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Objectives

Measures

Comments on
objectives and
measures

Legal and
methodological
instruments

Text annexes

MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR CONSERVATION OF
WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE
OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE
OF PRAGUE – PART 001



List of abbreviations and explanatory notes

a.s.l.	above sea level	NCM	National Cultural Monument
AUA	Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis	NHI	National Heritage Institute
Airbnb	a web service brokering rental of accommodation	NHI RO P	National Heritage Institute Regional Office for Prague
CAS	Czech Academy of Science	NSTR	North-South Through Road
CLCM	Central List of Cultural Monuments	OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
CM	Cultural Monument	P+R	catchment parking lots for the Park and Ride system
DPP	Prague Public Transport Company	PBR	Prague Building Regulations
ERS	City of Prague Emergency Rescue System, functioning in close coordination with the “Integrated Rescue System” (IRS)	PCH	Prague City Hall
EU	European Union	PCH HD	Prague City Hall Heritage Department
GIS	Geographic Information System	PCT	Prague City Tourism
GTR	General Technical Requirements for Construction in the City of Prague	PHR	Prague Heritage Reservation, (in relation to UNESCO this is Part 001 of the UNESCO site – note: Part 002 is Průhonice Park)
HD	Heritage Department (of Prague City Hall)	PID	Prague Integrated Public Transport
IAA	Important Archaeological Areas	Part 001	the area of the PHR – Prague Heritage Reservation
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites	QOL	Quality of Life
IIS_ARP	Integrated Information System of Archaeological Resources Prague	SHC	state heritage care
IPR	Prague Institute of Planning and Development	SWOT analysis	(Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) – an analysis through which it is possible to identify the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities or threats associated with a certain project, type of business, business plan, policy, etc.
IRS	Integrated Rescue System	TAM	Territorial Analysis Materials
LUD	land use decision	TSK	Technical Administration of Roads
LUPD	City of Prague land use planning documentation	WHL	UNESCO World Heritage List
MC	Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic	WHMO	World Heritage Monument Office
MgP	Management Plan for Conservation of World Cultural Heritage of the Historic Centre of Prague – Part 001		
MIS	Metainformation System		
MP	City of Prague Land Use Plan – Metropolitan Plan, shortened as Metropolitan Plan		

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Objectives

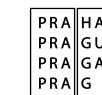
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OF PRAGUE – PART 001





United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



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Historické centrum Prahy

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Objectives of the Management Plan



4.1 General indicators for fulfilment of Management Plan objectives

The general indicators for fulfilment of the MgP is the fulfilment of MgP objectives, particularly in terms of:

- ✦ Changes to visual and panoramic values, disruption thereof by high or large structures, visual integrity.

- ❖ Changes to urbanistic values – historic allotment, street and building lines, structure of built-up area, character and scale of built-up area, public spaces, height composition, incorporation of new buildings into character of built-up area.
- ❖ Changes to the state of the roofscape (increasing height, extensions, attic additions, loss of effect of historic vertical structures in the city’s image).
- ❖ Changes to building structure and architectural concept and details thereof.
- ❖ Loss of housing stock in Part 001, sociological changes to population, unsuitable use of buildings, abandoned buildings or buildings in disrepair.
- ❖ Burden on Part 001 from individual motorised transport, both parking (overall capacity) and traffic, or increasing the share of public and non-motorised transport.
- ❖ Loss of concentration of cultural, educational, research and other “intellectual” institutions in Part 001.
- ❖ Carrying out of adopted measures/recommendations (see Measures chapter in separate file).
- ❖ Cooperation between involved PCH departments and organisations founded or funded by the City of Prague in preserving the OUV of Part 001, its authenticity and integrity, and cooperation with NHI Regional Office for Prague.
- ❖ Professional stabilisation and appropriate representation of individual specialisation on bodies and organisations founded or funded by the City of Prague whose subject of activity is caring for the OUV of Part 001 and its authenticity and integrity, including historic urbanism.
- ❖ Increasing the level of public transport.
- ❖ Professional stabilisation, suitability, professional competence and moral fitness of representation of individual specialisations on the bodies and organisations founded or funded by the City of Prague whose subject of activity is caring for the OUV of Part 001 and its authenticity and integrity, including historic urbanism.

Note: Evaluations based on the general indicators will also be backed by visual documentation and visual comparisons of the original (previous) and current state, as well as statistical data.

Main objectives

MO 1

To preserve the OUV or Part 001, its integrity and authenticity, within the meaning of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the international Guidelines for implementing this Convention, the Decisions of the Intergovernmental Committee for World Heritage, both those that have a general applicability, for example the Budapest Declaration, and those that specifically address Part 001 of Prague.

MO 2

To heed during conceptual and operative decision-making on the city’s organism the multilateral interdependence between OUV and QOL in Part 001, as QOL, including its element of culture, education, residential comfort, etc. gives Part 001 new content that should be of appropriate quality to the OUV.

Realisation objectives

		main objective to which the realisation objective applies	
RO 1 Heritage care	MO 1	To uphold and fulfil the internationally recognised standards of care for the values for which Part 001 is inscribed on the World Heritage List, which are enshrined in the international legal documents of UNESCO or other international organisations.	
	MO 1, MO 2	To maintain the architecturally and urbanistically preserved differentiated character of the locales in Part 001, or closely connected to them, including a balanced ratio of activities that support quality of life, and create the preconditions for it, inter alia in land use planning, as suit generis legal instruments. The indispensable significance of land use planning runs through the whole MgP document.	
RO 2 Land use planning			
RO 3 Coordination of OUV conservation	MO 1, MO 2	To ensure that the legal regulations and conceptual documents (special policies) not have a negative impact on the OUV of Part 001 and not prevent it from being preserved, and be coordinated with each other.	

RO 4
Awareness and presentation of cultural heritage

MO 1 **To support the public's interest in preserving the cultural heritage of Prague**, to present it to them and carry on a dialogue on the conceptual issues concerning Prague's cultural heritage.

RO 5
Archaeology

MO 1 **To respect the archaeological heritage and endeavour to preserve it, present it and cultivate the public's relationship to it.**

RO 6
Owners of cultural monuments

MO 1 **To continuously support the interest and efforts of owners of cultural monuments to rehabilitate them** in accordance with a conceptual approach to Prague's heritage stock and the objectives of this Management Plan.

RO 7
Protection of visual axes

MO 1 **To prevent the disruption of visually exposed axes with new oversized high-rise or incongruously shaped buildings in Part 001 and the buffer zone** in some cases infringing on important sightlines even from a long distance.

RO 8
Long-distance views

MO 1 **To prevent the further disruption of long-term views into and out of the centre** (from Part 001 and into Part 001) by compositionally haphazard placement of high-rise or oversized and non-contextually shaped buildings. In this regard the role, and thus protection, of the ring of neighbourhoods surrounding Part 001 built at the turn of the 20th century and their relatively calm and homogeneous structure is important.

RO 9
Protection of urban structure and its layering

MO 1 **To maintain the material evidence of the various stages of historic urbanism that persists in the structure of individual neighbourhoods**, even in their current structural form.

RO 10
Protection of panorama values

MO 1 **Not to create further precedents for further disruption of the Prague panoramic visual field** with new masses, as is currently the case chiefly on the property's visual horizon on the city's right bank. In connection with this **to consider** for working purposes **establishing an "area of interest" beyond the outer boundary of the Part 001 buffer zone.**

RO 11
Protection existing composition against massive and high-rise structures

MO 2 **Not to permit, in Part 001 or its buffer zone, threatening of the compositional, urbanistic and panoramic relationships through the building of new structures higher or oversized with regard to the context that weaken the clarity of composition of the existing historical dominant features and which by their expression or form alter the architectural scale and character of the environment.**

RO 12
Developing initiation sites in locales

MO 1, MO 2 **To conceptually address the conditions for satisfying growing and new functions within the city as a whole. To develop initiation sites in relevant locales in the middle ring** of the city continuing from Part 001, or in the Part 001 buffer zone, that could relieve the functional burden of Part 001.

RO 13
Getting rid of internal peripheries

MO 1, MO 2 **Create the conditions for getting rid of the city's internal peripheries** in spatial contact with Part 001, particularly **around the NSTR cutting through the city** and separating Part 001 right at its border from the neighbourhoods lying to the east.

RO 14
Protecting the traditional function of buildings

MO 1, MO 2 **To prevent the gradual loss of the original functional use of buildings, particularly those primarily used for housing and related services (and ensembles thereof)**, caused by a change of the original function to use for short-term accommodation or administrative use and the associated unsuitable layout modifications. Pressure for a change of function and increasing the level of utilisation of buildings often leads to inappropriate realisation of extensions and additions into courtyards, which it would be better to free up and clear of unsuitable structures. The result is, among other things, a decline in permanent residents in Part 001 and the resulting change of character of certain locales in Part 001.

RO 15
Protecting the
roofscape

MO 1
To prevent in Part 001 and its buffer zone the threatening of the historically formed roofscape and the preserved proportions of height and form of dominant features through the placement of buildings, additions and extensions that are unsuitable in volume, height or form; in locales of Part 001 with differentiated building heights, to prevent the raising of the height level to the level of the highest preserved structures, thus levelling off the existing heterogeneous structures, or vice versa in areas with relatively homogeneous structures to prevent the subsequent differentiation of this homogeneity with new extensions or new buildings.

RO 16
Street level and
public spaces

MO 1,
MO 2
To prevent undesirable changes to the street level in Part 001, particularly public spaces, and rectify the existing shortcomings. Entrances and ramps for access to parking lots or loading bays should fundamentally be addressed on private land.

RO 17
Protection of
courtyards

MO 1,
MO 2
To consider courtyards in Part 001 as a constitutional part of its historical building heritage that should not be devalued by further development leading to increasing the level of exploitation of the land, and therefore to not permit such development in the interest of preserving the authenticity and integrity as essential conditions for recognition of Part 001. In contrast, at each opportunity courtyards as “sui generis” semi-public spaces should be cleared of valueless added structures and other structural pollution and filled in with green space and water features with the goal of utilising them for short-term recreation, or potentially low-key cultural activities and children’s games. If courtyards in Part 001 were historically gardens, then they should, after being cleared, be restored to their original function (e.g. the courtyard of Savarin Palace).

RO 18
Protection of
allotment

MO 1
To not permit the merging of individual historic plots resulting in unsuitable size characteristics, undesirable transformations and loss of potential of the historic semi-public spaces of courtyards, which enrich the city with green space and opportunities for short-term recreation. New structures on combined lots can also lead to inappropriate changes to the roofscape and as a result to damaging of the panorama and visual axes and potentially even to loss of the diversity of character of the city blocks in various locales in Part 001.

RO 19
Protection of the
street network

MO 1
To respect the principles by which the historic street network was formed (street line, height, scale and articulation of façade, material and colour design) so that minor renovations or additions and new structures do not lead to disruption of the streetscape, inter alia threatening the basic configuration of the streetscape, including valuable sightlines.

RO 20
Protection of
undeveloped
spaces

MO 1
To prevent undesirable exploitation of currently insufficiently or unsuitably utilised undeveloped spaces in contact with relicts of the city’s belt of fortifications.

RO 21
Respect for
proportional
relationships in
locales

MO 1
In assessing new structures, extensions and additions in Part 001 and its buffer zone, **to respect the relationship between the height of historical dominant features and the historic city** around them along with their placement in the city’s structure and the level of the terrain so that the historic dominant features not be lost (drowned) in the gradually rising level of surrounding buildings and not suffer from new dominant structures, the dimensions and sometimes also harsh shapes of which disrupt Prague’s typical proportions, harmony of the whole and characteristic softness, especially on the right bank.

RO 22
Protection of
high-profile
facades

MO 1
To prevent the threat to visual values of high-profile building facades in Part 001 with the ingression of structures that do not fit the context with their scale or shape, as well as additions and advertising.

RO 23
Architectural standards

MO 1, MO 2
To endeavour for the architectural design of new buildings in Part 001 to meet, while naturally respecting the valuable historical structural context, **a high artistic standard** worthy of the hotbed of architectural art that Part 001 was in the past, with its architectural value of its buildings stretching beyond the borders of the Czech state, as evidenced by fulfilment of criterion II for recognition of OUV.

RO 24
Differentiated and contextual construction

MO 1
During new construction, additions and conversions, to distinguish case by case the specific local quality of individual locales of Part 001, the buildings of which are in some cases heterogeneous. The forthcoming LUPD should also respect the principle of differentiation of approach.

RO 25
Stylistic layering

MO 1
To respect the stylistic layering of buildings in Part 001 so as to preserve it, which is currently essentially working well in the case of buildings that are cultural monuments, but the case is worse for buildings that are not, but which have a contextual significance for those that are, not just from a structural perspective but also a documentary one.

RO 26
Protection against the river against exploitation of Part 001

MO 1, MO 2
To prevent the further functional burdening of the river with mass tourist and high-volume freight boat transport, permanently moored large-scale vessels that serve for mass accommodation and catering, the changing character of the river increasingly frequented by boat traffic, preventing unique opportunities for individual recreational use of the river by city inhabitants and obfuscating the shoreline.

RO 27
Protection of the river's image against inappropriate development of the embankments

MO 1
To protect the visual function of the river in the city's image as an important monumentalising component co-generating the OUV of Part 001.

RO 28
Stopping the decline of greenery

MO 1, MO 2
To stop the loss of natural greenery in Part 001 and its surroundings as a result of developer activity and gradually transform it into park or semi-park greenery, thus preserving its function as a factor co-generating the city's image and OUV of Part 001 and providing an opportunity for short-term recreation.

Intangible components co-generating the image of Part 001

RO 29
Protection of buildings with an ethical function

MO 1, MO 2
To retain the nationally most extensive concentration of intellectual facilities in Part 001, i.e. educational, cultural, scientific, religious and also healthcare institutions, which create a successful counterbalance to the undesirable transformation into a touristic "open-air museum" and monofunctional administrative zones and positively influence the QOL therein.

RO 30
Supporting the process of the creation, sustainability and perception and use of cultural goods and services

MO 2
To support the development of cultural goods and services in Prague at an **internationally comparable level, and its perception by the "human element"**, be it city residents, citizens of the Czech state or the international public, inter alia in light of the fact that Part 001 is inscribed on the World Heritage List and has had OUV recognised on the basis of criterion VI, i.e. because in its history it was directly associated with intellectual movements and works of art that had outstanding universal significance, and thus abrogate the city's current debt in relation to creativity which it has in light of this recognition.

RO 31
Diversification of tourism

MO 1, MO 2
To provide for and pursue the dispersal of tourism outside of Part 001, as the concentration thereof there is one of the main causes of exclusion of everyday life in Part 001, the decline in permanent residents and its gentrification, leading to irreversible losses in the authenticity and integrity of its building stock, which is being rebuilt into tourist facilities resulting in incursions on the historical structures and details, archaeological sites, and changes to the historical volume of structures. Tourism is thus in this form one of the main factors threatening OUV and QOL.

RO 32
Protection of housing

MO 1, MO 2
To prevent the loss of permanent residents of Part 001 and seek a diverse structure of permanent residents in terms of age, family and social status, and endeavour to increase their QOL. (The loss of permanent residents of Part 001 and its transformation into a ghetto for tourists, administration and commerce, or having just a small group of wealthy residents inert for part of the year or day, weakens one of the basic functions of the city and loss of functional and structural authenticity of the historic housing stock, which goes against the interests of the Convention on Protection of World Cultural and Natural heritage and the International Operational Guidelines.)

RO 33

Protection of buildings with an ethical and residential function against inappropriate transformation of the building stock

MO 1

To permanently monitor and fight pressure to transform the historic building stock of Part 001 as a result of the trend to concentrate commercial activities and administration and hotel capacity in it, along with the resulting loss of permanent residents and the daily enormous commuting as a result of accumulation of job opportunities in Part 001. This movement brings with it a high risk of Part 001 being overrun by surface traffic and parking, which does not serve the OUV of Part 001.

RO 34

Preventing the creation of unsuitably large commercial centres

MO 1

To stop the concentration of retail and services into further new shopping centres in Part 001 and its immediate surroundings, which has a predominantly negative influence on the existence and variety of smaller commercial facilities through competitive pressure, which has negative consequences for the street level of buildings and the vitality of certain public spaces.

RO 35

Traffic burden

MO 1,
MO 2

To lower the traffic burden on Part 001. To provide for high quality and attractive alternatives to individual automobile transport in order to reduce the traffic burden.

RO 36

Pedestrians and cyclists

MO 1,
MO 2

To expand traffic calmed areas in Part 001 with preference for pedestrians, and in suitable public spaces and routes **also cycling.**

RO 37

Preventing degradation of the building stock

MO 1,
MO 2

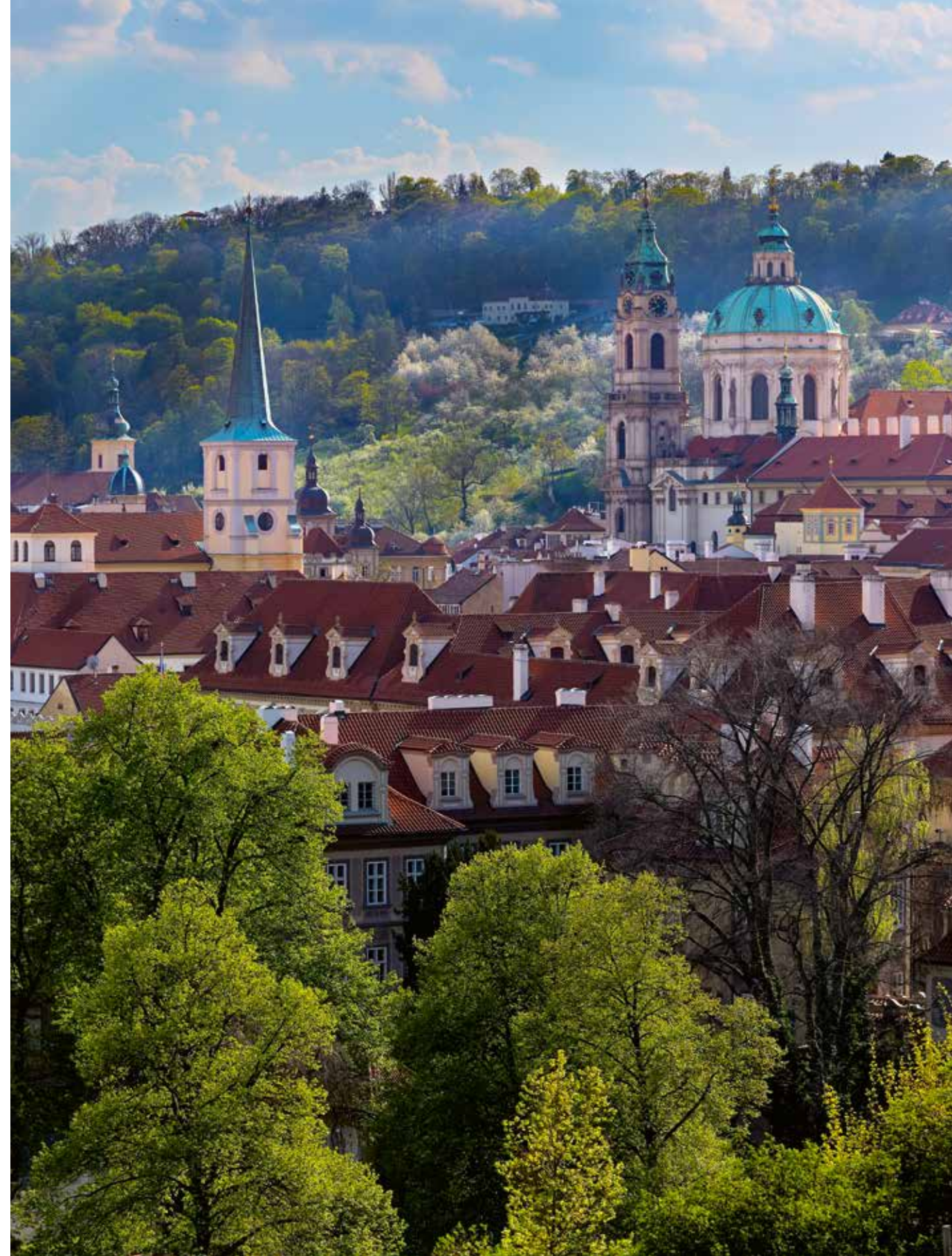
To prevent phenomena that degrade the building stock in Part 001 and reduce the long-term quality of the urban environment in terms of hygiene, safety and visual pollution, vandalism and neglected maintenance.

RO 38

Crisis management

MO 1,
MO 2

To perfect the prevention and early warning system and crisis management in crisis situations.



5

Measures for realisation of Management Plan objectives



5.1 Measures and principles for application in selected City of Prague activities for achieving the objectives of the Management Plan

Abbreviations:

- RO** (realisation objectives): numbers expressed with the abbreviation RO refer to realisation objectives (goals) to which the measure applies, or to which its (their) implementation can contribute. The list of realisation objectives for individual measures is not however exhaustive, as a number of measures could be reflected in the meeting of other realisation objectives not listed under those measures.
- Ref. area** (reference area): refers to the area(s) of activity of PCH, or the municipal districts, city-funded organisations and other specialised institutions
- D** deadline for fulfilment of measure
- OUV** stands for Outstanding Universal Value, i.e. the value for which Part 001 was inscribed on the World Heritage List
- QOL** stands for Quality of Life

Other abbreviations used are explained at the end of the set of measures.



- 1 Activating and coordinating the capacity of Prague City Hall, expert advisory bodies to Prague City Council and specialised organisations run by the city in preparing and coordinating municipal legal regulations and concepts (special policies) with a potential impact on the OUV of Part 001 with benefit for its conservation.
 - ❖ RO 3;
 - ❖ Ref. area: preparation of legal regulations and conceptual documents;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: RED; PRM; LEG;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
- 2 The professional capacities of Prague City Hall bodies, advisory bodies and potentially also contributory organisations funded by the City of Prague should be coordinated so that in comments proceedings on proposals for generally binding regulations and concepts (special policies) proposed by entities other than the City of Prague, account is always taken for their potential impact on Part 001 (its OUV), and these comments should be consistently raised to the drafters with reference to the Czech Republic's international legal commitments concerning preserving the landmarks of the Czech Republic that are inscribed on the World Heritage List under the intergovernmental Convention on Protection of World Heritage.
 - ❖ RO 3;
 - ❖ Ref. area: management and coordination;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: RED; PRM; LEG;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
- 3 Continually monitoring fulfilment of the Management Plan (see also Measure 16) from the perspective of preserving the OUV of Part 001, its authenticity and integrity, in coordination with PCH HD and the competent City Hall bodies, and in cooperation with the expert organisation of state heritage care.
 - ❖ RO 1;
 - ❖ Ref. area: management and coordination;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
- 4 Every three years, draw up and submit a Summary Periodic Report on Fulfilment of the Management Plan for the three-year period with proposals for corrective measures and the position of the World Heritage Council.

- ❖ RO 1;
 - ❖ Ref. area: monitoring; heritage care;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;
 - ❖ D: periodically as of 30 September starting with the third calendar year following adoption of the Management Plan
- 5 Outside the system of Summary Periodic Reports on Fulfilment of the Management Plan (see Measure 4), PCH HD should without undue delay inform the city's decision-making bodies in the case of serious findings concerning a potential threat to the OUV of Part 001, its authenticity and integrity, so as to bring attention to the need for timely, if possible preventive, measures and the possible threat to Prague's position on the UNESCO World Heritage List sufficiently in advance.
 - ❖ RO 1;
 - ❖ Ref. area: monitoring; heritage care;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: HD;
 - ❖ D: without undue delay upon each such finding
 - 6 In drafting city legal documents, draw on the Recommendations adopted by the UNESCO General Conference, by which this global intergovernmental body recommends principles that should be applied in the legislation to deal with issues concerning tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including further relevant decisions by the World Heritage Committee.

Take close heed in comments proceedings on city conceptual document that even documents that do not affect heritage care directly or explicitly not contain principles that go against the stipulated standards of heritage care for various aspects or components of cultural heritage that are laid out in the aforementioned intergovernmental legal instruments.

 - ❖ RO 3, RO 1;
 - ❖ Ref. areas: heritage care; preparation of legal regulations and strategic documents;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; LEG; PRM; RED; UZR; IPR;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
 - 7 Promptly update the Concept for More Effective Care for the Heritage Stock in the City of Prague (2001) and its implementing measures with regard for the internal differentiation of the character of individual heritage territories in Prague (or the buffer zone to Part 001), not only

allowing greater quality thereof and a comparable standard in various protected heritage areas, but also predictability of the decisions of heritage authorities, inter alia using the output of the AUA (drafted by IPR), all with an accent on the urbanistic dimension of the document in relation to the MP.

The Concept for More Effective Care for the Heritage Stock in the City of Prague, and potentially its implementation measures, should be, in accordance with Measure 1, based on the UNESCO Recommendations approved by its General Conference concerning care for cultural heritage, as well as on the international Charters of the International Council for Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

Within its framework, draw up as a relatively independent section a concept for more intensive public awareness focused on Prague's heritage (including its archaeological heritage) and the OUV of Part 001, as well as on methodologies of care for various aspects and components of this heritage (hereinafter "Intensive Awareness Concept").

- ❖ RO 1, RO 4, RO 5, RO 6, RO 7, RO 8, RO 9, RO 10, RO 14, RO 15, RO 17, RO 18, RO 19, RO 22, RO 26, RO 27, RO 29;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; preparation of conceptual documents;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; KUC; SML;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

- 8 The Intensive Awareness Concept (see Measure 7) and its implementing measures should be drawn up differentially with regard to various specific social groups, including youth, who are often the producers of vandalism.

- ❖ RO 4, RO 29;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; preparation of conceptual documents;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; KUC; SML;
- ❖ D: without undue delay following drafting of the Intensive Awareness Concept

- 9 Thoroughly communicate the draft strategic documents concerning conservation and care for the heritage stock within the City of Prague (see Measure 7) and subject it to public expert discussion.

