

Response to the ICOMOS Request for Additional Information Contained in the Interim Report from 21st December 2018, ref. no. GB/AS/1589/IR

ICOMOS question:

„The ICOMOS Panel noticed that the nominated property could be seen as an expression of a vast theme as horses have played a significant role throughout the centuries in human life until recently. However, the Nomination dossier presents a very specific facet of the human interaction with horses and of the mutual impact of this interaction on humans, horses and the landscape. It would be important for the nomination to frame the broader thematic historic — cultural context in which the nominated property is developed.“

State Party Response:

The horse (*Equus caballus*) is an animal species, a mammal in the taxonomic family of *Equidae*. At present there are about 60 million horses living in the world and more than 600 horse breeds exist. The ancestor of the modern horse appeared on the Earth first in North America approximately 60 million years ago and it was a small multi-toed mammal (*Eohippus*) living in forests. The first interactions between horses and people started roughly 50 thousand years ago when horses were a source of meat. When horses and people met for the first time, horse evolution was more or less at its end, the animal was “made”.

The interactions between horses and humans can be divided into several functional areas which in the course of time overlap with each other.

Functional areas of human-horse interactions depending on the purpose horses served:¹

- 1) Horse as a source of meat – from 50 thousand years BCE to date
- 2) Horse as the subject of works of art, legends, myths and rituals – from 35 thousand BCE to date
- 3) Horse as a domesticated animal and a contributor to civilisation development – from 4 000 BCE to date
- 4) Horse used to help herders (stock horse)² – from 3 500 BCE to date
- 5) Draught horse (drawing trolleys, sledges, coaches including carriages) – since 2 000 B.C. to date
- 6) Horse helping farmers – from 900 BCE to 1945 CE (in the majority of developed countries)
- 7) The warhorse – from 700 BCE to 1945 CE
- 8) Horse as a partner in sport and leisure – from the 6th century BCE to date³
- 9) Horse as a messenger – from 4th century BCE to date

Functional areas of human-horse interactions by the purpose for which horses have been used are explained in more detail in Annex 1.

The Kladruber horse, by its functional use, falls into the “draught horses” category. In this category an independent subset exists which is the “carriage horse” whose time period can be specified from 16th century to date.

¹ The areas where riding horses are used are not listed here as they are included in other functional areas such as herding horses, warhorses, horses in sport and used in communication.

² This area is listed as an independent one here because of its uniqueness however it could be included in the area of horses used for farming.

³ To determine which equestrian sport discipline is the oldest one is extremely difficult; most likely it was a discipline widespread among the “horse riding nations” of Central Asia. For the purpose of this study we selected the polo because in this case there is a very clear boundary between the game (sport) and the utilitarian use of horse.

Since the 17th century, next to the traditional ceremonial presentations of a mounted ruler or army commander (e.g. coronation procession, triumphant arrival) the importance of ceremonies started increasing in which representative carriages – carrosses were used to underline the social position of its user.⁴⁵ A team of horses hitched to a carrosse can be referred to as the most luxurious (most representative) use of draught horses.

Special breeds were started for this purpose of which the oldest ones (or at least their “carriage” variant) originated in the 16th – 17th century. The best animals from the ordinary carriage breeds, or even special dedicated breeds, were used to draw carriages of secular and church dignitaries during ceremonies to exhibit their social status. The ruler was at the top of this hierarchy therefore the horses used in the team drawing the carriage had to be the most valuable and the most beautiful ones. The Kladruber breed started evolving at the beginning of the era when the Habsburg Imperial Court started using ceremonial carriages. However, this was not a standard coach service but participation of the Emperor in ceremonies – it was more about his representation.

In the time when horse was an indispensable partner used for transport or in war the stud farm owned by a ruler or a state had an immense strategic importance. The stud farm landscape at Kladruba nad Labem was exactly such a strategically important point for the Habsburgs because since the early 17th century it was designed for breeding and training of horses drawing carriages to transport the ruling dynasty. This fully reflects the period of absolutism in 17th and 18th centuries when power and exclusiveness of the ruler was emphasised with all means available in the context of baroque opulence and aesthetic canon. In this connection a special breed of horses was cultivated representing baroque breeds and designed solely for the ruling house and its representation particularly during ceremonies which the Habsburgs took so much pride in since the baroque period to the end of monarchy.

The Kladruber horse is the only breed of the original ceremonial horses still bred that is the only draught horse breed in the world originated, bred and trained for drawing carriages of the social elites.

Thanks to the Habsburg conservatism and unchanged breeding goal, the Kladruber horse has preserved its original “baroque” appearance from the 18th century to date. It still bears the traits of the original, but now extinct breeds (old Spanish horse and old Italian horse) which were at its beginning and from medieval times until the 18th century influenced the stock in most European countries and colonies and by the end of the 18th century were extinct.

Even though there are only limited opportunities for ceremonial carriage horses to be used at (now the most frequent breeds are warmblooded horses for sport) the Kladruber horse breed has been preserved and still serves its original purpose for example at the Danish Royal Court and it is also used for state functions.

The history of the Nominated Property dates back to the time when stud farms of the European type started⁶ coming into existence⁷ which was in the 15th – 16th century. At that time more headed herds were bred in horse parks or open countryside and later the land plots with pastures in the open

⁴ Ceremonial carriages – carrosses are richly decorated with painted ornaments, woodcarvings etc. and more than one horse are hitched to it depending on the privileges of the person sitting in it – a carrosse carrying the Emperor has usually a team of up to eight horses.

⁵ An important improvement contributing to the wider use of coaches including carrosses was the advanced design of suspension of the passenger cabin which was invented and first applied in the Hungarian town of Kocs.

⁶ It is important to distinguish between the stud farms and stallion stations. The difference between these two terms is explained later in the text. We just would like to point out that unlike the stud station the stud farm needs the landscape around to be able to fulfil its more comprehensive function successfully.

⁷ The notion “stud” is explained later in the text. We would like to note that we understand the stud farm of the European style to be an establishment providing comprehensive care for the horse husbandry consisting of building complexes and landscape which serves for horse feeding and training. While the true stud farm has always been used for horse breeding, horses do not always need to be bred at a stud farm.

countryside were fenced and in the 18th – 19th centuries the landscape was designed and composed for this sole purpose (see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 2.b History and Development, compare with Chapter 2.a Description of Property). The Nominated Property has gone through all these development stages and it is the only surviving functional specimen that is still used for its original purpose as well as the sole representative of this development because it exhibits the attributes from all development stages of similar stud farms specialising in breeding draught horses which, in this particular case, are carriage horses. However, the landscape development in other stud farms stopped at some stage e.g. when the principles of the Classicist French garden and landscape architecture were applied (for example Haras national du Pin in France) or English landscape architecture (for example Piber in Austria). The Nominated Property, on the other hand, exhibits the layers of different development stages – from the natural landscape with the former riparian forest at the Elbe floodplain and a pine forest not far from the river over the application of the French Classicist principles (André le Nôtre) in the basic composition structure (avenues and “*cabinets du verdure*”) of the Nominated Property to the English principles (“Capability” Brown) in the arrangement of the pasture segments and principles of garden architecture and landscaping (Humphry Repton, Johann Hermann the Prince of Pückler-Muskau) used in Mošnice Park to the practical use of fruit tree alleys in the 1920 when designing the “*cabinets du verdure*” complementing the Classicist layout plan (for more detail see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 2.b 4 Summary of the Landscape Development).

ICOMOS question:

„This exercise may assist in identifying key parameters / factors that define horse-breeding in relation to the horse needs, horse-types sought, natural landscape characteristics and the way these were shaped during the process. In this way, the nominated property can be better placed in its proper wider perspective, also in relation to other properties closely related to horse -breeding.“

State Party Response:

Horse breeds are divided into primitive (indigenous) and intentionally designed (on the basis of targeted selective breeding) however some breeds oscillate between these two main types. Then the horse breeds are divided according to their purpose such as draught horses which the carriage horses fall into (weight up to 1200 kg), riding horses (up to 800kg) and pack horses (less than 500 kg).

A new horse breed came into existence either in a particular area, using the same genetic material and the effect of the external conditions and climate (most of the breeds started in this way) or it came into existence in a single place – at a dedicated stud farm with a clearly defined breeding goal using particular horses of selected breeds imported for this sole purpose and applying the knowledge of selective breeding available at that time as well as the knowledge of local natural conditions and climate. In this case it was important to provide the best conditions for horse breeding and the best knowledge of stock management and selective breeding procedures.

Most breeds originated in much larger areas, where the conditions were favourable for horses, nevertheless the landscape in which they were bred was not deliberately designed for this purpose. This particularly applies to the breeds of riding horses (see more details later in the text).

In a limited number of cases a new breed came into existence at a single point and in even less instances horse breeding and training was so closely associated with the landscape, not only for its natural conditions such as quality of soil, vegetation, hydrological and climate conditions but also because such landscape was purposely designed for horse breeding and training.

Because draught breeds are mightier than riding breeds, most of the draught breeds originated and were bred in fertile and flat lowlands (e.g. Percheron breed in France⁸ coming from Le Perche (a former province in north-west France), Belgian cold blood horses from the lowland around the Maas River). A mightier horse required more fodder (that in turn required more fertile and adequately irrigated land) and flat countryside, without any challenging obstacles for their training⁹, because it was more appropriate for their future service; in a hilly or mountainous terrain these mighty and heavy horses could not fully utilise their drawing power and their weight would work against them. And there is a question whether such terrains would be suitable for rides in a carriage.

In the case of riding horses there was not a particular need for fertile lowlands for their breeding, sometimes just the opposite applied and horses were bred in hilly areas to acquire robust and resilient breeds (e.g. Lipizzaner at the Karst Plateau in Slovenia or Andalusian horse in the Pyrenees) as well as lighter for running.¹⁰ Such horse breeds were shorter than the mighty draught horses, however more agile with a bigger stamina. These horses were trained in an environment full of obstacles, some of

⁸ Percheron is a draught breed of horse which originated in the historic area of Perche in north-west France. The Arabic bloodline was also used in their breeding as Arabian horses were in France since the 8th century. It is a stocky horse, 160 to 180 cm at the withers and 800 to 1 200 kg.

⁹Shallow water courses were no obstacle because even the carriage horses had to learn to walk through water hitched to a carriage; on the other hand overcoming ditches and steep uneven surface, smaller rocks, vegetation, walls and similar types of obstacles was absolutely ruled out when they were hitched to a coach.

¹⁰ Riding horse breeds did not require so much nutritious fodder because a trained riding horse, particularly a military one, had to be ready to graze wherever it was stationed (unlike a draught horse which could transport its own fodder). This was also the reason why stud farms for breeding riding horses were often situated in less fertile landscapes than those for breeding draught horses.

which were deliberately added into the landscape,¹¹ and on uneven terrain to be ready for their future service, particularly in cavalry or equestrian sports, including hunting, where they had to overcome many sorts of obstacles.¹²

Even smaller riding horses and pack horses coming from mountainous areas (e.g. Hafling in the Alps¹³, Hucul¹⁴ in the Carpathian Mountains) were able to carry loads and riders or draw smaller carts in a challenging mountainous terrain, thanks to their light weight, blood circulation and breathing apparatus. Such horses had to be robust, resistant, strong, undemanding and versatile, with an easy going character.

The Habsburg Imperial Court required unique draught horses for ceremonies which the House of Habsburgs introduced, being inspired by the etiquette of the Spanish royal court ruled by their relatives as well as by the opulence of the French royal court.

They had to find a landscape suitable for breeding such horses – and, as stated above, preferably flat or undulated fertile lowland where the required breed could originate, be bred and trained. They chose the landscape at Kladruby nad Labem as the most suitable one for this purpose, where horse breeding was started in the early 16th century by the noble family of Pernsteins. On top of that, this area being far away from the Turkish threat was still close enough to the centre of power of the Austrian Habsburgs and the land was owned by the Czech Royal Chamber, an administrative body of the Bohemian Kingdom. It is evidence that the breeders had a clearly defined breeding goal, very good knowledge of selective breeding and experience in this area on one hand and an excellent overview of the natural conditions across the land ruled by the Austrian Habsburgs on the other, which they applied in choosing the most suitable location for breeding and training of the horse breed required to perform the representative function. (The attempt to introduce the Kladruber breed in a place with a similar terrain at Kopčany, now Slovakia, failed, most likely because of its climate conditions, vegetation and veterinary situation and soon the breeding refocused again solely on Kladruby nad Labem.) By coincidence the landscape of the Nominated Property is very similar to the old Italian horse homeland (Ferrara Principality, landscape surrounding Mantova) which significantly contributed to the creation of Kladruber horse breed.

The landscape at Kladruby nad Labem was modified and designed in the High Classicist style on the basis of the then best practice, having the breeding and training goals in mind, and these goals were also fully respected during its more recent modifications.¹⁵

It is the only preserved landscape in the world which still serves its original purpose (see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 3.2 Comparative Analysis) **which for centuries has been intentionally used for breeding the draught horse breed exclusively designed for the representation of the ruling court and the design and composition of which was subject to the needs of horse training and breeding.**

¹¹ This was for example the case of the landscape of the stud farm at Trakhenen in Eastern Prussia (now Jasnaja Poljana in Russia) which was heavily damaged at the end of WWII and the local stock of military riding horses originally bred for the Prussian cavalry was transferred to Germany.

¹² A special type of riding horse is the English thoroughbred which was used for racing and similar equestrian sports. In some cases artificial obstacles were added into the landscape if the natural ones were not enough and the stud farm landscape was modified for these horses according to the principles of the English landscape architecture of the 19th century.

¹³ Haflinger also known as Avelignese comes from the Tyrolean Alps, more precisely from the Austrian village of Hafling (hence the name).

¹⁴ Hucul is a small sturdy horse breed, originally raised in the Carpathian Mountains. It was named after Hucul, the ethnic group living in the mountains in today's Ukraine.

¹⁵ For more detail see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 2.b.4 Summary of the Landscape Development

ICOMOS question:

„The additional information already provided represents a solid basis on which to expand upon the knowledge that developed around horse — breeding, the necessary requirements, both in terms of needed environment and of operating spaces, also in comparison with other places where horses were bred. It would be helpful if the State Party could bring into light the specificity of the nominated property in relation to horse breeding compared to many others that still survive and particularly those which belonged to the Habsburgs.“

State Party Response:

In terms of the specificity of the Nominated Property – the stud farm with a cultural landscape - and its comparison with other sites where horses were bred/are still bred, it is necessary to explain the difference between the stud farm and the stallion stations. The stud farm is an establishment the key business of which covers end-to-end management of horse stock focused on targeted selective breeding, caring for foals and their subsequent training. At a stud farm unlike in a stallion stations all age cohorts of horses are present and cared for (breeding mares and studs, reared foals and horses in training). In the past many stud farms specialised in a single breed only. A complex of stables and the size of grazing land and pastures (or fields) corresponding to the size of the herd are the prerequisites for a sustainable stud farm operation, in other words sustainable and adequate resources are needed to provide enough fodder for the herd and enough space for the training. In the past, a relatively large area of landscape was a typical feature of the European type stud farms including the one at Kladruba nad Labem (Czech Republic) where it is an integral part of the Nominated Property.

