File Name: 859rev.pdf **UNESCO Region:** EUROPE AND THE NORTH AMERICA

SITE NAME: **Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc**

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 2nd December 2000

STATE PARTY: CZECH REPUBLIC

CRITERIA: C (i)(iv)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Criterion (i):The Olomouc Holy Trinity Column is one of the most exceptional examples of the apogee of central European Baroque artistic expression.

Criterion (iv):The Holy Trinity Column constituted a unique material demonstration of religious faith in central Europe during the Baroque period, and the Olomouc example represents its most outstanding expression.

The Delegate of Greece expressed some reservations regarding the application of criterion (i) for this site.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

This memorial column, erected in the early years of the 18th century, is the most outstanding example of a type of monument specific to central Europe. In the characteristic regional style known as Olomouc Baroque and rising to a height of 35 m, it is decorated with many fine religious sculptures, the work of the distinguished Moravian artist Ondrej Zahner.

1.b State, Province or Region: Haná Region, Moravia

1.d Exact location: 49° 43' N, 17° 15' E

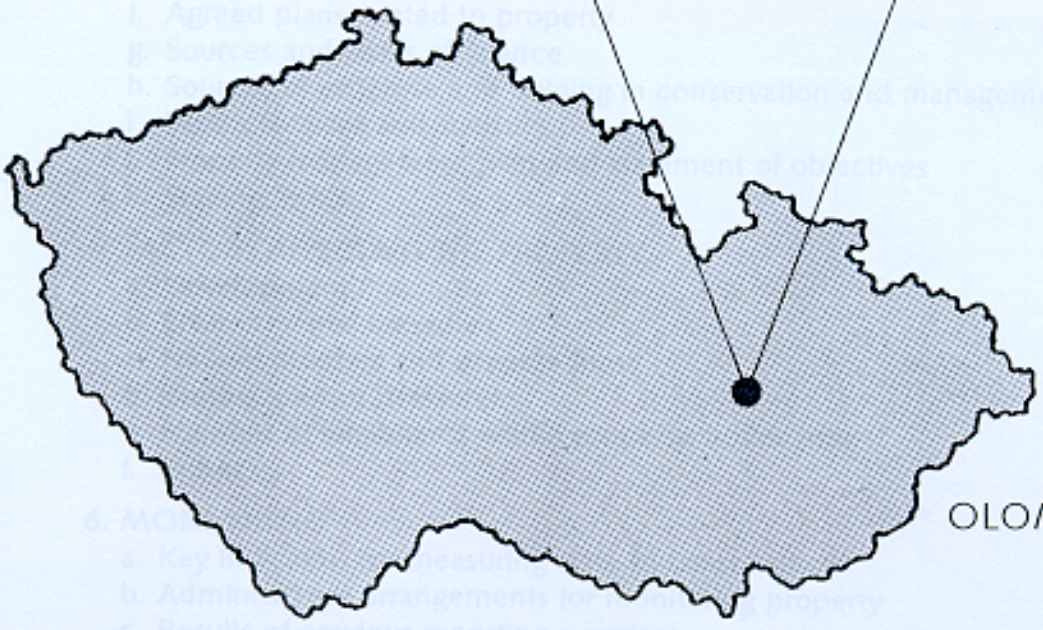
CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

UNESCO

THE HONORARY HOLY TRINITY COLUMN IN THE HISTORIC CORE OF THE CITY OF OLOMOUC

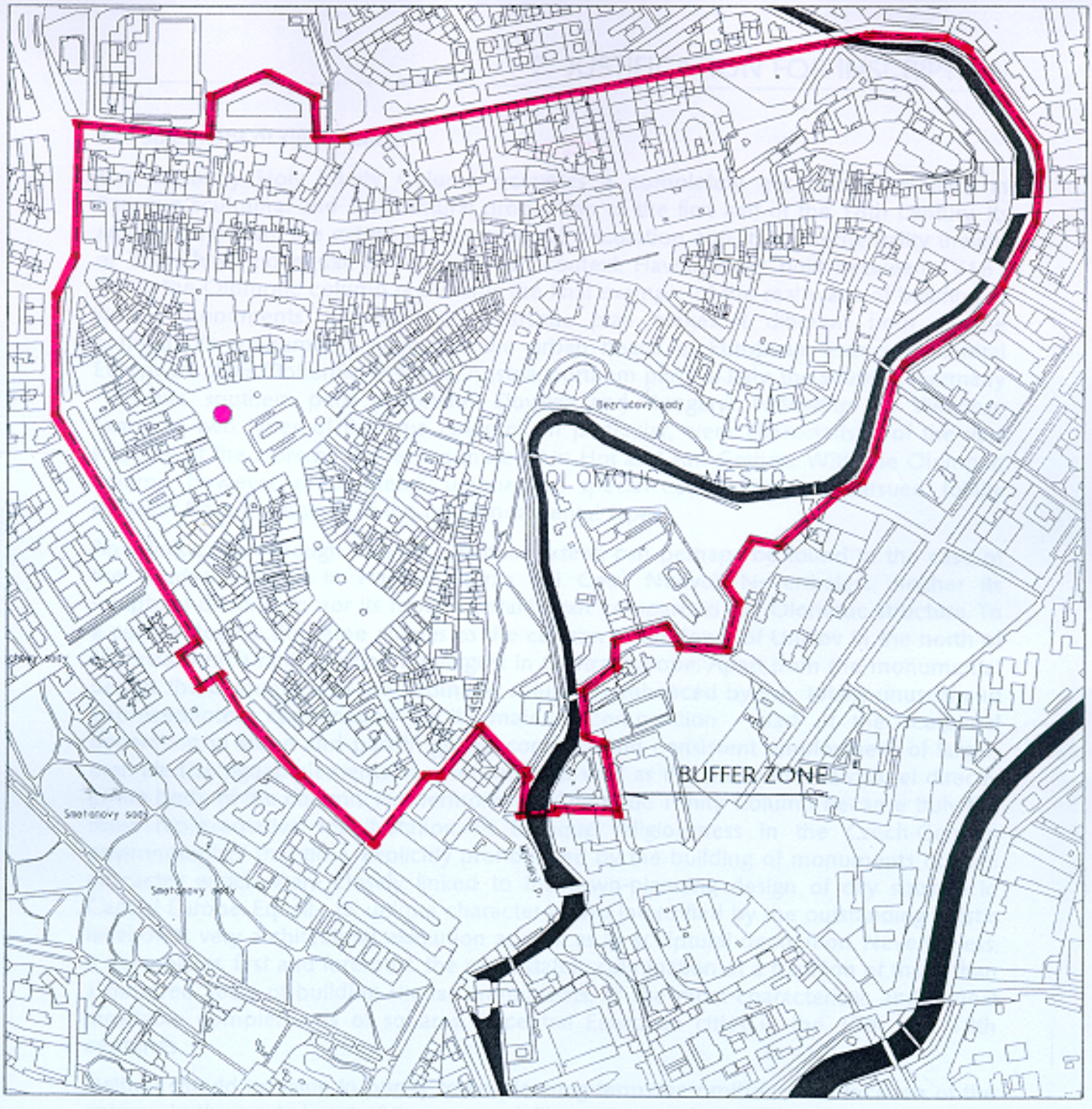
CULTURAL PROPERTY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
NOMINATED FOR INCLUSION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Czech republic 1999



SPECIFIC LOCATION

THE HONORARY HOLY TRINITY COLUMN, OLOMOUC



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OLOMOUC, HISTORICAL TOWN RESERVATION

HONORARY HOLY TRINITY COLUMN IN OLOMOUC

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY
   a. Country
   b. State, Province or Region
   c. Name of Property
   d. Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates
   e. Maps and plans
   f. Area of property proposed for inscription and proposed buffer zone
2. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION
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   b. Comparative analysis
   c. Authenticity
   d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed
3. DESCRIPTION
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   b. History and Development
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   i. Visitor facilities and statistics
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   d. Visitor/tourism pressures
   e. Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone
   f. Other
6. MONITORING
   a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation
   b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property
   c. Results of previous reporting exercises
7. DOCUMENTATION
   a. Maps, plans, photographs, aerial views
   b. Supplements
   c. Bibliography
   d. Addresses where inventory, records and archives are held.
8. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

a. Country: Czech Republic

b. State, Province or Region: Moravia -Haná region

c. Name of Property: Honorary Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc

d. Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates:

The city of Olomouc lies in the centre of Moravia and is the terminus of the motorway route Prague - Brno - Olomouc.

Geographical coordinates:	latitude	49° 45' 43" North
	longitude	17° 15' 33" East

The honorary Holy Trinity Column stands on the main square in the central part of the historic city core - a protected conservation area.

e. Maps and plans - see the Supplements

f. Area of property proposed for inscription and proposed protective zone:

The column itself occupies an area of 227m^2 . With relation to other monuments from the same period, the author´s involvement and direct links with the construction of the Trinity Column, the buffer zone is demarcated by the historic core of the city of Olomouc - the protected conservation area of 75 ha.

a. Statement of significance

The honorary Holy Trinity Column occupies a completely exceptional position in Baroque sculptural and architectural production of the first half of the 18th century. Its architectural plan, the extent of its sculptural decoration and its monumentality (height of 35m) have no equal in the European context. Having been built between 1716 -1754, the Olomouc column represents the final example of the real wave of building of similar monuments. In addition, its artistic plan makes it different from all the comparable monuments typical of the urban hearts of European, especially central European, cities (Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, northern parts of Italy, the south of Germany - Bavaria, southern parts of Poland, Slovakia and Hungary). Following the Viennese example, two types of Baroque columns, in particular, were characteristic of the vast majority of the aforementioned countries: Am Hof and Am Graben. With the Olomouc column, however, a completely unique and special conception was pursued, totally different from the notion of the two fundamental types.

An affinity, even though only to a certain extent, can perhaps be found in the case of the Marian column in Naples (Piazza del Gesú Nuovo). Nevertheless, neither its sculptural decoration nor its monumentality can compare to the Olomouc structure. To a certain degree, the same applies to the column in the town of Unièov in the north of Moravia, which ranks among the largest in Central Europe. Apart from the monumental design, the uniqueness of the Olomouc column is enhanced by the totally unusual and unprecedented combination of its material composition - part of the sculptural decoration in stone and part in gilded copper - and consistent employment of larger-than-life-size figural elements of adornment, as well as the situation of a chapel directly in the body of the column. Furthermore, the Olomouc Trinity Column became truly the most representative manifestation of Baroque religiousness in the Czech-German environment of that time, explicitly pronounced by the building of monuments of such character which were closely linked to the town-planning design of city squares in Central Europe. Equally, its unique character is also intensified by the outstanding artistic level of its very architectural execution as well as its sculptural decoration. Nevertheless, it exemplifies, first and foremost, the most stately culmination of a tradition of more than a hundred years of building similar monuments, as the most characteristic and almost inevitable complements of squares in central European cities in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Neither should its value in purely town-planning terms be omitted - the location of the column in the central part of the square deliberately rounding off the axes of view from all streets leading into the square, thus making the column a natural central point in the living organism of the city. In this respect, the column logically tops off the urban development of the historic core of the city of Olomouc.

With respect to its conceptual content, architectural execution and artistic sculptural decoration as well as its awesome height of 35 m, this monument has outstanding universal value, complying, according to the UNESCO Operational Guidelines, with criteria /i/, /ii/, /iv/ and /vi/.

b. Comparative analysis

The erection of Marian (plague) columns on town squares is an exclusively Baroque, post-Tridentine, phenomenon, grounded, in terms of iconography, in the biblical text of St. John´s Revelation in Patmos (John 12,1). The basic pattern is believed to have been provided by the first Marian column on Piazza S. Maria Maggiore in Rome, from 1614.

The first such column in Transalpine countries appeared in Munich (1638) and became a model for columns in Prague (1650, now destroyed) and Vienna (Am Hof -1667). Towards the end of the 17th century and in the first half of the 18th century, the building of such columns was at its peak, particularly in the area of Central Europe, roughly in the territory of the then Habsburg monarchy. In the same period, another wave of building of Trinity columns emerged. While, in most cases, Marian columns were erected in thanksgiving for the end of plague epidemics (at that time relatively frequent in the territory under consideration), Trinity columns were built rather as honorary structures (Ehrensäule), featuring marked triumphal symbolism to emphasise the power and the glory of the Catholic Church. Among both Czech and Moravian but also Austrian, Slovakian and Hungarian towns, it is fairly exceptional to find a square without a Marian or Trinity column, usually placed in the centre. A great number of these monuments are derived from, above all, the two essential types situated in Vienna: the aforementioned Marian column Am Hof (1667) and the so-called ”cloud-like” Trinity Column Am Graben (1692). These two basic types became a pattern for building similarly conceived columns in a wide range of forms, particularly in the first half of the 18th century (see the Supplement). Like the Vienna models, they only rarely exceeded a height of 15 metres and, accordingly, featured no more than eight, or in some cases twelve, sculpted figures of saints. In most cases, their construction was carried out by inland, local artists - sculptors and architects - although the involvement of renowned artists was no exception. It is noteworthy that a traditional type of Marian column was also built in Olomouc (1716-1724) and is now situated on the second main square, the so-called Lower Square (Dolní námìstí). The almost mass building of Marian and Trinity columns came to an end around the second half of the 18th century. However, even now, the central areas of towns in the central European region, their squares, feature these very monuments as evidence of the Baroque religiousness of the Catholic environment, as well as local artistic maturity.

From the very start, the Olomouc structure was built as a Trinity, honorary column and, at the same time, as a monument without equal in any other town. Its conception differentiates it considerably from the two aforementioned Vienna columns, and owing to its monumental dimensions, the extraordinary richness of its figural sculptural decoration (consisting of 45 stone statues and reliefs and 7 figures of wrought copper) and the overall artistic execution, the structure can rightly be referred to as the culmination of the above-mentioned tradition. Identically, with respect to the time of its construction, it completes and actually marks the end of the greatest boom of this period phenomenon. Apart from its decoration and size, the incorporation of a chapel in the body of the column is also unusual, placing the structure on the dividing line between a work of sculpture and architecture. The appreciation of the Olomouc column would not only become a reminder of a characteristic phenomenon representing the intensive building and artistic production of the Baroque period, but also a summary tribute to hundreds of similar monuments in central Europe.

c. Authenticity

From the beginning, or since its completion, as the case may be, awareness of the column´s uniqueness traditionally elicited respect from the city, its inhabitants as well as visitors, and it can be stated that the diminution of originality (entropy of authenticity) is rather minimal. Conservation works were carried out by almost all generations but involved only minor interventions and were rather aimed at removing surface contamination and deposits. The only major intervention was the replacement of one statue of a torch-bearer at the bottom register of the column by an exact copy. The original statue was destroyed in consequence

of the war (1945). The partial loss of authenticity is caused only by natural material deterioration and age.

d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed

The cultural property honorary Holy Trinity Column meets the selected criteria of the UNESCO Operational Guidelines, pursuant to §24, items a) and b).

a)

Criterion /i/
The Trinity column in Olomouc ranks among the unique works in which a triumphal motif, celebrating the church and the faith, is linked with the reality of an art work, combining architectural and town-planning solutions with elaborate sculptural decoration. Particularly in terms of design, it is undoubtedly the most original work of its creator, the Czech artist Václav Render (1669-1733), whose amazing initiative, supported by a generous financial subsidy, made the erection of this monument possible. Together with numerous other local, Moravian artists, he created a work which is quite unique for its extraordinary size as well as the elaborateness and extent of its sculptural decoration, and which has no adequate counterpart in other European cities. At the same time, it exemplifies local patriotism and the quality of the country´s creative potential which, despite language barriers in the mixed Czech-German environment, united its forces to build a stately monument. The central ideas of this financially extremely demanding construction were a strong relationship with the city, the tradition of Czech citizens´ self-confidence and an emphasis on the main values assumed by people of the Baroque period, placing considerable stress on religious awareness.

Criterion /ii/:
In this respect, the Trinity column is an example of the culmination of not only artistic but, first and foremost, religious and civic sentiments, an outstanding specimen, traditionally repeated in a variety of simplified versions in a great number of places throughout Central Europe. Similarly, it becomes, in this sense, evidence of a cultural and religious tradition, the continuity of which formed foundations for this country´s, Czech-German culture, and which, nowadays, also constitutes a platform for contemporary culture in the Czech environment.

Criterion /iv/:
Together with other monuments - six Baroque fountains and another Marian column - coming into existence in Olomouc in the same period, the Trinity column comprises a complex, significant as an example of a comprehensive solution of inner city planning. It is where architectural and town-planning values combine with purely artistic ones, which are, as a whole, determined by the intellectual trends of the time. While the building of fountains with largely mythological decoration emphasises the civic administration of the city and its civic, municipal character, the building of ecclesiastical monuments underlines a religious tradition, and from the viewpoint of Baroque people, explicitly reflects the crucial humanistic value of the Baroque period in Central Europe. In this respect, the whole complex of Olomouc Baroque structures, unequivocally dominated by the Trinity column, represents not only an outstanding artistic monument, but, above all, a monument of general cultural and historical significance, which resounds with an ideal form of the Baroque thinking of that time.

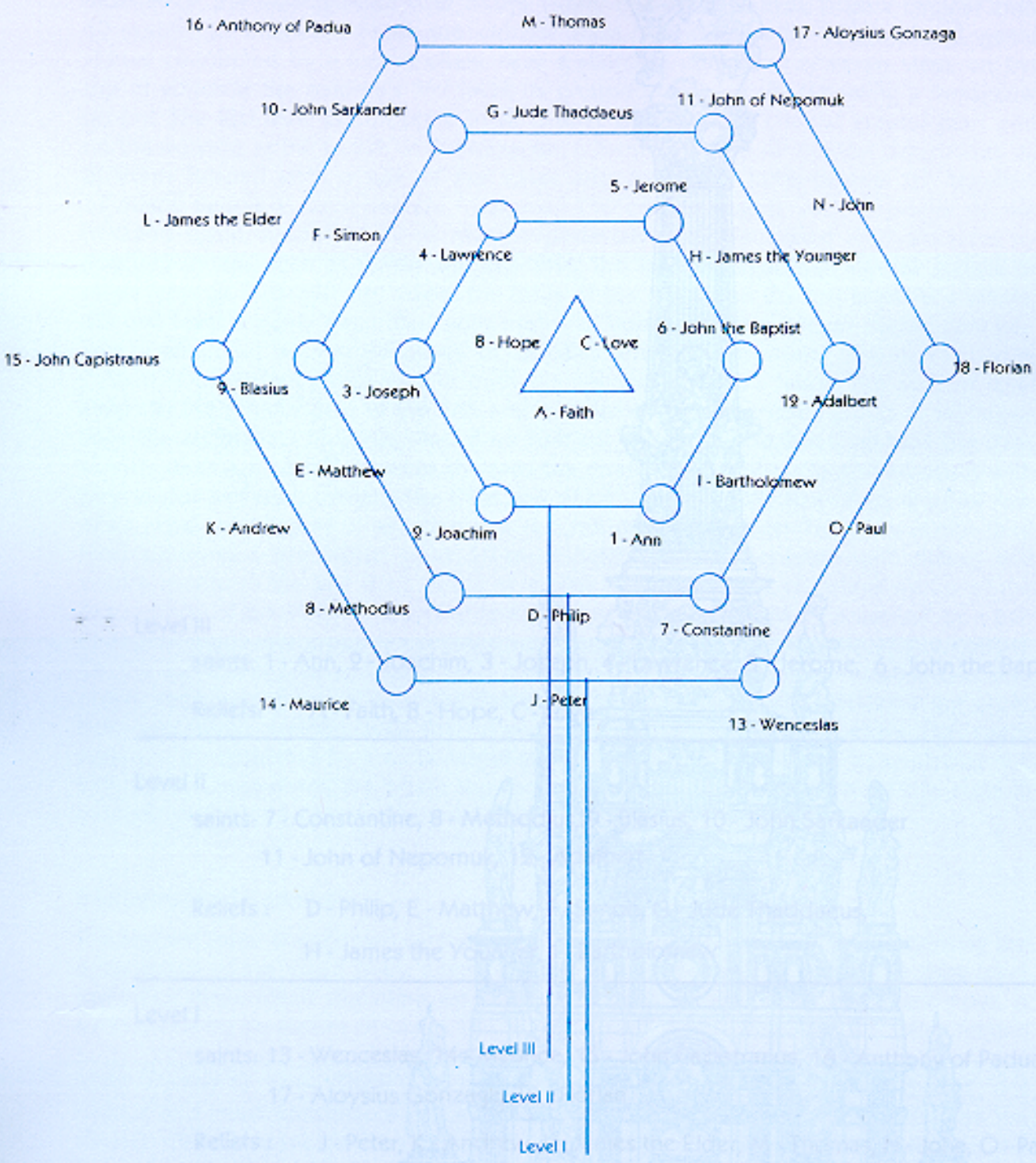
Criterion /vi/:
As regards the Trinity column, its existence can be perceived as a manifestation of extraordinary religious reverence. Owing to its uniqueness, monumental dimensions and

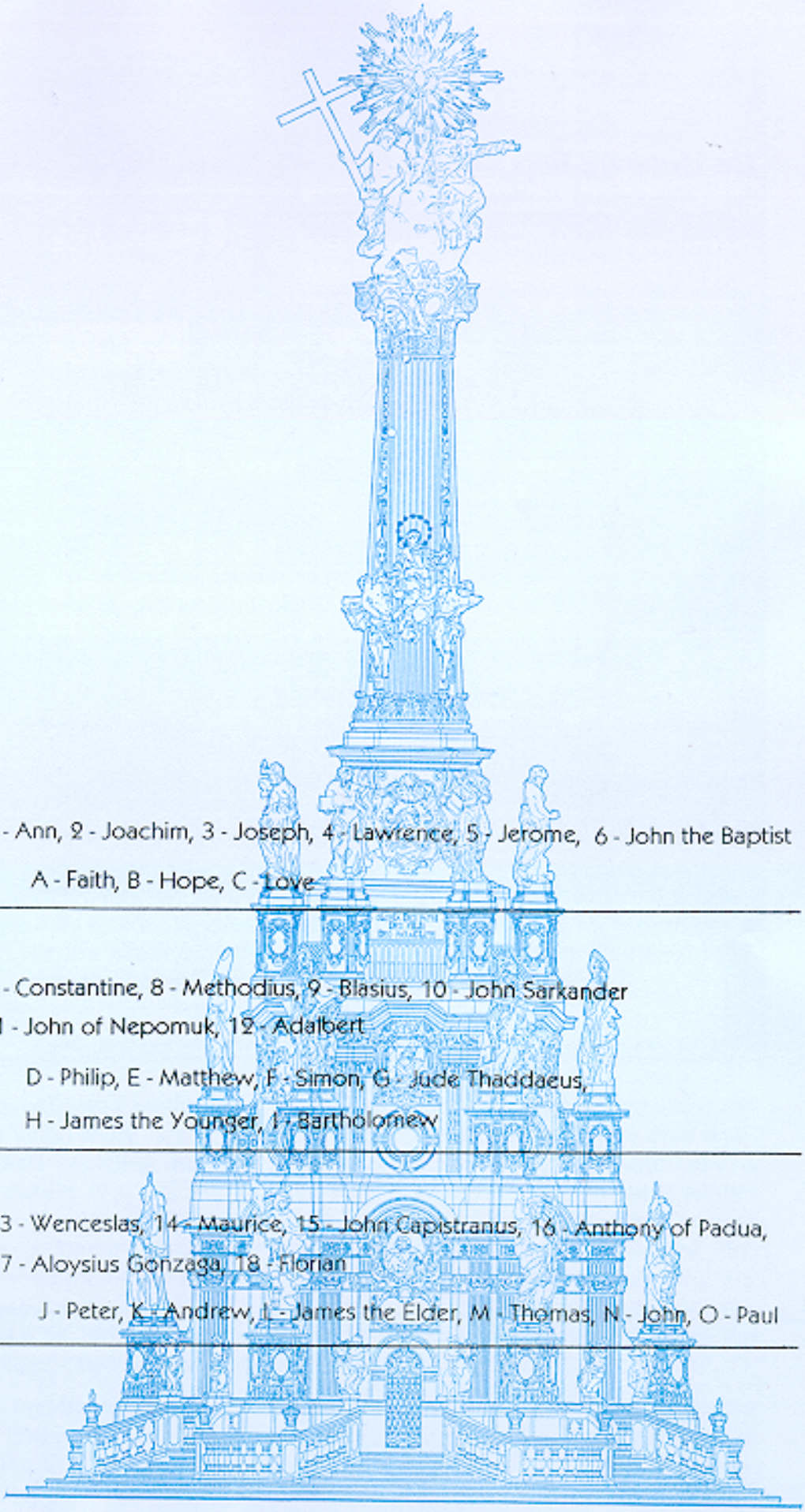
artistic execution, it can be referred to, at the same time, as a religious monument of world-wide importance.

b)

These values are intensified by only a minimal loss of authenticity, concerning both material composition and, even more, preservation of the original design. If there has been any decrease in authenticity of the Trinity column, it involves only natural material deterioration with the passage of time.

POSITIONING OF STATUES OF SAINTS ON THE HOLY TRINITY COLUMN





Level III

saints: 1 - Ann, 2 - Joachim, 3 - Joseph, 4 - Lawrence, 5 - Jerome, 6 - John the Baptist

Reliefs: A - Faith, B - Hope, C - Love

Level II

saints: 7 - Constantine, 8 - Methodius, 9 - Blasius, 10 - John Sarkander
11 - John of Nepomuk, 12 - Adalbert

Reliefs : D - Philip, E - Matthew, F - Simon, G - Jude Thaddaeus,
H - James the Younger, I - Bartholomew

Level I

saints: 13 - Wenceslas, 14 - Maurice, 15 - John Capistranus, 16 - Anthony of Padua,
17 - Aloysius Gonzaga, 18 - Florian

Reliefs : J - Peter, K - Andrew, L - James the Elder, M - Thomas, N - John, O - Paul

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POSITIONING OF STATUES ON THE HOLY TRINITY COLUMN

a. Description of Property

In essence, the basic ground plan of the Trinity column is derived from a circular area, 17 metres in diameter. From the circular base, furnished with 18 peripheral guard stones connected by a forged chain, rises a staircase consisting of seven steps on the top of which is the column´s first level, its ground plan basically following a hexagonal lay-out. The first level comprises a small chapel with, again, a circular ground plan, and on the outside, at the points of the hexagon, is furnished with six conical balustrades, all of them topped with a pair of fire vases and two putti torch-bearers (all together 12 infant figures - torch-bearers - approx. 150 cm in height). At the points of the hexagon, again, supported by six massive pedestals richly decorated on three sides by masonry details, such as scrolls and acanthus, the first six larger-than-life-size statues of saints (approx. 220-240 cm) adjoin the body of the chapel on the first level. As a whole, the first level is richly decorated with motifs of fluted pilasters, ribbon motifs, conches, relief cartouches with semi-figures of apostles and other masonry details. The same pattern is consistently repeated in both the second and third levels. The second level keeps to the ground plan of the first, and is crowned by the second group of six larger-than-life-size statues of saints, placed on isolated pedestals. The first level tops the base of the column. It slightly recedes towards the centre, its periphery furnished again with six massive pedestals carrying the third row of six larger-than-life-size saints, another row of six relief semi-figures of apostles, and rich masonry decoration. This base of the third level supports a monolithic pillar 10 m in height, richly decorated with fluting and acanth motifs. In the first third of the monolith is mounted the sculptural group of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary - the female figure of the Virgin Mary is carried by a pair of angels. Again, the group is executed on a larger-than-life-size scale, in gilded copper. On the top of the pillar-monolith itself, crowned by a capital featuring scroll and acanth motifs, there is a group of God the Father, giving a blessing, and Christ with the cross, both placed on a globe, with the figure of the archangel Michael below. The entire structure is completed by a radial target-star with a dove in the centre to symbolize the Holy Spirit. Once more, the whole top group is created on a larger-than-life-size scale in wrought and gilded copper. The total height of the Trinity column is 35 m.

Iconographic description

The highest point is occupied by the Holy Trinity Group and the group representing the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, acting somewhat out of time and space. The third level, excluding three reliefs depicting essential theological virtues - Faith, Hope and Love, is surrounded by six statues of saints. The first two, from a front view, are the saints related to the Virgin Mary - her parents St. Anna and St. Joachim. In turn, the next two are the saints closest to Jesus Christ - St. Joseph the Guardian and St. John the Baptist. This highest and most honourable place is also occupied by statues of two saints who are already directly associated with the city, particularly with its civil administration: the Father of the Church St. Jerome and the martyr St. Lawrence. They were the two the chapel in the Olomouc City Hall was dedicated to.

Six statues on the middle section represent patrons of Slavic nations: St. Constantine and St. Methodius (today also patrons of Europe) and martyrs - St. Adalbert, again, above all, as a patron of the Czech Lands, together with St. Blasius. The consecration of the no-longer existing Church of St. Blasisus in Olomouc was considered in the Baroque period as one of the oldest. The last pair, St. John of Nepomuk and St. John Sarkander, underlines the traditional reverence of Olomouc as well as the whole country for Czech

martyrs whose cult reached its climax at the time of the column´s building. While St. John of Nepomuk was already canonized (1729) at the time of construction, St. John Sarkander, canonized only recently (1995), was then considered merely a martyr of local importance. The relief decoration of the middle section comprises semi-figures of six apostles - Philip, Matthew, Simon, Jude Thaddaeus, James the Younger and Bartholomew.

Again, the statues at the bottom level begin with two martyrs and regional patrons, St. Maurice, as a patron of Austria, and St. Wenceslas, referred to as "the heir of the Czech Lands". At the same time, in addition, both saints represent the two most significant Olomouc churches. Two Franciscan saints, St.Anthony of Padua and St. John Capistranus, stress, first and foremost, preaching activity and its tradition in the city where, moreover, John Capistranus actually worked as a preacher. The tradition of the university milieu is represented by the Jesuit saint Aloysius Gonzaga, the patron of students and youth, canonized at the time of the column´s building (1726). Finally, the last statue depicts St. Florian, the protector against fires which, apart from plague epidemics, presented the greatest danger for towns in the Baroque period. Reliefs at the ground level again feature semi-figures of the six remaining apostles: Peter and Paul, Andrew, James the Elder, Thomas and John.