- ❖ RO 4, RO 1;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; preparation of conceptual documents;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; MC; IPR;
- ❖ D: ongoing

- 10 Coordinate with the other involved parties integrating the Concept for More Effective Care for the Heritage Fund in the City of Prague (2001) (see Measure 7) into the Metropolitan Plan (see Measure 48 et seq.) and other city strategic instruments.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 2, RO 3;
- ❖ Ref. areas: management and coordination; heritage care; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; IPR;
- ❖ D: ongoing

- 11 Draft analyses of the potential impact of planned projects to take place in the Part 001 buffer zone on conservation of OUV in Part 001 and on the city's panoramic values, including long-distance views. On the basis of these, decide on drafting conservation plans or height regulations for these areas, or regulatory plans.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 2, potentially RO 6;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; IPR;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

- 12 Periodically evaluate the fulfilment of city strategic documents concerning conservation and care for the heritage stock within the City of Prague and on the basis of this and public discussion secure the necessary corrections and public support for the realisation thereof. In this respect also adjust the relevant general measures for the fulfilment of these strategic documents.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 2, RO 4;
- ❖ Ref. area: management and coordination; heritage care; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; IPR;
- ❖ D: in three-year periodic cycles

- 13 Update and make available to the public the continuously supplemented coordinated information on monuments and archaeological finds in Part 001 and its buffer zone in the GIS system, including the set of instruments and methodologies, thus boosting public expertise, awareness and also identification of the owner with the monument. On top of this initiate corresponding negotiations with the Prague branch of the NHI and IA CAS Prague as the operator of the Integrated Information System of Archaeological Resources in Prague.

- ❖ RO 4, RO 6;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; MC;
- ❖ D: ongoing without undue delay

14 During restoration of immovable monuments owned by the City of Prague in Part 001, integrate the expertly drafted structural-historical and restoration studies and other background materials into GIS and make use of them as a resource during restoration.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 6, RO 5, RO 9, RO 15, RO 23, RO 24, RO 27;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;
- ❖ D: ongoing without undue delay

15 Take careful heed that the expert opinions and binding decisions of the heritage authorities not run contrary to the principles laid out in the constantly updated UNESCO Recommendations, particularly those of the World Heritage Committee or adopted by the UNESCO General Conference, on the care for various aspects and components of immovable heritage.

- ❖ RO 1;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;
- ❖ D: ongoing

16 Thoroughly implement the Decisions of the UNESCO Intergovernmental World Heritage Committee nos. 31 COM 7B.94, 32 COM 7B.86, 34 COM 7B.82, 35 COM 7B.89, 36 COM 7B.73, 33 COM 7B.96 and the recommendations of monitoring missions sent to Prague certified by the aforementioned Committee that concern Part 001.

- ❖ RO 1;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning; transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; ODO; IPR; MC;
- ❖ D: ongoing

17 Develop and adopt a programme for involving the city in international projects with a special emphasis on projects or databases of “best practice” concerning conservation and care of the heritage stock so as to systematically acquire international experiences in the field of management and conservation of sites. On top of this, make use of

systematic attendance of PCH representatives at the sessions of the Intergovernmental World Heritage Committee.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 2, RO 4, RO 5, RO 6, RO 7, RO 8, RO 37, RO 38;
- ❖ Ref. areas: heritage care; international cooperation;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;
- ❖ D: ongoing

18 As part of the regular monitoring reports drawn up by the National Heritage Institute Regional Office for Prague for Part 001, constantly monitor the trend of pressure to transform the historic building stock of Part 001 for commercial and administrative ends. In this regard, initiate an agreement between PCH HD and NHI. Inform the decision-making bodies of the city on findings.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 5, RO 7, RO 8, RO 9, RO 10, RO 11, RO 14, RO 15, RO 16, RO 19, RO 20, RO 22;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: MC;
- ❖ D: annually – 3rd quarter

19 Aside from what is stated under Measure 18, continue to regularly evaluate in the Annual Monitoring Reports, in cooperation with the Prague branch of NHI, the impact of encroachments during the stipulated period to the appearance of the roofscape, disruption of long-distance views, visually exposed axes, values of high-profile building facades, loss of traditional functions of buildings in Part 001 and their stylistic layers, loss of urban structure and historic urbanistic layering of individual neighbourhoods in Part 001, loss of historic allotment and historic street network, damaging of archaeological heritage, etc., and incorporate these evaluations into the Summary Periodic Reports on Fulfilment of the Management Plan with regard for their significance for preserving the OUV of Part 001.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 5, RO 7, RO 8, RO 9, RO 10, RO 11, RO 14, RO 15, RO 19, RO 20, RO 24, RO 26, RO 27, RO 29, RO 30;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;
- ❖ D: annually – 3rd quarter

20 In the interest of preserving the structural integrity of Part 001, consider demolition in principle unacceptable; only an altogether exceptional measure disrupting OUV in connection to QOL.

- ❖ RO 1;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; building offices of affected municipal districts;
- ❖ D: ongoing

21 Thoroughly apply the legislatively stipulated sanctions for damaging and long-neglected maintenance of the historic building stock leading to its structural and technical degradation and potentially even to irreversible loss of its authenticity and integrity (to say nothing of danger to persons), potentially even demolition.

- ❖ RO 36, RO 37;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD;
- ❖ D: ongoing

22 In preparing rehabilitation of buildings and public spaces within Part 001, pay attention that the planned utilisation of the building or space be in reasonable accordance with its typological characteristics (see also Measure 53 and others).

- ❖ RO 1, RO 34, RO 16, RO 9, RO 28;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; UZR; IPR;
- ❖ D: ongoing

23 Assess the permissibility of proposed structural interventions in each specific site of Part 001 with regard for the specific character of the given place in terms of its historic architectural-urbanistic structure and its role in the overall image of the city, i.e. differentiated (see also Measure 53).

- ❖ RO 9, RO 10, RO 11, RO 14, RO 18, RO 16, RO 19, RO 20, RO 1, RO 21, RO 22, RO 23, RO 24;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR; building offices of affected municipal districts;
- ❖ D: ongoing

24 In assessing proposals and project documentation, heed the respecting of the principle of the semantic hierarchy of context, both in volume, form, scale, material and colour scheme (see also Measure 56) and mind

the harmony with the architectural-urbanistic and semantic character of the surroundings;

With regard for the fact that the historic buildings are locally differentiated in Part 001, it is in the interest of preserving their characteristics not to permit the following during assessment:

- ❖ structures disproportionately sized to their surroundings (in height as well as volume and scale); draw up analytical documentation for this purpose
- ❖ inappropriately situated structures (in context to others or by their orientation)
- ❖ structures that disrupt the forms of surrounding structures in shape and composition of their facade, including openings
- ❖ structures with a colour scheme or visually perceptible materials that contrast excessively with the historical structural context
- ❖ RO 9, RO 11, RO 15, RO 16, RO 22, RO 23, RO 24, RO 25;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning; building proceedings;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; UZR; MC; IPR; building offices of affected municipal districts;
- ❖ D: ongoing

25 Apply differentiated assessment of structural interventions in the buffer zone with regard for the specific character of its locales and their function in the city's panorama and the visual image of Part 001.

- ❖ RO 7, RO 8, RO 10, RO 15;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD;
- ❖ D: ongoing

26 In the interest of preserving the historical structural integrity of Part 001, when drawing up LUPD and permitting construction, conversions and additions, respect to the extent possible the existing characteristic forms of allotment, both in terms of the dimensions of the plots and the layout, and above all do not allow them to be merged in a unified form.

- ❖ RO 18, RO 19;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning; building proceedings;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; building offices of affected municipal districts; MC;
- ❖ D: ongoing

- 27 Not to permit the construction of new large-capacity civic amenity facilities in Part 001 and on its boundaries (see also Measure 108) with their requirements for parking spots. Permit construction only on the basis of an individual assessment under the condition that such construction and its parking spots will not disrupt archaeological sites and will not be in conflict with the social, cultural and historical heritage importance of adjacent public spaces and their character.
- ✘ RO 37, RO 34, RO 5, RO 16;
 - ✘ Ref. areas: heritage care; land use planning;
 - ✘ Responsible bodies: HD; UZR; MC; IPR;
 - ✘ D: ongoing
- 28 Direct construction activity in Part 001 in a befitting manner so as to preserve the historic structure of courtyards, i.e. so that valueless, above all secondarily created structures are removed and new courtyard construction is regulated. Furthermore, not to overload these spaces by raising the existing structure of Part 001 with new courtyard development.
- ✘ RO 17, RO 22, RO 24;
 - ✘ Ref. area: heritage care;
 - ✘ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;
 - ✘ D: ongoing
- 29 Assess plans to restore or proposals for new facades with regard for the compositional, stylistic and proportional context. For restoration it is essential to preserve the authentic composition of the facade to the maximum realistically attainable extent. It is necessary to choose a design with appropriate material, colour and technology in the context of the structure and its surroundings and that it be historically credible, reflecting not only the oldest traceable stage, but also the subsequent development of the structure and its context, all with regard for the specific nature of the built-up area. Restrict the placement of advertising devices on facades above street level.
- ✘ RO 24, RO 27, RO 1
 - ✘ Ref. area: heritage care;
 - ✘ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;
 - ✘ D: ongoing
- 30 In assessing proposals for modifications to the street levels of buildings in Part 001 (also in connection with Measure 83), it is necessary to respect the original architectural composition, forms, materials and

colour scheme in context with the surrounding buildings and in keeping with the structural essence of the facade.

- ✘ RO 17, RO 16, RO 9, RO 22, RO 24;
 - ✘ Ref. area: heritage care;
 - ✘ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;
 - ✘ D: ongoing
- 31 In assessing proposals for modifications to the surfaces of public spaces in Part 001, preserve and restore locally typical paving. Make use in this regard of the relevant methodology drawn up by the heritage authorities and organisations for surfaces in this part of the city (e.g. the NHI methodological material issued in 2007: Care for Important Heritage Rural Roads).
- ✘ RO 16;
 - ✘ Ref. area: heritage care; care for street level of public spaces;
 - ✘ Responsible bodies: HD; IPR;
 - ✘ D: ongoing
- 32 Prevent the loss of existing roofscape modelling and loss of the impact of compositional dominant features in Part 001 by not permitting buildings or extensions that raise the height level in Part 001.
- ✘ RO 15;
 - ✘ Ref. area: heritage care; building proceedings;
 - ✘ Responsible bodies: HD; MC; building offices of affected municipal districts;
 - ✘ D: ongoing
- 33 In the interest of preserving the roofscape of Part 001, during assessment of proposed structural interventions, respect the unity of shape, construction, and material of historical roofs in the context of the given locale in Part 001.
- ✘ RO 15, RO 10, RO 11;
 - ✘ Ref. area: heritage care;
 - ✘ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;
 - ✘ D: ongoing
- 34 Not to permit attic modifications and additions leading to changes in the roof shape for buildings in Part 001 in visually exposed positions; or which do not respect the material composition of the historic context; do not permit unsuitable forms of roof openings in the case of visually

exposed roofs. Proceed according to valid heritage care methodologies.

❖ RO 15, RO 8, RO 10, RO 11, RO 24, RO 27;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;

❖ D: ongoing

- 35** Assess without undue delay, in cooperation with NHI, whether any of the historic water structures in Part 001 bear attributes for which they could be declared cultural monuments; potentially take the subsequent steps within the meaning of the applicable legislation. The Prague embankments, bridges and other water structures on the Vltava.

❖ RO 1;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD; MC;

❖ D: without undue delay

- 36** Thoroughly respect the provisions of national and international legislation concerning archaeological heritage with the awareness that the whole of Part 001 and its buffer zone are an area with potential archaeological finds. Immovable archaeological finds should preferentially be left in situ.

❖ RO 5;

❖ Ref. areas: heritage care; land use planning;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD; UZR; IPR; MC; IA CAS;

❖ D: ongoing

- 37** In coordination with the Institute of Archaeology CAS Prague, develop an Integrated Information System of Archaeological Resources Prague (IIS_ARP) coordinated with inventurisation of buildings (see Measures 13 and 14) incorporated into GIS. On top of this, initiate an agreement on collaboration between NHI, AI CAS and PCH HD, and potentially the City of Prague Museum.

❖ RO 5;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD; KUC; MC; IA CAS;

❖ D: without undue delay

- 38** Update the documentation on archaeological sites in Part 001 (Important Archaeological Areas) and set up the regime for their protection under the valid legal regulations.

❖ RO 5;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care;

❖ Responsible bodies: MC; IA CAS;

❖ D: ongoing in connection with updating of IAAs

- 39** Add an archaeologist to the World Heritage Council.

❖ RO 1, RO 5;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD;

❖ D: without undue delay

- 40** Consider introducing a city grant programme (or sub-programme) designed to support projects focused on awareness concerning the OUV of Part 001 (see Measure 7), and for support of scientific or research projects, the result of which would be utilisable for better quality heritage care for Part 001. In the implementing measures remember a special grant programme branch focused on awareness projects concerning archaeological heritage.

❖ RO 4, RO 1;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care; awareness;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD; KUC; MC;

❖ D: without undue delay

- 41** From the grant programme support projects focused on strengthening public identification with and awareness of the heritage and archaeological values of Part 001 in the form of publications on the historic heritage, including GIS, online systems and social networks, and in this regard initiate an agreement on coordination with NHI, and potentially with the responsible archaeological labs – AI CAS.

❖ RO 4, RO 5;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care; awareness;

❖ Responsible bodies: KUC; MC; HD; ICOMOS; IA CAS;

❖ D: once a year starting the year the programme is introduced

- 42** Popularise the most successful projects of heritage restoration. With that, draw up in cooperation with the professional heritage organisation rules for a regular public awarding of the best projects in heritage rehabilitation by city authorities. On the part of the City of Prague, consider introducing an institution of awarding the best masters of trades associated with heritage restoration.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 4, RO 6, RO 23, RO 30;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; awareness;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC; SML; OMM; MC; HD; ICOMOS;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

43 Expand the existing stabilised city subsidy programme designated for supporting cultural monument owners in restoring their monuments and subsidise it long-term adequately to need and its outlook.

Continue to strictly observe the targeting of funds solely for restoring the heritage values of structures with stringent assessment criteria.

- ❖ RO 6;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: ROZ; HD;
- ❖ D: ongoing with annual specification of outlook

44 Actively apply for grants from the Ministry of Culture programme “Support for UNESCO Monuments” in accordance with its designation to benefit activities associated with preserving Part 001 and promoting it.

- ❖ RO 6, RO 1;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; funding;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; ROZ;
- ❖ D: according to current need

45 Propose accessible measures to increase the prestige and interest in artisan trades in the field of heritage restoration among the public and especially youth.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 4, RO 6, RO 30;
- ❖ Ref. areas: heritage care; education; culture; awareness;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; KUC; SML; MC;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

46 Increase staffing of the specialised administrative element of state heritage care for Part 001 so that all heritage specialisations be represented and thus also the expertise and timeliness of opinions and statements.

Also boost the NHI concept worksite for drafting the background materials for the Concept for More Effective Care for the Heritage Stock of the City of Prague in coordination with PCH HD.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 25, RO 30;
- ❖ Ref. area: human resources;

- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; RED; MC;
- ❖ D: ongoing

47 Increase the level of specialised training of heritage employees in the form of professional courses, and as part of them also improve their orientation in contemporary art, architecture, urbanism and building practice.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 25, RO 30;
- ❖ Ref. area: human resources;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; RED; MC;
- ❖ D: ongoing

48 Support the rapid completion of the Metropolitan Plan as a conceptual LUPD and the follow-up levels of regulatory plans.

- ❖ RO 2, RO 1;
- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;
- ❖ D: according to the binding timeline stipulated by the MP procurer

49 Subject the Metropolitan Plan and any potential changes thereto to thorough expert discussion with heritage authorities and the interested expert public. Implement the set objectives of the Management Plan into the conceptual LUPD.

- ❖ RO 1;
- ❖ Ref. areas: heritage care; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; UZR; IPR;
- ❖ D: ongoing

50 In the Metropolitan Plan and follow-up LUPD, consistently respect the OUV of the property and protected values defined in the MgP and the Concept for More Effective Care for the Heritage Stock in the City of Prague (2001) for Part 001 and clearly define the appropriate regulatory means for this area; the territory of Part 001 must be considered stabilised.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 2, RO 7, RO 9, RO 10, RO 11, RO 13, RO 15, RO 19, RO 20, RO 22, RO 26, RO 29;
- ❖ Ref. areas: land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

51 Consider the updated Concept for More Effective Care for the Heritage Stock in the City of Prague (2001) (see Measure 7) the basis for differentiated spatial regulation even within the buffer zone of Part 001. Reflect this in the Metropolitan Plan and potentially in the more detailed regulatory plans.

Currently the valid target layering of the LUP, drawn up in the next phase with details and the TAM corresponding to Part 001. It is up to management to preserve this commitment and insist on ongoing preparation of the TAM with an influence on the current and forthcoming LUP (MP).

- ❖ RO 2, RO 1, RO 7, RO 8, RO 9, RO 10, RO 11, RO 15;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; UZR; IPR;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

52 As part of the updated Concept for More Effective Care of the Heritage Stock in the City of Prague (2001) and the newly drafted Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis (AUA), confirm the locales differentiated by their historic architectural-urbanistic character and describe their specific values and significance for the OUV. Subsequently, procure for them a more details LUPD to help preserve their character, protect against construction of high-rise and oversized buildings and stabilise their balanced manner of use and impede short-term speculative pressure. At the same time, set specific rules for preserving their distinctiveness.

- ❖ RO 2, RO 1, RO 5, RO 7, RO 8, RO 9, RO 10, RO 11, RO 13, RO 15, RO 18, RO 19, RO 20, RO 21, RO 24, RO 25, RO 27, RO 28, RO 29, RO 30;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; IPR;
- ❖ D: without undue delay following drafting of the aforementioned Concept and AUA

53 Oppose the pressure to transform the historic building stock of Part 001 for commercial and administrative ends through the tools of heritage care and land use planning. Create the conditions for it in LUPD.

- ❖ RO 34, RO 16, RO 9;
- ❖ Ref. areas: heritage care; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; UZR; IPR;
- ❖ D: ongoing

54 Set regulatory and development rules in the Metropolitan Plan and follow-up LUPD for the buffer zone as well, whether the part in contact with Part 001 or the more distant, which as a result of lack of homogeneity hides the spatial potential for development so that the potential could be created to relieve the functionally overloaded Part 001.

- ❖ RO 12, RO 11, RO 13, RO 37;
- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;
- ❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

55 Develop the results of the AUA so that it would be possible to set restrictive measures for the height and volume of structures for the locales of Part 001, the buffer zone and for visually significant locales with an emphasis on protecting the values of Part 001.

- ❖ RO 2, RO 5, RO 7, RO 8, RO 11, RO 12, RO 15, RO 29, RO 30;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; UZR; IPR;
- ❖ D: without undue delay following drafting of the AUA

56 In accordance with the interest in Part 001 not being visually disrupted by the construction of high-rise buildings in it and in its buffer zone with an impact on the OUV of Part 001, and in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Intergovernmental Committee for World Heritage nos. 31 COM 7B.94, 32 COM 7B.86, 34 COM 7B.82, 35 COM 7B.89, 36 COM 7B.73., preserve in the Metropolitan Plan the ban on high-rise structures in Part 001 and selected parts of the buffer zone.

- ❖ RO 1, RO 7, RO 8, RO 15;
- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;
- ❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

57 In the interest of protecting the visual horizons and maintaining the unique sight lines from Part 001 to the landscape beyond the city (i.e. in the locales visually exposed from Part 001 and its buffer zone), apply in the Metropolitan Plan the principle of limiting the height and volume of new construction that could visually impact this area.

Set and take into account in the LUPD, including the Metropolitan Plan, referential vantage points, directions and lines for assessing

the impact of new construction around Part 001 on its skyline and long-distance views of it, and potentially important visual axes in its framework.

❖ RO 7, RO 8, RO 10, RO 11, RO 15;

❖ Ref. area: land use planning;

❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;

❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

58 Identify locales outside the outer borders of the buffer zone in which high-rise construction could threaten the panorama of Prague, and on this basis establish an area of interest in the LUPD for protecting the Prague panorama and stipulate an appropriate regulation for such locales in the LUPD.

❖ RO 7, RO 8;

❖ Ref. area: land use planning;

❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;

❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

59 Ensure appropriate height and spatial regulations in the LUPD along with visual quality taking into account the views from the level of the river, its banks and the embankment in light of the threat of disruption of the defining horizons by superelevated construction and also in light of the potential loss of sight lines visually connecting the river space to the surrounding streetscape of Part 001.

❖ RO 27, RO 21, RO 7, RO 8;

❖ Ref. area: land use planning;

❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;

❖ D: ongoing

60 In the LUPD and when assessing structures, respect the locally specific height characteristics of the locale's historic buildings in Part 001 and the buffer zone and do not level out historically based height differentiation in the locale.

❖ RO 8, RO 10, RO 15, RO 2, RO 22, RO 24, RO 25, RO 29, RO 30;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD; UZR; IPR;

❖ D: ongoing

61 Identify the internal periphery of Part 001 (around the NSTR) in the Metropolitan Plan along with suitable forms of utilisation for it with the goal of organically incorporating it into the structure of the connected locales.

❖ RO 13;

❖ Ref. area: land use planning;

❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;

❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

62 In the LUPD (including the Metropolitan Plan), create the conditions for preventing overloading and loss of the current multifunctional character of Part 001 in favour of hypertrophy of commercial, administrative and tourist functions, including disproportionate commercial and administrative buildings in Part 001 and its buffer zone. In assessing each investment plan, prevent the further increase of utilisation levels in Part 001 and placement of excessive physical and functional dimensions in Part 001, which also cause a traffic burden.

❖ RO 37, RO 9, RO 12, RO 19, RO 22, RO 33, RO 34, RO 2;

❖ Ref. areas: land use planning;

❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;

❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

63 Apply the principles of decentralisation in the Metropolitan Plan, e.g. by strengthening the polycentric structure of the city with the goal of relieving Part 001 operationally and functionally.

❖ RO 12;

❖ Ref. area: land use planning;

❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;

❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

64 Based on the polycentric city concept, define in the Metropolitan Plan locales outside Part 001 that could take over functions that are overwhelming Part 001, in particular commercial and administrative ones. Out of these locales then determine in which of them high-rise development will be permitted without it disrupting the OUV of Part 001 including the city's panorama.

❖ RO 12, RO 8, RO 10, RO 11;

- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: UZR; IPR;
- ❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

65 For the vitality of the new supportive centres (see Measure 64), make use of the Culture Policy (see Measure 117 et seq.) and attempt to diversify tourism in accordance with the Sustainable Tourism Strategy and the PCT Strategic Plan (see Measure 126).

- ❖ RO 12, RO 30, RO 31;
- ❖ Ref. areas: care for culture and art; tourism;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC;
- ❖ D: ongoing

66 Preserve and uphold the minimum coefficient of land use for housing in Part 001 in the existing LUPD to support the residential function in Part 001 or another analogous indicator if one is set in the future.

- ❖ RO 32;
- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning; care for the structure of permanent population and development of the housing stock and housing;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; OBF; INV; HOM; UZR;
- ❖ D: ongoing

67 As one of the basic pillars of the future inner equilibrium of Part 001, enshrine in the Metropolitan Plan the protection of its housing stock with a binding provision on minimum share of the housing function.

- ❖ RO 32, RO 2;
- ❖ Ref. areas: land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR;
- ❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

68 Continue to observe the existing coefficients for level of land use and the binding and directive elements protecting greenery in Part 001 of the property in the valid land use plan and on top of that, as needed, draft more detailed LUPDs and conceptual materials for quality of public greenery in the jurisdiction of KVP. Subject the results in practice to evaluation.

- ❖ RO 28;
- ❖ Ref. areas: land use planning; care for greenery;

- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; OCP; UZR; urban greenery caretakers;
- ❖ D: ongoing

69 Respect the existence of the existing public spaces in Part 001 in the Metropolitan Plan and define their quality in connection with the Concept for More Effective Care for the Heritage Fund in the City of Prague (2001), (see Measure 7). At the level of the plan's basic units – locales – define a hierarchy of public spaces within them.

- ❖ RO 16, RO 9, RO 20;
- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning; care for the street level and public spaces;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR;
- ❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

70 Create the conditions in the Metropolitan Plan for the creation of cultural clusters, such as for example the Museum Mile along the line of the historic National Museum building, the former Federal Assembly building, Vítkov, the City of Prague Museum buildings at Florenc and Desfours Palace, and the National Technical Museum exhibit (Railway Museum) in Masaryk Station (also see Measure 122).

- ❖ RO 29, RO 30;
- ❖ Ref. areas: care for art and culture; land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC; IPR;
- ❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

71 In the Metropolitan Plan, count on the construction of a new internationally comparable concert hall in Part 001 or the contact locales of the buffer zone worthy of Prague as an international centre of music (also see Measure 119); check the location with a study or other appropriate instruments.

- ❖ RO 29, RC 30, RC 31;
- ❖ Ref. areas: land use planning; care for culture and art;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC; IPR;
- ❖ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

72 In light of the significance of the islands for QOL of Prague inhabitants and the comfort of visitors to Prague and given the significance of the

islands for Part 001 for the OUV of this area, do not permit them to be developed in the LUPD and do not permit disruptive aboveground structures.

- ✘ RO 27, RO 28, RO 29;
- ✘ Ref. areas: heritage care; land use planning;
- ✘ Responsible bodies: IPR;
- ✘ D: ongoing

73 During the future transformation of train station and railway land that is losing or has lost its original function and is within Part 001 or in direct contact with it, new development must respect the forms and level of development in its immediate spatial context. To this end, for projects not yet commenced, volume studies should be drafted checking the impact of development of this area on the OUV of Part 001 and its balanced use. On the basis of this regulation limits on as-yet-unspecified development should be specified. Binding regulatory plans for these areas should be drafted.

It is also necessary to approach conversions of utilitarian structures associated with the railway with respect for the form of development in the immediate spatial context.

- ✘ RO 2, RO 9, RO 11, RO 13;
- ✘ Ref. areas: land use planning;
- ✘ Responsible bodies: IPR;
- ✘ D: case-by-case – always sufficiently in advance

74 In the case of the transformational area of Masaryk Station, check the impact of development of this area on the OUV of Part 001 and its balanced use including QOL in it in the current study and further planning documentation. On the basis of this, tighten the regulatory limits for development of this area. Check potential variants of development with regard for the long-term evolution of mobility in the affected area.