It is also necessary to distinguish between Imperial/Royal Stud Farm and Imperial/Royal Stables. The stud farm was breeding – producing horses, in the royal stables situated next to the ruler's court horses used by the court were only stabled.¹⁶

The biggest and most important stud farms were founded in the 15th – 16th century in the Iberian Peninsula and Italian Peninsula, later in France, in the Habsburg Monarchy, Prussia and other European monarchies and in the 19th century in connection with the expansion of the English thoroughbred they also spread in England and Ireland. The stud farms of the European type were also founded in colonies on other continents above all in America, Australia and India.

Unlike stud farms the stallion stations serve solely for keeping stallions for mating and reproduction. Even though buildings in these establishments can be highly representative there is no need for a vast landscape to support its operations (pastures, meadows, fields). Therefore they can even be situated in the centre of a town. In the stud stations, there can be studs of different breeds next to each other. In some countries they do not distinguish between stud farms and stallion stations.

Due to these reasons the stallion stations are excluded from the comparison of the Nominated Property with similar properties around the world in the text and table 01 below, even though their buildings can be of a high architectural value or their horse breed can be valuable, but in their case it is not about the landscape.

The historic European stud farms and stallion stations which are still in operation are associated in the **European State Studs Association (ESSA)**. (For more info on ESSA see Annex 4 to this document).

¹⁶ This distinguishing between stables and stud farms applies in other cases too, e.g. horse stables for cavalry were next to the barracks and horses were supplied from the appropriate stud farms.

Specificity of the Nominated Property in comparison with other properties performing similar functions:

The importance of landscape at big and historically significant stud farms can be assessed according to the following criteria:

- a) Stud farm status – whether it was state or court (royal, imperial) stud farm
- b) How the stud farm and “its” landscape affected the horse breeding in general and whether a new horse breed originated there which contributed to the genetic diversity of the entire animal species
- c) Whether the stud farm and “its” landscape still serve their original purpose in its entirety
- d) Whether the landscape has been intentionally modified to suit the needs of the type of horse (breed) raised there has been preserved
- e) The age of the stud farm
- f) The size of the stud farm (by the number of horses).

Ad a) Stud farm status

In the past, important stud farms were established by the church and nobility. The national stud farms were of a higher level and among them the royal/imperial stud farms enjoyed the most privileged position. Stud farms produced horses either for economic or military functions or for the court service. These were particularly rulers who needed horses for military and court service.

The main mission of state stud farms was to produce as many horses as possible to satisfy the needs of the army.¹⁷

The mission of the royal/imperial stud farm was the production of horses for the court only. These were either riding horses or draught horses. In the case of a royal/imperial stud farm, this was further divided depending whether horses were produced for a standard service at a court, which in those days was performed by horses (e.g. riding horses in messenger service, for hunting and leisure, draught horses for stock supply and transport of material and servants when the court was on the move) or whether the horses were intended for representation and ceremonial use. If horses were to be used for ceremonies and representation of the ruling house, it was a matter of pride and prestige to have the most valuable, noble and beautiful horses, specially trained for this purpose. Quite often such horses were presented as a special gift by a ruler to another ruler. Therefore the quality of these horses, their breeding and training had to be of the top level quality. This requirement also applied to the gala carrossier horses, whose main task was drawing carriages occupied by members of the ruling house at important events.

An integral part of the Nominated Property is the stud farm which operated between 1579 and 1918 (collapse of the monarchy) as the imperial stud farm and which had a very special mission – supply the Habsburg Imperial Court with ceremonial carriage horses. In spite of the monarchy’s collapse in 1918, the function of the stud farm has not changed – it still breeds and trains the representative carriage horse breed used in ceremonies and supplied, for example, to the royal stables in Denmark¹⁸ and Sweden but also to other countries – republics where they are used during official visits, state funerals and other occasions.

¹⁷ From the end of Middle Ages, as the heavy armoured knight cavalry stopped being used, for which the knights were acquiring horses at their own cost, and as artillery was used more and particularly after the end of Napoleonic wars, these were mainly horses for light cavalry. Ordinary working horses were also used as draught horses for drawing military loads and cannons and if the demand for horses went up during a conflict then the army seized horses in the civil sector.

¹⁸ The breed of draught horses (Frederiksborg horse) originally from Denmark ceased to exist and the stud farm which gave its name to the breed does not serve its purpose any more.

Ad b) How the stud farm affected horse breeding in general

When assessing how a particular stud farm, together with its landscape, affected the local horses in general, it is necessary to consider whether its mission was the mere “reproduction” of the breed and its further enhancement (reinforcement of the breed traits) and production of breeding studs or whether its task was to come up with a new horse breed on the basis of selective breeding. In the latter case the best conditions for horse breeding were of the upmost importance, therefore the surrounding landscape had to satisfy the most stringent requirements and the best knowledge of selective horse breeding and training was a must.

On the site of the Nominated Property, the Kladruber breed originated (for more detail on the history and present state of breeding see Annex 2 to this document) **the name of which is derived from the place where it started; it also contributed to the diversity of the breeds of draught horses with the mighty horse with convex face and big dark eyes, high majestic action of the front legs when trotting, extremely co-operative and adequately temperamental but still calm horse** (for more detail see Annexes 2, 3 and 4 to this document). The evidence of the Kladruber horses’ privileged position as “horses for the rulers” is the fact that, even though it was a high performance draught breed that could be easily used during armed conflicts for drawing heavy wagons and cannons, this was never the case. If there was a war, the breeding herd was evacuated, like any other valuable crown treasure, as soon as the enemy army was approaching.

The Kladruber horse has unique zootechnical qualities – in its genes it has preserved the traits of the medieval horse breeds (old Spanish and old Italian horses) which have become extinct. In this respect it could be used for their resurrection by means of genetic engineering if necessary. The Kladruber breed has been bred on the site of the Nominated Property to date and represents the most valuable genetic pool for the population of this breed. The Kladruber horse contributed to the rise and breeding of other horse breeds such as Lipizzaner, Trakehner and Nonius.

There are more stud farms in the world where a breed of horses originated through selective breeding; nonetheless it is very rare that the historic stud farms and their landscapes have preserved their unique position in breeding the particular horse breed which they brought into existence in the past. Some stud farms including their landscape either do not exist anymore or their breeding programme has been significantly changed or due to historic circumstances (war etc.) their breeding herd was moved to other stud farms in the past and even though the breeding of the same horse breed was restarted they never resumed their leading position in breeding that particular horse breed. (For example at Lipica in Slovenia where Lipizzaners are still bred as well as Piber in Austria where they are bred for the Classical Horsemanship and the High School of the Spanish Riding School in Vienna.)

Ad c) Whether the stud farm and “its” landscape still serve their original purpose in its entirety

To find out whether a stud farm including the surrounding landscape still serves its original purpose it is necessary to assess the comprehensiveness of its operations, including rearing of foals and other age groups and sexes of horses (stallions, mares, dams, horses in training) up to their transfer from the stud farm or inclusion into the breeding herd. Where the stud farm specialises in a single breed only, the preservation of its original purpose and its landscape becomes even more important.

Many historical stud farms with their landscapes are not genuine stud farms any more. They have not stopped their business but they ceased to breed horses in the comprehensive way or the breeding has been significantly reduced. At present their key business is focused on a limited range of services e.g. training of riders and horses, stabling of private horses, organising of races, reproduction of horses, education, research etc. However, to preserve the landscape

of the stud farm in its original shape, the stud farm must still serve its original purpose. If the purpose changes then the extent to which the landscape is used changes as well as the way it is used. Only the day-to-day presence of horses in the landscape helps to keep the grazing land in good condition as well as the road surfaces by driving horses on them, maintaining the tree clumps on pastures and lines of trees providing shade for horses during grazing and training. The water management must be also duly maintained in the landscape to provide good quality fodder and support the routine operations of the stud farm. All these factors jointly and severally preserve the functional authenticity of the entire landscape.

For more than four centuries, the Nominated Property has been serving its original purpose – breeding of Kladruber horses in the traditional way that has not changed either. This is even more important because the share of draught horse breed to the riding breeds is continuously declining all over the world. Therefore the draught horse breeders must sustain the pressure posed by the demand for modern breeds of riding horses which is incompatible with their production.¹⁹

Ad d) Whether the landscape has been intentionally modified to suit the needs of the type of horse (breed) raised there has been preserved

Most horse breeds came into existence in vast areas, where there were favourable climate, soil, vegetation and other conditions for a particular type of horse without the local landscape being intentionally modified for breeding and training of a particular breed. For example the indigenous English breed of carriage horses - Cleveland Bay originated in the 17th century in Cleveland County, without having the landscape intentionally modified for its breeding.

In a limited number of cases a new breed started at a single place and in even less instances in a place where landscape was intentionally modified (the Nominated Property) to pursue such a goal (breeding goal) while taking into consideration the type of horse to be bred and trained there. In the long-term perspective, the character of a landscape had an impact on genetic traits of a breed kept there and in this respect the intentional optimisation of conditions for horse breeding and training in a landscape intentionally shaped contributed to the shaping of the Kladruber horse.

Ad e) The age of the stud farm

It is extremely difficult to say which stud farm is the oldest one in the world. It is often a matter of development until horse breeding became a specialised discipline performed in dedicated establishments referred to as stud farms. For this reason the year of foundation of each stud farm varies; sometimes it is the year when keeping horses at a particular place became a tradition, sometimes it is a year of establishment of a true stud farm and sometimes it is a year when an already existing stud farm was licensed as royal or imperial.

The oldest stud farms in Europe include Einsiedeln (1064, Switzerland), Allstedt (1134, Germany), Cartuja (1484, Spain), San Rossore (15th century, Italy), Marbach (1491, Germany), Dakovo (1506, Croatia), Halbthurn – Mönchhof (1553, Austria), Frederiksborg (1562, Denmark), Aranjuez (1535, Spain), Córdoba (1570, Spain), **Kladruby nad Labem** (the first record of a horse stock at Kladruby nad Labem comes from the medieval times and refers to the obligation to breed horses for the Premyslids, the first document related to the stud farm comes from **1522** and in 1579 it became the Imperial Stud Farm in Bohemian Kingdom), Lipica (1580, Slovenia), Pompadour (1665, France), Hortobágy (1671, Hungary).

Until the 19th century, only the horse stock kept in stud farms run by the nobility and church were of a high quality, contrary to those managed by landlords (so called rural stock) where

¹⁹ For a more detailed description of the Nominated Property activities, see Annex 1 pp. 4 – 17 in the response to the ICOMOS letter, ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add.Inf.1 of 12th October 2018 and Annex 3 to this document.

the quality of breeding was not so good. The industrial development of the 19th century required a higher agricultural production, including a bigger number of high quality horses to drive machines in factories and mines and to transport materials, goods and even manpower. Therefore in this period many stud farms were established either by the aristocrats or state administration, which not only produced horses for the military, but they were tasked with the production of stallions to be supplied to rural husbandries (where they worked in farming, drove machines and served in passenger transport). These stallions were also transferred to the newly founded stud stations where they were to enhance the quality of rural husbandries. **In the 19th century, both the new stud farms and stallion stations and farmers were using the knowledge acquired for several centuries long involvement in breeding especially of draught horses because there was a big demand for them from industry and transport and the stud farm which is the subject of the Nominated Property was one of them too. The Nominated Property is one of the oldest stud farms in the world, the operation of which has not been interrupted and it is the oldest of the Habsburgs' ones which are still in operation. The stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem and similar ones served as a pool of knowledge and expertise on selective breeding and horse treatment.**

The list of major stud farms of historic importance shown in table 01 includes only the older ones that is those founded b the end of the 19th century.

Ad f) The size of the stud farm by the number of horses bred there

As stated above the stud farm operations were comprehensive and, unlike the studs/stations, required a surrounding landscape for horse training. The landscape acreage needed for this purpose usually, but not always, depended on the size of the stud farm, that is on the size of the horse stock.

In general, a stud farm was considered to be big if it kept several dozens of breeding mares which, in total, corresponded to a breeding herd of about one hundred head, including stations, foals and horses in training. The biggest stud farms had a thousand or more horses and therefore a vast area of landscape was needed just for grazing.

On the site of the Nominated Property there was a herd of 250 to more than 500 horses all the time therefore the stud farm was considered as a big one and this was also reflected in the size of the landscape needed for breeding and training of Kladruber horses.²⁰ At the moment there are about 250 horses on the site.

The biggest stud farms run by the state had to produce horses for the military; in this case the total number of horses produced by them was more important than their quality but they still had to be capable of transporting soldiers and loads from point A to point B.

The number of stud farms as well as the number of horses kept in them varied significantly throughout history. **The stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem belongs among the big historical stud farms in the world, whose operations have not been interrupted and still continue. It was one of the bigger stud farms owned by the Habsburgs and at some points in time even the biggest one. The size and quality of the Nominated Landscape where the stud farm is located reflected this important position.**

The number of horses shown in Table 01 takes into consideration another criterion – whether the establishment still serves its original purpose. Only bigger stud farms were chosen to be included in the table of those of historic importance.

²⁰ For more detail on this relation see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 2.a Property Description and in Annex 2 which is part of the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add.Inf.1 of 12th October 2018 (Addendum to Chapter 2.a Property Description).