Zahner´s sculptural decoration of the column is rather different from Render´s original conception and must have been created according to an ideological programme or scheme that is not likely to have been developed until the 1740s. Yet the original idea aimed, first and foremost, at the building of a honorary column remained unchanged. It should be pointed out that the array of saints here does not include typical protectors against plague. They are, nonetheless, fully represented on the actual Plague or Marian Column on the Lower Square built, for that matter, at the same time, starting 1716, once again by Václav Render. Be that as it may, the concept of the Holy Trinity in question involved two principal lines corresponding to the essential hierarchy of values assumed by people of the Baroque period. Faith and religious tradition intermingle here constantly with the idea of the city, its traditions, protection and civil administration. The idea of Christianity as well as the idea of citizenship - allegiance to the city in the best meaning of the word - merge here to be triumphally pronounced in a stone monument; the honorary column

b. History and development

"… I shall raise a column so high and splendid it shall not have an equal in any other town".

These were the words used by Václav Render, Olomouc master stonemason, to comment on his project for building an honorary column, submitted to the City Council on 29 October 1715. At the very beginning of the new year (13 January 1716), following the consultation of the council with the Episcopal consortium, the project was approved. Render provided detailed technical documentation, a financial budget, and soon after that even a wooden model of the future form of the column (the model has been preserved). Field works started on the construction site in the same year, involving, first and foremost, the removal of the Hercules´ Fountain, standing then in the place of today´s column, and its transfer to its present location in front of the northern facade of the city hall. Render actually started building the column in spring 1717. He financed most of it himself and together with his workshop carried out most of the work. In 1733, the year of Render´s death, the column had reached the height of a one-story building with a chapel inside and a central core mantled in stone, together with intricate stone-masonry detail of profiled mouldings and pilasters. In this first stage, in the 1720s, the first portion of sculptural

decoration was realized, featuring six relief semi-figures of apostles and perhaps also twelve figures of torch-bearers that were created by Olomouc sculptor Filip Sattler. Being single and childless, Render stated in his testament that practically all his property - over eight and half thousand guilders - should be used for further continuation of the construction. In the testament Render mentioned the master stonemason František Thoneck (1701 - 1738) as the person best informed about his original intentions and so he became Render´s successor in leading the construction. However, the work continued at a very slow pace and, furthermore, Thoneck died soon afterwards, as well as another master stonemason in charge, Jan Václav Rokycký (1692 - 1738). The leadership was taken over by Rokycký´s son, Jan Ignác (1719 - 1778) together with another master Augustin Schulz (1718 -?). The whole structure was completed under their supervision and on 9th September 1754, in the presence of Empress Maria Theresa, the honorary Holy Trinity Column was ceremonially consecrated (the consecration ceremony is documented by a print issued for this special occasion).

Thus, four decades later, Render´s original conception, despite minor aberrations, came into its own and the monumental column on the Olomouc square, enhancing and crowning most of the axes of view leading into the square, became an example of Baroque town-planning notions. Its unquestionable artistic value is furthermore underlined by its sculptural decoration, the vast majority of which was created by another Moravian artist, sculptor Ondøej Zahner (1709 - 1752), who carried out the sculptural work between 1745 - 1752. In a relatively short period of time, less than seven years, he produced eighteen larger-than-lifesize statues of saints, six relief semi-figures of apostles at the second level of the column, and shaped the top Trinity Group together with the figure of the Virgin Mary among angels. In the early 1750s, the top group and the group representing the Assumption of the Virgin Mary were realized in copper and strongly gilded by Olomouc goldsmith Šimon Forstner (1714 - 1773).

They are the statues of saints, cut in various kinds of Moravian sandstone, that best reveal Zahner´s sculptural mastery. The figures, executed on a considerably larger-than-lifesize scale, are marked by a fine quality of outlines viewed from different perspectives and emphasized by lightened and airy drapery. The modest hand gestures and entire postures of the figures are always in harmony with their facial expressions, with powerfully elaborated features imbued with deep feelings. In spite of the quite monumental concept of his sculptural compositions, the figures seem natural, with no excessive Baroque dynamism as an end in itself. The sculptural decoration of the Olomouc column not only ranks among Zahner´s best works but also marks the climax of Moravian sculpture of the first half of the 18th century. Zahner´s thus far little known disciple, Wolfgang Trager, and another Moravian sculptor, Jan Michal Scherhauf (1724 - 1792), continued working on the sculptural decoration after the master´s death. Nevertheless, their part was limited only to more or less finishing works and setting of the main statues created by Zahner in place.

In the bottom section of the column there is a domed chapel with a circular ground plan, lit by six oval windows. Its interior decoration features six reliefs, mostly with Old Testament scenes, placed among six fluted pilasters. Over the chapel entrance are commemorative inscriptions:

*TR**I**NO **D**EO A**L**TO FORT**I** SAP**I**ENT**I** A**L**TARE BENE **V**OL**E**NT**I**A P**V**B**LIC**A*
*RENO**V**AT**VM***

(In honour of the sovereign trine God, powerful and wise, the altar was renovated by benefactors - chronogram 1820) and

*TR**IV**N**I** **V**EROOQ**V**E **D**EO PRAESENT**I**B**V**S A**V**G**V**ST**I**S FRAN**CI**S**C**O ATQ**V**E THERES**I**A*

***C**OL**O**SS**V**S **I**STE A **C**AR**DI**NA**L**E TRO**I**ER **C**ONSE**C**RAT**V**S 9. SEPT.*

(In honour of trine foremost God this colossus was consecrated by cardinal Trojer on 9 September in the presence of their majesties Francis and Theresa - chronogram 1754)

Truly, as far as the size (the height of the column is 35 m) and richness of sculptural decoration are concerned, the monumental Holy Trinity Column does not have a counterpart in any other European town. At the same time, having been completed in as late as 1754, it perhaps represents the end of an extensive typological line of distinctive Marian, honorary and plague columns in their almost one-and-a-half-century long history. Among others, its uniqueness is based on the fact that its conceptual pattern was derived from a notion of monument-column but, in fact, it does not owe anything to any particular model. As for the Olomouc column, it was the triumphal motifs that were accented most. Embodied in the decoration, it highlighted the ecclesiastical tradition of the city.

c. Form and date of most recent records of property

There are two types of documents concerning the status of property and its setting:

The documents of permanent validity affecting the day-to-day administration of the cultural heritage property:
- Decree of the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic concerning the proclamation of the historic core of the city of Olomouc as a protected conservation area, dated 21st December 1987, with ref. no. 16417/87 - VI/1
- Statute No. 262 adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic, dated 24 May 1995, by which the Holy Trinity Column was proclaimed a national cultural heritage property
- Plan for the Protected Conservation Area from 1987

The more recent documents concerning the prospective rehabilitation of the property:
- Regulatory Plan for the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area (approved in 1999)
- Study on Regeneration and Architectural Adjustments of the Public Premises of the Upper Square (Horní námìstí) - the winning project of an architectural-town-planning-artistic competition for design of the public area of the Upper Square from 1995
- Comprehensive Examination of the Holy Trinity Group and Assessment of Its Current Condition conducted in 1997
- Conception of a Conservation Intervention from 1998

d. Present State of Conservation

Based on the results of the comprehensive examination carried out in 1997, from 1999 to 2001 an overall conservation process will be carried out, which is to involve cleaning, reinforcing, putting missing parts in place, and securing additional protection against harmful impacts. The conservation intervention will be conducted in such a way that both the authenticity and author´s style of the monument will remain totally intact.

e. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

The policy related to the protection of cultural heritage properties and presentation and promotion of the setting has developed in several aspects:
- through town-planning and generally compulsory regulations, Olomouc Local Authority controls the functional utilisation and revival of the town centre and regulates the traffic system and establishment of a quiet zone in the area of both main squares. The ongoing adjustments to the design of the area of the Upper Square are intended to present and

promote the setting of its chief feature - the Holy Trinity Column.

- through experts involved in the conservation of cultural heritage properties, executive bodies and professional organisations monitor the implementation of adjustments to the setting and architecture, equal to the significance of the protected conservation area and the national cultural heritage property - the Holy Trinity Column.
- by continuing its cultural traditions, the city helps to bring more life to the town centre, organize tourism, promote the cultural values of the location, and identify its citizens with the tradition and contemporary culture of the setting.

a. Ownership

The owner and administrator of the Holy Trinity Column is the City of Olomouc, represented by Olomouc Local Authority.

b. Legal status

The Holy Trinity Column is a cultural heritage property, index number 3599. Its significance was enhanced by its proclamation as national cultural heritage by statute No. 262 of 24 May 1995, adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic.

The buffer zone is formed by the historic core of the city, proclaimed a protected conservation area by the decree of the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic, dated 21st December 1987, ref. no. 16417/87 - VI/1.

c. Protective measures and means of implementing them

The protective regime is controlled by the following essential regulations:
- Law No.20/1987 L.C, concerning the state conservation of cultural heritage, as amended by subsequent regulations
- Decree No. 66/1988 L.C. by which the law concerning the state conservation of cultural heritage is implemented
- Statute No. 262 adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic, dated 24 May 1995, by which the Holy Trinity Column was proclaimed a national cultural heritage property
- Decree of the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic, dated 21st December 1987, ref. no. 16417/87 - VI/1, concerning the proclamation of the historic core of Olomouc as a protected conservation area
- Law No. 367/1990 L.C., concerning municipalities, as amended by subsequent regulations
- Construction Act No. 50/1976 L.C., as amended by subsequent regulations

d. Agency/agencies with management authority

Pursuant to the law No. 20/1987 L.C., concerning the state conservation of cultural heritage and the law No. 367/1990 L.C., concerning municipalities, as amended by subsequent regulations, the following agencies are responsible for the conservation and upkeep of the cultural heritage properties:

Agencies:
- Olomouc Local Authority, as the owner of the cultural heritage property
  Mayor of Olomouc Martin Tesaøík, Horní námìstí, 771 27 Olomouc
- Olomouc District Authority, Department of Culture - as a first-level executive body Head of the District Authority Jan Bøezina, tø. Kosmonautù 10, 772 00 Olomouc
- The Czech Republic Ministry of Culture, Department for Conservation of Cultural Heritage - as a second-level executive body
  Head of the department Jan Kaigl, Milady Horákové 139, 160 41 Praha 6

Professional organisations:
- The Olomouc Institute for Conservation of Cultural Heritage

Director Karel Biòovec, Dolní námìstí 8 - 9, 771 11 Olomouc
- The State Institute for Conservation of Cultural Heritage
  Director Josef Štulc, Valdštejnské námìstí 3, 118 01 Praha 1 - Malá Strana

e. Level at which management is exercised and name and address of responsible person

Local level management:
- Olomouc Local Authority
  Mayor Martin Tesaøík, Horní námìstí, 771 27 Olomouc
  As the owner, it is in charge of appropriate protection, conservation and upkeep of the cultural heritage properties, plans out financial resources and conducts maintenance and repairs of cultural heritage in the broader surroundings of the property, within the protected conservation area.

District level management:
- Olomouc District Authority, Department of Culture
  Head of the department Pavla Nachtmannová, District Authority, Kosmonautù 10, 772 55 Olomouc
  As a first-level executive body, it supervises the protection and upkeep of cultural heritage properties within the protected conservation area, and it is entitled to make decisions concerning construction works within the protected conservation area.
- The Olomouc Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage
  Director Karel Biòovec, Dolní námìstí 8 - 9, 771 11 Olomouc
  Provides technical documentation regarding the protection and upkeep of cultural heritage properties and the setting of the protected conservation area for decisions to be made by the District Authority.

National Level Management:
- The Czech Republic Ministry of Culture - Department for Conservation of Cultural Heritage.
  Head of Department for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Jan Kaigl,
  Milady Horákové 139, 160 41 Praha 6
  As a second-level executive body, as regards the national cultural heritage, it makes decisions concerning the protection, conservation and upkeep of this cultural heritage property
- The State Institute for Conservation of Cultural Heritage.
  Director: Josef Štulc, Valdštejnské námìstí 3, 118 01 Praha 1 - Malá Strana
  As far as the national cultural heritage is concerned, this organisation provides supporting professional documentation for decisions to be made by the Ministry of Culture.

f. Agreed plans related to property

Survey of the Holy Trinity Column:
A photogrammetric survey on a scale 1:50, carried out in 1996 and 1998 (3 views in total)

Examinations:
In a preparation for a major conservation action, planned for the period 1999 - 2001, a comprehensive examination and assessment of the current state of the Holy Trinity Column has been carried out, including examination and assessment of information on the area surrounding the monument. This body of documents is included in Supplement No.1.

Plan for conservation of the cultural heritage property:
The conception of and project for the conservation intervention were drawn up on the basis of the examination. Comprehensive conservation works will be carried out in the period 1999 - 2001, followed up by regular inspections of the state of the sculptural group.

Local programme:
The Programme for Regeneration of the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area from 1995, pursuant to the Czech Republic Government resolution No. 209/1992, updated in 1997 and 1998, deals with the presentation and promotion of the setting of the conservation area.

Central programmes:
- Programme for Regeneration of Urban Conservation Areas and Urban Conservation Zones
- Programme for Salvation of Architectural Heritage
- Programme for Conservation of Movable Cultural Heritage Items

Area planning documents:
- The Master Plan for the Olomouc Residential District, approved in 1998, pays special attention to the protection of the town-planning qualities of the historic core.
- The Regulatory Master Plan for the Olomouc Conservation Area, approved in 1999, fully controls town-planning functions of the historic core as a unique town-planning unit, a social, cultural and commercial centre; this underlines the significance of the central area as a setting for the focal sculpture - the Holy Trinity Column.
- Plan for the Conservation Area from 1987 - accounts for the protection of all valuable buildings and areas within the designated area.
- Project documentation for adjustments concerning paving, greenery, lighting and street furniture, based on the results of an architectural competition for adjustments to the design of the Upper Square public area (the construction work on the Upper Square started in 1997 and is to be finished in 2000)

g. Sources and levels of finance

The financial resources for the continuous upkeep and conservation are to be obtained from the city budget, through special state subsidies, and from sponsors. The City of Olomouc has joined the Programme for Regeneration of Urban Conservation Areas and Urban Conservation Zones, which was approved by the Czech Republic Government in its resolution No. 209/92, dated 25th March 1992. The objective of this programme is to encourage cities granted the status of protected conservation areas to implement their ongoing regeneration. Through this programme, funds are raised to finance repair works to cultural heritage properties within the protected areas. To secure the conservation of the Holy Trinity Column, financial resources are to be provided not only from the city budget, but also from the central programmes noted in the Supplement.

To prepare the conservation, and to conduct the examination, in 1997 the Olomouc Local Authority expended 1,060 thousand CZK; the planned amount for 1999 is 6,000 thousand CZK (in 1998 an invitation for bids regarding conservation and preparatory works was issued). The prospective plan for the period 2000 - 2003 anticipates a total cost of 18,000 thousand CZK.

h. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

The expertise of particular executive bodies and professional organisations as well as the owner are indicated in Sections 4d and 4e.

The conservation of the cultural heritage of Olomouc is exclusively realized by qualified professionals, particularly from the Olomouc Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage and from the State Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Prague. People involved in the conservation process are highly qualified restorers with a licence issued by the Ministry of Culture. In addition, an adequate level of examinations and preparation for conservation works is assured by co-operation with the Bavarian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Munich. Moreover, the professional potential is secured by Palacký University whose graduates are qualified in the field of art history and protection of cultural heritage.

i. Visitor facilities and statistics:

The Holy Trinity Column is the most striking feature of the central area of the Upper Square. That is how it is perceived by both the city inhabitants, who permanently live and work here, and numerous tourists who come to Olomouc to see the sights as well as to visit various nation-wide events, such as the Flora Olomouc exhibition and the international organ festival. The number of visitors in the public area cannot be recorded. The design of the area of the square also takes into account the visitors´ pedestrian traffic by installing suitable benches and lighting, including ceremonial lighting of the Holy Trinity Column for formal occasions.

/i/ Interpretation (explanation - trails, guides, posters/notices, free publications):
The presentation and promotion of the cultural heritage property - the Holy Trinity Column - is closely related to the promotion of the Olomouc protected conservation area. It is a destination for a great many visitors from Moravia and Bohemia as well as abroad.

Basic information is provided by the Information Centre for Culture and Tourism which also organises sightseeing tours of this complex of cultural heritage properties.

A great number of publications on the protected conservation area and artistic decoration of the columns and fountains have been issued, always featuring the Holy Trinity Column as one of the most distinguished sights. The historic setting of the conservation area hosts regular conferences and symposia where archaeologists, art historians, architects and other experts have an opportunity to meet. Since 1998, the Renova Fair, a building fair with a focus on the renovation of cultural heritage properties, has been annually held in Olomouc.

/ii/ Property museum, visitor or interpretation centre:
As a protected conservation area, the historic centre of Olomouc has significant cultural and social potential. It is home to Palacký University and the archbishopric and there are numerous churches and ecclesiastical buildings, a theatre, philharmonic orchestra and a number of museums, including the Museum of Local History and Geography and the Art Museum. The Archdiocesan Museum is to be opened soon. Important nation-wide events, attracting a great number of visitors, include the annual exhibition Flora Olomouc and the international organ festival.

/iii/ Overnight accommodation:
As a regional centre of 100,000 inhabitants, the city of Olomouc has sufficient facilities, offering both hotel and hostel type accommodation for visitors and guests planning on short-term as well as long-term stays.

/iv/ Services, restaurants, refreshment facilities:
Being the centre of a city with 100,000 inhabitants, the historic core can provide an

adequate number of hotels, restaurants and refreshment facilities, and these services are continually being extended.

/v/ Shops:
Shops are part of the commercial network of the city centre and the main area of the historic core.

/vi/ Parking:
The traffic is accounted for by the master plan of the city, the regulatory plan for the historic core, and general compulsory regulations. The traffic in the centre is led mostly through one-way streets. Parking in the historic area is restricted and is concentrated mainly on the outskirts of the centre and on car parks established for this purpose. The objective of the traffic regulation is to render quieter the main area of the Upper Square, thus incorporating it in the pedestrian zone. Thus, nothing should interfere with perceptions of the square´s highlight, the Holy Trinity Column.

/vii/ Lavatories:
Establishing hygienic facilities in the town centre is a part of the implementation of the city regulatory plan; at present, such services are available in the public area of the town centre

/viii/ Search and rescue
Safeguarding of the public areas in the centre, the Holy Trinity Column in particular, is ensured, apart from regular surveillance conducted by the city police, by security cameras allowing 24-hour monitoring from the police headquarters.

The emergency medical service for both city inhabitants and visitors is provided by state medical institutions as well as private doctors.

j. Property management plan and statement of objectives:

The management plan is based on the following essential documents:
- Plan for the protected conservation area from 1987
- Statute No. 262 adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic, dated 24 May 1995, by which the Holy Trinity Column was proclaimed a national cultural heritage property
- Master Plan for the Olomouc Residential District, approved in 1998
- Regulatory plan for the Olomouc protected conservation area, approved in 1999
- Study on adjustments to the design of the Upper Square from 1995, and the follow-up project documentation
- Programme for Regeneration of the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area from 1995, and its 1997 and 1998 updated versions.
- Plan for conservation of the Holy Trinity Column from 1998

The principal objective is to achieve the optimum state of the column through conservation, to design its immediate setting, and to continue its presentation and promotion by including it in sightseeing routes within the historic centre, and by publications, including video cassettes, featuring this fine monument.

k. Staffing levels:

The technical condition of the column and its artistic decoration is overseen by an appointed worker delegated by each of the following institutions: Olomouc Local Authority,

Department of Property Rights and Department of Conception and Development, The Olomouc Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, and the State Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Prague. The upkeep of the surrounding area of the cultural heritage property is carried out by the Technical Services of the City of Olomouc.

a. Development Pressures

Olomouc is the regional capital, an administration centre, with a population of 100,000. Its historic core, forming the town centre, is a protected conservation area and has a stabilised town-planning structure. In the location of the Upper Square, where the Holy Trinity Column is situated, no changes of a town-planning nature are intended. On the contrary, a reconstruction of the public areas of the Upper Square is under way (1997-2000) in order to improve the historic authenticity of the setting. It involves an area with buildings of significant architectural value which comprise a crucial section of the historic centre, providing a solid framework for the national cultural heritage property.

b. Environmental Pressures

The stone material is exposed to the negative impact of the atmosphere and pollutants. Therefore, the technical condition of the column and sculptures must be regularly monitored, and timely conservation and upkeep needs to be conducted.

c. Natural disasters and preparedness

Both the territorial and geographic location of the Olomouc city centre eliminate the occurrence of global disasters, such as earthquake or flood (which, however, affected some parts of the city in 1997).

d. Visitor (Tourism) Pressures

The historic core is a town centre with all its functions, including administration, offices, banking, commerce, restaurants and services. Therefore, apart from the inhabitants and visitors, there is a concentration of tourists. The tourist traffic is dispersed in the system of streets and squares and does not present a direct threat to the Holy Trinity Column.

Possible forms of visitor pressure include:

/i/ Damage by wear on stone resulting from the polluted air:
The Holy Trinity Column suffers from natural degradation of stone, which makes itself apparent by the ageing and dilapidation of the material. This requires timely conservation. As far as both visitors and Olomouc inhabitants are concerned, cases of vandalism cannot be completely ruled out.

/ii/ Damage by increases in heat or humidity levels:
Natural atmospheric changes in temperature and humidity bring about, in the course of time, degradation of the stone surface. Therefore, periodical checks of its technical condition and conservation are required.

/iii/ Damage by disturbance to the habitat of living or growing things
This factor is not applicable.

/iv/ Damage by the disruption of traditional cultures or ways of life
This factor is not applicable

/v/ Damage by visitors who cannot fully enjoy their visit due to overcrowding
This factor is not applicable.

e. Number of inhabitants within property /buffer zone/

The historic core - a protected conservation area - has approximately 5 500 inhabitants. The city of Olomouc has 104,000 inhabitants.

f. Other

Other factors are not relevant.

a. Key indicators for measuring the state of the Holy Trinity Column

The Holy Trinity Column consists of stone architecture and stone sculptural decoration - a collection of statues.

Considering this fact and certain differences between the architecture and artistic decoration, two key indicators of monitoring are proposed:
1. Technical condition of the column´s architecture
2. Technical condition of its artistic decoration - statues and reliefs

These two indicators will be monitored on a regular basis.

b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

Based on comprehensive examinations, a full conservation of the entire column is to be carried out between 1999 - 2001. Afterwards, monitoring of the technical state of the column is planned to be conducted on a regular basis (once in two years).

Monitoring in compliance with the UNESCO Operational Guidelines has not been implemented yet, as the monument is only at the stage of nomination for inscription.

c. Results of previous reporting exercises

Following the inscription of the monument on the UNESCO World Heritage List, reports complying with the UNESCO Operational Guidelines will be prepared according to the schedule.

a. Maps, plans, photographs, aerial views

They are included in the text and the supplements

b. Supplements:

Supplement 1. Outline of examinations and plans for conservation of the Holy Trinity Column, conception of the conservation intervention

Supplement 2. Legal documents, management authority of agencies and organisations involved in the state conservation of cultural heritage, renovation programmes of the Czech Republic Ministry of Culture

Supplement 3. Comparative outline of Marian and Trinity columns in Central Europe

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d. Addresses where inventory, records and archives are held

Olomouc Local Authority, Department of Conception and Development
Horní nám. 1, 771 27 Olomouc

Olomouc District Authority
tøída Kosmonautù 10, 772 00 Olomouc

The Olomouc Institute for Conservation of Cultural Heritage
Dolní námìstí 8 - 9, 771 11 Olomouc

Museum of Local History and Geography
námìstí Republiky 5, 771 73 Olomouc

Art Museum
Denisova 47, 771 11 Olomouc

State District Archives
U Husova sboru 10, 771 11 Olomouc

The State Institute for Conservation of Cultural Heritage
Valdštejnské námìstí 3, 118 01 Praha 1 - Malá Strana

The Czech Republic Ministry of Culture
Milady Horákové 139, 160 41 Praha 6

8. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

Pavel Dostál
Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic

Prague, June 1999

SUPPLEMENT 1

OUTLINE OF EXAMINATIONS AND PLANS FOR CONSERVATION OF THE HOLY TRINITY COLUMN, CONCEPTION OF THE CONSERVATION INTERVENTION

Examinations

In 1997 a comprehensive examination concerning the Holy Trinity Column was carried out, assessing the state of the sculptural group.

a) examination involving the humanities and social sciences: a detailed review of archives including collections of all written and pictorial materials which document changes of the monument in time, and a parallel assessment of the monument in terms of art history, a conservation survey, particularly for the stone parts, and with a special focus on metal parts, including a proposal for a conservation intervention

b) examination involving the natural sciences and technologies, including a photogrammetric survey and detailed photographic documentation of the column in its entirety. Similarly detailed information is acquired in terms of petrography and porosimetry, ultrasound propagation speed, material characteristics, the degree of damage, surface degradation (such as crusts, salinity, and identification of older surface works), biological deposits, and in terms of the column´s structural analysis.

   In addition, the above data should include the following detailed information on the area surrounding the monument: meteorological situation, temperatures, humidities, deposits, air flow, time of exposure to the sun with regard to temperature, temperature variations.

The objectivity and professional level of the examinations was guaranteed by the State Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Prague in cooperation with the Bavarian Institute for Conservation in Munich. On completion of these examinations, a professional workshop for both experts and the general public was held (March 1997). Original comprehensive documentation is kept at The Department of Conception and Development of Olomouc Local Authority, Horní námìstí 1, 771 27 Olomouc.

List of examinations:

- Photogrammetric survey (3 views), B. Kunftová, 1997 and 1998
- Examination of utilized rocks, Jan Bárta, Jiøí Rathouský, Jan Šrámek, 1997
- Report on structural and building analysis, Martin Janeèek, 1997
- Conservation survey of the wrought copper statues, Ivan Houska, 1997
- Partial examination in terms of natural sciences, including:
- Structure polychromy examination
- Stone salinity determination
- Research on stone biocorrosion
- Research conducted by: I. Maxová, J. Váòa, M. Váòová and Watrex - analytical laboratory
- Date of examination: 1997
- Geological survey, Pavel Vavrda, 1997
- Conservation survey of stone items, Ladislav Werkmann, 1997
- Sources, literature, iconography, Martin Elbel, 1997
- Art history research, Gabriela Elbelová, 1997
- Ultrasound transmission, Karol Bayer, Tatjana Bayerová, 1997

Plan of conservation intervention

The objective of the conservation work is the comprehensive conservation of both the sculptural decoration and architecture. The procedure of conservation has been designed in such a way that those previous conservation actions that can be considered well-done, sensitive to the monument and not interfering with the original author´s idea, will not be impaired. The fundamental principle of conservation is to retain the authenticity of the surface to the greatest possible extent. During the survey it was indicated that the author´s style was not impaired by later interventions or surface adjustments. This positive fact must be greatly respected.

Those parts of the sculptural decoration which are heavily damaged and the statics of which is in the state of emergency will be dismantled, restored without the statue and put back in place again. The secondary accessories and attributes will be checked and, following consultations with and approval by bodies concerned with the conservation of cultural heritage, those unsuitable from both aesthetic and historical points of view will be replaced. Newly manufactured accessories will be made of materials corresponding to the original. Each statue as well as their parts will be approached individually, at the same time, however, the entirety of the structure will be taken into consideration. The team of restorers, comprising holders of licences granted by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, will proceed in a consistent way so that, for example, different technological approaches to particular components, worked upon by different team members, can be eliminated.

All interventions to the monument will be conducted with maximum respect for its essence in such a way that no decrease in its original material will occur. Appropriate attention will be paid to the implementation of the conservation as far as each statue and architectural item are concerned, respecting such changes to its historical appearance which may be perceived as being of value or good quality. New accessories of missing parts will only be applied in certain, precisely justified cases. Partial reconstruction will be carried out in such a way that, in terms of the overall impression of the statues, unification of their composition will be achieved.

All the technologies and materials employed must be tested in practise and have required certification. All the materials to be used must be selected in such a way that maximum reversibility and chemical, physical as well as visual stability is ensured.

Proposed period of conservation: 1999 – 2001

Total cost: 18 000 000 kè

Selected regulations:

Measures taken for international cooperation:

Law No. 69/1993 Sb., concerning the establishment of ministries and other central bodies of state administration in the Czech Republic

Art 25
In its sphere of activity, the Ministry of Culture accomplishes the tasks related to the negotiation of international agreements and the development of relations between states and of international cooperation. In its sphere, the Ministry of Culture executes the tasks falling to the Czech Republic by virtue of international agreements and its membership in international organisations.

Measures taken for the protection of cultural-heritage properties and seats:

The law No. 20/1987 Sb., adopted by the Czech National Council, concerning the state conservation of cultural heritage and amended by the Law No. 242/1992 Sb.

The principles of the protection, and conservation, of cultural-heritage properties and town-planning ensembles, as expressed in the following articles:

Art. 2
The Ministry of Culture proclaims to be cultural heritage immovable or movable objects or their sets,
a) which are important evidence of the historical development, way-of-life and milieu of society from the oldest time to the present as manifestations of man's capacities and work in different spheres of his activity, and because of their historic, artistic, scientific or technological values, or
b) which are in direct relation to eminent personalities and important events.

Art. 4
The Government proclaims the cultural-heritage properties which form the most important part of the cultural heritage of the nation to be national cultural-heritage properties and lays down the conditions for their protection.

Art. 5
A conservation area is proclaimed by the Government, which also lays down the conditions for its protection. Art. 6 A conservation zone is proclaimed by the Ministry of Culture, which also lays down the conditions for its protection.

Art. 9
At his own cost, the owner of a cultural-heritage property is liable to care for its preservation, maintain it in a good state and protect it against danger, damage, depreciation or misappropriation..