- ✘ RO 2, RO 7, RO 8, RO 10, RO 11, RO 13, RO 15, RO 22, RO 25;
- ✘ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning;
- ✘ Responsible bodies: HD, IPR;
- ✘ D: without undue delay

75 Integrate into Metropolitan Plan provisions for volume and functional regulation in sufficient detail for transformation of the NSTR from a traffic corridor into an urban boulevard, also thereby removing the internal periphery in Part 001 and its buffer zone and accommodating the findings

certified by the Intergovernmental Committee for World Heritage on this matter.

- ✘ RO 13, RO 35;
- ✘ Ref. areas: land use planning; transport;
- ✘ Responsible bodies: IPR; ODO;
- ✘ D: as part of drafting the MP in accordance with the binding timeline set out by the MP procurer

76 Refine the methodology for selecting an architect for investments in Part 001 from public funds, or supported thereby, particularly on the basis of the quality of architectural design and suitability of the design to the character of the structural context and significance of the adjacent public space in cultural, historical and functional terms.

- ✘ RO 17, RO 23, RO 24, RO 25, RO 32;
- ✘ Ref. area: care for culture and art, plus architecture and urbanism;
- ✘ Responsible bodies: KUC; IPR;
- ✘ D: case-by-case – always sufficiently in advance

77 Consider public architectural competitions (under the entry conditions set by SHC authorities) the primary method for development of empty lots in Part 001 and contact areas in the buffer zone, especially in the case of building plots owned by the city or municipal districts. Ensure the presence of responsible guarantors for acceptance of the heritage care design.

- ✘ RO 17, RO 23, RO 24, RO 25, RO 32;
- ✘ Ref. area: care for culture and art, plus architecture and urbanism;
- ✘ Responsible bodies: KUC; IPR;
- ✘ D: ongoing

78 Discuss under the decision-making bodies of City of Prague the possibility of introducing a prestigious periodical subsidised architectural prize awarded by PCH.

- ✘ RO 25;
- ✘ Ref. area: care for culture and art, plus architecture and urbanism;
- ✘ Responsible bodies: KUC; IPR;
- ✘ D: without undue delay

79 As part of the city's Cultural Policy (see Measure 117) and in the interest of public awareness in the field of architecture as a kind of art that created the current appearance of Prague, which has become a part

of UNESCO World Heritage, consider introducing a periodical public presentation of worthy architectural designs realised within the City of Prague.

✘ RO 25, RO 32, RO 4;

✘ Ref. area: care for culture and art, plus architecture and urbanism;

✘ Responsible bodies: KUC; IPR;

✘ D: same as deadline for drafting the Cultural Policy

80 Considering the importance of the river and its waterfront and embankments for the OUV of Part 001, implement into practice the excellent Prague Waterfront Concept, as long as it is in accordance with the interests of heritage care however.

✘ RO 26, RO 27;

✘ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning; asset management;

✘ Responsible bodies: IPR; HOM;

✘ T: immediately following on drafting of Prague Waterfront Concept

81 In light of the potential threat to the OUV of Part 001 in the river area due to lack of coordination of public investments with the interests of heritage care and needs of the city, set up a platform for collaboration between the City of Prague, State Navigation Administration and Povodí Vltavy and the expert and administrative heritage authorities with the priority being the international legal commitments of the Czech Republic under the Convention concerning the Protection of World Heritage, for which the issue of the river has significant justification.

✘ RO 26, RO 27;

✘ Ref. area: management and coordination;

✘ Responsible bodies: PRM;

✘ D: without undue delay

82 In light of the proposal to prepare a Memorandum between the City of Prague, State Navigation Administration and Povodí Vltavy on cooperation on development of the river as a public space of citywide importance (see Prague City Council Resolution No. 162 of 4 February 2014), corrective measures should be negotiated there for the following, inter alia:

✘ functional overloading of the river in Part 001 with high-capacity boat transport

✘ overloading of the river area which damages the environment with emissions and noise from boat operation

✘ threat to recreational function of the river

✘ threat to residential function of embankment

✘ threat to OUV of Part 001 and thus also the state of Prague as a part of world heritage, loss of visual function of river due to large structures/water structures for boat transport and permanently moored vessels

✘ regulation of moorings for permanently moored vessels intended for high-capacity mass catering or accommodation in Part 001 visually polluting the river and panorama and deforming the free sightlines and visual permeability from the Prague embankments with their mass

✘ regulation of the number of boats on the river and strict emission control of vessels

✘ RO 26, RO 1, RO 7, RO 16, RO 27, RO 28;

✘ Ref. area: management and coordination; land use planning;

✘ Responsible bodies: IPR; PRM;

✘ D: without undue delay

83 Through drafting and applying of a thought-through concept for privatisation and rental of the real estate of the city and municipal districts, maintaining an influence on the range and quality of services and shops on offer at street level, among other things with regard to the priority interest in retaining permanent residents in Part 001 (see also Measure 100).

✘ RO 16, RO 17, RO 32, RO 33, RO 34;

✘ Ref. area: management of assets of city and municipal districts;

✘ Responsible bodies: HOM; ZIO;

✘ D: without undue delay

84 Applying the principle of differentiated rent for leasing of commercial premises in city- or municipal district-owned properties to support and maintain the network of smaller units of retail and services, particularly in the street level of buildings and passage, essential for living permanently in Part 001, so that their absence is not a motive for the decline of permanent residents in Part 001.

✘ RO 16, RO 17, RO 34;

✘ Ref. area: management of assets of city and municipal districts;

✘ Responsible bodies: HOM; ZIO;

✘ D: ongoing

- 85 Consider, or potentially propose, an appropriate city subsidy policy in favour of allocating services appropriate for the given character of the street level in a given locale in Part 001.
- ❖ RO 16, RO 34;
 - ❖ Ref. area: care for the street level and civic amenities, care for stabilisation of permanent residents in Part 001;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: RED; PRM;
 - ❖ D: without undue delay
- 86 Limit the emergence of further major shopping centres in Part 001 or on its boundaries, the effect of which weakens the historical function of the street level of buildings and passages for small facilities for retail and services associated with permanent residence. Limitations on large shopping centres should be placed in the land use plan.
- ❖ RO 34, RO 14, RO 16, RO 17;
 - ❖ Ref. areas: heritage care; land use planning; care for civic amenities;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: INV; IPR;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
- 87 Plant tree cover to improve the microclimatic conditions and comfort on the street level of public spaces and courtyards as an opportunity for short-term recreation; in Part 001 retain existing tree cover where it is possible allowing for the perception of structural, especially protected heritage buildings, and respecting the historic development of the given area and its function. Draft an inventory of street and block greenery and effective instruments for protecting courtyard greenery and for new planting thereof.
- ❖ RO 16, RO 28;
 - ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning; care for the street level and public spaces; care for greenery;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; OCP;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
- 88 Prevent undesirable changes to the street level of public spaces in Part 001 through use of the most appropriate surface materials, and composition (disproportion) of drivable and walkable surfaces in favour of automobile traffic through functional-operational transformation.
- ❖ RO 16;
 - ❖ Ref. area: care for the street level and public spaces; heritage care; transport;

- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; ODO;
- ❖ D: ongoing

- 89 Not to permit the cluttering of public spaces in Part 001 with poor quality short-term structures.
- ❖ RO 16;
 - ❖ Ref. areas: care for public spaces; heritage care; building proceedings;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: HD; HOM; affected municipal districts;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
- 90 Not to place or group objects of technical infrastructure so as to clutter up public spaces in Part 001 with disruptive objects (technical infrastructure object pollution) of these networks (for example, proliferation of posts for public lighting and tram power lines).
- ❖ RO 16;
 - ❖ Ref. areas: management and coordination; care for public spaces;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; DPP; ODO; TSK;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
- 91 In the interest of preserving OUV of Part 01 and QOL, rehabilitate the public spaces in Part 001 in accordance with the Public Space Design Manual, Public Space Development Strategy and relevant heritage care materials. Furthermore, maintain the quality of public spaces in Part 001 with the priority of Wenceslas Square, Charles Square, Malostranské náměstí and Old Town Square with regard for their importance for the whole city.
- Ensure in the city's strategic and conceptual materials the coordination of entities providing for the overall quality of public spaces in practice.
- ❖ RO 16, RO 24, RO 9;
 - ❖ Ref. areas: care for street level and public spaces; heritage care;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; TSK; DPP; INV; affected municipal districts;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
- 92 Resolve the connection between the street level/public space and Main Train Station (situated in Part 001) with a standard corresponding to its function as the representative gateway into central Prague, and rehabilitate the area of Vrchlického sady, which has long been an area

pauperised by the homeless in Part 001. Eliminate the overloading of the park with transport infrastructure.

❖ RO 16, RO 28, RO 35, RO 37;

❖ Ref. areas: care for public spaces and greenery; transport; tourism

❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; OCP;

❖ D: without undue delay

93 As part of the drafting and procuring of public lighting for public spaces in Part 001, attention must be paid to harmony between the light source and the traditional lighting atmosphere typical for the locale, and the design of the fixture and colour and intensity of the light not be in contrast with the genius loci of the given locale.

❖ RO 16;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning; care for public space;

❖ Responsible bodies: IPR;

❖ D: ongoing

94 Due to persistent overloading of Part 001 with advertising, continuously monitor observance of the regulation prohibiting advertising disseminated in publicly accessible places outside of places of business, No. 26/2005 Coll., as amended.

❖ RO 16, RO 22;

❖ Ref. area: control activities;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD; ZIO; OKC;

❖ D: ongoing

95 Effectively and constantly regulate advertising in public spaces by applying the Prague Building Regulations – City of Prague Regulation No. 10/2016 Coll., laying down the general requirements for land use and technical requirements for structures in the City of Prague, as well as the Action Plan for the Public Space Design Manual, so that attention is paid to the specific character of public spaces in Part 001 and differentiation thereof.

❖ RO 16, RO 22;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care; building offices of affected municipal districts; care for public spaces;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD; IPR;

❖ D: ongoing

96 Thoroughly apply in heritage conservation practice the principles formulated in the guide Business Signs, Advertising and Information Devices in the Protected Heritage Territory of the City of Prague (2016 update) against business signs, advertising and information devices in Part 001.

❖ RO 16, RO 22, RO 3;

❖ Ref. area: heritage care;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD;

❖ D: ongoing

97 During decision-making on the placement of artworks in public spaces in the future, thoroughly apply the principles formulated in the forthcoming plug-in for the Public Space Design Manual with the working title “Artworks in Public Spaces in the City of Prague”, i.e. in particular judging individually whether the works are in keeping with the architectural-urbanistic character of the space in question and with its function, including the cultural-historical function. According to the current version of the plug-in for the Public Space Design Manual, from the perspective of long-term conceptual development in the future, apply the principles for appropriate placement of artworks in public space based on their character and take into account the document currently being drafted with the working title “2% for Art”.

❖ RO 16;

❖ Ref. area: care for culture and art; care for public spaces; heritage care; land use planning;

❖ Responsible bodies: HD; IPR; KUC; GHMP;

❖ D: based on the deadline for adoption of the aforementioned documents

98 Add specific provisions concerning minor and seasonal structures to the Public Space Design Manual for the purposes of its application in Part 001.

❖ RO 16, RO 24, RO 28;

❖ Ref. area: care for public spaces;

❖ Responsible bodies: IPR;

❖ D: without undue delay

99 Prevent phenomena that degrade Part 001 and time spent in it in terms of hygiene by equipping its street level and public spaces with publicly accessible public hygienic facilities and coordinated effective placement

of waste receptacles. Create a catalogue of differentiated groups of types of street furniture for various types of public space.

❖ RO 37, RO 16;

❖ Ref. area: care for the street level;

❖ Responsible bodies: IPR;

❖ D: ongoing

- 100** Draft a city strategic document concerning the Housing Policy (at least for Part 001, with the aim of stabilising the number of permanent residents, stopping gentrification and other threats arising from an unbalanced social structure tending towards monofunctional tourist or commercial-administrative zones. Utilise real estate owned by the city and municipal districts to realise this.

In connection with the Housing Policy, draft a new policy for management of the city and municipal districts' real estate (hereinafter "asset policy") within Part 001 in favour of preserving housing in Part 001 and to fight the decline of permanent residents.

As part of the asset policy and Housing Policy, propose implementation measures, for example economic ones, to support retaining and creating family and small starter flats in publicly owned building in Part 001.

Incorporate into the Housing Policy instruments for the support of innovative projects for housing of minority groups of residents, in particular young people and seniors, and in favour of converting buildings currently used for other purposes back to their original function of housing; identifying in a detailed LUPD buildings appropriate for this reconversion.

❖ RO 32, RO 17, RO 21, RO 14;

❖ Ref. area: management of immovable assets of city and municipal districts; care for structure of permanent population and development of housing stock and housing; heritage care; land use planning;

❖ Responsible bodies: HOM; OBF; INV;

❖ D: without undue delay

- 101** Procure periodic sociological studies with the goal of determining the success of the Housing Policy of Part 001 and as a tool for possible rectification.

❖ RO 32, RO 14;

❖ Ref. area: care for structure of permanent population and development of the housing stock and housing;

❖ Responsible bodies: OBF; IPR;

❖ D: periodically

- 102** Draft a Concept for Cooperation between the City of Prague and Universities Within It with the goal of creating the preconditions for development of universities. Formulate the needs of the city in relation to universities, including retaining the university element in Part 001. On the part of the city, initiate the appropriate exchange of information and potential agreement with the affected schools. In connection with a new policy for management of the city's immovable assets (see Measure 100), consider the use of real estate owned by the City of Prague in Part 001 and for its usage for education and potentially scientific purposes and offer it to the institutions in question as support and enrichment of the vitality of Part 001 by the intellectual element.

❖ RO 29, RO 33, RO 24;

❖ Ref. area: strategic investments; education;

❖ Responsible bodies: PRM; INV;

❖ D: the deadline for drafting the aforementioned concept

- 103** Following up on the Concept for Cooperation between the City of Prague and Universities Within It (see Measure 102), draw the attention of the Office for Government Representation in Property Affairs to the public interest in retaining educational, cultural and scientific institutions within Part 001 as a possible reason for the free transfer of state property to the city for use by these educational institutions.

❖ RO 29, RO 33, RO 14;

❖ Ref. area: management, administration of city assets;

❖ Responsible bodies: Office for the Government Representation in Property Affairs; PRM; HOM;

❖ D: following deadline for drafting the aforementioned concept

- 104** Refine the transport policy for the part of the city inside the future City Ring Road with the goal of relieving Part 001 of individual automobile transport. Provide for a "Sustainable Mobility Plan for Prague and Surroundings". Coordinate regulation of alternative means of individual transport up to 25 km/h (Segways, bikes, scooters and the like, including placement of coordinated and unobtrusive signage). Provide for a coordinated, functional and safe network of bike routes and bike paths in non-collision areas of 001, taking into account use by children. Provide for a network of rental sites and charging stations for e-bikes and e-vehicles.

- ❖ RO 33, RO 36;
- ❖ Ref. area: transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: ODO; IPR; TSK; PČR;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

105 Regularly evaluate the growth of destinations for automobile traffic in Part 001, which are primarily high-capacity commercial and administrative facilities, high-volume underground parking lots, and spaces for unregulated parking on the surface of Part 001, with the goal of limiting the overburdening of Part 001.

- ❖ RO 35;
- ❖ Ref. area: transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: ODO; IPR;
- ❖ D: periodically (once per 3 years)

106 Eliminate the increase of traffic for Part 001 as part of any transformations of existing structures:

- ❖ by preventing the transformation of the building stock for commercial and administrative use
- ❖ by preventing the increase in capacity of public parking lots in its territory without regulation of already existing parking lots causing an advantage for individual automobile traffic into the centre
- ❖ by continuing with regulation, i.e. limiting parking spots for non-residents by applying the provisions of the PBR.

- ❖ RO 34, RO 35, RO 14;
- ❖ Ref. area: transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: ODO; TSK;
- ❖ D: ongoing

107 Periodically evaluate the actual capacity and future need for parking spots in Part 001 for its permanent residents. The priority is housing, not parking. The creation and restoration of flats in Part 001 and the buffer zone must not be conditioned on the creation of new parking spots. Parking is to be provided for with the exclusive zone for residents and parking garages located outside Part 001 and by regulation of individual automobile transport into the central areas, with strong support for public transport. Priority for parking should not push city functions out of the underground level and courtyards with the establishing of parking lots.

- ❖ RO 35;
- ❖ Ref. area: transport;

- ❖ Responsible bodies: ODO; TSK; IPR;
- ❖ D: periodically (once per 3 years)

108 Restrict through land use planning documentation the creation of new sources and destinations for automobile traffic by regulating the overall volume and structure of functions and plans in Part 001. The city's functions are superordinate to cars.

- ❖ RO 35;
- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR;
- ❖ D: according to the deadlines for drafting the LUPD

109 In the interest of preserving the structural and architectural stock in Part 001, build catchment lots beyond the borders of Part 001 with connections to mass transit routes while simultaneously regulating parking in Part 001 in general and limiting the time for parking opportunities in Part 001 for non-residents.

- ❖ RO 35, RO 5;
- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning; transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; ODO; INV; TSK;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

110 In the interest of preserving the building stock and archaeological sites in Part 001, finish building the city's basic road network, particularly the Prague Outer Ring Road and City Ring Road with the goal of relieving Part 001 and the buffer zone of transit traffic.

- ❖ RO 35;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; land use planning; transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; ODO; INV;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

111 In the interest of relieving the traffic burden to Part 001, strengthen tangential public transport routes and tram tracks in the centre.

- ❖ RO 35;
- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning; transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; ODO; DPP;
- ❖ D: ongoing

112 Figure out the use of railway transport for suburban and intracity public transport and its efficient and coordinated linking in to the urban

public transport system with the goal of relieving the traffic burden to Part 001.

- ❖ RO 35;
- ❖ Ref. area: transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: ODO; ROPID, SŽDC;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

113 Permanent endeavour to reduce the burden on residents of Part 001 from noise pollution and stop the breaking of noise limits by car and boat traffic, e.g. along the NSTR or by the river in Part 001 and the buffer zone, and reduce the air pollution from boat and car transport, which also has an impact on the state of the building stock in Part 001 and the buffer zone.

- ❖ RO 35, RO 26;
- ❖ Ref. area: transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: ODO; TSK; Ministry of Transport; Povodí Vltavy; IPR;
- ❖ D: ongoing

114 Transform the NSTR from a transport corridor into an urban boulevard inter alia through implementation of the measures listed in the Study of Humanisation of the NSTR and thus accommodate the findings certified by the Intergovernmental Committee for World Heritage on this matter. The transformation must be integrated into the Metropolitan Plan and the setting of volume and function regulations in sufficient detail.

- ❖ RO 30, RO 35, RO 36, RO 12, RO 13;
- ❖ Ref. areas: land use planning; transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; TSK; ODO; INV; PKD;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

115 With regard for the value of the space and the visual appeal of Prague Castle, Malá Strana, Strahov and Petřín, seek out options for traffic calming on the right bank street between the National Theatre and Palachovo náměstí and to a reasonable extent strengthen its promenade function.

- ❖ RO 35, RO 33;
- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning; transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; ODO; PKD;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

116 Examine the proposal to further expand rail in the form of a rail model passing straight through Prague so that the historic urban structure of Part 001 is not disrupted, nor are the long-term views of it, nor other components co-generating OUV, e.g. by supporting underground rail routes.

- ❖ RO 9, RO 10;
- ❖ Ref. area: land use planning; transport;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; SŽDC; ROPID;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

117 Draw up a new city strategic document in the field of culture, i.e. the Culture Policy, including implementation measures and mechanisms for evaluating the realised or city-supported projects, based on the international legal commitments of the Czech Republic laid down in the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions so as to increase the offering of cultural goods and services and the diversity thereof for Prague inhabitants and visitors.

At the same time, focus the Culture Policy on filling Part 001 with cultural life able to compete with the standard of Central Europe's cultural metropolises with a specific offer based on the one hand on the support for existing events of international significance, such as Prague Spring, Prague Quadrennial, Festival of German Theatre, Prague UNESCO Creative City of Literature, etc., and on the other new events and reinforcing Part 001 and its buffer zone as a centre that provides a differentiated offer of opportunities for the growth of the intellectual potential of Prague residents, as well as for creative professional and non-professional activity.

- ❖ RO 29, RO 30, RO 31;
- ❖ Ref. area: care for culture and art;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC;
- ❖ D: without undue delay

118 As part of the city's Culture Policy (see Measure 117), also support awareness conducted by municipal cultural institutions (i.e. above all PCT, Prague City Gallery, City of Prague Museum, Municipal Library and City of Prague Archives). In the city's Culture Policy also adopt appropriate implementation measures.

- ❖ RO 4;
- ❖ Ref. area: heritage care; care for culture and art;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC;
- ❖ D: following drafting of the Culture Policy

- 119** Rid Prague of the deficit it has as an international centre of music in comparison with much less musically significant cities in that it does not have a modern high-capacity concert hall at an internationally comparable level of quality. Include in the implementation measures the future Culture Policy and its implementation, and potentially also cooperation with the Ministry of Culture (see State Cultural Policy for 2015–2020 (with an outlook to 2025), approved by Government Resolution No. 260 of 16 April 2015) and incorporate the premise into the land use plan (see also Measure 71).
- ❖ RO 29, RO 30, RO 31;
 - ❖ Ref. area: care for culture and art, land use planning;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: IPR; KUC; MC;
 - ❖ D: following drafting of the city Culture Policy
- 120** Propose implementation measures for the future Culture Policy for increasing the attractiveness of locales outside Part 001 with the goal of relieving this area of its functional overload with for-profit activities associated with tourism. Implement demands for quality and diversification into the PCT Strategic Plan. Monitor and coordinate the city's cultural policy and conservation of Part 001 as part of these measures.
- ❖ RO 12, RO 13;
 - ❖ Ref. area: care for culture and art;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC; HD; MC
 - ❖ D: as part of drafting the city's Culture Policy
- 121** As part of the implementation measures, secure an economically relatively stable system of multi-year funding, or potentially co-funding, of cultural institutions that fill Part 001 with cultural content (in the strict sense of the word) and thereby provide them with the possibility of creating and implementing an artistically ambitious conceptual programme.
- ❖ RO 30, RO 31;
 - ❖ Ref. area: care for culture and art;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC;
 - ❖ D: as part of drafting the city's Culture Policy
- 122** In preparing the future Culture Policy (see Measure 117) consider the creation, or delineation and support, of "cultural clusters". Support the cluster Museum Mile under the implementation measures, to which the City of Prague Museum could belong with its building at Florenc and Desfours Palace.

- ❖ RO 30, RO 31;
- ❖ Ref. area: care for culture and art;
- ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC;
- ❖ D: as part of drafting the city's Culture Policy

- 123** Rehabilitate those locales of Part 001 that in the past were a symbol of the city's vitality, particularly the area around Wenceslas Square and the Old Town ring, and implement coordinated revitalisation through instruments of the city's Culture Policy making use of real estate owned by the city and municipal districts.
- ❖ RO 30, RO 32, RO 12, RO 13;
 - ❖ Ref. areas: care for culture and art; management of assets of city and municipal districts;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC; HOM; affected municipal district bodies;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
- 124** Consider a thorough analysis of the statistical data on culture and cultural life of Prague residents and the financial flows in the field of culture as one of the rectifying measures for future refinement of the Culture Policy. To this end initiate a pertinent agreement with NIPOS as the organisation responsible for statistics in the field of culture at the national level.
- ❖ RO 30;
 - ❖ Ref. area: care for culture and art;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC;
 - ❖ D: annually starting with the date of the aforementioned agreement
- 125** Thoroughly supervise observance of the rules of City of Prague General Binding Declaration No. 1/2016 Coll., on restrictive measures to secure local matters of public order in connection with the operation of public street artistic performances in publicly accessible places (in effect from 1 March 2016) to limit inappropriate and undignified "artistic productions" that do not live up to the historical cultural importance of individual public spaces in Part 001.
- ❖ RO 30;
 - ❖ Ref. area: care for art and culture;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC; OKC;
 - ❖ D: ongoing

- 126** Draft a new Sustainable Tourism Development Concept and specific operational measures that respects the OUV of Part 001 and creates the pre-conditions for dispersing visitors outside the main tourist routes in Part 001. The goal is to reduce the burden on locales with a high concentration of tourists and reduce the risk of losing genius loci as a result of enormous commercial activities focused exclusively on mass tourism. Thoroughly regulate the wild exploitation of the city's housing function and subsequent gentrification through uncontrolled rental via the server Airbnb and its ilk.
- ❖ RO 31, RO 12;
 - ❖ Ref. area: tourism;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC;
 - ❖ D: without undue delay
- 127** Following up on the Concept for More Effective Care for the Heritage Stock in the City of Prague (2001) (see Measure 7), identify in the Sustainable Tourism Development Concept further focal points in the city for decentralisation of tourism and propose implementation measures in favour of this decentralisation of visitor traffic.
- ❖ RO 31, RO 12;
 - ❖ Ref. area: tourism;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC;
 - ❖ D: as part of drafting the Tourism Development Concept
- 128** Use implementation measures of the Sustainable Tourism Strategy and PCT Strategic Plan to support the creation of offerings for culturally demanding tourists (limit orientation on quantity and purely commercially oriented tourists). Use the output from Measure 120 in the operating measures.
- ❖ RO 31, RO 12;
 - ❖ Ref. area: tourism;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: KUC;
 - ❖ D: without undue delay
- 129** Fight the damaging of buildings and public spaces in Part 001 through vandalism with a monitoring system and thorough application of sanctions against proven offenders.
- ❖ RO 37;
 - ❖ Ref. area: protection of assets and safety, application of sanctions;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: BEZ; OKC;
 - ❖ D: ongoing

- 130** Prevent phenomena that degrade the QOL in Part 001 in terms of safety and prevent vandalism, among other things by strengthening direct social control, i.e. control provided for by the presence of permanent residents in Part 001. This is however only possible under the assumption of implementation of the strategic document for strengthening permanent residence in Part 001 (see Measure 100).
- ❖ RO 37;
 - ❖ Ref. areas: care for the structure of permanent population and development of the housing stock and housing; security;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: BEZ; OKC;
 - ❖ D: ongoing starting with the date the strategic document Housing Policy takes effect
- 131** Regularly remove graffiti from buildings owned by the city and municipal districts. Provide for physical and legislative prevention. Continue to financially support graffiti removal on private buildings as well under the grant programmes of City of Prague and the municipal districts.
- Identify a structure (or structures) outside Part 001 where graffiti will be considered permissible as part of contemporary artistic expression and which will be seen under the Culture Policy (see Measure 117) as a “collection” of sorts. Thereby shift this artistic expression out of Part 001.
- ❖ RO 37;
 - ❖ Ref. area: management of assets of city and municipal districts; care for culture and art;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: HOM; KUC;
 - ❖ D: ongoing
- 132** On the basis of experience gained, continue in refining the rules for handling crisis situations in Part 001 and its buffer zone, particularly floods, and periodically check the early warning system.
- ❖ RO 38;
 - ❖ Ref. area: prevention of crisis situations;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: BEZ;
 - ❖ D: periodically
- 133** Conduct periodic checks and maintenance of flood protection barriers.
- ❖ RO 38;
 - ❖ Ref. area: prevention of crisis situations;
 - ❖ Responsible bodies: BEZ;
 - ❖ D: periodically

134 Under the land use planning documentation and other documents and administrative decisions of the city and state, create the preconditions for restricting construction and creation and placement of uncoordinated, permanent and temporary buildings and equipment that in the case of floods could prevent water from draining from the Prague basin or endanger during floods bridges and embankments in Part 001 and the buffer zone. At the same time such objects must not reduce or threaten the heritage, natural and residential values of these areas during times of safe water levels.

