-hops is used both in the form of hop garlands to decorate public spaces and in the form of hop wreaths, which participants in the celebration like to wear on their heads or around their necks. There is a large range of hop-related souvenirs offered, but also specific sweets - such as hop pralines, hop ice cream, hop wafers or hop cosmetics.

#### KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER, EDUCATION

The hop-growing know-how is still passed down through the generations among the people working on the hop farms. Žatec is still home to the Agricultural High School, which is a continuation of the original agricultural school founded in 1895. In the early days of Czechoslovakia, it was called the Hop and Vegetable Growing School. After the Second World War, the Czech Hop Growing School was established and in 1952 it became the Agricultural Master School specialised on hop-growing.

#### RESEARCH

In addition to the traditional way of passing on experience and know-how from generation to generation, professional research has also contributed to the quality and international reputation of hop growing in the Žatec region. Hop cultivation research has a long tradition and plays an important role. The beginnings of the institutionalised research date back to 1925, after the establishment of Czechoslovakia (1918). At that time, the Ministry of Agriculture set up the State Agricultural Experimental Station in the village of Deštnice in the Žatec region, which was renamed the Hop Research Station in 1936. Karel Osvald (1899-1948) began to improve the original regional varieties of Czech hops there in 1927. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, so-called Osvald clones were grown at a larger share of the total area of hop fields and had a major share in the production of

Czech hops. After the occupation of the borderland by the German army in the autumn of 1938, the Hop Research Station in Deštnice was moved to the more distant Rakovník, but after the declaration of the Protectorate it returned to Deštnice. In 1948 the research station was finally moved to Žatec. In 1950 it was transformed into the State Hop Research and Breeding Institute. In 1974, a new complex was built in Žatec including experimental hop fields and a microbrewery for hop brewing tests. In 1992, the Hop Research and Breeding Institute was transformed into the Hop Research Institute, s.r.o., which is the successor in the field of all scientific research.

#### PRINTED PERIODICALS ON HOP GROWING AND PROCESSING

In Žatec the publishing of professional journals dealing with hops have a more than a century long tradition. It started in 1894 with the journal called "Chmelařské listy" (Hops Newspaper). In the interwar period the monthly "Český Chmelař" (Czech Hop Grower - 1927) began to be published and in 1953 it was succeeded by the monthly magazine "Chmelařství", which still continues to date. It contains professional and scientific papers, reports, communications and important or interesting information on all aspects of the hop industry.

The content includes information from production companies, interviews with hop growers and their opinions, statistical summaries, information from other hop-growing regions and countries, personal reports and information from hop trading companies, suppliers of hop growing tools and equipment.

#### **TWIN TOWNS**

In modern times, the traditions associated with hop growing and hop use are also reflected in the network of twin towns, especially those located in hop-growing regions. Joint events bring together political representatives of towns, growers and professional institutions including researchers.

For almost 60 years, since 1964 precisely, Žatec has a twinning agreement in place and has maintained regular contacts with the town of Popperinge (Belgium, see Comparative Study 3.2., pp. 179-180). The twinning partnership was established thanks to hop-related business contacts and was allowed at a time when co-operation with the countries of the then "Western Europe" was rather restricted, i.e.

Other twin towns are Žalec in Slovenia, which also has a hop research institute, and Krasnystaw in Poland which is known for hosting the largest beer festivals in Poland.

The demographic changes that Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops had to go through have affected hop growing and processing, but aspects of intangible heritage related to hops have been kept, and as discussed earlier, there is a strong continuity in the institutionalised professional hop-cultivation research, education and printed periodicals, and festive events. This tradition has helped to overcome all the adverse aspects of demographic change and has enabled the values and living intangible traditions to survive, even in the form of regular folk festivals to the present day.

# Ministerstvo kultury České republiky

Maltézské nám. 471/1 118 11 Praha 1 - Malá Strana



Zveřejněno dne: 9 9 2021

Sejmuto dne: 24, 8, 2021

Č. j.: MK 50527/2021 OPP

Rozhodnutí nabylo právní moci: 24.8.2021

sterstvo

Opatření obecné povahy č. 1/2021 o prohlášení části krajinného celku – území Žatecká chmelařská krajina za památkovou zónu a určení podmínek její ochrany

Ministerstvo kultury, jako příslušný správní orgán, podle § 6 zákona č. 20/1987 Sb., o státní památkové péči, ve znění zákona č. 132/2000 Sb. a zákona č. 320/2002 Sb., a § 171 a násl. zákona č. 500/2004 Sb., správní řád (dále jen "správní řád"), ve znění pozdějších předpisů, vydává opatření obecné povahy, kterým

# prohlašuje

# část krajinného celku – území

Žatecká chmelařská krajina (okres Louny), katastrální území nebo jejich část: k. ú. Bezděkov u Žatce (603546), Dobříčany (627780), Hradiště nad Ohří (756903), Liběšice u Žatce (682624), Lišany u Žatce (684961), Rybňany (790869), Stekník (790877), Strkovice (756911), Trnovany u Žatce (627798), Zálužice nad Ohří (790885)

za památkovou zónu.

# - Článek 1 -

#### Předmět ochrany

Předmětem ochrany v památkové zóně Žatecká chmelařská krajina je kulturní krajina, pro kterou je charakteristické převažující využití zemědělských ploch pro pěstování chmele a s chmelařstvím související stavby, jejímiž kulturními hodnotami jsou dochovaná krajinná struktura se všemi prvky, které ji utvářejí - prostorová skladba krajiny s vysokým podílem chmelnic, urbanistická struktura, měřítko, prostorové a hmotové řešení vesnických staveb v území, krajinné struktury a přírodní prvky (vodní toky včetně břehů s břehovými a doprovodnými dřevinnými porosty, protipovodňové valy, geologické útvary, trvalá výsadba), komunikační síť a archeologické relikty (vyschlá koryta řeky Ohře, stopy po zaniklých vodotečích, archeologické relikty zaniklých chmelnic, staveb a cest). Předmětem ochrany jsou taktéž dálkové pohledy na krajinu s typickou strukturou chmelnic a výraznými stavebními dominantami.

## - Článek 2 -

# Podmínky ochrany

- (1) K zajištění památkové ochrany památkové zóny a jejího prostředí, které s architektonickými soubory, jednotlivými památkovými objekty, strukturou pozemků, komunikacemi, vodními plochami, vodními toky, trvalými porosty a pozůstatky po montánní činnosti vykazují významné kulturní hodnoty, se stanovují tyto podmínky ochrany:
  - a) při pořizování územně plánovací dokumentace musí být vymezeny a respektovány vhodné funkce památkové zóny v prostorovém a funkčním uspořádání území, jakož i zhodnocována urbanistická skladba území,
  - b) využití pozemků a staveb v území památkové zóny musí být v souladu s jejich charakterem, kulturní hodnotou, kapacitními a technickými možnostmi,
  - c) veškeré úpravy veřejných prostranství, ploch, staveb a objektů v zastavěném území památkové zóny a veškeré změny v nezastavěném území památkové zóny a při provádění lesního hospodaření nesmí poškodit předmět ochrany a musí směřovat k zachování kulturních hodnot památkové zóny vymezených v čl. 1,
  - d) při rozhodování o nové výstavbě, modernizaci objektů a přestavbě musí půdorysné a výškové uspořádání staveb, hmotové řešení objektů, členění fasád a použité materiály respektovat charakter, urbanistickou skladbu a měřítko dochované zástavby typické pro krajinný celek, na jejímž území se památková zóna nachází. Významné dominanty v území a pohledy na ně musí být zachovány.
- (2) Podmínky ochrany památkové zóny stanovené v odstavci (1) vyjma písm. b) se nevztahují na lesní hospodaření, pokud se na dotčeném lesním majetku hospodaří podle schváleného lesního hospodářského plánu nebo lesní hospodářské osnovy.

#### - Článek 3 -

# Vymezení hranice památkové zóny

Obec Liběšice, Lišany, Postoloprty, Zálužice, Žatec; katastrální území nebo jejich část: k. ú. Bezděkov u Žatce (603546), Dobříčany (627780), Hradiště nad Ohří (756903), Liběšice u Žatce (682624), Lišany u Žatce (684961), Rybňany (790869), Stekník (790877), Strkovice (756911), Trnovany u Žatce (627798), Zálužice nad Ohří (790885);

# okres Louny; Ústecký kraj

Hranice památkové zóny Žatecká chmelařská krajina začíná u železniční zastávky Trnovany, na hranici k. ú. Trnovany u Žatce v nejsevernějším cípu p. č. 995/1. Odtud se vydává severovýchodním směrem až k řece Ohři po hranicích p. č. 524/1 a 524/3 (po hranici k. ú. Trnovany u Žatce). Zde hranice památkové zóny přechází řeku podél hranice p. č. 991/1 až narazí na p. č. 515, kterou ve stejném směru protíná, čímž vchází do k. ú. Zálužice nad Ohří. Potom se stáčí východním směrem po hranici p. č. 515 až k bodu styku p. č. 515, 23/7 a 23/8, odtud pokračuje podél severozápadní hranice p. č. 23/7 až k jejímu severnímu cípu, kde přechází p. č. 23/11 na západní cíp p. č. 25, ze kterého se dále vydává severovýchodním směrem k jejímu severnímu cípu, odkud šikmo přechází p. č. 501 (silnice III/2253) na jižní cíp externí p. č. 249/20, a dál pokračuje severním směrem k Zálužicím po p. č. 249/1 a 134/11. U polní cesty před Zálužicemi se stáčí severovýchodním a severním směrem po hranici p. č. 134/16, 134/6, 498/4, 164, 206/1, 194/6, 194/5 a 202 až na hranici k. ú. Rybňany,

krátce jde po této hranici po p. č. 161 a 84/7, vchází do k. ú. Rybňany a pokračuje podél p. č. 84/7, 84/1, 84/2 a 164 až hranici k. ú Lišany u Žatce. Zde vchází do k. ú. Lišany u Žatce a východním směrem kopíruje levý břeh řeky po p. č. 1403/1, 597/3, 1403/7 a 1403/1. V blízkosti východního cípu externí p. č. 597/23 hranice památkové zóny pak překračuje řeku Ohři na její pravý břeh, a to tak, že pokračuje kolmo přetnutím p. č. 1403/1, 259/1, 188/8 a 256/1 na nejsevernější cíp p. č. 283, čímž se dostává do k. ú. Hradiště nad Ohří. Odtud pokračuje jihovýchodním směrem po hranicích p. č. 283 a 296, až k nejvýchodnějšímu cípu této parcely. Zde se hranice prudce stáčí jihozápadním směrem a pokračuje podél remízku po p. č. 296, 294, 329, 330, 346, 348, 357, 358, 359, 374, 373, 384, přechází cíp k. ú. Strkovice po p. č. 876, pokračuje po p. č. 382 v k. ú. Hradiště nad Ohří, a dále vede po p. č. 877, čímž opět vchází do k. ú. Strkovice, až k hranici k. ú. Stekník. Krátce jde východním směrem po hranici k. ú. Stekník podél p. č. 432/1, 432/4, až k nejjižnějšímu bodu této parcely, zde vstupuje do k. ú. Stekník a dále pokračuje na západ po hranicích p. č. 432/4, 432/1, 441/1, až k nejjižnějšímu bodu této parcely. Zde hranice zóny překračuje jihozápadním směrem remízek p. č. 541/1 k nejbližšímu lomovému bodu a dále se vydává západním směrem po p. č. 541/1 a 539, až k nejsevernějšímu bodu vnější p. č. 426/4, odtud přechází kolmo remízek přes p. č. 539 a 401 na východní cíp p. č. 403/2, a zde pokračuje západním směrem podél remízku po hranici p. č. 403/2, 407, 404/5 a 536/1 až k hranici k. ú. Stekník, po té krátce vede po p. č. 536/1 a 404/5, odtud se dále lomí na jih do k. ú. Liběšice u Žatce podél p. č. 1388/10 a 1120 až k silnici II/225 (vnější p. č. 1516/1). Odtud hranice zóny pokračuje západním směrem, podél této komunikace, po hranicích p. č. 1120, 1388/8, 1388/7, 1388/6, 1388/5, 1388/4 a 1287/6, až k nejjižnějšímu cípu p. č. 1287/2, kde přechází silnici p. č. 1516/1 na nejvýchodnější cíp p. č. 1255/1 a obchází Liběšickou rokli až k jejímu jižnímu cípu po hranici p. č. 1255/1, 1255/2, 1235/3, 1235/1, 1235/5, 1235/2 a 1235/6, kde se pak hranice památkové zóny lomí opět k západu podél p. č. 1147/16 a 1147/15, až bodu styku p. č. 1147/15, 689/4 a 1147/4 (hranice k. ú. Dobříčany), vchází do k. ú. Dobříčany a pokračuje jihozápadním směrem po p. č. 689/4 a 690/1, až k nejjižnějšímu bodu této parcely, zde hranice kolmo přetíná silnici p. č. 977 na hranici vnější p. č. 691/1, a dál směřuje k severozápadu podél p. č. 977, odkud pokračuje kolmo přetnutím p. č. 691/1 na nejjižnější cíp p. č. 691/2. Dále vede severozápadním směrem k obci Dobříčany podél p. č. 691/2, až k nejzápadnějšímu cípu této parcely, zde hranice zóny překračuje jihozápadním směrem místní komunikaci p. č. 920/1 na nejjižnější bod p. č. 70/83, odkud pokračuje na západ po hranici p. č. 70/83, 70/78, krátce se lomí po liniové parcele p. č. 70/77 na sever a pak opět k západu po p. č. 70/81, 69/3, 987/27, 269/10, 269/8 až na hranici k. ú. Trnovany u Žatce. Po hranici k. ú. Trnovany u Žatce pokračuje po hranici p. č. 269/3, 269/4, 1021/1, 257/4, 257/1, 1022/1, 1022/2, 989/5 a 447 až nejjižnějšímu bodu této parcely, zde se hranice památkové zóny lomí k severu a podél železniční trati po p. č. 1020 a p. č. 1026 vede do Trnovan, až k bodu styku p. č. 1026, 995/1 a 1194/1. Odtud pokračuje po hranici k. ú. Trnovany u Žatce po p. č. 995/1, 1025, 1024, 497/2, 1007, 152, 1023/3, 68/1, 1023/4, 995/1, až k nejjižnějšímu cípu p. č. 800/1, vchází do k. ú. Bezděkov u Žatce a pokračuje podél železniční tratě po hranici p. č. 800/1 až k železniční zastávce, kde kolmo přechází trať p. č. 800/1 na roh p. č. 995/1 a po p. č. 995 jde k výchozímu bodu, kde se hranice památkové zóny uzavírá. (Zpracováno podle právního stavu ke dni 29. 7. 2021.)

## - Článek 4 -

# Účinnost

Toto opatření obecné povahy nabývá účinnosti v souladu s ustanovením §173 odst. 1 právního řádu patnáctým dnem ode dne jeho zveřejnění.

#### - Článek 5 –

#### Poučení

Do opatření obecné povahy a jeho odůvodnění může podle § 173 odst. 1 správního řádu každý nahlédnout u správního orgánu, který opatření obecné povahy vydal. Proti prohlášení památkové zóny vydanému formou opatření obecné povahy nelze podle § 173 odst. 2 správního řádu, podat opravný prostředek.

#### Odůvodnění

#### A. Textová část

Ustanovení § 6 zákona č. 20/1987 Sb., o státní památkové péči, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jen zákon č. 20/1987 Sb.), umožňuje sídelní útvar nebo jeho část, která vykazuje významné kulturní hodnoty, prohlásit za památkovou zónu. Pro prohlášení památkové zóny je podle § 2 odst. 1 vyhlášky č. 66/1988 Sb., kterou se provádí zákon České národní rady č. 20/1987 Sb., určující charakteristika významných kulturních hodnot území, vymezení hranice památkové zóny, popis předmětu ochrany, stanovení podmínek pro stavební a další činnosti směřující k ochraně území a zvýšení kvality životního prostředí.

Opatření obecné povahy je v souladu s ústavním pořádkem České republiky, s Listinou základních práv a svobod a s Ústavou České republiky, respektuje obecné zásady ústavního pořádku České republiky a opatření obsažená v tomto opatření obecné povahy neporušují ústavní principy rovnosti v právech a zákazu retroaktivity.

Prohlášení památkové zóny formou opatření obecné povahy na rozdíl od dosavadní aplikační praxe vychází z doporučení pracovní komise Legislativní rady vlády - komise pro správní právo k návrhu vyhlášky o prohlášení území vybraných částí krajinných celků za památkové zóny. Pracovní komise ve svém vyjádření vychází z toho, že podle § 6 odst. 1 zákona č. 20/1987 Sb. může Ministerstvo kultury po projednání s krajským úřadem prohlásit území sídelního útvaru nebo jeho části s menším podílem kulturních památek, historické prostředí nebo část krajinného celku, které vykazují významné kulturní hodnoty, za památkovou zónu a určit podmínky její ochrany, ale ustanovení výslovně neuvádí formu vyhlášky ministerstva ve smyslu čl. 79 odst. 3 Ústavy ČR. Výslovné zmocnění k vydání vyhlášky pak neobsahuje ani § 45 uvedeného zákona, a proto ji nelze vydat. Vzhledem k tomu, že prohlášení území za památkovou zónu svou povahou a obsahem po materiální stránce není podle názoru komise právním předpisem, ale spíše opatřením obecné povahy, neboť jde o správní akt s konkrétně vymezeným předmětem a obecně určeným okruhem adresátů, doporučuje tato komise vyhlásit památkovou zónu formou opatření obecné povahy podle části šesté správního řádu. Ministerstvo kultury pravomoc k vyhlášení památkových zón má a k vydání opatření obecné povahy se na rozdíl od vyhlášky podle ustálené soudní judikatury výslovné zákonné zmocnění nevyžaduje, postačuje pravomoc vydat závazný správní akt, který není ani právním předpisem ani rozhodnutím ve správním řízení. K dané problematice se pak vztahuje zejména nález ÚS sp. zn. Pl. ÚS 14/07 ze dne 19. 11. 2008, který se přiklonil k materiálnímu pojetí institutu opatření obecné povahy, tzn., že není nezbytné výslovné zákonné zmocnění k vydání opatření obecné povahy, postačuje naplnění pojmových znaků (konkrétnost předmětu a obecnost adresátů) a pravomoc příslušného orgánu.

Opatření obecné povahy není v rozporu se závazky vyplývajícími pro Českou republiku z mezinárodních smluv ani obecně uznávaných zásad mezinárodního práva. Konkrétně se to týká mezinárodních smluv, ke kterým Česká republika přistoupila, jako je například Úmluva o architektonickém dědictví Evropy (publikovaná pod č. 73/2000 Sb. m. s.), Úmluva o ochraně světového kulturního a přírodního dědictví (publikovaná pod č. 159/1991 Sb. m. s.) a Evropská úmluva o krajině (publikovaná pod č. 13/2005 Sb. m. s.). Pro prohlašování památkových zón nejsou v rámci Evropské unie stanovena jednotná pravidla, právní úprava je plně ponechána na pravomoci členských států.

# Důvody k prohlášení památkové zóny

Na základě provedeného rozsáhlého plošného průzkumu chmelařských oblastí České republiky spojeného s archivními a mapovými výzkumy je zřejmé, že lokalita zahrnující širší krajinné, zemědělské, produkční a přírodní zázemí historických vesnic Stekník a Trnovany, splňuje podmínky nezbytné pro její prohlášení za památkovou zónu.

Historická kulturní krajina kolem vesnic Stekník a Trnovany je nejvýznamnějším územím, jehož dnešní podoba jedinečným způsobem dokládá stabilitu a zároveň dílčí proměny krajiny, jež je od středověku až do současnosti formována činnostmi, které souvisí s pěstováním a zpracováním chmele. Chmelařství je v této krajině zásadním faktorem, organizujícím a formujícím celé území a dávající krajině její specifický ráz. Nejviditelnějším a ikonickým znakem této krajiny jsou chmelnice, vizuálně a funkčně propojené s vesnicemi Stekník a Trnovany, které kromě zemědělských usedlostí místního obyvatelstva poskytovaly prostorové a technické zázemí pro zcela specifické činnosti, jakými bylo zpracování, skladování a následovné obchodování s chmelem. Mimořádně důležitý je však celkový přírodní kontext této krajiny, díky kterému zde po staletí panují pro pěstování chmele a produkční prosperitu ideální podmínky. Území památkové zóny disponuje všemi důležitými znaky typickými pro chmelařskou krajinu. Jedná se jak o přítomnost vodních toků (soutok potoka Blšanky a řeky Ohře a dalších lokálních toků), přírodních bariér chránících jej proti proudění vzduchu od severu a severozápadu, jejichž efekt je posílen existencí prudkého terénního rozdílu vzniklého využitím místního ložiska opuky jako stavebního kamene pro zdejší zástavbu. To vše je podstatné pro fungování unikátního ekosystému vhodného pro pěstování této plodiny.