Table 01: Major stud farms of historic importance and their landscape with a similar function²¹

Legend:

- *The type of horse bred there: J – mostly riding horses, T – mostly draught horses, S– mixed that is both riding and draught horses together*
- *Status of the stud farm: R – Royal, Imperial (owned by the court), S – state, established by the state, A – another*
- Yes: x
- No: –
- **Highlighted in yellow:** Stud farms held by the House of Habsburgs and their states

Stud Farm	Year of Foundation	Country	Most frequent type of horses bred there	Status of the stud farm	A new horse breed started in the stud farm	Still serves its original purpose in its entirety	Preserved landscape that was intentionally modified for a particular horse breed
Piber	1796	Austria	J	S	-	x	-
Kladruba nad Labem	1579	Czechia	T	R	Kladruber	x	x
Le Pin	1715	France	S	R	-	-	x
Pompadour	1665	France	J	S	-	x	x
Marbach	1491	Germany	S	R	Württemberg r Warmblood	x	-
Zweibrücken	1755	Germany	J	S	Anglo-Arabian	x	-
Neustadt - Dosse	1788	Germany	J	S	-	x	x
Redefin	1812	Germany	J	S	-	x	-
Schwaiganger	1550	Germany	S	S	-	x	-
Hauptgestüt Graditz	1686	Germany	J	S	-	x	x
Bábolna	1789	Hungary	S	S	Shagya-Arabian		-
Mezőhegyes	1784	Hungary	S	S	Nonius, Furioso-North Star, Gidran	x	-
Kisbér	1853	Hungary	J	S	-	-	-
Hortobágy	1671	Hungary	S	A	-	x	-
Janów Podlaski	1817	Poland	J	S	-	x	x
Alter Real	1748	Portugal	J	R	Alter Real	x	-
Radauti (Radautz)	1792	Romania	S	S	-	-	-
Fogaras	1874	Romania	J	S	-	-	-
Chrenovoj	1778	Russia	T	A	Orlov Trotter	x	-
Lipica	1580	Slovenia	J	R	Lipizzaner	x	-
Cartuja Stud Farm at Jerez	1484	Spain	J	R		-	-
Flyinge	1658	Sweden	J	S	Swedish Warm blood	-	-
Avenches	1890	Switzerland	T	S	Freiberger	x	-

²¹ Other big historical stud farms could also include the now defunct ones: Halbthurn – Mönchhof (1553, Austria), Frederiksborg (1562, Denmark), Persano (1742, Italy), Trakény (Jasnaja Poljana, 1732, Russia), Kopčany (1736, Slovakia), Hampton Court (1849, Great Britain), San Rossore (15th century, Italy). Because they have lost their comprehensiveness they have not been included in the table.

From the information contained in the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 3.2 Comparative Analysis and in the response to the ICOMOS letter ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add.Inf.1 of 12th October 2018 as well as in this material stems that among the big important historic stud farms the Nominated Property includes the only working stud farm in the world for breeding draught horses and this stud farm:

- Brought into being a new breed of draught horses (Kladruber), and
- still serves its original purpose in a traditional and comprehensive way, and
- still has fully preserved functional landscape that was intentionally modified to suit the type of horse bred and trained there, and
- still breeds horses and provides their special training even now.

Among the stud farms held by the Habsburgs and their states the stud farms belonging to the court enjoyed a privileged position. The most important ones still in operation are Lipica and Kladruby nad Labem. Kladruby nad Labem produced draught horses for the Imperial Court and Lipica riding horses which were also used for the Classical Horsemanship and the High School of the Spanish Riding School Vienna (its activity is inscribed in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity; now Lipizzaners from the stud farm at Piber (Austria) are used. (Their mission and different purpose are described in Annex 2 which deals with the Kladruber breed.)

The landscape for horse breeding at Piber is organic and natural not intentionally designed. The hilly and less fertile landscape with forests is of organic character with typical Alpine pastures and meadows used for breeding and training of riding horses (Lipizzaner).

The character of the landscape for horse breeding at Lipica is very similar to the one at Piber and in fact it is a natural landscape with an inserted system of avenues reflecting the Age of Enlightenment of the 18th century. The landscape integrity and authenticity at Lipica has been destroyed by components and buildings which have nothing to do with horse breeding. (For more detail description and comparison of these two landscapes with the Nominated Landscape see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 3.2. Comparative Analysis).

Unlike the landscape at the Lipica and Piber stud farms the landscape at Kladruby nad Labem is a flat lowland, gently undulating, fertile and sufficiently irrigated. On top of that, if compared with the landscape at Lipica the Kladruby landscape is designed to suit the breeding and training of carriage draught horses as well as to represent the Imperial Court – the mission and exclusive position of this imperial stud farm are represented in an exceptionally unique arrangement of the landscape the centre of which is the point where the path of mares crosses the path of stallions thus expressing the meaning and goal of the entire property – breeding of Kladruber horses. The landscape is situated in a flat.

As for Bábolna, Mezöhegyes, Hortobágy and Piber which all were held by the Habsburg monarchy, these stud farms, with the exception of Mezöhegyes and Hortobágy, produced mainly riding horses for the cavalry and the Bábolna and Mezöhegyes landscapes were intentionally designed for this purpose. Both of them produced not only riding horses but draught horses too and especially the Nonius breed from Mezöhegyes was highly appreciated; as for Hortobágy, it is an open, untended landscape. The landscape for horse breeding and training at Mezöhegyes had an impressive size (from the 19th century to the mid 20th century) among the designed horse breeding landscapes.

Even nowadays the composition of the landscape for breeding military saddle and draught horses is still visible in many places. The key feature in this flat land was the big number of stable complexes, manors and farmsteads. At the moment the visible traces of the original landscape composition are disappearing very fast. Only the central building of the stud farm has remained but with no immediate links to the landscape.

The landscape at Bábolna served for breeding both riding and draught horses. The landscape there played an important role in horse breeding. The stud farm was surrounded by pastures, meadows, paddocks and generously designed avenues in the flat and fertile landscape where the horses walked to get to the pastures and for training. However all this was significantly destroyed by the installation

of a large system of overhead power lines in the second half of the 20th century and particularly by the pressure of the HGV transport on new roads. The busy traffic led to the construction of a ring road around the stud farm which is still extremely busy. Horses can cross this busy road only with difficulty when they walk to their modest paddocks located in the village. (For more detail on the type of landscapes at both these stud farms and their comparison with the Nominated Landscape see in the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 3.2 Comparative Analysis).

Summary:

1. **The landscape for breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses at Kladruby nad Labem is the only preserved landscape in the world which still serves its original purpose and which, for centuries, has been intentionally modified to suit the needs of breeding and training of a draught horse breed which originated there on the basis of a clearly defined breeding goal. The landscape has all the attributes which a landscape for breeding and training of such type of horse breed should have.** To this end it is the representative of stud farm landscapes dedicated to a specific mission of breeding horses specialised on one of the most important interactions between man and horse – **the draught horse**. The specific feature of the Nominated Landscape is that it was designed for a draught breed exclusively used by members of the ruling houses for drawing carriages at ceremonies.
2. **With regard to its purpose the Nominated Landscape was closely associated with the social position of the absolute ruler and his/her house (in this particular case of the Austrian Habsburgs), his/her power and exclusiveness which had to be respected and expressed in any circumstance, even when he/she travelled. Therefore, even the fleet used for transport had to show its exclusivity, including the special breed of draught horses which were bred and trained in the Nominated Landscape intentionally modified for this purpose. The breed which was raised there has acquired the traits reflecting the Baroque magnificence admired by the ruling courts such as a mighty build, convex face with big dark eyes, high majestic action of the front legs when trotting, extremely cooperative nature, even temperament but also calm.**
3. **The prime function of the landscape that has been gradually transformed into its present shape throughout its development stages is expressed in its arrangement which is quite unique in the world. The focal point of the landscape, from which its composition derives, is the point where the stallions and mares leave the main stable buildings at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead.** This composition expresses the purpose of the stud farm and its landscape – breeding of the Kladruher horse and its training. In other stud farms the focal point of the landscape composition, if there is any, is the entrance gate to the manor house or residence – a place where a man resides is emphasised; at Kladruby nad Labem the place where man's strategic partner resides is emphasised – the horse's residence.
4. **On the site of the Nominated Property an old cultural breed of Kladruher horse originated and its most valuable gene pool has been preserved there. The breed is still raised there and it is legally protected as the core herd. The Kladruher horse is the only preserved representative of the former carriage horses used in ceremonies to represent the social elites; in other words it is the most luxurious breed of draught horse in the world. The Kladruher horse has preserved its original "Baroque" appearance and traits of the original, now extinct breeds of old Spanish horse and old Italian horse) which were the basis of this new breed and which from the Middle Ages to the 18th century influenced the stock in most European countries and colonies but later they were extinct. From the genetic point of view the Kladruher horse might be used for their resurrection on the basis of genetic engineering. In this respect the Kladruher horse is a unique animal from the zootechnical point of view.**

From the above, from the Comparative Analysis in Chapter 3.2. of the Nomination Dossier and from Chapter 2.a., Description of Property of the Nomination Dossier, it follows that the Nominated

Landscape is a unique and exceptionally perfect evidence of the development of equestrian culture, particularly draught horses, and a projection of this development into the intentional composition of the landscape.

The sustainability of the Nominated Property is guaranteed by the consistent management of the property by state and the highest level of national heritage protection.

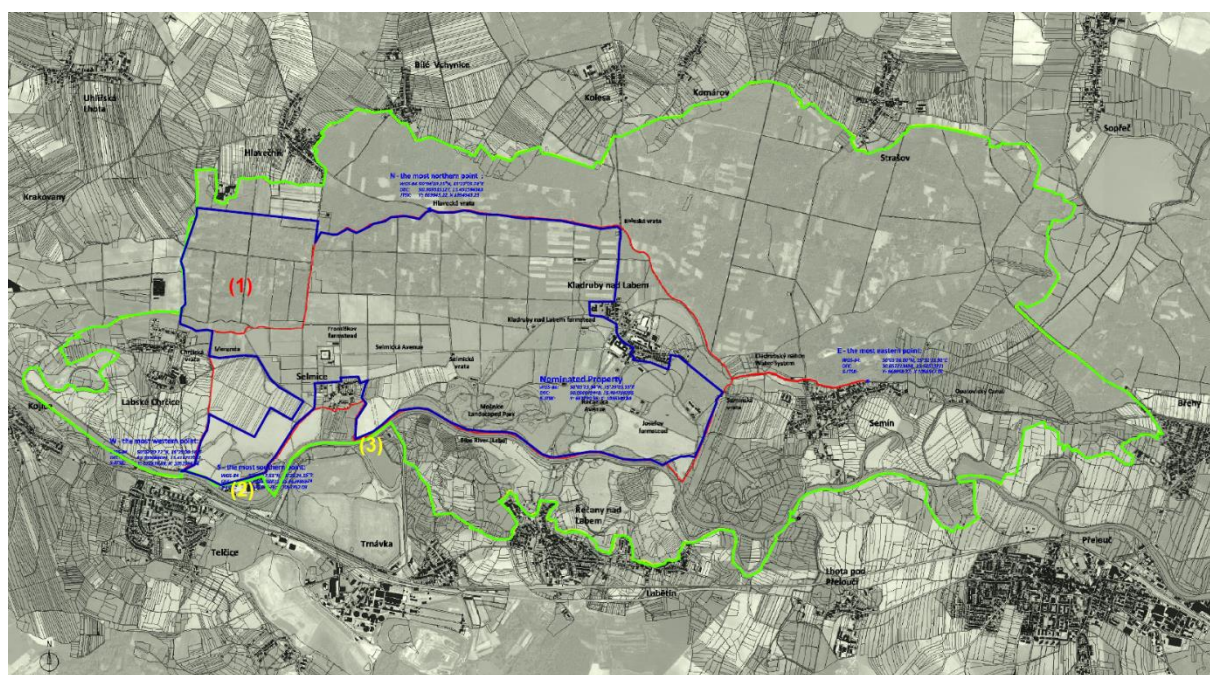
ICOMOS question:

„The ICOMOS Panel is thankful for the additional explanation provided during the discussions of the Panel meeting on the rationale for the delineation of the boundaries. However, the ICOMOS Panel would like to receive further clarifications on the rationale for the delineation of the boundaries of the nominated area, in relation to the historic extension of the estate, the nationally protected heritage site and the outline of the boundaries presented in the 2012 — Management Plan, as the exclusion of some lands from the nominated property boundaries does not appear fully clear.“

State Party Response:

The boundaries of the Nominated Property as they are proposed respect to the maximum extent possible the development of the boundaries of the former Imperial Court stud farm. The historic boundaries of the Imperial stud farm became stable in the 1890s (for more detail see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 2.a Description of Property, p. 23).

Map 01: Comparative map of the Nominated Property boundaries and its buffer zone based on the land registry map²²



Legend:

- **blue colour** – Boundaries of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem legally designated in 2002;
- **green colour** – Boundaries of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area legally designated in 2015 (the boundary coincides with the outer boundary of the Nominated Property buffer zone);
- **red colour** – Boundaries of the Nominated Property.
- **Number (1)** – The point where the boundary of the National Heritage Site does not coincide with the boundary proposed in case of the Nominated Property;
- **Numbers (2) and (3)** – sections where the Nominated Landscape boundary coincides with the buffer zone outer boundary.

²² Map 01 is also attached to the document in A3 format.

In the schematic map attached (see above) the area marked **no. (1)** indicates the place where the boundary of the National Heritage Site (Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem) does not correspond to the proposed boundary of the Nominated Landscape (which is slightly smaller in this place; a part of the National Heritage Site marked as No. 1 was taken out from the Nominated Landscape). Then there are sections **no. (2)** and **no. (3)** where the Nominated Landscape boundary coincides with the outer boundary of the buffer zone.

A) Explanation why area marked as No. (1) was excluded from the Nominated Landscape:

Area no. (1): this part of the landscape is situated in the north-west and, under the applicable law of the State Party, it is protected as an integral part of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem and at the same time as an integral part of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area.²³ The area is managed as a permanent forest stand and was not included within the boundary of the site nominated for the inscription in the World Heritage List for the following reasons:

- 1) Even though it is now an integral part of the National Heritage Site **historically it never was a part of the Imperial Court stud farm. Until 1932 this area was owned** by the Counts of Kinský. Therefore it does not exhibit any development traces of the landscape owned by the Imperial Court and intentionally developed in line with its purpose which was breeding and training of carriage horses. Only after that year, as a consequence of the land reform, the land ownership changed and the land became a state-owned property and was transferred under the management of the organisation which is now the **National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem** which also **manages the forests in this area in compliance with the Forest Management Plan**,²⁴ however in a way defined in Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on national heritage management as amended and Act no. 289/1995 Coll., on forests and amendments to some acts (Forest Act) as amended. The issue of the land management was also considered when the boundaries of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem were delineated and this was also taken into account in the Management Plan from 2012;
- 2) **When the Nominated Landscape boundaries were delineated the need for a sufficiently large buffer zone** wherever possible and justifiable by law **was also taken into account. If the Nominated Landscape boundary in point (1) coincided with the National Heritage Site boundary then,** as indicated in the comparative map of the Nominated Property boundaries and its buffer zone shown above **the outer boundary of the Conservation Area would have coincided with the outer boundary of the buffer zone.**²⁵
Because a sufficiently large area of the buffer zone is needed in this area **the site of the National Heritage Site has been reduced here and this decision was based on an expert assessment carried out prior to the delineation of the Nominated Landscape boundaries and this assessment identified no additional attributes decisive for the justifiable OUV**²⁶ here; in fact this is the consequence of the land ownership explained in the previous section 1) due to which this area was not continuously developed as a part of the Nominated Landscape in the past.

²³ For more detail see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 5.b Protective Designation.

²⁴ For more detail see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 7.b.2 Documents referred to in Chapter 5.d, p. 299.

²⁵ The relationship between the conservation area and the buffer zone is explained in the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 3.1.e Protection and management requirements; the protective designation of the conservation area (including the buffer zone which is a part of it) is also explained there.