- ✘ RO 38;
- ✘ Ref. area: land use planning; prevention of crisis situations;
- ✘ Responsible bodies: TSK; IPR; BEZ; Ministry of Transport; Povodí Vltavy;
- ✘ D: ongoing

135 Periodically check implementation of the measures adopted following the Blackout exercise. Consider the impact of a blackout on protection of the movable cultural heritage (security of valuable collections dependent on power).

- ✘ RO 38;
- ✘ Ref. area: prevention of crisis situations;
- ✘ Responsible bodies: PRM; BEZ;
- ✘ D: periodically

136 Pay special attention to the issue of Prague's bridges, their further documentation (bridge sheets), maintenance and gradual repair and reasonable operational load and manner of use.

- ✘ RO 38;
- ✘ Ref. area: management of city assets;
- ✘ Responsible bodies: TSK;
- ✘ D: ongoing

Abbreviations:

LUPD	land use planning documentation
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
QOL	Quality of Life
RO	realisation objective
Ref. area	reference area
D	deadline for fulfilment of measure

AUA	Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis
GHMP	Prague City Gallery
IA CAS	Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IPR	Prague Institute of Planning and Development
MC	Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic
NHI	National Heritage Institute
PCT	Prague City Tourism
PČR	Police of the Czech Republic
TSK	City of Prague Technical Administration of Roads

designations of departments of Prague City Hall (PCH):

BEZ	Department of Public Safety
HD	Heritage Department
HOM	Department of Property Management
INV	Investment Department
KUC	Department of Culture and Tourism
LEG	Legislative and Legal Department
OBF	Department of Housing
OCP	Environmental Protection Department
ODO	Department of Transport
OKC	Audit Department
OMM	Media and Marketing Department
PKD	Road and Rail Department
PRM	Mayor's Office

RED Chief Executive's Office
ROZ Budget Department
SML Department of Education and Youth
UZR Spatial Development Department
ZIO Department of Trade Licence and Civil Law
Issues





Comments on
Management
Plan objectives
and measures

What is crucial for maintaining the OUV of Part 001 and its authenticity and integrity is facing up to the one-sided economic (often merely short-term or even speculative) pressure. Quantitative growth must be limited, or considered an exception, justifiable only by heritage or societal interests. It is also necessary to rectify this during the process of modernisation and transformation of structures, as in these cases too the OUV, authenticity and integrity of Part 001 is eroded, most frequently by increasing the number of floors or built-up area, most often in courtyards. The tool is sufficiently detailed **regulation based on a detailed, differentiated and individual designation of the limit values** (coefficients) of the load, individually applicable to specific, typologically analogous units.

From the perspective of the operational load on Part 001 and the threat to its OUV and QOL, what is crucial is protecting it against demanding activities, particularly those that generate traffic, and activities that escalate the burden stemming from tourism or the disproportionate growth of commercial facilities and job opportunities. The tool for this is regulation of activities (functions).





6.1 Architecture and urban planning

6.1.1 Context and quality of architecture

From an architectural perspective it is necessary to accept a contextual approach, or the principle of consistency, both in volume, form and also scale of structures. In this sense it is scale of composition that is important for preserving value (at the level of buildings, allotment, and even the outer impression of the facade and scale of the roofscape structure), but also the relative scale applied to the specific spatial context. It is necessary to prevent generalisation (for example levelling out currently disparate heights in certain areas of Part 001 if this is a bearer of the area's value or something it brings to the OUV of Part 001 as a whole).

Respecting the principle of contextuality in Part 001 also means opposition to unilaterally applied expressions of (incorrect) contemporaneity. A contemporary architectural expression cannot be used as a convenient argument for projects that detriment the atmosphere of a place, or the nature of its harmony and genius loci. This does not mean that the contemporary approach should be nostalgic, historicist or bordering on kitsch, without added value and thoughtful incorporation into the exceptionality of the site's situation.

New construction must respect the fact that Part 001 was inscribed on the World Heritage List in part on the basis of the international transcendence of the values of its architectural works created in the past. Thus it is unacceptable for new architectural forms in Part 001 to be average or sub-average compared internationally. The route to rectification – though not the only one – is open architectural competitions and the wisdom and enlightenment of the contracting entity/client, backed by the presence of the heritage authority in the procurement project documentation and assembly of material for the architectural competition and assessment of results in the form of a coordinated binding opinion for Part 001 and the buffer zone. In this regard education is also important, focused both on the values of Part 001 and the methodologies and recommendations on preserving the various aspects and components of the Prague heritage stock.

In Prague there is a principle of dialogue between the physical structural verticals (dominant features) and horizontal development (verticals or dominant features here mean structures that through their height or form express the symbolic or societal importance of the structure; they must not be mixed up with high-rise buildings, the point of which is to maximise use of the building plot or attractiveness of views). The specific form of this relationship is the basic morphological expression manifested in the iconic veduta, which aside from its aesthetic values is a legible testimony of the main features of the history of the city and state. To date both components have preserved their expression, corresponding to the original purpose of the structures. Both are a sensitive reflection of the place, the landscape where the city emerged = in the sense of “locus regit actum” (the place governs the act). Despite many changes, this visuality still exists as a testimony to the urbanistic and architectural development and vital expressions of history and the current functioning of society. The value of both one and the other is, among other things, in their visual legibility, mutual relationship and generally understood proportions. It is absolutely essential to preserve this principle in the future. **Their interaction forms the characteristic and irreducible quality of the verticals and horizontals.**

6 1 2 Acceptability of pressure to intensify use of building stock and space in Part 001

In light of the practical absence of empty building space in the attractive territory of Part 001, the internal potential of urban structures is the subject of increased demand. The constant interest in intensification not only concerns building structures themselves, but also semi-public and public spaces, that is to say courtyards. From the perspective of protecting the OUV of Part 001 and its authenticity and integrity, it is thus absolutely necessary to emphatically eliminate this pressure, or rather to assess individually and in detail the justification for such plans from the perspective of the level and permissibility of new structural interventions at the specific site. This concerns the visual impact, but also the operational and traffic burden for the adjacent territory of 001.

The dynamic of changes corresponding to the requirements of the time can be accepted more at the level of qualitative changes, i.e. modernisation of the housing stock in favour of a higher standard of quality

and the ensuing positive effects on the social stability of the locale and quality of the environment.

We can consider acceptable remedial transformations to clear courtyards from structural pollution – often makeshift, utility, garage or storage structures – assuming the higher goal of improving the livability and aesthetics of the environment. What cannot be accepted is the destruction of courtyard structures that are part of the character of the area, e.g. former passages, studios, cinemas, theatres, particularly if there is the potential to convert them for some generally beneficial function. Maximum attention must be devoted to restricting or eliminating construction in the scarce but important as yet undeveloped sites located directly within Part 001 (e.g. around Old Town Square, the area by Štefánikův most, around the City of Prague Museum at Florenc, around the Main Train Station, the Masaryk Train Station train yard, part of Albertov).



6 1 3 Differentiation of the architectural-urbanistic character of locales in Part 001

The distinct architectural-urbanistic characters of locales in Part 001 are part of the property's urbanistic wealth. **The principle of differentiation is justified by the diversity of Part 001 and the resulting local diversity of values.** In keeping with the characteristic distinction between various locales, the form and method of intervention and conservation must also be differentiated.

What is meant by this is a differentiated approach in terms of forms of context along the historical, typological and situational line, as well as from the perspective of spatial, functional and operational specifics and ties. A prerequisite of success is recognising and understanding the specific situation of differentiated locales. This is a process that rejects generalisation and simplification, with support for the ability to distinguish a differentiated unit.

Differentiation can be supported by inventive enrichment of the environment and as a result lead to local semantic verticalisation. Another original instrument is a differentiated cultural policy taking into account the specifics of locales, municipal districts and the city in the context of other higher cultural ties. Its success is dependent on synergy with the environment to which it is addressed and which it is to develop.

6 1 4 Diversification

The process of diversification allows for differentiation and subsequent dispersal of activities from the overburdened Part 001 to areas outside of it. These can then take on its disproportionate commercial and administrative burden, while also elevating the importance and specifics of locales outside Part 001. This potential is primarily found in the territorial ring around the buffer zone (the "area of interest").

6 2 Tangible components

6 2 1 Territorial protection, height limits

The basic principle of care for Part 001, its authenticity and historical integrity, is, from an urbanistic perspective, conservation of preserved elements of historic urbanistic structure – above all the overall layout, allotment, material structure including character of the roof level and height of structures and architectural elements of the historic built-up area. The regime of the heritage reservation as defined by Czech legislation protects all buildings, areas and spatial ties within its territory.

Territorial protection of the property is implicit and an integral part of the principles contained in the valid land use plane, and likewise it must be contained in the newly prepared land use (metropolitan) plan for the city as well.

The citywide validity of the plan entails a commitment to coordinate the objectives and conservation concept for Part 001 and its surroundings. Not even the detailed nature of the valid LUP however is not sufficient to ensure adequate protection of individual structures or ensembles of structures, or to direct the character of newly constructed structures. For this reason it is necessary for the needs of specific situations and locales to emerge in more detailed documents containing sufficiently detailed regulations restricting undesirable changes to the territory. This concerns buildings inscribed on the CLCM as well as other buildings existing within Part 001. Emphasis must be particularly placed on height or volume regulation, limits and the nature of the operational/functional burden.

The goal of care for the territory in question is, aside from preserving the existing values, also restoring lost parts of the urbanistic design, i.e. careful and harmonic redeveloping of existing vacant lots, lots left behind by demolished or otherwise defunct structures with regard for their former character. Preservation and rehabilitation of the historic layout and spatial organisation to the greatest extent possible is a tool for preserving the general urbanistic and architectural value of Part 001.

To preserve the panoramic values of Part 001 and associated values of the buffer zone, it is necessary to prevent the increasing of building heights and level of use, which leads to a steady growth of the layout



and height dimensions of buildings, especially those of a commercial nature. Likewise it is necessary to prevent the blanket building over of plots where there are preserved courtyards, or the undeveloped parts thereof. At the same time it is necessary to take into account the specific typology of the development on the plots. The central instrument for territorial protection of Part 001 and form worthy of its value is the city's land use planning documentation.

Also essential is establishing likewise differentiated, or locally specific, levels of exploitation of the buffer zone. In Part 001 the current (as of 2016) level of use must be considered the stabilised limit.

With regard for the influence of structural interventions within the buffer zone on the OUV of Part 001, or the value of the panoramic views, the existing system of assessing high-rise structures must be thoroughly applied.

In light of the impact of structural interventions in the buffer zone on the OUV of Part 001, or the value of panoramic views, the current system of assessing high-rise buildings will be refined so as to continue to prevent erosion of the historic skyline of the Part 001 of the Historic Centre of Prague.

6 2 2 Strategy for protection of Part 001 in the territory outside its borders

One of the conditions for effective protection of Part 001 is its interaction with its near and distant surroundings, as Part 001 connects fluidly visually and operationally with its surroundings, which is the compact inner city. Interactions between it and the surrounding city are bidirectional.

From the perspective of variously understood contexts it is possible to speak of the area of immediate contact – the buffer zone (almost identical to the compact block-based city) – and from a certain perspective also the remaining territory of the city outside the buffer zone (the area of interest).

From the perspective of the contact area, it is necessary to respect the existence of the surrounding urban heritage zones, which form a nearly continuous territory surrounding Part 001. Adherence to the principles for their protection ensures the protection of the connected urban structures of Part 001.

The greatest ongoing problem of the contact area (on the very boundary of Part 001) remains the line of the NSTR and the immediately adjacent street network, the problem of which pervades the chapters of this document as a burning issue for the city.

From the perspective of the buffer zone it is above all necessary to observe the principles of conservation of the skyline of Part 001 and the buffer zone, and in certain cases also long-distance views into the landscape far beyond the border of the buffer zone. This not only concerns views from outside looking in, but also in the opposite direction, despite the considerable scope of the buffer zone, which is due to the

topographic situation of the inner city and resulting visual exposure of the surroundings of Part 001.

A fundamental threat to the values of the buffer zone is the endangering of the values of the panoramic views. These lie in the unique interplay of the terrain formation and the buildings on it, the vertical dominants and the roofscape, which form a unique configuration. This can be disrupted by the following:



- ❖ an oversized structure (height and/or volume)
- ❖ an inappropriately situated structure (in context to others or by its orientation)
- ❖ the unsuitable form of a structure (disruptive toward surrounding forms)
- ❖ levelling of valuable differentiation of building heights and their roofscape, or vice versa upsetting homogeneous building heights and their roofscape
- ❖ inappropriate material or colouring of a structure.

The scope of the buffer zone, differentiation of character of locales within it, distance between panoramic planes and horizons, topographic

nature and existing dominant features require a specification of locally relevant differentiation of requirements for effective conservation of this area. In the forthcoming citywide documents, it is also necessary to reflect the situation of more distant places, districts (of the area of interest) that could become initial locations of decentralisation within the city as a whole, i.e. areas that relieve the constantly overburdened Part 001. In these at certain positions quality architectural accents and dominants could be acceptable following in the tradition of the city's diversity made up of appreciable locales with their own hierarchy. In such a situation it is appropriate to take into consideration both their visually aesthetic significance and their significance as potential distant accents of the place (locale), as well as in relation to Part 001.

Another purpose of the buffer zone regime is to find a balance between stability of building structures and the existing potential for further development so as to preserve the basic harmony between Part 001 and its surroundings. This is a task with which the present and future must come to terms with at least the same quality as previous generations.

Within the buffer zone today we find a certain number of possible developmental or transformational areas. These are predominantly undeveloped areas where a new manner of use can be envisaged. Within Part 001 such an area is the transformation territory of Masaryk Train Station, beyond its borders the railway land in Holešovice, Smíchov and Žižkov. These areas beyond the boundaries of Part 001 represent a significant amount of potential space. The character of their future development is highly relevant for preserving the OUV of Part 001. The reason is that the development of these attractive, visually exposed developmental and transformational areas will influence the visual appearance of the surroundings of Part 001, both at the level of urban structure and at the level of roofscape, and potentially also from a panoramic perspective.

Development in the aforementioned areas could help resolve some of the capacity and functional issues that cannot be dealt with within the boundaries of Part 001 nor in the adjacent compact city of the surrounding neighbourhoods. It could however also become its own problem, as these attractive locations for potential developmental areas could, with excessive or inappropriate use, deepen the problems stemming from the existing overburdening of the central area. For this reason it is necessary to select a prudent design accordant with the overall situation, not just of the inner city but also of the whole. In this sense it is also necessary to draft the pertinent detailed land use planning documentation (LUPD).

From a citywide perspective, interaction must be based primarily on the basic role that Part 001 holds for the city as a whole. This is, aside from being the basic main bearer of the city's identity, above all fulfilling central functions at a citywide, nationwide and international level. There is also the role of the largest concentration of trade, services and job opportunities. Similarly it is the most significant place for the intersection of transport links in all directions. In sum, the impact of these roles is counterproductive for preserving the OUV of Part 001, its integrity and authenticity, and also for the vital residential structure, because the attractiveness of the city centre and the aesthetic and economic value of the environment evoke considerable pressure to increase the level of exploitation and operational burden.

Achieving increased quality in the citywide context is possible on the basis of balanced subservience between Part 001 and its surroundings. The instrument is a citywide balance of the burden, reflected in the philosophy of the land use plan, and development of natural links tying locales to Part 001, i.e. supporting the emergence of an overall functional composition of the city leading to distribution of the corresponding operational burden among the various parts of the whole.

In this sense the conservation strategy for Part 001 is decentralisation on a citywide level.

6 2 3 Protection of the panorama

The scenographic formation of the terrain and the city forms built onto it have given rise to countless attractive views of the historic part of the city.

Protection of the existing panoramic values is one of the central tasks of preserving the OUV of Part 001.

The Prague skyline is a stabilised and recognised sign of the city ("hundred-spired Prague"). For this reason, not only in Part 001 but also within the buffer zone the overall and local proportional, compositional, directional and semantic relations (within and without Part 001) on which these recognised values are based enjoy protection.

Unequivocal protection is required by the fixed image of the vistas of the inner city, primarily based on the **relationship of the formations of the left and right banks of the river, stretching beyond the perimeter of Part 001 and spatially flowing into the Part 001 buffer zone.**

Another characteristic, and consequently principle of conservation,

is the **emphasis of the basic components of the city's urban structure.**

The expression of this is the tiered heights of the key dominant features and the significance of their position within the urban structure (e.g. emphasising the role of Hradčany with the St Vitus Cathedral, or Old Town with the Týn Church, of Vyšehrad with the citadel and Church of St Peter and Paul, lower New Town with the bell tower of the Church of St Henry and St Kunhuta and upper New Town with the tower of the New Town



Hall). Likewise it is necessary to protect the composition and impression of all the other dominant structures from the increasing height level of the surrounding buildings or other disruptive elements.

Contributing to the height of these structures is the **height grade** of the terrain, arising from its terraced formation.

The parameters for conservation from the perspective of height limits

are determined above all by the terrain relief, the heights and compositions of the existing structures, and the **proportional relationship** between the standard building height level and any potential dominant structures. These proportional relationships are specific for various parts of 001 and the buffer zone. The essential thing is to preserve them (the height proportion between dominant features and surrounding buildings differs greatly in Old Town and Malá Strana, New Town and the surrounding contact areas).

Also essential for preserving the character of panoramic values is the **“architectural” height** of structures. This means it is necessary to respect the traditional breakdown of structures into the part of the body up to the main cornice and the level of the roof. The absolute height of such traditionally formed structures is not mechanically comparable to the height of modernist buildings with flat roofs; the reference height is the level of the main cornice on traditional buildings.

Another element of conservation of the panorama is protection of the **roofscape morphology**. Despite great diversity, it is possible to define smaller panoramic units in Pat 001 that display a similar character that must be respected (e.g. the Malá Strana or Old Town roofs, the roofs of Josefov, the New Town roofs). The case is similar with the colour and materials of the roofs.

An important panoramic characteristic in the environment of Prague is the **level of evenness of building heights**. Its homogeneity (Josefov) or heterogeneity (Petrská čtvrť) is characteristic for certain locales, and the diversification of even and flattening of uneven roofscapes must be prevented.

A specific problem is **“light pollution” of the roofscape** caused by the proliferation of attic extensions or lofts with new rooftop windows (perforated with a disproportionate number of openings exposed toward the city’s attractive dominant features).

Conservation of values can also be broken down by **important vantage points**. These can be categorised based on the height of the vantage point, direction, and distance from the city centre, or observational distance. This is true for views both into and out of the centre.

Based on height level, these are the base level at the level of the river, the slopes surrounding and defining Part 001, and in particular the level at the edge of the slopes, defining the space of the river and the level of the ridges or towers. In light of the markedly three-dimensional composition of the relief and buildings of the inner city and the numerous viewing options, all height levels are of the same significance.

For views from the level of the river it is important that the defining horizons of the still for the most part natural surrounding slopes not be visually disrupted by higher buildings beyond them. This ensures a certain intimacy and scale for this central area of the city.

Based on the direction, differently formed horizons are the subject of conservation.

To the east is a traditionally protected calm horizon, although new dominant features are gradually arising here, having already partially transformed it (closed it off), giving the impression of the historic city centre being much closer. The point of conservation however is to continue to preserve as much as possible the calm line of the horizon and the broad open view to the east, receding into the open space beyond.

The west is the antithesis of the east – this is a dramatically formed horizon of the broader surroundings of Hradčany. The goal of conservation is to preserve the dominance of the Prague Castle.

To the south the main dominant feature is Vyšehrad, despite the fact that its iconic silhouette is today weakened against the backdrop of the high-rise structures on Pankrác Plain and the mass of the Congress Centre.

The goal of conservation here is the stabilisation of the already existing buildings and their composition in Pankrác in what is called the “Pentagon” defined by the streets Na Strži, Pujmanové and Milevská, not expanding high-rise structures beyond this configuration, all while respecting the height limits set by the relevant decision of the Intergovernmental Committee for World Heritage for this case.

To the north the skyline is formed by the housing estates of the “north terrace” (Bohnice, Ďáblice, Prosek) and the current state must be accepted as stabilised.

For preserving the values of the panoramic views, an important aspect is the form of the in-between, rather neutral built-up areas without any distinctive dominant features, forming the context and articulating the urban structure. The character of such spaces is formed by the morphology, colour scheme and materials of the roofs. Likewise necessary articulating elements are the interposed undeveloped swaths of greenery.

Similarly it is necessary to protect the specific values of the existing centripetal **views from without and centrifugal from within** Part 001 to its surroundings. An entirely specific value are the still existing long sightlines from the very centre of the city all the way to the surrounding landscape outside the buffer zone, particularly to the south and east



along the axis of the river and back. The point of conservation here is the calming framework of the surrounding buildings, strengthening the artistic impression of the dramatic formation of Part 001.

6 2 4 Protection of distinct terrain formations

Distinct expressions of terrain configuration and terrain formations in Part 001 and its buffer zone require specific protection. These are particularly evident in panoramic views (modelling of the undeveloped, naked terrain or the roof level). They also have a local impact and significantly round out the identity of the environment.

For conservation of landscape values it is necessary to respect the fact that:

- Existing spatial relationships defined by the formation of the terrain relief, size of individual landscape spaces and above all the elevation are a basic unchanging principle (constant) that has been harmonically added to with structures up until the current form.

6 2 5 Allotment

Preservation of the historic allotment is a basic prerequisite for conservation of the urban structure, as it helps preserve the structuring of



Part 001 as a whole, defining the differing characteristics of existing urban structures and also preserving the form of structures in detail, scale and typology.

Respecting the historic allotment is a fundamental requirement of conservation and failure to do so threatens the character of the urban structure of Part 001. This threat can take on the form of merging lots at odds with the given character of the site (leading to larger structure volumes),

transformation of the typological form (primarily transformation of the internal parts, endangering the characteristic courtyard buildings, or the structure of yards, passages, etc.), or the level of built-up area (disappearing yards, roofing over of them, disappearing unpaved courtyard areas, often the only places with tree cover, etc.). An exception in this sense is the possibility of removing valueless secondary structures in courtyards.

6 2 6 Protection of the material essence and historic structural stratigraphy of buildings in Part 001

In protecting the OUV, integrity and authenticity of Part 001, it is necessary to also bear in mind the structural historical stratification of individual buildings and ensembles thereof. Their historical structural and stylistic stratigraphy is an irreplaceable source knowledge and a component of the structure's value as such, and therefore must be the subject of respect and protection. For this reason it is necessary to protect authentic constructions and carefully weigh the permissibility of structural interventions into the cores of historic buildings.

A fundamental role in preserving structural layering is played by choosing a corresponding function for historic buildings. The most appropriate, including in the context of the need to sustain life in Part 001, is the function of housing, the demands of which best allow the preservation of the material essence of valuable historic structures.

Another important aspect in protecting the material essence of buildings is the necessity to expand knowledge as early as the planning phase for potential modifications. Only true understanding of the authentic constructions can be a sufficient basis for a knowledgeable decision on the acceptability or unacceptability of new structural changes. Conservation can not only apply to the already documented historic constructions, but also those not yet discovered or hidden, which are a natural part of every landmark. A detailed structural-historical survey and appropriate expert-based interpretation must be part of the preparatory phase of each plan and an essential requirement of heritage authorities.

Last but not least it is also important to establish a conservation procedure for preserving, and potentially also presenting, historic structural constructions so that they do not lose their testimonial value for future generations.

6 2 7 Conservation of the roofscape

The roofscape is one of the factors co-generating the OUV of Part 001 and is the bearer of important visual values of Part 001. Its formation in Part 001 is diverse and corresponds to the differentiated character of the buildings in its various locales. For this reason the locally specific situation must be respected.

From the perspective of conservation it is also necessary to watch the construction of the roofs, the colour and material of the roofing used, as well as the nature of the rooftop openings and other elements related to the roofscape (dormers, chimneys, minor architectural accents, the connection of the roof to the structure). It is also necessary to preserve atypical details and prevent inappropriate placement of visually disruptive technical elements (TV antennas and mobile operator antennas, boiler rooms, air conditioning equipment, etc.) and advertising devices on the city's roofscape.

A prerequisite for successful conservation are professionally drafted studies and detailed documentation. Solely on the basis of comprehensive findings and qualified assessment of the overall value of a monument can a method of further treatment and the nature of potential necessary repairs be proposed.

6 2 8 Conservation of street level

The treatment of the street level of buildings is fundamental for the framing of the public space. In contrast to building facades, changes to the street level of urban buildings take place relatively more frequently. The dynamic of such changes is produced primarily by business activities. The shop displays as well as information and advertising devices associated with this are a dynamic component of the visual aspect of the public space in comparison with the relatively permanent form of the facades.