Prohlášením památkové zóny jsou vytvořeny podmínky pro zachování kvalit lokality s výraznou památkovou hodnotou. Je vymezeno památkově významné území, stanoveny zásady jeho ochrany a jsou vytvořeny podmínky pro stavební a další činnosti, které budou směřovat k ochraně území a zvýšení kvality životního prostředí.

Základem pro vymezení území památkové zóny byl provedený terénní průzkum. Revizi území a zhodnocení jeho historického a památkového významu provedl podrobně Národní památkový ústav (odborná organizace státní památkové péče) a na základě výsledků této revize bylo odbornou organizací státní památkové péče doporučeno prohlášení památkové zóny. Národní památkový ústav vycházel při zpracování návrhu na prohlášení památkové zóny z dostupné literatury, odborných pramenů a výsledků průzkumu území. Odborný průzkum spočíval v prověření dochovaných památkových hodnot. Především se jedná o hodnoty architektonické, urbanistické a historické. Z podkladů je zřejmé, že prohlášení památkové zóny Žatecká chmelařská krajina a navržení krajinářských, urbanistických a architektonických regulativů v předmětném území je ve veřejném zájmu, které vyplývají ze zákona č. 20/1987 Sb.

V současné době je v území památkové zóny vyhlášena plošná památková ochrana pouze v její části, kterou je vesnice Stekník v rozsahu zastavěného území (památková zóna Stekník, 2327) jako území chránící vlastní urbanistickou charakteristiky historické zástavby této vesnice. Ostatní památkově hodnotné jevy, historické krajinné struktury, v mimořádně koncentrované hustotě v daném území udržované produkční chmelnice a související komunikační síť a pohledové vztahy, které spoluvytvářejí zcela nezaměnitelný charakter tohoto krajinného celku, zůstávaly z hlediska památkové péče bez jakékoliv ochrany. V případě, že by nebylo přikročeno k prohlášení území za památkovou zónu, mohlo by dojít k zániku památkových hodnot území v důsledku realizace nevhodných stavebních záměrů. Nenahraditelné hodnoty naší historie jsou zároveň hodnotami evropského kulturního dědictví a jejich opomíjení je v rozporu se zájmy státní památkové péče podle zákona č. 20/1987 Sb., i mezinárodních smluv, ke kterým Česká republika přistoupila, jako je například Úmluva o architektonickém dědictví Evropy, Úmluva o ochraně světového kulturního a přírodního dědictví a Evropská úmluva o krajině. Pouze v případě, že bude zavedena v území regulace podle zákona č. 20/1987 Sb., je možné zabezpečit, aby při stavební činnosti v území byly dostatečně respektovány a chráněny jeho památkové kvality.

Výkon státní správy v oblasti památkové péče probíhá ve značném rozsahu v návaznosti na zákon č. 183/2006 Sb., o územním plánování a stavebním řádu, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jen stavební zákon). Ve stavebních a územních řízeních jsou orgány památkové péče dotčenými orgány a jejich závazná stanoviska jsou podkladem pro rozhodnutí stavebního úřadu podle § 136 odst. 1 písm. b) správního řádu. Hranice památkové zóny se jako sledovaný jev promítne postupem podle stavebního zákona do územně analytických podkladů.

# Vymezení předmětu a podmínek ochrany, vymezení hranic území památkové zóny

Předmětem ochrany v památkové zóně Žatecká chmelařská krajina jsou vymezené kulturní hodnoty, zejména krajinné, historické, urbanistické, architektonické, technické a estetické, které jsou podstatou výjimečně dochované kontinuálně se vyvíjející kulturní krajiny, jejíž charakter je definovaný převažujícím využitím zemědělských ploch pro pěstování chmele a s chmelařstvím souvisejícími stavbami. Specifikace konkrétních kulturních hodnot jednotlivých nemovitostí a stanovení podmínek pro jejich ochranu je věcí individuálních správních aktů. Při určování konkrétních kulturních hodnot památkové zóny a jednotlivých nemovitostí vycházejí správní orgány z vyjádření odborné organizace státní památkové péče, plánu ochrany, pokud je zpracován, případně též ze stavebně historických průzkumů a dalších důkazů podle uvážení správního orgánu, který by měl zjistit stav věci, o němž nejsou důvodné pochybnosti.

Ustanovení čl. 2 stanovuje obecné podmínky ochrany památkové zóny, která je charakterizována jako celek tvořený stavbami, architektonickými soubory, nemovitými kulturními památkami, jednotlivými objekty, uspořádáním pozemků a způsobem jejich využití, pozemními komunikacemi, veřejnými prostranstvími, vodními plochami, vodními toky a trvalými porosty a pozůstatky po montánní činnosti, tedy krajinnou a urbanistickou strukturou, zástavbou a přírodními prvky. Dále jsou stanoveny podmínky ochrany, které směřují k zachování kulturních hodnot památkové zóny a jejího prostředí. Je určeno, jaké zásady budou uplatněny při pořizování územně plánovací dokumentace, využití pozemků a umísťování staveb. Důraz je kladen na vytvoření podmínek, které umožní zachování jedinečných kvalit chmelařské krajiny, na to, aby byla zachována urbanistická skladba území, využití pozemků a nemovitostí bylo v souladu s jejich kulturními hodnotami a úpravy staveb, veřejných prostranství, objektů a dřevin, aby směřovaly k zachování jejich kulturních hodnot. Při umístění nových staveb a změnách dokončených staveb nesmí dojít k žádnému poškození dotčených nemovitostí. Veškeré pozemky a stavby musí být využívány v souladu s jejich

historickými, kulturními a estetickými hodnotami, musí být respektovány jejich kapacitní a technické možnosti. Nezbytné je zachovat podmínky pro pokračování převažujícího využití produkčních pozemků pro pěstování chmele a eliminovat riziko poškození krajiny vlivem nepřiměřené průmyslové nebo těžební činnosti.

Vymezení hranic památkové zóny odpovídá zjištěným památkovým kvalitám území tak, aby s tím spojená regulace měla opodstatnění. Při vymezení památkové zóny Ministerstvo kultury vycházelo z návrhu Národního památkového ústavu a detailního terénního průzkumu v kontextu dostupných historických pramenů. Hranice památkové zóny byla zároveň vedena tak, aby nedošlo k nadměrnému a neodůvodněnému zatěžování veřejnosti regulací vyplývající z prohlášení památkové zóny. Přiměřenost byla posuzována především ve vztahu ke komplexnosti ochrany dochovaných památkových kvalit území a jeho pohledové celistvosti. Vymezení památkové zóny Žatecká chmelařská krajina v předmětném rozsahu je zcela v souladu s principy historického urbanismu, opírá se o historické prameny, jež dokládají vysokou míru autenticity struktury zdejší krajiny, a odpovídá současnému stavu odborného poznání této historické kulturní krajiny. Vymezení bylo provedeno tak, aby součástí chráněného území byly všechny přírodní prvky, jež jsou charakteristické a důležité pro uchování jedinečného ekosystému daného území, zahrnuto je také historické sídlo, poskytující v minulosti technické, prostorové a komunikační zázemí nutné pro následné zpracování a prodej chmele. Právě vzájemná návaznost všech jeho složek (přírodních, hospodářských, urbanistických, architektonických, krajinných, estetických, komunikačních) je důležitým znakem kulturního prostředí tohoto památkového území a vymezení hranice území probíhalo s ohledem k této skutečnosti.

Památková zóna je identifikována názvem osady, obce, názvem a kódem katastrálního území, okresu a kraje. Průběh hranice je popsán podle následujících pravidel: Popis hranice památkové zóny začíná v severozápadní části území v jasně identifikovatelném výchozím bodě a dále postupuje ve směru pohybu hodinových ručiček zpět k výchozímu bodu, kde se hranice uzavírá. Hranice je vedena v maximální možné míře po hranicích pozemků. Pokud je nutno přetnout komunikaci nebo větší nedělený pozemek, je trasa definována přesně určeným směrem. K popisu jsou užívána čísla parcel uvnitř území, po jejichž hranici hranice památkové zóny prochází.

Popis hranic byl zpracován podle údajů zveřejněných na http://nahlizenidokn.cuzk.cz/ dne 29. 7. 2021.

# Charakteristika předmětného území

Památková zóna zahrnuje krajinu, jejíž identita je po staletí spojená s chmelařstvím. Její jádro je při soutoku Blšanky, Ohře, Radičeveské strouhy a Liběšického potoka, v jejichž nivách se rozkládají nejúrodnější a vizuálně nejatraktivnější chmelnice Žatecké chmelařské oblasti. Ve středověku přes toto území procházela důležitá obchodní cesta. Podél této cesty, jihovýchodně od Žatce, vznikla osada Trnovany, v severovýchodním směru od ní na terénní vyvýšenině nad širokou nivou Ohře, v pohledově výrazné poloze, pak ves Stekník.

Území mezi vesnicemi Stekník a Trnovany představuje vizuálně mimořádně kompaktní centrální oblast památkové zóny, na kterou ze severu navazují další rozsáhlé rovinné monokulturní plochy chmelnic situované podél meandrujícího toku Ohře. Centrální část památkové zóny je definována stabilními přírodními prvky tvořenými na severozápadě částečně odtěženým opukovým masivem, lokálním zdrojem kamene pro stavbu místních objektů, a terénní vyvýšeninou na severu a severovýchodě. Trvalou součástí celého území jsou také koryta řek a potoků (včetně existujících i zaniklých mlýnských náhonů), jejichž

přítomnost zde byla po staletí nezbytnou podmínkou pro zajištění vodního režimu, nezbytného pro pěstování chmele a využívání tohoto území právě pro tento účel. Prostor mezi nimi se pak vyvíjel značně dynamicky. Výrazně rovinné, dlouhodobě odlesněné území památkové zóny a jejího širšího okolí ve srážkovém stínu Krušných hor je od středověku zemědělsky extenzivně využívané. Pro pěstování chmele zde panovaly ideální podmínky – zaplavovaná půda obsahovala dostatek živin, četné vodní toky společně s půdou a okolními masivy zajišťovaly příznivé stabilní mikroklima bez větších teplotních výkyvů, úroda nebyla ohrožována vydatnými dešti, přírodní bariéry chmelnice bránily před nežádoucím prouděním větru a Ohře sloužila jako tradiční dopravní tepna pro vývoz chmele do Německa. Tento souběh příznivých krajinných podmínek podmiňujících po staletí v tomto krajinném celku úspěšné pěstování a zpracování chmele je v rámci celé České republiky zcela výjimečný.

Památková zóna Žatecká chmelařská krajina v sobě názorně integruje jak dochované krajinné prostředí, optimální pro pěstování chmele v nejvýznamnějším pěstitelském regionu České republiky, tak i sídelní celky a cenné stavební doklady související s pěstováním chmele.

#### Historický vývoj

První písemná zmínka o Trnovanech je v donační listině Vratislava I. Vyšehradské kapitule z roku 1088, o vsi Stekník pak z roku 1389. Existenci šlechtického sídla ve Stekníku, tvrze náležící Kaplířům se Sulevic, prameny zmiňují až v roce 1539. Okolí četných vodních toků ve vymezeném území bylo již v raném středověku zdrojem planě rostoucího chmele, písemně je existence zdejších chmelnic podchycena prameny z poloviny 16. století. V dobové literatuře a pramenech je chmel z tohoto území vysoce ceněn a na trhu počítán k těm nejkvalitnějším. V důsledku třicetileté války byla část zdejších chmelnic, jako v řadě jiných oblastí, zničena a zpustošena, záhy však došlo k jejich obnově právě s ohledem na zkušenosti se zdejšími příhodnými podmínkami pro pěstování chmele. Tradice pěstování chmele na daném území pak již nebyla nikdy opuštěna, což dokládá i série starých map, zejména řady vojenského mapování i map stabilního katastru. Období významné chmelové konjuktury od poloviny 18. století se odrazilo v podobě krajiny, ale také v podobě vlastního šlechtického sídla – nový vlastník steknického panství, nobilitovaný žatecký občan Jiří Kulhánek z Klaudensteinu, jehož majetek pocházel také z obchodování s chmelem, nechal v 80. letech 18. století přestavět vyhořelou a zpustlou tvrz na barokní zámek.

K největšímu rozvoji chmelařství v českých zemích došlo v 19. století, ve druhé polovině tohoto století se podoba krajiny také nejvíce změnila a toto zachycuje i kulturní krajina památkové zóny. Zemědělská a průmyslová revoluce měla svůj odraz v chmelařství a nástupu řady inovací souvisejících s novými způsoby pěstování chmele a obhospodařováním chmelnic, ale i v následném zpracování a prodeji plodiny. Zrušení robotních povinností umožnilo sedlákům volný čas věnovat vysoce lukrativní práci na chmelnicích. Plochy chmelnic se v důsledku zdokonalení sušení v daném období rozšiřovaly, čehož je i území památkové zóny názorným příkladem. S tím souvisely zásahy do krajiny, identifikovatelné dnes buď ve formě archeologických útvarů, popř. čitelné ze starších mapových a ikonografických pramenů. Docházelo k vysoušení rybníků i menších vodních ploch a bažin v okolí Ohře, kvůli odvodu vody z území byly upravovány trasy vodních toků. Na takto vysušené půdě byly zakládány další chmelnice chráněné před povodněmi v reliéfu dodnes čitelnými protipovodňovými valy. Růst rozlohy chmelnic se odrazil také v podobě zástavby – zvýšené požadavky na plochu sloužící pro sušení a skladování chmele se projevily zejména v charakteru střešních rovin a v mladším období vedly k doplňování usedlostí specifickými objekty sloužícími pro sušení chmele, tzv. hvozdovými sušárnami.

Do vzhledu krajiny v tomto období vstoupil nový prvek, kterým se stal násep železniční tratě, tato úprava terénu se rovněž dochovala do současnosti. V 70. letech 19. století byla na odbočce buštěhradské dráhy zřízena železniční zastávka Trnovany, a to právě na nátlak samotných pěstitelů, kterým umožnila chmel snáze distribuovat do skladů převážně žateckých velkoobchodníků. Zároveň zastávka zjednodušila příjezd tisíců sezónních pracovníků, kteří do Trnovan a okolí mířily v období sklizně. Na konci 19. století vlaková doprava sloužila také k zásobování uhlím nezbytným pro provoz nového typu hvozdových sušáren chmele. Areál historického nádraží v Trnovanech je proto rovněž součástí památkové zóny.

Od počátku 20. století se výraz krajiny proměňoval v souvislosti s postupným přechodem od tyčových chmelnic na sloupové konstrukce stabilizované drátěnými táhly a doplněné sítí horních vodorovných drátů, na něž jsou uchycovány vodících drátky pro sezónní podporu chmelových rostlin. Nový systém vedení chmele umožnil nástup mechanizace, území proto bylo postupně doplněno systémem nových obslužných lokálních zpevněných komunikací, jejichž síť se dobře zachovala. Poslední zásahy do krajiny, její struktury a vzhledu, byly spojeny s kolektivizací v zemědělství. Projevily se významným scelováním dosud drobnějších pozemků a dalším rozšiřování chmelnic, které se v tomto území staly převažující kulturou. Jejich důsledkem byl také vznik nového rozsáhlého provozu pro zpracování chmele, který se nachází ve východní části památkové zóny, na okraji katastru obce Stekník.

V roce 1960 byl založen národní podnik Chmelařství, který prošel později několika reorganizacemi. V současné době většinu ploch chmelnic obhospodařuje Chmelařský institut s.r.o., Žatec, který je držitelem osvědčení Systému řízení kvality pro činnosti nákupu, skladování, zpracování a prodeje chmele dle mezinárodních norem a tedy i garantem kvality zdejších pěstitelských postupů. Tento subjekt je rovněž vlastníkem řady objektů v zastavěném území. Plocha chmelnic v dnešní době na území památkové zóny představuje zhruba 30 % její rozlohy. Od roku 1997 platí v České republice nový zákon na ochranu chmele, který nahradil starší zákon z roku 1957. Zákon č. 97/1996 Sb., o ochraně chmele, ve znění pozdějších předpisů, stabilizuje povinnosti v otázce evidence chmelnic, označování a ověřování chmele při jeho zpracování a uvádění do oběhu.

#### Zhodnocení historického urbanismu a stavebního fondu

Převážná část památkové zóny je nezastavěným územím, kulturní krajinou využívanou přímo pro pěstování chmele a doplňkově pro další zemědělské plodiny. Je protkaná systémem místních komunikací navázaných na páteřní historickou silnici spojující města Žatec a Louny.

Největším sídelním útvarem v památkové zóně je vesnice Stekník, jejíž vlastní kulturněhistorické, architektonické a stavební hodnoty vedly již v roce 1995 k prohlášení historického jádra této obce za památkovou zónu. Její prostorová struktura je výrazně ovlivněna polohou na ostrožně nad nivami řeky Ohře, na jejíž náhorní plošině je situována hlavní část zástavby. Urbanistickou strukturu vesnice lze charakterizovat jako dvě vzájemně navazující části – severní, zahrnující jádro vsi s návsí obklopenou zemědělskými usedlostmi, a jižní, náležící zámeckému areálu a novodobým chmelařským provozům s ubytovnami pracovníků a monoblokem charakteristické haly s česacím strojem.

Jádrem vesnice je obdélná náves s původním rybníčkem upraveným na požární nádrž. Do návsi jsou svými štítovými průčelími orientovány jednotlivé usedlosti, jež svou hmotovou strukturou i stavebními a architektonickými detaily reprezentují lidovou architekturu zdejšího regionu. Objekty jsou převážně přízemní, zděné, s výrazně obdélnými půdorysy a sedlovými střechami. Architektonické členění je umírněné a vychází z klasicistního tvarosloví. Obytné části směřují do návsi, z níž jsou branami přístupné dvory, na obytné objekty půdorysně

plynule navazují hospodářské objekty, zejména stáje a sýpky. Zadní hrana pozemku je obvykle uzavřená na sebe navazujícími stodolami. Jen u několika statků tvořících severní frontu návsi byla tato struktura rozrušena ve druhé polovině 20. století dostavbou novodobých zemědělských objektů, jež nejsou z návsi patrné a zároveň zajistily trvalé hospodaření na zdejších chmelnicích. Z drobnějšího měřítka přízemní zástavby se vymykají architektonicky hodnotné objekty č. p. 9 a 10, patřící k panskému velkostatku. K architektonicky nejhodnotnějším patří také usedlosti č. p. 18, 19 a 20 nebo č. p. 23.

Všechny historické stavby obce vykazují řadu regionálně specifických znaků dokládajících jejich využití pro sušení a zpracování chmele. Patří mezi ně rozměrné otvory ve štítech, sloužící pro naskladňování chmele do podkroví. Další, drobnější otvory, zajištěné žaluziemi a využívané pro regulaci vzduchu při dosoušení chmele v podkroví, jsou prolomeny v bočních průčelích těsně pod hlavními římsami. Podobnou funkci pak mají také četné prvky ve formě průběžných vikýřů nebo volských ok, osazené ve střešních rovinách. Pro manipulaci s chmelem sloužily i další valbové či sedlové vikýře na střechách hospodářských budov. Hvozdové sušárny chmele, nejčastěji v podobě převýšených věžovitých objektů, přistavěných k již stojícím budovám, byly od konce 19. století vestavovány do půdorysu usedlostí tak, aby při sušení nedocházelo k přerušení technologického procesu a sušárny přirozeně navazovaly na další obslužné prostory. Z požárních důvodů bylo preferováno umístění do zadních částí parcel, co nejdále od obytného stavení. Méně obvyklým řešením v obci je existence sušáren vestavěných do hospodářských objektů, nejčastěji do stodol. Ty jsou pak při vnějším pohledu odlišitelné pouze v drobných detailech, např. vymezení hvozdového tělesa protipožárními štíty či díky existenci komínového tělesa.