²⁶ For more detail and a more elaborate explanation see the response to the ICOMOS letter ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add.Inf.1 of 12th October 2018 (Annex 2: Addenda and Corrigenda to the Nomination Dossier, p. 17).

With respect to the above, the area at point 1 has been left in the buffer zone (as explained below) **and not included into the Nominated Landscape.**

B) Reasons for the exclusion of some of the land plots covered by the 2012 Management Plan from the Nominated Landscape site:

The author of the 2012 Management Plan update did not deal with the landscape boundaries which could be nominated for the World Heritage List and therefore did not propose them. He only assumed that this so called “core area” could coincide with the National Heritage Site (see the Nomination Dossier, Annex 4, Management Plan, p. 26). The 2012 Management Plan addressed a much larger area corresponding to the present Conservation Area, which at that time had not been legally designated, which included both the core area and the buffer zone. In the most recent update of the 2012 Management Plan, the author proposed the boundaries of the conservation area using his expertise.²⁷ The boundaries were delineated in a precise and binding manner²⁸ by the Czech Ministry of Culture in 2015 when the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area was designated. The acreage of the Conservation Area is smaller than envisaged in the Management Plan from 2012 and its boundaries do not coincide with those proposed in the Management Plan in 2012 (the legally designated conservation area is slightly smaller).

This is because the attributes that are required by law and tested prior to the final valid delineation of the boundaries of the conservation area were identified only in a part of the area proposed in the Management Plan²⁹, however it still was a large area where they were present. The expert assessment **did not approve the boundaries proposed for the future conservation area in the 2012 Management Plan. Therefore it was not possible to include some plots of lands proposed by the Management Plan in 2012 into the legally established conservation area the scope and protective designation of which “covers” both the Nominated Landscape and the buffer zone; these land plots lack the attributes mentioned above therefore there is neither any reason to protect them nor any protective designation that could apply to them.**

As has been mentioned earlier, the Management Plan covered the then proposed conservation area, while at the same time it assumed that the core area of the nomination will “only” be the area corresponding to the National Heritage Site. In the Nomination Dossier from 2018 this proposal was not fully reflected when the Nominated Landscape boundaries were delineated (see point 1 above) because not all the places referred to as the core area in the 2012 Management Plan bear the attributes (qualities) decisive for the OUV as stated earlier. As indicated above, the area covered by the 2012 Management Plan is larger than the area of the Nominated Landscape specified in the Nomination Dossier in 2018 and the aforementioned Management Plan also covers the area outside the boundaries of the Conservation Area that is outside the buffer zone³⁰ which is not at all bad. The State Party

²⁷ Chapter 1.1.2 of the Management Plan states that the area covered is the future conservation area, which in 2012 was only proposed. The Management Plan from 2012 explicitly states in Section 3.1.1.5 as one of the measures the designation of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area. For more detail see pp.44–45 in the response to the ICOMOS letter ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add.Inf.1 of 12th October 2018.

²⁸ See the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 7.b.1 Documents referred to in Chapter 5.b.

²⁹ For more detail and a more elaborate explanation see the response to your letter ref. no GB/AS/1589-Add.Inf.1 For more detail and a more elaborate explanation see the response to 2018 (Annex 1: Addenda and Corrigenda to the Nomination Dossier, Annex E and F).

³⁰ We would like to note that the buffer zone is a part of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area and the buffer zone outer boundary is the same as the boundary of the Conservation Area; for more detail see the Nomination Dossier, Annex 1 Maps, Plans, Schemes, Map 002.

when accepting the Management Plan update in 2012 applied the precautionary principle to be sure that the Management Plan would cover the entire nominated property the boundaries of which at the time of the Management Plan were only preliminary and that it would also cover the area of the future buffer zone the boundaries, which were not delineated at the time when the Management Plan was drafted, but they were only set by an expert estimate. The State Party **did not arrive to the conclusion that following the Management Plan covering a larger area than the Nominated Landscape site would be a materially harmful approach (if it proceeded in the opposite way it would be less favorable).**

ICOMOS question:

„Additionally, the ICOMOS Panel has noted that the boundaries of the Buffer Zone coincide with those of the nominated property in at least two stretches, at the South of the nominated property. It would be important to understand the reasons of this choice and how and what type of added layer of protection to the nominated property will be guaranteed and through what instruments.“

State Party Response:

A) Explanation of the reasons why two stretches of the Nominated Landscape boundaries in the south (Points 2 and 3) coincide with the buffer zone outer boundary:

Under the applicable law, any area in order to become a part of the conservation area must exhibit values (attributes, qualities) decisive for a legitimate protective designation, granted in an appropriate legal manner. In the case of the Nominated Landscape, the ring of the Conservation Area surrounding the Nominated Landscape performs the role of the buffer zone, even this buffer zone must exhibit these values (attributes, qualities). This also applies to the southern boundary of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area – the land situated to the south of this boundary **does not exhibit any attributes decisive for the conservation area designation and therefore it could not have been included in it.** Moving the southern boundary of the Conservation Area at these two sections – Points 2 and 3 further to the south to acquire the land necessary for the buffer zone had **no support in expert analyses and therefore it would not have been legally justifiable, particularly because it lacks the values (attributes, qualities) to enjoy this type of protection.**

The State Party considered another option in sections 2 and 3 for creating the buffer zone there: moving the boundary of the Nominated Landscape to the north in these two sections. In this way it would be further away from the southern boundary of the Conservation Area which is also the boundary of the buffer zone. This approach would **reduce the Nominated Landscape site and to important parts would not be included in it** (apart of Point 1 discussed above). The State Party is of the opinion that such reduction of the Nominated Landscape site at sections 2 and 3 would be incorrect, because **first these plots were historically part of the Imperial Stud Farm and they have been since and second they bear traces of an important development stage³¹ of the Nominated Landscape in its history and exhibit attributes important for the OUV of the property.³²**

The State Party faced the challenge similar to Ulysses sailing between Scylla and Charybdis – either to allow the boundaries of the Nominated Landscape and the buffer zone to coincide in these two stretches and have no area available for the buffer zone there or acquire the land for the buffer zone and lose some of the attributes important for the value of the Nominated Landscape and exhibiting the traces of its development.

³¹ Let us point out that the landscape has been nominated as a continuously evolving cultural landscape: “The Nominated Landscape is the synthesis of two categories of cultural landscape that is continuously evolving and displaying the results of its past development. The Nominated Landscape is a living organism used by men for centuries until today for breeding and training of carriage horses and for related agricultural activities, including forestry, taking advantage of its flood plain character.” For more detail see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 3.1.a Brief Synthesis.

³² In section 2 the landscape has been preserved in the same condition as recorded in the First Military Mapping (1780–1783) and the entire Nominated Landscape looked like this before the major modifications in the early 19th and 20th centuries. In section 3 the former, perhaps even medieval road between Kladruhy nad Labem and Selmice has been preserved documented in maps from the 18th century which borders the field plot in the north. Roughly in the middle of this land plot, parallel with the road there is a field trail from the Mošnice Park which is important for the landscape composition containing St. Lawrence Church at Selmice where the road and trail meet. St. Lawrence Church is a dominant landmark in the south and south-east vistas while it is less prominent from the grazing landscape organised in regular patterns and from Mošnice Park.

The State Party after careful consideration **opted for the first option** taking into account the availability of instruments explained below which guarantee the protection of the Nominated Landscape values at the land plots adjacent to these two stretches which coincide with the outer boundary of the buffer zone (only a reminder: the buffer zone boundary is the same as the outer boundary of the Conservation Area).

In points 2 and 3 which refer to two instances mentioned by ICOMOS and relate to the outer boundary of the buffer zone coinciding with the Nominated Property boundary, and as explained above there is no buffer zone delineated, the following applies:

Where there is no buffer zone area defined and the boundary of the nominated property coincides with the outer boundary of the buffer zone the protective regime applicable to the National Heritage Site set forth in Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on national heritage management as amended is used. The relevant provision reads as follows: *“If the owner of a cultural heritage property plans its maintenance, repair, restoration or any other modification of the cultural heritage property or **its environment** (hereinafter as “restoration”) he is obliged to apply for a binding position of the municipal authority with the extended powers; in case of a **national cultural heritage property** the binding position of the relevant regional authority must be obtained.”* This provision in Article 14 of the act mentioned above stipulates that the heritage management bodies have the right to intervene as far as the land at sections 2 and 3 is concerned even though this land is situated outside the buffer zone, however it is the **environment of the national cultural heritage property** (in this case the national cultural heritage coincides with the Nominated Landscape) the boundary of which is the same as the outer boundary of the Conservation Area, that is the buffer zone.

In addition the area at both these stretches has a stable layout and **its development is codified in the approved land-use plans so it does not pose any risk to the Nominated Property values**. In case of any change in the land-use plan the Czech Ministry of Culture together with the relevant bodies acquiring land-use plans will guarantee that this approach will stay in place. More details on land-use plans follow in the text below.

B) Instruments that guarantee the added layer of protection to the Nominated Property:

I. Legal protection of the Nominated Property outside its boundaries at those stretches where the boundary coincides with the buffer zone outer boundary

The area outside the outer boundaries of the buffer zone where they coincide with two stretches of the Nominated Property boundary – that is at the villages of Trnávka, Chvaletice (Telčice) and Řečany nad Labem - have no cultural values (attributes)³³ for which this particular area should be in the focus of heritage management. Unlike the cases of other protected areas, where provisions of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on national heritage

³³ These attributes include the following: *“the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladrby nad Labem, cultural monuments and other buildings important for their architectural and technical values, including historic water management systems, historic segmentation of the land, spatial arrangement of land plots by their type, footpaths and road network, system of alleys and linear vegetation, group of trees (clumps) and solitary trees, their spatial and proportional impact, water bodies and water courses including banks and riparian vegetation, historic urban plans of settlements projected into their mass volume and spatial composition including elevation levels, location and size of public spaces, architectural dominants, skylines of settlements in close and distant vistas, spatial interactions and archaeological heritage.”* (see Measure of General Nature no. 1/2015 on the designation of a part of landscape – Kladrbské Polabí – the Conservation Area)

management as amended can be fully applied, in the case of this area there is nothing particular to be protected pursuant to the provisions of the Act mentioned above.

In this case the heritage management does not focus on the protection of values but rather on the prevention of such development (e.g. prohibiting tall buildings, buildings with excessive mass volume at exposed sites) in the communities stated above that would have an undesirable visual impact on the conservation area – the National Heritage Site of which the Nominated Property forms part. The development planning tools and the relevant law³⁴ deal with these restrictions and therefore no special heritage protection arrangements are required for the area administered by the communities mentioned above. The permissible development and basic spatial regulation for the developed areas are defined in the municipal land-use plans which are updated every four years as part of the monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the municipal land-use plan. The compliance between the project proposals and valid land-use plan is monitored by the relevant planning authority. The relevant heritage management body provides its position on the development planning documents (land-use plans) of all these villages concerned. The National Heritage Institute provides the heritage management bodies with expert inputs. The involvement of the heritage management bodies in the land-use planning and reviewing stems from the provisions³⁵ contained in Article 18, Section 4 of Act no. 183/2006 Coll. on town and country planning and building code (Building Act) as amended which defines the goal of spatial planning in the following way: *“The town and country planning protects and develops the natural, cultural and civilization values of the area as a public priority, including the urban planning, architectural and archaeological heritage. It also protects the landscape as a substantial component of the environment of the inhabitants’ life and the basis of their identity. With respect to that it determines the conditions for economical utilization of the developed area and ensures the protection of the non-developed area and grounds without development potential. The areas with development potential are limited with respect to the potential of the area development and the rate of utilization of the developed area.”*

In addition to legal provisions the involvement of the heritage management bodies in land development planning is also supported by a higher tier of planning documents which, in the case of the area concerned, is the nationally applicable Regional Development Policy, and in particular the Development Principles of the Pardubický Region, the document explained in Section II below.

II. Development Principles of the Pardubický Region

Under Act no. 183/2006 Coll. on town and country planning and building code (Building Act) as amended, the Development Principles represent the key planning instrument at the regional level, in other words they are the strategic land development plan of the entire region. They stipulate the general rules for regional development and they set out development plans of trans-regional importance (e.g. routing of important transport infrastructure etc.) One of the key roles of the Development Principles is to ensure the coherence of and links between municipal land-use plans and avoid any conflicts between them. Therefore, from the legal point of view, the Development Principles stand above municipal land-use plans and any municipal land-use plan must adhere to them.

The Development Principles of the Pardubický Region were adopted by the Council of the Pardubický Region on 29th April 2010 and came into effect on 15th May 2010. The Update 1 of the Development Principles of the Pardubický Region was approved on 17th

³⁴ Act no. 183/2006 Coll. on town and country planning and building code (Building Act) as amended.

³⁵ In addition to Article 14 of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. On national heritage management as amended.

September 2014 and came into effect on 7th October 2014.³⁶ A detailed resumé of the Development Principles of the Pardubický Region is in the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 7.b.2 Documents referred to in Chapter 5.d.

None of these documents mentioned above contains any proposals of national or regional importance in the area adjacent to the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area that could have an adverse impact on the appearance and perception of the Nominated Property; neither are there any plans for new roads which could increase the volume of traffic in this area.

The Development Principles of the Pardubický Region must reflect the goals and actions set for town and country planning in Act no. 183/2006 Coll. on town and country planning and building code (Building Act) as amended. From the aspect of preservation of the Nominated Landscape values the following provision in Article 18, Section 4 quoted above. On top of that the Development Principles of the Pardubický Region stipulate the following obligations:

- Preserve natural values, biological diversity and the environmental and ecological function of the landscape,
- Protect positive attributes of the landscape,
- Preserve settlements and develop them in a considered and sensitive way which should not interfere with valuable urban planning features, rural character and architectural and natural dominants; avoid inappropriate types of development and landscape fragmentation,
- Any proposed development which may have a significant impact on the type of the landscape shall be situated in such locations where the interference is minimised.³⁷

Chapter 5 of the Development Principles of the Pardubický Region specifies the protection and development strategy for natural, cultural and civilisation values of the region. In Sub-chapter 5.2 the following principles are set to regulate development, while cultural values are protected:³⁸

- Respect cultural values in the region, including urban planning, architectural and archaeological heritage,
- During the implementation of development projects in a wider surroundings of the protected and conservation areas, heritage sites and listed buildings the “*genius loci*” must be respected and any interference with the positive attributes of the landscape must be taken into consideration,
- Specify the conditions for the utilisation of cultural values in tourism with a strong emphasis on sustainable forms of tourism and complementary services.

Chapter 6 of the Development Principles of the Pardubický Region sets out the principles of landscape protection if major changes in the Region are planned and methods of deciding on such changes:

- Create conditions for protection of all natural resources and their considered use,

³⁶ The act mentioned above prescribes that the Development Principles must be updated every four years.