It is necessary that changes to the appearance of business entrances and fittings, however temporary, not lead to degradation of the whole, whether this is the building facade or the adjacent public space. It is necessary to prevent the excessive and aesthetically inappropriate use of advertising elements (unsuitable colours, scale, large-scale covering of shop display windows, incongruity with composition of the building facade, etc.).

To improve the QOL in Part 001 and retain permanent residents in it,

it is also necessary to thoroughly observe the existing valid regulations and support the use of buildings' street levels for the lacking basic amenities and for cultural and educational activities of all kinds. A prerequisite for influencing the use of street-level spaces on the part of public administration is building stock owned by the City of Prague, or owned or managed by the municipal districts.

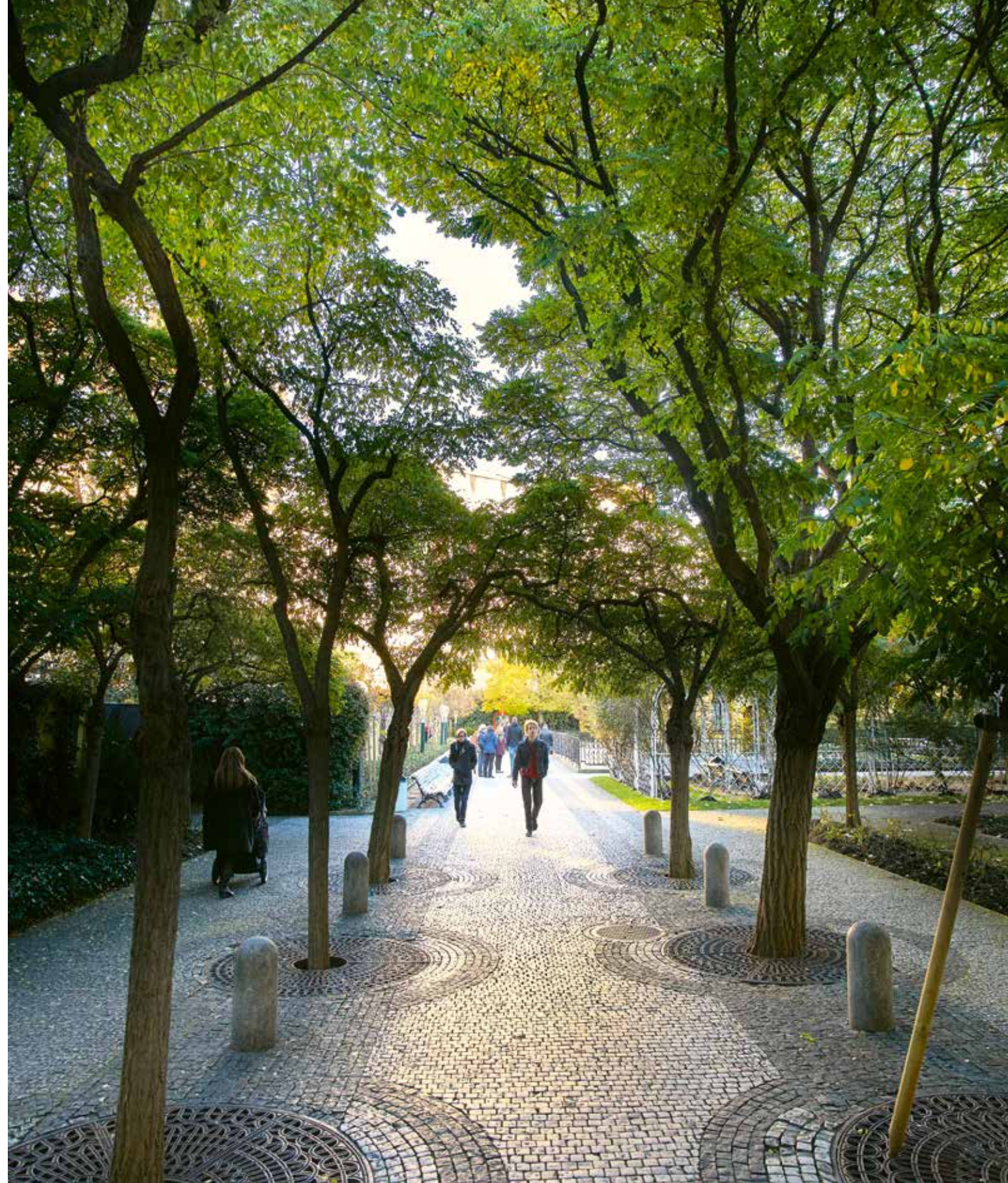
6 2 9 Conservation of detail

Detail is an often overlooked component of individual structures and their artistic decoration, but also of surfaces and elements of public space, and it helps form the heritage value of the whole. In light of this latter function, it is therefore necessary for the preservation of OUV in Part 001 to also preserve details and their authenticity. For this reason it is necessary in caring for details to document their current form, which in the case a detail cannot be repaired will serve for a replica to made. Potential addition of details should be based on the existing context, both in terms of the shape, technology and material, as well as from the perspective of function and placement.

6 2 10 Public spaces

Public spaces in Part 001 are an essential factor co-generating its OUV. The quality of public spaces is also a fundamental prerequisite for quality of life in the city.

Caring for public space and its formation in Part 001 is also a subject of conservation of OUV, authenticity and integrity. The subject of protection and development must always be the public space as a whole, i.e. the open space, structures and ensembles, as well as their historical and ideological content, form and function, in the space as such. For this reason one of the important goals of protection and development of public space is the role of the public space at the urbanistic, ideological, social, cultural, economic and political level. An important aspect of this is preserving specifics of Prague, both at the general level (elevation, materials, typology, street furniture) and in its location (local and semantic differentiation). Specifically it



is necessary to protect the character of public space when building parks and entrances into them. These must be dealt with exclusively on their own land.

It is also necessary to address the growing overloading of parks due to the large number of visitors, for example by expanding their interest to less attractive locales as well. A unified information system could help tourists better find their bearings and promote such locales.

Tools for the protection and formation of public spaces are provided in the Public Space Development Strategy, which is intended for implementation into practice as an absolute minimum for example under the municipal districts into which Part 001 falls.

The current administration and maintenance and overall investment policy of the city is divided among many management and investment organisations (TSK, DPP, INV, the municipal districts), causing fragmentation, loss of detail and responsibility for the overall quality of public spaces. It is therefore desirable for the city's strategic and conceptual materials to ensure coordination among them.

6 2 11 Road surfaces

A distinctive aspect of public spaces are their surfaces. The material, colour and compositional characteristics of the paving are a Prague phenomenon. The diversity of existing types and forms of paving stones is tied to the specific local or typological situation. Restoration of surfaces must respect these specifics in accordance with the valid conceptual materials, e.g. the Bituminous and Paved Surface Concept and the Tram Track Surface Concept (IPR Prague).

6 2 12 Structural pollution and preventing the “cluttering” of the streetscape

It is necessary for public spaces not to be haphazardly covered with various objects of urban infrastructure, which is not entirely efficiently coordinated interdepartmentally within the city administration. This primarily concerns the grouping of lighting and trolley wires, energy and traffic regulation kiosks and transformer stations.

Similarly it is necessary to stop private entities that are attempting to bring street stalls into attractive and lucrative areas, as well as the uncoordinated placement of fixed, often aesthetically valueless structures, restaurant gardens, advertising devices or shelters and stands. It is necessary to minimise the scope of advertising, prevent excessive size thereof and poor graphic standards. Above all it is necessary to prevent it from being disruptively placed in visually prominent situations, or near monuments, which can thus be degrade visually and in terms of significance.

It is necessary to thoroughly prevent the covering of the city's public spaces with private structures that have no functional tie to the operation of a permanent building, or with the nature and significance of a given place. Priority goes to small sidewalk patios in conflict-free places, connected to a building and enriching the street level and residential





function of the city with furniture that observes aesthetic quality. By principle mobile objects of a non-permanent nature that become permanent under various unclear circumstances, moreover with the knowledge of the competent institutions, should be restricted.

Well thought-out and conceptual decision-making on permits for and the form of temporary objects in the public space is necessary to prevent the public space from being cluttered up with inappropriate objects that degrade the quality of the city's architectural and spatial values.

One tool is **thorough application of the guidelines in the form of regulations and existing manuals (HD, NHI, IPR) and the drafting of new ones. Indispensable is education** and raising the cultural awareness of the quality of the place.

6 2 13 Instruments for protecting archaeological cultural heritage

In light of the character of the historical structure of the city in all its layers, it is essential that the most valuable parts of the historic layering of the terrain remain preserved as a document of the development of Prague's historic core for potential archaeological survey in the future, which may be able to derive more information from such sites than was previously possible.

For the best and most effective protection of archaeological cultural heritage in the historic centre of Prague, it is necessary to implement the following short-term and long-term steps:

- 1) Continuously updating the potential list of the most valuable archaeological terrains in the property ("Important Archaeological Areas") and set out a strict regime and legislative instruments for protecting them.
- 2) Protecting archaeological relics (especially architectural remnants) uncovered during archaeological survey better and by appropriate means in situ (conservation in situ or potentially presentation; associated changes to the construction project) with regard for the spatial and informative situation of the city and in agreement with the other entities for the city's spatial planning.
- 3) Respecting during land use proceedings the important archaeological areas enshrined in the Land Use Plan of the settlement authority – the City of Prague.

- 4) Adding a new member – an archaeologist – to the property’s Steering Committee (Prague City Council Committee – World Heritage Council).
- 5) Increasing education and awareness of archaeological cultural heritage and its significance (potentially introducing a specialised grant sub-programme for this purpose, supporting the vision for a Prague Archaeological Museum run by the City of Prague Museum) and incorporating archaeological monuments into the information system.



- 6) Reinforcing the status of heritage care in the field of archaeology in City of Prague advisory bodies and respecting their suggestions and demands in land use planning.
- 7) Respecting the recommendations of the Prague Archaeological Commission under the NHI RO P concerning conservation and presentation of archaeological cultural heritage.

6 3 Specific areas – local issues

6 3 1 North-South Trunk Road

The greatest persistent issue for the contact area (on the very boundary of Part 001) remains the line of the North-South Trunk Road, separating upper New Town from Vinohrady. The main disruptive aspects are the extreme traffic and the non-urban character of the road with its grade-separated crossings (section Muzeum – Těšnov). Although it is evidently not possible to expect this barrier to be removed, it is realistic for the sake of Part 001’s OUV to demand increased lateral permeability, reduced traffic capacity, modification into an urban boulevard and cultivation of the city’s inner periphery.

This applies especially to the cultivation of the places where it crosses important city radial roads, connecting the historic city with the surrounding neighbourhoods (in particular the area of Těšnov – U Bulhara intersection, around the National Museum, Náměstí I. P. Pavlova, and the northern bridgehead of Nuselský most), accepting the concept of the study Humanisation of the North-South Trunk Road (IPR). For more significant development of the city’s internal environment it would be appropriate to consider steps leading to restriction on transit through Part 001 by the streets Ječná, Žitná, Resslova, Smetanovo nábřeží.

6 3 2 River

The river and its banks are one of the most important components of the city’s image, co-generating the OUV of Part 001. In the analytic part of this Management Plan there is reference to the factors that threaten and reduce this function as well as its positive effect on the QOL of city inhabitants.

The MgP recommends integration and joint discussion of the issue of the river by all administrative authorities with the priority of preserving OUV and stability of QOL in the post valuable area of Part 001.

Unsuitable construction in the proximity of the river can change the existing scale and proportions of this area, suppress the impression



of important dominant features of the landscape or historic construction, and potentially separate the river from the historic locale of Part 001.

The visual value and requirement is maximum preservation of visual contact between the riverbank and the water. For these visual values of the rivercourse, no more stable moorings for boat transport should appear, as the river on its course through Part 001 and its dynamic hold a high value for the panorama of Part 001.

It is essential to preserve the values of the river space, based not only on its visual integrity, but also on its recreational potential and calm intimacy, in many ways standing in opposition to the busy city around it. Similarly it is necessary to preserve the existing points of access to the river and passage alongside it. It is imperative to prevent the further building of stably anchored vessels that are actually facilities for high-capacity public catering or accommodation, and reduce the number of such, while protecting the river against high-capacity freight boat transport, which would threaten the individual and to a certain extent intimate recreational potential of the site. The existing river space should be protected against large structures for boat transport that infringe on the image of the river as an important component of the Prague panorama.

In light of the public interest in preserving the OUV and function of the river in relation to it, greater coordination is recommended among the relevant authorities using the jurisdiction of Prague City Hall as the

water authority in cooperation with Povodí Vltavy s. p. and the Czech Ministry of Transport.

To protect the value of the area around Vyšehrad, it is necessary to find an acceptable solution for restoring and increasing the capacity of the Railway Bridge and creating a better quality connection with the recreational and sports areas on the Císařská louka island in the south part of the left bank.

In the area of the river it is recommended that the Prague Waterfront Concept (IPR Prague) be followed.

6 3 3 Masaryk Train Station

The area of Masaryk Station is the largest potential developmental area within Part 001, and under the valid City of Prague Land Use Plan it is defined as a “large developmental area”. Transforming the organisation of railway operations and plans to remodel the railway network in Prague have created the expectation that extensive parts of the train station will be freed up at a highly attractive and sensitive location in Part 001.



Development in this freed-up space must be managed with detailed urbanistic deliberation, above all pursuing conservation of the OUV of this considerably sensitive area, including the level and manner of future utilisation of this today already highly exploited locale in Part 001. Very important at the given site is keeping an eye on the panoramic values and the material connection of the new buildings into the existing whole. Aside from urbanistic values, it is also necessary to monitor the value and quality of the architectural design, particularly that the scale corresponds to the given context, and that the composition and detail of the structures tie in to the surrounding buildings.

It is essential that there be support for preserving the train station's transport function in connection with the public transport and PID system.

6 3 4 Old Town Square

The long examined issue of rebuilding Old Town Square after it was disrupted by the demolition of two historically subsequent town hall buildings has become the subject of over a century of expert and public



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debate. A great number of architectural designs resulting from numerous competitions have still not brought us a satisfactory, generally and broadly accepted solution. Despite the fact that this is not an acute problem, as it seems the present day has accepted the empty lot and does not feel it as a painful scar, it will still be necessary to pay attention to it in the future. Numerous proposed and unsatisfactory solutions point to the fact that this is not merely an architectural problem, but also a problem of the content and programme of future construction, burdened by the expectations of an architecturally iconic structure. Further efforts should be directed towards this, more than has been to date.

6 3 5 Wenceslas Square and its surroundings

Wenceslas Square, which in modern times has become one of the main symbols of the city, has been searching for its rightful semblance over a hundred years now. It has undergone many modifications, of which the boldest was the unfinished attempt from the 1970s to create a vast pedestrian zone. The elimination of through traffic, including the traditional trams, not only altered its visuality, but also its operational and functional character and the whole atmosphere of the space. The period after 1989 ushered in new issues in the form of speculative acquisition of certain buildings that were either inappropriately altered functionally, or which remain practically unused to date. As a result of these changes the climate of what used to be a quite prestigious space has been transformed, including the current negative stigmatisations due to the degradation of social life there by sociopathological phenomena.

The square and its surroundings were and still are traditionally the centre of socially important and exceptional events, as well as expressions of everyday cultural experiences and the way of life of the city centre, the "cultural horizontal". It is necessary to take steps to physically and morally rehabilitate this space for its prestige, which has a citywide and supra-municipal impact, be it in the form of completing modifications to its street level in line with the return of its function as Prague's promenade, or finding the funds to rehabilitate the numerous sociocultural activities there (cinemas, cafés, small theatres, etc.). The permeability of this important public space must not be impeded by the installation of further transport infrastructure, e.g. ramps into underground garages and the associated traffic measures and devices. The

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accessibility and expansion of cultural and shopping offerings of Part 001 must be provided for by non-invasive types of public transport in combination with further ecological forms of individual transport compatible with the complex structure of Part 001. Another vital task is once again better connecting the square to the surrounding city, particularly to Vinohrady, i.e. overcoming the NSTR and connecting with Vinohradská třída. The possibility of returning trams to the square should also continue to be pursued.

6 4 Prevention of natural threats and crisis situations, blackout

To manage measures for the protection of life, health and property of inhabitants and potentially visitors and for protecting the environment during emergencies, the City of Prague put together a “City of Prague Emergency Rescue System” (ERS) that works in close coordination with the “Integrated Rescue System” (IRS) under Act No. 239/2000 Coll. Under the ERS the flood protection system in the whole perimeter of the threatened banks of the Vltava was completed. It is in the interest of protecting the OUV of Part 001 for this system to be properly maintained, because in terms of natural disasters the primary risk for Part 001 is floods.

The City of Prague and the Prague 1 municipal district have drafted a Flood Plan for the case of flooding.

Part 001 is protected by an effective flood protection system, which is designed for higher than the water levels in the historic floods of 2002. The system of protection using mobile barriers demonstrated its effectiveness during the floods of June 2013.

So too has the City of Prague Crisis Plan demonstrated its functionality. The plan contains a procedure for dealing with crisis situations and serious emergencies that can occur within the capital. It is based on a detailed analysis of the risks that can threaten the population of Prague and its visitors and their property.

Prague conducted exercises entitled “Blackout 2014” to evaluate the risk of a complete power outage. The specific measures adopted by the city after the “Blackout 2014” exercise must be implemented. In the future however there must also be consideration for securing the movable heritage stock, which could be threatened by crime in the case of a power outage, as the security systems will not be functional unless back-up power is secured (though the World Heritage Convention does not apply to movable monuments and thus they are not crucial to the OUV of Part 001, the fund of movable monuments is part of the Prague heritage fund).

The City of Prague Security Council discussed and approved an assessment of “Blackout 2014”. This evaluation listed tasks for Prague City Hall and the units of the Integrated Rescue System and proposals for improving the situation in relation to the state.

In accordance with the growing threat of international terrorism, measures are taken under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior in coordination with the ERS and IRS that are subject to constant updating. The guiding aspect is that the preventive measures protecting Part 001 are commensurate to the current security situation.



6 5 Intangible components

6 5 1 Housing

After a long period during which a sharp decline in the number of permanent residents in Part 001 was taking place, a slowing and stopping of this trend has been recorded. The number of permanent inhabitants however continues to drop. In particular the number of families with children and seniors is decreasing. This is not only an accompanying symptom of the gentrification (a new segment of housing for high-income groups of residents is emerging) that is affecting the city centre, but also a result of ongoing trends such as a growth in commercial and administrative activities. For one thing there is a loss of liveability as a result of heavy tourism. This causes, among other things, hygienic and safety issues (mess, noise in the night, concentration of petty crime, etc.) that are poorly compatible with residential housing. Another of the significant factors for the decline in residents in Part 001 is the unaffordability of housing for socially vulnerable segments of the population as a result of rent deregulation in the years 2012–2013 and the associated current lack of social housing in the centre of the capital that these very families and senior citizens could use.

In connection with the shift in the proportion of permanent residents and other users of Part 001, so too has changed the structure of the local retail network and services (basic services are disappearing in favour of retail of luxury goods), which as a result creates further pressure for the departure of permanent residents of Part 001. The departure of permanent residents is also connected to the legal and illegal transformation of the housing stock into hotels or commercial space.

Stabilisation of the residential function of Part 001 is one of the key challenges for protecting its real estate stock, one of the basic factors producing its OUV, and stimulating its further positive development. For this reason it is necessary to stabilise the existing housing stock. One of the instruments for doing this is conservation through appropriate regulation under the land use plan.

The solution must come from a currently absent housing policy focused in Part 001 inter alia on protecting long-term housing in well kept buildings with residents with a strong relationship to the given locale, as



well as support for basic services and amenities needed by permanent inhabitants. Indirect support for stabilisation of the housing stock, or retaining residents, is creating a quality liveable environment. In this sense it is necessary to evaluate the public and especially semi-public spaces with the goal of increasing their cleanliness and safety, the level of greenery and elements for short-term relaxation, including courtyard vegetation.

In the process for preparing a city housing policy it is necessary to consider establishing a function of city coordinator, whose task would be to support the synergy of state, city, housing co-op and private investment activities in the case of construction of flats and modernisation of older housing stock so as to realise the public interest expressed in the city housing policy, which should include a balanced social and functional structure in Part 001 while naturally preserving its OUV.

Strengthening the housing function in Part 001 is unthinkable without calming traffic in it and decentralising the commercial, administrative and accommodation activities out of the relative small Part 001 into connecting locales beyond its boundaries. An important role in this is played by the city's valid land use plan and so should the forthcoming Metropolitan Plan as one of the basic pillars of the future equilibrium of Part 001. It must enshrine protection of the housing stock with a binding stipulation of the minimum level of housing (including affordable social housing), potentially also for its differentiated locales.

6 5 2 Job opportunities

Part 001 is characterised by an enormous concentration of job opportunities. These are created within it primarily by high-capacity commercial and administrative facilities.

A positive effect on the vitality of Part 001 and QOL in it is had mainly by the offer of job opportunities in academic, educational, medical and cultural institutions.

It is the task of the city leadership to work to retain these non-profit facilities, generally of nationwide significance, in Part 001, and particularly the resulting student and intellectual elements, in the interest of preserving its vitality. In contrast, high-capacity commercial and administrative complexes burden Part 001 both operationally and with their structural volume, and are not in keeping with its OUV, thus they must be restricted, or potentially eliminated or any further such construction precluded.

6 5 3 Leisure

Part 001 offers numerous options for recreation and spending free time. Even residents from distant parts of the city traditionally head to the calm parks and gardens of Part 001 for recreation or visit the landmarks and cultural facilities in its territory. The river with its islands is also highly attractive, along with the recently increasingly utilised embankments.

To preserve this potential it is necessary that it not be abused for aggressive commercial purposes and not be overburdened by traffic and commerce for commercial and especially banal tourist attractions. In this respect a new city tourism policy and solutions for individual automobile transport could be helpful.

The same applies for the most important public spaces in Part 001, which under the onslaught of the tourist industry are losing their original character and even their importance for short-term recreation and relaxation. Short-term recreation must also be supported by quality treatment of intimate residential semi-public spaces as a factor that creates comfort for permanent residents of Part 001 and thus stabilisation thereof.

For this reason it is necessary to gradually furnish public spaces, but also create specific forms of regulation for it that guarantee peaceful leisure time or short-term urban recreation. The path to this should be appropriate implementation of the public space strategy and other conceptual instruments to calm the river space of hypertrophied motorised boat transport, in particular freight, as barriers to use of the river for short-term recreation. This also holds true for calming car traffic on the embankments in Part 001.

6 5 4 Retail facilities and services

For quality of life and support for residence in Part 001 it is important to have an offering of basic amenities and services that are used by permanent inhabitants and temporary visitors alike. The supply of this is currently insufficient in certain areas of Part 001, which lowers the QOL of permanent residents.

Transformation of the product range and concentration of shops in large shopping centres leads to an emptying of the street-level shops and historic passages originally intended for small retail facilities.



The key thing to support and maintain a network of smaller units, particularly in the ground floor of buildings and passages, is to limit the creation of further major shopping centres in Part 001 or at its boundaries.

In the situation of property owned by the city, or owned or managed by the municipal districts, it is necessary when leasing it out to demand an offer of goods and services that supports the residential function of the locale.

6 5 5 Healthcare

A significant proportion of Prague's hospital facilities are located in the historic core, in some cases forming large structural complexes or grounds, some of them with the function of university hospitals.

In the future these facilities should be treated on the basis of a clear concept. The existing complexes carry a certain untapped potential for valorisation of their calm and recreational environment. The priority for this should be a high standard of the medical services provided without threatening the OUV of Part 001 and the historic substance of the medical complexes (including preserving their existing historical volume or allotment, which make an impression both visually in the city's panorama and long-distance views and in the historic street network of Part 001).

6 5 6 Schools

Education of all levels, from pre-school facilities through to universities, is a highly significant part of life (and QOL) in Part 001 and some of these facilities are a factor influencing the stability of living in it.

The importance of post-secondary schools in Part 001 is not only a factor that influences the presence of the student element in it and thus its vitality, but the function of Prague as a centre of higher education with international significance in history was a reason for recognising the OUV of Part 001 under criterion (vi). This fact must be built upon and further supported, reinforcing the presence of educational facilities.

Universities are a reservoir of scientific knowledge in Part 001, a source of future specialists finding professional success in the conservation of Part 001 and its rehabilitation, and one of the focal points of cultural life in Prague.

It is paramount that representatives of the City of Prague and the municipal districts perpetually support the presence and development of post-secondary schools and preserve their facilities in Part 001, and for the future land use plan to support this activity in its philosophy with appropriate regulations. Similarly it is crucial to support the development of secondary schools, elementary schools and nursery schools in Part 001 as backing for its liveability, particularly for families.



6 5 7 Transport infrastructure

Due to its central position and the traditional centralisation of activities in Prague, Part 001 is heavily burdened by both through and terminating traffic, individual and public, and strong pressure from parked vehicles. The morphology of Prague's terrain concentrates the city's internal traffic links into areas with high significance for its OUV. This is especially true of the area by the river, its embankments.

The city should refine its transport policy for the central part of the city so that the adopted measures, regulations and organisation lead to the reduction of the burden on Part 001 by motorised transport.

Important for the current and future quality of Part 001 is a significant proportion of pedestrian and non-motorised transport.

6 5 7 1 Railway

The railway transport concept in the capital is based on the assumption that it will be strongly incorporated into the integrated system of urban and suburban public transport. This will be made possible by the

construction of new track and modernisation of existing ones, increasing the number of railway stops, reinforcing transfer links between rail and other systems of public transport while upholding quality standards and implementing a coherent system of lines. Rail transport is becoming a full-fledged component of PID and along with the metro will fulfil the function of another arterial system of public transport in the Prague metropolitan area in synchronised shared junctions, relieving the transport burden to Part 001. This sophisticated system will increase the capacity of integrated transport, offer fast and comfortable urban transport, significantly competing with uncomfortable individual automobile transport, which harms the environment with consequences for the OUV and QOL.

6 5 7 2 **A through model of rail transport**

The target state envisages the building of a new system of railway lines under the centre of the city that fully passes through it, connecting suburbs on opposite sides of the city including new stops in the centre. The form of this project is not currently fully stabilised (in the territorial development principles it is proposed as reserved land). An option for a new central stop near the Main Train Station will be sought with transfer links to the metro lines and surface rail. In the central part of 001 the railway stop must be preserved on its historic spot. Following realisation there will be a partial reduction of rail traffic at Masaryk Station with the capacity of this space being integrated into the public transport and PID systems. This project is one with a long-term outlook.