Art. 10
If an owner does not fulfil his duties by Art. 9, the District Authority issues a decision on the measures which the owner of a cultural-heritage property is bound to take within a given period.

Art. 11
When deciding on the way of, and changes in, the use of a cultural-heritage property, the respective state authorities are bound to ensure its suitable use in accordance with its

significance and technical state.

Art. 14
If the owner of a cultural-heritage property intends to adapt it, he is liable to request a binding opinion from the District Authority as an agency of the state conservation of cultural heritage. The owner of a real property which is not cultural heritage is liable to request an appropriate opinion if his real property is within a conservation area, a conservation zone or a buffer zone.

Art. 16
At his request, the owner of a cultural-heritage property may receive a subsidy from the District Authority to be able to pay the increased costs due to the preservation, or renewal, of the cultural-heritage property. In the case of an extraordinary social interest in the preservation of a cultural-heritage property, a subsidy for renewal may be granted by the Ministry of Culture by agreement with the Ministry of Finance (see the programmes of the Ministry of Culture).

Art. 17
If requested by the protection of an immovable cultural-heritage property, a natural cultural-heritage property, a conservation area or a conservation zone or their environment, the District Authority will determine a buffer zone round this property and lay down a regulatory routine there.

Art. 23
An archaelogical find has to be reported to the Archaeological Institute of the Academy of Science or the nearest museum.

Art. 35
Fines imposed on legal entities A legal entity may be fined up to Kè 100,000 if it does not care for a cultural-heritage property or does construction work without authorization. A legal entity may be fined up to Kè 500000 for the same reasons in the case of a national cultural-heritage property.

Art. 39
A person may be fined up to Kè 10 000 if he does not care for a cultural-heritage property and up to Kè 50 000 if it does not care for a national cultural-heritage property.

Decree No. 66/1988 Sb., issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic on 26 April 1988 by which the law No. 20/1967 Sb., adopted by the Czech National Council and concerning the state conservation of cultural heritage, is implemented. The decree specifies the provisions of the law.

Measures for the protection of cultural-heritage properties and settlements within land-planning and construction procedure

The law No. 50/1976 Sb., concerning land planning and construction rules (Construction Act) as amended by subsequent regulations:

Principles of the protection of territory and buildings in relation to cultural-heritage properties and town-planning ensembles as expressed in selected articles:

Art. 1
Land planning creates prerequisites for ensuring permanent harmony between all values concerning nature, civilization and culture on a territory, especially as regards the conservation of the environment.

Art. 21

The draft layout-plan has to be agreed with the state conservation bodies concerned.

Art. 39
In a zoning and planning decision (a decision about the use of a zone or the location of a building), the interests of the state conservation of cultural heritage are also taken into account.

Art. 55 and Art. 57
Building approval is needed for all work on cultural-heritage properties. The applicant will submit the opinion of the authority for the conservation of cultural heritage.

Art. 66
The building approval has to observe all the conditions laid down by the authority for the conservation of cultural heritage.

Art. 81
During the procedure for approval for use, the construction authority examines whether the conditions laid down by the authority for the conservation of cultural heritage have been met.

Art.105
Fines ranging from Kè 2 000 to Kè 20 000 may be imposed on persons for their offences concerning the construction rules: in the case of unauthorized work or construction being done or in the case of unauthorized construction in a conservation area or a conservation zone.

Art.106
Fines for legal entities: the construction office may impose a fine of up to Kè 200 000 if a legal entity does not maintain a cultural-heritage property; a fine of up to Kè 500 000 if a legal entity pulls down a building without the authorization of the respective authority; a fine of up to Kè 1 million if a legal entity constructs a building in a manner contrary to the authorization, if it does not maintain a building which threatens the safety of the public or if it has not carried out urgent work to secure a building.

Art.126
If the land-planning and building procedure touches cultural-heritage properties, the construction office will decide by agreement with the concerned body of the agency for the conservation of cultural heritage.

Art.127
If culturally valuable objects and details of a building are found or archaeological finds are made unexpectedly during construction, the construction office lays down, by agreement with the authority for the conservation of cultural heritage, the conditions for the safeguarding of the interests of the agency for the conservation of cultural heritage.

Decrees for the implementation of the law:

Decree No. 84/1976 Sb. as amended by the decree No. 377/1992 Sb. and concerning land-planning grounds and land-planning documentation.

Decree No. 85/1976 Sb. as amended by the decree No. 388/1992 Sb. and concerning a detailed specification of the land-planning procedure and construction rules, as amended by the decree No. 155/1970 Sb.

These decrees take account of the interests of the conservation of cultural heritage by the state during the drawing-up, and discussion, of land-planning documentation and during the construction procedure.

Structure, and tasks, of authorities and technical bodies in the sphere of the conservation of

cultural heritage by the state

Structure:

The state administration's central body for the protection of the cultural-heritage properties and for their conservation is the Ministry of Culture, which sets up the State Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage and the regional institutes for the conservation of natural heritage. In matters of the conservation of cultural heritage, District Authorities or, in the cases of transferred competence, the authorities of selected statutory cities are the territorial bodies of the state administration.

Tasks:

Parliament of the Czech Republic:
- adopts the law concerning the conservation of cultural heritage by the state.

Government of the Czech Republic, in particular:
- proclaims the cultural-heritage properties constituting the most important part of the nation's cultural riches to be national cultural heritage and lays down the conditions for their protection,
- proclaims the state conservation-areas and lays down the conditions for their protection,
- approves the conception of the conservation of cultural heritage by the state and other strategically important documents.

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, in particular:
- draws up conceptions, and prospects, of the development of the conservation of cultural heritage by the state,
- provides for international cooperation in the conservation of cultural heritage,
- coordinates scientific activities and research in the conservation of cultural heritage,
- proclaims conservation areas and lays down conditions for their protection,
- is the authority of first instance in matters concerning the preservation, and renewal, of national cultural heritage and the authority of second instance (apellate) in matters concerning the preservation, and renewal, of cultural heritage,
- issues licenses for the restoration of cultural-heritage properties that are works of art or applied art and licences for archaeological exploration,
- grants subventions, in cases of special social interest, for the renewal, and preservation, of cultural heritage, aspecially as part of adopted programmes,
- through the Inspection of the Conservation of Cultural Heritage and as the highest authority, supervises the observation of the law concerning the conservation of cultural heritage by the state and the regulations issued for its implementation.

District Authority, in particular:
- conducts first-level administrative procedure in matters concerning the conservation, and renewal, of cultural-heritage properties and buildings and construction changes in real estates, which are not cultural heritage, but are in a conservation area, conservation zone or the buffer zone of an immovable cultural-heritage property, an immovable national cultural-heritage property, a conservation area or a conservation zone,
- conducts the procedure concerning the sanctions for infringement of the law,
- effectuates construction supervision during the renewal of cultural-heritage properties as regards the conservation of cultural heritage by the state,
- grants financial subsidies on the increased costs connected with the conservation, or renewal, of cultural-heritage properties,
- depends on the technical aid given by the respective Regional Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in accomplishing its tasks.

State Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, in particular:

- draws up analyses of the state, and development, of the conservation of cultural heritage by the state and grounds for the conceptions, and long-term forecasts, of the development of the conservation of cultural heritage by the state,
- organizes, coordinates and executes tasks in science and research and develops the theory, and methodology, of this field,
- ensures technical tasks concerning international cooperation,
- accomplishes the tasks of the central technical-methodological, documentation and information offices for the conservation of cultural heritage,
- keeps the Central List of Cultural-Heritage Properties,
- gives methodological aid to the regional institutes for the conservation of cultural heritage,
- draws up technical opinions for the first-level administrative procedure in matters concerning the conservation, and renewal, of national cultural heritage and second-level (appellate) administrative procedures conducted by the Ministry of Culture,
- provides for the further education of persons working in the conservation of national heritage by the state.

Regional Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, in particular:

- accomplishes the tasks of a technical-methodological, documentation and information office for that section of the state conservation of cultural heritage on the territory where it engages in its activity,
- keeps a record of cultural-heritage properties in the region,
- organizes the exploration, and documentation, of cultural-heritage properties,
- gives technical aid to the owners of cultural-heritage properties in providing for the conservation of cultural-heritage properties
- draws up technical opinions for administrative procedures in matters concerning the conservation, and renewal, of cultural-heritage properties and buildings and building-changes in real estates which are not cultural-heritage, but are in conservation areas, conservation zones or the buffer zones of immovable cultural-heritage properties, immovable national cultural-heritage properties, conservation areas or conservation zones,
- exercises the technical supervision of the implementation of the conservation of the cultural-heritage properties and submits proposals for the elimination of irregularities,
- observes the use of cultural-heritage properties and their promotion, in which it takes an active part.

Granting subsidies for the conservation, and renewal, of cultural-heritage properties, the programmes of the Ministry of Culture

The granting of subsidies on the consevation, and renewal, of cultural-heritage properties ensues from the provision of Art. 16, par. 1 a 2 of the law No. 20/1987 Sb., adopted by the Czech National Council and concerning the conservation of cultural heritage by the state, as amended by the law No. 242/1992 Sb., and the provisions of art. 15 and 16 of the decree No. 66/1988 Sb., by which the law No. 20/1987 Sb. is implemented.

According to par. k of the above-mentioned provision, a District Authority may grant a subsidy to the owner of a cultural-heritage property. These are subsidies for the increased costs of the renewal of cultural-heritage properties and are granted in an administrative procedure at the owner's request and this is done in the form of a decision according to law No. 71/1967 Sb., concerning administrative procedure (the Administrative Rules). If the subsidy is not granted, an appeal may be lodged with the Ministry of Culture.

In the case of a special social interest in the conservation of a cultural-heritage property, the Ministry of Culture may exceptionally grant a subsid1y. The Ministry of Culture tries to meet this interest through some of the programmes mentioned here.

Programmes of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic:

1. Programme for urgent repairs and roofing
   This programme is a subvention granted to carry out urgent repairs to architectonic cultural-heritage properties, especially to remedy the state of disrepair of roofs and to repair the load-bearing constructions whose statics have been impaired.
2. Programme for the regeneration of urban conservation areas and urban conservation zones
   The programme was set up on the basis of the government resolution No. 209/1992. Its aims are the activation of the towns which have a proclaimed conservation area or conservation zone so that they may accomplish their regeneration and an all-round aid to be given to the preparation, drawing-up and implementation of the municipal programmes of regeneration.
3. Programme for the salvation of architectonic heritage
   The programme is being implemented on the basis of the government resolution No. 110/1995. The money may be used for the renewal, and conservation, of the cultural-heritage properties which form the most valuable part of the architectonic heritage of the Czech Republic, such as castles, mansions, monasteries and convents, historic gardens, churches and defensive municipal and fortress systems. Renewal has to have the character of the salvation of the existence of such a property and the programme aims especially at remedying the state of disrepair of a property and at preserving the continuity of work during renovation.
4. Programme for the care for village conservation areas and zones and landscape conservation zones
   Set up in 1997, this programme focuses on the renewal, and conservation, of cultural heritage, especially works of vernacular architecture, such as farmsteads, cottages, chapels, memorial crosses, etc., which are on the territories of proclaimed village conservation-areas and zones and landscape conservation zones.
5. Programme for the restoration of movable cultural-heritage objects
   On the basis of the government resolution No. 426/1997, the programme deals with the aid given by the state to the restoration of movable cultural-heritage objects that are important works of art and arts-and-crafts. The programme observes the presentation of important old works of art in buildings open to the public, such as castles, mansions and of altars, paintings and sculptures, pews, organs and so on in ecclesiastical buildings.
6. Programme for the promotion of archaeological rescue-explorations
   Archaeological rescue-exploration means on-site exploration and its processing, carried out by technical institutions charged with this and focusing on the knowledge, and documentation, of threatened archaeological sources. This is exploration provoked by building activities.

The programmes of the Ministry of Culture presuppose the financial participation of owners and, as the case may be, of municipalities.

SUPPLEMENT 3

COMPARATIVE OUTLINE OF MARIAN AND TRINITY COLUMNS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

The Marian and Trinity columns are characteristic landmarks of squares in central European cities and towns. The vast majority of them have been preserved up to this day as evidence of intensive religious sentiments as well as a manifestation of artistic and town-planning notions assumed by people in the Baroque period. The first Marian column ever is believed to have been erected on the Piazza S. Maria Maggiore in Rome, in 1614. While in the Italian environment this act did not meet a wide response, the building of such columns spread tremendously across Central Europe, particularly in the countries encompassed by the Habsburg monarchy in the 17th and 18th century. This type of column, derived from the Roman example, appeared in Munich as early as 1638, twelve years later in Prague (destroyed in 1918), and then in 1667 in the capital of the monarchy, Vienna (Am Hof). In all cases, the construction of these columns reflected triumphs associated with the end of perils, including wars, occupations or Turkish invasion. Following the great plague epidemics in central Europe, Emperor Leopold I commissioned, as an expression of gratitude for its end, the building of another column in Vienna (Am Graben), this time a Trinity one. For this purpose, M. Rauchmiller, L. Burnaccini and Johann B. Fischer came up with a completely new design, the so-called "cloud-like" column. However, in the following years plague epidemics recurred several times (presumably the greatest of all between 1715 - 16) and the construction of Marian and Trinity columns was meant both to symbolize and prevent them. In the years that followed, the two basic Vienna types (Am Hof and Am Graben) became models for the real wave of building of similar columns, considerably varying in design.

The above outline is only a very limited selection of a few typical examples of columns in central European cities, far from covering their full range. Nevertheless, this comparison explicitly proves the uniqueness of the Olomouc column, not only as far as its actual size and the elaborateness of its artistic decoration are concerned, but also in terms of the outstanding nature of its architectural design and timely incorporation in the final period of the whole era of the building of these characteristic monuments. Hence, the inclusion of the Olomouc column in the World Heritage List can become a tribute to this special monument as well as a recognition and reminder of a typical phenomenon of a Central European tradition of the 17th and 18th century.

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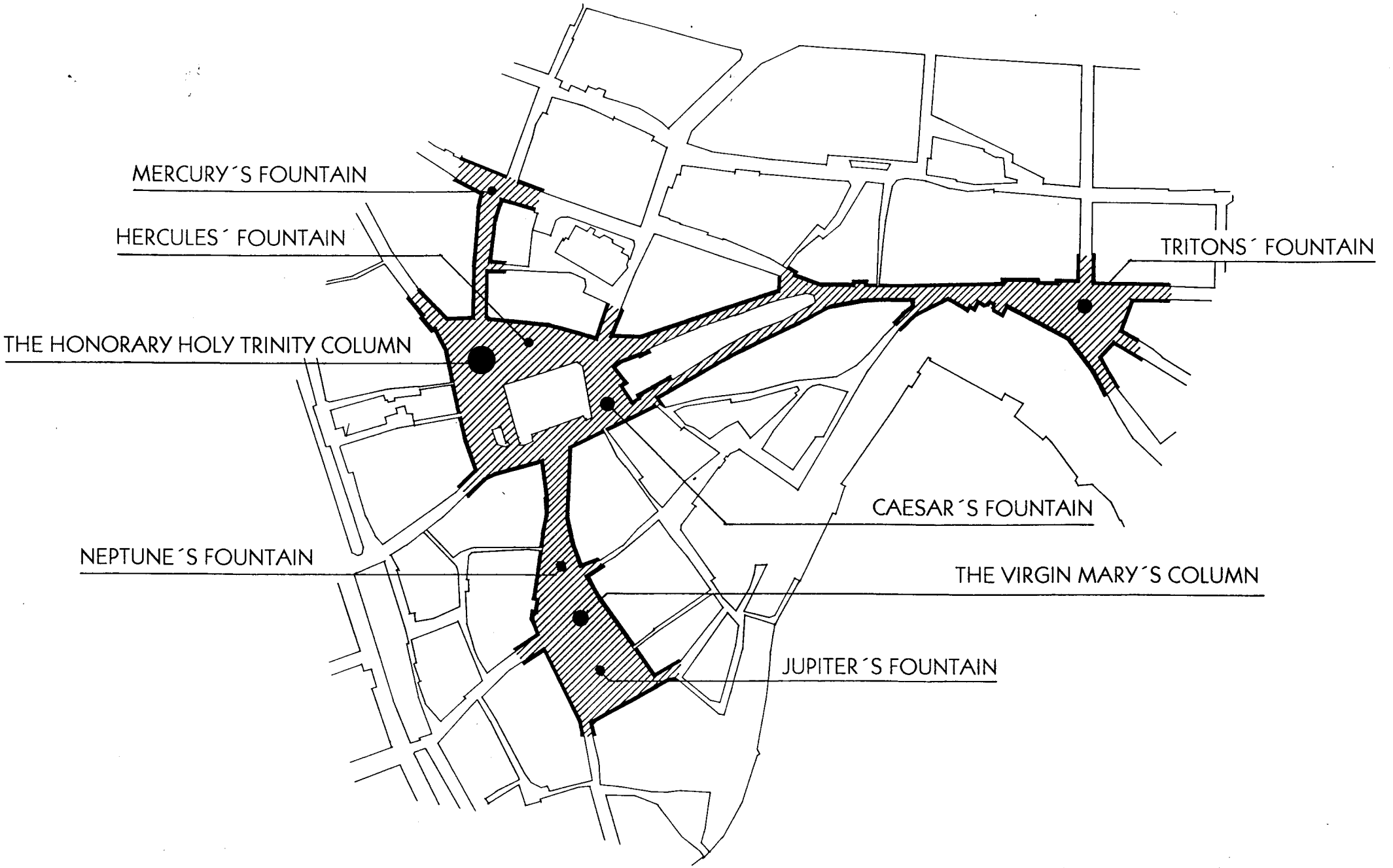
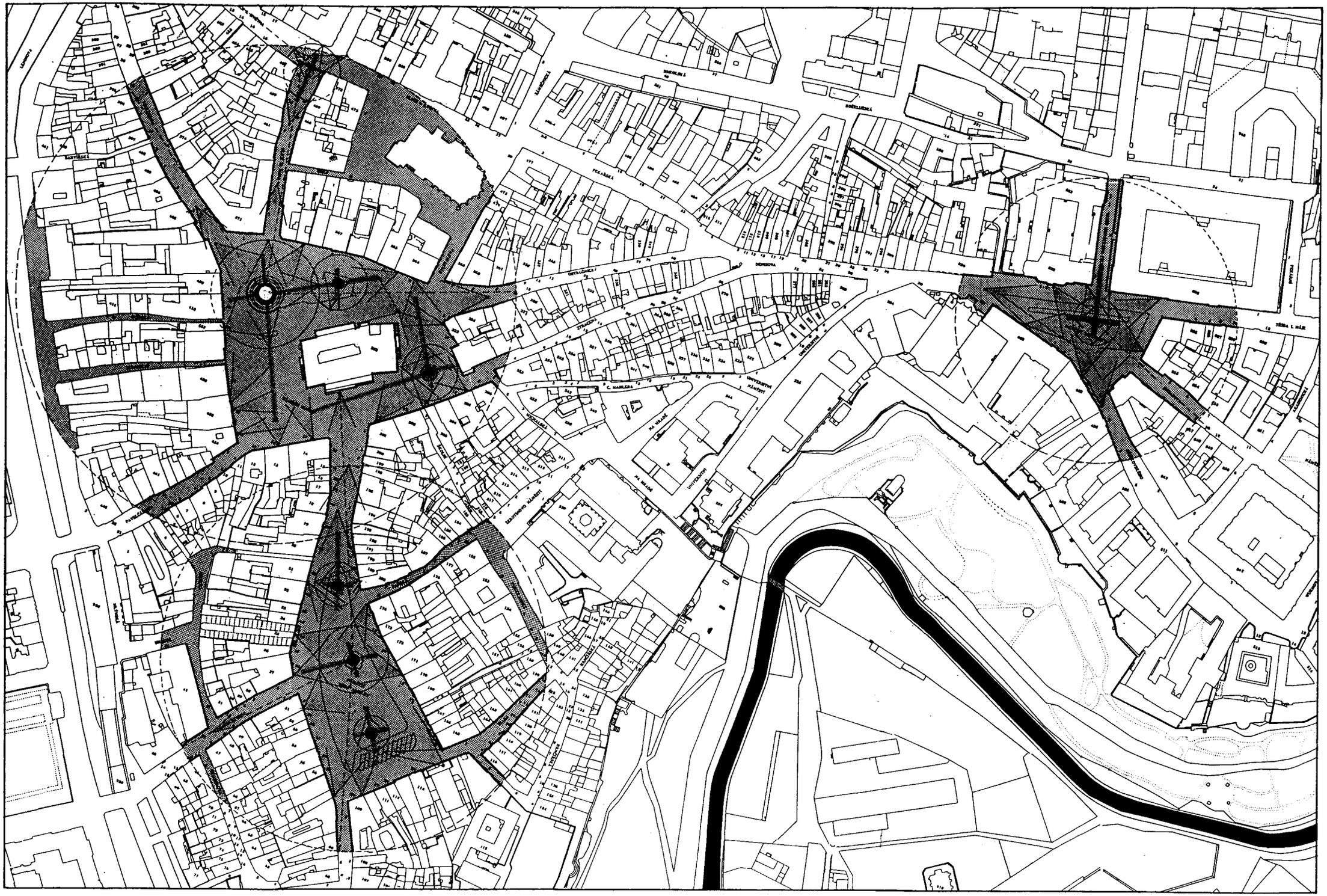
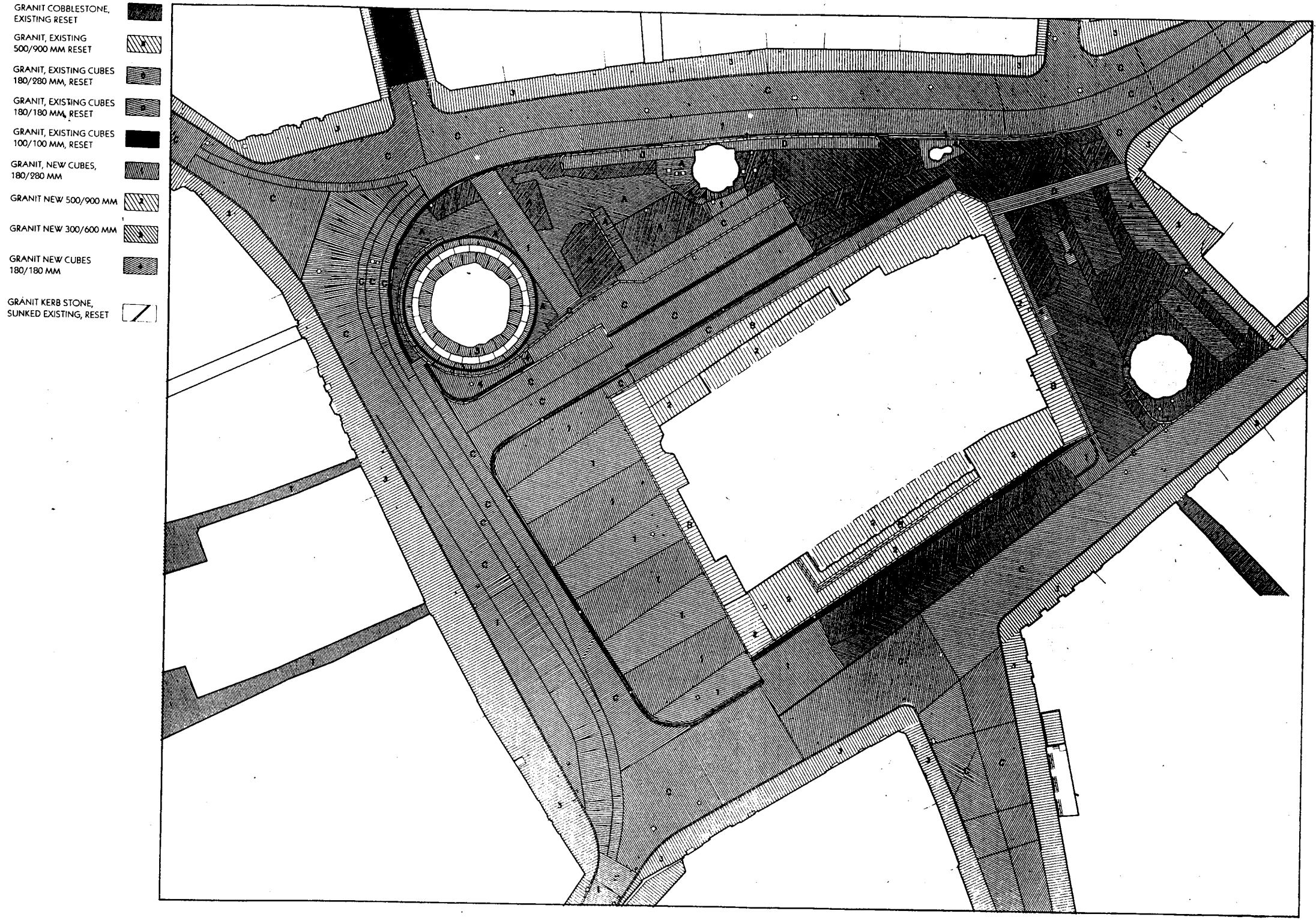
Prag, 1999



THE HONORARY HOLY TRINITY COLUMN AND THE COMPLEX OF BAROQUE FOUNTAINS

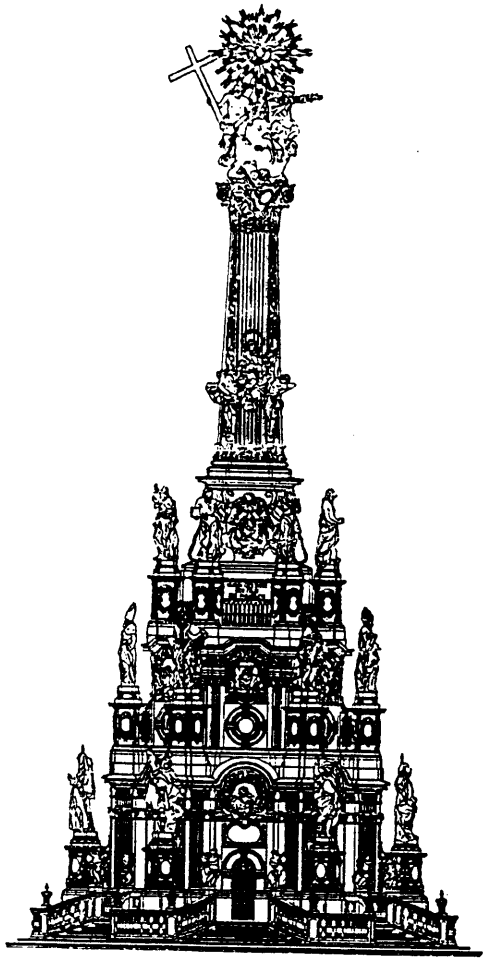


SPACE COMPOSITION AND VISUAL OBSERVATION OF THE BAROQUE SCULPTURE COLLECTION



DESIGN OF THE GRANITE PAVING RESTORATION

APPENDIX NO. 1 TO SECTION 4 c



DECREE no. 66/1988 Coll.

issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic implementing Law no. 20/1987 Coll., on conservation of cultural heritages,

adopted on 26th April 1988

DECREE no. 66/1988 Coll.

issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic implementing Law no. 20/1987 Coll., on conservation of cultural heritages,

adopted on 26th April 1988*

The most important provisions of the Decree:

Registration of Cultural Heritage Property:
(as of Article 7 of the Law)

Article 3
A Central List is a file of basic data, identifying the cultural heritage property, protected conservation area or protected conservation zone.

The Central List shall contain the proclamation of cultural heritage property as national cultural heritage property and the limitation of its buffer zone.

Article 6
In order to make an entry in the registry, the central office shall provide the competent geodesy and survey department with all entries in the Central List pertaining to the estate registration. To the notification will be attached copies of cadastral map, with the specification of borders of the protected heritage property and its buffer zones.

Protection and utilisation of cultural heritage property
(as of Article 9 and 10 of the Law)

The owner of the cultural heritage property is liable for timely preparation and due performance of all works and other measures taken in order to ensure proper conservation of the cultural heritage property. In particular, the following must be ensured:

a) Good technical conditions and appearance of the cultural heritage property.
b) Convenient and adequate utilisation of the cultural heritage property.
c) Appropriate atmosphere of the cultural heritage property.
d) Against damage, devastation and/or theft.

The department which either administers, utilises or owns the cultural heritage property is furthermore bound to ensure:

a) Intact conservation and effective application of the artistic and cultural-historical values of the cultural heritage property.

* The most important provisions of Law No. 20/1987 Coll., on conservation of cultural heritages, as amended, are given in Supplement 2 constituting an integral part to the submitted nomination, along with the most important provisions of the Law No. 50/1976 Coll., Construction Act, as amended

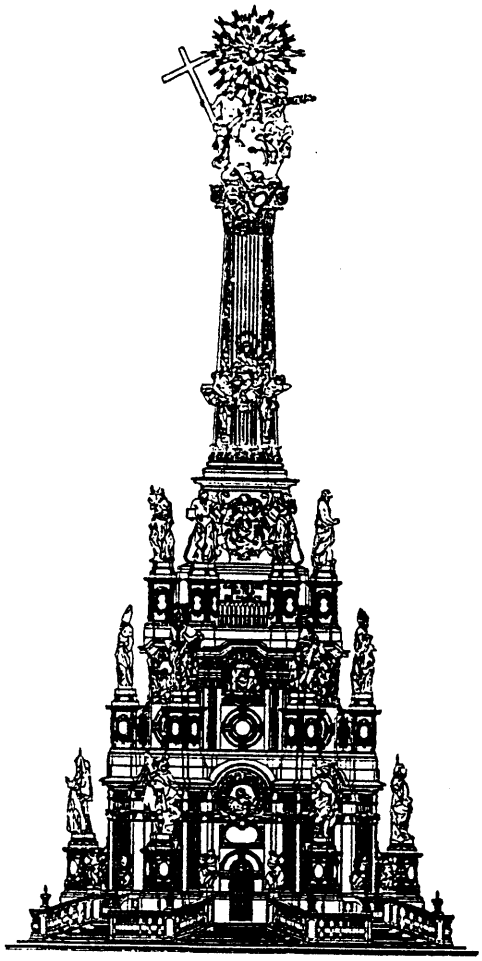
b) Necessary technical and other equipment of the cultural heritage property, in compliance with its cultural value.