Zcela intaktně dochovaná, včetně původního technologického vybavení, je sušárna v areálu č. p. 23. Další hvozdové sušárny jsou dochovány v areálech dvora č. p. 43 nebo v č. p. 9. V krajinném panoramatu se vzhledem ke svému umístění mimo intravilán dále významně uplatňuje i sušárna chmele na parcele č. 43 využívající starší budovu sýpky, ke které byl přistavěn trakt se sušárenskou technologií. Mimo to je chmelařská tradice obce v jejím stavebním fondu demonstrována prvky architektonické výzdoby, zejména chmelovými šiškami ve štítech bran (č. p. 22, č. p. 15) nebo sochou sv. Vavřince, patrona chmelařů, umístěnou na štítu brány areálu č. p. 10.

Zástavbu vesnice doplňuje urbanisticky, architektonicky a výtvarně hodnotný zámecký areál. Tvoří jej dominantní hlavní budova zámku na půdorysu písmene "L" nad terasovitě upravenou zahradou, vymezenou zdmi se třemi bohatě zdobenými bránami. Současnou podobu zámek získal v 60. letech 18. století při rozsáhlé rokokové úpravě, jejímž autorem byl žatecký stavitel Johan Paul Losch. Součástí zámeckého celku jsou také mimo jeho vymezený areál opodál stojící objekty, jež ilustrují funkční komplexnost zámeckého hospodářství. Jedná se o přízemní domy č. p. 26 a 27 před severní branou, sloužící pro ubytování zámeckého služebnictva, a barokní sýpku ukončující severovýchodní pohledovou osu. Sýpka byla postavena za Kulhánků z Klaudensteina v 80. letech 17. století. Na přelomu 19. a 20. století byla adaptována na sušárnu chmele.

Nejnovější zástavba, představovaná především výrobními, skladovými a ubytovacími objekty Výzkumného a šlechtitelského ústavu chmelařského na severním obvodu vesnice, v 70. a 80. letech 20. století částečně rozrušila urbanistickou strukturu a měřítko obce. Provedení staveb, situovaných na jihovýchodě a severovýchodě území, je velmi utilitární jak z hlediska architektonického, tak i materiálového a řemeslného; jsou však dobovým dokumentem technologických změn ve zpracování chmele, ke kterým v tomto období docházelo. Zároveň dokládají i dodnes živou a udržovanou chmelařskou tradici.

V jihozápadní části památkové zóny leží vesnice Trnovany, jejíž urbanistická struktura není dochovaná v úplnosti, ale stále si udržuje základní hmotovou charakteristiku drobné chmelařské vesnice zdejšího regionu. Zástavbu tvoří zděné patrové objekty převážně obdélného půdorysu pod sedlovými a valbovými střechami, okapově i štítově orientované. Stavební fond vesnice byl narušen vlivem dlouhodobé neúdržby. Při porovnání současného stavu s historickými prameny je zjevné, že původní struktura, měřítko i hmotové řešení historické zástavby je však stále čitelné a v rámci sídla je dodnes dochováno několik mimořádně autentických chmelařských objektů, které díky své hmotě, umístění v krajině, konstrukčnímu řešení i architektonickému ztvárnění patří mezi ikonické stavby celé žatecké chmelařské oblasti. Jedná se zejména o areál č. p. 8, jehož součástí je velkoryse pojatá sušárna. Druhým významným celkem v Trnovanech, úzce souvisejícím se zdejší historií pěstování a zpracování chmele, je areál usedlosti č. p. 9, usazený ve chmelnicích blízko soutoku Ohře a Blšanky. Na místě stál už na počátku 19. století rozsáhlý dvůr obklopený okrasnou zahradou, jehož majitel Josef Schöffl, patřil v polovině 19. století k největším producentům chmele v Čechách. Dnešní podoba je výsledkem postupných stavebních úprav realizovaných zejména na počátku 20. století. Vizuálně výraznou a pro technické dědictví památkové zóny zcela charakteristickou součástí stavby je jižní křídlo usedlosti, jehož fasádu formuje sestava čtyř věžovitých přístavků, v nichž jsou dodnes umístěny hvozdové sušárny patentu Linhart. Vlastní objekt se sušárnami doplňuje architektonicky kvalitní vila postavená ve 30. letech 20. století. Pohledově významná v obraze krajinného celku je také měřítkem drobnější sušárna v Trnovanech na parcele č. 1023/3. Vysokou míru autenticity ve vnějším výrazu dosud vykazují i budovy vlakového nádraží ze 70. let 19. století, které představují cennou součást historie sklizně, zpracování chmele a úspěšného obchodování.

Obraz krajiny doplňuje trvalá vegetace okolo Blšanky a Ohře a bývalých meandrů říčního koryta. Dochované dílčí terénní úpravy krajiny a výsadby dřevin podél vodotečí svědčí o jejím postupném cíleném formování s cílem zajistit stabilní plochy pro chmelnice a jejich ochranu proti náhodným a sezónním povodním z řeky Ohře. Příslušná část této významné řeky je rovněž součástí památkové zóny, protože je pro její krajinný ráz spoluurčující. Další trvalá vzrostlá zeleň přirozeným způsobem památkovou zónu vymezuje při jejím východním a jihovýchodním okraji. Komunikační síť zdejších cest, silnic a místní železniční trať dobře ilustrují nezbytné dopravní vazby pro sezónní práce i potřebnou přepravu chmele do centra obchodu, blízkého města Žatce.

#### Přínosy památkové zóny

Prohlášení památkové zóny má význam především jako opatření k uchování kulturních hodnot krajiny a v ní situovaných nemovitostí, které nejsou kulturními památkami, vytvoření optimálních podmínek pro zachování prostředí kulturních památek, udržení a další zlepšení kvality životního prostředí. Mělo by přispět i k dalšímu uchování a rozvíjení jeho chmelařské tradice a zejména pro kvalitní prezentaci a zvyšování povědomí o zdejších výjimečných hodnotách.

V případě prohlášení památkové zóny lze očekávat zvýšení atraktivity území pro turistický ruch. Jedná se ale o přínosy velmi obtížně vyčíslitelné vzhledem k tomu, že skutečnou výši příjmů z cestovního ruchu ovlivňuje řada dalších faktorů, především rozsah zpřístupnění místních atraktivit veřejnosti, doplňková kulturní nabídka, úroveň propagace apod. Míra využití kvality prostředí pro podnikání je rovněž otázkou jednotlivých podnikatelských záměrů.

Na území památkové zóny se rovněž minimalizuje riziko vzniku nevhodných realizací, které by mohly ovlivnit prodejnost nebo snížit hodnotu nemovitostí. Pozitivní stránky existence

památkové ochrany do velké míry kompenzují dopady na práva vlastníků nemovitostí, které jsou popsány v následující stati.

#### Dopady na práva a povinnosti vlastníků nemovitostí na území památkové zóny

Vlastníkům (správcům, uživatelům) nemovitostí, které nejsou kulturní památkou, ale nacházejí se na území památkové zóny, vzniknou povinnosti vyplývající ze zákona č. 20/1987 Sb. Jedná se hlavně o povinnost žádat o závazné stanovisko podle § 14 odst. 2 zákona č. 20/1987 Sb. Stávající legislativní úprava neumožňuje, aby výkonné orgány památkové péče z moci úřední ukládaly vlastníkům nemovitostí, které nejsou kulturní památkou, ale nachází se na území památkové zóny, povinnosti spočívající ve stavbě, změně stavby nebo udržovacích pracích. Veškeré záměry tedy vychází z aktivní vůle vlastníků, přípustnost realizace však může být závazným stanoviskem orgánu památkové péče vázána na splnění konkrétních podmínek.

#### Ostatní

Opatřením obecné povahy jsou přímo dotčeny:

- Obce, na jejichž území se památková zóna rozkládá
  - Liběšice
  - Lišany
  - Postoloprty
  - Zálužice
    - Žatec
- Orgány památkové péče, které jsou podle zákona příslušné k vydání závazných stanovisek (obecní úřady obcí s rozšířenou působností, krajské úřady) a jejich nadřízené orgány
  - Ministerstvo kultury
  - Krajský úřad Ústeckého kraje
  - Městský úřad Louny
  - Městský úřad Žatec
- fyzické a právnické osoby vlastníci (správci, uživatelé) nemovitostí, stavebníci.

Nepřímo dotčeným subjektem je Národní památkový ústav, který jako odborná organizace státní památkové péče zřízená Ministerstvem kultury zajišťuje podporu státní správy v oblasti ochrany zájmů památkové péče.

Přípravu a vlastní prohlášení památkové zóny zabezpečuje Ministerstvo kultury a Národní památkový ústav, jako zpracovatel odborných podkladů. Výkon státní správy včetně příslušné kontroly budou zajišťovat již existující orgány veřejné správy ve spolupráci s příslušným pracovištěm Národního památkového ústavu. Systém je plně funkční a je schopen pojmout předpokládané navýšení agend. Implementace bude uskutečněna především prostřednictvím orgánů veřejné správy – Městského úřadu Louny, Městského úřadu Žatec a Krajského úřadu Ústeckého kraje v rámci výkonu státní správy v oblasti památkové péče, stavebního řádu a územního plánování. Zákon č. 20/1987 Sb., určuje způsob výkonu státní správy v památkové zóně a úkoly jednotlivých orgánů památkové péče. Výkon státní správy probíhá ve značném rozsahu v návaznosti na stavební zákon a správní řád.

Rozhodnutí jsou vydávána průběžně na základě žádostí vlastníků nemovitostí v památkových zónách nebo jiného správního orgánu, především stavebního úřadu. Četnost rozhodování je ovlivněna výší stavební aktivity v daném území, což souvisí s jeho charakterem a rovněž aktuální ekonomickou situací. U objektů, které jsou kulturními památkami, nedojde v souvislosti s prohlášením památkové zóny k žádnému navýšení agend.

Ekonomické dopady vyplývající z prohlášení památkové zóny lze do budoucna výrazně zmírnit vydáním plánu ochrany, kterým může být snížena administrativní zátěž veřejnosti i výkonného orgánu památkové péče. Vyloučením povinnosti žádat o vydání závazného stanoviska k některým nemovitostem nebo pracím na nemovitostech může dojít k podstatnému snížení objemu související agendy.

#### B. Grafická část

Grafickou část tvoří orientační mapa. Orientační mapa území památkové zóny je uvedena v příloze k tomuto opatření obecné povahy. Podrobnou mapu památkové zóny Žatecká chmelařská krajina zpracuje odborná organizace státní památkové péče do 90 dnů ode dne nabytí účinnosti tohoto opatření obecné povahy. Kopie této mapy, které rozešle Ministerstvo kultury, budou uloženy u Ministerstva kultury, odborné organizace státní památkové péče, Krajského úřadu Ústeckého kraje, Městského úřadu Louny, Městského úřadu Žatec a u obcí, na jejichž území se památková zóna nachází.

#### K postupu vydání opatření obecné povahy dle části šesté správního řádu

Návrh opatření obecné povahy spolu s odůvodněním Ministerstvo kultury projednalo s Krajským úřadem Ústeckého kraje.

Návrh opatření obecné povahy spolu s odůvodněním byl zveřejněn na úřední desce Ministerstva kultury ve lhůtě od 7. 6. 2021 do 23. 6. 2021 a na úřední desce obecních úřadů obcí, jejichž správních obvodů se opatření obecné povahy týká, a současně byl návrh zveřejněn i způsobem umožňujícím dálkový přístup. V souladu s ustanovením § 172 odst. 4 správního řádu mohly dotčené osoby, jejichž práva, povinnosti nebo zájmy mohly být opatřením obecné povahy přímo dotčeny, uplatnit písemné připomínky ve lhůtě 30 dnů ode dne zveřejnění k Ministerstvu kultury. V souladu s ustanovením § 172 odst. 5 správního řádu mohli vlastníci nemovitostí, jejichž práva, povinnosti nebo zájmy související s výkonem vlastnického práva mohly být opatřením obecné povahy přímo dotčeny, podat proti návrhu opatření obecné povahy ve lhůtě 30 dnů ode dne zveřejnění písemně odůvodněné námitky k Ministerstvu kultury. K návrhu opatření obecné povahy nebyly ve stanovené lhůtě 30 dnů uplatněny žádné námitky ani připomínky.

V Praze dne .02 . 08 . . . 2021

Mgr. Jiří Vajčner, PhD. ředitel odboru památkové péče

MINISTERSTVO KULTURY Maltézské náměstí 471/1 118 11 Praha 1 – Malá Strana

Příloha k opatření obecné povahy č. 1/2021

Orientační mapa území Žatecká chmelařská krajina – památková zóna

IČ: 00023671

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# Ministerstvo kultury České republiky

Maltézské nám. 471/1

118 11 Praha 1 - Malá Strana

telefon: 257 085 111

fax: 224 318 155 P. B.

74

e-mail: minkult@mkcr.cz

### \*MKCRX00DMJ99\*

Zveřejněno dne:

Sejmuto dne:

Č. j.: MK 50527/2021 OPP

#### Measure of General Nature No. 1/2021

on the declaration of a part of the landscape unit – the territory of the Saaz Hop Landscape (Žatecká chmelařská krajina) as a heritage zone and determination of the conditions of its protection

The Ministry of Culture, as the competent administrative authority, pursuant to Section 6 of Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on National Heritage Protection, as amended by Act No. 132/2000 Coll. and Act No. 320/2002 Coll., and Section 171 et seq. of Act No. 500/2004 Coll., the Administrative Procedure Code (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrative Procedure Code"), issues a Measure of General Nature, through which it

#### declares

part of the landscape unit – the territory of

Saaz Hop Landscape (Žatecká chmelařská krajina) (Louny district), cadastral area or part thereof: cadastral area Bezděkov u Žatce (603546), Dobříčany (627780), Hradiště nad Ohří (756903), Liběšice u Žatce (682624), Lišany u Žatce (684961), Rybňany (790869), Stekník (790877), Strkovice (756911), Trnovany u Žatce (627798), Zálužice nad Ohří (790885)

as a heritage zone.

# - Article 1 -**Subject of Protection**

The subject of protection in the Saaz Hop Landscape (Žatecká chmelařská krajina) heritage zone is a cultural landscape characterized by the predominant use of agricultural areas for hop growing and buildings related to hop-growing, with the cultural values of the preserved landscape structure with all the elements that have shaped it - the spatial composition of the landscape with a high proportion of hop fields, urban structure, the scale, spatial and mass design of the village buildings in the area, landscape structures and natural elements (watercourses including banks with bank protecting and accompanying woody vegetation, flood-protection embankments, geological formations, permanent planting), the road network and archaeological relics (dry riverbeds of the Ohře River, traces of extinct watercourses, archaeological remains of former hop fields, of buildings and of roads). Distant views of the landscape with typical hop-growing structures and distinctive building landmarks are also subject of protection.

#### - Article 2 -

#### **Conditions of Protection**

- (1) To ensure the heritage protection of the heritage zone and its environment, which is of significant cultural values with its architectural ensembles, individual heritage assets, structure of plots, roads, water bodies, watercourses, permanent vegetation and remains of mining activities, the following conditions of protection are established:
  - a) When commissioning and developing spatial planning documentation, the appropriate functions of the heritage zone must be defined and respected in the spatial and functional arrangement of the territory, and the urban composition of the territory must be enhanced;
  - b) The use of plots and buildings in the heritage zone must be in accordance with their character, cultural value, capacity and their technical conditions;
  - c) No modifications of public spaces, areas, buildings and objects in the built-up area of the heritage zone and no changes in the unbuilt part of the heritage zone and in the implementation of forest management shall damage the subject of protection, and they shall aim at preserving the cultural values of the heritage zone as defined in Article 1;
  - d) When deciding on new constructions, renewal of buildings and modifications, the ground plan and height arrangement of buildings, the mass design of buildings, the articulation of facades and the materials used shall respect the character, urban structure and scale of the preserved buildings typical of the landscape unit in which the heritage zone is located. Significant landmarks in the area and views of them must be preserved.
- (2) The conditions of the protection of the heritage zone set out in point (1), except for subsection (b), shall not apply to forest management if the forest property concerned is managed in accordance with an approved forest management plan or forest management framework.

Obec Liběšice, Lišany, Postoloprty, Zálužice, Žatec; katastrální území nebo jejich část: k. ú. Bezděkov u Žatce (603546), Dobříčany (627780), Hradiště nad Ohří (756903), Liběšice u Žatce (682624), Lišany u Žatce (684961), Rybňany (790869), Stekník (790877), Strkovice (756911), Trnovany u Žatce (627798), Zálužice nad Ohří (790885); okres Louny; Ústecký kraj

Hranice památkové zóny Žatecká chmelařská krajina začíná u železniční zastávky Trnovany, na hranici k. ú. Trnovany u Žatce v nejsevernějším cípu p. č. 995/1. Odtud se vydává severovýchodním směrem až k řece Ohři po hranicích p. č. 524/1 a 524/3 (po hranici k. ú. Trnovany u Žatce). Zde hranice památkové zóny přechází řeku podél hranice p. č. 991/1 až narazí na p. č. 515, kterou ve stejném směru protíná, čímž vchází do k. ú. Zálužice nad Ohří. Potom se stáčí východním směrem po hranici p. č. 515 až k bodu styku p. č. 515, 23/7 a 23/8, odtud pokračuje podél severozápadní hranice p. č. 23/7 až k jejímu severnímu cípu, kde přechází p. č. 23/11 na západní cíp p. č. 25, ze kterého se dále vydává severovýchodním směrem k jejímu severnímu cípu, odkud šikmo přechází p. č. 501 (silnice III/2253) na jižní cíp externí p. č. 249/20, a dál pokračuje severním směrem k Zálužicím po p. č. 249/1 a 134/11. U polní cesty před Zálužicemi se stáčí severovýchodním a severním směrem po hranici p. č. 134/16, 134/6, 498/4, 164, 206/1, 194/6, 194/5 a 202 až na hranici k. ú. Rybňany, krátce jde po této hranici po p. č. 161 a 84/7, vchází do k. ú. Rybňany a pokračuje podél p. č. 84/7, 84/1, 84/2 a 164 až hranici k. ú Lišany u Žatce. Zde vchází do k. ú. Lišany u Žatce a východním směrem kopíruje levý břeh řeky po p. č. 1403/1, 597/3, 1403/7 a 1403/1. V blízkosti východního cípu externí p. č. 597/23 hranice památkové zóny pak překračuje řeku Ohři na její pravý břeh, a to tak, že pokračuje kolmo přetnutím p. č. 1403/1, 259/1, 188/8 a 256/1 na nejsevernější cíp p. č. 283, čímž se dostává do k.ú. Hradiště nad Ohří. Odtud pokračuje jihovýchodním směrem po hranicích p. č. 283 a 296, až k nejvýchodnějšímu cípu této parcely. Zde se hranice prudce stáčí jihozápadním směrem a pokračuje podél remízku po p. č. 296, 294, 329, 330, 346, 348, 357, 358, 359, 374, 373, 384, přechází cíp k. ú. Strkovice po p. č. 876, pokračuje po p. č. 382 v k. ú. Hradiště nad Ohří, a dále vede po p. č. 877, čímž opět vchází do k.ú. Strkovice, až k hranici k. ú. Stekník. Krátce jde východním směrem po hranici k. ú. Stekník podél p. č. 432/1, 432/4, 432/5, až k nejjižnějšímu bodu této parcely, zde vstupuje do k. ú. Stekník a dále pokračuje na západ po hranicích p. č. 432/5, 432/4, 432/1, 441/1, až k nejjižnějšímu bodu této parcely. Zde hranice zóny překračuje jihozápadním směrem remízek p. č. 541/1 k nejbližšímu lomovému bodu a dále se vydává západním směrem po p. č. 541/1 a 539, až k nejsevernějšímu bodu vnější p. č. 426/4, odtud přechází kolmo remízek přes p. č. 539 a 401 na východní cíp p. č. 403/2, a zde pokračuje západním směrem podél remízku po hranici p. č. 403/2, 407, 404/5 a 536/1 až k hranici k. ú. Stekník, po té krátce vede po p. č. 536/1 a 404/5, odtud se dále lomí na jih do k. ú. Liběšice u Žatce podél p. č. 1388/10 a 1120 až k silnici II/225 (vnější p. č. 1516/1). Odtud hranice zóny pokračuje západním směrem, podél této komunikace, po hranicích p. č. 1120, 1388/8, 1388/7, 1388/6, 1388/5, 1388/4 a 1287/6, až k nejjižnějšímu cípu p. č. 1287/2, kde přechází silnici p. č. 1516/1 na nejvýchodnější cíp p. č. 1255/1 a obchází Liběšickou rokli až k jejímu jižnímu cípu po hranici p. č. 1255/1, 1255/2, 1235/3, 1235/1, 1235/5, 1235/2 a 1235/6, kde se pak hranice památkové zóny lomí opět k západu podél p. č. 1147/16 a 1147/15, až bodu styku p. č. 1147/15, 689/4 a 1147/4 (hranice k. ú. Dobříčany), vchází do k. ú. Dobříčany a pokračuje jihozápadním směrem po p. č. 689/4 a 690/1, až k nejjižnějšímu bodu této parcely, zde hranice kolmo přetíná silnici p. č. 977 na hranici vnější p. č. 691/1, a dál směřuje k severozápadu podél p. č. 977, odkud pokračuje kolmo přetnutím p. č. 691/1 na nejjižnější cíp p. č. 691/2. Dále vede severozápadním směrem k obci Dobříčany podél p. č. 691/2, až k nejzápadnějšímu cípu této parcely, zde hranice zóny překračuje jihozápadním směrem místní komunikaci p. č. 920/1 na nejjižnější bod p. č. 70/83, odkud pokračuje na západ po hranici p. č. 70/83, 70/78, krátce se lomí po liniové parcele p. č. 70/77 na sever a pak opět k západu po p. č. 70/81, 69/3, 987/27, 269/10, 269/8 až na hranici k. ú. Trnovany u Žatce. Po hranici k. ú. Trnovany u Žatce pokračuje po hranici p. č. 269/3, 269/4, 1021/1, 257/4, 257/1, 1022/1, 1022/2, 989/5 a 447 až nejjižnějšímu bodu této parcely, zde se hranice památkové zóny lomí k severu a podél železniční trati po p. č. 1020 a p. č. 1026 vede do Trnovan, až k bodu styku p. č. 1026, 995/1 a 1194/1. Odtud pokračuje po hranici k. ú. Trnovany u Žatce po p. č. 995/1, 1025, 1024, 497/2, 1007, 152, 1023/3, 68/1, 1023/4, 995/1, až k nejjižnějšímu cípu p. č. 800/1, vchází do k. ú. Bezděkov u Žatce a pokračuje podél železniční tratě po hranici p. č. 800/1 až k železniční zastávce, kde kolmo přechází trať p. č. 800/1 na roh p. č. 995/1 a po p. č. 995 jde k výchozímu bodu, kde se hranice památkové zóny uzavírá. (Zpracováno podle právního stavu ke dni 17. 2. 2021)

#### - Article 4 -

#### **Effectiveness**

This Measure of General Nature shall come to effect in accordance with S. 173 (1) of the Administrative Procedure Code on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication.