6 5 7 3 **Public transport – PID**

Aside from important subterranean transport, tram transport is the most frequent form of transport in the hard-to-access central part of 001. Improving its quality further should comprise increasing the tram connections in order to increase the service to the area and reduce the vulnerability of the few overloaded routes, situating and improving stops in places with inaccessible areas and the inner periphery (like the NSTR), improving the capacity of the public transport fleet, optimising traffic management, and integrating with other forms of public transport, particularly rail and minibuses in Part 001.

It is desirable to increase the permeability of the city for public transport, e.g. by introducing tram transport across the NSTR along the National Museum toward Vinohradská třída. The goal is not only to

improve transport connections between the districts of Prague 1 and Prague 2, but also the presence of passengers in areas where there is the threat of the negative trend of pauperisation or monothematic use of part of the city (e.g. around the NSTR) and better quality service to the Main Train Station.

For commuting to Part 001, further and deeper integration of Central Bohemia into the PID system will be important from a systemic perspective.

6 5 7 4 **Connecting Václav Havel Airport Prague to public transport**

To increase the accessibility and quality of travel from the perspective of foreign visitors, transport service to and from the airport is important. This will also help reduce automobile traffic. It will make use of the





modernised Prague – Kladno railway track, leaving from the very centre of Part 001, Masaryk Station.

6 5 7 5 **Automobile transport**

A fundamental issue that must be addressed on the boundary of Part 001 and one pointed out by the Intergovernmental Committee for World Heritage, is the ongoing form and level of traffic around the NSTR, which not only has a negative effect from a hygienic, ecological and aesthetic perspective, but also interrupts the natural historic ties between the urban structure of Part 001 and its hinterland of eastern residential neighbourhoods. The impact of the NSTR creates an inner periphery at the border of Part 001 and pauperisation in direct contact with the city centre.

A way to address the issue is humanisation of the NSTR through its transformation into a lively urban boulevard with improved conditions for non-motorised transport, particularly for pedestrians. In light of the

complexity and magnitude of the task, it would be best for implementation to begin as soon as possible after establishing the overall concept of humanisation and to proceed in individual steps. In accordance with its transformation into an urban-style boulevard, new destinations must be created on it, for example realisation of the “Museum Mile”. In contrast, modifications examined in the past consisting of moving the NSTR into tunnels should not be pursued, as they did not produce the expected effect.

According to the study Humanisation of the NSTR, traffic calming can be achieved by slowing down traffic using pedestrian crossings, gradually reducing the number of lanes and creating strips of parking spots to serve the area. To reduce dust levels it is recommended trees be planted in the freed up lanes. A fundamental requirement for the future is regulation of traffic, e.g. by introducing a toll system.

A significant counterpressure to achieving the goal of calming the NSTR is certain development plans tied to the NSTR. It will be necessary to carefully think through the sources of new source and destination traffic for new plans, which need not necessarily lead to the freezing of development plans, but rather to strict regulation of sources of disruptive fallout in the volume and structure of functions, which is also true for the whole of Part 001. In the basic principles of planning considerations, the updated value criteria for target qualities of life in the city (Part 001) should be incorporated.

6 5 7 6 **Parking**

In Part 001 there is a general lack of parking spots, both for inhabitants of this part of the city and for people working there and visitors. A priority associated with preserving the residential function in Part 001 is ensuring this standard primarily for people permanently living there. Sufficient parking for residents should be ensured. The phenomenon of the quality of living in the city should in the future be associated with consciously living without cars with the alternative of public transport and other shared and ecological forms of transport.

Based on the implementation of the adopted PBRs, a reduction in parking spots will take place. The PBRs now stipulate a maximum number of parking spots when building commercial structures in the centre. The overloading of Part 001 with parking by non-residents can be reduced by building catchment lots on the boundaries of Part 001 and in the Central Bohemian Region with connections to PID routes, while

also complicating the conditions for parking in Part 001. The city's policy should aim for non-residents to choose integrated public transport for travelling to the centre and for the overall parking capacity (both public and private) in 001 not to increase, but on the contrary to be gradually reduced.



6 5 7 7 **Bicycle transport**

An element associated with potentially relieving the central area of automobile traffic is strengthening cycling, which can fill in the missing link between pedestrian and public transport. A suitably implemented network of bicycle paths and related services, such as the option of borrowing “city bikes” or “e-bikes”, should mitigate issues with the overloading of public transport in the centre. The solution of cycling must not however come at the expense of public or pedestrian transport.



6 5 8 **Culture in relation to the OUV of Part 001**

Note: the term culture here must be understood in the strict sense of the word, including the component of creative art/industry (visual arts, architecture, design, performing arts and cultural heritage) and the cultural industries (film and video, television, radio, video games, music, books and print, advertising). These areas overlap with the term creative industries.

Culture undoubtedly affects the QOL of Prague's inhabitants and is able to give Part 001 meaningful content worthy of the values for which its OUV was recognised, and create contemporary added value to add to those inherited from the past.

In keeping with international experience, culture in Prague and the Prague cultural and creative industries along with the other sectors that tie in to them, including tourism, brings economic benefit for the city's prosperity and the socioeconomic status of its actors, though the city itself has not yet fully produced an evaluative study on this topic.

Culture is also a development factor in the sense of personality development, and not just of professional artists and performers, but also of its audiences, i.e. Prague inhabitants and visitors to the city, as well as a factor in their lifelong learning.

Assuming a sufficiently diversified offering of cultural goods and services, these can allow for learning about other cultures and in this sense be a tool for understanding and an effective measure against cultural racism.

Diversification of the offer of cultural goods and services and the right to support their creation and brokering them to audiences are principles expressly stipulated in the "Convention on the Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions" (adopted at the General Conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at its 33rd session, 2005 in Paris), to which the Czech Republic also committed.

In light of the above, and in particular the influence of culture on Part 001, Prague must update its Culture Policy and the implementing instruments, including evaluation mechanisms.

The focal point of cultural life in Prague is essentially Part 001, where the majority of important cultural institutions are located. In the context of the whole city these institutions form a distinctive structure – a cluster. A cultural cluster can create a fundamental element of identification for local inhabitants and reinforce local identity. Aside from its actual value, it also increases the symbolic and motivational value of the place: it becomes one of the dominant features of the media image and the general notion of the city and its inhabitants.

The currently problematic area of the North-South Trunk Road provides an opportunity for a new cultural cluster (the "Museum Mile"). This potential cluster lies on the line: Augustinian Monastery at Karlov with its large garden and museum use – the historic building of the National Museum – the new National Museum exhibit in the building of the former National Assembly – in the close context also the Monument at Vítkov – the City of Prague Museum at Florenc including Desfours Palace – the railway museum exhibit (part of the National Technical Museum) at Masaryk Station.

In the city's cultural policy it is necessary to make use of the activity of creative figures to achieve a rich, culturally diverse cosmopolitan

character for Prague. This should be preceded by measures to remove the linguistic and financial shortcomings and prepare the environment for direct international cooperation, including grant support, exchange of information, experiences, etc.

Culture must play a more intense role as well in increasing the attractiveness of locales lying outside Part 001 and those selected by the land use planning documentation as areas that should relieve Part 001 of its burden primarily through for-profit functions such as tourism, etc. It is certainly possible to create instruments to this end, enshrined in the future City of Prague Cultural Policy and with ties to the city's tourism concept. At the same time it could mean presenting the culture in these locales. Within the designated areas there could be direct or indirect support for their character through specific cultural activities, or goods and services. This of course is also true of Part 001, whose international prestige should be matched by the highest quality prestigious cultural events up to global standards.

Prague must needs find its new role in the "cultural ecosystem", and in particular, in connection with its OUV, for Part 001. Three basic instruments are lacking for a qualified approach: a data and analytical base for culture up to the level of "locale", a long-term vision in the field of culture, towards which a new city Cultural Policy would direct it, and the specific follow-up implementation measures and mechanisms of evaluation, supported by statistical data on culture compared at a national or even international level.

6 5 9 Tourism in relation to the OUV of Part 001

For Prague, especially for Part 001, tourism is an important and integral part of its life and a factor that impacts the OUV of Part 001, as was mentioned in the analytical part. Recognition of the OUV of Part 001 is an indisputable competitive advantage in the field of tourism. Its sustainable development must be based on the principles of differentiating the touristic offer, and the result must be efforts for overall cultivation of the sector and focusing on cultured visitors.

The use of diversification of the offer of products and services must also make other locales outside of Part 001 attractive, which will lead to dilution of the pressure of tourism on this part, or certain segments thereof.

These principles must be part of the city's long-term conceptual policy in the field of tourism. Given the importance of Prague in the field of tourism, there must be very close links to the current Concept for the State Tourism Policy for 2014–2020, the State Cultural Policy for 2015–2020, the Tourism Marketing Concept 2013–2020 issued by CzechTourism, and the up-to-date chapters of the forthcoming Strategic Plan.

An important aspect of the success of sustainable development of tourism is support for and initiation of collaboration with relevant entities, coordination of objectives of the city's sector concepts, as well as efforts to coordinate support instruments for the sector, including the city's grant policy (e.g. the existing grant system for tourism with special focuses – congress tourism).

To ensure ties between culture and tourism, the city leadership should, in addition to the above, consider setting up a function of cultural tourism coordinator, who would also be in close contact with the world heritage property coordinator.

It is particularly necessary to follow the content strategy for tourism formulated in the documents of international organisations such as ICOMOS, e.g. in the International Charter on Cultural Tourism, pursuing the content and qualitative element of tourism and not just the quantitative performance of its superficial industrial form.

In the future strategic document – the city tourism policy – the city should do the following in particular:

- ❖ support quality of tourism through diversification and differentiation of what it offers, including differentiated cultivated offerings and opportunities for the cultural tourist;
- ❖ draw up a long-term strategic plan for tourism for the capital with the goal of relieving the touristically overloaded Part 001, making use of relevant statistical data and studies;
- ❖ improve collaboration between relevant actors of tourism, culture, transport, commerce and services, and heritage care and public life at the city level;
- ❖ link this document to the city's Cultural Policy and Management Plan for Part 001, along with other actors, into an integral whole.



6 5 10 Societal awareness of the significance of world cultural heritage

By acceding to the Convention concerning World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Czech Republic undertook to protect, preserve and present Part 001 and pass it on to future generations. Awareness of the importance of the site and identification of Prague inhabitants with Part 001 is a necessary precondition, though it is not enough alone, for preserving its OUV and the authenticity and integrity of Part 001.

Important tools for identifying and preserving the OUV of Part 001 are general and cultural education. A special instrument, aside from education in relation to the city's heritage, is above all a thought-through city Cultural Policy. In relation to the latter, the city must structure a grant support system focused, among other things, on awareness of cultural heritage.

The Czech Ministry of Culture also has a special grant programme, Support for UNESCO Monuments, under which one category is earmarked for supporting projects focused on awareness of Czech



monuments recorded on the World Heritage List, and many projects related to Part 001 have already been supported under that category.

6 5 11 Illegal activities

A prerequisite for preserving the OUV of Part 001 is upholding the legislation that directly or indirectly concerns conservation of cultural heritage, and the binding decisions of public authorities based on these.

Based on thorough ongoing monitoring, it is vital to discover and subsequently punish all violations of the law, as the overlooking or even conscious tolerance of such leads to ever increasing undermining and crumbling of the material substance of Part 001's OUV, or deformation of the tangible components that co-generate it.

Already a problem for Part 001 are the abandoned, unused and dilapidated buildings, which the Intergovernmental Committee for World Heritage has already noted. This is often speculative degradation not only of their value as monuments, but also of the structural substance itself, with the goal of subsequent drastic transformation or even demolition, with the intent of exploiting the given building site for high profit. In such cases as well it is necessary to make use of the punitive provisions of the law, not least of which with regard to the preventive effect the imposed sanctions have on other similar cases.

6 6 Education and awareness on heritage care. Documentation of monuments

The restoration process is in its inner essence a creative process of uncovering and reinforcing the “character of the monument” and thus it cannot be a mechanical process with an undifferentiated procedure. The employee of the authority or state specialised heritage organisation must be above all an “attorney of the public interest” on behalf of preserving the monument’s values. Their initial investment in the quality of care should be their education, as a prerequisite for a quality expert assessment of plans of interest to heritage care.

The training of qualified heritage workers is an arduous process that should have the character of lifelong learning in which various forms of postgraduate education play an important role. The HR policy in heritage care sure not only be based on the top professional qualifications of each employee, but also on the need to ensure the structure of expertise imperative for practical enforcement of heritage care, from urbanism through to, for instance, artisan work.

A tool for sustainability is supporting citizens in identifying with the heritage of Part 001 and as a result of this they support the enlightened maintenance and conservation of this. For this reason, in the interest of preserving the OUV of Part 001 and its reasonable use, it is necessary to develop educational and awareness programmes for the professional and lay public with the foreknowledge that it is a good investment for the future. Such programmes are also a commitment under Section 4 of the World Heritage Convention.

In relation to building owners and the public, an active system should be proposed for positive stimulation of owners to choose concepts and approaches that go easy on the monuments. Accommodating, complimentary and well organised expert consulting and both moral and financial support for positive plans should become a natural foundation. Identification of citizens with the protected property and their pride in

it should be reinforced by all means, and problems stemming from the conservation commitment should be eliminated where it is not detrimental to upholding it. Citizens should be acquainted by all means with the objectives of care, creating an effective system of public awareness on the desirable processes of restoration, publicising good examples, supporting civic activities, etc.

Awareness and popularisation should however also focus on methodological materials drawn up by the authorities and state expert heritage organisations and focused on the various aspects of conservation and heritage restoration of various aspects and components of the heritage stock. Knowledge of the principles outlined within them, or at least an awareness of them, is one of the prerequisites for more effective planning and preparation of interventions into various aspects and components of the heritage of Part 001, and the predictability of the content of future opinions by the affected authorities on these planned projects.

On the part of the archaeological community it is necessary in implementing the aforementioned programmes to actively participate in raising the public awareness of archaeological finds and their significance, including the possibility of greater public access to ongoing archaeological surveys (in such a case however we must expect greater demands for the duration and cost of such a survey). The goal is for the general public to understand the necessity for conducting archaeological surveys, not just on a general level, as archaeologists optimistically expect, but also at the level of their impact on a specific natural or legal person.

The foundation for quality decision-making about a monument is qualified individual knowledge and documentation of the monument itself as well as its environment. Qualified decision-making on the level of conservation and method of renovation is a tool for filling out the monument documentation sheet with a precise evaluation of the quality, a description of its condition, its values and the manner of renovation, and this sheet is also one of the sources of comprehensive information on the monument. This documentation sheet should be published in the GIS network for immovable monuments, as is the case abroad, and this information should be accessible as a public cultural asset to the public, in part as a basis for citizen participation in caring for Part 001 as informed and educated entities. This approach should be a supportive method for individual assessment and the guide for builders in restoring and modifying buildings both inside Part 001 and gradually also in the buffer zone.

6 6 1 Loss of traditional artisanal skills

Practical structural care for the heritage stock of Part 001 is unthinkable without traditional construction and artistic trades, of which there is a lack of masters of their crafts, particularly in the younger generation. This problem goes beyond the scope of the MgP, as the issue of educating youth in artisanal trades is beyond the city's jurisdiction.



The proper tool is a systemic solution for the whole Czech Republic. The capital runs certain schools that offer construction and artistic-artisanal fields. It is however necessary to support further strengthening of interest in trades and trade schools or the offer of attractive fields in the form of awareness carried out in an integrated programme by the relevant City Hall departments (primarily in coordination with the Department of Education and Youth, Culture and Tourism, the Trade Licence Department, and Heritage Department) in cooperation with current practitioners, relevant companies, chambers of commerce and the construction-industrial and artistic-artisanal school system, with possible awards for the best master of these trades, naturally under the assumption that they educate their successors, i.e. analogous to the state system of honouring the bearers of traditions in disappearing handicrafts.

6 7 Financial support for conservation of Part 001 and heritage restoration of its components

In connection with the OUV of Part 001 it is not just a matter of funding the restoration of monuments, but also of other investment projects affecting Part 001, e.g. dealing with traffic, flood protection, etc., that have been mentioned at other points in the MgP.

The funding of investments, repairs and maintenance of monuments and other buildings in the historic core of Prague is provided for from a number of sources – both public and private. Although an increasing amount of expenditures are being shifted to the private sector, the owner of nearly 75% of the area of Part 001 is the public sector (in particular publicly accessible areas, plots of land, roads, etc.). The public sector is also a significant owner of real estate and listed cultural monuments in the given area.

For these reasons both investment and privatisation steps, including rental, must be well thought through and always decided in favour of the public interest, which is in part also the interest in preserving the OUV of Part 001.

In terms of the interest of monument owners in restoring them, an effective tool has been shown to be participatory grant programmes for restoring heritage substance, whether run by the Ministry of Culture, City Hall, or grants for restoration of the housing stock provided by Prague 1 and Prague 2 municipal districts.

In light of the fact that conservation of Part 001 is unthinkable without public support, it is necessary for the city's grant programmes, much like the MC programme "Support for UNESCO Monuments", to allow for support for projects focused on awareness concerning the OUV of Part 001. Considering that care for Part 001 must be based on academic knowledge, city grant programmes should also allow support for

appropriately focused science and research projects, as also allowed by the aforementioned MC grant programme.

6 7 1 Funding implementation of the MgP and related conceptual and implementing heritage documents

At the level of the HD, WHMO unit, funding should be ensured for drafting of MgP updates and follow-up instruments, such as the Concept for More Effective Heritage Care in the City of Prague and the AUA, not only in terms of staffing but also external expert collaboration.



Legal and
methodological
instruments
of care for
Part 001 and its
development.
Valid
instruments



The retrospective declaration of Outstanding Universal Value of the property Historic Centre of Prague (Part 001), and Průhonice Park (Part 002) from 2016

“The property is protected by Act No. 20/1987 Coll. on State Heritage Preservation, as amended. The historic city centre itself contains a number of buildings that are designated cultural heritage or national cultural heritage sites and is protected as an urban heritage reservation under national legislation. Any actions that may affect it must be authorized by the appropriate state or local authorities.

With the exception of Prague Castle, heritage preservation on the whole territory of the Historic Centre of Prague is provided by the municipal authority of the City of Prague. The Prague Castle is managed by a special organisation established specifically by the Office of the President of the Republic. The Prague Castle Management has a high level of professional competence in heritage preservation.

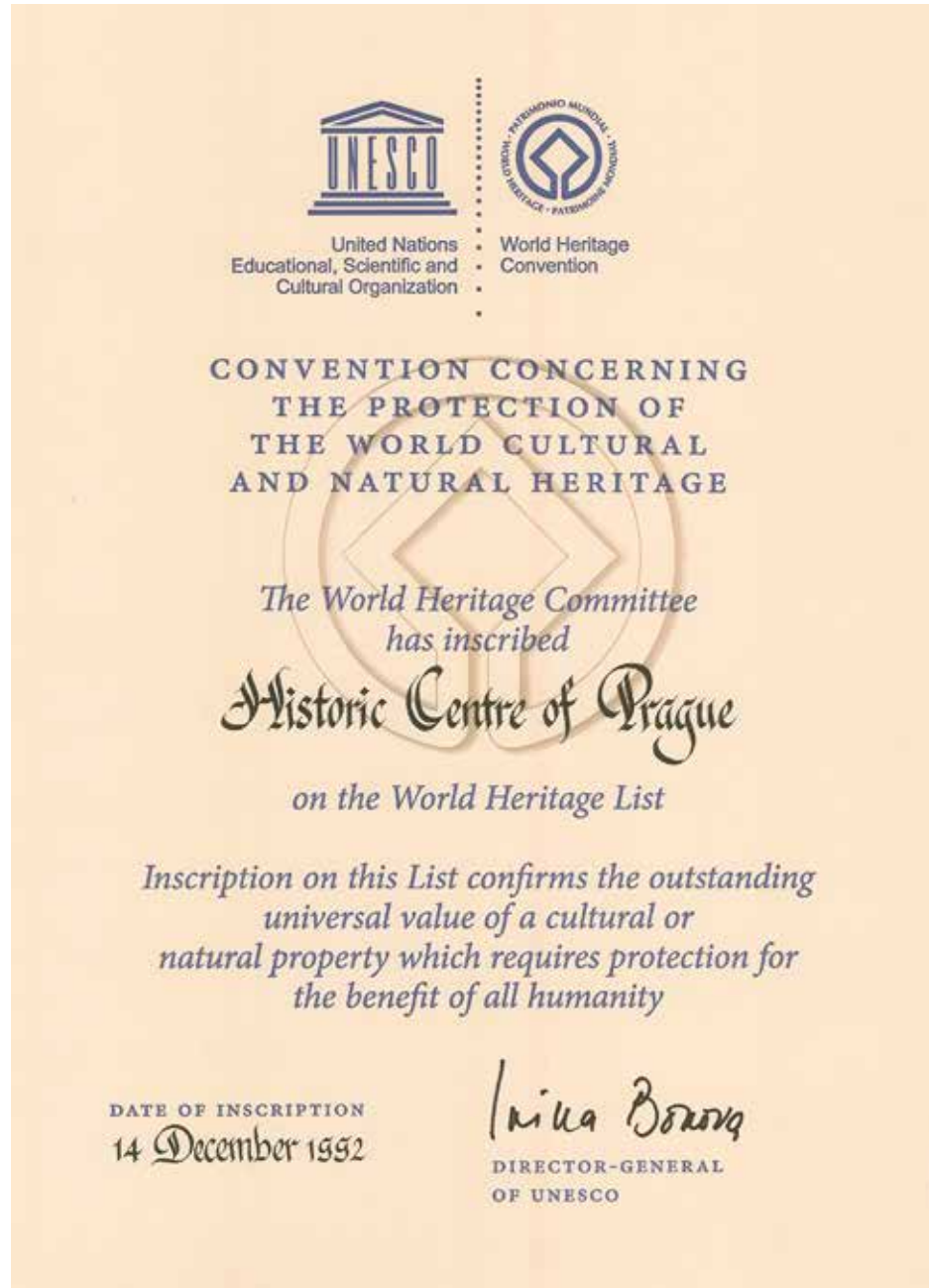
The historic centre is adequately protected by mobile flood barriers whose efficiency has been approved during the floods in June 2013. As regards the pressure of the developers on the territory of the historic centre, the enforcement of land use planning standards and of the relevant regulations is expected to keep this type of threat under control.

The buffer zone of the Historic Centre of Prague is identical to the protective zone of the urban heritage reservation under the current regulations. The height and volume of new buildings are reviewed by competent authorities. The buffer zone is identical to a protective zone of the national cultural heritage site which has set out conditions of protection.

Due to the area of the property and the complicated ownership structure inside the property, maintenance and restoration of individually protected cultural heritage sites and ensembles are subject to individual programmes. Financial instruments for the conservation of the property mainly include grant schemes, funding through the programmes of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic allocated to the maintenance and conservation of the immovable cultural heritage, and amounts allocated from other state budgets.

In case of a part including the historic city itself, the management plan is coordinated by the steering group and prepared by the Municipal Authority of Prague, which also prepares the General Conception of Tourism in the Capital City of Prague.

In terms of heritage preservation, the condition of the property is good, and is subject to regular maintenance. Since 2000, annual monitoring reports have been prepared at the national level to serve World Heritage property managers, the Ministry of Culture, the National Heritage Institute and other agencies involved.”



7 1 UNESCO international instruments

UNESCO multilateral international treaties (UNESCO Conventions)

7 1 1 Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage

By acceding to the Convention (Communication of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs 159/1991 Coll.), the Czech Republic committed to label, protect, preserve, educate about and pass on the properties that are recognised by the Intergovernmental Committee for World Heritage under the aforementioned Convention as part of world heritage to future generations.

The States Parties are obliged to ensure the adoption of the appropriate legal, scientific, organisational and economic measures according to its abilities.

It is according to this Convention that the Historic Centre of Prague, Part 001 was inscribed on the World Heritage List (becoming a UNESCO site) and in the spirit of the obligation to care for sites inscribed on the list that this Management Plan is assembled.

7 1 2 Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of an Armed Conflict, including the (First) Protocol and Second Protocol

Decree No. 94/1958 Coll., on the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of an Armed Conflict and the Protocol protects the cultural property and collecting institutions designated by

the States Parties and not being used militarily during an armed conflict labelled in the prescribed manner from military destruction and pillaging. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Communication No. 7½007 Coll. provides enhanced protection under the Second Protocol to immovable cultural property of international significance if this status has been recognised by an international authority on the basis of a request from the State Party and if certain conditions are met as laid out in the Second Protocol. The Czech Republic has not requested this status for the Historic Centre of Prague.

7 1 3 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

Decree No. 15/1980 Coll., on the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, concerns movable cultural heritage and lays out the obligations of states for preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of defined categories of such movable properties, or for collecting institutions that are run by public authorities, and to help in their return and restitution.

7 1 4 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage

The Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage defines intangible cultural heritage, sets out the tasks for states for preserving this heritage, including compiling national lists, and sets up a global Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. No property of Prague intangible cultural heritage is inscribed, even on the national list.

7 1 5 Recommendations of the UNESCO General Conference

Recommendations of the UNESCO General Conference are instruments of international law containing principles for international regulation of certain issues and calling upon States Parties to adopt appropriate measures for the territories under their jurisdiction in the form of a law or otherwise, according to the nature of the issue addressed and the national constitutional provisions.

The **UNESCO General Conference Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape** is relevant for the immovable heritage of Prague. The recommendation was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in 2011 with the ambition of dealing with the issue of the relationship between conservation of historic architectural and urbanistic heritage and new construction.

7 1 6 Documents of the UNESCO Intergovernmental World Heritage Committee

These are documents that have been adopted by the aforementioned Committee for the implementation of the Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. For one thing this concerns decisions about individual sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, for another documents of general application. Among the latter the most important are:

Operational Directives for the implementation of the Convention on Protection of World Heritage, hereinafter “Directives”. These are meant to facilitate implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, hereinafter the “World Heritage Convention” or the “Convention”, and they present procedures concerning:

- a) inscription of properties on the World Heritage List
- b) protection and preservation of world heritage properties
- c) granting of international assistance under the World Heritage Fund
- d) mobilisation of support at the national and international level for the Convention

The Directives are regularly revised so as to reflect the decisions of

the World Heritage Committee. The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) is part of these guidelines (listed in the Collection of Laws in Part 32, No. 159/1991 Coll.).