Conservation of cultural heritage properties
(as of Article 14 of the Law)

Article 10

(1) By the term conservation of a cultural heritage property, which is either a work of fine art or fine craft, we understand a set of specific graphic, craft and technical works fully respecting the technical and graphic structure of the original.
(2) The application for conservation must include the following:
a) name, locality and description of the cultural heritage property, including the index in the Central List;
b) description of the current situation of the heritage property, specification of faults and causes of disturbance;
c) suggested conservation intervention;
d) investor (organisation or person);
e) expected total costs and delivery date;
f) expected result of the intervention, including the requirement for presentation.
The applicant for conservation may have the application elaborated by a competent department of national conservation of heritage property.
(3) The competent local authority will specify in its binding verdict concerning the preparation and implementation of conservation works (in compliance with Article 14, item 1 and 2 of the Law) the following conditions, with respect to the character of the cultural heritage property:
a) elaboration of conservation plan, technical and technological procedures, draft of final design and graphic documents;
b) execution of surveys and analyses and its documentation;
c) number of copies of a final conservation report, including specification of a department of national conservation of heritage property to which the report shall be submitted;
(4) A final conservation report must include the following:
a) complex evaluation of examination and survey;
b) documentation pertaining to the completed conservation works;
c) description of the applied technical and technological procedures;
d) description of the material used;
e) new findings on the cultural heritage property in question and instruction for further protection;
f) photo-documentation of individual stages of the conservation and the final state;
g) other documentation, if necessary
h) certificate of acceptance and calculation of the costs of conservation works

APPENDIX NO. 2 TO SECTION 4 c



LAW NO. 367/1990 COLL.

ADOPTED BY THE CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL,

ON MUNICIPALITIES,

AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT REGULATIONS

LAW NO. 367/1990 COLL. ,

adopted by the Czech National Council

ON MUNICIPALITIES,

as amended by subsequent regulations*

The essential provisions of the Law:

Fundamental provisions
Article 3

1. The following are Corporate Cities: České Budějovice, Plzeň, Karlovy Vary, Ústí nad Labem, Liberec, Hradec Králové, Pardubice, Brno, Zlín, Olomouc, Ostrava, Opava and Havířov.

Article 4

1. The town, as a corporate person, will act in legal matters and in relations on behalf of itself and is responsible for the results of such relations.
2. The town has its own property and financial sources, manages them independently under the conditions specified in a particular law.

Activity of Town
Article 14

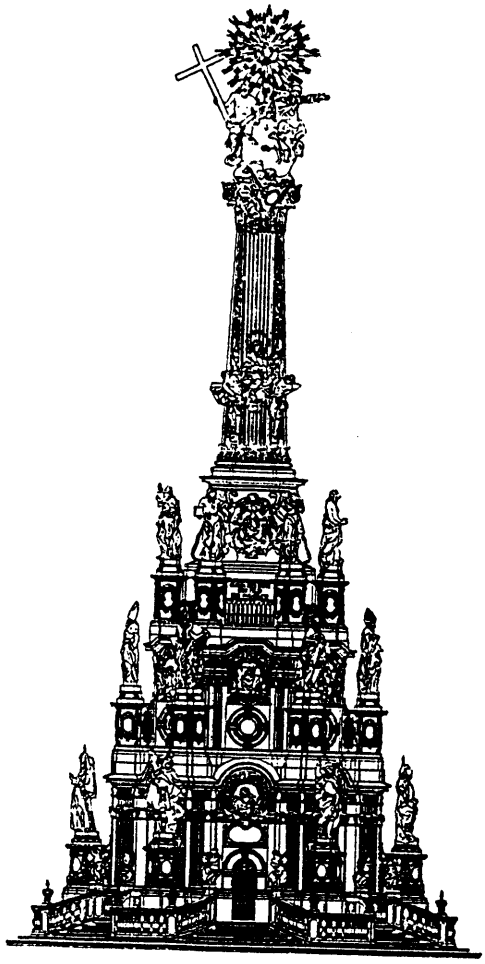
1. The independent activities of the town include the following:
   - approval of the territorial unit development programmes and inspection of its implementation
   - management of the town's property
   - town's budget draft, management and accounting of the management per past calendar year

* Both of the other most important laws, i.e. Law No. 20/1987 Coll., on conservation of cultural heritages, as amended, and the Law No. 50/1976 Coll., Construction Act, as amended, are given in Supplement 2 constituting an integral part to the submitted nomination.

Article 16
Generally binding Edicts

10. The town authorities are authorised to adopt generally binding edicts aimed at its territorial unit

APPENDIX NO. 3 TO SECTION 4 c



DECREE NO. 16 417/87-VI/1

OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE CZECH SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

ON PROCLAMATION OF HISTORIC CORES OF SELECTED TOWNS AS PROTECTED CONSERVATION AREAS,

DATED 21ST DECEMBER 1987

DECREE NO. 16 417/87-VI/1

of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic

on proclamation of the historic cores of the towns of Kutná Hora, Český Krumlov, Jindřichův Hradec, Slavonice, Tábor, Žatec, Hradec Králové, Jiřín, Josefov, Litomyšl, Pardubice, Znojmo, Nový Jičín, **Olomouc**, the municipality of Kuks and the neighbouring complex of former hospital and a complex of sculptures in Betlém (Bethlehem), complex of technical monuments Stará Huť in Josefovské údolí (Josefov Valley) near Olomučany and archaeological localities Libodřický mohylník, Slavníkovská Libice, Třísov, Tašovice, Bílina, Česká Lhotice, Staré Zámky near Léšeň and Břeclav-Pohansko as protected conservation areas,

dated 21st December 1987*

The Ministry of Culture of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in accordance with the competent central departments, and as a result of negotiations held with the competent regional people's committees, in compliance with Article 4, Item 1 on the Law no. 22/1958 L.C., on cultural heritage properties, herein determines:

Article 1

The selected historic cores are proclaimed protected conservation areas.

Article 2

It is the objective of the proclamation of historic cores as protected conservation areas to the significant historical and urban units, providing evidence of various human activities, ensure proper conservation, maintenance and presentation, so that they may serve for the cultural, educational, social and economic needs of a socialistic society.

Article 3

For the size of the Olomouc protected conservation area, see Supplement XIV.

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* Statute No. 262/1995 Coll., adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic, on proclamation and cancellation of such a proclamation of cultural heritage property as national cultural heritage property, as of 16.8.1995, that proclaims the honorary Holy Trinity Column as national cultural property, is given in appendix no. 2 to section 4j

Article 4

(1) The conservation activities in the historic cores proclaimed as protected conservation areas are aimed at:

a) historical ground plan and the relevant spatial and material composition, town interiors including the road surfaces, areas of enhanced protection, other protected areas and underground premises,
b) major dominants in both long- and short-distance views,
c) selected cultural heritage properties, as listed in the enclosure to this decree,
d) cultural heritage properties, as listed in the enclosure to this decree,
e) other buildings, compositions or premises, which are a part of the atmosphere of the area and which may be maintained and repaired only upon the negotiations with the national conservation authorities,
f) greenery in public places.

(2) National conservation is focused on archaeological localities as an independent category.

(3) The limitation of protected conservation area and the protected buildings inside such areas shall be identified during the elaboration of planning documentation. In addition this shall be included in maps and register operators.

Article 5

(1) Any construction activities within the historic cores proclaimed as protected conservation areas must be in adherence with the following conditions:

a) any adjustments to cultural heritage properties and collections of these must be designed and implemented with respect to the permanent protection of their existence, material substance, their adequate utilisation and further improvement of their artistic and documentary functions;
b) any adjustments of terrain, traffic, water-supply, energy and underground constructions, and/or engineering services must be implemented with respect to the historical valued of the buildings and areas;
c) any new constructions and any external adjustments of unprotected buildings must be implemented with respect to architectural linkage with cultural heritage properties and their complexes, take up their volume and spatial composition and atmosphere, and complete the units with adequate elements of current architecture;
d) all adjustments to public places, in particular facades, road surfaces, streetlights and advertising media must be in harmony with the historical atmosphere of the area;
e) all construction works must aim at the reconstruction and functional appreciation of the major historical places, monumental collections and buildings, together with the removal of inadequate interblock housing;
f) during the maintenance works, it is necessary to emphasise in particular the assurance of good technical conditions of the monuments, so that they are duly protected and further decay is avoided, until the time of their reconstruction;
g) when planning maintenance and investments on the city reconstruction, an utmost attention must be paid to the protection of monuments within the protected conservation

areas. It is also important to avoid increased expenses and cultural and economic loss due to negligence of the proper maintenance;

h) reports of all excavation works within the protected conservation area must be delivered no later that 3 days prior to the commencement to the district people's committee, competent according to a locality as specified in Article 1 (further referred to as the "competent people's committee"), and involved in the state conservation of cultural heritage.

(2) All the activities as specified in Article 1, item a) – f) may be carried out only upon the agreement of a competent authority, involved in the state conservation of cultural heritage.

This decree is effective upon the day of its notification in the Legal Code.

Minister
Doc. ing. Kymlička CSc. in his own hand

Supplement XIV

Olomouc
protected conservation area

The proclamation of the historic core of Olomouc as a protected conservation area will result in increased protection of this historically most significant and best preserved urban complex in Moravia, which includes in its rich composition the most outstanding complexes of monumental architecture, fortification, houses and sculptures, documenting its thousand-year development from the early Middle Ages till the remarkably valuable pieces of the 20th centrury.

The boundaries of the Olomouc protected conservation area run on its northern side along the Tř. Lidových Milicí avenue and Dobrovského Street, on its eastern side along the Tř. Jiřího z Poděbrad avenue, on its southern side along the bastion and revelin of the Theresian fortification, crosses the river Morava and continues along the Partyzánská Street. On its western side the boarder runs along Lenin's Street.

When leading along streets and roads, the boarder of the protected conservation area includes the entire area of the streets and roads.

For the detailed size of the protected conservation area see the drawing deposited at the Municipal People's Committee in Olomouc, District People's Committee in Olomouc, North Moravian Regional People's Committee in Ostrava and the Regional centre for state conservation of cultural heritage properties and environment protection in Ostrava.

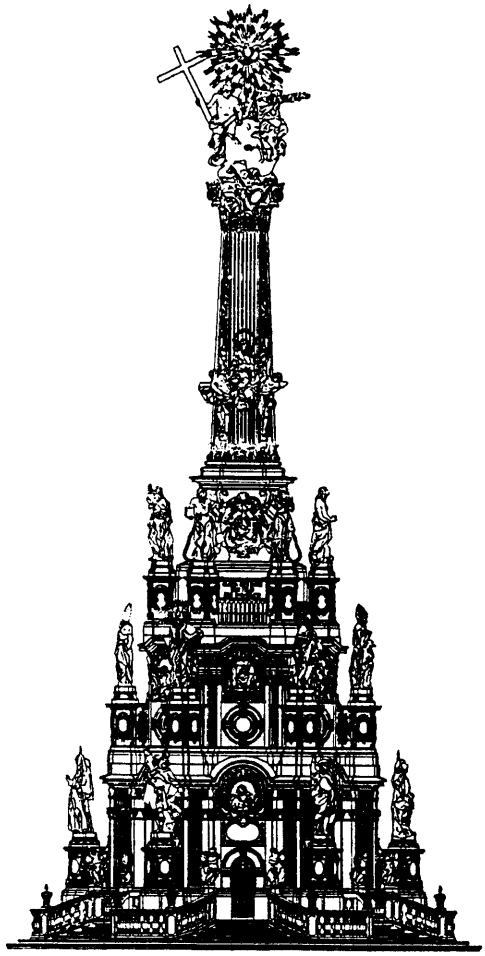
Supplement XIV/A and B

Olomouc
protected conservation area

- Selected cultural heritage properties - in total 78 buildings
- Other cultural heritage properties - in total 178 buildings

See the drawing of the protected conservation area, appendix No. 1 to the section 4j

APPENDIX NO. 2 TO SECTION 4 j



STATUTE NO. 262/1995 Coll.

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

ON PROCLAMATION AND CANCELATION OF SUCH A PROCLAMATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTY AS NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTY,

AS OF 16.8.1995

Statute No. 262/1995 Coll.

adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic

on proclamation and cancellation of such a proclamation of cultural heritage property as national cultural heritage property

as of 16.8.1995

Note: the term "national cultural heritage property" is a legal term. Pursuant to §4 in Law No. 20/1987 Coll., concerning the state conservation of cultural heritage, as amended by subsequent regulations, the immovable or movable subjects, which have been, in accordance with §3 Ibid., proclaimed a cultural heritage property by the official act issued by the Ministry of Culture, and are the most significant parts of the national cultural heritage, may as such, be, by virtue of governmental resolution, proclaimed a national cultural heritage properties.

STATUTE NO. 262
ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
on proclamation and cancellation of such a proclamation of cultural heritage property as national cultural heritage property
dated 16th August 1995

The Government, in accordance with §4, item 1 of the Law No. 20/1987 L.C., adopted by the Czech National Council, on state conservation of cultural heritage:

CHAPTER I
PROCLAMATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTY AS NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTY

Article 1

The following are proclaimed national cultural heritage property:

1. Praha (Prague)
mansion – Cistercian monastery - Praha 5-Zbraslav
former Jesuit Gymnasium – Praha 1-Malá Strana
redoubt Šárka – Praha 6-
Clementinum – Praha 1-Staré Město
St. Nicholas' Church – Praha 1-Malá Strana
Müller's Villa by Adolf Loos – Praha6-Střešovice
St. Wenceslas Monument – Praha 1-Nové Město
Staronová synagoga – Praha 1-Josefov
Old Town Square – Praha 1-Staré Město
Old Jewish Cemetery – Praha 1-Josefov
Wallenstein Pallace – Praha 1-Malá Strana
2. Praha-východ (Prague-East)
Church of Assumption of Virgin Mary – Stará Boleslav, Brandýs nad Labem
St. Wenceslas and St. Kliment Churches – Stará Boleslav, Brandýs nad Labem
3. Kladno
Lidice – Lidice
4. Kolín
St. Bartholomew's Cathedral – Kolín
city fortification – Kouřim
5. Kutná Hora
Church of St. Barbara– Kutná Hora
6. Příbram
Virgin Mary's Cathedral – Svatá Hora –Příbram
8. Český Krumlov
Cistercian monastery – Vyšší Brod
Church of Assumption of Virgin Mary – Kájov
former Cistercian monastery with Virgin Mary's Church - - Zlatá Koruna
St. Vitus' Church – Český Krumlov
9. Jindřichův Hradec
Augustinian monastery – Třeboň
Jindřichův Hradec mansion – Jindřichův Hradec
10. Strakonice
Strakonice castle – Strakonice
11. Domažlice
Horšovský Týn mansion – Horšovský Týn
12. Karlovy Vary
Bečov nad Teplou castle and mansion – Bečov nad Teplou
13. Plzeň-město (Plzeň-City)
St. Bartholomew Archdean Church – Plzeň
14. Plzeň-sever (Plzeň-North)
former monastery in Plasy – Plasy
15. Tachov
Benedictine monastery – Kladruby
"Hradišťský kopec" redoubt – Okrouhlé Hradiště
Slavonic redoubt and barrow burial ground near Bezemín – Cebiv
16. Chomutov
Franciscan monastery – Kadaň
17. Liberec
Sychrov mansion – Sychrov
18. Louny
St. Nicholas' Church – Louny
19. Teplice
Osek monastery – Osek
20. Hradec Králové
Three Magi chapel – Smiřice
Museum – Hradec Králové
21. Náchod
Benedictine monastery and St. Adalbert's Church – Broumov
Dobrošov fortification system – Dobrošov
22. Rychnov nad Kněžnou
Opočno mansion – Opočno
23. Trutnov
Kuks hospital – Kuks
24. Brno-město (Brno-City)
James the Elder's Church – Brno
Tugendhat Villa – Brno

26. Břeclav
Lednice mansion – Lednice
Valtice mansion – Valtice
27. Jihlava
Telč mansion – Telč
28. Kroměříž
gardens and castle at Kroměříž– Kroměříž
29. Znojmo
water-mill – Slup
30. Žďár nad Sázavou
Pernštejn mansion – Nedvědice
pilgrimage church of St. John of Nepomuk at Zelená hora – Žďár nad Sázavou
31. Olomouc
former Premyslid Castle – Olomouc
Klášterní hradisko – Olomouc
St. Maurice Church – Olomouc
complex of baroque fountains and columns – Olomouc
32. Opava
Holy Cross Chapel – Opava
Church of Assumption of Virgin Mary – Opava
33. Ostrava
former coal mines Michal – Ostrava 2
34. Šumperk
Velké Losiny mansion – Velké Losiny
35. Vsetín
Pustevny hamlet – Prostřední Bečva
Walachian natural museum – Rožnov pod Radhoštěm

For the specified locality and detailed information concerning the above listed national cultural heritage properties, see the Appendix to this Statute.

CHAPTER II
CANCELLATION OF PROCLAMATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTY AS NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTY

Article 2

1. The proclamation of the following cultural heritage properties as national cultural heritage properties[1] is cancelled: "U kaštanu" in Praha-Břevnov, Lidový dům in Praha and Duchcovský viaduct, Lidice precinct and the former Premyslid Castle.

2. The proclamation of the following cultural heritage properties as national cultural heritage properties[2] is cancelled: Memorial of Slavic Brotherhood in Mnich, Confederate Labour House "Hell" in Plzeň, memorial devoted to the victims of the "Svárov Strike" in Velké Hamry, mamorial of the "Rumburk Uprising", memorial of Josef Hybš in Dašice and the memorial devoted to the victims of the "Frývaldov Strike" in Lipová.

CHAPTER III
AMENDMENT TO THE STATUTE ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, No. 55/1989 L.C., ON PROCLAMATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTY AS NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTY

Article 3

The statute adopted by the government, no. 55/1989 L.C., on proclamation of cultural heritage propertyas national cultural heritage property, according to the edict no. 112/1991 L.C., adopted by the government of the Czech Republic, is hereinafter amended as follows:

1. In Article 1, item 1, the following words are omitted: "memorial devoted to partisans in Leškovice", "house of birth of Ludvík Svoboda" and "Memorial of the Ostrava operation in Hrabyně".

2. In appendix, the name, locality and details considering the following heritage properties are omitted: memorial devoted to partisans in Leškovice, house of birth of Ludvík Svoboda and Memorial of the Ostrava operation in Hrabyně".

CHAPTER IV
VALIDITY

Article 4

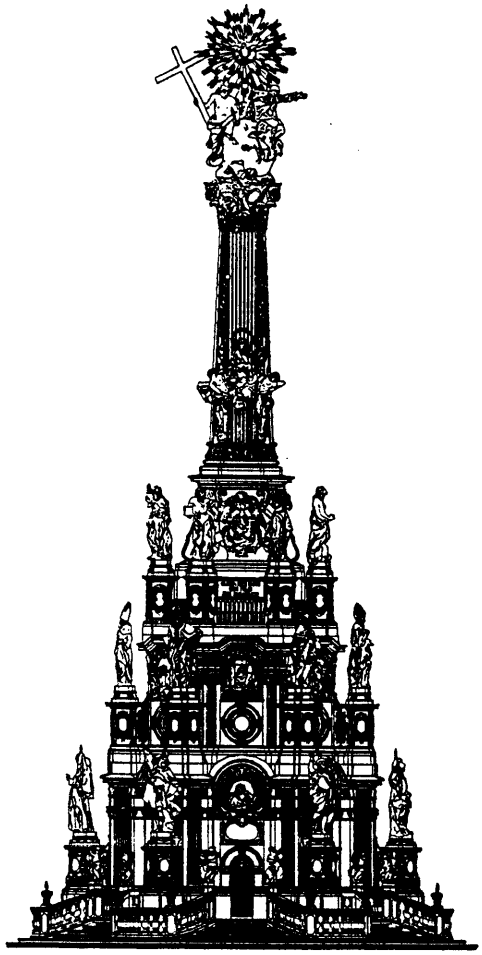
This statute becomes valid on the day of its announcement.

Prime Minister
Doc. Ing. **Klaus** CSc. in his own hand
Minister of Culture
Tigrid in his own hand

[1] Applied according to a government act no. 251, adopted on 30th March 1962.

[2] Applied according to a government act no. 70, adopted on 24th February 1970.

APPENDIX NO. 3 TO SECTION 4 j



MASTER PLAN FOR THE OLOMOUC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

Master Plan for the Olomouc Residential District, approved in 1998

This document is submitted in its abridged form. The documentation in its entirety is rather voluminous: text and tables consist of 1300 pages (approximately) compiled in 17 volumes, graphic part (drawings) contains 35 drawings, on a scale 1:5000 - 1:25 000 (the 1:5000 drawing has approximate dimensions of 150/150 cm). With respect to the protected conversation area, these documents establish the general principles, which are developed in detail in the Regulatory plan for the Olomouc protected conservation area (see another Appendix).

The textual part has been reduced to the very basic data explaining the reasons for procurement of the master plan, determination of the designed area, general provisions and principles of urban conception, and major trends of the town development. The drawing part presents the scheme of the master drawing on scale 1:20 000, which summarises the main principles of the territorial design.

The entire documents will naturally be available for the disposal by the ICOMOS expert during his evaluation mission to Olomouc. (The Czech Republic authorities will adopt the same protocol procedure as they did at any previous evaluation mission by ICOMOS, i.e. provide an expert with the respective documents on-site.)

The Master Plan of the Residential District

Introduction

Olomouc, a Moravian metropolis, dates back to "hoary antiquity". Every new archeological discovery provides us with more information about the foundation of the city. And the more we learn the more we are astonished by the achievements of generations that are so distant but in some respects so close to us.

It was a pragmatic decision to settle down by the meandering river, abundant with fish, near the ford, the crossroad of commerce routes. It was natural to settle down in this environment. The climate was pleasant; the forests were abundant with game and provided building material for the first dwellings. The broad level fields yielded an abundant harvest. In times of danger, people, with their property, sought refuge on the natural strategically defensible rock, the present location of the magnificent cathedral of Saint Wenceslav.

These factors helped create and shape the early settlement around which the present city of Olomouc developed. But what makes us human is that we are not always so pragmatic. In our attitudes, behavior and decisions: where to live, work and raise a family we are influenced by something more. It is something that can be explained neither by reason nor logic. It is our relation to a place - "genius loci", its charisma that unresistably captures our emotions, and keeps us from any rational explanation or realizing how to reach deliberately this "gift of divine grace". (sic.)

Olomouc is undoubtedly this kind of place. It was not created in a day. Each age and generation has left its mark on the „wise wrinkled face" of this city, and with various effects. There have been times of decline and times of prosperity, times of rational enlightenment with respect for traditions and also times of arrogant, destructive ignorance. Not everything has always been ideal. So it is with any city of the world if we submit it to a close analytical scrutiny of its composition, aesthetics, and functionality. We discover that cities consist not only of ingenious solutions but also of faulty steps: inadvertent mistakes or sometimes even premeditated destruction of and to the city organism. Some damage can be remedied only at great cost, and some is even irreversible. We can find ambitious conceptual plans that were either misunderstood or

rejected by future generations. We can discover progressive urban conceptions that lacked, however, the foresight of 50, 100 or 500 years. On the other hand there are also ingenious, creative acts, none the less impressive for their being obviously by nature only instinctive, that remind us of the necessity of a deep humbleness when reflecting on the skillfulness of our ancestors.

Our duty is to preserve with piety and develop this priceless heritage, if we are capable of this task, and to present it to the future generations. And this is what the new city master plan is about.

Basic Data

The reasons for the planning documentation procurement process

At present a master plan for the residential district of Olomouc is in operation that was approved by the government of the Czech Socialistic Republic in 1985. The necessity of creating a new planning document has resulted from the long period of time that had passed since the approval of the former master plan. Numerous profound political changes have also played an important role, as well as further development of city creation theories. Among the factors that impact this territory are the following:

- Departure of the Soviet Army
- Relocation of the Czech Army
- Changes in the conception of transport
- Increase of commercial activities
- New structure of companies
- Changes in property rights
- New attitude to the city protected conservation area and the preserved entities
- Emphasis on the protection of landscape, nature and environment in the area concerned
- Also the legislative changes in planning documentation procurement process and approval process (Community Act, Building Code Amendment)

From the above-mentioned reasons, the currently valid master plan is no longer effective, and some of its principles are no longer acceptable.

In the new master plan, the new transport system and the re-evaluation of the current location of the military areas within the city are taken into consideration. The master plan also responds to the changes in the system of housing development, creates a basis for the further development of the market economy and provides spatial potential and regulations for those activities. The master plan stabilizes open spaces and areas without development potential so as to protect the landscape and nature. It also re-evaluates land use with the use of limits and regulations to its use. An important part of the master plan is the creation of constructions of public benefit that shall stabilize main transport roads, technical infrastructure and the areas for the kind of buildings stated in the Building Code.

Basic aims and the planning schedule of the master plan

Plan specification

The conceptual principles of the new Master Plan of the Olomouc residential district have been set up by Territorial and Economic Principles that were discussed and approved on the 4th sitting of the Olomouc City Council held on June 29, 1995 (point VII).

The Territorial and Economic Principles were stated with respect to the results of the 1st stage - i.e. evaluation of the validity of the current master plan (confronting drawings and complementary researches). Evaluating researches and analysis were not specified nor worked out. The 1st stage proved the necessity for the elaboration of a new master plan.

Main aims of the master plan

The aim of the master plan is a territorial disposition that preserves and develops conditions suitable for realization of its basic functions:

- Administrative
- Service - of the area concerned and its surrounding
- Economic - prosperity and related development of other functions
- Housing in the broad meaning of the word (environmental)

With respect to this aim it is inevitable:

- To reconsider the land use and set regulators and limits of its use

- To develop the city proportionally, with well functioning infrastructure necessary for its existence and development

- To consider the size of the city as given by its demographic situation and estimated immigration resulting from the city regional significance as the city population reaches to over 100,000 inhabitants (112,000-113,000). The city size and significance together with the character of the residential district forms the basis for the rising intensity of its regional relations.

- The area disposition has to ensure harmonization of all current area values and conditions - geographical, cultural, historical and ecological.

As the city of Olomouc is concerned this means especially:

- To preserve and take full advantage of, and to confirm and strengthen the position of, all significant natural elements within the city area and to protect them from inadequate, incompetent building activities

* Rivers - Morava river and its branches, Bystřička river: to stress their roles and at the same time to protect the city from the threat of floods to the greatest extent possible (these efforts are not contradictory)

* Wetlands

* Important high relief without any specific usage - horizons, slopes

- To create conditions for historical center regeneration developing the wide range of its functions and preserving the given proportion of housing

- To take full advantage of the recently open traffic axis: The Central Railway Station - "Šance" - "MILO" - city market - as an opportunity for creation of quality territory of city-wide and regional significance in the close neighborhood of the historical center

- To prefer intensification and regeneration over extensive development in other parts of the city according to the character of the given area

- To support housing function in suburban areas that make enclaves of industrial zones (Chválkovice, Holice), and to balance negative aspects of their development with new possibilities of the city infrastructure (e.g. public transport)

- To create conditions for the improvement of living conditions in housing estates of both their inner environment (possibility with detailed planning documentation) and external

environment.

- To preserve and sensibly develop original centers of city neighborhoods and to respect their urban structure

- To maintain the multifunctional character of all territorial units within acceptable limits in order to reduce transport expansion

- To give permission only to conceptual and reasonable location of business activities - their regulation according to related documents

- To complete and offer improved possibilities of everyday leisure activities within the reach of housing complexes, to balance the possibilities in both the north and the south, to improve conditions for free leisure activities in the open air

- To support the development of educational institutions - especially of the university - by reservation of areas for their further development

- To place the noisy industrial plants in vacant sites within existing industrial areas, in the areas near the main future roadways in the eastern part of the city, and to utilize the potential of already existing industrial areas

- To create new job opportunities in prevailingly intensive housing areas in both the western and southern parts of the city in ecologically clean production, especially technological stocks and functional integration

- To support development of commercial functions, services, and business in all already existing industrial zones - reconstructions, adaptations - especially in attractive areas with a high inhabitant turnover rate

- To preserve areas and corridors for potential development plans

Transport:

- Creation of a transport system protecting the city from both transit and destination traffic. i.e. construction of a better traffic system according to the existing planning permissions, its completion in the east and its connection to the system of internal roads.

- To prefer integrated public transport system for the city-wide and regional service, including local railways

- To complete the system of bicycle trails for both recreation and commuting

Technical infrastructure:

- To provide city flood protection to a sufficient extent and in accordance with the general conception of Morava river basin protection

- To revise gradually the systems of technical infrastructure, to complete the missing parts. Their completion must precede all building activities.

- Power distribution must be provided with respect to ecology (air quality), and to set zones of heating distribution as to its sources

Specification of the area concerned and the position of the already developed areas of the region

Area concerned

The concerned area the Master plan of Olomouc focuses on consists of the Olomouc city area with the following city parts according to the "cadastral" (tax) districts:

Bělidla	Černovír	Droždín	Hejčín
Hodolany	Holice	Chomoutov	Chválkovice
Klášterní Hradisko	Lazce	Lošov	Nedvězí
Nemilany	Neředín	Nová Ulice	Nové sady
Nový svět	Olomouc city	Pavlovičky	Povel
Radíkov	Řepčín	Slavonín	Svatý Kopeček
Topolany	Týneček		

The total area is 103 350 695 m^2 (i.e. 10,335 hectares, 103.35 square km)

Some parts of the designed territorial plans also overlap other cadastral (tax) districts outside the Olomouc administrative area. They are marked in the graphic portion of the document in order to make clear their complexity and relations. However, they cannot be approved within the master plan of Olomouc.

Together with the city master plan, the Regulatory Plan of the Protected Conservation Area is worked out.