#### - Článek 5 -

#### Poučení

Do opatření obecné povahy a jeho odůvodnění může podle § 173 odst. 1 správního řádu každý nahlédnout u správního orgánu, který opatření obecné povahy vydal. Proti prohlášení památkové zóny vydanému formou opatření obecné povahy nelze podle § 173 odst. 2 správního řádu, podat opravný prostředek.

#### **Justification**

#### A. Text part

Ustanovení § 6 zákona č. 20/1987 Sb., o státní památkové péči, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jen zákon č. 20/1987 Sb.), umožňuje sídelní útvar nebo jeho část, která vykazuje významné kulturní hodnoty, prohlásit za památkovou zónu. Pro prohlášení památkové zóny je podle § 2 odst. 1 vyhlášky č. 66/1988 Sb., kterou se provádí zákon České národní rady č. 20/1987 Sb., určující charakteristika významných kulturních hodnot území, vymezení hranice památkové zóny, popis předmětu ochrany, stanovení podmínek pro stavební a další činnosti směřující k ochraně území a zvýšení kvality životního prostředí.

Opatření obecné povahy je v souladu s ústavním pořádkem České republiky, s Listinou základních práv a svobod a s Ústavou České republiky, respektuje obecné zásady ústavního pořádku České republiky a opatření obsažená v tomto opatření obecné povahy neporušují ústavní principy rovnosti v právech a zákazu retroaktivity.

Prohlášení památkové zóny formou opatření obecné povahy na rozdíl od dosavadní aplikační praxe vychází z doporučení pracovní komise Legislativní rady vlády – komise pro správní právo k návrhu vyhlášky o prohlášení území vybraných částí krajinných celků za památkové zóny. Pracovní komise ve svém vyjádření vychází z toho, že podle § 6 odst. 1 zákona č. 20/1987 Sb. může Ministerstvo kultury po projednání s krajským úřadem prohlásit území sídelního útvaru nebo jeho části s menším podílem kulturních památek, historické prostředí nebo část krajinného celku, které vykazují významné kulturní hodnoty, za památkovou zónu a určit podmínky její ochrany, ale ustanovení výslovně neuvádí formu vyhlášky ministerstva ve smyslu čl. 79 odst. 3 Ústavy ČR. Výslovné zmocnění k vydání vyhlášky pak neobsahuje ani

§ 45 uvedeného zákona, a proto ji nelze vydat. Vzhledem k tomu, že prohlášení území za památkovou zónu svou povahou a obsahem po materiální stránce není podle názoru komise právním předpisem, ale spíše opatřením obecné povahy, neboť jde o správní akt s konkrétně vymezeným předmětem a obecně určeným okruhem adresátů, doporučuje tato komise vyhlásit památkovou zónu formou opatření obecné povahy podle části šesté správního řádu. Ministerstvo kultury pravomoc k vyhlášení památkových zón má a k vydání opatření obecné povahy se na rozdíl od vyhlášky podle ustálené soudní judikatury výslovné zákonné zmocnění nevyžaduje, postačuje pravomoc vydat závazný správní akt, který není ani právním předpisem ani rozhodnutím ve správním řízení. K dané problematice se pak vztahuje zejména nález ÚS sp. zn. Pl. ÚS 14/07 ze dne 19. 11. 2008, který se přiklonil k materiálnímu pojetí institutu opatření obecné povahy, tzn., že není nezbytné výslovné zákonné zmocnění k vydání opatření obecné povahy, postačuje naplnění pojmových znaků (konkrétnost předmětu a obecnost adresátů) a pravomoc příslušného orgánu.

Opatření obecné povahy není v rozporu se závazky vyplývajícími pro Českou republiku z mezinárodních smluv ani obecně uznávaných zásad mezinárodního práva. Konkrétně se to týká mezinárodních smluv, ke kterým Česká republika přistoupila, jako je například Úmluva o architektonickém dědictví Evropy (publikovaná pod č. 73/2000 Sb. m. s.), Úmluva o ochraně světového kulturního a přírodního dědictví (publikovaná pod č. 159/1991 Sb. m. s.) a Evropská úmluva o krajině (publikovaná pod č. 13/2005 Sb. m. s.). Pro prohlašování památkových zón nejsou v rámci Evropské unie stanovena jednotná pravidla, právní úprava je plně ponechána na pravomoci členských států.

#### Reasons for declaring the heritage zone

On the basis of an extensive area survey of the hop-growing areas of the Czech Republic, combined with archival and map research, it is clear that the site, which includes the wider landscape, agricultural, production and natural background of the historic villages of Stekník and Trnovany, meets the conditions necessary for its declaration as a heritage zone.

The historic cultural landscape around the villages of Stekník and Trnovany is the most significant area, whose present-day appearance uniquely illustrates the stability and partial transformation of the landscape, which has been shaped by activities related to hop growing and processing from the Middle Ages to the present day. Growing of hops is an essential factor in this landscape, organising and shaping the whole area and giving it its specific character. The most visible and iconic feature of this landscape are the hop fields, visually and functionally linked to the villages of Stekník and Trnovany, which, in addition to the agricultural homesteads of the local population, provided the spatial and technical background for very specific activities such as the processing, storage and subsequent trading of hops. Of particular importance, however, is the overall natural context of this landscape, which has for centuries provided ideal conditions for growing of hops and production prosperity. The heritage zone has all the important features typical of a hop-growing landscape. These include the presence of watercourses (the confluence of the Blšanka stream and the Ohře river and other local streams), natural barriers protecting it against the air flow from the north and north-west, the effect of which is reinforced by the existence of a sharp difference in terrain resulting from the use of the local deposit of marlstone as building stone for the local buildings. All this is essential for the functioning of a unique ecosystem suitable for growing this crop.

The declaration of the heritage zone creates conditions for the preservation of the qualities of the site with a significant heritage value. It further defines the area of significance, establishes the principles of its protection and specifies conditions for construction and for other activities which aim at protecting the area and improving the quality of the environment.

The basis for the definition of the territory of the heritage zone was a field survey. A detailed review of the area and an assessment of its heritage values and historical significance was carried out by the National Heritage Institute (Národní památkový ústav) – the expert state heritage preservation organization; and based on the results of this review, the declaration of a heritage zone was recommended by the expert state heritage preservation organization. The National Heritage Institute based its proposal for the declaration of the heritage zone on the available literature, expert sources and the results of the survey of the area. The expert survey consisted in examining the preserved heritage values. These are primarily architectural, urban and historical values. It is clear from the documents that the declaration of the Saaz Hop Landscape heritage zone and the proposal of landscape, urban planning and architectural regulations in the area in question are in the public interest which follows from Heritage Protection Act.

At present, on the territory of the heritage zone, area-wide heritage protection was declared only in its part, which is the village of Stekník in the extent of the built-up area (heritage zone Stekník, ÚSKP No. 2327) as an area protecting its urban structure and the characteristics of the historic buildings of this village. The other phenomena of heritage value, the historic landscape structures, the production hop fields maintained in an extremely concentrated density in the area, and the related road network and visual links, which co-create the entirely unique character of this landscape unit, have remained without any heritage protection so far. If the area is not been declared a heritage zone, the heritage values of the area may be lost as a result of inappropriate development. The irreplaceable values of our history are also values of European cultural heritage, and their neglect is contrary to the interests of the state heritage protection and conservation pursuant to Heritage Protection Act, as well as international treaties to which the Czech Republic has acceded, such as the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Landscape Convention. Only if regulation is introduced in the area in accordance with Heritage Protection Act, it can be ensured that construction activities in the area sufficiently respect and protect its heritage qualities.

State administration in the field of heritage protection is carried out to a considerable extent in connection with Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on town and spatial planning and building code, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the Building Act). In building and zoning proceedings, the conservation authorities are the authorities concerned and their binding opinions are the basis for the decision of the building authority pursuant to Section 136(1)(b) of the Administrative Procedure Code. The boundaries of the heritage zone shall be reflected in the spatial analysis documents as a monitored phenomenon in accordance with the Building Act.

## Definition of the subject and conditions of protection, definition of the boundaries of the heritage zone

The subject of protection in the proposed Saaz Hop Landscape heritage zone are the defined cultural values, especially landscape, historical, urban, architectural, technical and aesthetic values, which are the essence of the exceptionally preserved and continuously evolving cultural landscape, the character of which is defined by the predominant use of agricultural areas for hop growing and hop-growing related buildings. The specification of the particular cultural values of individual immovable assets and the determination of the conditions for their protection is a matter for individual administrative acts. In determining the particular cultural values of the heritage zone and of individual immovable assets, the administrative authorities shall base themselves on the statements of expert heritage protection and conservation organization, the protection and conservation plan, if such has been drawn up, and, where appropriate, on building and historical surveys and other evidence at the discretion of the

respective administrative authority, which should establish a state of affairs about which there is no justifiable doubt.

Article 2 lays down the general conditions for the protection of the heritage zone, which is characterised as a whole consisting of buildings, architectural ensembles, designated cultural monuments, individual buildings, the layout of plots and the way of their use, roads, public spaces, water bodies, watercourses and permanent vegetation and the remains of mining activities, i.e. landscape and urban structure, buildings and natural features. Further, conditions of protection are laid down which aim to preserve the cultural values of the heritage zone and its environment. The principles to be applied in the preparation of spatial planning documentation, the use of land and the siting of buildings are specified. Emphasis is placed on the creation of conditions that will allow the unique qualities of the hop-growing landscape to be preserved, the urban composition of the area to be maintained, the use of land and property to be consistent with its cultural values, and the modification of buildings, public spaces, structures and trees to preserve their cultural values. The siting of new buildings and modifications of completed buildings shall not cause any damage to the properties concerned. All land and buildings shall be used in a manner consistent with their historical, cultural and aesthetic values and shall respect their capacity and technical possibilities. It is essential to preserve the conditions for the continuation of the predominant use of the land for the production of hops and to eliminate the risk of damage to the landscape due to inappropriate industrial or mining activities.

The definition of the heritage zone boundaries is consistent with the identified heritage qualities of the area so that the associated regulation is justified. In defining the heritage zone, the Ministry of Culture has based its definition on the proposal of the National Heritage Institute and a detailed field survey in the context of available historical sources. At the same time, the boundaries of the heritage zone were drawn in such a way as to avoid excessive and unjustified burdening of the public with regulations resulting from the declaration of the heritage zone. Appropriateness was considered primarily in relation to the complexity of protection of the preserved heritage qualities of the area and its visual integrity. The delimitation of the Saaz Hop Landscape heritage zone to the extent in question is fully in line with the principles of historic urbanism, is based on historical sources which demonstrate the high degree of authenticity of the structure of the local landscape, and corresponds to the current state of professional knowledge of this historical cultural landscape. The delimitation has been made in such a way that the protected area includes all the natural features that are characteristic and important for the preservation of the unique ecosystem of the area, and also includes the historic settlement. which in the past provided the technical, spatial and communication background necessary for the subsequent processing and sale of hops. It is the interconnectedness of all its components (natural, economic, urban, architectural, landscape, aesthetic, communication) that is an important feature of the cultural environment of this heritage zone, and the delimitation of the boundaries of the area has been carried out with this in mind.

The heritage zone is identified by the name of the settlement, the municipality, the name and code of the cadastral area, district and region. The course of the boundaries is described according to the following rules: The description of the boundaries of the heritage zone begins in the northern part of the area at a clearly identifiable starting point and then proceeds in a clockwise direction back to the starting point. The boundaries shall follow the plot boundaries as far as possible. If it is necessary to cross a road or a larger undivided plot of land, the route shall be defined in a precise direction. Parcel numbers within the area along whose boundary the heritage zone boundaries pass are used for description.

The description of the boundaries was prepared according to the data published on http://nahlizenidokn.cuzk.cz/ on 29 July 2021.

#### Charakteristika předmětného území

Navrhovaná památková zóna zahrnuje krajinu, jejíž identita je po staletí spojená s chmelařstvím. Její jádro je při soutoku Blšanky, Ohře, Radičeveské strouhy a Liběšického potoka, v jejichž nivách se rozkládají nejúrodnější a vizuálně nejatraktivnější chmelnice Žatecké chmelařské oblasti. Ve středověku přes toto území procházela důležitá obchodní cesta. Podél této cesty, jihovýchodně od Žatce, vznikla osada Trnovany, v severovýchodním směru od ní na terénní vyvýšenině nad širokou nivou Ohře, v pohledově výrazné poloze, pak ves Stekník.

Území mezi vesnicemi Stekník a Trnovany představuje vizuálně mimořádně kompaktní centrální oblast památkové zóny, na kterou ze severu navazují další rozsáhlé rovinné monokulturní plochy chmelnic situované podél meandrujícího toku Ohře. Centrální část památkové zóny je definována stabilními přírodními prvky tvořenými na severozápadě částečně odtěženým opukovým masivem, lokálním zdrojem kamene pro stavbu místních objektů, a terénní vyvýšeninou na severu a severovýchodě. Trvalou součástí celého území jsou také koryta řek a potoků (včetně existujících i zaniklých mlýnských náhonů), jejichž přítomnost zde byla po staletí nezbytnou podmínkou pro zajištění vodního režimu, nezbytného pro pěstování chmele a využívání tohoto území právě pro tento účel. Prostor mezi nimi se pak vyvíjel značně dynamicky. Výrazně rovinné, dlouhodobě odlesněné území památkové zóny a jejího širšího okolí ve srážkovém stínu Krušných hor je od středověku zemědělsky extenzivně využívané. Pro pěstování chmele zde panovaly ideální podmínky – zaplavovaná půda obsahovala dostatek živin, četné vodní toky společně s půdou a okolními masivy zajišťovaly příznivé stabilní mikroklima bez větších teplotních výkyvů, úroda nebyla ohrožována vydatnými dešti, přírodní bariéry chmelnice bránily před nežádoucím prouděním větru a Ohře sloužila jako tradiční dopravní tepna pro vývoz chmele do Německa. Tento souběh příznivých krajinných podmínek podmiňujících po staletí v tomto krajinném celku úspěšné pěstování a zpracování chmele je v rámci celé České republiky zcela výjimečný.

Památková zóna Žatecká chmelařská krajina v sobě názorně integruje jak dochované krajinné prostředí, optimální pro pěstování chmele v nejvýznamnějším pěstitelském regionu České republiky, tak i sídelní celky a cenné stavební doklady související s pěstováním chmele.

#### Historický vývoj

První písemná zmínka o Trnovanech je v donační listině Vratislava I. vyšehradské kapitule z roku 1088, o vsi Stekník pak z roku 1389. Existenci šlechtického sídla ve Stekníku, tvrze náležící Kaplířům se Sulevic, prameny zmiňují až v roce 1539. Okolí četných vodních toků ve vymezeném území bylo již v raném středověku zdrojem planě rostoucího chmele, písemně je existence zdejších chmelnic podchycena prameny z poloviny 16. století. V dobové literatuře a pramenech je chmel z tohoto území vysoce ceněn a na trhu počítán k těm nejkvalitnějším. V důsledku třicetileté války byla část zdejších chmelnic, jako v řadě jiných oblastí, zničena a zpustošena, záhy však došlo k jejich obnově právě s ohledem na zkušenosti se zdejšími příhodnými podmínkami pro pěstování chmele. Tradice pěstování chmele na daném území pak již nebyla nikdy opuštěna, což dokládá i série starých map, zejména řady vojenského mapování i map stabilního katastru. Období významné chmelové konjuktury od poloviny 18. století se odrazilo v podobě krajiny, ale také v podobě vlastního šlechtického sídla – nový vlastník steknického panství, nobilitovaný žatecký občan Jiří Kulhánek z Klaudensteinu, jehož majetek pocházel také z obchodování s chmelem, nechal v 80. letech 18. století přestavět vyhořelou a zpustlou tvrz na barokní zámek.

K největšímu rozvoji chmelařství v českých zemích došlo v 19. století, ve druhé polovině tohoto století se podoba krajiny také nejvíce změnila a toto zachycuje i kulturní krajina památkové zóny. Zemědělská a průmyslová revoluce měla svůj odraz v chmelařství a nástupu

řady inovací souvisejících s novými způsoby pěstování chmele a obhospodařováním chmelnic, ale i v následném zpracování a prodeji plodiny. Zrušení robotních povinností umožnilo sedlákům volný čas věnovat vysoce lukrativní práci na chmelnicích. Plochy chmelnic se v důsledku zdokonalení sušení v daném období rozšiřovaly, čehož je i území památkové zóny názorným příkladem. S tím souvisely zásahy do krajiny, identifikovatelné dnes buď ve formě archeologických útvarů, popř. čitelné ze starších mapových a ikonografických pramenů. Docházelo k vysoušení rybníků i menších vodních ploch a bažin v okolí Ohře, kvůli odvodu vody z území byly upravovány trasy vodních toků. Na takto vysušené půdě byly zakládány další chmelnice chráněné před povodněmi v reliéfu dodnes čitelnými protipovodňovými valy. Růst rozlohy chmelnic se odrazil také v podobě zástavby – zvýšené požadavky na plochu sloužící pro sušení a skladování chmele se projevily zejména v charakteru střešních rovin a v mladším období vedly k doplňování usedlostí specifickými objekty sloužícími pro sušení chmele, tzv. hvozdovými sušárnami.

Do vzhledu krajiny v tomto období vstoupil nový prvek, kterým se stal násep železniční tratě, tato úprava terénu se rovněž dochovala do současnosti. V 70. letech 19. století byla na odbočce buštěhradské dráhy zřízena železniční zastávka Trnovany, a to právě na nátlak samotných pěstitelů, kterým umožnila chmel snáze distribuovat do skladů převážně žateckých velkoobchodníků. Zároveň zastávka zjednodušila příjezd tisíců sezónních pracovníků, kteří do Trnovan a okolí mířily v období sklizně. Na konci 19. století vlaková doprava sloužila také k zásobování uhlím nezbytným pro provoz nového typu hvozdových sušáren chmele. Areál historického nádraží v Trnovanech je proto rovněž součástí památkové zóny.