³⁷ This is specified in more detail in the relevant chapters of the Development Principles of the Pardubický Region.

³⁸ In November 2018 there was a public hearing on Update 2 of the Development Principles of the Pardubický Region in which the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area was explicitly added in Chapter 5 of the narrative of the Development Principles.

- Protect and develop the key attributes that contribute to the stability of landscape components, their functionality and appearance typical for each type of landscape and protect and develop the landscape's positive features,
- Enhance the water retaining ability of the landscape,
- Respect outstanding parts of the landscape protected under the relevant laws and provisions and set requirements for their protection,
- Prefer the development of empty sites and gaps in the developed areas and re-development rather than assigning green fields for development in the open countryside,
- Develop sustainable forms of tourism, do not allow expansion or increase in capacity of the existing weekend-house sites,
- Respect valuable architectural and urban features of settlements and complement them with structures appropriate by their mass volume and design,
- When proposing areas for development for a particular use when high or massive buildings might be allowed that could compromise the landscape qualities then the landscape impact assessment must be performed and any adverse impacts eliminated.

On top of that in the forest and agricultural type of landscape (which are all areas outside the settlements) the Development Principles of the Pardubický Region set out, among other principles, the principle to propose development areas outside those already developed only if absolutely necessary and in a limited extend while taking into consideration all values of the area concerned. Development areas on forested land can be proposed only in exceptional cases which are specifically justified (and as mentioned elsewhere in the document neither the valid municipal land-use plans of the villages concerned nor those under preparation envisage anything like this.)

In compliance with the Building Code the Principles mentioned above must be also observed by the municipal land-use plans of the villages situated outside the property boundaries, more precisely of those villages whose land plots touch the property boundary. The Development Principles of the Pardubický Region clearly state that the municipal land-use plans of these villages must respect the value of the Nominated Property even though they are located outside its boundary.

III. Landscape impact assessment of the land-use plans of the villages situated immediately next to the buffer zone

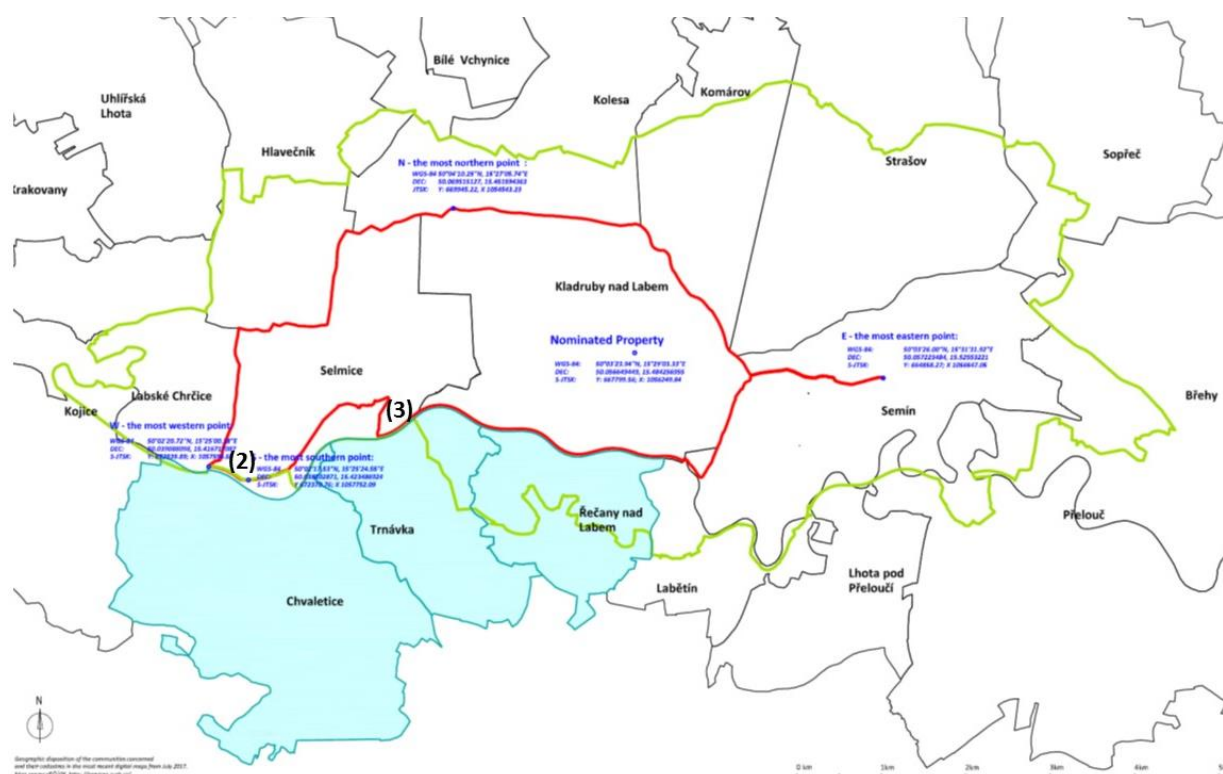
The potential impact on the Nominated Landscape caused by any undesirable land development in the villages situated immediately next to its buffer zone is prevented by planning instruments, first of all by municipal land-use plans, which are the key instrument regulating development, and by the Development Principles of a higher administrative level, which in this case is the Pardubický Region and the law stipulates that these principles must be followed in the municipal land-use plans as stated above.

The municipal land-use plan as a development planning tool specifies in more detail the development goals and actions set out in law, defines the key development strategy for the area, protection of its value, urban planning (spatial arrangement and mass volumes), landscape arrangement and public infrastructure, defines developed areas and those to be developed, land plots in the landscape to be changed and sites for re-development where the existing buildings are to be replaced with a different type of building. The law requires that municipal land-use plans must be in compliance with the higher tier planning documents which in this case are the Development Principles of the Pardubický Region.

In the land-use plan the entire area of a municipality is divided into smaller segments (sites), for which development conditions are defined depending on their existing or required use (so called mixed use sites) with a focus on activities which are complementary with each other, dependable on each other or do not collide with each other. These conditions also regulate and protect public interests on such sites (including the protection of inherent values present in the area) and they are defined with respect to the specific features and character of the area.

This also applies to the land-use plans of those communities the land of which is situated next to the boundary of the Nominated Property at the South where this boundary coincides with the outer boundary of the Nominated Property. The land-use plans of the municipalities concerned which are Řečany nad Labem, Trnávka and Chvaletice play a key role in preventing development that could compromise the values of the Property.

Map 02: Map showing the area covered by the land-use plans of Chvaletice (land register district of Chvaletice and Telčice), Trnávka and Řečany nad Labem whose land is immediately next to the southern boundary of the Nominated Landscape³⁹



Legend:

- Numbers **(2)** and **(3)** – sections where the Nominated Landscape boundary coincides with the buffer zone outer boundary.
- Areas in blue – the land register area of the villages (Chvaletice, Trnávka, Řečany nad Labem) adjacent to the buffer zone outer boundary, the area of which is covered by the land-use development plans mentioned below.

³⁹ Map 02 is attached to this document also in A3 format.

a) Řečany nad Labem

The land-use plan of Řečany nad Labem was adopted on 2nd March 2016 and came into effect on 6th April 2016. The area administered by this municipality consists of two land register districts – Řečany nad Labem and Labětín.

Řečany nad Labem is situated immediately next to the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area; one of the access roads to the nominated site crosses its territory. In several places the buildings situated there approach the boundary of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area. Its Land-use Plan in the Chapter “The Main Development Strategy, Protection and Development of the Local Values” sets the following requirement: *The designated Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area must be respected. Any land development or land use must comply with the requirements stated in this regulation.*“

For sites with a mixed use there are more detailed regulations including for example number of floors allowed or the height of buildings. In the areas assigned for residential buildings the land-use plan limits the number of floors to two above ground and in other areas to four floors, however, the total height of buildings must not exceed ten metres from the ground level. This elevation will have no visual impact on the view from the site of the Nominated Property and will not compromise the visual integrity when looking from the Property site to the surrounding. There is only an exception in case of those areas assigned for production where tower structures may be located however in these cases the landscape impact assessment is required. For some development areas the land-use plan also requires the development of a more detailed development plan in the form of a study. These studies are commissioned and acquired by the state administration (as the party acquiring land-use plans by law) and therefore their terms of reference include the protection requirements.

The biggest development area at Řečany nad Labem has a valid regulatory plan called “The Regulatory Plan of Řečany nad Labem – West“, which also includes the binding regulations that prescribe the maximum height of two over ground floors or one over ground floor with a loft (again only low buildings area allowed).

b) Trnávka

The land-use plan of Trnávka was adopted on 30th August 2005 and came into effect on 23rd November 2005.

As stipulated in the Building Code applicable since 1st November 2007 this land-use plan expires on 31st December 2022. This is the reason why a new land-use plan is being negotiated now. In this process the proposed land-use plan is reviewed, among others, by the relevant national heritage body which assesses the protection and safeguarding of the Nominated Landscape values.

It is expected that the plan which is now under preparation will be effective from 2020.

The existing land-use plan has minimum development areas, which is particularly due to the fact that the village is located in an area where there are many limiting factors present (railway, power station dump site, river). The largest development area is assigned for residential buildings (family houses) and there is a regulatory plan in place for this area which in a smaller scale defines the street lines, built-up area on sites etc. including the maximum number of floors – two over ground or one with a loft (low family houses). Even in this case the mass volume of the buildings cannot interfere with the Nominated Landscape values.

There is a possibility to locate a gymnasium and a production hall at two smaller sites assigned for sport and leisure and at one small area for development respectively. None of these buildings is higher than the tall vegetation around. These buildings would have no impact on long-distant vistas.

In the new land-use plan proposal in the Chapter “The Main Development Strategy, Protection and Development of the Local Values” the existence of the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area is mentioned as the key value. The Chapter “Urban Planning Strategy” stipulates that any building to be built in the areas already developed, if necessary, must respect the nature of the area and refrain from becoming an undesirable landmark either by its mass or height.

The new land-use plan proposal includes more detailed regulations for the sites assigned for mixed use including number of floors allowed or overall height of buildings. In the case of residential areas, a maximum of two above ground floors are allowed and in the areas for mixed uses the maximum permitted height of buildings is nine meters above the ground. In the case of production areas, neither the height nor number of floors is specified; there is only a requirement that none of the buildings there must be higher than the existing ones. These regulations can still be modified during the new land-use plan negotiations and the heritage management body will certainly use this opportunity with reference to Article 18 of Act no. 183/2006 Coll. on town and country planning and building code (Building Act) as amended.

c) Chvaletice (Telčice)

The land-use plan of Chvaletice was adopted on 11th June 2008 and came into effect on 15th July 2008. The area administered by this municipality includes the land register districts of Chvaletice and Telčice.

The land-use plan is a plan of a “more significant settlement” which is reflected in the municipal development strategy. Because of the historic development of the village there are multi-storey town houses which are mainly residential.

The land-use plan includes a height regulation for each site to be developed or re-developed. Then there are five regulatory plans in total for the area. Each of them defines the overall elevation level of buildings and often the maximum height of each building/structure (in metres) above the surrounding vegetation. The land-use plan sets the maximum number of over ground floors to two and four for family houses and apartment buildings respectively and maximum four floors above ground for public amenities. The only exception is a site assigned for public amenities where six above ground floors are allowed, however, the use of this site is subject to the development of the outline plan. The site is surrounded by tall vegetation which works as a screen.

C) Conclusion

It can be stated that none of these valid land-use plans for the area outside the buffer zone allows any buildings the mass volume or height of which could result in undesirable dominants compromising the values of the Nominated Landscape.

ICOMOS question:

„The ICOMOS Panel noted that the nominated property has undergone several interventions and restoration/ reconstruction works and that other ones are going on or are planned.

The scale and number of the proposals might lead to changes not fully managed in their consequences and potential impact on the values of the nominated property, if they are not properly assessed in advance. In this regard, it would be important to understand whether an overall conservation plan has been elaborated, what is the overall conservation strategy and vision for the nominated property.

It is further suggested that a comprehensive assessment of the impacts of the projects based on the Heritage Impact Assessment is carried out before they are implemented. It is also crucial that established conservation principles, such are minimum intervention, compatibility and sustainability are consistently applied.“

Response of the State Party:

I. Management strategy

The Site Manager is obliged under the Deed of Foundation granted by the Czech Ministry of Agriculture on 15th October 2009 to manage the Nominated Landscape in a correct and systematic manner. This is their key mission encompassing the long-term duty of systematic preparation and implementation of projects aimed at the restoration of specific components of the Nominated Landscape should it be buildings, service infrastructure, vegetation or other components of the landscape including water bodies. Since 2016 the Site Manager has been implementing the Mid-term Development Strategy of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem which is the key document in this respect developed by the National Stud Farm management, approved by the Supervisory Board of the National Stud Farm and reviewed by the Steering Group (= Steering Group for the Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem). This document was needed for two reasons: on one hand to provide the Site Manager with a strategy for restoration and repair works and on the other to have a tool which would facilitate financial planning and budgeting over a longer period so that the Site Manager can apply well in advance for adequate funds provided by its founder for the preservation of the landscape and its components.⁴⁰

The Strategy has the following structure:

The Strategy is for the period 2017–2021 and its aim is to preserve and safeguard, through specific measures, the National Heritage Site managed by the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem. It helps the Site Manager to choose components one by one out of several dozens, including the landscape ones, which should be given priority in terms of restoration.

The Strategy addresses several areas which include the horse husbandry at the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, the entire cultural landscape as well as its individual composition elements, marketing and promotion, tourism and museology (documentation and presentation of tangible assets from the history of the National Stud Farm including the cultural landscape development, Kladruber horse husbandry and leisure activities).

In the area of capital expenditures the Strategy outlines a set of projects aimed at the

⁴⁰ The Strategy has been developed in compliance with the Deed of Foundation of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, still valid Management Plan, the defined breeding goal, the Breeding Programme and the Stud Book Rules of Kladruber horse.

systematic restoration of historic buildings and constituent elements in the landscape composition. It deals with the projects in the area of tourism (information systems, tourist facilities, accommodation,) marketing and promotion (websites, promotion of national and international events), museum activities (expansion of collections, research). As for preservation of the cultural values, the Strategy identifies projects targeted at the restoration of the vegetation components in the Nominated Landscape (Mošnice Park, the system of tree alleys, Manor House garden etc.) and building restoration projects (the restoration of the Paddock stable, restoration of the post office building, rehabilitation of the historic barns situated in the landscape etc.).

The Mid-term Strategy also deals with the principles of the sustainable breeding of the Kladruber horse breed, preservation of its gene pool and management of the Kladruber horse Stud Book. It describes the principles of Kladruber horse training, horse wellbeing and veterinary preventive measures.