Regional relations

Olomouc is an important center of Central Moravia region and the nucleus of the greater Olomouc area. Its established position in the region results from its geographical position, the historical development of the city, as well as the new territorial country organization. The broad territorial relations are given by the boundaries of Haná region.

Olomouc is undoubtedly the biggest city and the center of Haná region with a concentration on a number of industrial areas. It also has the second oldest university in the Czech Republic and one of the biggest teaching hospitals. It is the seat of Moravian archbishopric and other important institutions (administrative, legislative, cultural and military). In broad dimensions the regional center (or a kind of a central micro-region) is represented by the triplet of district centers: Olomouc, Prostějov, Přerov. Strategic arterial lines of motor and railway transport of supra-regional character convert in this triangle; it is the center of a majority of the industrial production. These three centers have the majority of the population and the majority of services in comparison with other parts of the region.

The Haná region has a sufficient potential for development of new industrial and other activities that can raise the region to the position comparable to similar regions in the European Community in the horizon of ten years.

The city of Olomouc and its micro-region is the inseparable and significant part of Haná region. During the planning period the city shall probably exhaust its inner development possibilities, whether by partial restructuration of its territory or completion of free areas respecting the inviolability of certain protected areas. It would have to turn its attention to regional development and to move some of its housing and service functions outside the city boundaries, in other words must commence communication with towns and villages in its neighborhood. A special plan of micro-region development is necessary to be worked out for the future development of the city, as Olomouc is the nucleus city of the micro-region. It has to specify on the basis of analysis which neighboring towns and villages belong to the micro-region. Consequently, a document of strategic development has to be worked out with an effective co-operation with involved municipalities and the district council. It is to represent an agreement of all sides involved as for territorial division of work.

Basic relations and their development in the micro-region are to be defined in the

following areas:

- Co-operation: creation of a shared market of employees and job opportunities

- Territorial service: the city as a service center of the micro-region - availability of the service system (location of other centers) in towns and villages of the micro-region, including the special question of large retail shopping centers situated in city periphery

- Transport system: the transport accessibility in the entire area with convenient frequency and the related problem of the integrated transport system presently being developed in Olomouc

- Coordination of technical infrastructure

- Ecological stability of the area: inviolability of certain free land (protecting certain land from building activities) in the micro-region, taking into consideration the unique natural conditions in the micro-region is related to the problem of the city-surrounding-area recreation, the micro-region providing a base for the nucleus city

Only a fully effective program of strategic development for the micro-region can stand as a basis for a future successful and well-balanced development of the city of Olomouc. It is necessary to work out the program as soon as possible in connection to the master plan of the supra-territorial unit as well as this new city master plan.

Content of master plan

The master plan of the Olomouc residential district includes the following parts:

A. Text part including tables within the text

B. Graphic part

C. Binding part of the master plan of the Olomouc residential district – Regulations of area organization

D. Civil Defense document

General presupositions of the urban plan

The aim of the master plan is to design a well-balanced urban residential district. The purpose of the proposal is to develop the positive aspects of natural city development, to make use of the fundamental principles of previous master plans and to take into consideration the demographic prognoses of the city size (its population). This demographic projection presumes a rise of the population from present 106,710 to 112,700 by the end of the planning period. The design of the master plan makes the basis for the creation of a well-functioning structure of residential units, respecting its historical development and emphasizing its perspective position within both the country and region and eliminating or at least reducing negative aspects of the past period providing programs with stimulating effect on the intended aims.

The master plan must however predict possible future development trends of the area in the period extending the relatively short planning period of the master plan, despite the fact that they are hard to be specified in detail. It is aimed to regulate the urban development of the residential district in such a way that it would eliminate extreme states ("development thresholds") restraining desirable development. In other words, the master plan should now predict presently rather unpredictable development possibilities.

In the planning period of the master plan it is possible to maintain positive city development within its proper area without any considerable expansion outside its borders - i.e. region. At the same time, a strategy of future city development together with a strategy of regional (and micro-region, respectively) development should be prepared considering major transport lines and technical infrastructure and defining main development trends with respect to the protection of landscape and environment. Future possible expansion of the city into free territory is to have the form of either satellite development - i.e. autonomous residential districts are developed in selected areas of the micro-region, connected with other units by work distribution and service functions - or radial development joining the residential district with a neighboring unit in a desirable direction. The direction of area development must take into account not only geographical dispositions of an area (areas protected against building activities) and its social, cultural and historical background but also technological service in the given area.

The urban development of the city in the planning period is designed to create and preserve desirable conditions for fundamental functions of the city and residential units, respectively:

- City as a residential and administrative unit - i.e. the center of dense population maintaining not only administration of its own area but also administrative functions within the region or country-wide, respectively

- Well-functioning city - area organization and technical infrastructure enabling smooth functioning of the city as a complex unit providing also its broad neighborhood with all kinds of services

- Prosperous city - creation of conditions for both production and service development and a sufficient potential of job opportunities for the given residential district as well as the entire residential unit; it is a necessary condition of economical prosperity determining the development of all other functions

- City as a pleasant place to live in - preservation of the city identity, identification of citizens with the city and the entire residential area. It requires stressing specific features of the city - i.e. cultural and historical aspects, natural landscape and geographical elements, opening space for the leisure activities and interests of the citizens.

The main principles of area organization in the planning period is to correct the one-sided functional area zoning from the past period, when the individual mono-functional zones resulted in dislocation of the population and also suppressed life in some parts of the city and thus damaged its naturally developed structure. In the parts where the original housing function has been suppressed the master plan aims to create conditions for development using functional regulation. Functional regulation provides new areas with conditions suitable for their multifunctional functioning so that new housing, service, a job opportunities and leisure activities are available for all inhabitants of the developed area as well as of the adjacent areas. This trend is possible to realize thanks to improved technological methods of production minimizing its negative influence on its surrounding.

When creating the master plan, we take into consideration that the natural conditions together with the results of historical development are the source and stimulating force of successful city development in the future. Only when sensibly respecting them does the city have a chance to be preserved as a unique unit with its original "genius loci" (local atmosphere).

City planning is a continuous activity. It is realized as time passes and in areas with continuous building and other activities and their preparations. All this must be taken

into consideration, evaluated, and commented on respectively as for the possible effects. It is not some ideal "vision" of a group of its authors but a real effort to harmonize natural, historical and technical conditions with planned and desired intentions in order to come to an agreement (of municipality, citizens and state) concerning optimum area utilization for a certain period of time and suggesting future perspectives of development.

Under these conditions it can easily happen that the master plan, from time to time, has to accept plans in the developing stages of their preparations, despite the opinion of the authors on the ideal way of the given area utilization as for its character, territorial conditions and qualities. The authors of the master plan may consider some of these plans, or the ways of their realization, to be just wasted opportunities with respect to the natural and urban possibilities of an area concerned (e.g. commercial institutions in Horní Lán or Pražská západ, or the final version of the southern by-pass via Nemilany).

Main aims of development

The future development is to be based on the urban structure of the city

- Central zone:

The city protected conservation area as a unique historical complex is the central part of the city center

The greater central area, in terms of its functional and spatial dimensions, also includes the area in front of the Central Station, Kosmonautů St., "Šance", "Ostrov" areas, the built up area between the city protected conservation area and green belt, and the area in the north with Pasteurova St., Dobrovského St., Legionářská St. and Wellnerova St. as its boundary

Compact city area:

The following cadastral (tax) areas are included in the compact unit:

Bělidla, Klášterní Hradisko, Olomouc city, Černovír, Chválkovice, Nový Svět, Lazce, Pavlovičky, Hejčín, Povel, Hodolany, Holice, Řepčín, Neředín, Nová ulice, Nové Sady.

Distant parts of the city:

Distant parts of the city area include the following: Chomoutov, Topolany, Nedvězí, Týneček, Svatý Kopeček, Droždín, Lošov, Radíkov.

Slavonín and Nemilany are still by law „distant parts of the city" but the master plan presumes their gradual incorporation into the city organism.

The city is to be developed as a compact residential district with respect to the exceptional uniqueness of its historical center and necessary preservation of its valuable characteristic features represented by suburban areas as well as adjunct city parts. All significant natural elements including green areas and bodies of water are to be respected and developed equally. A harmonic relationship between the city and the surrounding country will be created by setting limits on building activities in some areas that are desirable to be preserved in their original natural character. In this way the typical regional character of the territorial and urban structures is to be preserved.

- Central area - protection of the city protected conservation area as a unique urban unit together with taking full advantage of so far neglected building possibilities and creation of social, cultural and business center of mainly housing function. Broad dimensions of long-term conceptions of attractive urban localities in close position to the historical center linked to the traffic junctions (Central Railway and Bus Stations) are to be taken into consideration. These opportunities were opened and began to be understood as significant with respect to the creation and completion of new transport axis in the areas that have been recently inaccessible or misused.

-The north - the natural environment, and most significantly the Natural Preservation Area - Litovelské Pomoraví, create suitable conditions for extensive recreation

- The west - housing and development of commercial service functions in relation to the new transport systems in the western part of the city and preservation of the green horizon for development of sporting and leisure functions in the given area

- The south – prevailing housing development even in a long-term perspective (exceeding the planning period of the master plan of the residential district) - gradual realization especially of long-term plans, development of commercial service functions related to new transport systems, development of sport and leisure centers in accordance with the aim to extend the green areas along the Morava River closer to the city center (sic.)

- The east - areas of industrial production and service, and army bases, together with simultaneous support and stabilization of housing and combined structures around the centers of originally independent villages

- Svatý Kopeček, Lošov, Radíkov - a significant area of recreation activities with an adequate development of the housing function and support of green horizon and a unique position of the pilgrimage church complex

The final textual part of the Urban conception - Chapter 5 - City Parts - presents the detailed characteristics of individual areas, conceptual aims and basis for successful accomplishment of given tasks.

The master plan defines stabilized and developing territories in the area concerned.

Stabilized territories

Stabilized territories form the basic arrangement of the territorial organization. These territories represent areas determined by the previous development as for building activities (intensity and forms). These areas are not to be changed and the basic criteria have already been established. In other words, they are not to be effected by the master plan during the planning period. In these stabilized territories the process of housing reconstruction is to be carried out according to individual needs or in the form of intensive and centralized modernization and reconstruction. The territorial functions are given and supported by regulations set up in the master plan and related also to the stabilized territories. Regulatory conditions for building up vacant sites takes into consideration neighboring structures (respecting street lines, the height of building structures, roof forms).

Functional and multifunctional specification is to be understood within the limits enabling certain alterations in the ways of utilization (for example changes in the residential / commercial ratios). Those functional changes not threatening the stabilized character are to be limited to approximately 10% of entire capacity.

The above mentioned changes can be realized by annexes and superstructures (exceptionally also by new constructions) adapting a maximum 10% of entire capacity without changing the general character.

Developing territories

Developing territories are those areas allowing fundamental alterations of their functional utilization or structural dimensions, or combination of both, respectively. Individual developing territories are to be designed on a higher level of plan documentation. Apart from the already worked out documentation of Pražská St. - east and west, the analytical

study of working activities in Holice area - sugar factory and its surrounding, and the area of former airport and Neředín fortress, the most important are the following:

1."Ostrov" area in connection to the former bus station

2. Šantova St. including Sochor barracks

3. The area by the confluence of the Morava river and Mlýnský náhon

4. Both bridgeheads from Kosmonatů Rd. to Holická St. and 17.listopadu Rd. All aims No. 1-4 are to be mutually coordinated.

5. The area in front of the Central Station together with the plan for pedestrian passage to the Hodolany area and Bus Station.

6. Analytical study of Bezručovy Sady park including sporting center together with the Korunní fortress.

7. The area of Old Town barracks

8. Revision of already worked out documentation of individual localities (e.g. area by the water basin, etc).

9. Sport and leisure center near Lazecká St. and Mlýnský náhon and other sport centers.

10. Changing junction - Holice

11. All new developing territories both housing and combined.

City parts

Central city zone

Specifications

The central city zone includes the following localities: city protected conservation area, the area by Svobody Rd. and Legionářská St., the intersection by the city market, the area along 17.listopadu Rd. including Sokol and Lokomotiva sport centers, the present location of MILO a.s., Sochor barracks, both sides of bridgehead by Kosmonatů Rd., Dobrovského St., Komenského St. including the bridgehead itself.

Characteristics

The city protected conservation area consists of both the historical and actual city center, and also includes other localities that are included in the greater central area even though they are without historical build up area, all of which is within the protected conservation

zone with the related regulations. The city protected conservation area is dealt with in detail in special documentation of the master plan of the zone. Both plans are mutually coordinated.

The historical buildings preserved are to be maintained in accordance with the fact that Olomouc was proclaimed a city protected conservation area on March 13, 1971. All building activities are submitted to the approval of protection authorities, i.e. Cultural Department of District Council. All building activities within the city protected conservation area require a sensitive approach, so that its values are not damaged. All reconstruction must be carried out with the aim to preserve the existing values together with necessary adaptation of the given buildings as for their new functional use. Special attention must be paid to common elements of city infrastructure, i.e. material and structure of paving, design of lamp-posts, resting places with benches, the selection of permanent and movable greenery, etc., including important details, e.g. litter-bins. Advertising facilities have to be regulated by strict rules and have to be submitted to building permission.

The building activities in the central zone in close connection to the city protected conservation area were partially dealt with in the urban conception of the first master plan by the Vienna architect Camille Sitte from the year 1894 with the use of some compositional elements applied by the author in Vienna (Ringstrasse). This building stage is not finished yet and is a subject of planning in near future. The following localities relate to these issues:

- The area of former bus station
- The area of open market place next to the city market
- The area along 17.listopadu Rd.
- The location of MILO a.s.

By connecting the Central Station with the city market area, Svobody Rd. and Legionářská St. by Kosmonatů Rd. a new significant axis of the city ground plan structure was established. The plots along this line are to become area potential for citywide and regional services with a corresponding rise of their prices. The responsibility for decision making of their utilization as well as for the architectonic quality of new buildings is going to increase accordingly. It is necessary to develop related urban study in the form public competition.

Functional utilization of the city protected conservation area and related area

The city protected conservation area

The basic aim is the overall regeneration, i.e. reconstruction of housing units so that they can meet future requirements.

As it was already stated, the area plays the role of the real city center and that is why its new functions are to be fundamentally of this character. Nevertheless the concerned area is always to be of functionally combined character with stressed housing function which can not be reduced to an unacceptably low level and thus effect the social life in the area. A number of European City centers are negative examples of this. The availability of housing was severely reduced when exposed to the free market (e.g. Brussels). This is a problem that has to be regulated by the city administration by setting limits for the process of giving building and planning permissions. On the other hand some functions that do not need to be located in the city protected conservation area are of a great contribution for the broad central zone.

Functions that are undesirable in the city protected conservation area:

- Tram depot of Public Transport Company
- Large capacity commercial units
- Warehouses
- Production facilities with the exception of arts and crafts
- Shops and services that do not fit the character of the town center

It is difficult to support a special kind of service and to reject another, or to keep all sorts of services in balance in the present liberal social system. To prevent entrepreneurs from establishing „unacceptable enterprises" (e.g. an Olpran [bicycle] shop at the Upper Square instead of the more natural, original boarding function) is to be considered a success.

The area of former bus station

According to the previous as well as the current master plan of the city protected conservation area this plot is intended for a new City Hall building, or a seat of Central Moravia regional administration.

As the axis of new city road bends there, the concept of material dimensions of the building and long-distance vistas are of a great significance. Large-capacity car parks are to be required together with utilization of underground parking. The project chosen in urban and architectonic competition has to deal also with the connected area of the city market. The requirement of maximum possible distribution of green is emphasized in order to link the area with Smetanovy Sady Park; Bezručovy Sady including Korunní fortress and so called Ostrov area utilized by MILO a.s.

The area of open-air market place

There is a possibility of construction of a small department store preserving and reconstructing the building of the historical city market. The open-air city market is to be reduced as for its area and „assortment", and is to become „cultivated". The car parks are to be moved to the underground beneath the market place and the department store. The surface should be given the maximum amount of green in connection to Bezručovy Sady park. Also in this case the urban planning concept has to result from a public competition.

Areas along 17.listopadu Rd.

It is the territory called Envelopa and the area surrounding Korunní fortress on the other side of the road. University buildings are located on the major parts of Envelopa area (Student dormitories and the Law Faculty). It seems natural and correct from many points of view to reserve the vacant area for the future needs of Palacký University. Even if there are no projects for its utilization at present, they will certainly appear in the future, e.g. other faculties or laboratories. A new rector's office building can be located there if the present building on Křížkovského St. is restituted to the Church. The building has to have the form of a solitary pavilion construction. In between the pavilion trees and other green is going to be planted.

The opposite side character is determined by Korunní fortress building. It is the

remainders of the Baroque fortification listed as a cultural heritage property. In the course of the architectonic reconstruction of the area any building activities in the front area are excluded. Even the tennis courts can not be preserved as for the future as all fencing is also excluded. That is also the reason why the future existence of Rosarium is very uncertain (despite the fact that it is not recently looked after). After lowering the overgrown hornbeam hedge along the pavement, the gorgeous panoramic view of the domes of St. Michael's Church and the line of Korunní fortress is to be finally revealed. It is intended to clear and refill the bed of the water canal from the branch of the river Morava. The area behind the line of Korunní fortress is to be incorporated into the park in connection to Bezručovy Sady Park. Valuable buildings are to be made use of (e.g. Aquacentrum). Other buildings are to be pulled down. Technical facilities are to be removed to other areas in the city in connection to Flora exhibition pavilions. The former Flora exhibition pavilion in Bezručovy Sady Park adapted into the shop selling bathroom units is to be removed.

The area of SOKOL and LOKOMOTIVA sport centers

The area is to keep its recreation function but some of its parts are to be more intensely utilized (mini-golf with refreshment stall, areas by the former swimming pools, and the area of former SOKOL stadium. There are projects for their revitalization by new programs, e.g. construction of a new roofed tennis hall at the site of the former stadium, etc).

As for the architectural quality of existing buildings the contrast the building of SOKOL and the LOKOMOTIVA athletic stadium platform is obvious at first sight. It is necessary to submit the second construction to critical architectonic evaluation.

The location of MILO a.s.

Dislocation of the factory is a long-term project repeatedly stated in all previous master plans. Nowadays some decisions have been made in MILO a.s. to dislocate the production to the areas specified by previous master plans. Until effective and actual realization of this plan, the current production functions are permitted in the area, exclusively for the owner of these buildings. Simultaneously, a new project of multifunctional social and cultural program investment on the island enclosed by the

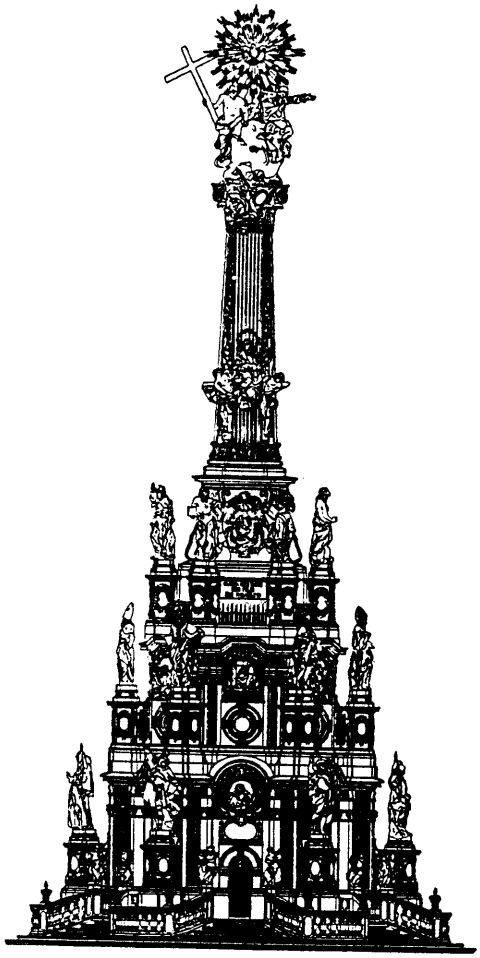
Morava River branch and Mlýnský náhon is being worked out (multifunctional hall, concert, exhibition and congress hall - especially in connection to present Flora exhibition center.

Other neighboring areas can be utilized for other interment aims with functional use according to the special functional type "KX", that cannot be definitely specified. All activities in this area are submitted to master plan documents and studies.

Conclusion

Principles and aims of the urban planning concept and the land use of the central zone within the master plan of the residential district are coordinated with the authors of the master plan of the city protected conservation zone, i.e. Special Department of Historical Cities and Monuments Preservation in Prague, the chief designer Mr. Tadeáš Matoušek

APPENDIX NO. 4 TO SECTION 4 j



REGULATORY PLAN FOR THE OLOMOUC PROTECTED CONSERVATION AREA

Regulatory plan for the Olomouc protected conservation area

Master plan for the residential district, with respect to the protected conversation area, establishes the general principles, which are developed in detail in the Regulatory plan for the Olomouc protected conservation area. Thenceforward, the Regulatory plan is only referred to and introduced in its abridged form, i.e. only those parts describing the major principles of protection of cultural heritage are indicated therein. The textual and table part in its entirety consists of 350 pages (approximately), graphic part contains 15 drawings, on scales 1:1000 and 1:2000.

Below are given reasons for elaboration of the documents, basic objectives of the Regulatory plan, characterisation of the area and its urban and historic development, urban conception, and mandatory regulations and limits. There are four drawings of crucial importance with respect to the administration of the honorary Holy Trinity Column.

The entire documents will naturally be available for the disposal by the ICOMOS expert during his evaluation mission to Olomouc. (The Czech Republic authorities will adopt the same protocol procedure as they did at any previous evaluation mission by ICOMOS, i.e. provide an expert with the respective documents on-site.)

REGULATORY PLAN - THE OLOMOUC PROTECTED CONSERVATION AREA

THE DOCUMENTATION INCLUDES:

- TEXT PART
- LIST OF BUILDINGS
- BINDING PART
- CIVIL DEFENCE DOCUMENT
- GRAPHIC PART

GRAPHIC PART - THE LIST OF DRAWINGS:

1□ BROAD TERRITORIAL RELATIONS + SCHEME	1:5,000 + 1:25,000
2□ LAND USE PLAN	1:1,000
3□ REGULATORY ELEMENTS PLAN	1:1,000
4□ ROOFS REGULATION PLAN	1:1,000
5□ TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENT PLAN	1:1,000
6□ GREENERY PLAN	1:1,000
7□ ELECTRICITY	1:2,000
8□ COMMUNICATIONS TRANSPORTATION	1:2,000
9□ GAS DISTRIBUTION	1:2,000
10□ WATER PIPING	1:2,000
11□ SEWERAGE	1:2,000
12□ HEATING	1:2,000
13□ COORDINATION DESIGN OF TECHNICAL FACILITIES	1:1,000
14□ PUBLIC BENEFIT BUILDINGS	1:2,000
A. MAIN LAYOUT DRAWING	1:3,000

REGULATORY PLAN OF THE OLOMOUC PROTECTED CONSERVATION AREA

Introduction

The Olomouc protected conservation area comprises the most precious part of the town and it is most desirable to preserve, restore and make use of its cultural, historical, urban and architectonic values and preserve them for further generations in their original and authentic condition. This is the aim of public interest. One of the instruments is the new regulatory plan of the Olomouc protected conservation area.

The Master Plan of the Residential District of Olomouc, together with the Regulatory Plan of the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area being worked out simultaneously, are the representation of agreement of the municipality, citizens and the state on the recognition of the area use and disposition and preparatory steps for their realization in the period of their creation.

The English version includes only the passages specifically related to the maintainance / restoration of the Column of the Holy Trinity.

The reasons for the creation of the new planning paperwork

The regulatory plan of the Olomouc protected conservation area as a draft urban document presents the optimal strategy of the regeneration of the protected conservation area as an urban unit broadly interrelated to other parts of the town. It includes regulatory principles desirably coordinating all development activities within the area with respect to the preservation of the cultural and historical values of the architectonic heritage. The new master plan of the protected conservation area thus makes an effective instrument for the fulfillment of the main aims of the area preservation as stated according to the public interest and needs of local inhabitants.

The urgent need for the creation of a new planning documentation, i.e. the master plan of residential district of Olomouc, and a regulatory plan of the Olomouc protected conservation area results from the fact that the last master plan of the historical area regeneration (design) was elaborated in 1984 and the master plan of the residential district of Olomouc has been in operation since 1985. Substantial political and economical changes have taken place in the Czech Republic since 1989 and the original planning documentation does not meet the needs of the new situation and thus cannot determine the future progressive development of the town and the region.

Since 1989 profound changes in property rights took place together with progressive development of private business activities. The Soviet Army left the town and the Czech Army underwent a process of relocation and some units located in the area of Olomouc were dismissed. The traffic system conception was changed and the complex building strategy was stopped. The state housing fund was transferred to the municipalities, housing societies underwent transformation, with the possibility of transferring co-op flats and houses to private ownership of co-op members and other legitimate individuals, some residential houses and other buildings and factories were restituted to their original owners and also some properties of the church were restituted. A revaluation of Olomouc cultural heritage properties and the whole protected conservation area was conducted. These are the main reasons why the original planning documentation of Olomouc that had been elaborated before 1989 is hardly useable. Neither did the effort for its revision in 1993 end up a success. The changes turned out to be profound to such an extent that the municipal authorities came to a decision to work out a completely new master plan of

the residential district of Olomouc together with a new protected conservation area plan in order to set the basic conditions for a systematic and effective regeneration of this protected conservation area as an urban unit.

In May, 1995, with respect to this aim the Department of Planning and Development of the City of Olomouc Office worked out a new master plan for the residential district of Olomouc according to the edict No. 84/76 and No. 377/92 that are in the related passages to stand a basis for the Urban Study of the Olomouc protected conservation area - supporting planning document for making of protected conservation area planning documentation.

The proposal of the plan of the city protected conservation area was available in March 1998.

The regulatory plan of the city protected conservation area was approved in July 1999.

The essential aims and planning period of the Regulatory Plan of the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area

The aim of the Regulatory Plan of the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area is to define the concept of future development of the historical center of the town of Olomouc with respect to the preservation of its cultural values. To maintain the continuity of the town development it is necessary to respect the historical composition of the essential architectonic elements and to suggest optimum possible solutions of the functional and architectonic disposition of the concerned area as well as define needed regulators and limits in operation for the whole planning period up until the year 2015. During this period the Regulatory Plan of the Olomouc Protected conservation area is to be made use of by the departments of the Town Hall of Olomouc in the planning and building permission proceeding.

Essential Aims:

- Preservation and quality restoration of the urban unit of the city protected conservation area including all its listed structures, buildings, significant sacred and secular residential building blocks and adjacent gardens and parks and use them for purposes suitable to their historical and architectual significance.
- Considerate maintenance of the cultural heritage properties as stated by act No. 20/1987.
- Preservation of other significant real estates in co-operation with the Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Olomouc.
- Maintenance of housing in the protected conservation area to the optimum extent with respect to the rising standards of living as for the room and housing facilities and creation of improving conditions of living.
- Improvement of accessibility of architectonic cultural heritage properties and sights of interest and their connection to sightseeing routes and finishing up the tourism infrastructure by providing shopping, special restaurants and high-quality accommodation services.
- The seat of new state authorities involved in the administration of new region (of which Olomouc will be the center) has to be built up outside the city protected conservation area but in its close neighborhood (former bus station, Kosmonautů Street, Svobody Street).
- Providing possibilities for extending capacity, variety and quality of cultural centers taking advantage of architectonic cultural heritage properties and attractive places in the city.
- The city of Olomouc remains the seat of archbishopric of the Roman-Catholic Church and other Churches.
- Relocation of companies, factories and industrial plants outside the city center. (City Public Transport).
- Suitable utilization of military buildings and sites that remain vacant.
- Cultivation of greenery in the concerned area from the architectonic, land-crating and biologic perspective its elevation to the position of significant element of the city scenery and environment as well as local microclimate factor.
- Maintenance and preservation of all natural items protected in accordance with the act No. 114/92.
- Definition of regulators for the city parks protection. Urban conception of regeneration

of protected areas together with other urban and architectual studies and projects focused on improved articulation of urban structure, its clear and convenient connection within the system of sightseeing routes and footpaths. Definition of limits and regulators of future building, reconstruction and modernization, annexes and superstructures of buildings in order to preserve the original architectural and cultural value of the historical city ground plan, its panorama, silhouette, roof landscape, height balance, allotment, structure of historical settlement and overall historical city scenery and architectural character of all protected buildings and places. All future construction as well as necessary corrections resulting from insensitive construction in the protected conservation area in the past or pure-quality modern building must be carried out in accordance with standards and form of the historical city architecture. In the places where completion of urban structure is necessary only high-quality modern architecture is allowed to be applied under severe conditions in order to preserve environment character and to meet the requirements of the Ancient Monuments Department and regulation principles.

- Setting up the regulators of horizontal disposition and land use.
- General improvement of environment quality by technical optimization of traffic system and heating.

Characterization of the area of regeneration

The city protected conservation area makes the oldest part of the Olomouc City organism. Until the 18th century fortification walls and a system of fortresses with town gates enclosed it.

The specific character of the city reservation area results from its cultural history, as the city was the metropolis of Moravia until the Thirty Years' War. Urban disposition and architecture of the city protected conservation area reflect the fact that Olomouc was the economic, administrative, educational and ecclesiastic center of the fertile and prosperous region of Haná. The special character of the city protected conservation area comes also from its military and strategic function while in the middle of the 18th century the city was rebuilt a fort and until recently military forces were located there by the occupation of the Soviet Army from 1968 to 1989. Significant ecclesiastic and military buildings from the Counter-Reformation and Theresian periods gave the city protected conservation area its immense architectonic value and express the power of both secular and ecclesiastic institutions. Nowadays, the military function of Olomouc is diminishing and the Roman-Catholic Church is focused on its inner administrative, pastoral, humanitarian and educational activities. In the course of the regeneration process serious investors and new functions have to be found for big military buildings and ecclesiastic buildings that are not made use of and thus will not be included in the process of restitution.