The Operational Directives deal in detail with the implementation of the provisions on inscription on the World Heritage List and the requirements prescribed for inscription, among them effective legal protection and authenticity and the existence of a Management Plan. The Directives also govern the system of monitoring for inscribed sites and their potential removal from the WHL if the site is in danger of losing its outstanding universal value.

Budapest Declaration on World Heritage from 2002

This is a document that stipulates the basic conceptual goals concerning all world heritage sites. These are: credibility of the World Heritage List, conservation of this heritage, cooperation with associations of citizens and communicating with them.

The UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions from 2005, which the Czech Republic ratified in 2010.

7 2 Council of Europe Conventions

The following multilateral international Council of Europe Conventions are relevant for the protection and conservation of Prague's cultural heritage:

- ❖ European Landscape Convention (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Communication No. 13/2005 Coll. i. t.)
- ❖ European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Communication No. 99/2000 Coll. i. t.)
- ❖ European Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Communication No. 73/2000 Coll. i. t.)

7 3 ICOMOS international charters

Note: Charters that are not part of the legal code of the Czech Republic; ICOMOS is not an intergovernmental organisation, but an international professional organisation.

The international charters of the NGO International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) are documents focusing on individual areas of heritage conservation. The documents are not legally binding, but once approved by the ICOMOS national committees, they form the basis for professionally addressing issues of heritage conservation in each country. ICOMOS is also an advisory organisation to the Intergovernmental Committee for World Heritage. Its task is, with its opinions, to assist in implementing the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and National Heritage in the fields of archaeological, architectural and urban heritage.

- ❖ International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter). Venice, 1964
- ❖ International Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (the Washington Charter). Washington, 1987
- ❖ International Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage. Lausanne, 1990
- ❖ International Charter on Built Vernacular Heritage. Mexico, 1999
- ❖ International Cultural Tourism Charter. Mexico, 1999

7 4 Valid legal and methodological national and municipal instruments for conservation of Part 001 and its development

7 4 1 Laws

The basic legal regulation governing protection of cultural monuments in the Czech Republic is **Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on State Heritage Care, as amended (hereinafter the “Heritage Act”)** and Decree No. 66/1988 Coll. implementing Czech National Council Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on State Heritage Care, as amended.

This law clearly declares the state’s interest in protecting cultural monuments and defines the conditions of care for cultural monuments, their conservation, access and appropriate use. In addition, cultural monuments enjoy protection under the constitutional order of the Czech Republic, specifically on the basis of Constitutional Act No. 23/1991 Coll., which introduces the CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS as a constitutional act of the Federal Assembly of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic, as amended by Constitutional Act No. 162/1998 Coll.

The law defines terms such as National Cultural Monument, Cultural Monument, Heritage Reservation, and Heritage Zone. A Heritage Reservation, which Part 001 of the Historic Centre of Prague is, is defined as a territory whose character and environment are determined by an ensemble of immovable cultural monuments for which the conservation of this environment is important.

The law also deals with the regime and approach in restoring cultural monuments. It also governs the conditions for restoring the building stock and erecting new structures in heritage reservations and zones.

The law also lays down obligations of builders who intend to carry out construction in areas with archaeological finds. On the basis of legal delegation the Ministry of Culture issued Decree No. 187/2007 Coll., laying down the content and requirements of the plan for territory with archaeological finds.

In the list of regulations that contribute to protecting the cultural and natural wealth of the Historic Centre of Prague, we cannot omit **Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Conservation, as amended**, along with its implementing decrees, which aside from the principles of conservation of protected natural areas, which concerns several areas found in the scenic framework of Part 001, and other parts of living nature (plants and animals), also lays down general principles for conservation of nature and landscape, and potentially significant landscape elements and the character of the landscape.

Also based on this law is **Act No. 100/2001 Coll., on Environmental Impact Assessment and amending certain related acts** (the Environmental Impact Assessment Act), as amended.

Land use planning and construction in general is governed by **Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on Land Use Planning and the Building Code (the Building Act), as amended (hereinafter the “Building Act”)**, including its implementing decrees.

Act No. 59/1996 Coll., on the Seat of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, concerns specifically just Part 001. Parliament is based in the City of Prague, its seat is owned by the Czech Republic and under this act it is a national cultural monument. It also orders the government to set the conditions for protection of this national cultural monument through a government order.

7 4 2 Government orders

Government Order No. 66/1971 Coll., on a Heritage Reservation in the City of Prague, governs in accordance with the Heritage Act the conditions of heritage conservation within Part 001. This order declares the historic core of the City of Prague as a Heritage Reservation and defines its extent. It is this reservation that was inscribed on the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List as Part 001 of the property – the Historic Centre of Prague.

For construction activity in this heritage reservation, this government order laid down the following on the heritage reservation in the City of Prague:

- a) any modifications to immovable cultural monuments and ensembles thereof and buildings that exhibit partial heritage or urbanistic values (objects of heritage interest), must be dealt with and conducted with

an eye to the permanent securing of their material substance, to their appropriate social use and further appreciation of their artistic and documentary functions

- b) during new construction and external modifications to unprotected buildings, care must be taken of the architectural relationships to cultural monuments and ensembles thereof, tying in to their volumetric and spatial composition and environment and complementing their ensemble by appropriate means of contemporary architecture
- c) designing and conducting of any terrain modifications and transport, water management, energy, telecommunication, underground and utility construction in the reservation may not disrupt its environment or threaten individual cultural monuments
- d) the drafting, assessment and approval of all land use plans, competition assignments and preparatory and project documentations for structures within the reservation must be carried out with an eye to the cultural value of the environment

Government Order No. 55/1954 Coll., on the Protected Area of Prague Castle, declared the territory of Prague Castle to have heritage protection, with all administration in the field of state heritage care to be executed by the Office of the President.

In connection to the aforementioned **Act No. 59/1996 Coll., on the Seat of the Parliament of the Czech Republic**, the government issued **Government Order No. 182/1996 Coll. on the Conditions of Protection of National Cultural Monument the Seat of Parliament**, in which it set out the conditions for restoration of buildings and spaces of the seat of the Parliament of the Czech Republic.

7 4 3 Further legislative measures

Since 1 September 2007, City of Prague Regulation No. 26/2005 Coll., banning advertising disseminated in publicly accessible places outside of places of business, as amended, has been in place, significantly limiting advertising on tarps and banners in the Historic Centre of Prague. Placement on buildings is only possible during construction, structural repairs or modifications. Aside from City of Prague Regulation No. 9/2007 Coll., these measures were further modified by City of Prague Regulation No. 10/2010 Coll. and City of Prague Regulation No. 19/2014 Coll.

To protect Part 001 of the property inscribed under the name Historic Centre of Prague on the World Heritage List, before inscription a protective zone was laid out by **decision of the Department of Culture of the City of Prague National Committee No. KUL/5-932/81, on designation of a protective zone for the Heritage Reservation in the City of Prague of 19 May 1981**, which is identical to the buffer zone for the Historic Centre of Prague.

The buffer zone serves to restrict structural and other interventions that could endanger the outstanding universal value of Part 001 of the property, especially its panoramic values. According to the latter decision listed above:

- a) in the buffer zone it is not permitted to conduct any structural or other interventions that would disrupt or threaten the values of Part 001
- b) in procuring land use planning, preparatory or project documentation, in carrying out construction and structural modifications, encroachment on terrain formations and urban greenery it is necessary to make sure that no changes to the layout, volume or height configuration of the buildings and natural elements within the buffer zone weaken or disrupt the urban composition, scale and silhouette of Part 001
- c) no devices and structures may be placed in the buffer zone that could result in erosion of the environment and building stock of Part 001 (in particular through air and water pollution, leakage of harmful substances, noise, vibrations, any kind of radiation, accumulation of waste, etc.)
- d) during all new construction and conversion it is necessary to particularly monitor the impression of ensembles of structures and high-rise buildings on the horizons of the city that assert themselves visually in relation to Part 001

In the buffer zone of Part 001, or in the protective zone of Part 001 (though naturally not only there), according to the Heritage Act an owner or user of real estate must, when altering a structure or considering new construction, apply to the PCH Heritage Department for a binding opinion, even if the property itself is not a cultural monument.

The buffer zone is also impacted by the territory with a ban on high-rise structures, which is laid down by **City of Prague Decree No. 32/1999 Coll., on the binding part of the land use plan for the City of Prague**, as amended.

Within the buffer zone, every high-rise structure must be evaluated in land use proceedings individually. Its effect on the historic core itself is assessed along with the broader spatial setting of the Vltava basin

in its characteristic panoramic views designated by the building office and heritage authority.

The visual values of the territory are also described in the City of Prague Territorial Analysis Materials, where the conditions for their preservation are also defined. On the basis of an evaluation of visual relationships, verified and confirmed by establishing the visible area, determined using a digital 3D model of the buildings and terrain of Prague processed by computer, the visual horizons of the city's historic core were derived. The visual horizons define the area with a similar visual effect, within which distinct visually exposed locales are found, visible from vantage points in the historic core and its buffer zone. A similar approach determined the important vantage points.

There are also a number of "heritage zones" found in the buffer zone, specifically "urban heritage zones": Vinohrady, Žižkov, Vršovice, Nusle, Barrandov, Smíchov, Baba, Dejvice, Bubeneč, Horní Holešovice, Královice, Ořechovka villa colony, Stará Hostivař, Staré Bohnice, Staré Ďáblice, Staré Střešovice, Tejnka, Karlín, Zbraslav and "rural heritage zones": Budánka colony, Střešovičky, Rybáře colony. The territories of these heritage zones are defined in the following legal regulations:

City of Prague Decree No. 15/1991 Coll., on declaration of part of the territory of Prague as heritage zones and stipulating the conditions for their protection; City of Prague Decree No. 10/1993 Coll., on declaration of part of the territory of Prague as heritage zones and stipulating the conditions for their protection; Decree No. 108/2003 Coll., on declaration of territories with a historical environment in selected cities and municipalities as heritage zones and stipulating the conditions for their protection; Decree No. 413/2004 Coll., on declaration of territories with a historical environment in selected cities and municipalities and parts thereof as heritage zones and stipulating the conditions for their protection; Measure of General Application No. 5/2014 on declaration of territories with a historical environment of municipal district Prague-Zbraslav as a heritage zone.

In terms of height regulation within the buffer zone of Part 001, it is important that the heritage zones are stabilised areas. Based on type of urban structure, a height limit is set for some of them directly in the Land Use Plan for the City of Prague.

7 4 4 Strategic documents

7 4 4 1 Principles of Territorial Development

Land use planning instruments at the national level are the territorial development policy, at the regional level the principles of territorial development (as the land use plan for a region) and at the city (municipality) level the land use plan.

Resolution of the Prague City Assembly No. 41/1 approved **Update No. 1 to the City of Prague Principles of Territorial Development**, issued in the form of **Measure of General Application No. 43/2014** (effective starting 1 October 2014).

The Principles of Territorial Development lay down the basic urbanistic concept of the city. They determine the basic strategy for development of the territory with regard for the possibilities for its sustainable development and efficient use, specify the concept for conservation and development of natural, cultural and civilisational values, and contain the conditions for drawing up more detailed documentation. They define the priorities of land use planning, of which some directly affect Part 001.

7 4 4 2 City of Prague Land Use Plan

The basic regulatory rules for construction within the whole territory of the **City of Prague are dealt with by City of Prague Decree No. 32/1999 Coll., on the binding part of the Land Use Plan for the City of Prague**, as amended.

The Land Use Plan determines the basic urbanistic concept of the city. It defines the developed, developable, undeveloped and undevelopable territories; it also sets out the conditions for the city's spatial organisation, dictates publicly beneficial works and measures, and creates a framework for the decision-making of building offices.

The territory of the Prague Heritage Reservation, i.e. Part 001 of the Historic Centre of Prague, is according to the Land Use Plan considered a "stabilised area". In a stabilised area there is not set level of use of the territory. In terms of limits on development, only conservation, filling in and rehabilitation of the existing urban structure is possible without any option for further extensive construction activity. In addition, in Part 001 there are also "binding and guiding elements of spatial and functional organisation" set (e.g. green spaces, civic amenities, etc.), which are binding for the building offices of the municipal districts and PCH.

An important regulation of the Land Use Plan is setting a minimum proportion of housing. For selected functional areas (into which Part 001 is divided), it sets a minimum share of gross floor space that must serve for housing. The minimum proportion of housing is applied to individual structures so that at least the same or potentially greater proportion of housing is achieved for converted, modernised or newly built structures in place of demolished ones as in the original buildings.

City of Prague Decree No. 32/1999 Coll., on the binding part of the Land Use Plan for the City of Prague, also defines areas where construction of high-rise buildings is precluded, which includes Part 001 and its immediate surroundings. The goal is to protect the significant cultural values of the structure of the historic city, including Part 001, i.e. the Prague Heritage Reservation and the preserved panorama. The existing height level can only be exceeded in this defined area by minor accents.

Every citizen can take part in land use planning and environmental impact assessment via a written statement submitted by the given deadline or by attending the public discussion.

Any civic association, if it meets the legal conditions, can become a party to the administrative proceedings under Act No. 500/2004 Coll., the Administrative Procedure Code, as amended, that concerns issues related to the environment on the basis of the International Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, known as the Aarhus Convention (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Communication No. 124/2004 Coll. i. t., which the Czech Republic ratified in 2004).

7 4 4 3 Regulatory plans

City of Prague Decree No. 6/2002 coll., on the binding part of the land use plan for the Anenská Zone defines the basic principles of organisation of the Anenská Zone in Old Town and the limits on its utilisation, expressed as regulations of this decree.

The Anenská Zone land use plan is the first and thus far only approved regulatory plan in the Historic Centre of Prague. (A regulatory plan may only be issued for territories defined by the land use plan, or by the principals of territorial development. The requirements for a regulatory plan and procuring one are listed in Section 61 of the Building Act.)

7 4 4 4 Territorial Analysis Materials for the municipality of Prague

With a resolution of the Prague City Assembly of 26 March 2015, the 3rd update to the City of Prague Territorial Analysis Materials 2014 was approved.

The Territorial Analysis Materials are of fundamental significance for all planned land use planning documentation, providing research and universal analysis of the state of the territory, including an analysis of sustainable development, containing substantial and valuable information particularly for the protection and regulation of development within the area and in contact with the historic core. The land use plan can draw on these materials and the evaluation of the state and tendencies of development, which is a guarantee of a coordinated approach in protecting the territory's values. A description of the existing urbanistic structure can be found in the City of Prague Territorial Analysis Materials in the layout drawing Structure of Buildings.

A key recommendation of the City of Prague Territorial Analysis Materials is to adopt regulations on the placement of high-rise and voluminous structures that could potentially threaten the quality of the spatial perception of Part 001. The final chapter of this part and the corresponding drawing summarise phenomena that are problematic for the development of the city as a whole and designate problems to be resolved for the follow-up newly drafted territorial planning documentation for the city, which also includes many elements that could influence the OUV of Part 001. This primarily concerns insufficient spatial regulation, protection of housing, insufficient support for retaining universities in the centre, unresolved transport defects and insufficient public transport capacity, lack of transport connections and other specific problems associated with the location of sub-areas where fundamental, often conflicting interests and influences encounter each other, which could have a significant impact on the historic core.

7 4 4 5 City of Prague Transport Policy Principles

The Transport Policy Principles are a fundamental strategic document for transport in Prague. In 2016 work was begun on the Sustainable Mobility Plan for Prague and its Surroundings, which draws on the updated strategic plan and replaces these principles. The transport policy is also developed in the document North-South Trunk Road Public Space Concept (Jan Gehl) approved by Prague City Council in August 2017.

7 4 5 Other drafted planning instruments and methodologies for Part 001

7 4 5 1 Visual Integrity Study

The Visual Integrity Study for the historic core of Prague has served since January 2008 as an aid in assessing construction plans by implanting them into a digital 3D model of Prague. It is one of the source materials for the forthcoming Metropolitan Plan (see below). The study represents a methodological basis for assessing potential locations for high-rise structures. What is particularly important for assessing high-rise structures is the urbanistic-compositional aspect. Existing real examples of high-rise buildings and virtual simulations demonstrate the danger of erosion of the outstanding universal value of Part 001.

7 4 5 2 Prague Waterfront Concept

This document was approved by Prague City Council Resolution No. 162 of 4 February 2014.

The Prague Waterfront Concept is a conceptual and initiative document for quality development of the Prague riverbanks in terms of urban planning, investments, utilisation, administration and conservation, with the main goal of developing the waterfront as a public space of citywide importance, with the river understood as the main point of reference for the whole image of the city. The document has fundamental significance for conserving the OUV of Part 001, as the river and its banks and embankments are one of the essential components of the city's image that co-generate OUV.

The "space of the river" not only includes the riverbanks themselves, but also the adjoining areas. The document is a call for greater cooperation among all entities involved.

In Part 001 the Concept defines the overall space of the embankment and then its semantic hierarchy, which must be taken into account in further decisions on specific modifications to the space, management, determining its future content and the manner of placing investments for its cultivation. It proposes target characteristics, appropriate content and action for the individual embankments, and following up on that instruments for managing the embankments in the centre of the city and control mechanisms therefor are proposed (City Waterfront Manager, Committee of Experts).

From the perspective of mobility, in the area of the riverbanks walkable segments of the embankment have been proposed along with conditions for use of the riverfront promenades in the transport system. Individual problematic spots for the permeability of the city centre have been identified in detail, particularly for pedestrian and non-motorised movement. Continuous accessibility along the whole length is key for overall stratification of functions into the broader space of the embankment so as to eliminate local overloading of individual nodes. To spread activities out along the riverbanks it proposes a method of regulation of water transport in the centre. Regulation is proposed based on compatibility with the target usage of the individual parts of the river while also taking into account the architectural criteria for the space of the river and its overall image.

Based on differences between the existing and target proposed state of the individual spaces, an easy-to-read map has been created listing the level of need for intervention in the various embankment spaces, both in material (architectural) terms and in organisational terms.

Following up on these objectives, instruments are proposed by which the city can initiate these changes itself, and the requisite legislative measures are identified as well.

Based on the conclusions of the Prague Waterfront Concept, organisation and project steps and measures are defined that should follow up on this document and thus ensure the fulfilment of the concept's basic objectives.

7 4 5 3 Public Space Design Manual

The Public Space Design Manual was approved by Prague City Council Resolution No. 1495 of 24 June 2017 and is a tool for fulfilling the goals of the city's strategy for creating, managing and using public spaces. With approval by Prague City Council, the Manual became in principle binding for PCH departments, organisations founded or funded by the City of Prague and entities drawing investment from the city budget, and for the municipal districts it has a recommendatory character. The manual defines the quality of public spaces and summarises some basic principles, rules and criteria for achieving such; thus it is a guide and recommendation. Its goal is to stimulate interest in active life in the city and facilitate more efficient decision-making on investments into the city's public spaces. In light of the fact that public spaces are a factor that co-generate OUV in Part 001, the Manual is of fundamental importance for preserving that value. The creation of the Manual reacts in advance to the forthcoming

conceptual documents such as the City of Prague Strategic Plan, the Metropolitan Plan, and the Prague Building Regulations (see below).

7 4 5 4 **Methodological materials**

Methodological materials drawn up by the state expert organisations and heritage authorities serve for one thing for more systematic conservation and restoration of various segments of the cultural heritage, including the heritage stock in Part 001, which is a significant component co-generating OUV, but also for efficient decision-making on proposed modifications, repairs, etc. At the same time, the materials are a guidepost during project planning and allow builders, investors and designers to anticipate the content of expert opinions from professional heritage organisations and the following binding opinions of heritage authorities.

These are the primary methodological materials in mind:

- ❖ Owner's manual for cultural monuments and real estate in protected heritage zones (MC website)
- ❖ Roofing and sheet metal elements, structural and technical elements at roof level (2014)
- ❖ Historic roof trusses and changes to them without planned loft addition (2014)
- ❖ Lighting elements in roofs and dormer windows (2014)
- ❖ Restaurant gardens in the protected heritage territory of the City of Prague (updated 2015)
- ❖ Business signs, advertising and information devices in the protected heritage territory of the City of Prague (2013)
- ❖ Methodology proceedings – contributions on protecting heritage values of the historic core of Prague (2009)
- ❖ Methodology of approach to principles of designing the urban interior of heritage reservations and heritage zones
- ❖ Methodological material for assessing new construction and courtyard additions and for protecting the courtyard environment in the Prague Heritage Reservation
- ❖ Methodological material for restoration of facades in heritage reservations and heritage zones
- ❖ Definition of negative trends in project and construction practice from the perspective of heritage care – summary of errors and controversial interventions (2004)
- ❖ Methodology for assessing extensions, loft additions and protecting the roofscape (2004)

- ❖ Conservation and restoration of the internal structure of immovable cultural monuments and structures in protected heritage areas (2004)

List of NHI Methodologies

- ❖ Aristocratic interior of the Baroque period in the light of historical inventories
- ❖ Facade colours, study, documentation, evaluation and restoration of exteriors of historic structures
- ❖ Digital and digitised photographs for scientific purposes in heritage care
- ❖ Epigraphy in heritage care
- ❖ Interpretation of photographs in terms of pictorial information contained. Methodology of maximisation of actual utilisation of information provided by historical photographic material as a solitary relic and in the context of record database systems used for deepening identification of the depicted in everyday practice in identifying persons, places, studios, etc.
- ❖ Unified descriptive and pictorial documentation of historical photographic material in the context of electronic record systems used in contributory organisations of the MC with the objective of unifying definitions and terminology in the field of historical photographic material in record systems used and alleviating user searches therein
- ❖ Management plan for conservation of heritage values of garden art monuments
- ❖ Surveying documentation of historic structures for study in heritage care
- ❖ Methodological principles for preparing nominations for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List and principles for preserving the values of such sites
- ❖ Methodology of dating and interpreting portraits from 16th–18th century using period fashion
- ❖ Methodology of digitisation, 3D documentation and 3D visualisation of individual types of monuments
- ❖ Methodology of documentation of small monuments
- ❖ Methodology of documentation of folk architecture
- ❖ Methodology of documentation of burgher houses
- ❖ Methodology of documentation of sacred architecture (churches and spacious chapels)

- ❖ Methodology of evaluating level of potential threat to monuments by anthropogenic and natural influences
- ❖ Methodology of identification and classification of areas with urbanistic values
- ❖ Methodology of identification of values of garden art monuments
- ❖ Methodology of classification of structures by heritage value
- ❖ Methodology of filling in Tritius system – castle library
- ❖ Methodology of inventorying garden art monuments
- ❖ Methodology of preventive care for historic library collections in the specific conditions of heritage buildings managed by NHI
- ❖ Methodology for preparation and realisation of historically knowledgeable festivities in castles and chateaux – I
- ❖ Methodology for spatial analysis of garden art monuments
- ❖ Methodology of guide work at castles, chateaux and other open monuments
- ❖ Methodology of study, documentation and care for oriental rugs
- ❖ Methodology of structural-historical study
- ❖ Methodology of terrain identification, documentation and description of immovable archaeological monuments
- ❖ Methodology of creating interior installations and reinstallations
- ❖ Methodology of creating an expanded bibliographic description of old printed materials with a focus on those from the 16th century in castle libraries of the Czech Republic
- ❖ Methodology of creating a standardised record of a landscape heritage zone
- ❖ Methodology of processing book fonds and collections
- ❖ Microclimate in historical interiors
- ❖ Monuments are fun 1
- ❖ Monuments are fun 2
- ❖ Monuments are fun 3
- ❖ Monuments are fun 4
- ❖ Monuments are fun 5
- ❖ Care for important heritage rural roads
- ❖ Care for organs and bells and heritage protection thereof
- ❖ Blanket study of folk architecture and rural settlements
- ❖ Fire protection of heritage buildings
- ❖ Study, documentation and inventorying of architectural elements
- ❖ Study, documentation and inventorying of windows and door openings
- ❖ UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Forthcoming strategic and conceptual documents and other planning instruments of the City of Prague

In the Czech Republic, two planning sub-systems function in parallel for formulating and furthering public interests – strategic (socio-economic) and land use planning (regulation of function and size).

Strategic planning, which concerns the activity of self-governing units (regions and municipalities) are governed by **Act No. 248/2000 Coll., on support for regional development**, as amended.

Land use planning, which concerns all investment and construction activities within individual municipalities, is governed by the Building Act, as amended, and the laws and regulations associated therewith.

Mutual coordination and complementarity of both sub-systems has to date been provided for indirectly – via Section 18 of the Building Code, which dictates the impact of proposed land use plan solutions be assessed not only on the environment, but also with regard to the economic and social development of the area and in accordance with other concepts drawn up for the territory in question.

7 4 6 1 Synergy of city development planning documents

An exceptional constellation is currently occurring in Prague, whereby fundamental strategic and planning documents for the city's development are being produced at the same time.

These documents have differing forms and topics. If they follow the same vision of the city, i.e. facilitating a rise in quality of the comprehensively understood way of life in the city worthy of the 21st century, while concurrently preserving the outstanding universal value of its historic core, they can highly effectively support and complement each other.

These are primarily:

- ❖ **Sustainable Mobility Plan for Prague and Surroundings**
- ❖ **City of Prague Metropolitan Plan**
- ❖ The **Management Plan**, which along with them defines the vision of the city and its development and certain implementation measures
- ❖ The updated Concept for More Effective Care for the Heritage Stock in the City of Prague (2001) and the newly forthcoming Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis (AUA).

7 4 6 2 City of Prague Strategic Plan

This is a long-term programme document that sets down the objectives, priorities and paths to resolving key issues of the city's development for a period of 15 to 20 years ahead. It is the underlying conceptual document for all the other sectoral policies of the City of Prague.

The currently valid City of Prague Strategic Plan Update was approved by Prague City Assembly Resolution No. 22/42 of 11 December 2008.

For the new Strategic Plan, the following 3 basic strategic directions have been proposed:

❖ Strategic Direction 1: A cohesive and healthy city.