In the initial stage of every project under consideration a project proposal is developed taking into account the requirements and needs of the project owner – in this case the Site Manager. The especially important projects are subject to review by the Steering Group. During preparation of the project proposal, the applicable Management Plan is taken into consideration as well as the needs of horse breeding and training, in other words the routine operations of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, and the degree of urgency of the restoration given by the condition of a landscape component (element).

Every project proposal with clearly defined goals is then used as the input for the terms of reference for the public tender the subject matter of which is the development of project documentation. The public tendering and procurement is regulated by Act no. 134/2016 Coll. on public procurement as amended. Every capital expenditure project is approved by the founder of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem that is the Czech Ministry of Agriculture which, by the way, has its representative in the Steering Group.

II. Implementation of restoration projects of buildings, vegetation and other constituent elements of the Nominated Landscape

A) Project documentation development (documentation for the planning permit procedure, for the building permit procedure and project implementation documents) includes the following:

- Acquiring all requirements set by the relevant heritage body (regional office of the National Heritage Institute, municipal authority with extended powers for cultural heritage and other properties situated in the conservation area) prior to the commencement of any restoration work on cultural heritage listed in the Central List of the Cultural Heritage of the Czech Republic or on properties which are not cultural heritage but are situated in the conservation area, protected area or buffer zone; project documentation must satisfy all the requirements. A standard requirement is the Heritage Impact Assessment (in Czech documents referred to as the “historic building/property survey”). The relevant heritage management body then sets the key conservation principles for every single project which are based on the expert opinion issued by the National Heritage Institute and stipulate the minimum interventions, their compatibility and sustainability as well as the need to proceed in line with the Heritage Impact Assessment.
As the entire Nominated Landscape and its buffer zone are also part of the landscape Conservation Area the reference to the Nomination Dossier Chapter 3.1.e Protection and Management Requirements, Measure 1 shall be

made in which it is stated that the heritage management bodies must always review and provide an opinion on any intervention on a property. (Act 20/1987 Coll. on national heritage management as amended, Section 14, Para. 2 reads as follows: *“The owner (administrator, user) of a property that is not cultural heritage but is located in a conservation area or a buffer zone either of a cultural heritage site or national cultural heritage site (Section 17) is obliged to request the binding position of the municipal authority with extended powers, unless this obligation is excluded under this Act or on the basis of this Act (Section 6a, Section 17), prior to the intended project implementation, erection of market stalls, structures and installations, special occasion decorative features and building illumination lighting if these structures will not be in place for more than 30 subsequent days, building modifications, landscaping, installation or removal of a facility, demolishing of a structure, interventions on trees and property maintenance”*).

The project proposal outlining the location of a new structure, change in the use of a land plot etc. and developed in line with the owner’s needs and with regard to the relevant principles stated in the valid Management Plan, must, under the relevant law (see below), comply with the applicable land-use planning documents⁴¹ and this requirement also applies to the communities

⁴¹ Municipal land-use planning documents

- The municipal land-use plan is developed upon the request of the municipality by the state administration body locally relevant for the area where the municipality/community is located.
- It is developed in compliance with Act 183/2006 Coll., on town and country planning and building code (Building Act) as amended.
- The objective of town and country planning is to create the preconditions for construction and for sustainable development of the area, consisting in the balanced relationship of conditions for the favourable environment, for economic development, and for cohesion of community of inhabitants of the area and satisfying the needs of present generation without endangering the conditions of life of the future generations and at the same time preserving urban planning, architectural and archaeological heritage while protecting the landscape as the substantial component of the environment of the inhabitants’ life and the basis of their identity. (Article 18, Section 4, Act no. 183/2006)
- Land-use planning provides for land sustainable development with the objective to achieve a generally beneficial reconciliation of public and private interests in the area to be developed.
- The process of the municipal land-use plan development is public, the authorities concerned and the public may submit their proposals, raise objections and comments during the process. The administrative body is obliged to deal with them. Their rejection must be adequately justified.
- Under Act 20/1987 Coll. on the national heritage management as amended the heritage management bodies must always be involved in the discussion and review of any land-use plan if it includes a conservation area (the Nominated Landscape is a part of a conservation area) and under Article 18 of Act no. 183/2006 Coll. on town and country planning and building code (Building Act) as amended, these bodies must be also reasonably involved in this process in case of areas that are not protected as heritage. Under Article 26, Section 2, Item c) of Act no. 20/1987 Coll., on national heritage management as amended the Ministry of Culture, as the top level body in the heritage management system, provides its position on a higher level planning documents such as regional development policy covering the entire country and land development principles of the regions. The first document is developed by the Ministry for Regional Development and the latter one by the relevant regional authority, in this particular case by the Regional Authority of the Pardubický Region. The municipal land-use development plans must observe the land development principles. As for the planning documents for areas that are not protected as heritage the interests of heritage preservation are guaranteed by the Council of Europe conventions (*Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe* and *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* which in line with the applicable Czech law are superior to other national acts and codes) and they must comply with Article 18 of Act 183/2006 Coll. on town and country planning and building code (Building Act) as amended and Section 9, paragraph 3 of Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on national heritage management as amended.
- Any land-use plan after being reviewed by the administrative body must be approved by the local council of the municipality concerned. Without this approval the land-use plan is not valid.
- Any construction project must always be in compliance with the valid municipal land-use plan.

located outside the property buffer zone. This is particularly important in case of two boundary stretches where the Nominated Landscape and buffer zone share the same boundary (see in B above: Instruments that guarantee the added layer of protection to the Nominated Property and its type at those sections where the Property boundaries coincide with the buffer zone outer boundaries).

- Discussing the project proposal with relevant state administration bodies and if necessary, its modification to satisfy the requirements stated in the binding positions and expert opinions. The state administration bodies whose position on a project must be obtained are defined by law and they include the heritage management bodies, environment protection agencies and planning organisations as well as other bodies if necessary.
- Making necessary additions going above the Heritage Impact Assessment such as more detailed surveys (archaeological⁴², garden archaeology, pollen analysis, dendrochronology and others).
- Adjusting the project proposal according to the results from more detailed surveys.
- Obtaining positive binding positions of the relevant bodies necessary for next project stage.

B) Planning Permit and Building Permit Procedures:

- After the project documentation package is completed the application for planning permit (or planning consent if applicable) and building permit is submitted. The applicant is the Site Manager of the Nominated Property that is the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem.
- Depending on the type of the project the planning authority (a state administration body) either issues the planning permit and in this case it also reviews whether the project complies with the relevant land-use planning documents, or it issues building permit.
- The planning authority reviews and discusses the application with the relevant state administration bodies and other stakeholders, if necessary, whose rights might be affected by the project.
- The public is excluded from this procedure. The public can be a party only in the procedure (public hearing) on specific project proposals under preparation. The projects where public can be a party are explicitly set out in the relevant law.
- The heritage management bodies are always a party in the planning permit and building permit procedures. In this stage the heritage management bodies raise points and comments focused on the preservation of the cultural and historical (heritage) values both of cultural heritage sites and those properties which are not designated cultural heritage but are located in the conservation area (the entire Nominated Landscape is situated in the conservation area). (For more details see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 3.1.e Protection and Management Requirements, Measure 1; 5.b Protective designation).

-
- In the area concerned the following communities have their approved land-use plans in place: Kladruby nad Labem – the land use plane was acquired and approved in 2006, Selmice – the land use plan was issued in 2012, Semín – the land use plan was issued in 2015 – in this plan the component concerned is the Kladrubský náhon, which is a part of the Nominated Landscape (for more details see the Nomination Dossier, Annex 1: Maps, plans, schemes of the Nominated Landscape, Map 002).

⁴² Archaeological surveys are carried out by the Východočeské muzeum (Eastern Bohemia Museum) in Pardubice or other organisations licensed by the Czech Ministry of Culture.

- The heritage management bodies co-operate with the professional organisation involved in the heritage management – the National Heritage Institute; this guarantees that the bidding positions they issue during the approval process have the professional backing and expertise.

C) Project Implementation and Final Inspection Report:

- Once the project has been granted all necessary permits and consents the implementation can start. The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem which in most of the cases makes expenditures in the Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem is bound by law (Act no. 134/2016 Coll. on public procurement as amended) to select a contractor for the project implementation in a public tendering process (public tender requirements are stipulated in the act stated above).
- During the project implementation stage the heritage management bodies and if applicable, the nature conservation bodies monitor the compliance with the requirements stated in the project documentation. There is also a construction site supervisor of the customer - the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem – who is an authorised person (see below) and in case of a major project it is a qualified external organisation, as well as the architectural supervision⁴³. Supervision includes inspection days on site in which representatives of the relevant heritage management body and nature conservation and landscape protection body participate.
- The final inspection is carried out by the local planning authority upon the request of the customer (project owner). During the inspection the compliance with the requirements stated in the permit, which also includes the requirements of the heritage management bodies, is checked. Other relevant bodies also participate in the final inspection and they check whether the terms and conditions set out in their bidding positions, which are instrumental for granting necessary permits, have been met.
- The Final Inspection Report (or findings) can only be issued after the consents of all relevant bodies are obtained and the building has been approved as fit for its purpose.

III. The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem personnel involved in the project preparation and implementation

- Because the preparation and implementation of restoration projects dealing with buildings, greenery and other components of the Nominated Landscape is quite a challenging task the necessary arrangements in the organisation set up of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem and its staffing have been made to manage all these projects in an appropriate manner. These new staffing arrangements have been tested in practice and settled down, particularly during the extremely challenging restoration of the large building complexes of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem which included the stables, Manor House and church at Kladruby nad Labem as well as the Františkov and Josefov

⁴³ As these projects are funded from the public budget the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem as the developer must, in compliance with Act no. 183/2006 Coll. on town and country planning and building code (Building Act) as amended provide for the construction site supervisor when a construction is executed by a natural person licensed under a special law. If the project documentation for such construction was developed by a person authorised under a special law the developer must provide for an architectural supervision or chief architect supervision to supervise the compliance of the construction work with the approved project documentation.

farmsteads. (For more detail on these projects see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 4.a.4 Major Property Restoration Projects Completed).

- The Capital Expenditure Department of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem co-ordinates and manages the preparation and implementation of the capex projects, develops the expenditure plan and monitors the budget. In this Department there is a capex project manager and financial manager who both are university graduates and hold relevant degrees. The Legal Services and Public Procurement Department include the lawyer and the public procurement administrator. The entire capex agenda of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, is co-ordinated by the deputy of the Managing Director who heads the Landscape Management & Capex Project Department. (These organisational units are shown in the organisational chart included in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, Addenda and Corrigenda).

IV. Projects selected under the Mid-term Development Strategy for the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (update of the information presented in the Addenda and Corrigenda to the Nomination Dossier, Addendum to Sub-chapter 4.a.5 Major Property Restoration Projects under Preparation)

The Addendum to Sub-chapter 4.a.5 Major Property Restoration Projects under Preparation in the Addenda and Corrigenda to the Nomination Dossier from 2018 mentions the projects that were approaching the completion or were in the stage of project proposal in September 2018. Below is a more detailed specification of these projects including the project costs, stage of implementation or preparation as discussed with ICOMOS on 24th November 2018. The overview of the projects shows their timeline.

A) Projects completed in 2018:

1) Demolition of the building housing offices, canteen, boiler house and coach house (Stage 1 of the Restoration and Rehabilitation of the Manor House Garden Project)

Stage 1 of the project was funded from the own financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 270,000). Its objective is stated in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, (Addenda and Corrigenda, p. 24 and following).⁴⁴

⁴⁴ The pages indicated refer to the English version.



Fig. 01: Situation after the demolition of the administrative and catering building from the 1980s which was the first step in the restoration and revitalization of the Manor House garden.

2) *Car park in the farm backyard at Kladruby nad Labem village at the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem*

The project aimed at the provision of parking for cars and coaches so that the Nominated Landscape values, its authenticity and integrity would not be compromised (for more details on the project see the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, Addenda and Corrigenda, p. 27 and following) was funded from the own financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 650,000).⁴⁵

3) *Office and catering building including rooms for short-term accommodation for tourists located at the backyard of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem*

The project was funded from the own financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 800,000). The objective of the project was the construction of a new canteen for the staff and visitors to the Nominated Landscape of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem. This building replaced the demolished one situated in the former Manor House garden (see the previous project). There are also toilets for tourists and 11 rooms for a short stay.

⁴⁵ The farm backyard at Kladruby nad Labem has a relatively large area which allows a possible expansion of the car park if it proves to be necessary in the future. It is envisaged that after 2021 more parking lots for cars and coaches could be added to the existing car park if necessary.



Fig. 02: New office and catering building with a short stay tourist accommodation located in the backyard of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem and the new visitor car park.

4) *Revitalisation of the cultural landscape and selected buildings of the National Heritage Site – the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (restoration of historic buildings) – the barn at Františkov farmstead*

The project was funded from the own financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 600,000). The aim of the project is mentioned in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, (Addenda and Corrigenda, p. 29 and following).



Fig. 03: Pillar barn after the restoration at Františkov Farmstead.

B) Projects currently in progress:

1) *Development of a new Management Plan for the Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem*

The aim of the project is the development of a new Management Plan for the Nominated Landscape which will follow on the currently valid Management Plan the latest update of which comes from 2012. The terms of reference for the new Management Plan are included in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, Addenda and Corrigenda, p. 23 and following.

- Terms of Reference completed in November 2018.
- Tendering for the document developer: December 2018.
- Contract execution with the document developer: December 2018.
- Management Plan development: January – December 2019.
- Funding: the financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem and the grant of the Czech Ministry of Culture (€ 13,000).

2) *Restoration of building no. 3 at Kladruby nad Labem*

The project is described in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, Addenda and Corrigenda, p. 31 and following.

- Contract execution for project implementation: August 2017.
- Implementation: August 2017 – July 2019.
- Funding: provided from the financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 850,000).

C) Projects under preparation:

1) *Restoration and revitalisation of the former Manor House garden (stage 2 of the Restoration and revitalisation of the former Manor House garden)*

The project is described in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, Addenda and Corrigenda, p. 25 and following.

- Tender for the project documentation development including discussions with the relevant bodies: January 2019.
- Contract execution: February 2019.
- Project documentation development: February – December 2019.
- Funding: provided from the financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 10,000).

2) *Repair of the “Paddock”, the historic stable (including revitalisation of the surrounding vegetation)*

The project is described in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, Addenda and Corrigenda, p. 31 and following.

- Tender for the project implementation: by February 2019.
- Contract execution: March 2019.
- Implementation: March – November 2019.
- Funding: provided from the financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 350,000).