In history natural and artificial watercourses that made a part of the strategy of fortification enclosed the whole area of the city protected conservation area. In 1880's the fortification area was transformed into city parks and greenery and today the green belt makes a natural boundary and transitional zone between historical and modern parts of the city. This green belt is of an immense importance as for the quality of the city environment, functioning as a peace zone as well as an artistic element in the city scenery perceived from both short-distance and long-distance perspectives.

Specific features of the city of Olomouc

The city of Olomouc is situated in the eastern part of the Czech Republic. It is 11,120 hectares in area.
The characteristic features of the city of Olomouc result from its historical development as well as its geographical position. As for the origin of the city situated on the River Morava, at the point of intersection of trade roads, it dates back to the 10th century. In its further development Olomouc belonged to the most significant centers of Czech Kingdom. Until the 17th century it was referred to as the capital of Moravia.
The city is situated in the center of Moravia at the transport point of intersection and it is the natural administrative center of the region.
Nowadays, Olomouc has the atmosphere of a university town. Its historical center is, after Prague protected conservation area, the second largest city protected conservation area in the Czech Republic. A contemporary trend of preservation cultural heritage properties in this significant historical city, together with its culture and tradition, are the main factors increasing its tourism attractiveness.
Central parts of the city situated conveniently on flat ground, the area behind the city fortification walls, parts of which still remain, are enclosed by green belts of peaceful park areas and embankments pleasant to rest, study or to take a walk in. Thanks to the effective traffic regulation measures in the area of Upper and Lower Squares, the inner parts of the city are busy only with pedestrian traffic as the citizens go to administration offices, shops, business or schools. Secular and ecclesiastic architectonic cultural heritage properties make a unique urban unit together with a variety of minor housing on one hand and complexes of large palaces on the other. The network of streets heading to the main cultural heritage properties and leading into squares connects these elements. All this, together with museum expositions, exhibition halls and theatre performances are of a great attraction to tourists and the citizens find it pleasant to live in the city with a dense network of shops, services and many job opportunities. The busy traffic line: 1.máje St., Republiky Square, Denisová St., Pekařská St., 8.května St., was relieved connecting Svobody Rd. functioning as a city ring road with Kosmonautů Rd. leading to the Central Station together with other traffic arrangements in the northern parts outside the concerned area. Sport facilities that are not being taken full advantage of today are situated in a convenient position especially near the southern part of the concerned area. Other areas formerly in the ownership of the Czech Army or former areas of Flora gardening exhibitions represent another potential for entertainment, leisure, sports and cultural activities in the concerned area and its near surroundings. This also means that Korunní Fortress and Rose Garden could be open to public in connection to Smetanovy Sady Park.
There is characteristic industrial production in Olomouc, especially in a wide range of metal, food, and pharmaceuticals industries.

Area of interest, its relation to residential district, and wider relations

The area concerned comprises the historical center of the city of Olomouc. Various institutions of city, local and regional importance are concentrated in this relatively small area. Some of the institutions are located outside the boundaries of the city protected conservation area. In the master plan of residential district is the concerned area, the new zone in the city protected conservation area, designed as a type of combined central function with multifunctional significance.

The importance and of the city and its position as the future seat of the future regional authorities, which is to be located in the center of Olomouc.
The concerned area links the central city zone with other significant city parts by streets and roads.
In a close connection to the boundary of the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area, , in the central area of the town there is a protected conservation zone of the city protected conservation area.
Desirable composition relations and intentions related to the city protected conservation area were realized when a new traffic connection was constructed in 1997. It was the new road heading from the Main Station area via Kosmonautů Rd., 17. Listopadu St., Svobody Rd. up to Legionářská St. As a result, Masarykova St. is no longer the main road to enter the city protected conservation area. The function of the main axial city road leading from the Central Station was taken over by Kosmonautů Road.
Northeastward of the area concerned, the protected conservation zone of the Klášterní Hradisko Monastery cultural heritage property is located. Further northeastward, there is the protected conservation zone of the Svatý Kopeček church.

Historical architectonic development of the Olomouc protected conservation area

Archeological research carried out in the Olomouc protected conservation area has discovered numerous cultural layers of the original settlement, from the Paleolithic period up to historical era of the city development.

The city area was permanently inhabited as early as the beginning of Stone Age. Permanent settlement in the area of present city center is supported by the archeological finds - for example from the early ages of aeneolith (jevíšovská culture etc.). Only several finds are dated back to the Bronze Age (from the beginning of 2nd century up to 1500 BC) and the finds of věteřovská culture on the east side of Olomouc hill and near the St. Maurice's church. Other finds belong to middle-Danube tomb culture (approximately 1500 - 1250 BC) and to the era of "ash field people" culture (app. 1250 - 400 BC).

The beginnings of the Slavonic settlement in the Olomouc area are dated back to the 1st half of 9th century according to archeological findings. At the site of the later Roman princes' Přemyslid castle, there was originally built a Slavonic settlement founded in the era of Great Moravia. A major part of the discovered settlement layers from the prehistoric era and Middle Ages, located under the present city, as well as those waiting for their excavation, need effective measures supporting systematic archeological research and for the preservation of the cultural heritage during building activities of all kinds.

However, the beginning of actual urban development of the city of Olomouc is connected with Slavonic settlement of the current city protected conservation area. The headland flown round by the branches of Morava river, raised above the surrounding flat land and situated near the ford that was an important crossing point of long-distance ways turned out to be the most precious place from this point of view.

In 1055 Moravia was divided into principality domains, of which the Olomouc domain one was the largest and the most important. Duke Břetislav I became an administrator of the domain and he built up Roman Přemyslid Castle in the place of former Slavonic wall settlement in the 2nd quarter of 11th century. In the surrounding area of the Castle, the Roman church of St. Peter and Paul was built. This church became the seat of the 1st bishopric residence in Moravia during the years 1062-1063. The first Benedictine Abbey in Moravia, called Hradisko, situated close to the Castle, was founded in 1078. Nevertheless, St. Peter and Paul's church did not meet the needs of the bishopric. That is why a new Roman church was built within the Castle area, founded by principality Duke Svatopluk in 1109 and consecrated by the bishop Jindřich Zdík on June 30, 1131 as St. Wenceslas Church. Bishop Zdík had also built a three-winged bishopric palace and capitular house. These institutions made the city the most important residence of royal and ecclesiastic authorities in Moravia of those times. The Přemyslid colonization together with the ideal location of the city of Olomouc on the crossroad of long-distance European routes resulted in the foundation of a completely new town westward of the Old Town with a large square used as a market around the year 1220. During the years 1227 - 1248 all parts of Olomouc were expanding and structuring by new building activities. Later on, when many cities were expanded and new cities were founded after the Tartar invasion to Moravia, all independent parts of Olomouc were integrated into one unit including also merchants and craftsmen' settlements. Olomouc became the royal city that was the largest city and the capital of Moravia until the Thirty Years' War. The basic ground plan of the city had already been well established. The city was surrounded by the fortification with towers and it was accessible by several gates (Litovelská, Prašná, Rohelská, Hradská, Židovská, Blažejská). In 1261, thanks to the privilege of the king

Přemysl Otakar II., the so called Merchant House was built in the middle of Upper Square, that was adapted to the City Hall after the year 1378. The Přemyslid era of the city building ended after the assassination of the last member of Přemyslid house on the Czech throne, Václav III in Olomouc in 1306. The inner structure of the city had been given its form in the period beginning in the second half of 13th century by the construction of new city blocks and large solitary buildings together with churches and monasteries situated in the street network and in the squares.

In the Gothic era, other significant buildings were founded - St. Maurice's Church, St. Michael's Church with an adjunct Cross vault corridor and the Gothic chapel of St. Alexia of the original Dominican monastery, the Church of the Immaculate Conception Of Virgin Mary with the late gothic Bernardine monastery (later Dominican monastery), St. Catherine's Church (formerly monastic church of Dominican nuns, later Ursulines), St. Wenceslas Church rebuilt after the fire in the beginning of 13th century to Gothic Cathedral and the St. Jerome Chapel. There were also built some secular houses - for example Gothic belfry and Gothic City Hall in the Upper Square. During the Gothic era long rows of citizens' houses were built along the street net and in squares. These sorts of houses are well-preserved and can be found for example in Michalská St., Kapucínská St. and Hrnčířská St. - in other parts of the city protected conservation area only few signs of Gothic era architecture are preserved in the adapted houses. The fortification system of the city was improved in the late Gothic times. The city ground plan was completed in the middle of 15th century by the incorporation of residential houses, Bernardine monastery with the Church of Immaculate Conception of Virgin Mary, the Ursulines monastery and Koželužšká St. in Bělidla district in the northern part of the city. The City Hall and its tower with the astronomical clock were finished as well as the magnificent building of the Church of St. Maurice. Olomouc in the Middle Ages represented the 2nd largest and most precious place in the Czech Kingdom. Unfortunately few original cultural heritage properties from the Roman and Gothic Ages remain. The main cause was the number of big fires, especially The Fire of 1398, after which a major part of the city was completely rebuilt.
Cultural and economical prosperity culminated in the 16th century and it is represented by the foundation of university and by the building of renaissance citizens' houses and aristocratic residences. The original Gothic City Hall was demolished and reconstructed between the years 1558 - 1591 and the renaissance veranda was annexed. Only several annexes in the St. Wenceslas Cathedral and St. Maurice's Church represent Ecclessiasal renaissance structures.

The Thirty Years War had a tragic influence on the so far successful development of the city, especially in its final period. In 1642 the regional administration offices were moved to Brno that consequently became the capital city of Moravia and Olomouc thus lost its previous superiority.

In the years 1642 - 1650 the Swedish soldiers occupied the city and during that time the city was destroyed to such an extent that there were serious doubts about the city renovation. The number of inhabitants that reached to over 30,000 in 1640, decreased in the next following 10 years to 1675 inhabitants. Finally, the city recovered from its poor state following the Swedish invasion and entered its new Baroque period of development.

In new Baroque conception that was influenced by the Jesuits, building of new churches and cathedrals was commenced. According to fact that the majority of the area with development potential inside the fortification system had already been built up, the new building of Ecclesiastical entities compelled numerous extensive demolitions. For example St. Michael 's Gothic church was pulled down and pilgrim cathedral was built on

its site in Svatý Kopeček near Olomouc, new church of the Annunciation of Virgin Mary and capuchins monastery during the years 1669 - 1679. In 1716 the Jesuitical Baroque Church of the Virgin Mary of the Snow was built up, assigned to K. Dienzehofer. The Hradisko Monastery is considered to be the most monumental and precious Baroque complex, built in 1661 - 1750 by Italian architect Martinelli. The Archbishop's Consistory, located in Biskupské square built in 1664 - 1674 by Italian architect B. Fontana, is also considered as one of the most monumental Baroque Ecclesiastical buildings. On both sides of Archbishop's Consistory there were built 14 canonic residences mainly by Italian artists. The Jesuits founded many of other monumental buildings. Monastery from the year 1667 belongs among the oldest ones and its new part is dated back to 1724. Another "school" building was constructed in 1771 and the Jesuit Church of Virgin Mary of the Snow built a large Jesuitical College in 1720. The Jesuit's seminary was built by 1718. The Chapel of Christ's Body together with a new monastery building was built between the old and new monastery residences in 1724. All these large buildings gave the city its monumental proportions and formed new city spaces and vistas. Olomouc of that period became again a very rich city, which was reflected in the wealthy character of secular architecture and especially of Baroque aristocratic palaces and citizens' houses. Spatial attention was paid also to the rich artistic decoration of major public city spaces. A set of fountains, columns and statues was created in squares and streets - Caesar's, Hercules', Neptune's, Jupiter's, Mercury's and Triton's fountains were erected from 1686 - 1730. The most significant monumental Sculptural Group of the Holy Trinity was erected between 1716 - 1754. Even the great fire did not stop the building activities of the municipality, Church and burghers in 1709; which was followed by new Baroque building and restoration activities.

The classicist era is represented by adaptation of the city into Theresian fort from 1745 - 1755. Following Joseph II reforms, Olomouc was transformed into the city of prevailingly military character. The most significant military building of that time is the Theresian Armory built in 1771. Economical development of the city was slowed down by the special regime resulting from its military function. Several other military buildings were constructed in the historical center in the classicist period, among the most important rank the barracks built at the site of the former Monastery of All Saints (1808 - 1812) and the army bakery (1809) situated under the fortification barracks. Among the first significant civil classicist buildings ranks the theatre built in 1830, the archbishop's Consistory (1828), the archbishop seminary by St. Michael's Church built at the site of former monastery from 1839 -1841, the so called Hospital Barracks built at the site of destroyed carthusian monastery and church from 1840 -1846, the school buildings and the former prison built opposite the Church of Virgin Mary of the Snow at the site of the former city hospital and the Holy Spirit Church from 1843 -1845. It was only after the city lost its military function when a new period of economical development began together with industrial development and construction of new suburbs. In the 2nd half of 19th century the historical center of Olomouc underwent neoclassicist and historical reconstruction. Neo-Gothic and neo-Renaissance styles became dominant. Neo-Gothic reconstruction's of interiors of St. Maurice's Church, Dominican Church and St. Catherine's Church. Also St. Wenceslas Cathedral underwent reconstruction. The Renaissance presbytery and the nave were reconstructed, the west facade with two Roman towers was pulled down and rebuilt in the style of French Gothic with two neo-Gothic towers and a new high tower. A new choir chapel was also built in neo-Gothic style as well as a neo-Gothic Carrara marble altar with four antique statues finds of Roman archeological excavations, bought from the Church of St. Maria Maggiore in Rome. The archbishop's architect Gustav Meretta, who realized the whole reconstruction

between-1883 - 1891, designed the plans for the neo-Gothic adaptation of the entire church. Another architectonic style widely used in Olomouc in the second part of the 19th century was neo-Renaissance. This style is represented by the following examples: the school building at the Maurice's Square (1874), the Bath Pavilion in the city park (1879), the National House built in 1877, the building of Rolnická záložna Bank House (1882), the building of Business Co-operative (1884), the Slavonic Gymnasium (1883-1884), the Building of the Central Post Office (1885) and the military buildings constructed between (1881-1888). Apart of those, many other offices and houses were built until the year 1914, usually at the foundations of older buildings. From 1918 to 1939 a number of buildings were constructed or adapted usually on the sites of older buildings in the city area according to the principles of architectonic modernism and functionalism. However, the extent of reconstruction of that period did not result in substantial alteration or damage to the historical image of the architecturally significant area. New building and reconstruction activities were carried out also in the 1948-1989 period with the new large department house as a symbol of "new epoch". The city protected conservation area suffered several incompetent and unsuitable alterations of original architectonic structure that need competent reparation with respect to the necessary preservation and reconstruction of the original image of the historical center as a significant cultural, aesthetic and artistic value.

An important act of both the city and the state was the restoration of the university of Olomouc called Palacký University. The university makes use of a number of former ecclesiastic, historic buildings preserved in the city protected conservation area and gives the city its characteristic university town character, that is to be even more stressed in the future. The Moravian Theatre, Moravian Symphony Orchestra, National History Museum, State Science Library and other cultural institutions represent Olomouc cultural life. Under the social conditions in the last fifty years a majority of ecclesiastic, cultural building, schools and other public buildings and housing fund fell into disrepair. They need to be reconstruction and modernization so that their state would reflect present requirements with respect to the preservation and reconstruction of their architectonic value as well as the cultural, artistic and historical values of the entire city protected conservation area as an urban unit.

URBAN CONCEPTION

The master plan of the city protected conservation zone has been being worked out for several years along with the city regeneration under the changed conditions after the year 1989, unfortunately without approved central zone planning documentation. Simultaneously with the urban study creation and a design of a master plan of the new zone in the city protected conservation area, Alfa Project Olomouc was carried out within the master plan of Olomouc residential area until its approval by the City Council in 1998.

The regulatory plan of the city protected conservation area serves the City of Olomouc Office as an effective instrument for regulation of the regeneration process under the special conditions of the city protected conservation area and in its relation to the residential district of Olomouc and the Olomouc region, citizens of which are frequent visitors of the town. The regulatory plan of the city protected conservation area applies regulations to set limits on building activities in the complicated and complex area due to the concentration of a number of architectonic cultural heritage properties as well as their unique disposition in the city organism determined by specific historical, geographic and

natural conditions.
Housing is considered to be a generally significant element of city development. Today, there are much better conditions for natural development of all commercial and business activities that were suppressed in the past period which is also a positive aspect, nevertheless, these cannot prevail over the essential city function, which is housing. In order to keep the social life in the city alive also in late hours, it is necessary to maintain housing in the city center to an adequate extent. This is rather difficult because the area concerned is not only the natural and historical center of the residential district but also the center of the region as Olomouc is the seat of the district council. Olomouc is for its qualities attractive place of tourism.
Apart from palaces, churches, administration buildings, rent houses, also a traditional type of citizens' houses typical for historical cities can be found here, which was designed for living in upper stories and for business and other activities on the ground floor. Originally the owner of the house and the business keeper (usually a sole proprietor) lived and worked in the house. At present, work place and address relation is not so tight and need not to be bound to one building. Control and maintenance of housing and commercial use of buildings is however very important as nowadays the business activities are not bound only to the ground floor, for example offices can be run also in upper stories. To prevent the influence of extensive development of various commercial activities from suppressing social life in the city center, it is necessary to keep the proportion of housing and commercial utilization of houses in optimum 2/3 in the benefit of housing (minimum 50% of housing room in the building). From the reasons mentioned above there should be at least one flat in commercial buildings (e.g. employee flat).
In some cases there arises a possibility to enlarge the housing room taking advantage of adapted attic room or courtyard wings. This strategy is a possible solution in the city protected conservation area but not a generally accepted one with respect to the specific limitations of architectonic and protective character. The height and the overall structure of the build up area, its panorama and silhouettes in the city protected conservation area are regulated and thus the possible alterations are strictly limited. The original roof shapes are also controlled. The practical utilization of attic rooms is given by the possibility of installation of dormer-windows and roof-windows for natural enlightenment and airing. The possibility of installation of dormer-windows and roof-windows is limited with respect to their 'contribution' to the overall architectonic expression as they are perceived from various perspectives, not only from the streets and squares but also from the City Hall Tower and St. Maurice's Church Tower.
In the traditional block of flats areas with courtyards, backyards and gardens it turned out useful to gradually clear the inner yards of the adjunct constructions and take full advantage of those, e.g. green and playgrounds for both children ant adults. These adaptations of inner yards are however possible only when agreed with the owners with respect to their actual intentions.
Generally, it is necessary to maintain and cultivate all public green areas and make them attractive for the visitors by various activities.
The fundamental approach is to perceive the city as a place of comfortable life for its inhabitants who are offered basic services and the possibility of cultural, educational, sporting, leisure and recreation activities. Another significant condition of comfortable life is also a sufficient number of job opportunities in the city.
Olomouc as the regional center is situated on the international traffic and railway crossroad and the tourism attractiveness of the city as well as the surrounding area with places of pilgrimage with hiking pathways and bicycle trails is of a great importance.
In the course of the process of regeneration partial or complete adaptations of typical city

multifunctional buildings are carried out. School buildings are under reconstruction. Some buildings have been rebuild into bank houses. The infrastructure network has been partly reconstructed, roads are being repaired as well as the city parterre (flower-beds). The plan is based on the following conditions in the area concerned:

- well preserved and stable urban structure of an extraordinary value, great number and size of cultural heritage properties
- specifically Olomouc-style or local character of individual street places, city roads, lanes, squares, quiet corners with a variety of images, affections, symbols and emotions,
- a wide range of artistic and expressive elements
- specific geographic dimension with a significant contribution of city fortification standing a basis of the chain of residences for canons closely related to the unique character of the city center
- location of the major churches and the City Hall Tower within the network of streets and squares
- Large squares with unique fountains and columns aspiring to The UNESCO List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The most significant and unique both for its size and form is the Sculptural Group of the Holy Trinity with a large set of statues.
- the main traffic entrances into the city protected conservation area: from the east along the 1.máje St. and Komenský St.; from the south along Svobody Rd.; from the west - 8.května St.; from the north - Na střelnici St.
- the elements of major importance are the following: the public area of the Upper Square with the monumental City Hall Tower and the above mentioned fountains and column, public area of the Lower Square,
- within the city protected conservation area there are located the original foci of the city foundation -surrounding areas of St. Maurice's church and St. Wenceslas Cathedral and the Přemyslid Palace,
- historical city boundaries are represented by the city fortification system with partially preserved walls, towers, gates, bastions and other well preserved buildings of the fortification system (so called water barracks),
- The area of the city protected conservation is a common living city organism demanding also modern technical facilities and functional traffic system. However, the above-mentioned need of traffic connections has to be regulated in order to prevent the unique historical area from negative effects. This is closely connected to the necessity of creation of new car parks mainly along the boundaries of the area concerned - a suitable solution of footpaths network is to count with the parks area in order to make the city center accessible.
- concentration of the architectonic heritage in the dynamic disposition of the "city of stone" with gradation of forms of buildings from small citizens' houses to palaces and the whole ecclesiastic, military and secular complexes in the overall urban conception underlined with the presence of monumental architectonic elements and solitary buildings, in the area enclosed by parks and embankments

In order to make the documentation of the area concerned more comprehensible the area was divided into the individual blocks, these depict either the actual blocks of houses or other complexes with streets and roads as their boundaries.
The plan respects given values of the specific environment of the Olomouc city protection area (wider relations and suggestions for planning of selected adjunct areas of

the area concerned were dealt with in the previous planning documents and materials).
The concerned area is considered as a part of the whole residential district of Olomouc.
The current position of the area concerned, which represents the city as well as district center, is to be respected in the future together with its constant values of attractive architectonic environment.
The needs of technical and communication relations and facilities are also dealt with in broad dimensions.
The fundamental composition is a fact representing the most precious wealth of the city. However, some items of this composition were damaged during history, wars or they were replaced by new inconsistent elements.
The city protected conservation area has to be a functioning and living organism sufficiently equipped as for technical facilities, hygiene and ecology. The transport regime has to be harmonized taking into consideration broad area, which makes possible to use its potential for parking capacity.
The schedule of gradual area regeneration has been described in the previous documentation of regeneration process plans and tables.
Preserved architectonic cultural heritage properties are marked in the plans including the national cultural heritage property Přemyslid Palace. Also other significant and preserved elements of the city parterre are marked. The recent architectonic and technical survey defined buildings with common maintenance, buildings for reconstruction and buildings with changed function after the adaptation. As a special problem are considered some parts of the fortification system that have been recently repaired. On Svoboda Street there are preserved entire buildings incorporated into the fortification system, especially "Water barracks" on one side of the street and axially linked Theresian Gate on the other side, built in 1752 - 1753. Its utilization and opening to public has been unfortunately delayed as a result of changed property rights. There are also other preserved buildings that made part of the fortification system; those are especially - "Korunní fortress", the Former Army Bakery and Old Town Barracks near Studentská Street. Another important regeneration step is the cultivation of parks: Bezručovy Sady and parks under the Přemyslid Palace along Dobrovského street. A new park area is to be established at the site of former tram depot near Vlastivědné Museum and Art Museum buildings.

The historical urban structure in the area concerned consisting of individual blocks, street network with squares and open spaces, city parks and gardens and preserved parts of the city fortification is to be preserved in its original state without any substantial changes of its dimensions, materials or forms. Only the following minor alterations are intended:

⇒ - alterations aimed at completion of basic element structures in vacant sites in city blocks and in housing rows

⇒ - to preserve the basic street system with squares

⇒ - it is necessary to preserve typical city blocks with narrow allotment of individual houses and their height levels; not excluding some partial alterations (roofs shapes, facade arrangement, etc.) and in special cases even the possibility to build up another story

⇒ to preserve the current position of city dominants

⇒ individual consideration of attics utilization for living with respect to the resulting visual effect of dormer-windows and roof-windows

⇒ to keep the inner yards without adjunct structures except for a limited number of minor complementary structures and to prefer green yards

⇒ to consider the courtyards wings as for their utilization for living or quiet sort of

business in near future in order to increase the financial self-sufficiency of the building concerned

⇒ to open the blocks for public (most of them are already prepared for this function)

⇒ to strictly keep production and warehouses out of the central area

⇒ to relocate the Olomouc city transport company out of the central area

⇒ to make use of preserved parts of the fortification system especially Korunní fortress, their adaptation and utilization so that these places would not remain only an impenetrable and wasted area.

⇒ to take full advantage of the park system, its cultivation, opening of all possible entrances and passages Korunní fortress - Rosarium. Parks are to be cultivated not only by actual building activities but also creating their functional plan with the general manager.

⇒ green areas along the water streams - in connection with the system of hiking pathways and bicycle trails with the attractive panoramic view points

⇒ general transport network has to respect the given urban structure, the transport system is to be improved by the system of transport organization

⇒ to improve the parking situation in the center by finding new possible solutions in the areas near the city protected conservation area boundaries

Binding and guiding parts of the regulatory plan of the city protected conservation area, Olomouc

The binding part of the regulatory plan in the following extent and in connection with the master plan of the residential district of Olomouc sets the following limits of this binding part of the city protected conservation area regulatory plan:

1. Principles of the city development conception
2. Principles of concerned area disposition and its regulation
3. Principles of functional area disposition and its functional regulation
4. Principles and regulators of the transport network
5. Principles and regulators of technical infrastructure network
6. Territorial system of ecological stability
7. Limits of land use
8. Buildings of public benefit

Other parts of regulatory plan not included in the binding parts belong to the guiding part.

Basic regulations are graphically marked in the regulatory plan of the city protected conservation area in the following plans:

No. 1 Plan of broad dispositions + scheme 1:5,000 + 1:25,000

No. 2 Plan of functional use 1:1,000

No. Plan of regulatory elements 1:1,000

No. Plan of roofs regulation 1:1,000

The plans include databases (the list of houses) according to the land registry numbers of the buildings.

The major regulation principles of transport disposition are graphically marked in the regulatory plan of the city protected conservation area of Olomouc in the Major Transport Drawing No. 5 organizing individual means of transport, parking and garaging. (With respect to the broad relations a broad extent of drawing is used from the former documentation).

Green - environment and ecology are worked out in a special drawing No. 6 Plan of green area.

Technical infrastructure is elaborated in individual drawings presenting both present state and design: No. 7 - electricity distribution, No. 8 - communications, No. 9 - gas distribution, No. 10 - water piping, No. 10 - heating, No. 11 - sewage system, No. 12 - heating, No. 13 - co-ordination scheme of infrastructure networks

Principles of city development conception

According to the master plan of the residential district, the city of Olomouc is to be developed as a compact residential district with well- preserved historical city center as well as valuable characteristic features of suburb areas and joined villages transformed into urban districts. Important elements of natural system i.e. green and water elements penetrating into the center are also to be respected and developed in harmony with the surrounding nature.

Principles of urban and dimension regulation

1. Preservation of every and all stable urban and architectonic structures of the Olomouc protected conservation area and its protective zone in the area concerned as well as the city ground plan, panoramic view of the city protected conservation area, valuable rows of buildings, walls and fortification.

2. Preservation of building and street lines, building capacities and historical allotment in the city protected conservation area.

3. Preservation of buildings listed in the Central List of Cultural Heritage Properties, their architectonic structure, historical disposition and construction (vault ceilings, etc.) as well as their design including forms of architectonic elements and units, historical statuary, painting and stucco decorations, materials and colors (according to the requirements of the National Ancient Monuments Department).

4. Preservation of the height level of buildings in the city protected conservation area i.e. the maximum height of roof ridges, slope and shape of roofs of the listed structures and other buildings according to the requirements of Cultural Heritage Property Preservation Authority as for the scenery of the city preserving area.

Limits of land use and protective regimes of land use

Binding limits of land use

1. City protected conservation area represents a special part of the city center together with its prevailingly combined utilization and important functions for the whole city. The specificity is based on preserving of the housing function given by the strictly limited level. The housing function also demands the basic equipment for the inhabitants in the close area reachable by foot as well as the assessment of other function impact on the housing comfort.

2. Permanent preservation of the housing function in the city preserving area to the extent

of at least 50% of the useable square footage of the buildings. The residential units are not allowed to be converted into commercial units.

3. Functions in the city preserving area have to follow the approved structure: accommodation buildings, flats in the multifunctional buildings and other commercial entities (employee flats, owners flats), public authorities, administration, office buildings, retail shops, shopping centers, boarding and accommodation facilities, hotels, leisure centers, quiet sorts of services, church facilities (churches, monasteries, ecclesiastic administration), cultural (museums, galleries, depositories, theatres, concert halls, libraries, multifunctional cultural and leisure centers), social, medical, sporting , educational, car parks, garages, petrol stations should be involved within parking or garaging, buildings of technical infrastructure, small green and water areas.

4. Housing function is tightly bound to the blocks and houses, nevertheless other functions and their locations are not limited, only with the exception of difficult utilization of typological sorts - churches etc.

5. Exclusion of the functions expansion outside the areas setting the limits of building capacities as well as the limitation of the possibilities of new building, adaptations and superstructures.

6. Exclusion of functions demanding necessary adaptation of cultural heritage properties.

Binding limits of disposition organization

1. Preservation and maintenance of cultural heritage properties and national cultural heritage properties in the city protected conservation area, including their surrounding, exteriors and interiors, capacities, roof heights and shapes, vault ceilings and pieces of art and crafts.

2. Preservation and reconstruction of the entire urban structure of the city preserving area. P reservation of archeological findings and precious well preserved archeological underground.

3. Preservation of buildings and spaces determining and forming the character of the city protected conservation area urban unit. This especially includes the city ground plan, building and street lines, panoramas and silhouettes, roof configurations, spatial disposition, dominants and their spatial disposition, characteristic views and vistas, building proportions, allotments.

4. Preservation of the characteristic image of buildings, building rows, and squares facades, including facade composition, materials and colors.

5. Preservation of all characteristic elements of parterre, fountains and columns, historical gardens and parks, fortification system.