The following objectives have been set for this direction:

- ❖ The city is socially cohesive and flexibly reacts to ongoing sociodemographic changes.
- ❖ The urban neighbourhoods have a rich community life.
- ❖ The city environment and its landscape are beautiful and high in quality.
- ❖ The city is healthy and mindful of nature.
- ❖ Sustainable mobility is in place between the city and the surrounding region.

❖ Strategic Direction 2: Prague is a prospering and creative European metropolis.

The following objectives have been proposed for this direction:

- ❖ The city is an important region in Europe.
- ❖ The city supports enterprise and innovation.
- ❖ The city has a good cultural brand at its disposal, reinforced by contemporary art.
- ❖ The city actively helps create an open and quality education system.

❖ Strategic Direction 3: Prague is a conceptually planned metropolis with smart administration and resilient systems.

The following objectives have been proposed for this direction:

- ❖ The city plans its development in the regional context.
- ❖ For each strategic objective, the Strategic Plan proposes a strategy on how to achieve it, to which there are implementation measures and examples of activities through which the measures will be implemented

- ❖ The Management Plan and Strategic Plan are two synergic documents that build on each other, complement each other, but do not replace each other. They are interconnected and intertwine in their content, with the Management Plan focusing on protection of OUV and supporting the quality of the city and life within it, which is the subject of the Strategic Plan.

7 4 6 3 City of Prague Metropolitan Plan

On 19 September 2013, with Resolution No. 31/6 the Prague City Assembly approved the procurement of a new land use plan, the "Metropolitan Plan" (MP) on two levels:

- ❖ Metropolitan Plan – City of Prague Land Use Plan procured for the whole administrative territory of Prague
- ❖ The land use plans of the individual parts of the City of Prague will continue to fine-tune the principles set out in the Metropolitan Plan.

Tools of spatial regulation in the new land use plan and the envisaged follow-up regulatory plans will be laid out in conjunction with the demands of heritage care, in the interest of monument conservation in general, in the interest of sustainable development of the whole city, and last but not least also in the interest of protecting Part 001 of the property inscribed on the World Heritage List.

The modified draft assignment for the MP was approved by Prague City Assembly Resolution No. 31/6 of 19 September 2013. The basic principles and parameters are:

- 1) The Metropolitan Plan shall be understood as an active and initiative instrument for shaping the territory, in particular in development of the spatial organisation of the city. Above all it will create an appropriate framework for decision-making within the territory and determine its conditions and active support for investment projects that develop and enrich the city, specifically those that strengthen the existing character of the city and fill in the deficit of amenities.
- 2) The Metropolitan Plan will clearly and unambiguously define the basic breakdown of the territory and in terms of the requirements for organisation and utilisation of the area divide the space into different categories: developed area, developable spaces, undeveloped area and undevelopable spaces.
- 3) The Metropolitan Plan will define as its basic units "locales", which are structurally internally identical components determined primarily on the basis of their dominant character. This character comprises

particularly of placement in the territory, intensity and type of buildings, and level of stability.

- 4) The Metropolitan Plan will accent development as an improvement on the current state, not as an expansion and exploitation of the (as yet) undeveloped landscape; it will accent development as making the experience of the city more intense, stronger and of better quality.
- 5) The Metropolitan Plan will thoroughly protect the values of the open landscape in the undeveloped area, which in Prague mean aesthetic, “ecostabilising” and recreational values, and in the developed areas it will be demanded that progress be viewed as strengthening the urban values and quality of life in the city with respect for its heritage and urbanistic-architectural values.

7 4 6 3 1 Locales

The basic building block for the Metropolitan Plan is to be “locales”. Locales do not overlap with the administrative boundaries, nor with the boundaries of the cadastral areas. Individual locales are characterised by the specific nature of their socioeconomic, cultural-civilisational and morphological elements, their expressions and their ties to the city and landscape. These elements define the specific conditions for individual locales and the requirements for organisation and utilisation of the area.

The Metropolitan Plan aims to strengthen and stabilise long-term the character of the locales it defines, or potentially propose the level of change. For locales of differing character, differing regulations shall apply. The forthcoming MP will lay down a description of the character of the locales, and after its approval it will be binding for building offices in deciding about the area.

7 4 6 3 2 Burden

The Metropolitan Plan will define the existing and proposed method of use for individual locales with regard for the specific conditions of the capital.

In the locales the Metropolitan Plan will define and describe the territory in terms of the principles of predominant method of use and level of burden. An area’s burden is the sum and frequency of the impact of buildings, devices or activities or events on the environment and residential comfort in the city and landscape, and a designation of these

influences in defined parts of the territory. From the perspective of the external effect of the burden, there is a distinction between the state and operation of structures, buildings and devices, or activities and events that are restrictive, bothersome and threatening. The Metropolitan Plan shall determine the level of acceptable burden.

7 4 6 3 3 Height regulation

The Metropolitan Plan will restrict building heights for the whole territory of Prague. The height level will be determined for all locales. Along with a description of the character of the territory, it will thus prevent inappropriate or ill-considered placement of high-rise buildings anywhere in Prague, i.e. a phenomenon the current system has not always been able to prevent.

7 4 6 3 4 Public spaces

The Metropolitan Plan will contain a layer of “public spaces”. These will be hierarchised so that it is possible to establish their significance within the urban structure of the city (e.g. a park of metropolitan importance, a park important for the municipal district, neighbourhood or locale).

7 4 6 3 5 Landscape boundaries and composition of the landscape

The Metropolitan Plan has the ambition to establish landscape boundaries that divide up the continuous developed and developable areas within Prague from the “settlements” in the landscape that are part of the City of Prague, thus strengthening the recreational hinterland of Prague. The MP will address describing the structure and composition of the landscape with the same level of detail as in the developed territory.

7 4 6 3 6 A multilevel plan

The Metropolitan Plan will deal with the concept for the capital in a scale corresponding to the character of the territory; in accordance with the law it will be issued in a scale of 1:10 000.

Another level of land use planning documentation are the “land use plans for defined parts of the City of Prague”, which will be set out by the Metropolitan Plan. These defined parts of the City of Prague will be prepared over the course of its drafting and discussion. This means that

studies whose designs are known during the drafting of the Metropolitan Plan, will be taken into account, but the public discussion of the land use plan for the defined part of Prague can only take place after its approval.

In the coming phase the need to draft land use planning documentation for Part 001 will be specified, i.e. for the historic core of the city, potentially for its buffer zone.

7 4 6 4 Regulation laying down the general requirements for land use and technical requirements for structures in the City of Prague (Prague Building Regulations)

City of Prague Regulation No. 10/2016 Coll., laying down the general requirements for land use and technical requirements for structures in the City of Prague (Prague Building Regulations, hereinafter also PBR) took effect 1 August 2016 and replaced the previously used City of Prague Decree No. 26/1999 Coll., on the general technical requirements for construction in the City of Prague (GTR), at the same time replacing Decree No. 501/2006 Coll., on the general requirements for land use, in accordance with the provisions of Section 194 of the Building Act, as amended.

The PBRs respect the development of the urban settlement, which over recent decades has been transformed considerably, and react to the change of the related legislation, e.g. the adoption of a new Building Act in 2006.

The PBRs define the general requirements for land use and technical requirements for structures in Prague. They address contemporary issues of the city and react to undesirable phenomena of the city's functioning, such as the decay of urban infrastructure and the associated economic, environmental and social problems.

The PBRs deal primarily with to date neglected urbanistic relationships. They are based on the awareness that buildings do not stand alone, but together create the image of the city. They also introduce regulations that define the spatial limits of structures in relation to the character of the surrounding buildings, for example rules for the gap between structures and the edge of the lot, introducing height limits and regulations, returning to traditional instruments for city planning – the street and building line.

The PBRs bring in clear rules for the definition of public spaces and their qualitative standard. They deal in detail for example with rows of trees or regulation of advertising.

The PBRs tie in to the traditional values according to which Prague, like most European cities, was built, and how they were written in Prague's building codes in the past.

7 5 Authorities and organisations involved in care for OUV of Part 001

7 5 1 Authorities and organisations of state heritage care

In Prague, state heritage care is executed by the state heritage authorities, which are the Ministry of Culture (MC) and the Prague City Hall Heritage Department (PCH HD). The expert organisation for state heritage care – the National Heritage Institute (NHI) is subordinate to the Ministry of Culture.

These authorities and expert organisations cooperate with other state administrative authorities and scientific, artistic and other specialised organisations.

7 5 1 1 National Heritage Institute

The National Heritage Institute is a specialised organisation that executes and coordinates all expert activities in the field of state heritage care. The institute drafts the required expert materials for the state heritage authorities, provides free expert assistance to owners of cultural monuments in securing care for cultural monuments, secures expert supervision over the performance of comprehensive care for cultural monuments and over their systematic use, and last but not least keeps the Central List of Cultural Monuments.

The National Heritage Institute Regional Office for Prague, under a

mandate from the MC, drafts an Annual Monitoring Report on the State of Part 001 every year for the Ministry of Culture and Prague City Hall.

The assessment and approval of more ambitious structural interventions is, in the interest of transparency and objectivity, discussed in the advisory bodies of PCH and NHI. (The PCH Heritage Department has as an advisory body a Board of Experts with a broad range of specialisations. The National Heritage Institute Regional Office for Prague has as an advisory body to the director the Heritage Board. The advisory body for the NHI Director General is the Academic Council.)

As a basis for Prague City Hall Heritage Department's binding opinions, the NHI issues written statements. For national cultural monuments within Part 001 (with the exception of Prague Castle and several selected national cultural monuments) the NHI Directorate General issues statements.

For construction plans within Part 001 and also for its buffer zone, the National Heritage Institute Regional Office for Prague issues statements. For land use planning documentation for the whole territory of the City of Prague (i.e. including Part 001), the National Heritage Institute Directorate General issues written statements in cooperation with the Regional Office for Prague.

7 5 1 2 Office of the President

Under Government Order No. 55/1954 Coll., on the Protected Area of the Prague Castle, all state heritage care activity for this protected area is performed by the Office of the President, which in 1992 set up for this purpose, inter alia, the Prague Castle Administration. The Prague Castle Administration also provides for the normal functioning of the whole complex, documentation, repairs and maintenance of buildings and spaces. It also takes care of visitor traffic, publication activities and cultural events.

7 5 1 3 Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences and the City of Prague Museum

Authorisation for archaeological surveys within Part 001 is managed by the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the City of Prague Museum. The Ministry of Culture may, by request in justified cases following agreement with the CAS, issue a permit for the conducting of an archaeological survey. The list of organisations

authorised to conduct archaeological surveys under Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on State Heritage Care, as amended, is publicly available.

7 5 1 4 Ministry of Culture

The Ministry of Culture, as the central authority of state administration, draws up forecasts, concepts and proposals for the long-term outlook of state heritage care development; compiles, declares and conducts comprehensive care programmes for cultural monuments, including a subsidy programme specially intended for sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. It furthermore applies an opinion on the territorial development policy and land use planning documents, which are the principles of territorial development, the municipal land use plan and the regulatory plans for areas in which there is a heritage reservation or an immovable item or ensemble recorded on the WHL. Part 001 is such an area.

The Ministry of Culture furthermore decides on declaration or revoking declaration of an item or ensemble as a cultural monument, on issuing permits for restoration of cultural monuments and permits for conducting archaeological surveys, and issues preliminary approval of export of a cultural monument abroad. Last but not least the Ministry creates, implements, coordinates and manages targeted subsidy programmes focused on care for cultural monuments. Under Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on State Heritage Care, as amended, the Ministry of Culture runs as its specialised supervisory body in the field of state heritage care the Heritage Inspectorate, the primary mission of which is to execute central supervision of observance of the law and regulations issued for the implementation thereof. The Heritage Inspectorate watches over the securing of comprehensive care for cultural monuments, observance of decisions by state heritage authorities, and how owners (caretakers, users) of cultural monuments fulfil their stipulated obligations. Should the Heritage Inspectorate find shortcomings in the care for cultural monuments, it shall propose to the competent state heritage authority measures to rectify the shortcomings, or potentially imposition of a fine, and see that the imposed measures are duly fulfilled.

7 5 1 5 Prague City Hall Heritage Department

The PCH Heritage Department, as the competent administrative authority of state heritage care, executes and organises state administration of state heritage care in the City of Prague, i.e. also in Part 001.

On the basis of the Heritage Act PCH HD issues binding opinions, which must be applied for by the owner of a cultural monument, national cultural monument and owner (caretaker, user) of a property that is not a cultural monument but is in a heritage reservation, heritage zone or the buffer zone for a national cultural monument, heritage reservation or heritage zone.

It furthermore performs supervision in restoration of cultural monuments and during construction, change of structure or other construction work on properties of the aforementioned categories and which are in a territory under its jurisdiction. In executing state heritage care the PCH HD is subordinate to the MC, which is also the appellate authority. In exercising state heritage care PCH HD relies on the expert assistance of the National Heritage Institute. In issuing binding opinions the PCH HD relies also on the specialised materials and guides listed in the previous chapter 7 5 4 4. The PCH HD, as the procurer and coordinator of the document Concept for More Effective Care for the Heritage Stock in the City of Prague (2001), provides for further updates to this document, including coordination with the AUA.

7 5 1 6 **World Heritage Council**

The World Heritage Council was formed on the basis of Prague City Council Resolution No. 388 of 19 March 2013 as an initiatory and advisory body to Prague City Council within the meaning of Section 79 (1) of Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the city of Prague, as amended by Act No. 145/2001 Coll.

This Prague City Council Commission – the World Heritage Council provides for the following activities in particular:

- 1) Formulating recommendations and drawing up opinions and initiatives concerning Part 001, submitting these to Prague City Council.
- 2) Evaluating the results of monitoring reports focused on Part 001, submitting its conclusions to Prague City Council.
- 3) Monitoring fulfilment of the Management Plan for Part 001, the drafting of which is provided for by the unit “World Heritage Site Office” of PCH HD, submitting its conclusions to Prague City Council.
- 4) Drafting opinions on conceptual issues concerning Part 001, submitting these to Prague City Council.

- 5) Playing an active role in presentation and awareness of Part 001, working with the Prague City Hall departments for heritage, culture, international relations and tourism.

The members of the World Heritage Council are appointed by Prague City Hall from among the representatives of expert organisations, affected public administration authorities, and the Czech Committee for UNESCO. In addition, the World Heritage Council systematically invites in specialists as guests to discuss issues that are on its current programme.

7 5 1 7 **Property Coordinator**

The City of Prague names its executive representative, the coordinator for Part 001.

By Prague City Council Resolution No. 512 of 24 April 2012, a unit of the “World Heritage Site Office” was set up under the department of the “Chief Executive’s Office”.

Currently the “World Heritage Site Office” unit is part of PCH HD. The office is staffed and funded by the city so as to be able to guarantee the fulfilment of tasks assigned by the manager of Part 001.

The primary task of the coordinator is to carry out the highly qualified activities to ensure proper care for Part 001 of the World Heritage property, particularly in the following areas:

- a) Identification of potential threats in terms of the values of Part 001 as a world heritage site, and prevention.
- b) An active role in conflict situations – dealing with problematic cases, the role of “communicator” and “negotiator”.
- c) Submitting initiatives to state administrative authorities.
- d) Provision of information concerning Part 001 to the site manager (i.e. the City of Prague), the World Heritage Council, the authorities active in heritage care, the public including citizens’ initiatives and NGOs, etc.
- e) Drafting of **Summary Periodic Reports on Implementation of the Management Plan for the Period of Three Years.**
- f) Drafting of reports for the World Heritage Committee on Part 001, preparation of missions and other tasks arising from the UNESCO Convention on Protection of World Heritage.
- h) In connection with the preventive and active protection of Part 001, creating an informal network of institutions, individual specialists and interested citizens or citizens’ groups (“networking”).

- i) Initiating expert discussions, seminars and conferences on the topic of more effective protection of the world heritage site.
- j) An active role in presenting the world heritage site and awareness activities.
- k) Representing the site manager abroad and in the Czech Republic.
- l) Exercising the function of secretariat for the World Heritage Council and representing it according to its instructions.
- m) Coordinating drafting of the Management Plan and submitting proposals for updating thereof.
- n) Coordination of all concerned departments of state and local administration, as well as all important organisations in Part 001 with a stake in preserving the OUV of Part 001.
- o) Administration of grants provided from the City of Prague budget to owners of buildings with heritage protection (in particular those within Part 001).
- p) Performing other tasks in conservation of the world heritage site assigned to the coordinator by the site manager or the World Heritage Council.

7 5 1 8 Site Manager

According to Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the City of Prague, as amended, the executor of the devolved jurisdiction of state administration in Prague is PCH; in stipulated areas it is the municipal district authorities.

The City of Prague is administered independently by the Prague City Assembly. The other bodies of the City of Prague are Prague City Council and the Prague Mayor.

The manager of Part 001 of the Historic Centre of Prague, inscribed on the World Heritage List, is the City of Prague. According to the aforementioned Act No. 131/2000 Coll., the capital is represented externally by the Mayor of Prague.

7 5 2 Other Prague City Hall bodies and City of Prague organisations

7 5 2 1 PCH Building Code Department, PCH Spatial Development Department, Building offices of municipal districts

The PCH Building Code Department and Spatial Development Department and the competent building offices of the municipal districts execute in devolved authority within the capital state administration in the field of urban planning and land use and building proceedings.

The PCH Spatial Development Department procures land use planning documentation and land use planning materials for the administrative territory of the whole city and its parts, i.e. also for Part 001.

The municipal district building offices preside over administrative proceedings and issue land use decisions and building permits, with the PCH Building Code Department its superior and also the appellate authority. Land use decisions are thus currently in the jurisdiction of the local authorities of the municipal districts.

The land use planning authorities and building authorities act in cooperation with the affected authorities that protect the public interest under Section 4 (2) a) of the Building Act. The affected authority in execution of heritage care is PCH HD, which issues binding opinions for decisions and for other acts of the building office or acts of an authorised inspector under the Building Act No. 183/2006 Coll., Section 4 (2) a).

7 5 2 2 Environmental Protection Department

In matters of devolved powers of state administration, it is subordinate to the Ministry of the Environment. It includes the following units: Unit for Protection of Air, Protection of Nature and Landscape, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Unit. In relevant matters it issues binding opinions as per Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Conservation, as amended, and Act No. 100/2001 Coll., on Environmental Impact Assessment and amending certain related acts (the Environmental Impact Assessment Act), as amended. It makes statements when assessing environmental impact (EIA, SEA) for major construction plans. It is one of the key departments for preservation of OUV, in particular for the “natural” components of the city’s image that co-generate OUV in Part 001.

7 5 2 3 Road and Rail Department

This department provides transport concepts for the territory of the City of Prague and issues binding opinions on works for tram, funicular and metro lines in the buffer zone (Act No. 266/1994 Coll., on Rail Systems, as amended). In matters of devolved authority of state administration it is subordinate to the Ministry of Transport.

7 5 2 4 Department of Culture and Tourism

The Department of Culture, International Relations and Tourism is a Prague City Hall department established for the field of culture, securing international relations of City of Prague bodies, including relations to the European Union via the Prague City Hall representative in Brussels, and tourism. The department provides background materials and conditions and provides for presentation of the City of Prague and attendance of Prague City Hall representatives at international trade fairs. On matters of devolved authority it does not execute any agenda.

The department provides for the tourism concept for the City of Prague. The concept created by it relates to the overloading of Part 001 with tourism and the impact of its potential dispersion among other areas of Prague, as well as orienting the tourist industry towards intellectually more demanding clientele. It keeps statistical data in the field of tourism.

7 5 2 5 Prague Institute of Planning and Development

The Prague Institute of Planning and Development (hereinafter "IPR") is a "contributory organisation" of (i.e. funded by) the City of Prague that prepares, drafts or potentially procures strategic, urbanistic and territorial development documents for the City of Prague, also preparing and drafting the City of Prague Land Use Plan (it is currently working on the Metropolitan Plan, which is mentioned elsewhere), the City of Prague Territorial Development Principles, the City of Prague Territorial Analysis Materials and the City of Prague Strategic Plan. It also includes administration and development of public spaces.

Furthermore, it administers and updates the citywide information system about the territory, administers and provides for the collection of geographic data on the territory of Prague, especially the digital map of Prague.



Last but not least it represents the City of Prague in land use proceedings, makes statements during environmental impact assessments (EIA, SEA) and provides expert consultation to developers, investors and planners operating in the city.

7 5 2 6 PCH Trade Licence Department

The supervisory activity of this department helps monitor observance of advertising regulation under City of Prague Regulation No. 26/2005 Coll.



Text annexes



8 1 1 Procedure and method of work in developing the Management Plan

The Management Plan is the result of work based on a broad-based expert discussion among eminent specialists, representatives of affected institutions and representatives of city administration, including the affected municipal districts.

Organisationally the work was managed and over its course regularly consulted with the Management Plan Editorial Board assembled for this purpose. Its members represented city institutions that have direct or indirect jurisdiction on the issue of protecting cultural heritage, representatives of the academic sector, eminent experts from the cultural life in Prague, and renowned independent specialists. Work also took place under the supervision of representatives of the World Heritage Council, established in 2013 as a commission of Prague City Council.

The **drafting team** was created at the initiative of the Management Plan Editorial Board, which approached recommended leading figures of a broad professional composition, starting with representatives of the heritage sector, historians, archaeologists, then architects and urbanists, sociologists, demographers, geographers, specialists in tourism, transport, through to representatives of local government, the religious sector and others.

Their ongoing work was based on regular discussion meetings of the drafters and consultations with the Management Plan Editorial Board.

Work on the text itself took place on two levels. The first unfolded in three basic stages based on joint day-long working meetings. Aside from all drafters, these **working conferences and workshops**, which took place with the attendance and support of the city leadership, also invited representatives of a broad spectrum of experts, academics and also members of the World Heritage Council and other guests. Each of these meetings thus brought together approximately thirty participants. Discussion was carefully recorded in the text. Following evaluation this became a significant source of ideas that were gradually incorporated into the final document. The timeframe of discussion and breadth of topics raised, often extending beyond the issues of the Management Plan itself, made it impossible to incorporate the full breadth and detail.

The first joint meeting was focused on updating information on the state of the territory and formulating a basic concept for the emerging material. At the second the basic theses of the individual contributors

were presented, followed by a discussion of them. The third meeting focused on consultation with representatives of the municipal districts of Part 001, adjacent locales and competent departments, the school system, academics, culture, tourism, city infrastructure, etc. Also invited were representatives of the public and civic associations. The point of this meeting was to obtain feedback about the first overall concept for the material. The resulting comments were then homogenised and incorporated.

The second, parallel line of work was the gradual acquisition of written contributions, both from contacted personalities and from collaborating city institutions and representatives of heritage authorities. These were the result of numerous joint meetings between all collaborators, or spontaneously created groups connected by a common issue.

The creation process brought up many new ideas, theoretical considerations and suggestions, both expressed and in the form of separate texts that could not all be organically incorporated into the obligatory template for reasons of space. In an attempt to utilise them, a separate part of the material was created including at least those that were reflected in the workshop minutes or as freeform texts resulting from the joint discussions, which could be used as a parallel text to the Management Plan.

The plan cannot be viewed as a static document, although the basic principles of approach and certain measures listed in the index will likely remain valid constantly. The expectation is that the Management Plan will be periodically reviewed in cycles of 5 years, and in this sense work on the plan must be understood as an ongoing activity.

8 1 2 Construction activity in the territory – overview of land use decision issued in 2000–2014

The qualitative and quantitative nature of construction activities taking place in Part 001 is evident from the number and type of land use decisions issued.

Qualitative changes to the use of the building stock are evident in the type of requested use. Where they concern housing, public facilities (education, healthcare, social care, culture), sport and recreation, parks, retail and services, they show the dynamic of the ongoing changes, or the



shift in quality of life in the city. For categories such as accommodation and catering, administration and the category manufacture, enterprise and other, the land use decisions illustrate the changes in the potential of structures for doing business. Aside from these changes there is significant construction activity at the level of transport works and related modifications to public spaces and technical infrastructure structures.

The type of structural modifications stem from the overall character of the territory and its increased level of heritage protection, and the stability of the building stock in Part 001. The share of renovations, extensions, additions and other modifications forms one third of the decisions (compared to similar land use decisions in all of Prague forming just a quarter).

The most significant quantitative changes are taking place in transport areas and related public spaces (totalling approximately 25% of the

issued LUDs) and for technical infrastructure works (totalling approximately 15% of issued LUDs). These types of usage have been recording a greater increase recently. A relatively lower level of changes has been maintained in the housing stock (22.8% of LUDs) following a relatively intense development in 2000–2004.

Modifications of public facility structures constitute an insignificant proportion (10.1% of LUDs) with a comparable trend of changes for the whole monitored period of 2000–2014.

Changes in the area of accommodation and catering and administration have been taking place with similar intensity (6–7% of LUDs), also the case of sport and recreation and manufacture, enterprise and other structures (4–5% of LUDs). Minor changes have been recorded in park space (2.5% of LUDs) with a break in development in the period 2005–2009.

In all of Prague a differing development can be recorded in the predominant proportion of issued LUDs and types of use. The biggest share of LUDs issued is in the area of housing (32% of LUDs) with the main rise in the last two monitored periods. Also significant is the share of LUDs issued in transport spaces and connected public spaces (18.3%) with an overall growing tendency; likewise with technical infrastructure (13.6%). Structures for manufacture, enterprise and other (14.5%) recorded their main increase in the last two monitored periods. The development of changes in administration and public facilities hover in the range of 5–6%. Public facilities recorded the most marked onset of changes in development of all types of facilities in the period 2010–2014 (nearly 1.7 times more than in the period 2005–2010 and 2.4 times more than in the period 2000–2004). Retail and services (3.8% of LUDs) have a falling tendency (in the last period almost half the LUDs were issued compared to 2000–2004), likewise sport and recreation (3.1% of LUDs) recorded their peak of changes in 2005–2009. Accommodation and catering have a falling tendency (1.6% of LUDs), while LUDs for parks and gardens recorded a marked revival in contrast (1.8% of LUDs), with nearly 6.5 times more LUDs issued in 2010–2014 than in 2000–2004.



MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR CONSERVATION OF
WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE
OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE
OF PRAGUE – PART 001

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