Od počátku 20. století se výraz krajiny proměňoval v souvislosti s postupným přechodem od tyčových chmelnic na sloupové konstrukce stabilizované drátěnými táhly a doplněné sítí horních vodorovných drátů, na něž jsou uchycovány vodících drátky pro sezónní podporu chmelových rostlin. Nový systém vedení chmele umožnil nástup mechanizace, území proto bylo postupně doplněno systémem nových obslužných lokálních zpevněných komunikací, jejichž síť se dobře zachovala. Poslední zásahy do krajiny, její struktury a vzhledu, byly spojeny s kolektivizací v zemědělství. Projevily se významným scelováním dosud drobnějších pozemků a dalším rozšiřování chmelnic, které se v tomto území staly převažující kulturou. Jejich důsledkem byl také vznik nového rozsáhlého provozu pro zpracování chmele, který se nachází ve východní části památkové zóny, na okraji katastru obce Stekník.

V roce 1960 byl založen národní podnik Chmelařství, který prošel později několika reorganizacemi. V současné době většinu ploch chmelnic obhospodařuje Chmelařský institut s.r.o., Žatec, který je držitelem osvědčení Systému řízení kvality pro činnosti nákupu, skladování, zpracování a prodeje chmele dle mezinárodních norem a tedy i garantem kvality zdejších pěstitelských postupů tento subjekt je rovněž vlastníkem řady objektů v zastavěném území. Plocha chmelnic v dnešní době na území památkové zóny představuje zhruba 30 % její rozlohy. Od roku 1997 platí v České republice nový zákon na ochranu chmele, který nahradil starší zákon z roku 1957. Zákon č. 97/1996 Sb., o ochraně chmele, v platném znění, stabilizuje povinnosti v otázce evidence chmelnic, označování a ověřování chmele a při jeho zpracování a uvádění do oběhu.

#### Zhodnocení historického urbanismu a stavebního fondu

Převážná část památkové zóny je nezastavěným územím, kulturní krajinou využívanou přímo pro pěstování chmele a doplňkově pro další zemědělské plodiny. Je protkaná systémem místních komunikací navázaných na páteřní historickou silnici spojující města Žatec a Louny.

Největším sídelním útvarem v památkové zóně je vesnice Stekník, jejíž vlastní kulturněhistorické, architektonické a stavební hodnoty vedly již v roce 1995 k prohlášení historického jádra této obce za památkovou zónu. Její prostorová struktura je výrazně ovlivněna polohou na ostrožně nad nivami řeky Ohře, na jejíž náhorní plošině je situována hlavní část zástavby. Urbanistickou strukturu vesnice lze charakterizovat jako dvě vzájemně navazující části – severní, zahrnující jádro vsi s návsí obklopenou zemědělskými usedlostmi, a jižní, náležící zámeckému areálu a novodobým chmelařským provozům s ubytovnami pracovníků a monoblokem charakteristické haly s česacím strojem.

Jádrem vesnice je obdélná náves s původním rybníčkem upraveným na požární nádrž. Do návsi jsou svými štítovými průčelími orientovány jednotlivé usedlosti, jež svou hmotovou strukturou i stavebními a architektonickými detaily reprezentují lidovou architekturu zdejšího regionu. Objekty jsou převážně přízemní, zděné, s výrazně obdélnými půdorysy a sedlovými střechami. Architektonické členění je umírněné a vychází z klasicistního tvarosloví. Obytné části směřují do návsi, z níž jsou branami přístupné dvory, na obytné objekty půdorysně plynule navazují hospodářské objekty, zejména stáje a sýpky. Zadní hrana pozemku je obvykle uzavřená na sebe navazujícími stodolami. Jen u několika statků tvořících severní frontu návsi byla tato struktura rozrušena ve druhé polovině 20. století dostavbou novodobých zemědělských objektů, jež nejsou z návsi patrné a zároveň zajistily trvalé hospodaření na zdejších chmelnicích. Z drobnějšího měřítka přízemní zástavby se vymykají architektonicky hodnotné objekty č. p. 9 a 10, patřící k panskému velkostatku. K architektonicky nejhodnotnějším patří také usedlosti č. p. 18, 19 a 20 nebo č. p. 23.

Všechny historické stavby obce vykazují řadu regionálně specifických znaků dokládajících jejich využití pro sušení a zpracování chmele. Patří mezi ně rozměrné otvory ve štítech, sloužící pro naskladňování chmele do podkroví. Další, drobnější otvory, zajištěné žaluziemi a využívané pro regulaci vzduchu při dosoušení chmele v podkroví, jsou prolomeny v bočních průčelích těsně pod hlavními římsami. Podobnou funkci pak mají také četné prvky ve formě průběžných vikýřů nebo volských ok, osazené ve střešních rovinách. Pro manipulaci s chmelem sloužily i další valbové či sedlové vikýře na střechách hospodářských budov. Hvozdové sušárny chmele, nejčastěji v podobě převýšených věžovitých objektů přistavěných k již stojícím budovám, byly od konce 19. století vestavovány do půdorysu usedlostí tak, aby při sušení nedocházelo k přerušení technologického procesu a sušárny přirozeně navazovaly na další obslužné prostory. Z požárních důvodů bylo preferováno umístění do zadních částí parcel, co nejdále od obytného stavení. Méně obvyklým řešením v obci je existence sušáren vestavěných do hospodářských objektů, nejčastěji do stodol. Ty jsou pak při vnějším pohledu odlišitelné pouze díky drobným detailům, kterým je vymezení hvozdového tělesa protipožárními štíty či díky existenci komínového tělesa.

Zcela intaktně dochovaná, včetně původního technologického vybavení, je sušárna v areálu č. p. 23. Další hvozdové sušárny jsou dochovány v areálech dvora č. p. 43 nebo v č. p. 9. V krajinném panoramatu se díky svému umístění mimo intravilán dále významně uplatňuje i sušárna chmele na parcele č. 43 využívající starší budovu sýpky, ke které byl přistavěn trakt se sušárenskou technologií. Mimo to je chmelařská tradice obce v jejím stavebním fondu demonstrována prvky architektonické výzdoby, zejména chmelovými šiškami ve štítech bran (č. p. 22, č. p. 15) nebo sochou sv. Vavřince, patrona chmelařů, umístěnou na štítu brány areálu č. p. 10.

Zástavbu vesnice doplňuje urbanisticky, architektonicky a výtvarně hodnotný zámecký areál. Tvoří jej dominantní hlavní budova zámku na půdorysu písmene "L" nad terasovitě upravenou zahradou, vymezenou zdmi se třemi bohatě zdobenými bránami. Současnou podobu zámek získal v 60. letech 18. století při rozsáhlé rokokové úpravě, jejímž autorem byl žatecký stavitel Johan Paul Losch. Součástí zámeckého celku jsou také mimo jeho vymezený areál opodál stojící objekty, jež ilustrují funkční komplexnost zámeckého hospodářství. Jedná se o přízemní domy č. p. 26 a 27 před severní branou, sloužící pro ubytování zámeckého služebnictva, a barokní sýpku ukončující severovýchodní pohledovou osu. Sýpka byla postavena za Kulhánků

z Klaudensteina v 80. letech 17. století. Na přelomu 19. a 20. století byla adaptována na sušárnu chmele.

Nejnovější zástavba, představovaná především výrobními, skladovými a ubytovacími objekty Výzkumného a šlechtitelského ústavu chmelařského na severním obvodu vesnice, v 70. a 80. letech 20. století částečně rozrušila urbanistickou strukturu a měřítko obce. Provedení staveb, situovaných na jihovýchodě a severovýchodě území, je velmi utilitární jak z hlediska architektonického, tak i materiálového a řemeslného; jsou však dobovým dokumentem technologických změn ve zpracování chmele, ke kterým v tomto období docházelo. Zároveň dokládají i dodnes živou a udržovanou chmelařskou tradici.

V jihozápadní části památkové zóny leží vesnice Trnovany, jejíž urbanistická struktura není dochovaná v úplnosti, ale stále si udržuje základní hmotovou charakteristiku drobné chmelařské vesnice zdejšího regionu. Zástavbu tvoří zděné patrové objekty převážně obdélného půdorysu pod sedlovými a valbovými střechami, okapově i štítově orientované. Stavební fond vesnice byl narušen vlivem dlouhodobé neúdržby. Při porovnání současného stavu s historickými prameny je zjevné, že původní struktura, měřítko i hmotové řešení historické zástavby je však stále čitelné a v rámci sídla je dodnes dochováno několik mimořádně autentických chmelařských objektů, které díky své hmotě, umístění v krajině, konstrukčnímu řešení i architektonickému ztvárnění patří mezi ikonické stavby celé žatecké chmelařské oblasti. Jedná se zejména o areál č. p. 8, jehož součástí je velkoryse pojatá sušárna. Druhým významným celkem v Trnovanech, úzce souvisejícím se zdejší historií pěstování a zpracování chmele, je areál usedlosti č. p. 9, usazený ve chmelnicích blízko soutoku Ohře a Blšanky. Na místě stál už na počátku 19. století rozsáhlý dvůr obklopený okrasnou zahradou, jehož majitel, Josef Schöffl, patřil v polovině 19. století k největším producentům chmele v Čechách. Dnešní podoba je výsledkem postupných stavebních úprav realizovaných zejména na počátku 20. století. Vizuálně výraznou a pro technické dědictví památkové zóny zcela charakteristickou součástí stavby je jižní křídlo usedlosti, jehož fasádu formuje sestava čtyř věžovitých přístavků, v nichž jsou dodnes umístěny hvozdové sušárny patentu Linhart. Vlastní objekt se sušárnami doplňuje architektonicky kvalitní vila postavená ve 30. letech 20. století. Pohledově významná v obraze krajinného celku je také měřítkem drobnější sušárna v Trnovanech na parcele č. 1023/3. Vysokou míru autenticity ve vnějším výrazu dosud vykazují i budovy vlakového nádraží ze 70. let 19. století, které představují cennou součást historie sklizně, zpracování chmele a úspěšného obchodování.

Obraz krajiny doplňuje trvalá vegetace okolo Blšanky a Ohře a bývalých meandrů říčního koryta. Dochované dílčí terénní úpravy krajiny a výsadby dřevin podél vodotečí svědčí o její postupném cíleném formování s cílem zajistit stabilní plochy pro chmelnice a jejich ochranu proti náhodným a sezónním povodním z řeky Ohře. Příslušná část této významné řeky je rovněž součástí památkové zóny, protože je pro její krajinný ráz spoluurčující. Další trvalá vzrostlá zeleň přirozeným způsobem památkovou zónu vymezuje při jejím východním a jihovýchodním okraji. Komunikační síť zdejších cest, silnic a místní železniční trať dobře ilustrují nezbytné dopravní vazby pro sezónní práce i potřebnou přepravu chmele do centra obchodu, blízkého města Žatce.

#### Benefits of the heritage zone

The declaration of the heritage zone is of significance primarily as a measure to preserve the cultural values of the landscape and the immovable assets situated in it that are not designated cultural monuments, to create optimal conditions for the preservation of the environment of cultural monuments, and to maintain and further improve the quality of the environment. It should also contribute to the further preservation and development of its hop-growing tradition

and, in particular, to the good-quality presentation and awareness-raising of the local outstanding values.

In the case of the declaration of the heritage zone, an increase in the attractiveness of the area for tourism can be expected. However, these benefits are very difficult to quantify, given that the actual amount of tourism revenue is influenced by a number of other factors, especially the extent to which local attractions are accessible to the public, the complementary cultural offer, the level of promotion, etc. The extent to which the quality of the business environment is exploited is also a matter for individual business plans.

The existence of the heritage zone also minimises the risk of inappropriate developments that could affect the marketability or reduce the value of real estate. The positive aspects of the heritage zone largely offset the impacts on the rights of real estate owners, which are described in the following section.

#### Impacts on the rights and obligations of real estate owners in the heritage zone

Owners (administrators, users) of immovable assets that are not designated cultural monuments but are located in the territory of the heritage zone will have obligations arising from the Heritage Protection Act. This mainly concerns the obligation to request a binding opinion pursuant to Section 14(2) of the Heritage Protection Act. The existing legislation does not allow the executive bodies of heritage preservation to impose on the owners of immovable assets that are not designated cultural monuments but are located in a heritage zone, obligations such as construction, a structure modification or maintenance work. All projects are therefore based on the active will of the owners, but the approval of their implementation may be bound by the binding opinion of the conservation authority to the fulfilment of specific conditions.

#### Ostatní

Opatřením obecné povahy jsou přímo dotčeny:

- Obce, na jejichž území se památková zóna rozkládá
  - Liběšice
  - Lišany
  - Postoloprty
  - Zálužice
  - Žatec
- Orgány památkové péče, které jsou podle zákona příslušné k vydání závazných stanovisek (obecní úřady obcí s rozšířenou působností, krajské úřady) a jejich nadřízené orgány
  - Ministerstvo kultury
  - Krajský úřad Ústeckého kraje
  - Městský úřad Louny
  - Městský úřad Žatec
- fyzické a právnické osoby vlastníci (správci, uživatelé) nemovitostí, stavebníci.

Nepřímo dotčeným subjektem je Národní památkový ústav, který jako odborná organizace státní památkové péče zřízená Ministerstvem kultury zajišťuje podporu státní správy v oblasti ochrany zájmů památkové péče.

Přípravu a vlastní prohlášení památkové zóny zabezpečuje Ministerstvo kultury a Národní památkový ústav, jako zpracovatel odborných podkladů. Výkon státní správy včetně příslušné

kontroly budou zajišťovat již existující orgány veřejné správy ve spolupráci s příslušným pracovištěm Národního památkového ústavu. Systém je plně funkční a je schopen pojmout předpokládané navýšení agend. Implementace bude uskutečněna především prostřednictvím orgánů veřejné správy – Městského úřadu Louny, Městského úřadu Žatec a Krajského úřadu Ústeckého kraje v rámci výkonu státní správy v oblasti památkové péče, stavebního řádu a územního plánování. Zákon č. 20/1987 Sb., určuje způsob výkonu státní správy v památkové zóně a úkoly jednotlivých orgánů památkové péče. Výkon státní správy probíhá ve značném rozsahu v návaznosti na stavební zákon a správní řád.

Rozhodnutí jsou vydávána průběžně na základě žádostí vlastníků nemovitostí v památkových zónách nebo jiného správního orgánu, především stavebního úřadu. Četnost rozhodování je ovlivněna výší stavební aktivity v daném území, což souvisí s jeho charakterem a rovněž aktuální ekonomickou situací. U objektů, které jsou kulturními památkami, nedojde v souvislosti s prohlášením památkové zóny k žádnému navýšení agend.

Ekonomické dopady vyplývající z prohlášení památkové zóny lze do budoucna výrazně zmírnit vydáním plánu ochrany, kterým může být snížena administrativní zátěž veřejnosti i výkonného orgánu památkové péče. Vyloučením povinnosti žádat o vydání závazného stanoviska k některým nemovitostem nebo pracím na nemovitostech může dojít k podstatnému snížení objemu související agendy.

#### B. Graphical part

The graphical part consists of an orientation map. The orientation map of the heritage zone is attached to this Measure of General Nature. A detailed map of the Saaz Hop Landscape heritage zone shall be prepared by the expert heritage preservation organisation within 90 days from the date of entry into force of this Measure of General Nature. Copies of this map, which will be distributed by the Ministry of Culture, will be deposited with the Ministry of Culture, the expert state heritage preservation organisation, the Regional Office of the Ústecký Region, the Louny Municipal Office, the Žatec Municipal Office and the municipalities in whose territory the heritage zone is located.

## On the procedure for issuing a Measure of General Nature under Part Six of the Administrative Procedure Code

The Ministry of Culture has consulted the draft Measure of General Nature together with its justification with the Regional Authority of the Ústecký Region.

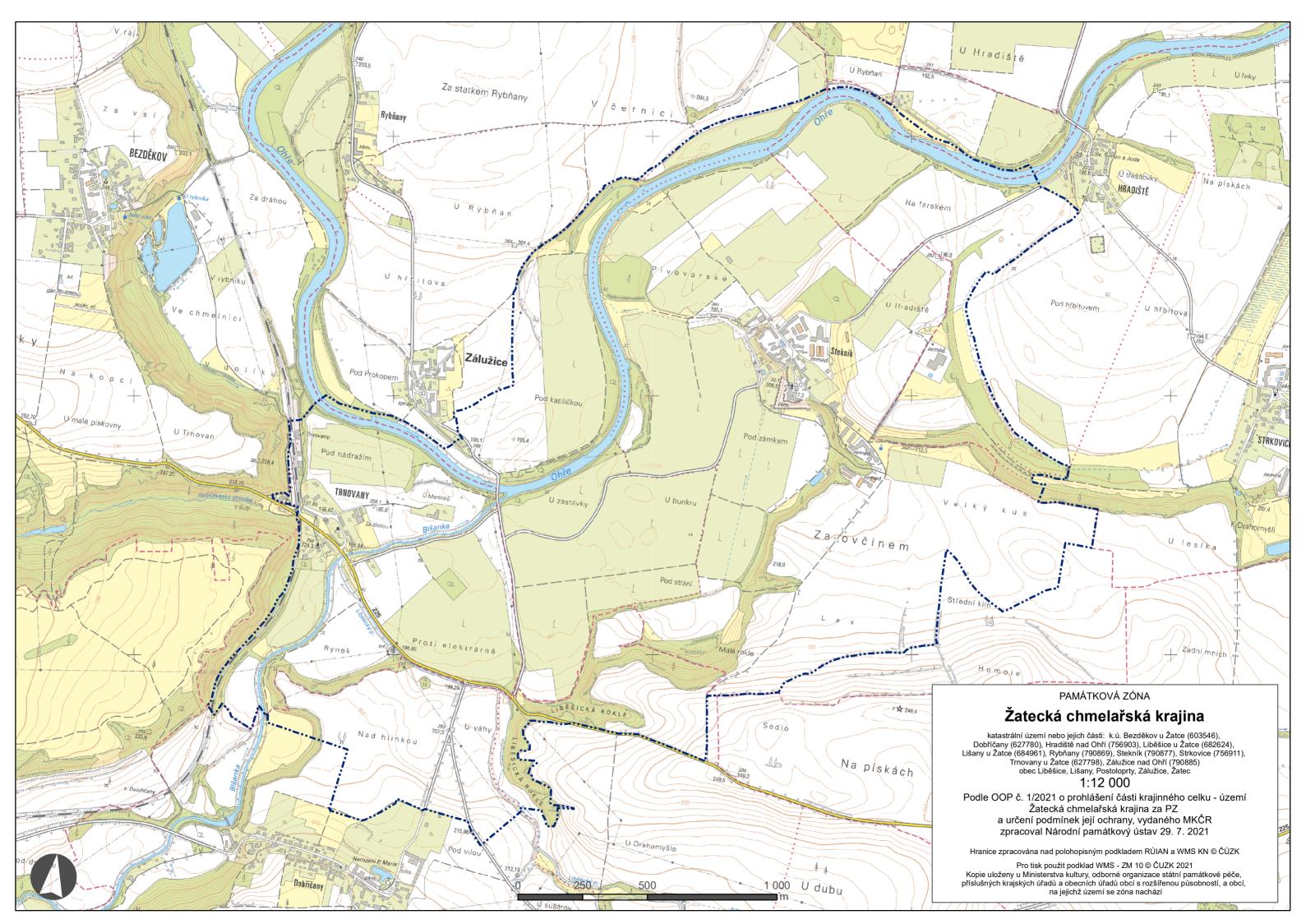
The draft Measure of General Nature together with its justification was published on the official notice board of the Ministry of Culture from 7 June 2021 to 23 June 2021 and on the official notice boards of the municipal authorities of the municipalities whose administrative districts are affected by the Measure of General Nature, and the draft was also published in a manner allowing remote access. In accordance with the provisions of Section 172(4) of the Administrative Procedure Code, the persons concerned, whose rights, obligations or interests could be directly affected by the Measure of General Nature, could have submitted written comments to the Ministry of Culture within 30 days from the date of publication. Pursuant to Section 172(5) of the Administrative Procedure Code, real estate owners whose rights, obligations or interests related to the exercise of the ownership title could be directly affected by a Measure of General Nature could have submitted objections substantiated in writing against the draft Measure of General Nature to the Ministry of Culture within 30 days from the date of publication. No objections or comments were submitted to the draft Measure of General Nature within the 30-day deadline.

In Prague on		2021
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Mgr. Jiří Vajčner, PhD.