6. Project of reconstruction, completions and adaptations, function changes, new building, illumination, parterre and parks reconstruction, facade materials and colors and other public and private projects approved only after serious discussion with authorities and Cultural Heritage Property Preservation Authority, Regeneration Committee and the public as well as their assessment as for their influence on cultural heritage properties and the specific character of the city protected conservation area.

The area under supervision of the Cultural Heritage Property Preservation Authority:

(According to the act No. 20/1987)

Archeological cultural heritage properties:

- The concerned area is of significant archeological importance. All excavation activities must be under archeological supervision in order to arrange archeological research if necessary.
- Archeological research must precede all building activities in the areas of special archeological importance with valuable sites as marked in the drawing No. 3 (all concerned area) as well as in areas of presumed archeological finds.

- Archeological finds of great importance can result in change of planning permission or building permission, project alterations or can even stop the building.

Preservation of cultural heritage properties

- The city protected conservation area - established by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic on December 21, 1987, No. 16.417/87-VI/1

- National cultural heritage properties declared by the order in council of the Czech government on August 16, 1995

- The area of the former Přemyslid Castle

- Klášterní Hradisko Monastery

- St. Maurice's Church

- The set of Baroque fountains and columns applying for listing in the UNESCO List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

- Preserved cultural heritage properties and sets both within and outside the city protected conservation area, listed in the Central List of Cultural Heritage properties

- The protective zone of the city protected conservation area - declared by the District Council in Olomouc on July 27, 1987, No. 1097/87/Tsř

- Protective zones around the cultural heritage properties Church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary on Svatý Kopeček and the former Premonstratensian monastery Hradisko - declared by the Cultural Department of the District Council in Olomouc on September 21, 1995 - in broad relations

- Protected conservation zones around the city shooting gallery, U stadionu St., 76, declared by the Department of Culture of the District Council on May 6, 1996

The city protected conservation area must be under protection as a unit of unique urban and architectonic character. Apart from the listed cultural heritage properties all other characteristic parts of urban structure, its architectonic forms and details have to be protected.

Other preserved cultural heritage properties

It turns out to be necessary to preserve not only the historical heritage properties included in the Central List of Cultural Heritage properties, but also protect and maintain other significant buildings forming the character of urban area.

Preservation of long-distance views of the historical center panorama

Planning of the new buildings in the city protected conservation area needs to take into special consideration its structure and network of streets and roads in order to preserve in

maximum extent the effects of the spatial composition of the city as for long-distance panoramic views. The most important directions of views are marked in broad dispositions and in the scheme of long-distance views.

Areas of nature and landscape protection

Territorial system of ecological stability

Protection of areas of potential plans against building activities

Protection of areas seriously affected by traffic noise

Limitations of building land use

Green

The system of green in the area concerned results from the historical development, current state and requirements for its improvement. It is based on the principles declared in the former planning documentation and in "Analytical Study of Olomouc Green" (hereafter "Study"). The green system designed in the "Study" was approved on the basis of research. The green structure and the corresponding terminology were adopted from "Study" as required by the procurer.

Despite the fact that the principles of green maintenance are given by legislative and binding regulations some of them are frequently broken. The most frequent are the following:

- Every park cultivation must be discussed as stated in Building Code as every other construction, taking into consideration specific character of biological material and dimensional conditions (protection zones, sufficient space for trees' growth - see the tables at the end of the chapter), special protection regimes.

- Every alteration nearby grown up plants must be consulted with authorized employees of state and local authorities.

- Every building activity must be carried out with respect to suitable conditions for park creation and plants growth (unified construction of infrastructure items in collectors placed under solid areas, protection of grown up plants, careful removal of rubble from all levels of earth, etc.)

- With respect to specific city conditions, the places of park cultivation have to be provided with sufficient technical facilities (higher curbs, watering facilities, etc.)

The green in the area concerned can be divided to five types differing in many aspects (function, requirements, accessibility, disposition, etc.)

Transport

Principles, broad dispositions, relations

General principles of transport organization in the area of city protected conservation area, Olomouc is based on the principle of sustainable development of society with the requirement of limitation of increasing motor traffic exceeding dimensions of the given city environment.

The means of limitation of the increases in traffic are unfortunately limited and not very effective. Nevertheless, it is inevitable to persist with a socially and ecologically acceptable model of transport infrastructure preferring elements of non-motor transportation in a closed system of streets and open spaces, together with optimized network of integrated public transportation system, creation of parking places and

pedestrian pathways from areas close to the city protected conservation area.
The major principles of the city transportation policy are the following:

- preference of public transport with the aim to keep its share in the total transport at the present level, and emphasizing ecological means within the integrated transport system.
- Optimized network of city streets and roads as a part of the entire network of city-wide significance with a clear functional differentiation

- Transport regulations in order to move heavy traffic out of the zone of restricted activities in the city center to the peripheral areas and effective arrangements within the transport network

- Concentration of needed car parks and other facilities into suitable areas in periphery or to contact areas outside the city protected conservation area.

- Development of the network of non-motor transport especially by connecting existing parts of pedestrian transport with developed bicycle trails in the city area together with their connection to outer zones.

Broad relations of the task concerned are closely related to the master plan of city residential district as a higher territorial unit, discussing citywide and regional relations. The task concerned takes into consideration their results in full extent and in a more detailed focus makes its principal intentions more precise.

Its connection to the master plan of residential district is clear as it accepts the major appendix as a document of broad dispositions situation without any substantial changes and meeting the general requirements of the area concerned, which is not possible without crossing the borders of the city protected conservation area (especially with regard to parking). The broad relations of the higher territorial unit (city public transport network, analytical study of the bicycle transport, etc also determine other networks.)

Parking

General principles result from the fundamental strategy of peaceful housing zones concentrated in the city center.

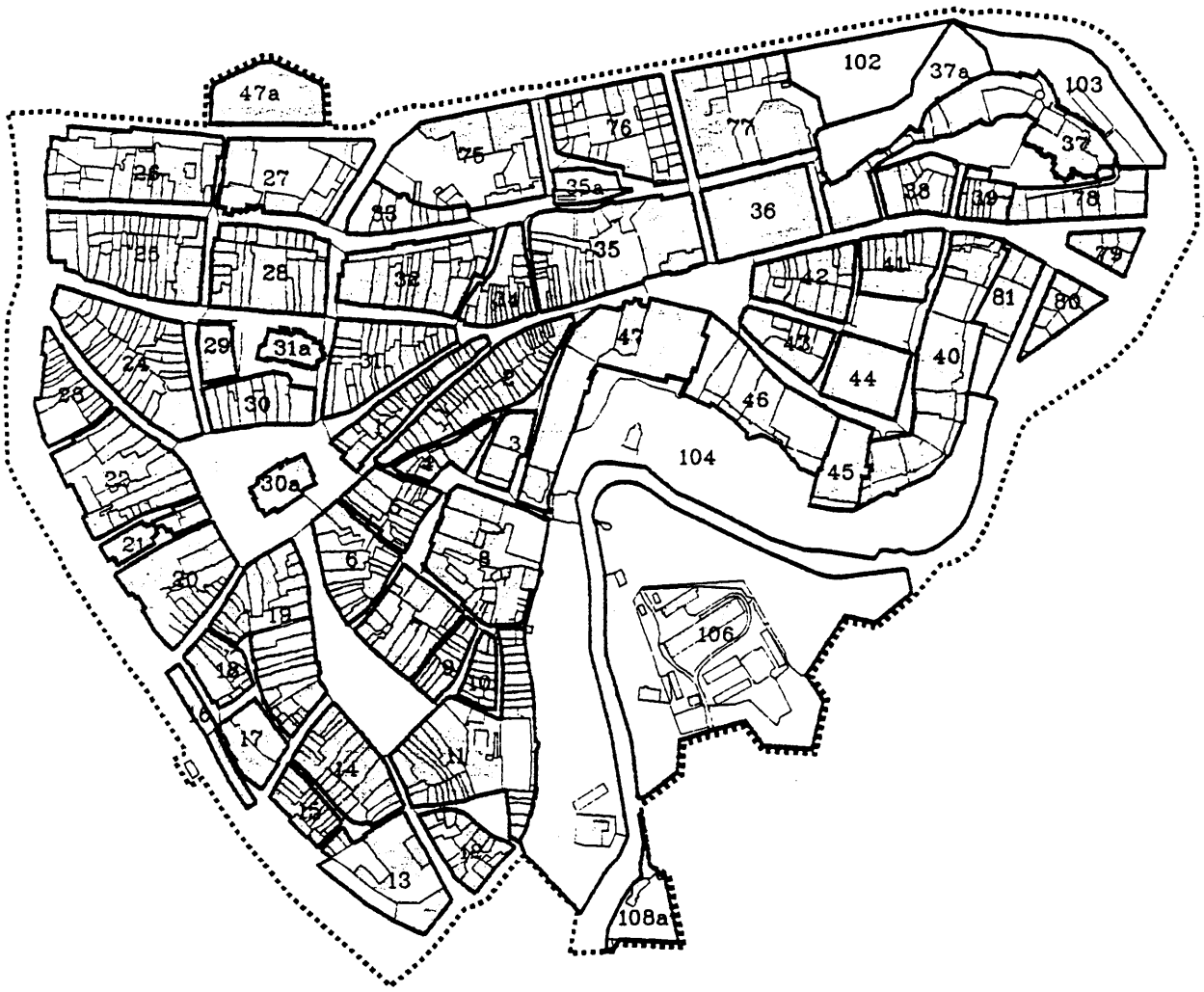
The zone of restricted traffic (tonnage - excluding supply transport, intervals of supply transport) complements pedestrian zone in the most precious part of the historical center in the major part of the city protected conservation area.

The zone of paid parking reaches beyond the boundaries of the city protected conservation area.

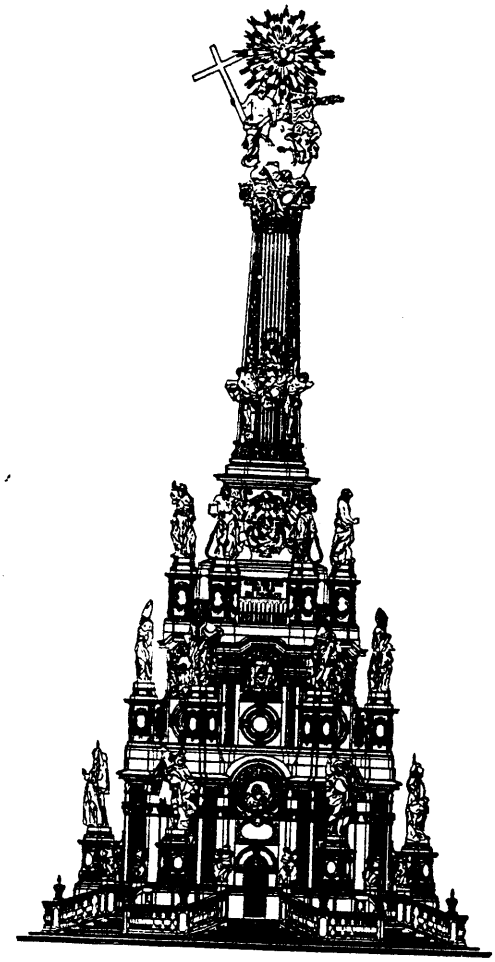
Its center is made by the side network of streets reaching beyond Svobody Rd., having Spojenců St. and Vídeňská St. for its boundaries and consisting of a network of prevailingly one-way roads with various parking possibilities.

The graphic part presents the intended reconstruction near Vídeňská St. that counts with a part of Lafayette St. and Nerudova St. as one-way roads and changes the traffic direction of Vídeňská St. (between Aksamitova St. and Nerudova St.) which is a one-way road only in the section from Lafayette St. to Nerudova St.

TERRITORIAL UNITS DISPOSITION



APPENDIX NO. 5 TO SECTION 4 j



REGENERATION AND ARCHITECTURAL ADJUSTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC PREMISES OF THE UPPER SQUARE (HORNÍ NÁMĚSTÍ)

Regeneration and Architectural Adjustments of the Upper Square (Horní náměstí)

At present, some works have already been finished (e.g. new civil distribution frames) that shall remodel and adjust the Upper Square, where the honorary Holy Trinity Column is located. Other works are still in progress (e.g. repair of historic pavements). The respective documents on work performed will naturally be available for the disposal by the ICOMOS expert during his evaluation mission to Olomouc. (The Czech Republic authorities will adopt the same protocol procedure as they did at any previous evaluation mission by ICOMOS, i.e. provide an expert with the respective documents on-site.)

Horní náměstí (Upper Square) in Olomouc

Elaborated by: Petr Hájek, Jaroslav Hlásek, Jan Šépka (architects)

Historical continuity of the place, position of the town hall, subject-matter of the fountains, spatial uniqueness and social situation – these are the attributes forming the "genius loci" of the Upper Square in Olomouc. To us, the square resembles a large room with the town hall in the centre, fountains and a patched carpet laid on the floor.

Paving.

The paving runs in one level throughout the square. Its patterns reflect the individual periods of its history and the proposed project takes up this history. We suggest setting the curbs and pavements in one level, with the exception of the pavements running around the square. The current composition of paving and materials will be preserved, except for the damaged panels and panels located nearby the western entrance to the town hall and the southern side of the square. Here, the old paving shall be replaced with a new one. The shape of the new panels and their incorporation is designed irrespective of the traffic plan, since traffic in the square is rather secondary. We do not consider slight "bumps" to be disadvantageous and we recommend maintaining these.

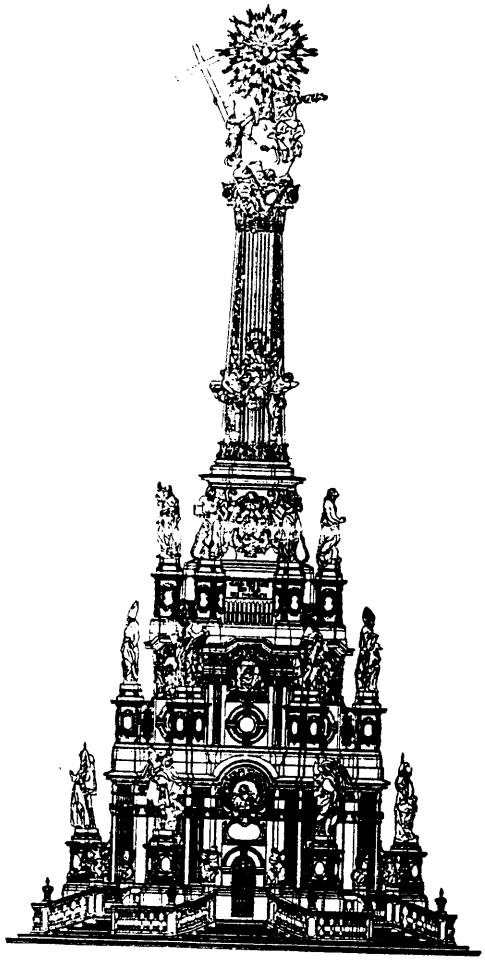
Lighting.

We opted for lights with the lamps 3.5 m high. The street lamps are situated in two circles. The first circle, providing bigger intensity, will be placed around the square; the second one runs around the town hall and it faintly illuminates the space between the fountains, arcade and the market place (which is planned to be established nearby). Owing to this rather faint illumination, the separate illumination of the dominants will become more flagrant.

City movables

We understand movables in the sense of utilitarian items. We suggest portable movables, which shall enable variability of the square lay-out for the purpose of fairs, festivals, Christmas tree ceremony, etc. Also, portable posts shall serve for the purpose of delimiting the parking lot. The following materials will be used: cast iron, steel, iron, plywood.

APPENDIX NO. 6a TO SECTION 4 j



PROGRAMME FOR REGENERATION OF THE OLOMOUC PROTECTED CONSERVATION AREA

STAGE I

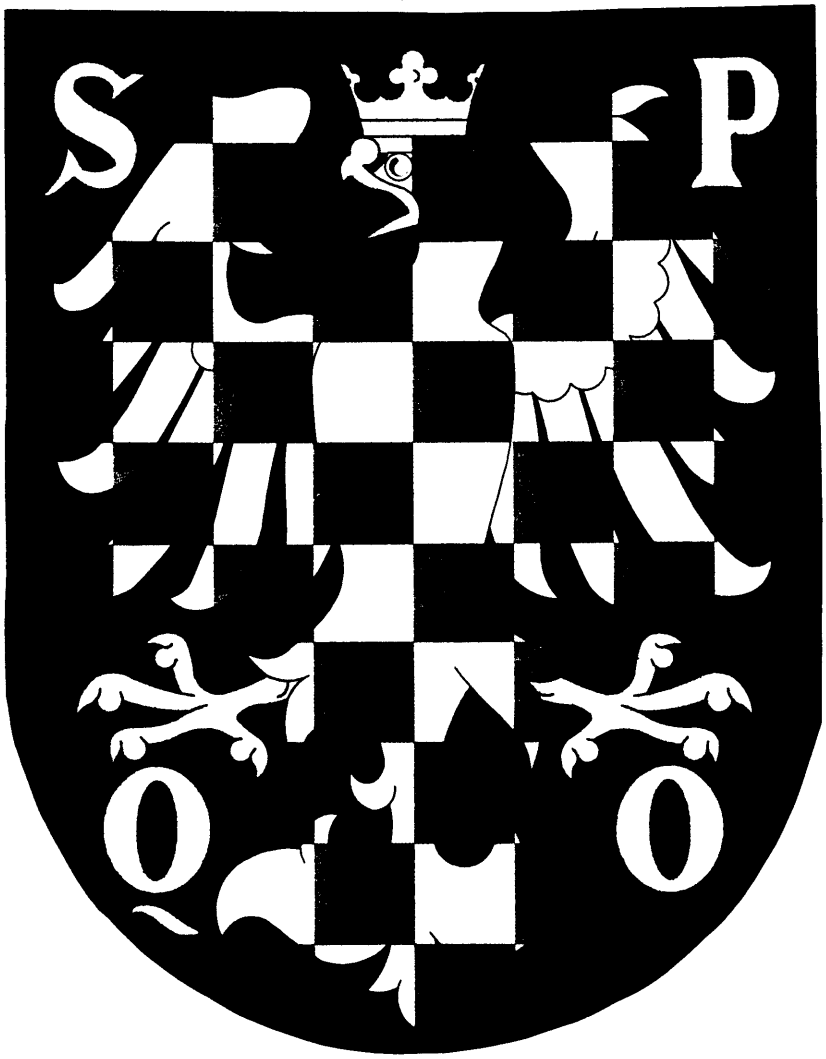
The Programme for Regeneration of the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area I. and II. stage

Note: Programme for Regeneration of Urban Conservation Areas (and Urban Conservation Zones) is a governmental programme which was approved by the Czech Republic Government in its resolution No. 209/92. The objective of the programme is to encourage cities granted the status of protected conservation areas to implement their ongoing regeneration. Through this programme, funds are raised to finance, process and implement the remedial measures to the cultural heritage properties within the protected areas.

Below is the English version of the textual part adopted from the Programme for Regeneration of the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area, along with tables, drawings, and maps all in Czech language

Olomouc

Olomouc Local Authority
Department of Conception and Development



Regeneration Programme
Olomouc protected conservation area

stage one

Programme of regeneration of the Olomouc protected conservation area

Introduction

Basic data

Basic documents

Restoration process

Aims of the regeneration process

Evaluation of the results of previous regeneration activities

Arguments for new regeneration methods since 1989

Complexity of the regeneration

Classification of stages and expected costs - chart

Programme of regeneration, as approved by the City Board of Representatives

Activities

Basic Data

The historic centre of Olomouc was proclaimed a protected conservation area on 13th April 1971. The actual area limited by the city walls is 76 hectares and as such, the zone is the largest historical municipal unit in Moravia. There are 697 residence units, and in total 264 objects - houses, churches, statues, fountains, ramparts, etc. - are registered in the National List of Cultural Monuments. In addition, there is a National Cultural Monument, the "Premyslid Palace". In the past, the estates have been rebuilt many times, diversified and thus enriched in the architectural sense. Therefore, considering the layout, urban and architectural development, the value and significance of the area today is extraordinary. Post-1945 changes in proprietary relations gradually resulted in the situation, where compulsory maintenance was relatively neglected and consequently, the conditions of the majority of houses decayed to virtual unfitness for use. The so-called "block reconstruction" was a failure, despite attempts to make it work. The process of ageing and lack of maintenance and restoration was evident in the underground municipal engineering services as well. All the regeneration activities of that period were partial, and lacked coordination of any kind.

Decree No. 209, adopted by the government of the Czech Republic on 25th March 1992, on Programme of regeneration of protected conservation areas and protected conservation zones was the first step which was not a mere nominal proclamative declaration of protected conservation areas, typical of the former era. The government is proving its intention to initiate the regeneration processes via national financial aid, and this will undoubtedly become a significant source of encouragement for Olomouc, too.

Basic Documents

The first document for decision making was the "Reclamation plan for the historic centre of Olomouc", issued in 1959 and elaborated by Stavoprojekt Olomouc. This became the fundamental directive for all construction works until 1985, when the "Plan for Regeneration of the Historic Centre (SÚPRMO Olomouc) was completed and approved. Both documents were based on the methodology of conservation approaches applied at the time by responsible authorities, and also on the then property relations. While the constructional and historic evaluation of buildings and other estates is still useful (- it is still one of the major criteria for regulation of construction activities in the protected conservation area), since the year 1989, property relations have changed considerably. In the meantime, the restitution process is coming to an end and in due course each building will have its particular owner. This helps us to complete the "Programme" on the basis of factual documents.

Following the "Regeneration Plan", issued in 1985, urban and architectural studies were elaborated with the aim of specifying in detail some rather complex localities (Dómské návrší-hill, Michalské návrší-hill, Upper Square, Riegrova Street - Tř. Svobody avenue, Uhelná Street, Ostružnická-Pekařská Streets block, Pavelčákova Street-Tř. Svodoby avenue block, clearances in Denisova Street and areas adjacent to the theatre among others). In addition, other studies exist such as a study of a street light design, traffic investigation, pavement review. These document evidence of the development of opinion concerning the projects outlined and may serve the purpose of further planning even though they have never been put into practice, are an.

To sum up, the Olomouc protected conservation area can benefit from feasible planning documents which may in an updated form be used for the purpose of the "Regeneration Programme".

Object and purpose of the Regeneration Process

The purpose and aim of the regeneration is to:
complete restoration of the protected conservation are, i.e. restore the construction stability of the buildings, revitalise their functions,
evaluate and restore monumental elements,
modernise the technical equipment of the houses,
ensure long-term service life of the underground municipal engineering services (by either reconstruction or replacement),
create the optimal architectonic "atmosphere" of the public places, squares and streets (new pavements, street lights and festival illumination, green spaces, including additional elements).

Evaluation of the Results of Previous Regeneration Activities

We have stated earlier that the declaration of the Olomouc protected conservation area was somewhat proclamatory. This has resulted in strict control of regeneration of the buildings by the Monuments Protection Department. However, the programme was not accompanied by equal financial aid to support the regeneration process to its full extent. This was obvious above all when considering the infrastructure regeneration where there was no coordination among individual engineering system administrators of any kind. It may seem that during the period of collective ownership of the majority of houses, it was simple to agree on complex block reconstruction. However, after unsuccessful attempts in block no. 5, 6 and 31, this method was never re-applied. Consequently, the moderate financial aid available was concentrated on several long-term projects - in particular the restoration of the city walls. This permitted resolution of the problem "marginally", in a literal sense. During that period, the housing conditions gradually deteriorated, and maintenance of roofs and internal wiring was neglected. Some houses became virtually uninhabitable and there were several spontaneous destructions. This situation also resulted from the poor policy concerning flat assignment. The financial requirements of the protected conservation area had since that time increased to an extent that was never actually calculated.

Arguments for New Regeneration Methods since 1989

The approach of house owners witnessed considerable change along with the process of restitution. Once again, houses have their particular owners, who are naturally concerned with the conditions of their property. However, many are not financially able to repair their own houses. Even for the houses which still remain the property of the town, the city budget is inadequate. The national "Programme of regeneration of protected conservation areas and protected conservation zones" is therefore an extremely significant act. It may if properly capitalised on by the municipal authorities - reap rewards in a relatively short time. In Olomouc, a permanent committee of the town council (in compliance with item 3.3 of the government directive) has been appointed. The aim of the committee is to systematically elaborate the programme and ensure coordination.

Complexity of the Regeneration

This is the first attempt since proclamation of the Olomouc protected conservation area to seriously and thoroughly elaborate a complex and comprehensive project for regeneration. The entire process has been divided into time periods. By the term "complexity", we understand establishing durable life of buildings, engineering services, roads, pavements and streetlights. This in turn is dependent on good coordination of all the parties involved, mutual understanding and equitable distribution of financial means. In addition, the purpose of the complexity is to provide balanced distribution of function for both house interiors and exteriors.

Classification of Stages and Expected Costs

The division of the regeneration process into time periods will be based on the updated prospecting of the buildings and the intention to focus on the most attractive and touristically sought buildings and premises, on the localities where the conditions are the worst and other significant activities, such as the sanctification of Jan Sarkandr in 1995 during which the town was visited by the Pope. Another aspect is concentration of the listed cultural monuments in a given locality, to where the national aid is directed primarily. In the following chart, you will find a close specification of the above stated criteria and for the years 1994, 1995 and 1996 included are costs of the current projects, For the following years, there are amounts which are in compliance with expert estimation based on average unit and approximate costs. These numbers will be specified, after the projects and budgets are elaborated.

Programme of regeneration of the Olomouc protected conservation area

- stage one

as approved by the Olomouc board of representatives, on 01.03.1995 during its 2nd meeting

STAGE ONE

The first stage of regeneration of the Olomouc protected conservation area is focused on the Upper and Lower Squares, including the adjacent houses and with particular emphasis on:

a/ regeneration of engineering services

b/ traffic system planning

c/ new streetlights and local radio system

d/ adaptation of the surface of both the squares - pavement

e/ elements of street architecture

f/ establishment of a guide system and specification of tourist tours

g/ increase in the public toilets facilities, in particular with respect to tourism

h/ reconstruction of houses, with respect to the financial potential of the owners, utilisation of vacant premises and evaluation of the current utilisation of the houses

i/ restoration of fountains and sculptures

j/ green space planning

k/ potential utilisation of a part of the Lower Square for the purpose of occasional fairs

Within stage one, the city walls and some houses will be reconstructed, as well. The inhabitants of and visitors to Olomouc will be periodically informed about the projects for reconstruction in the form of exhibitions, which will recapitulate the existing situation and introduce the public to the results of respective tenders.

FOLLOWING STAGES

The scope of the following stages will be specified according to the results of surveys and analyses of touristic situation, possibilities for development of business activities and financial resources, assurance of the inhabitants' needs and, last but not least, the current conditions of the buildings within the Olomouc protected conservation area.

FINANCIAL SOURCES FOR THE PROGRAMME OF REGENERATION OF OLOMOUC PROTECTED CONSERVATION AREA

A/ Finance provided from the Olomouc budget

B/ Finance obtained from renting of commercial premises in buildings owned by the town, exceeding the limits of common rents

C/ National aid for the Programme of regeneration of Olomouc protected conservation area, aimed at individual cultural monuments (with the exception of state owned buildings)

D/ National special grants (provided by individual ministries, district authorities)

E/ Finance provided by the owners of buildings incorporated in the protected conservation area

F/ Sponsoring

SUMMARY OF STAGE ONE OF THE REGENERATION PROGRAMME

For the summary and approximate calculation, see the attached chart.

The financial costs will be covered by the following: the town, private owners, sponsors and the government.

PROHIBITION TO EXCAVATE

After completion of the pavement in the Upper and Lower Square, no further excavation will be allowed. Exceptionally, reconstructions of engineering services, using the non-excavation technologies will be permitted.