3) *Revitalisation of the cultural landscape and selected buildings of the National Heritage Site – the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (restoration of historic buildings) – restoration of the so called Řečanská vrata historic building*

The building called “Řečanská vrata” is one of a set of gate houses built at the roads on the boundary of the stud farm in its early days. The “Řečanská vrata” gate house is the most recent ones of all of them because the road to Řečany was built after the bridge across the Elbe River had been completed around the first quarter of the 19th century.⁴⁶

- Completion of the project documentation: April 2019.
- Tender for project implementation: May-June 2019.
- Contract execution: July 2019.
- Implementation: July 2019 – May 2020.
- Funding: provided from the financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 250,000).

4) *Revitalisation of the cultural landscape and selected buildings of the National Heritage Site – the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (restoration of historic buildings) – repair of functional components of the water management system*

Information on the overall rehabilitation of the water management system in the cultural landscape is provided in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, Addenda and Corrigenda, p. 32 and following. The repair of the functional water management structures is based on the historical drawings and documentation.

- Project documentation: by May 2019.
- Tender for the project implementation: by June 2019.
- Contract execution: July 2019.
- Implementation: July – November 2019.
- Funding: provided from the financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 23,000).

⁴⁶ The first record of the bridge over the Elbe River is in the stud farm map from 1830; the Řečanská vrata gate is recorded in the indicative sketch of the land register maps from 1839. The location of the bridge and the gate house changed in mid 1920th as a consequence of the Elbe canalisation. The existing routing of the road and location of the bridge and gate house come from around 1925; the bridge was built in 1925 - 1926 and a new gate house was built at that time too.)

5) *Revitalisation of the cultural landscape and selected buildings of the National Heritage Site – the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (restoration of historic buildings) – dredging of the “Cihlářský rybník” small water reservoir and repair of the reservoir components*

The project implementation consists of the dredging and repair of the infrastructure. Dredging includes removal, transportation and spreading of sediments; repair of the reservoir components includes the water inlet, the dam and water outlet. The banks will be also rehabilitated. As part of the projects the areas affected will be restored (grass and vegetation replanting).

- Project documentation: by June 2019.
- Tender for the project implementation: by August 2019.
- Contract execution: September 2019.
- Implementation: September 2019 – May 2020.
- Funding: provided from the financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 210,000).

6) *Revitalisation of apple tree alleys at the Josefov farmstead*

On the basis of the dendrochronological survey of the historic apple tree alleys at the Josefov farmstead and horticultural and historic building surveys these alleys will be revitalised and new trees planted if necessary.

The intended revitalisation of these fruit tree alleys as well as other alleys is described in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018 (Addenda and Corrigenda, p. 34).

- Project documentation for the restoration of alleys and planting historical species of apple trees if necessary was completed in November 2018.
- Tender for the project implementation: by August 2019.
- Contract execution: September 2019.
- Implementation: September 2019 – April 2020.
- Funding: provided from the financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (80 000 €).

7) *Restoration of the Mošnice landscape park*

This project is described in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, (Addenda and Corrigenda, p. 35 and following).

- Project documentation completed in March 2018.
- Tender for the project implementation by June 2019.
- Contract execution: August 2019.
- Implementation: September 2019 – December 2020.
- Funding: funding from the EU Structural Funds is expected (Operation Programme Environment); co-financing provided from the own financial resource of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem; the total project costs € 500,000.

8) *Revitalisation of the cultural landscape and selected buildings of the National Heritage Site – the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (restoration of historic buildings) – repair of the “Miláček” historic barn*

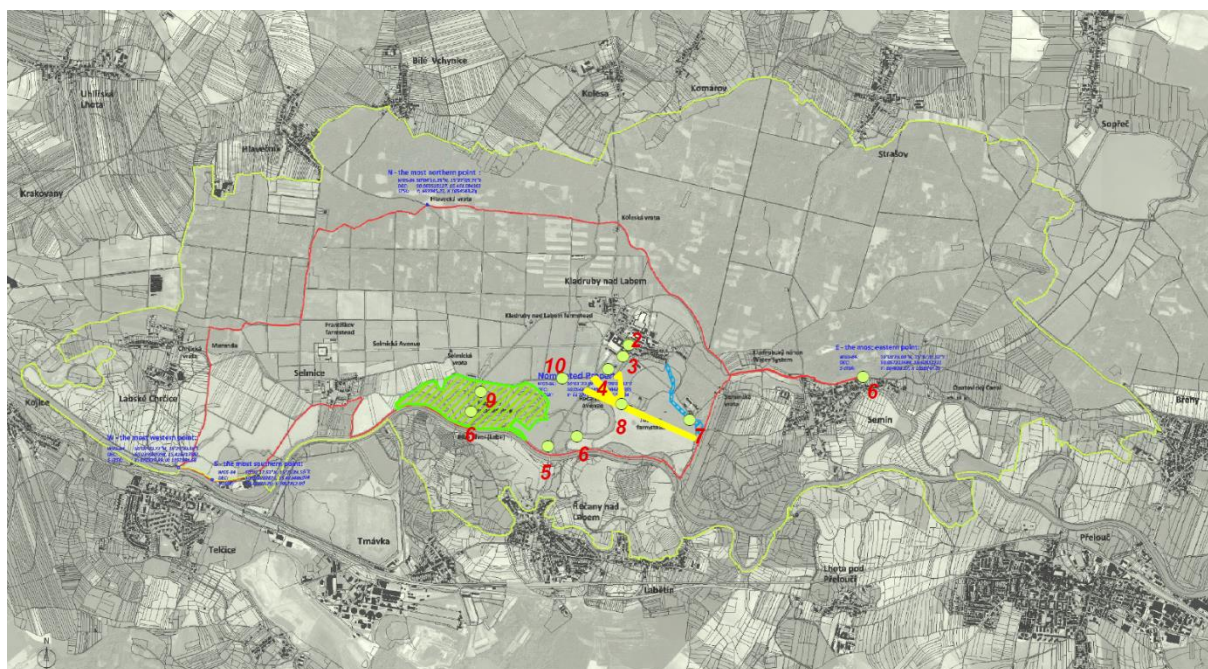
This project deals with the restoration of the masonry pillars and coarse rendering, wooden air inlets, replacement of the roof tiling and guttering to drain rainwater from the roof, design of a new fence replicating the original design and pattern and restoration of the greenery on the land affected during the project implementation. The external look of the building will not change.

- Project documentation completed in May 2017.
- Tender process by February 2020.
- Contract execution: March 2020.
- Implementation: March – October 2020.
- Funding: provided from the own financial resources of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (€ 650,000).

Table 02: Timetable of the projects implementation in the Nominated Landscape:

Nr	Investment	2019												2020												
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
1	Management Plan	Public tender	Implementation																							
2	Restoration of building no. 3 at Kladruby nad Labem	Implementation						Final inspection																		
3	Restoration and revitalisation of the former Manor House garden - stage 2	Public tender	Project Documentation development							Building Permit					Public procurement	Implementation										
4	Restoration of the Paddock historic stable	Public procurement	Implementation									Final inspection														
5	Restoration of the Řečanská vrata historic building				Building Permit	Public procurement		Implementation								Final inspection										
6	Repair of the functional components of the water management system					Building Permit	Public procurement	Implementation			Final inspection															
7	Dredging and repair of the infrastructure of the Cihlářský rybník small water reservoir						Building Permit	Public procurement		Implementation				Final inspection												
8	Restoration of apple tree alleys at the Josefov farmstead								Public procurement	Implementation					Final inspection											
9	Restoration of the Mošnice landscape park						Public procurement		Implementation														Final inspection			
10	Restoration of the Miláček historic barn													Public procurement	Implementation							Final inspection				

Map 03: Location of the projects in the Nominated Landscape⁴⁷



Legend:⁴⁸

2 – Restoration of building no. 3 at Kladruhy nad Labem, **3** – Restoration and revitalisation of the former Manor House garden – Stage 2, **4** – Restoration of the Paddock historic stable, **5** – Restoration of the historic building of Řečanská vrata, **6** – Repair the functional components of the water management system, **7** – Dredging and repair of the components of the Cihlářský rybník – a small water reservoir, **8** – Restoration of apple tree alleys at the Josefov farmstead, **9** – Restoration of the Mošnice landscape park, **10** – Repair of the “Miláček” historic barn.

⁴⁷ Map 03 is attached to this document also in A3 format.

⁴⁸ The map does not show Project 1 which is the development of the Management Plan concerning the entire Nominated Landscape.

ICOMOS question:

„The Nomination dossier mentions that the Region has developed a tourism strategy; however, an ad-hoc visitation strategy for the nominated property does not seem to have been elaborated or it has not been presented. Considering the tiny size of the villages within the nominated property and its immediate vicinity, and taking into account the increase of notoriety that the nomination process will cause, it is important that a comprehensive reflection is made on the issue and plans developed to identify suitable locations for infrastructure for visitors, including parking lots, outside the nominated property and its immediate vicinity, in order to contain pressures on the landscape and its horse and human community.“

State Party Response:

Tourism Development and Its Limits

In the year to December 31, 2018 the Nominated Property was visited by 66,242 visitors. The qualified estimates based on long-term statistical surveys of the World Heritage Sites located in the Czech Republic indicate that the expected number of visitors will increase to 100,000 annually if the property is inscribed.

The Site Manager, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Environment and the political representation of the Pardubický Region, where the Nominated Landscape is situated, are fully aware of the economic benefits of tourism and at the same time of the risks which an excessive increase in the number of visitors could pose to the Nominated Landscape's values, the horse husbandry and training of horses on site. To this end all the bodies stated above are bound by the National Strategy for Tourism in the Czech Republic for 2014–2020.⁴⁹ This Strategy mentions, among others, the risk of a so called “tourist trap” when tourism degrades its capital through its own activities, in other words reduces the attractiveness of a destination for tourists (the landscape heaving with visitors would undoubtedly lose a lot of its attractiveness). The Strategy also states that the tourism must respect the principles of sustainable development. (For more detail please see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 5.i.1.3 Tourism).

Excessive tourism in the Nominated Landscape is not in the interest of the local communities in the core area, which are Kladruby nad Labem and Selmice, as these are rural settlements by their inherent nature. The local residents fully support the nomination for the World Heritage List (see Addenda and Corrigenda to the Nomination Dossier, 2018, Addendum to Annex 6 Other Documents, New Document: Public Support), however they also explicitly expressed their concern about the adverse impact of mass tourism (e.g. parking) on the character of their settlements.

In connection with the Strategy for Development of Tourism in the Pardubický Region (see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 7.b.2 Documents Referred to in Chapter 5.d) in 2018 the Regional Council adopted the Development Study for Kladrubské Polabí which covers the entire Conservation Area in which the Nominated Landscape, including its buffer zone, is located. This document addresses tourism with respect to the Nominated Property and its buffer zone (it is addressed jointly as there is no physical barrier between the Nominated Landscape and its buffer zone and therefore the issue of tourism must be tackled for both at one go). The Development Study can be summarised as follows: The Study is focussed on the compatible development of the tourist infrastructure, outlines suitable marketing methods, mentions the incentives for the efficient management of tourism and deals with reasonable expenditure aimed at the development of tourist infrastructure on site. The Study formulates development activities that constitute the most effective contribution to the balanced and sustainable development of the Kladrubské Polabí area.

⁴⁹ Adopted by the Czech Government Resolution no. 220 on 27th March 2013.

The proposals presented in the Study are in line with the valid land-use plans of the communities concerned and with the Land Development Principles.

The Study consists of the analytical part and the part containing proposals. The analytical part summarises the present state and the attractiveness of the area addressed. It deals with the flow of visitors, the number of visitors coming to the site and identifies the key tourist destinations in each village in the region. It analyses the transport infrastructure in great detail, particularly the amount of traffic, accessibility (by car, coach, train, boat), information boards along the roads and navigation to the site. The Study also deals with cycling trails and routes, public footpaths, educational trails and river tourism. It analyses the parking options in the area, focussing on every village in the region. The Study covers the tourist infrastructure in a comprehensive manner – accommodation and catering services and it also deals with the complementary tourist infrastructure such as tourist information centres, bike and boat rentals, playground and sport facilities. The analytical part of the Study also provides an overview of the intended capex projects in the Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area.

The analytical part also describes the marketing tools used for the promotion of the Conservation Area values and for raising the public awareness in this respect. These tools are similar to those used by the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem as well as by other organisations involved in the promotion of tourism (Destinační společnost Východní Čechy, Destinační společnost Pardubicko, CzechTourism, etc.). With respect to the strategic documents of the Pardubický Region and land-use plans of the local communities, the Study quotes the main goals set in these documents including the relevant measures associated with them.

The part containing the proposals sets the goals in each development area.

Areas of development include:

- Tourist flows with respect to the key attractions on site
- Transport infrastructure
- Tourist infrastructure
- Priority capex projects
- Marketing, and
- Strategic documents.

The Study specifies an implementation measure for each development area to keep the tourism under control so it would not compromise the value of the entire Kladrubské Polabí Conservation Area, including the Nominated Landscape which is situated on its territory.

In terms of the time frame, the Study also follows on the Mid-term Development Strategy of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem which deals not only with the development projects, but also addresses the issue of tourism and sets out a model approach to protection of the national heritage in the form of tangible assets (historic buildings, cultural landscape, Kladruher horse breed, museum collections) as well as the intangible ones (the same activity stretching over several centuries – breeding and training of horses, several centuries long interactions between horses, people and landscape). The Strategy has been developed in compliance with the Deed of Foundation of the Kladruby nad Labem National Stud Farm, the most recent Management Plan, the husbandry management goal, the Breeding Programme and the Rules of the Kladruher Horse Stud Book.

To address the potential threats posed by mass tourism and in line with Measure 10 in the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 3.1.e Protection and management requirements, the members of the Steering Group⁵⁰ representing the relevant ministries pushed through the proposal at its meeting on October 5, 2018 to establish a task force for tourism and proposed its members. The task force will be headed by the chairman of the Steering Group who is the first deputy of the Governor of the Pardubický Region

⁵⁰ The statute of the Steering Group is defined in the Memorandum on the Establishment of the Steering Group for the Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem, which is included in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add. Inf. 1 of 12th October 2018, (Addenda and Corrigenda).

where the Nominated Landscape is situated.⁵¹ The Task Force activities will follow on the Pardubický Region's documents stated above.

At its meeting on January 18, 2019 the Steering Group⁵² discussed the proposal, taking into account the interests of tourism and the interest in preventing its adverse impact on the heritage site, to invite a representative of the Ministry for Regional Development as a permanent member of the Steering Group. This will strengthen the co-operation between the ministry involved in the tourism (Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic) and other ministries interested in the preservation and safeguarding of the Nominated Landscape and its traditional use for breeding and training of carriage horses (Czech Ministry of Culture, Czech Ministry of Environment and Czech Ministry of Agriculture).