Director of the Heritage Preservation Department

Annex to the Measure of General Nature No 1/2021 Orientation map of the Saaz Hop Landscape - heritage zone



#### HERITAGE ZONE

#### Saaz Hop Landscape (Žatecká chmelařská krajina)

cadastral territories or parts thereof: cadastral territories Bezděkov u Žatce (603546), Dobříčany (627780), Hradiště nad Ohří (756903), Liběšice u Žatce (682624), Líšany u Žatce (684961), Rybňany (790869), Stekník (790877), Strkovice (756911), Trnovany u Žatce (627798), Zálužice nad Ohří (790885)

municipalities Liběšice, Lišany, Postoloprty, Zálužice, Žatec

#### 1:12 000

According to Measure of General Nature No 1/2021 on the declaration of a part of the landscape unit – Saaz Hop Landscape (Žatecká chmelařská krajina) as a heritage zone and determination of the conditions of its protection, issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, prepared by the National Heritage Institute on 29 July 2021

Document WMS - ZM 10 © ČUZK 2021 used for printing

Copies deposited with the Ministry of Culture, the expert state heritage preservation organisation, the relevant regional authorities and municipal authorities of municipalities with extended powers, and municipalities in whose territory the zone is located

### **World Heritage List 2022**

**Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops (Czech Republic)** 

# ICOMOS Interim Report and additional information request February 2022

Ref.: GB/AS/EG/1558 Rev/IR

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#### 1. Justification for Inscription

The Nomination Dossier, including the proposed statement of Outstanding Universal Value, has given some importance to the hop wire trellis called "žatecká drátěnka" by suggesting that this trellis system was first developed in the Saaz region and was then copied by other hop growing regions where it is used to date.

ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide further evidence to support this claim and elaborate on the local empirical knowledge which the Nomination Dossier refers to that the wire trellis structure called "žatecká drátěnka" was developed in the Saaz region and from there spread to other hop growing regions.

At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the empirical knowledge of Saaz hop growers resulted in the creation of the "žatecká drátěnka". The "žatecká drátěnka" is a hop structure, consisting of inclined frame and internal perpendicular poles that hold a framework of wires suspended on them. The "žatecká drátěnka" combined all the advantages of the wire structures in use until then. Czech and foreign sources document the undeniable importance of the "žatecká drátěnka" in the context of the time, despite the strong competitive environment in the hops market. The "žatecká drátěnka" was simple and at a relatively small cost demonstrated particular strength and durability. These indisputable advantages led to the expansion of this type of hop structure abroad. Gradually, but especially in Germany, there were changes and further developments.

The individual foreign sources which we present below are clear evidence of the importance and influence of the technical "žatecká drátěnka" solution on the later development of wire structures in other hop-growing areas.

CHELIUS L.: Schwetzinger Hopfenbau. Pfeffer, 1914. p. 64.

"The most widely used here are the Alsatian and "žatecká drátěnka". The poles at the edge of the structures are set obliquely."

**LINKE W.:** Der Hopfenbau: eine Anleitung für Praxis und Unterricht über Anbau, Pflege, Schädlingsbekämpfung und Ernte. Verlag Paul Paray, Berlin, 1942. pp. 74–75.

"It took many decades of practical experience to develop a wire structure from modest experiments that was able to meet the requirements for storm resistance and protection to the required extent. The impulse to erect a wire structure instead of a pole structure came from Žatec. The first structure was built here around 1850. The vertical poles were not tied together with wires, but by a wooden cover. The last poles were used to stretch (the continuous) wires. One difficult problem seems to have been the anchoring of the poles, which gives stability to the whole structure, because one can read that in the first structures the poles were embedded into the ground. Gradually, the wooden supports for the continuous wires were replaced by wires that run transversely. The structure was given strong support by the fact that inclined poles were built against the front and longer sides of the structure, the foot of which is a few metres from the edge within the hop garden, while the upper end is above the last row, or at the front approximately perpendicular to the plants at the end. The wires running from the top of the poles were properly anchored to the ground."

"If **these first wire structures from Žatec** were called "high structures", so other types were named "low structures" in contrast."

"All currently common structures are essentially based on the same principle as the well-known **Žatec hop structure** (Figure 10, Panel 6, Fig. 1)."

**LINKE W.:** Der Hopfenbau: eine Anleitung für Praxis und Unterricht über Anbau, Pflege, Schädlingsbekämpfung und Ernte. Verlag Hans Carl, Nuremberg, 1950. p. 113.

"These brief descriptions of the Tettnang and Spalter types of structures show that the two systems are very similar to each other and are largely based on the "žatecká drátěnka". In contrast to the new Hallertau design, the difference is that stability and storm protection are achieved less by using strong masts and placing the poles deep in the ground than by increasing the number of masts and by good, flexible anchoring.

HÄCKL R.: Der Hopfen. Deutscher Bauernverlag, Berlin, 1955. p. 59.

"Žatecká drátěnka" as it is currently used in hop growing in the German Democratic Republic, is a wire structure. In various hop-growing areas of southern Germany, you still often come across a structure, such as the old Hallertau structure, on which rods are attached instead of connecting wires. Progressive development continues to gain ground in these areas as well, so a large part of the structures now represents wire structures as a modified form of the "žatecká drátěnka".

**BURGESS A. H.:** HOPS, Botany, Cultivation, and Utilization, WORLD CROP BOOKS. Edited by Professor Nicholas Polunin, London Leonard Hill. Interscience Publishers Inc., New York, 1964. p. 93.

"The Umbrella and Worcester systems of training, for which the same type of wirework is used, depend for their stability upon secure anchorage of the outside rows of poles, rather than upon the depth to which the inside poles are sunk in the ground. The wirework used in the Saaz (Žatec) district of Czechoslovakia resembles the above systems in this respect."

The above-cited literary sources are available on request as PDF.

Other foreign sources on the development and implementation of hop structures:

HOCKE J. W.: Böhmens Hopfenbau. Verlag Carl Gerold, Wien, 1846.

SCHÖFFL J.: Der Saazer Hopfenbau. Verlag der Ritter von Schönfeldschen Buchhandlung, Saaz, 1863.

MENSINGER C.: Memorie sulla coltivazione del luppolo. Tipografia del riformatorio, Milano, 1871.

FRUWIRTH C.: Hopfenbau und Hopfenbehandlung. Verlag Paul Parey, Berlin, 1888.

**GROH E.:** Der Hopfen, Selbsverlag. Hugo H. Hitschmann, Wien, 1899.

**GÜNZEL F. V.:** Der Saazer Hopfen. Ant. Ippoldt Nachf., Saaz, 1904.

The origin, reputation and, last but not least, satisfaction with the quality of this structure are also evidenced by a number of sources from the Czech Lands, such as:

RYBÁČEK V.: Hop production, Developments in Crop Science 16, Praha 1991, pp. 177 – 180.

"Czechoslovak hop culture became famous not only for the high quality of its hops but also for its wirework. This is so-called "Žatec (or Czech) wirework", which has been adopted in many other countries, where it now serves as the basis of the structures used in hop gardens.

The structure is based on the top construction which consists of the transverse (bearing) wires crossing between the rows of poles and the parallel wires joining the poles within the rows from which hang the stringing rods. The top wirework is supported by the poles which are either internal i.e. perpendicular (Fig. 92) or lateral, i.e. set against the direction of tension (Fig. 79). Lateral poles are fixed by special anchors to ensure the stability of the whole wirework."

**MOHL A**.: Chmelařství, díl II. (*Hop Growing, Part II*) Hop growing in both general and detailed terms, A Neubert Agricultural Bookstore, 1924, reissued in 2021, p. 148.

"One of the best wire structures is **the "žatecká drátěnka"** in the hop-growing area of the same name, which has been gradually improved and is widely used today. Where outer poles, especially corner poles, are made of wood, they should be the best possible... That is why support (frame) poles are built on, 14-16 cm thick at an angle outside. They are then stressed if the anchors and frame and supporting wires do not loosen or the columns do not rot mainly through cracking of the wood. For this reason, they can withstand far greater loads than in a vertical position, where they are stressed rather only by breaking."

ZIMA F., ZÁZVORKA V.: HOP-GROWING, Publication of the Ministry of Agriculture, 1938, pp. 44 - 45.

"The most widespread is the "žatecká drátěnka", which combines all the advantages of all wirework systems used earlier. With its simplicity and relatively small cost, it shows particular strength and durability.... The corner poles, the longest and the strongest, stand at an angle in the direction of the diagonal of the hop garden and are anchored twice, sometimes even three times. With this angled position and the concurrent anchoring of the edge corner poles, the entire wirework achieves great strength and load-bearing capacity."

We are aware that the text in the Nomination Dossier may have been too general in relation to the development of supporting structures using guidewires. If the above-cited sources are not a sufficient explanation, we submit for ICOMOS consideration whether a partial modification of the text of the justification of criterion (v) in relation to innovations of wire structures from the Žatec region would be better suited for the definition of OUV.

Possible draft of a partial modification of the wording of **criterion (v)**:

... the structure was developed on the basis of local empirical knowledge into the so-called "žatecká drátěnka", elements of which were or are the basis of structures used in many parts of the world...

#### **Justification for Criteria - Nomination Dossier:**

#### "Criterion (v)

The 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.

Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops is an outstanding example of a continuous, never interrupted and, to date, traditional use of an agricultural landscape with traditional human settlements where the main focus is on growing of a crop with special requirements for climate, cultivation and processing. The nominated property is authentic evidence of continual interactions between humans and their environment and a well-preserved example of the European cultural tradition in which hops, as an attractive complementary crop in the local farming, have been widely used in beer brewing since medieval times. Hop cultivation on the site of the nominated property also largely depends on the knowledge and experience of the hop growers related to the climate and natural conditions, breeding and cultivation and processing methods for centuries, transferred and improved from generation to generation.

The technical know-how and skills were further developed and improved on the site of the property from where they spread under the name of the hop-growing centre – Saaz (Žatec). This had also a crucial impact on the appearance of the Saaz landscape which is well demonstrated by the hop fields with the fixed structure of the trellis, usually made of wooden poles and wires and every year complemented by hop strings, which are guiding wires providing support to the twining hop bines. On the basis of local empirical knowledge, this structure developed into a specific design of Saaz hop

wire trellis called "žatecká drátěnka", elements of which were or are the basis of structures is now used in many other hop growing regions around the world. Typical hop drying kilns and other hop processing facilities were built in the rural area and the processing of hops impacted the overall appearance of Žatec where the architecture of residential buildings as well as industrial facilities, educational institutions and amenity centres designed for different groups of local residents associated with the hop processing business is unmistakable. "

#### 2. Protection

The ICOMOS Panel would be pleased if the State Party could provide further assurance that the heritage assets of the nominated settlement areas, including those of private non-registered buildings within them, will be preserved on the long run. Further details on how the urban heritage protection takes effect on the basis of the Land Use Plans would be appreciated, as well as information on the role existing and planned inventories of urban areas and individual buildings play as baseline data for monitoring and decision making.

ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could kindly describe how and on which basis the heritage authorities take case-by-case decisions and how these take effect in maintaining heritage assets of the nominated urban and village areas and of historic buildings within them.

At the local, regional and state level, we are aware of the uniqueness of the conserved hop heritage presented by the *Žatec and the Saaz Hops Landscape* nomination, and thanks to the nomination process we are gradually deepening measures to adequately protect it in the future.

Conservation of the heritage assets of the nominated settlement areas, including those of private non-registered buildings within them will be the subject of efforts by the town through a set of measures described in the Management Plan. These measures focus on strengthening the legislative protection of individual buildings (see measure No D.2.1.2. – A - deliberate increase in the number of listed hop-related buildings within the property). Another, key measure is the processing of methodological materials for the restoration of hop structures (measure No D.2.1.1.J) and improved awareness among the owners of these buildings. This cooperation is very important for the conservation of hop-related heritage; this area is developed in the Management Plan into several measures (No D.2.1.1.F, G, H, I). Best practice of examples and recognition of owners of hop structures for the exemplary restoration of a hop building will also be used, measure No D.2.1.1.L A priority for future conservation is also to maintain and develop the town's grant schemes and to encourage owners to make use of these when repairing buildings, measure No D.2.3.1. – C.

For further details on how the urban heritage protection takes effect on the basis of the Land Use Plans we can explain that hop structures, including chimneys are currently listed in the support documents for this Land Use Plan under so-called "valuable structures". (Most of the hop related structures shown on the attribute maps n. 13 and 14 of the Nomination Dossier are listed as "valuable structures".) In practice this means that the Land Use Plan clearly defines these structures as significant and determines an appropriate mode of use for them in order to respect their historical character. Such use modes include — for housing, mixed living areas, public infrastructure civic amenities, or for administration; for technical monuments such as these, their original purpose, i.e. production and storage, is also recommended as a suitable use mode.

In connection with the nomination process and processing of documentation, a large amount of valuable information was collected, which will be used for more detailed specification of spatial planning documents, which within the meaning of the current Building Act are the so-called Planning Analytical Materials (hereinafter PAM), which are a mandatory basis for the processing of spatial planning documentation. This information has not yet been specified more fully in Chapter 5 of the Nomination Dossier nor in the Management Plan, so here we clarify the meaning of this tool and the next steps in relation to the nominated property:

For the protection of cultural (and natural) heritage, the PAMs are of fundamental importance, because in addition to real estate properties whose protection results from various state-registered registers (in the case of the Heritage Protection Act, i.e. the Central List of Cultural Heritage and

Protected Areas), they help other cultural values which should be respected in the area in the spatial planning process to be professionally sought out in each area, and also included in the PAM system. The thematic groups of limits in the area and other information elements are called "PAM phenomena" and are divided according to the Decree of the Ministry for Regional Development No 13/2018, Coll., on spatial analysis documents, spatial planning documentation and the method of recording spatial planning activities in many numbered groups.

It is therefore important for the protection of buildings that are not themselves designated cultural heritage assets if they are individually identified and graphically indicated in plans via those PAM phenomena: In this respect, the following phenomena in particular are the support for the nominated property: A013a (architecturally or urbanistically valuable buildings or sets of buildings, historically significant buildings, locations or sets of buildings) and A011 urban and landscape values (to which also belong, for example significant building landmarks, a region of folk architecture and any significant vantage point). These buildings and structures are identified on the basis of the professional expertise of the surveyor of the area.

Planning Analytical Materials are updated on a cycle for the entire administrative territory, so this regards the territory not only of the nominated property and its buffer zones, but also beyond their boundaries. In 2022, the inventory of hop buildings will be updated, not only within the nominated property, but also in its buffer zone. For all these objects, their optimum classification will be updated, a so-called "passport of phenomena" will be completed, and then an ongoing update of the planning analytical materials for the entire administrative territory will be performed, as mentioned above.

Based on newly obtained data from the ongoing update of the Planning Analytical Materials, a so-called "change to the spatial plan" will be initiated. This change will affect both the text and graphics. In the text part, this will be specifically an update to chapter 2.2.1. Protection of Cultural Values; in addition to a review of all hop buildings, there will be a clarification of their protection. In Chapter 13. Definition of Architecturally or Urbanistically Significant Buildings, specific hop buildings will be indicated, for which there will be a condition that the project documentation may be processed only by an authorised person. All hop buildings inside and outside the nominated property will also be marked graphically in the relevant land-use planning drawings. As already stated in the amendment of November 2021, at the same time the process of declaring the most valuable individual buildings as designated cultural heritage assets is ongoing, and this will also be part of the overall clarification of identification for the purposes of the spatial plan.

The basic limits of decision-making in heritage preservation are based on the text of the decrees of the Žatec Urban Heritage Reserve, the Žatec Urban Heritage Zone, the Stekník Rural Heritage Zone and the Saaz Hop Landscape Heritage Zone, in which the protection subject of these areas is clearly defined (see Nomination Dossier Chapter 7.b, p. 323 – 345 and map nos. 09, 09.1, 09.2) and also on valid international agreements and especially the methodological materials created by the National Heritage Institute for various areas of care for building heritage, such as care for the roofs of historic buildings, windows and doors, colour scheme, new buildings in the historical environment, care for stone sculptures, outdoor paving, and many others) applied in current heritage conservation. On the territory of the urban heritage reserve and the urban heritage zone and the rural heritage zone (Component 02), heritage conservation is focused on:

- protection of the historic layout of all three settlements,
- protection of their spatial and material composition,

- care to conserve the historically credible appearance of the street interiors.
- special attention is paid to individual landmarks, specific roofscape and the conservation of distant views of these protected areas.

In addition in the Saaz Hop Landscape Heritage Zone (Component 01), heritage conservation:

- protects its landscape structure and all its natural (production areas, watercourses, woodland, geological formations) and artificial elements (flood-defence features, road network), see also Response 4.

The aim is to prevent any alterations that could damage or disrupt the heritage value of these areas.

Any alterations to real estate properties located in protected areas must be approved by the building authority, which issues a decision and sets such conditions for building alterations so as to ensure the preservation of heritage values. Such a decision is always made on the basis of an expert opinion of the National Heritage Institute, which is the professional guarantor for protection.

This decision-making is based on clearly defined rules, all decisions are in writing and have a structure defined by statute. The form of ownership does not play any role in this decision-making; in similar cases the stipulated conditions of heritage conservation are the same for owners from state institutions as for natural and legal entities. A written decision must include a definition of the heritage value and the qualities of the structure or territory on which these buildings stand or which are affected by the intervention requested by the investor. The works are then deemed as admissible, inadmissible or admissible in compliance with stipulated conditions, having regard to the impact that their eventual implementation would have on the defined heritage values. Each of these statements must be technically substantiated. Within this process step the inventory lists described below are an important basis for setting the conditions for conserving the authenticity of structures.

This form of administrative decision makes it possible to differentiate interventions according to the heritage value of a specific building or plot; for authentically preserved buildings, not only those works that may affect the appearance of their exterior can be corrected, but also any that could be associated with the loss of authentic structures, details or decorative elements within the interior.

For example, in hop warehouses and kilns, this means that for buildings that have preserved historic interior structures, the option for changes to these structures is limited; on the other hand, in the case of warehouses whose internal load-bearing structure has already been fundamentally altered or even replaced in the past, it is possible to approach the interior alterations more freely.

In terms of the external appearance, it is important to conserve the appearance of all authentically preserved buildings unchanged; this is reflected in the protection of façades, their decorative elements, the elimination of thermal insulation or, changes of the colour scheme for façade paintwork, conservation of the character of windows and doors. The priority is always to keep all elements and details of value in situ, when their technical condition allows it. Only if they cannot be repaired, can these elements be replaced by material, structural and craft copies.

Great attention is paid to the protection of the roofscape and all the elements that create it. Only specific, historically used types of roofing are accepted here (especially small-format fired clay tiles on ridge roofs and tar paper-roofing on flat warehouse roofs). Requests for the conversion of loft space into housing are accepted only in exceptional cases. In particular, these are not permitted if such changes would lead to damage to historically valuable truss structures, or if newly incorporated lighting elements would have a negative effect on the appearance of the roofscape. All roofing

components related to the original use of buildings and their lofts for drying and storage of hops are thoroughly protected (conserved or replicated are ox-eye windows, ventilating - so-called hop - dormers, handling dormers and storage openings, hoist extensions, evaporators above drying kilns, etc.). The protection of chimneys, which create a distinctive panorama in Žatec, is also emphasized in the spatial plan.

Building modifications are restricted by heritage protection in terms of the materials used, only historically justified materials are accepted.

This system of protection has been applied since the legislative establishment of the protected areas which represent Component Parts 01 and 02 (i.e., in the case of the Žatec Urban Heritage Reserve since 1961, in the Žatec Urban Heritage Zone since 2004, in the Stekník Rural Heritage Zone since 1995 and the Saaz Hop Landscape Heritage Zone since 2021), regardless of changing socio-political circumstances. We therefore consider it to be a sufficient guarantee that the stipulated protection of the area will continue in the same way into the future.

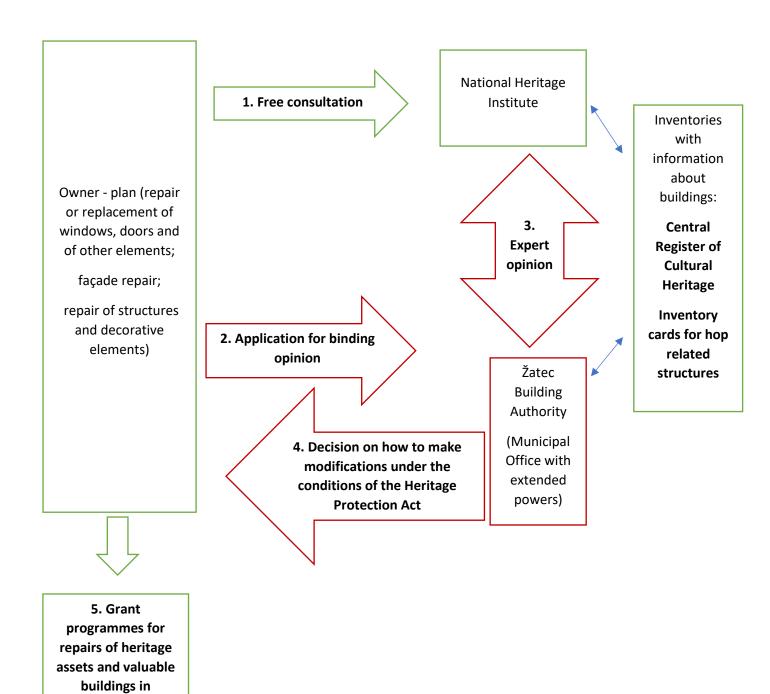
Building owners are advised to make use of the free consultation service of the National Heritage Institute from any initial step of the preparation of building restoration or alterations. The National Heritage Institute will then recommend suitable approaches and techniques.

The National Heritage Institute as well as the local decision-making office issue recommendations and decisions on the basis of a personal inspection of the building and on the basis of information (historical photographs, plans and building surveys); this information is collected in the Central List/Register of Cultural Heritage if this is a listed building, and a set of inventory cards is further developed for hop buildings in the town. These contain more detailed information on each hop-related building. These files are also supplemented by the results of research surveys from recent years, such as the survey of hop lofts of burgher houses (see Nomination Dossier, Chapter 7.c.2, pp. 357-359). A more detailed research survey of all chimneys of hop warehouses in Žatec is planned for 2022; this will expand the set of inventory cards. Not only these research projects, but also ongoing updates of existing inventories are an important stage in monitoring the condition of these buildings.

Of course, Act No 20/1987, the Heritage Protection Act, as amended, also contains sanction measures in the event that the owner of a designated heritage asset commits offences against the obligations imposed by the Act. These offences are described in the provisions of Section 35 (for legal persons) and Section 39 (for natural persons). In both cases, it is clearly stated that they relate both to individually protected heritage assets and to other properties that are part of heritage protected areas. Full use is made in Žatec of these sanction measures – imposition of fines. However, the heritage conservation authority always prefers to resolve such an offence through restoration to the appropriate structural and technical condition before imposing a fine.

Owners of protected (listed) buildings or buildings located in protected areas can also draw on the various grant titles, the exact conditions of which are announced annually at local, regional and national level for repairs of heritage and buildings in heritage areas. (see Response 7)

Below is a diagram of the entire decision-making process on structural modifications to buildings, if these are protected as designated heritage assets, or are located in a protected heritage area or in its buffer zone.



protected areas

#### 3. Conservation Framework for Urban Areas and Historic

#### **Hop-processing Buildings**

As discussed during the meeting with Panel members, ICOMOS would welcome the development of a conservation framework which would guide the future conservation and development of the nominated urban areas and historic buildings within them in a coherent manner.

ICOMOS would be grateful if the State Party could elaborate on the potential of developing such conservation framework including guiding principles for the development of the nominated urban areas and for the adaptive re-use and conservation of historic hop processing buildings.

#### Clarification of the query dated 3 February 2022

ICOMOS Panel is concerned (and already was at the time of the initial nomination) about the future of the historic hop- processing buildings, which are particularly concentrated in the Prague Suburb and are progressively losing their function - a number of them have already ceased their original use. ICOMOS has taken due note of the fact that the Czech authorities are aware of the issue (this is stated in the Management Plan pp. 43-44) and that some initial steps have been undertaken, with the involvement of the Institute of the Cultural Heritage Preservation - FA ČVUT (Nomination Dossier, p. 275).

ICOMOS however considers that the scale of the problem demands a more comprehensive and multiscalar approach. At the architectural level, it would be strategic harnessing the results of the documentation and surveys so far carried out on these buildings (and to complete them if not all hop – processing buildings have been documented yet) to prepare individual guidelines that identify their degree of sensitivity to change, in other words, those elements/characteristics of the buildings that contribute to the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value or are anyway important from a heritage perspective and would therefore be important to preserve when proposals for adapting these buildings to new functions will come forward. These guidelines should be appended to the planning documents as part of the regulatory framework. At the urban level, it would be important that the Municipality, with the support of other institutions and supra-local administrations, start thinking about what the future of the Prague Suburb could be, and outlining a strategy for its phased conservation/regeneration, with the involvement of the owners, the citizens, urban planners, conservation institutions. The reference for such an urban conservation framework should be the Outstanding Universal Value.

A vision for the urban component which is the historical centre of the town of Žatec comprising the district of the Prague Suburb, was included in the Management Plan, p. 109. The overall framework of cooperation between all the stakeholders is to maintain and strengthen the character of the property as a unique environment for life, housing, work, culture, tourism and leisure. The unique atmosphere created by the industrial architecture associated with the phenomenon of hop growing and processing has great potential for investment and regeneration activities leading to long-term sustainable care of this cultural heritage property.

#### **Guiding Principles:**

The town of Žatec is aware of the uniqueness of the preserved set of monuments associated with hop processing and its goal is to conserve this set, including its values, as defined in the Nomination Dossier on page 302, where the OUV attributes are also laid out. Protection and conservation are therefore targeted at the following values:

The urban structure of all protected settlements of the nominated property;

The architectural and technical values of preserved hop drying structures and kilns, hop warehouses, chimneys, villas of hop entrepreneurs and burgher houses with lofts used for hops drying;

The visual values of the property, including the town silhouette, its visual axes, distant vistas and roofscape.

The main tools currently used to preserve hop related built heritage:

- national legislative protection
- constantly expanding scientific knowledge (inventory updating and digitisation)
- sustainability and expansion of grant and investment opportunities and encouraging owners to make use of them

#### Conservation framework preparation:

For comprehensive protection and sustainable conservation of this set of hop structures in the town centre, which are currently mostly empty and unused (but therefore very authentic), a manual/methodology for the model restoration of hop related structures will be developed. It will present a template for conservation (regeneration, revitalization, conversion) of hop buildings, mainly for urban Component 02. The entire nomination process so far has already contributed significantly to the initiation of many professional works, which have strengthened the documentation of the nominated property and individual structures.

The manual will be based on the already elaborate heritage assets inventory, examples of which were included in the Nomination Dossier, and other related materials (including a construction history survey, overall and partial heritage assets evaluation, inventory of construction craft details and elements...) and construction technical documentation and assessment of the current state of conservation (construction, statics, functional, fire safety, etc.).

The conservation framework in the form of the prepared manual will present a recommended comprehensive and multi-level functional, operational, architectural and heritage solution proposals for the conservation (revitalization, conversion) of the area concerned and of individual sites and buildings. This tool will serve as a guide and suggestion for future investment preparations. It will also also be intended for the town of Žatec and the authorities as an aid for assessing and approving specific investment projects with the aim of regenerating hop related buildings and structures, preserving them and retaining a high degree of authenticity in accordance with the objectives of protecting the exceptional values of the entire area.

The conservation principles of the manual will be included in the update of the urban spatial plan and the regulation plan –currently under preparation – of the Prague Suburb with a time horizon of 2024.

The Steering Group and the town of Žatec, in cooperation with the Ústecký Region, national institutions of the Czech Republic and major potential investors, are preparing an investment plan to initiate commercial and coordinated use of selected unused hop buildings. These activities include a planned series of lectures/workshops in 2022–2023 for building owners and investors, as part of which, successful conversions of industrial buildings in the Czech Republic and abroad will be presented.

Current state of achievement of the closest goals defined in the Management Plan (p. 114)

Measure No D.2.1.1. - J under which the publication of a printed manual (instructions, methodology) for the model restoration of hop structures is planned by 2023.

This material will contain methodological instructions, advice and principles for the restoration of hop structures and other monuments. It will be intended for building owners, design consultants, builders and local government's members. A working group at the Faculty of Architecture of the Czech Technical University in Prague is currently working on case studies of the restoration of selected buildings and premises. The preparation of other materials for the completion of this methodology is described in the following paragraphs. Subsequent elaboration and publication of the manual/methodology for model restoration is planned for 2023.

Measure No D.2.1.2. – B focuses on the categorization of hop-related buildings, setting limits for the utilization and creation of building regulations. The working group for hop buildings and heritage conservation in Žatec is dedicated to supplementing scientific knowledge of building heritage (2022 – survey of chimneys of hop structures) with a summary of previous research and updating the inventory documentation cards of individual hop buildings, for completion in 2022. Subsequent categorization of hop structures and limits for the utilization and creation of building regulations in cooperation with the working group at the Architecture Faculty at ČVUT is in preparation, its planned release is in 2023, in accordance with the manual, currently in preparation.

Measure No D.2.1.3. — A is focused on updating the heritage conservation principles of the existing Regeneration Programme, having regard to the ongoing nomination of the property. The working group for hop buildings and heritage conservation in Žatec is progressing a gradual increase in the number of individually protected heritage assets (preparation of further applications for registration of hop buildings in the list of permanent cultural monuments). It shall also be involved in updating of the principles of heritage conservation of the Regeneration Programme, whose planned release is in 2023, in accordance with the manual, currently in preparation.

Measure D.2.1.7. — A, within which it is planned to develop and publish a standard manual of design and equipment in the public space for the territory of the nominated property. This manual will contain general spatial and material regulations for the territory of the property and its immediate vicinity within the buffer zone, which will cover furniture, lighting, advertising, pedestrian crossings, barrier-free access design...). The elaboration of the manual for the public spaces is ongoing, the planned publication is in 2023, in accordance with the manual, currently in preparation.

Below are the main tasks for the upcoming years that the town plan within the conservation framework:

- The preparation of planning analytical materials to strengthen protection in its administration area (covering both component parts) will take place as early as 2022.
- Incorporation of the Management Plan of the nomination into the Strategic Plan of the Town of Žatec in 2022.
- Preparation of the investment plan for the regeneration of the town of Žatec in cooperation with the Ústecký Region, national institutions of the Czech Republic and major potential investors during 2022.
- The principles of the manual will be integrated into the update of the urban spatial plan and the regulation plan –currently under preparation of the Prague Suburb in 2023–2024.

# 4. Conservation of Landscape Features of Component Part 01

ICOMOS appreciates the recent national designation of Component part 1 as Saaz Hop Landscape Heritage Zone as well as the additional information provided on the nature of the legal protection. ICOMOS also recognizes that both the natural conditions as well as ownership and management by the Hop Research Institute support continuous cultivation of the nominated hop fields in the future. Nevertheless, ICOMOS considers it necessary to put in place additional means to ensure that the characteristic landscape features are kept in the future, particularly as cultivation methods might keep developing.

ICOMOS hence invites the State Party to elaborate on possibilities to define limits of change for the rural landscape to ensure that the character of the landscape will be preserved in the future.

The character of the rural landscape is very closely related to the management and research of the Hop Research Institute. The Institute's mission as a research organisation is to ensure efficient hop production by environmentally and economically sustainable farming methods in line with the Green Deal for Europe and the European Union's Action Plan for a Farmer-to-Consumer Sustainable Food Production Strategy and to provide effective solutions in response to the global climate change

The Institute's focus on both production and breeding of hops guarantees the preservation of hop growing on the existing hop fields and preservation of the overall character of the landscape. Together with the Hop Growers' Association of the Czech Republic, it is the main partner of the Ministry of Agriculture in the strategic planning of the needs and objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU and the Czech Republic in the field of hop-growing. The research will be carried out under the 2023-2027 Development Strategy for Research Organisations, the Ministry of Agriculture programme of institutional support provided to applied research.

The Hop Research Institute strives to transfer the results of research and innovations to practice as quickly as possible while maintaining the use of traditional hop-growing trellises, the key landscape feature. The general interest is to continue in hop growing in the nominated landscape and to this extent continue in the activities associated with its production.

As for the preservation of the visual values of the landscape, the following can be added: hops need support for their growth, and in terms of further cultivation, protection and harvesting, the current design of the hop trellises is proven and allows the use of basic mechanisation, which has been designed and manufactured for hop farms in the Czech Republic for many years and it is suitable for working on the hop fields. We therefore do not anticipate that the nature or visual quality of the hop fields will significantly change in the future.

The issue of preserving characteristic landscape features in the future is to be catered to by a Landscape Conservation Area regime, the design of which was carefully developed during preparation of the nomination. The Measure of a General Nature adopted by the Ministry of Culture contains in its preamble both the subject of protection and the conditions for such protection. The text of this document has been translated into English and attached to previous amendments sent to ICOMOS on 12 November 2021. (Attachment\_2\_Legal\_protection; in the file: 3.B\_CultH\_Zone\_TRANSLATION).

Key are the following provisions - Article 1 and Article 2 on page 2 of the document Measures of a General Nature. This main part is then complemented by the arguments stated in the Justification (page 7) where the main objective of the measures adopted is explained. The section of the legal document quoted above should provide a sufficient basis for the relevant authorities to ensure that

the character of the landscape will be preserved in the future, in line with the ICOMOS question. The exact "limits of changes" have not been defined at present, all plans in the area will be assessed on a case-by-case basis pursuant to the Heritage Protection Act with the aim of eliminating any change which may compromise the exceptional values of the landscape. The text of the Measures of General Interest is general, does not comment on specific landscape features situated on specific plots of land (therefore it may seem not detailed enough). However, the nature of the provisions stems from the valid legislative rules and the decision-making process which has been in place for many years as there are several Landscape Heritage Zones in the Czech Republic that have been designated to date. Particularly, the general provisions can be successfully applied when assessing specific cases, the detailed nature of which cannot be predicted in advance.

In terms of the wider area, even outside the nominated landscape it should be noted that the character of the entire landscape including the buffer zone is protected as a whole by the general principles and objectives of the land-use planning which are developed into more details in the regional document called "The Principles of Spatial Development of the Ústecký Region". These principles are quoted in the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 5.d. (pp. 251- 252, in particular) of which let us quote the key principles applying to the landscape:

"(27) To protect and develop the values of the unique heritage landscape of the region, to focus attention on the protection of the horizon lines of mountain massifs, landscape dominants, significant vantage points, and visual axes, typical and well-known views of settlements etc.";

"(31) To monitor the possibility of the restoration of historical phenomena - the recovery of vistas, dominants, the removal of harmful elements of civilisation damaging the landscape, having inappropriate links to landscape or heritage values."

In terms of public support, the programmes of the Ministry of Culture, which are commented on in more detail in Chapter 5.f., (Sources and Levels of Finance) of the Nomination Dossier (p. 266 onwards) will assist owners with any increased costs of landscape conservation (depending on the state budget situation). This will be the Protection of Rural Heritage Reserves, Rural Heritage Zones and Landscape Heritage Zones Programme administered by the Ministry of Culture. (https://www.mkcr.cz/program-pece-o-vesnicke-pamatkove-rezervace-vesnicke-pamatkove-zony-a-krajinne-pamatkove-zony-284.html).

In addition to the information provided in Chapter 5. f of the Nomination Dossier it will be also possible to access the funds available in the "Landscape Conservation Programme" (<a href="https://www.dotace.nature.cz/ppk-programy.html">https://www.dotace.nature.cz/ppk-programy.html</a>) administered by the Ministry of the Environment (for more info on this Programme, please see Response 7 in this Addendum).

# 5. Residential Development North of Stekník

ICOMOS appreciates the additional information provided on the potential development of detached family houses along the entrance road to Stekník. ICOMOS recognizes the legal obligation to allocate new land for residential developments and that the plans were incorporated in the Zálužice Land Use Plan prior to the recent designation as Landscape Heritage Zone. The ICOMOS Panel however considers that the development would negatively impact both the integrity of the cultural landscape and of the village of Stekník despite being located in a less exposed location.

ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could further detail how this development will be controlled and consider possibilities of relocating the development plots outside the nominated property.

On the development area of the village of Zálužice, which consists of built-up parts of the cadastres of the villages of Zálužice, Stekník and Rybňany, we add that this is really the only possible development area that could be stipulated in the village Stekník, thus creating an opportunity to stabilize the permanent population. In response to a query raised by ICOMOS, the nature of these plots was further verified on the basis of current data from the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre. In addition to the previously formulated information on this topic, it can be added that currently this selected development area falls into the category of "land plots" not "building plots". While this does not mean that this status cannot be changed, it does indicate that the potential development area has only been identified as a potential development idea, not as a real need.

When drawing up the spatial plan, the choice of location of this development site was influenced by compliance with the priorities and tasks set out in the parent spatial planning materials and by several limits that affected the selection of the area affected. The first of these limits was the floodplain, which extends from the southern part to the northern part of the village of Stekník, this minimum risk was commented on in the addenda in November 2021. Another priority of the selection was the possibility of connecting the potential development site to the available technical infrastructure, maintained in the adjacent road. Another condition was to maintain the integrity of the village and the direct connection to the built-up area of the village of Stekník. The final limit was the general protection of the Agricultural Land Fund, which consists of the binding use of land for agricultural purposes. Only three of the plots concerned were permitted to be included in the spatial plan within the potential development area.

In compliance with all the above priorities, objectives and tasks of spatial planning, there is no other possible location enabling development of this village than the one proposed.

This area is assigned to "Housing areas - rural, mixed", where the main use is housing in family houses, and directly related buildings, facilities and land use. This area has its spatial planning conditions set by the spatial plan; these determine maximum permitted parametres, which in a given locality may not be acceptable to the spatial planning office or the Municipality of Zálužice (i.e. they may be reduced):

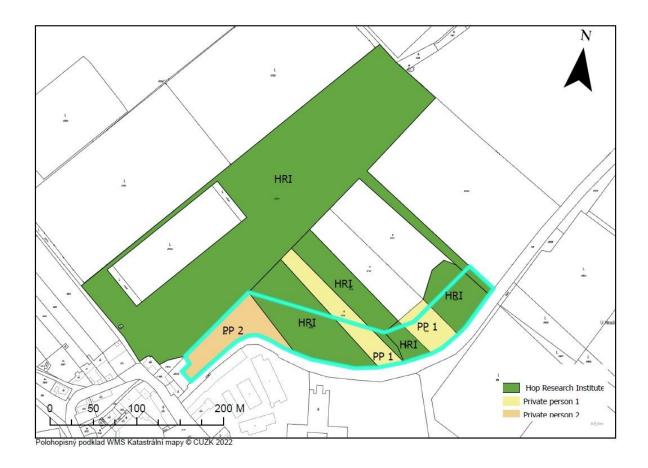
- for new construction, a main building is considered to be: a family house up to 200 m<sup>2</sup> of built-up area, or a family recreation facility up to 150 m<sup>2</sup> of built-up area,
- a maximum of 2 ancillary buildings can be added to each main building for example, a garage, a livestock structure, a workshop, etc. are considered such ancillary buildings,

- new constructions (or modification of existing buildings) will respect the existing urban structure and architectural principles of surrounding developments, especially when located on the plot and in case of elevated building plot (which is not a case of this area),
- max. number of storeys: 2 above-ground storeys plus attic, the condition of not exceeding the number of storeys will be applied for already existing buildings that exceed the storey regulations.

However, as reported in an earlier communication with ICOMOS and mentioned at the ICOMOS Panel in November 2021, this is a theoretical outlook and the Municipality of Zálužice does not intend to actively initiate new family house construction in this area in the future, for several reasons:

- the current demographic situation and the use of existing homesteads are not even. There are 58 buildings, of which 29 houses for residential use, a total of 26 permanent residents live in the village, new people interested in housing (in 2021 one family) preferentially use the offers of vacant homesteads.
- the ownership structure of the land concerned is also more complicated. The Municipality of Zálužice does not own any of these 8 plots of land, so it does not have any economic interest in initiating new construction at these locations.
- about half of the land selected by the spatial plan for family houses is owned by the Hop Research Institute. In preparation for this answer, the opinion of the current managing director, Mr Patzak, was obtained, that the Hop Research Institute is not considering the sale of its land and, on the contrary, wants to maintain their status as "land plots" and their use for agricultural purposes.

The ownership situation is illustrated by the attached map prepared on the basis of current data from the Czech Cadastral and Surveying Institute. It is clear here that the main owner is the Hop Research Institute, two other plots belong to a private person and one to another private person.



At the same time, the figure above shows that the ownership distribution is discontinuous, i.e. if it was a possible project of one investor for the entire development site (8 potential family houses), it would need to be negotiated with several landowners (to purchase the land).

We understand ICOMOS's concern about the potential danger of a negative impact on the integrity of rural settlement within the Component 01 and the overall cultural landscape. At the same time, we recall that another legal status has already arisen that will allow for a very detailed consultation of the location and appearance of potential new buildings if a construction plan is established and the plots in question obtain the status of building plots.