The adverse impact of an excessive number of tourists staying in the Nominated Landscape is avoided by the fact that neither at Kladruby nad Labem nor Selmice are accommodation capacities available which could cater for big groups of tourists (coach tours etc.), nor are projects of this kind allowed in their land-use plans (on top of that such projects would not be endorsed by the relevant heritage management bodies and this would then be reflected in their official binding positions on such projects which are an integral part of the planning procedure for any new build). The land-use plans of the local communities also prescribe the maximum permissible height and mass volume of buildings to preserve the low level skyline which corresponds to rural residential buildings. A limited number of tourists/holidaymakers can be accommodated in B&B offered by some locals in Kladruby nad Labem and Selmice. The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem has also a small accommodation facility in one of its new farm buildings completed in 2018 and housing the canteen/restaurant and a few rooms for short-term stays (11 double rooms) and in the converted loft of the former Imperial Inn there are three suites with 6 beds in total. The local High School for Horse Breeding and Riding at Kladruby nad Labem, the founder of which is the Pardubický Region, can offer one hundred beds in its student residence to young people or cost conscious tourists during summer school holidays.⁵³

Outside the Nomination Landscape boundary, at Semín, a private developer is considering the repair of a derelict baroque building, which served as a brewery until late 19th century. The plan is to convert it into a residential building with a microbrewery combined with a B&B of maximum capacity fifty beds of two standards. However, the project proposal and its implementation must fully satisfy the requirements of the relevant heritage management bodies.

For the reasons stated above, other accommodation capacities are available or opportunities for their increase are possible only outside the Nominated Landscape and its buffer zone, therefore the Nominated Landscape will neither be exposed to nor burdened with projects designed for tourist accommodation.

The business sector ambitions to use the attractiveness of the Nominated Landscape and offer accommodation and other services to its visitors can only by satisfied outside the Nominated Landscape and its buffer zone. **Therefore the main demand for tourist accommodation will be absorbed by two major towns which are “the entry points” to the Nominated Property buffer zone. These are the regional capital of Pardubice** where there is an international airport, railway station on the line connecting Prague – Olomouc – Ostrava – Poland/Slovakia and Prague – Brno – Austria/Hungary, access road to the international E67 road including road I/2 (connecting Pardubice with Kutná Hora the historic centre of which is in the World Heritage List including the Cathedral of the Assumption of Our Lady at Sedlec at Kutná Hora) **and the town of Přelouč** which is also situated on the same railway line and road I/2. The main access road for cars and public transport from Prague

⁵¹ In this way the personal link to the Kladrubské Polabí Development Study will be secured.

⁵² The Steering Committee Statute is contained in the Memorandum on the Establishment of the Steering Group for Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem which is provided in the response to the letter of ICOMOS ref. no. GB/AS/1589-Add.Inf.1 of 12th October 2018 (Addenda and Corrigenda).

⁵³ The Pardubický Region has currently commissioned the development of project documentation for the refurbishment of the student residence building.

is the international road E67. The tourist infrastructure available in Pardubice and Přebouč in 2017 is described in the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 5.h Visitor Facilities and Infrastructure.⁵⁴

The entry points in the Nominated Landscape are shown in the map attached (Map 04). These are represented by less important roads with less traffic (class III roads). As required by law⁵⁵ the roads in this class are administered and maintained by the Pardubický Region which has a great interest in safeguarding and preserving the Nominated Landscape which is fully in line with its commitment and obligation stemming from Act 20/1987 Coll. on National Heritage Management as amended because a significant portion of the Nominated Landscape is also a National Heritage Site (see the Nomination Dossier, Annex 1 Maps, Plans and Schemes, General Maps, Map 003). The land development master plans of the Pardubický Region (Land Development Principles – for more detail see the Nomination Dossier, Chapter 7.b.2 Documents referred to in Chapter 5.d) do not envisage any capacity increase of the roads that may affect the Nominated Landscape. To this end, close co-operation between the Pardubický Region which has its official representation in the Steering Group, and the Site Manager of the Nominated Property is the key prerequisite for efficient management of the private and public road transport bringing tourists to the Nominated Landscape, particularly into the village of Kladruby nad Labem which represents its core. As for the public bus service, this is also under the control of the Pardubický Region, as it is the key customer for the bus service and co-finances its operations.

Parking for cars and coaches is a matter of car parks next to the entrance points to the Nominated Landscape namely at Řečany nad Labem where the local council plans to build a car park with an initial capacity of 60 cars and at Semín where the capacity of the existing car park at the “Na Haldě”. The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem plans the transport of tourists in horse drawn coaches from the car park at Řečany to the central square at Kladruby nad Labem and back. It would be a scheduled shuttle service.

The Site Manager that is the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem is fully aware of the undesirable impact of an excessive number of parked vehicles. To avoid parking at the historical village square at Kladruby nad Labem the Site Manager had a car park built for 92 cars and 5 coaches in the backyard at the edge of the village. The area of the backyard is large enough to allow extension of this new car park if needed, on condition that such a project is sanctioned by the relevant heritage management bodies.

Tourists are allowed to access only some of the buildings of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem and these include selected stables of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead, Manor House with the church and the Coach House. They can enter these premises only if accompanied by our guide. In this way the number of visitors is controlled and the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem is ready to adopt a price regulation measure if necessary and introduce a mandatory reservation system for guided tours, which has been already introduced for the carriage rides in the landscape.

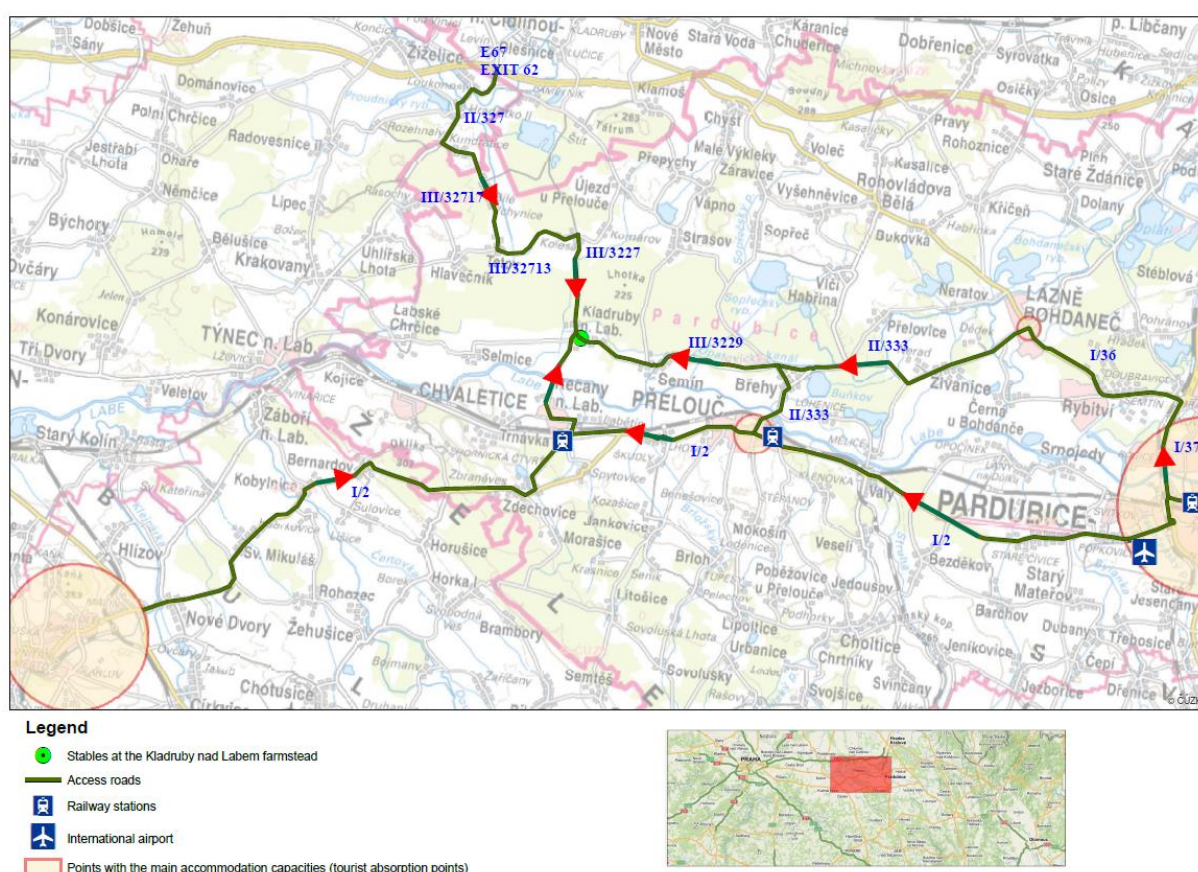
Visitors wishing to explore the Nominated Landscape on foot must follow the marked public footpaths and any deviation from them is in fact prevented by the fencing of pastures and paddocks as well as by the permanent presence of the National Stud Farm employees who are always somewhere in the fields doing their work. With the aim of providing a wider range of services to visitors, raising the public awareness and providing more information on the Nominated Landscape as well as distributing the tourists more evenly in the Nominated Landscape, the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem is preparing an educational trail following the existing footpaths and points of interest. The number of visitors and their movement will still be under control, which will prevent the degradation of the Nominated Landscape values, including historical buildings and the Kladruher horses, the breed protected as a national heritage.

⁵⁴ At present the total number of beds available in Pardubice and Přebouč is 2,559 and 135 respectively. Other options for accommodation exist at Řečany nad Labem - 75, Kolesa - 44, campsite at Břehy - 120 (apartments, cabins, caravans, tents), at Semín - 80 (cabins, caravans, tents), campsite at Mělice - 120 (caravans, tents). All campsites are located in the buffer zone outside the nominated area.

⁵⁵ Act no. 13/1997 Coll. on roads as amended.

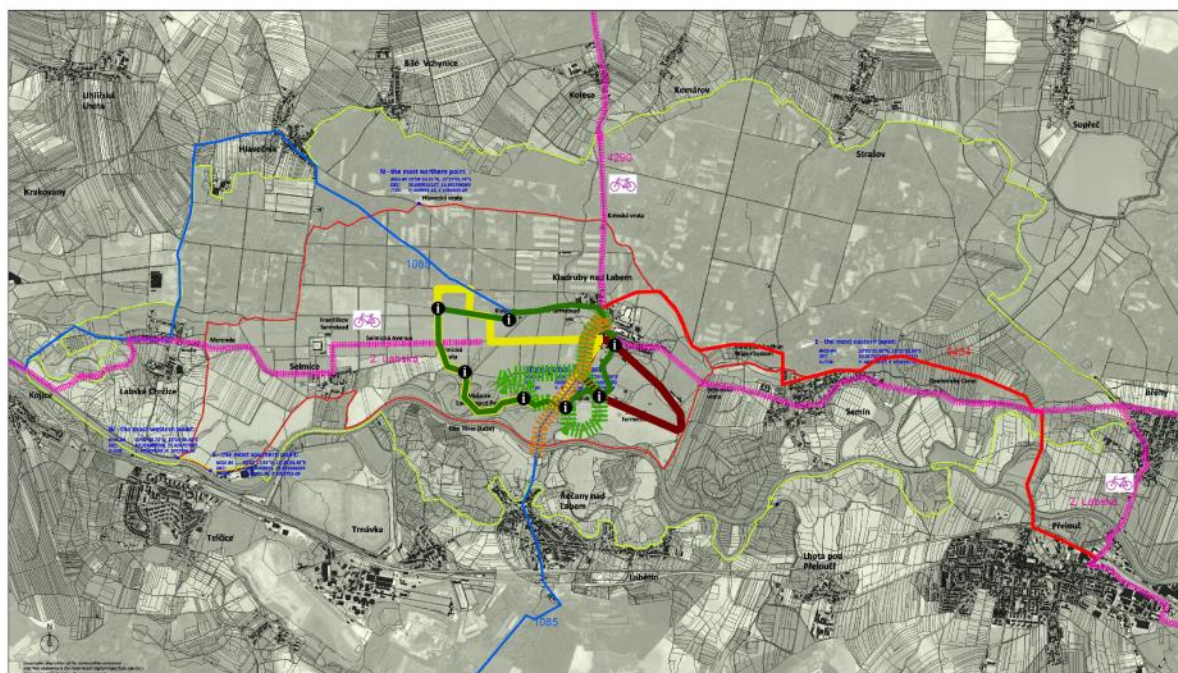
From the aspect of the tourist impact management, the appropriate targeting of the Property promotion on the incoming tourism is extremely important. The Site Manager and the Pardubický Region representation are convinced that this promotion must be selective and, in line with the Kladrubské Polabí Development Study, it must be targeted at tourists with a special interest in horses as, in their case, it can be assumed they will be interested in the Nominated Landscape and its unique purpose and that they will understand and respect the needs of horses. To this end both the Site Manager and the Pardubický Region will exert pressure on the state agency for tourism - Czech Tourism (which reports to the Czech Ministry for Regional Development whose representative is a member of the Steering Group) as well as on a similar agency established by the Pardubický Region, because the main mission of both these agencies is the promotion of cultural heritage in tourism. The Pardubický Region will guide and manage its Tourist Information Centres in the same way. The working groups of the Czech Tourism agency will be used for this purpose because the heritage management bodies and organisations controlled by the Pardubický Region have their representatives in them as well as the organisation controlled by the Pardubický Region – Destinační společnost Východní Čechy. This issue will also be in the focus of the task force established by the Steering Group for better co-ordination of its effort, as stated in its Memorandum on the Establishment (see Article 2 of the Memorandum on the Establishment of the Steering Group for the Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses as stated in the Addenda and Corrigenda to the Nomination Dossier).

Map 04: Map of the main traffic flows including the tourist absorption points⁵⁶



⁵⁶ Map 04 is also attached to this document in A3 format.

Map 05: Map of the Nominated Property and its buffer zone showing the locations of the capex projects⁵⁷



Legend:

- The "Elberadweg" international cycling route
- Blue walking trail 1085 of the Czech Rambling Club
- Red walking trail 0434 of the Czech Rambling Club
- ||||| Existing educational trail
- Carriage way – Mošnice (Route 1) of the National Stud Farm at Kladruhy nad Labem
- Carriage way– Josefov – Borek (Route 2) of the National Stud Farm at Kladruhy nad Labem
- Proposed routing of the educational trail
- i Stops on the educational trail
- ||||| Expected route for bringing visitors to the National Stud Farm at Kladruhy nad Labem from the car park at Rečany nad Labem

⁵⁷ Map 05 is also attached to this document in A3 format.

Maps attached to this document in A3 format:

Map 01: Comparative map of the Nominated Property boundaries and its buffer zone based on the land registry map

Map 02: Map showing the area covered by the land-use plans of Chvaletice (land register district of Chvaletice and Telčice), Trnávka and Řečany nad Labem whose land is immediately next to the southern boundary of the Nominated Landscape

Map 03: Location of the projects in the Nominated Landscape

Map 04: Map of the main traffic flows including the tourist absorption points

Map 05: Map of the Nominated Property and its buffer zone showing the locations of the capex projects