The above cited regulations specified in the current Spatial Plan and the statutory decree for the landscape heritage zone to whose territory this potential development area for family housing also belongs, limit the spatial arrangement of any potential development. See Additional information sent to ICOMOS on 12 November 2021. (Attachment\_2\_Legal\_protection; in the file: 3.B\_CultH\_Zone\_TRANSLATION and Attachment\_5.2 Development projects and Conservation works).

On the basis of the ICOMOS impulse, talks were launched in January 2022 on the possibility of greater regulation of this area, including consideration of the possibility of moving the development area outside the territory of the nominated property.

According to the Building Office, the environment department in Žatec, the Spatial Planning Office, the potential negative impact can be prevented by preparing a spatial study for this area. This would mean an accurate determination of the location of potential houses on the plots, or specifying the nature of the volume, the orientation of the roof ridge, etc. Although the result of such a study will not be legally binding, it can provide greater support for decision-making within the territory.

A spatial study is therefore the optimal option for ensuring greater control of possible development of the territory/for general preliminary regulation of the location and material solution of possible family houses in the defined area. With regard to the necessary steps (selection of a designer, consultations), it will be a more time-consuming and financially demanding process; no such work was budgeted for 2022. The municipality will first discuss the possibility of obtaining inspirational proposals through student work at the cooperating Institute of Cultural Heritage Preservation within the Faculty of Architecture at the Czech Technical Unversity), which has been helping the Town of Žatec for a long time (see Chapter 5.g. and Response 6).

Thanks to protection in the form of a landscape heritage zone, declared after the adoption of the spatial plan (August 2021), state heritage conservation (the National Heritage Institute and then the Municipal Office in Žatec) will be able to formulate an opinion on the exact location, material and design of any new family houses, and formulate conditions for their design and construction, should use of the development area be necessary in the future.

# 6. Hop Lighthouse

ICOMOS acknowledges the benefits of the so-called Hop Lighthouse as a visitor and promotion facility. Nevertheless, the Panel stressed the importance of protecting the urban landscape and would be pleased to receive further assurance that no second facility of comparable visual impact will be constructed within the boundaries of the nominated property or in its vicinity.

ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could provide comments on this item, particularly with regard to applicable height restrictions of new construction projects.

The town of Žatec is aware of the importance of protecting the historic urban landscape and the ICOMOS inquiry is now an impulse on how to optimally handle this topic in the future, or more exactly, strengthen our assurance that the Hop Lighthouse is and will be the only building of this type within the nominated property.

The Nomination Dossier, see pages 241–244, already states that under current regulations, every plan for new construction or changes to real estate in the protected area and protection zone, which is the area of Components 01 and 02 and its immediate surroundings, are subject to assessment.

In order to obtain a firmer framework for such decision-making, in January 2022 the building department of the Žatec Municipal Office, as an executive authority for heritage conservation (see Nomination Dossier p. 248), approached a professional organization, the National Heritage Institute (NPU), with a request for a general statement and a binding recommendation under Section 32 of <sup>1</sup> Act No. 20/1987, on Heritage Protection Act, as amended. On 31 January 2022, the town of Žatec received statement No NPU-351/3413/2022 for the territory of the nominated property, which states, inter alia:

"The National Heritage Institute through its regional office in Ústí nad Labem will in its future consulting activities and related written documents for state administration bodies, indicate as inadmissible any plans having the nature of construction of high-rise buildings in this area."

This general statement is now available in advance for the Municipal Office for the territory of both nominated components and will be an important supporting argument for this office. If Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops become part of World Heritage, this international status will be stated in all documents commenting on alterations to buildings and on new buildings and will thus be a permanent reference argument. This practice is generally established in the Czech Republic for other World Heritage sites.

There is a general interest that no high building with a similar mass and lookout function will be built any more. In the northern part of Component 02, the town hall tower offers also a lookout opportunity; the highest part of this is open to the public, the Renaissance gallery around the tower

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Section 32 of this Act describes the roles of the Professional Organization of the State Heritage Conservation (i.e. the National Heritage Institute) and in paragraph 2 states inter alia that this organization: .

c) performs the tasks of a professional methodological, documentation and information workplace for state heritage conservation and...

f) prepares the necessary professional documents for other state heritage conservation bodies, methodologically directs the activities of conservators and reporters and provides free professional assistance to owners of cultural heritage in their care for cultural monuments.

is accessible and is already equipped with basic information boards about significant visible sights. (Opportunity for views from this town hall tower was also part of the programme of all ICOMOS field missions in the nominated property.) In this part of the town, therefore, we also do not expect suggestions for any other lookout towers in the future.

The elevated position of the historic centre of Žatec and the walking routes along the town walls already allow views of the surroundings and back towards the centre perimeter. In a similar vein, a regeneration of the municipal parks in the area adjacent to the south-western perimeter of Component 02 is planned, from where there will be natural views to the north towards the northern part of the component.

In connection with the ICOMOS query, we present a more detailed commentary from the Spatial Plan on the regulation of heights for potential new projects in the territory of Component 02 and the wider environment:

In the Žatec Spatial Plan, the existing stabilized and development areas with different uses are mainly used for so called – Mixed urban living areas; Civic amenities; Mixed manufacturing; Individual housing and Collective housing. In these areas the maximum height limit are set as follows: for Mixed urban living areas, a max. development height can be of 3 above-ground storeys plus attic. In the case of Collective housing, the condition is that possible new development cannot increase the current height, and in the case of Civic amenities, that their height will not exceed the height of the residential buildings in the surrounding residential area. Furthermore, there are stabilized areas in this area with the function of Public Spaces and Public Spaces - Greenery, where it is stipulated that the maximum built-up area of a single building shall not exceed 10 m² and the height of 1 above-ground storey plus attic.

According to the conditions of land use planning, the height limit of any new structure is set at a maximum of 2 storeys above-ground plus attic for the surrounding rural areas. No new construction may exceed the height of the surrounding buildings.

From these quoted height limits for the area under review, it is clear that no development (either new nor changes to existing buildings) can reach the height of the Hop Lighthouse. Buildings and equipment can be located in a stabilized area only if they meet the conditions of this spatial plan. The spatial plan does not allow for the construction of a lookout tower-type building in these areas. There is also a binding condition in the spatial plan that any new construction must respect the character of the adjacent existing development and the predominant character of the surrounding development.

# 7. Mid- and Long-Term Financial Resources

ICOMOS thanks the State Party for the additional budgetary information provided for the years 2021 and 2022. As discussed during the meeting with members of the Panel, ICOMOS would be grateful to receive further information on the funds that will also be available for the mid- and long-term conservation and development of the nominated property.

Mid- and long-term funding is based on the existing financing system, which is described in the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 5.f, pp. 266–273 and in the Management Plan, Chap. B6, pp. 90–91. Here are the currently used fundings of all stakeholders in the nominated property.

The town of Žatec has been running a separate item entitled "UNESCO - Strategic Heritage Restoration Plan" in its budget since 2013 — when work on the Nomination Dossiers documents began in greater detail — which serves to support projects for which contributions are requested or from which projects are paid for directly. For example, in the course of 2021, a total of CZK 700 000 (approx. 28 000 EUR) was allocated in it. This amount is proposed again in the current budget and in the medium-term outlook for 2023 and 2024. Another item entitled "Regeneration Programme and Regeneration Fund" has also been part of the town budget for a long time. It serves to financially support the owners of hop buildings for repairs, and the municipal budget includes a stable amount of CZK 3.5 million (approx. 140 000 EUR) for this, both currently and for the medium term. Since 2014, the municipal budget has also included an item earmarked for co-financing grant programmes, so that an amount is allocated in advance for planned, but also for newly created grant opportunities.

The state château at Stekník, which is administered by the National Heritage Institute (see Chapter 5.a. of the Nomination Dossier, p. 340), has been undergoing a complete restoration for the last 20 years. As stated in Chapter 4.a. on p. 2019 of the Nomination Dossier, repairs are taking place gradually, they were started by repairing the roof structures and the roof cladding and continued with other follow-up works, which also include the demanding restoration of the interior paintwork. In the medium term, restoration of the south-eastern wing, repair of the retaining walls in the gardens and the subsequent rehabilitation of the façades are all assumed. The works are being financed from the state budget through the Ministry of Culture (see Chapter 5.f. p. 266); due to their current progress and project preparation for the next phases and given the importance of this monument and in the context of this nomination, further restoration will continue in subsequent years (see objective D.2.2.5\_A in the Management Plan). At the end of 2021, the entire National Heritage Institute, which manages more than 100 important historical sites, selected priority events for the preparation of applications for funding from the European Union, and the château at Stekník is one of these nation-wide priorities. Having regard to the general conditions agreed for IROP (the Integrated Regional Operational Programme, see Chapter 5.f. p. 266), if this nomination is successful, this cultural monument will also be a property entitled to apply for a larger volume of funds from this programme. The National Heritage Institute has so far prepared all the organisational documents for this.

In the medium and long term, in addition to the individual budgets of the organizations involved, the use of the following grant options is envisaged, which are divided into the following categories for clarity: European, national, regional and local. The potential sources of funding are closely linked to the EU 2021–2027 Programming Period and the Operational Programmes for this period have been already approved for co-financing from the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF).

In line with the set priorities, the financial support provided to the nominated property will be primarily aimed at the following areas: Culture (Protection/Conservation, Development and Promotion of Cultural Heritage); Tourism (Sustainable Tourism); Environmental Protection (Protection and Conservation of Landscape and Nature).

At the national level, the following two operational programmes are expected to be used again in relation to the nominated property: IROP and the Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness Programme, which were already successfully used in the previous two programming periods (for more details see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 5.f.4, pp. 271-272).

# OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT EU PROGRAMMES AND THEIR PRIORITIES AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR WHICH CHALLENGES ARE FORESEEN IN THE MID and LONG-TERM HORIZON (2022 – 2029 PERIOD):

Integrated Regional Operational Programme, managed by the Ministry for Regional Development:

Priority 4: Improving the quality of and access to social and health services, educational infrastructure, and the development of cultural heritage, Specific Goal 4.4: Strengthening the role of culture and sustainable tourism as part of the economic development, social inclusion, and social innovation. The areas supported in relation to the nominated property are the following: cultural heritage sites, museums and libraries, public infrastructure, tourism.

Priority 5: Community-led local development, Specific Goal 5.1: Promoting integrated and inclusive social, economic, and environmental local development, culture, natural heritage, sustainable tourism, and security in non-urban areas. The areas to be supported in relation to the nominated property are the following: cultural heritage sites, museums and libraries, public infrastructure, tourism.

OP Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness, managed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade; Priority 1: Strengthening the performance of enterprises in the field of research, development and innovations and their digital transformation; Priority 2: Developing entrepreneurship and competitiveness; Priority 3: Developing digital infrastructure; Priority 4: Moving towards a low-carbon economy; Priority 5: More efficient use of resources

Furthermore, the use of the <u>Environment Operational Programme</u> and <u>Fair Transformation</u> <u>Operational Programme</u>, managed by the Ministry of the Environment, is expected in the 2021-2027 Programming Period. Especially in the Fair Transformation OP the Ústecký Region is one of the regions eligible to be prioritised.

An important tool at the European level is the EU COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY for 2023 – 2027 <a href="https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/cap-future-2020-common-agricultural-policy-2023-2027/">https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/cap-future-2020-common-agricultural-policy-2023-2027/</a>, which has not come into effect yet.

In the previous programming periods the following programmes were successfully used by the hop growing and processing organisations and it is expected that their continuity will be maintained with a more emphasis to be placed on the climate and environment protection (Green Deal):

Single Area Payment Scheme
Temporary State Aid - Hops
Payment for farmers following climate- and environment-friendly agricultural practices (Greening)
Voluntary Coupled Support—support to the hop production
Rural Development Programme

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE RELEVANT NATIONAL PROGRAMMES**

Each ministry in the Czech Republic follows its strategic documents. These documents set up a framework for grant schemes which provide short-term, mid-term and long-term funding in addition to the budgets available to the owners of assets located on the site of the nominated property.

Despite the current economic difficulties, we assume that existing grant schemes used in the past will be upheld and continued. Most of them have already been described in more detail (including a list of activities supported until 2020) in the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 5.f, pp. 266–273.

These programmes will also continue to be used in the coming years, not only in relation to the protection and conservation of the nominated property, but also to support research, tourism, and management across the cultural landscape.

Below are the relevant programmes of each ministry:

### **Ministry of Culture**

Ministry of Culture programmes are closely related to heritage protection, and they support the preservation of built heritage and cultural values. They also support research projects and projects raising public awareness of cultural heritage in the Czech Republic. These programmes have long been successfully used for projects related to the nomination and protection of Žatec and the Saaz Hops Landscape. An overview of these and their drawdown for the benefit of the nominated property are described in detail in the Nomination Dossier in Chapter 2.f.3 on pp. 269–271. In 2021, the Support for World Heritage Sites Programme supported a public awareness Czech-English panel exhibition presenting the nominated property and its boundaries, including an explanation proposed by the OUV. For 2022, support is being requested for a scientific survey of the chimneys of hop warehouses.

# **Ministry of Agriculture**

The subsidy programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture support the sustainability of the production potential in agriculture and the agriculture contribution to the rural area development. The programmes also target other areas such as food production, agricultural education, support for NGOs, maintenance and restoration of rural cultural heritage, maintaining stability and self-sufficiency in genetic resources and gene pools and, last but not least, water management and water infrastructure.

To date, the following programmes drawing from national resources have been used on the site of the nominated property:

Support for the Competitiveness of the Agri-Food Sector – Irrigation

Programme for the Construction of Drip Irrigation in Orchards, Hop Fields, Vineyards and Nurseries

Support Programme for the Improvement of Arable and Special Crops

Support Programme for Special Consultancy

National Programme for the Conservation and Utilisation of Genetic Resources of Plants, Animals and Micro-organisms Important for Food and Agriculture

Support and Guarantee Agricultural and Forestry Fund- Financial support for insurance of livestock and crops

#### **Ministry for Regional Development**

In addition to the general development of the regions, the Ministry of Regional Development supports the development of tourism, the development of tourist infrastructure, the tourist route facilities, the development of navigation and information systems and environmentally friendly transport.

Another segment is also the support of municipalities in the acquisition of spatial planning materials and in the organisation of architectural/urban planning competitions.

**National Tourism Support Programme** 

## **Ministry of the Environment**

Following the announcement of the legal protection of the landscape component in August 2021 (see addenda of November 2021 and Response 4 above), the argumentation is being strengthened for possible financial support from the Ministry of the Environment, where nature and landscape care in particular belong.

The Ministry of the Environment organizes a large number of grant programmes, which are summarized on the <a href="https://www.mzp.cz/cz/dotace\_pujcky">https://www.mzp.cz/cz/dotace\_pujcky</a> website (Czech version only).

Two programmes which complement each other may be an excellent opportunity for the nominated property in the future: "Landscape Protection Programme", and "Support for the Restoration of Landscape Natural Functions". Both programmes are administered jointly by the Ministry of the Environment and the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic. As these sources of funding have not yet been used and were not mentioned in Chapter 5 of the Nomination Dossier (Sources and levels of finance) more info on them follows below:

The **Landscape Protection Programme** provides funds up to 100 % of the cost of non-investment projects. It is expected that measures leading to the maintenance and systematic increase of biodiversity will be gradually implemented. The programme focuses on the implementation of small-scale projects in the landscape and <u>is divided into three separate sub-programmes</u>, which differ in the way of project funding and the scope of projects to be implemented.

- **Sub-programme A (Protected Areas)** supports specific small-scale projects in the Special Protected Areas, bird habitats and Sites of Community Importance (SCI).
- **Sub-programme B (Open Countryside)** focuses on the enhancement of the preserved natural environment and landscape in the open countryside.
- **Sub-programme C (Animal Rescue)** supports endangered species and injured animals with the aim of their return to the natural habitat or permanent care for injured animals for breeding purposes and raising public awareness.

**Sub-programme B** is the most appropriate for the nominated property as indicated by the list of specific measures eligible to the financial support under this sub-programme. For the nominated property support will be possible for the following: clearing of self-seeded woody plants, establishment of pools/ponds and wetlands especially on former branches of the Ohře river, to improve conditions, protection of heritage and veteran trees, planting of trees outside forested land (solitary trees, lines of trees, clusters of trees), – if this is beneficial for territorial values.

Applications are submitted after a call for project proposals is published, which happens annually, and the terms of reference may slightly differ from year to year. Applicants for funding may include **natural persons/individuals and corporate bodies**, state organisations and state enterprises.

The **Support for the Restoration of Landscape Natural Functions** programme is aimed at investment and non-investment projects implementing adaptation measures to mitigate impacts of the climate change on water, forest, and other natural ecosystems.

This programme is divided into **6 sub-programmes** which differ from each other by the type of projects supported and the type of beneficiaries.

- 1. Meeting the obligations of nature conservation authorities in Special Protected Areas (including Protection Zone) and Natura 2000 sites
- 2. Care for special protected animal and plant species
- 3. Adaptation of water ecosystems to the climate change
- 4. Adaptation of non-forested ecosystems to the climate change
- 5. Adaptation of forest ecosystems to the climate change
- 6. Expert studies and other similar documents

The programme supports one-year and multi-year projects up to 100 % of the total project costs. Applications are submitted after the call for project proposals is published which specifies eligible beneficiaries, maximum amount of financial support per project and other terms and conditions applicable in the relevant year.

Sub-programmes 3 to 5 are open to a wide range of applicants and the projects can be implemented anywhere in the Czech Republic. The collection points for these sub-programmes are regional workplace of the Nature and Landscape Protection Agency of the Czech Republic, which will assess the applications and subsequently recommend to the Ministry of the Environment measures suitable for implementation.

**Sub-programmes 3 and 4** are the most appropriate ones for the nominated landscape

The sub-programme **Adaptation of Water Ecosystems to the Climate Change** supports projects focused on rainwater retention in the landscape, improvement of the water infiltration into the underground and reduction of the negative impacts of more frequently occurring extreme climatic events.

For the nominated property support will be possible for the following: measures contributing to the improvement of the natural functions of watercourses, restoration or measures aimed at improving the retention capacity of the landscape and promoting biodiversity, etc.

The sub-programme **Adaptation of Non-Forest Ecosystems to the Climate Change** is used for funding measures aimed at creation and restoration of elements enhancing stability of an ecosystem in the landscape. For the nominated property it will be possible to support financially: woody plants maintenance, anti-erosion measures, environment-friendly farming of the land, preservation and creation of landscape features.

From the description of Component Part 01 it is clear that many activities covered by measures listed for funding under these two sub-programmes of the Ministry of the Environment are fully in line with the aim to preserve the visual values of the landscape and to stabilise its features such as trees, farmland, etc. and this could be achieved with the support provided under this sub-programme.

#### **OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT REGIONAL PROGRAMMES**

Chapter 5.f of the Nomination Dossier contains an overview of the grant schemes and subsidy programmes available in the Ústecký Region and their continuation is expected. The key programmes for the activities planned on the site of the nominated property include the following:

Programme of Rescue and Restoration of Small Cultural Monuments in the Cultural Landscape of the Ústecký Region

Programme for the Support of Cultural Activities in the Region

## The Ústecký Region Fund

In addition to the information provided in the Nomination Dossier it should be noted that since 2021 the regional subsidy programme has been expanded to support tourism and a new programme has been launched called Support for the Development of Tourism Infrastructure in the Ústecký Region; the main purpose of this new subsidy programme is to support the development of the supporting tourist infrastructure in the Ústecký Region, to enhance the tourism offer and quality of services provided to visitors.

#### **OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT LOCAL PROGRAMMES**

Chapter 5.f provides a detailed description of a municipal fund, the Town Regeneration Fund, which has been managed by the Žatec municipality since 2019. The purpose of this programme is to motivate owners of valuable buildings in the town to repair them. This programme will also continue in the forthcoming years and at present the discussion is going on to expand this fund to include the recently designated Saaz Hop Landscape Heritage Zone. As stated in the introduction, the sum for 2022 and anticipated for 2023 and 2024 is CZK 3.5million (approx. 140 000 EUR).

It is clear from the above that funding opportunities, in addition to own resources, will be available in the long and medium term through a wide range of instruments to ensure the preservation of the nominated property. The key principle is an application for funding prepared by a property owner in a timely manner. The Town of Žatec, together with the relevant departments of the municipal office and the members of the Steering Group, will monitor grant opportunities and, according to the terms and conditions of each programme, will promote their use, particularly for the activities listed in the Management Plan.

End of the document