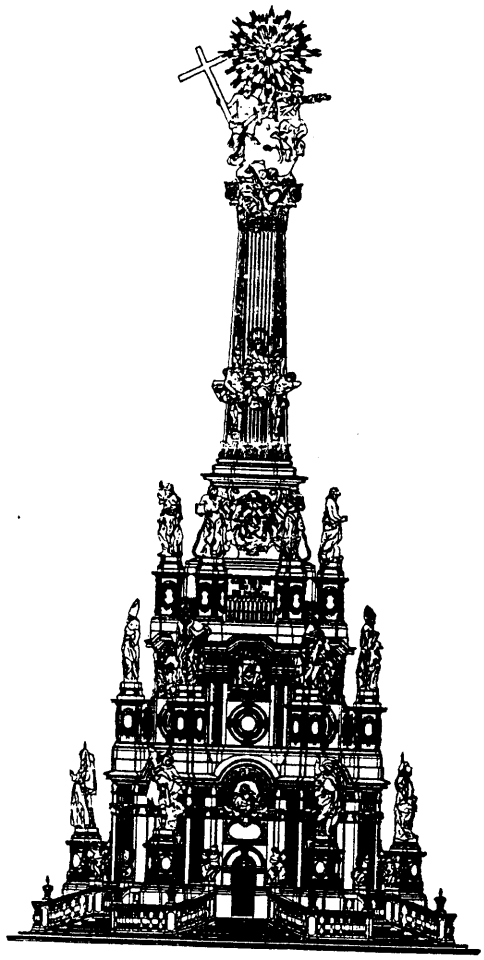
ESTABLISHMENT OF INFORMATION, CULTURAL AND TOURISTIC CENTRE OF OLOMOUC

APPROXIMATE CALCULATION OF COSTS FOR REGENERATION PROGRAMME - STAGE ONE

ITEM	million Kč		NOTE
	1995	1996	
Lower Square 7 - stage one	3.3	-	started in 1994
- stage two	4.6	6.2	completion possible after the flats are vacated, unfit for use
Upper Square 18			
- stage one	5.2	-	started in 1994
- stage two	3.2	-	completion + annex+adaptation of the interblock
Lower Square 26	-	3.5	overall reconstruction, tenants must be moved out
Lower Square 19	-	10.0	ditto
Mariánská St. 8-10	3.0	-	completion, part of the raw construction finished, creation of compensatory flats
Ostružnická St. 9-11	1.0	-	reconstruction, creation of compensatory flats
Public toilet-Pavelčákova	2.5	-	utilisation of the courtyard - study elaborated
regeneration of city walls Berzuč Park (UP) and Locatel. bastion	1.9	2.0	
fountains and sculptures - current	1.2	-	Jupiter fountain and Holy Trinity
current conditions of houses, ground and technical investigation, historic and architectural analysis	1.3	4.0	pre-project preparation of town investments
Michalská St. 2	8.0	-	parterre and basement - dietary diner, renter's financial means, public toilet
ENGINEERING SERVICES - UPPER AND LOWER SQUARE			
Streetlights + local radio system	-	-	6.0 mil Kč in 1997
gas	2.5	-	* covered by the gas company
el. power	1.2	-	* covered by SME
low voltage	1.0	-	data network and/or cable TV
water-supply	8.5	-	covered via VHS depreciation

ITEM	million Kč		NOTE
	1995	1996	
sewage system (administered by VHS)	10.0	16.5	10 mil Kč in 1997 the reconstruction of connections will be included in the 1995 study 1995 financial costs must be paid by the city budget
sewage system (administered by TS)	-	-	2.0 mil Kč in 1997 6.0 mil Kč in 1998 drainage of roads and connection of rainwater drains
Square surface pavement, street architecture, information system, green, ...	-	-	16.0 mil in 1997 16.0 mil in 1998
repairs of other city houses	-	20.0	on the basis of surveys and analyses of 1995
repairs of houses which are not the property of the town in both squares	5.0	15.0	* calculation based on information provided by owners and expected trends - covered by means provided by owners
town-hall parterre	2.0	3.0	on the basis of an approved town-hall utilisation study (in stage one, removal of transformer station and evaluation of current utilisation of premises, information centre
study of utilisation of town houses within the protected conservation area	0.625	0.8	
elaboration of regeneration programme	1.5	1.8	including review of the plan for regeneration of historical zone and costs for exhibitions and tenders
FINANCIAL MEANS TO BE PROVIDED BY THE TOWN	66.485	67.8	according to the price level as of 1994
FINANCIAL MEANS TO BE PROVIDED BY OTHER OWNERS	8.7	15.0	
TOTAL COSTS of stage one	75.125	82.8	

APPENDIX NO. 6b TO SECTION 4 j



PROGRAMME FOR REGENERATION OF THE OLOMOUC PROTECTED CONSERVATION AREA

STAGE II

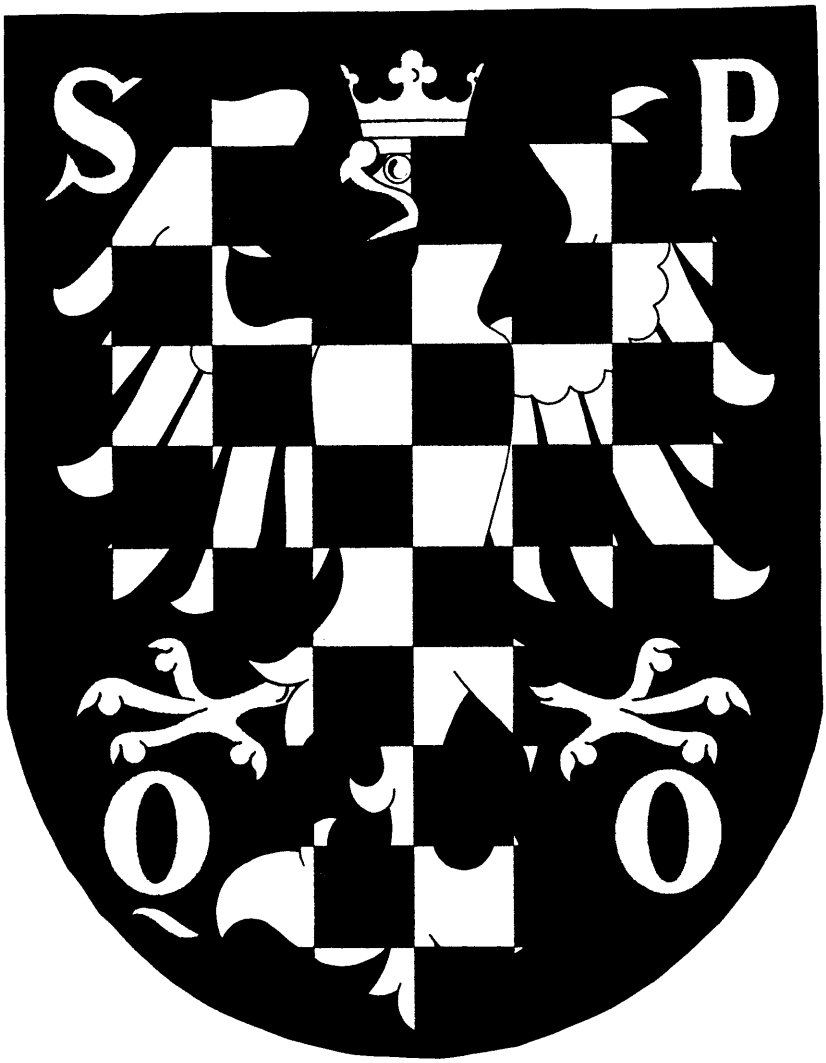
The Programme for Regeneration of the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area I. and II. stage

Note: Programme for Regeneration of Urban Conservation Areas (and Urban Conservation Zones) is a governmental programme which was approved by the Czech Republic Government in its resolution No. 209/92. The objective of the programme is to encourage cities granted the status of protected conservation areas to implement their ongoing regeneration. Through this programme, funds are raised to finance, process and implement the remedial measures to the cultural heritage properties within the protected areas.

Below is the English version of the textual part adopted from the Programme for Regeneration of the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area, along with tables, drawings, and maps all in Czech language

Olomouc

Olomouc Local Authority
Department of Conception and Development



Regeneration Programme
Olomouc protected conservation area

stage two

Content:

Programme for regeneration of Olomouc protected conservation area

Evaluation of Stage one

Basic documents

The Programme for regeneration of the Olomouc protected conservation area - stage one was elaborated in compliance with Decree No. 209, adopted by the government of the Czech Republic on 25th March 1992 and approved by the Board of Representatives on 1st March 1995. This stage was based on the following documents:

- "Reclamation plan for the historic centre in Olomouc" (elaborated by Stavoprojekt Olomouc in 1959)
- "Plan for Regeneration of Historical Centre (SÚPRMO Olomouc, 1985)
- Urban and architectural studies, elaborated with the aim of specifying in detail some rather complex localities (Michalské návrší-hill, Dómské návrší-hill, Ostružnická-Pekařská Streets block, Uhelná Street, etc.)

Scope of stage one

Stage one was focused on the reconstruction of the Upper and Lower Square, including adjacent streets, with specific emphasis on:

- regeneration of engineering services
- urban and architectural reconstruction of public premises
- increase in t the public toilets facilities
- reconstruction of houses, with respect to the utilisation of vacant premises and evaluation of the current utilisation of the houses (in particular those owned by the town)
- restoration of fountains and sculptures
- potential utilisation of a part of the Lower Square for the purpose of occasional fairs

The Regeneration Programme included several buildings outside the squares - owing either to their poor condition or their significance in the context of the protected conservation area.

Results of stage one

The results of stage one of the Regeneration Programme include the following:

- In the Upper Square, the engineering services were reconstructed, with the exception of rainwater drainage on the North side of the square and sewage connections to the buildings. This will be included in the scope of reconstruction works to be carried out in 1997 and 1998.
- In 1995, a contest was held for the best design of public places within the Upper Square. The winners were invited to elaborate further design phases. The project includes the town-hall utilisation study. The reconstruction works in the square will be carried out in 1997/98. In addition, a new fountain will be erected in front of the Western face of the town-hall, designed by Ivan Theimer.
- In the Lower Square, occasional fairs can be held, although related architectural details have so far not been considered.
- Public toilets were not constructed in either Pavelčákova St. 1 or in the basement of Michalská St. 2.

- Particular houses, included in the Stage one of the Regeneration Programme (owned by the town), have up to now been regenerated to a varied extent (partial reconstruction completed, complex reconstruction to be completed, bid have been invited for tender, etc.), with the exception of Lower Square no. 19 and no. 26 where no steps have been taken to commence the reconstruction at all.
- The ramparts are still under reconstruction.
- The reconstruction of Jupiter's Fountain will be completed in 1997. Elements of the Holy Trinity were gilded and will be installed in 1997, during the complex prospecting of the sculpture.

The regeneration of the historic centre goes hand in hand with its revitalisation. The purpose is to make the centre a lively place and to give people a reason to actually go and spend time there. Therefore, we strive to establish new traditions, such as the Olomouc Benefit Performance in June, European Heritage Day in September, Olomouc Christmas in December. These join already existing events – such as exhibitions and fairs in the Flora Exhibition Ground, International Organ Festival and others.

Financing of the Regeneration Programme

The major source for financing the process was the town budget. Reconstruction of services was covered by the individual service administrators while within the Regeneration Programme, Olomouc obtained a grant from the Ministry of Culture. This amounted to 3,850,000 Kč in 1995 and 6,370,000 in 1996. The grant was used for reconstruction of houses in the Upper Square no. 18, Lower Square no. 7 and reconstruction of the city walls. Financial participation of the town is expected to reach at least the same level as the national financial aid.

Economic evaluation of stage one

item	1995		1996			1997
	draft and plan (1)	reality	draft (1)	plan (1)	reality	draft
Lower Square 7	7900	9000	6200	7700	7817	10500
Upper Square 18	8400	12600	0	2940	2936	
Lower Square 26	0	0	3500	0	0	0
Lower Square 19	0	0	10000	0	0	0
Mariánská St. 8-10	3000	32	0	2000	850	4000
Ostružnická St. 9-11	1000	148	0	2000	1940	5000
public toilet - Pavelčákova St	2500	0	0	55	54	0
City Walls	1900	1900	2000	2200	2200	2100
Fountains and Sculptures	1200	0	0	350	0	2100
Prospecting of houses	3300		4000	45	45	200
Michalská St. 2	8000	0	0	3700	3696	0
total	**37200**	**23680**	**25700**	**20945**	**19493**	**23900**

(1) draft - according to the Regeneration Programme, as approved by the board of representatives in 1995
plan - according to the plan of town budget per year in question

Programme for regeneration of Olomouc protected conservation area

Stage two

Objectives of Programme for regeneration of Olomouc protected conservation area

Stage two of the Regeneration Programme draws on the experience gained during the implementation of stage one. During this time, some of the legislature and criteria for selection underwent changes; new experience (both positive and negative) was gained from the implementation itself and also from other city programmes. In addition, opinions as to how to understand the Regeneration Programme and how to make use of it were revised, too.

The main purpose of the Regeneration Programme is to become a effective means for the **revitalisation** of the historical city centre. The first and critical step is a reconstruction of all buildings which are unfit for use, unused or used in an inappropriate way. This includes consideration of ways in which they could be utilised to provide a return on expenditure, and at the same time harmonise with the public interest Once an optimal solution is found, revitalisation of a particular place is its direct consequence.

The Regeneration Programme is above all a working instrument, which has no final shape, but remains variable. The number of buildings varies, some renovated properties have been omitted while others, considered necessary for the programme have been included. Even when considering the formal aspects, the Regeneration programme is not a document of rigorous structure. Even though some formal principles are adhered to, the form accommodates to the content, type of building, purpose of regeneration, existing documents and in particular the main purpose - **determination of steps necessary to be taken in order to regenerate individual buildings.** These steps may vary to a great extent according to the type of the building, its value, current conditions, location, property rights relations and many other criteria. An important part of the consideration related to the buildings is the economics of the proposed utilisation, the financing and its returnability. This aspect of the Programme may well serve the owners and users of the buildings listed in the Programme, since its existence alone motivates them to search for optimal utilisation as well as consider the method and time of regeneration. The Programme serves as a instrument for mutual informedness and coordination.

Therefore, the fundamental function of the Regeneration Programme is to set down the partial purposes of regeneration, and motivate individuals, their consideration and monitoring during the process of regeneration.

Scope of stage two of the Programme for regeneration of Olomouc protected conservation area

Stage two of the Programme for regeneration of Olomouc protected conservation area naturally flows from Stage one. From the geographical point of view, it has been divided in several parts, selected with respect to the overall technical conditions and current intentions to utilise the buildings. Stage two therefore contains the following:

- Buildings within the protected conservation area, - which a) are in bad conditions or unfit for use and require urgent reconstruction, and b) an information system within the protected conservation area.

- Place as limited by the Upper Square, Lower Square, Tř. Svobody avenue and the Lafayett's St. (further on, the precints of Uhelná St.) according to the aim to establish conditions for the successful development of shops, fairs and other businesses.
- Buildings in the Upper and Lower Squares and the adjacent streets were not included in Stage one.
- Other cultural heritage properties within the protected conservation area, which must be immediately regenerated owing to their poor technical conditions.
- Buildings included in the Stage one of the Regeneration Programme, which are ready for realisation or under reconstruction.

List of buildings

Buildings within the protected conservation area

- List of buildings which require reconstruction - their technical conditions have been qualified as poor and/or unfit for use, and buildings which are under construction some of which have been under construction for several years and therefore remain in need of reconstruction).
- An information system pertaining to the protected monuments and significant places within the protected conservation area - regeneration does not mean protection only, but also presentation and information for both visitors to and the inhabitants of Olomouc.

Uhelná St. precincts

The locatity of the Programme for regeneration of Olomouc protected conservation area - Stage two is limited by Pavelčákova St., Tř. Svobody avenue, Lafayett's St., Lower Square, Upper Square, Mlýnská St and uhelná St. This locality is valuable not only owing to the actual value of its buildings, which are either listed in the National List of Cultural Heritage Properties or are otherwise worthy as cultural heritage properties. In addition, this locality is adjacent to the most important precincts of the historical core of the town - both central squares. The buildings in question are very heterogeneous. They comprise significant historic business and industrial centres - butchers' shops, former town brewery, former barracks as part of the baroque Theresian fortification, buildings which once served the purposes of administration, services and tenement. Therefore, the area of Mlýnská and Uhelná streets seem ideal for regeneration as a fair centre of the town, which would - together with the existing marketplace and the newly designed fair ground in the Lower Square - serve as open air market places and shops in the buildings which are manifestly suitable for revitalisation due to their current utilisation. These are in particular the above mentioned butchers' shops, former brewery and barracks. The restoration of functions of buildings which are used inappropriately or not at all (some of which are unfit for use) opening passages connecting the most busy parts of the city centre are a presumption for successful completion of the process of regeneration and revitalisation.

The Regeneration Programme includes the following:

- Connecting the Upper and the Lower Squares - passages ALPHA and BETA
- Barracks
- Former brewery and malt house
- Completion of construction works between the Uhelná and Mlýnská streets
- Engineering services and road surfaces in the Uhelná Street precincts
- Reconstruction of house in Uhelná St. 5, registry number 668
- Haunschild Palace - Lower Square 38, registry number 27
- Reconstruction of a building in Lafayett St. 10, registry number 31

- House in Pavelčákova St. 9, tract to Uhelná St.
- House registry number 938 in Mlýnská St.

Further to Stage one

This includes buildings which are directly adjacent to the centre - Upper and Lower Squares, where the need of reconstruction appeared only after the elaboration of Stage one. In addition, there are buildings which are directly used by the Olomouc authority and buildings which are the property of the town and whose technical conditions require urgent attention.

- U Zlatého Jelena House - Lower Square 1
- Salm's Palace - Upper Square 1
- House in Ztracená St. 10
- U Zlaté Štiky House - Ztracená St. 4
- Lower Square 26
- Lower Square 19
- Pavelčákova St. 1 - public toilets

Other cultural heritage properties within the protected conservation area or nearby

- former shooting-gallery - " rotunda" in ASO Park
- Smetana Park - palm-house

Buildings included in Stage one of the Regeneration Programme - under construction

- Lower Square 7 - Stage two
- Mariánská St. 8-10
- Ostružnická St. 9-11
- city walls
- fountains and sculptures
- reconstruction of the public premises in the Upper Square
- plan for the zone - protected conservation area

Approximatel calculation of costs for Stage two

item	owner/investor	costs CÚ I/97, '000 Kč	expenses pl.inv. '97	Commencement draft/plan (*)
connecting Upper and Lower Squares, Uhlená St.	town, DOMA, private	2196	700	1997
Barracks	town, OSA	20000		1997
Lafaeytt's St. 12 - Malt house	Řempo	50000		1998 - 2000
Completion in Uhelná St.	various	5000		1998 - 2000
Lower Sq. 38 - Haunschild Palace	DOMA			
Lower Sq. 40 - butcher's shops	Technomat	30000		1999
Engineering services and surfaces - Uhelná St.	town/administrators	5000		1998 - 1999
reconstruction Uhelná St. 5	A - Bonet	2000		1998
Reconstruction Pavelčákova St. 9	town	5000		1998 - 1999
Reconstruction Lafayett's St. 10	Pozemní stavby	5000		1998
Lower Square - Green Stag	town	2500	2394	1997
Upper Square - Salm Palace	town	35000	10000	1997
Ztracená St. 4	town	42000		1998
Ztracená St. 10	town			
Lower Square 26	town	4800		1998
Lower Square 19	town	4800		1997 - 1998
public toilets - Pavelčákova St. 1	town	3400		1998
Palm-house	town/Flora	4500	2500	1997
"rotunda" in ASO Park	town/private	20000		1997 - 1998
Lower Square 7	town	10500	10500	1997
Mariánská St. 8-10	town/SDF	6000	4000	1997
Ostružnická St. 9-11	town/SDF	7000	5000	1997
city walls	town	2000	2100	1997
Holly Trinity + fountains	town	1100	2100	1997
Reconstruction of the Upper Square	town	30000	10000	1997
sewage connections - Upper Square		1100	1100	
ÚPnZ MPRO		2500		1995

(*) items included in the investment draft (see column 4 of the chart) will be implemented in 1997

Economic aspects of the regeneration

A very important aspect included in the Regeneration Programme **(where the participation of the town is very important)** is the utilisation of the reconstructed building, which will satisfy both the needs of the owner and the public. The relationship between these two aspects are quite succinctly expressed in the book "Price for Regeneration" (see chapter Used documents).

" Can conservation be left to the market? The problem is that hte existence and preservation of a building or area are often valued most by people who are often valued most by people who are not the owners, who may neither live nor work there, or who may not even have been born yet. The cost of conservation fall on the existing owners. While some or most of the benefits accrue to others. The market may give opportunities for the latter to pay the former through a voluntary scheme such as the National Trust, but often this may not occur, and the market may fail.

This is why buildings are listed and conservation areas designated: to ensure their continued existence for those who would benefit now or in the future. Sometimes conservation may run with the grain of the market, when a residential conservation area is promoted by the residents, or a shopping street is kept attractive to shoppers. In these examples the interest of the owners coincide with those of the beneficiaries. In many other cases, however, conservation may run against market forces.

The benefits of most goods and services accrue o those who pay for them, what economists call 'externalities' are not usually considered important by the market. But a building or area with architectural or historic character necessarily benefits others: apart from the direct use value which benefits those who own or occupy the buildings, there is also an indirect use value which benefits those who pass the buildings or visit the area. In this way, tourists who visit historic towns and cities benefit from the visit, even if they spend no money. In addition there are also, more nebulously, option value and existence value. People may benefit from the option to visit somewhere, even if they never exercise the option."

Documents Used

- Zone plan - Olomouc protected conservation area (SÚRPMO Praha, 12/1996)
- precincts utilisation study - Uhelná Street (Studio B+B, 1995)
- passage ALFA study (Studio B+B, 1996)
- precincts utilisation study - former brewery (ing. arch. Navrátil, 12/1996)
- Decree adopted by Olomouc City Council at its meetings of 13th August and 26th November 1996
- Cost of regeneration - brief summary of economic and social value of the cultural heritage, issued by The Department of National Heritage, English Heritage and The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, 1996

Diagrams and Charts

See the enclosures

Buildings requiring reconstruction within the Olomouc protected conservation area

Source: Concept of ÚPnZ MPR Olomouc
Buildings included: Those buildings the conditions of which were classified as "poor" (4) or "unfit for use" (5) in the section "Surveys and analyses" and which require reconstruction - either of the entire building or its part. In addition, these are buildings under reconstruction - some of which may have been under construction for several years.

Statistics

1. Sorted by type of property

owner	number	%
town	64	31.22
church	7	3.41
natural persons	82	40.00
corporate persons	23	11.22
state	4	1.95
town + natural persons	5	2.44
natural + corporate persons	4	1.95
natural persons + state	1	0.49
unknown	15	7.32
total	**205**	**100**

2. Sorted by type of protection

type of protection	number	%
protected	89	43.41
proposed for protection	7	3.41
unprotected	107	52.20
unknown	2	0.98
total	**205**	**100**

3. Sorted by type of reconstruction needs

type of reconstruction	number	%
overall reconstruction	112	54.63
reconstruction of yard	51	24.88
building under construction	742	20.49
total	**205**	**100**

A. Objekty na území MPR Olomouc
- k rekonstrukci
- informační systém

Objekty s potřebou rekonstrukce v MPR Olomouc

Pramen: Koncept ÚPnZ MPR Olomouc
Zahrnuté objekty: Ty objekty, jejichž stavební stav byl v části ÚPnZ "Průzkumy a rozbory" označen jako "špatný" (4) nebo "havarijní" (5)a vyžadující rekonstrukci - buď u celého objektu nebo u jeho části, dále objekty, které jsou ve stavbě - tento stav může u některých zahrnovat rekonstrukci vlekoucí se několik let.

Statistika

1. Z hlediska typu vlastnictví

majitel	počet objektů	%
město	64	31,22
církev	7	3,41
fyzické osoby	82	40,00
právnické osoby	23	11,22
stát	4	1,95
město + fyzické osoby	5	2,44
fyzické + právnické osoby	4	1,95
fyzické osoby + stát	1	0,49
nezjištěno	15	7,32
celkem	**205**	**100**

2. Z hlediska památkové ochrany

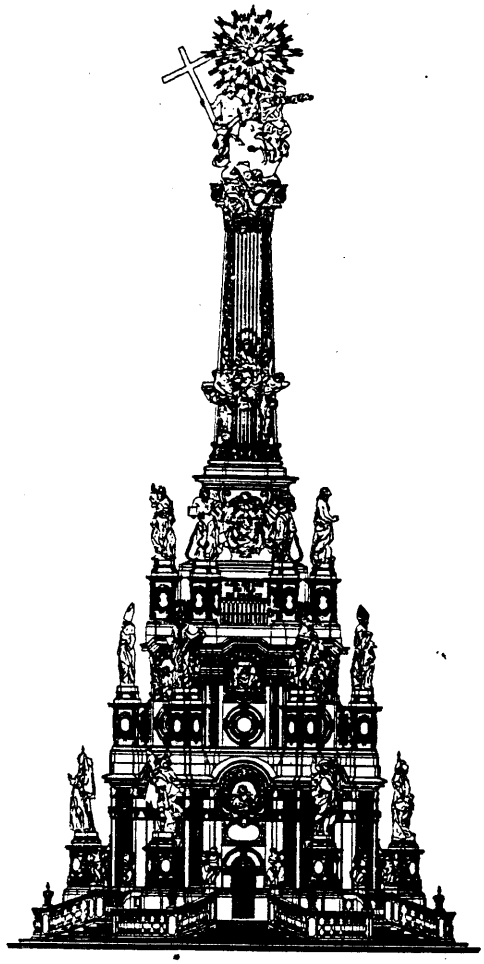
typ pam. ochrany	počet objektů	%
památkově chráněno	89	43,41
navrženo k pam. ochraně	7	3,41
nechráněno	107	52,20
nezjištěno	2	0,98
celkem	205	100,00

3. Z hlediska potřeby rekonstrukce

druh rekonstrukce	počet objektů	%
celková rekonstrukce	112	54,63
rekonstrukce dvorní	51	24,88
objekt ve stavbě	42	20,49
celkem	205	100,00

V příloze jsou jednotlivé objekty seřazeny do tabulky a v mapce MPR jsou označeny o

APPENDIX NO. 7 TO SECTION 4 j



PLAN FOR CONSERVATION OF THE HONORARY HOLY TRINITY COLUMN

I.

Presentation and Promotion of Cultural Property Significance

PLAN FOR CONSERVATION

THE HONORARY HOLY TRINITY COLUMN IN OLOMOUC

OLOMOUC 1998

I.

Presentation and Promotion of Cultural Property Significance

PLAN FOR CONSERVATION

THE HONORARY HOLY TRINITY COLUMN IN OLOMOUC

OLOMOUC 1998

1.

PRESENTATION AND PROMOTION OF CULUTRAL PROPERTY SIGNIFICANCE

MOTTO:

"... I shall raise a column so high and splendid it shall not have an equal in any other town ... "

These were the words used by Václav Render, Olomouc master stonemason, to comment on his project for building an honorary column, submitted to the City Council on 29 October 1715.

The honorary Holy Trinity Column occupies a completely exceptional position in Baroque sculptural and architectural production of the first half of the 18th century. Its architectural plan, the extent of its sculptural decoration and its monumentality (height of 35m) have no equal in the European context. Having been built between 1716 -1754, the Olomouc column represents the final example of the real wave of building of similar monuments. In addition, its artistic plan makes it different from all the comparable monuments typical of the urban hearts of European, especially central European, cities (Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, northern parts of Italy, the south of Germany - Bavaria, southern parts of Poland, Slovakia and Hungary). Following the Viennese example, two types of Baroque columns, in particular, were characteristic of the vast majority of the aforementioned countries: Am Hof and Am Graben. With the Olomouc column, however, a completely unique and special conception was pursued, totally different from the notion of the two fundamental types.
An affinity, even though only to a certain extent, can perhaps be found in the case of the Marian column in Naples (Piazza del Gesú Nuovo). Nevertheless, neither its sculptural decoration nor its monumentality can compare to the Olomouc structure. To a certain degree, the same applies to the column in the town of Uničov in the north of Moravia, which ranks among the largest in Central Europe. Apart from the monumental design, the uniqueness of the Olomouc column is enhanced by the totally unusual and unprecedented combination of its material composition - part of the sculptural decoration in stone and part in gilded copper - and consistent employment of larger-than-lifesize figural elements of adornment, as well as

the situation of a chapel directly in the body of the column. Furthermore, the Olomouc Trinity Column became truly the most representative manifestation of Baroque religiousness in the Czech-German environment of that time, explicitly pronounced by the building of monuments of such character which were closely linked to the town-planning design of city squares in Central Europe. Equally, its unique character is also intensified by the outstanding artistic level of its very architectural execution as well as its sculptural decoration. Nevertheless, it exemplifies, first and foremost, the most stately culmination of a tradition of more than a hundred years of building similar monuments, as the most characteristic and almost inevitable complements of squares in central European cities in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Neither should its value in purely town-planning terms be omitted - the location of the column in the central part of the square deliberately rounding off the axes of view from all streets leading into the square, thus making the column a natural central point in the living organism of the city. In this respect, the column logically tops off the urban development of the historic core of the city of Olomouc.

The erection of Marian (plague) columns on town squares is an exclusively Baroque, post-Tridentine, phenomenon, grounded, in terms of iconography, in the biblical text of St. John´s Revelation in Patmos (John 12,1). The basic pattern is believed to have been provided by the first Marian column on Piazza S. Maria Maggiore in Rome, from 1614. The first such column in Transalpine countries appeared in Munich (1638) and became a model for columns in Prague (1650, now destroyed) and Vienna (Am Hof - 1667). Towards the end of the 17th century and in the first half of the 18th century, the building of such columns was at its peak, particularly in the area of Central Europe, roughly in the territory of the then Habsburg monarchy. In the same period, another wave of building of Trinity columns emerged. While, in most cases, Marian columns were erected in thanksgiving for the end of plague epidemics (at that time relatively frequent in the territory under consideration), Trinity columns were built rather as honorary structures (Ehrensäule), featuring marked triumphal symbolism to emphasize the power and the glory of the Catholic Church. Among both Czech and Moravian but also Austrian, Slovakian and Hungarian towns, it is fairly exceptional to find a square without a Marian or Trinity column, usually placed in the centre. A great number of these monuments are derived from, above all, the two essential types situated in Vienna: the aforementioned Marian column Am Hof (1667) and the so-called "cloud-like" Trinity Column Am Graben (1692). These two basic types became a pattern for building similarly

conceived columns in a wide range of forms, particularly in the first half of the 18th century (see the Supplement). Like the Vienna models, they only rarely exceeded a height of 15 metres and, accordingly, featured no more than eight, or in some cases twelve, sculpted figures of saints. In most cases, their construction was carried out by inland, local artists - sculptors and architects - although the involvement of renowned artists was no exception. It is noteworthy that a traditional type of Marian column was also built in Olomouc (1716-1724) and is now situated on the second main square, the so-called Lower Square (Dolní náměstí). The almost mass building of Marian and Trinity columns came to an end around the second half of the 18th century. However, even now, the central areas of towns in the central European region, their squares, feature these very monuments as evidence of the Baroque religiousness of the Catholic environment, as well as local artistic maturity.
From the very start, the Olomouc structure was built as a Trinity, honorary column and, at the same time, as a monument without equal in any other town. Its conception differentiates it considerably from the two aforementioned Vienna columns, and owing to its monumental dimensions, the extraordinary richness of its figural sculptural decoration (consisting of 45 stone statues and reliefs and 7 figures of wrought copper) and the overall artistic execution, the structure can rightly be referred to as the culmination of the above-mentioned tradition. Identically, with respect to the time of its construction, it completes and actually marks the end of the greatest boom of this period phenomenon. Apart from its decoration and size, the incorporation of a chapel in the body of the column is also unusual, placing the structure on the dividing line between a work of sculpture and architecture. The appreciation of the Olomouc column would not only become a reminder of a characteristic phenomenon representing the intensive building and artistic production of the Baroque period, but also a summary tribute to hundreds of similar monuments in central Europe.

As regards the Trinity column, its existence can be perceived as a manifestation of extraordinary religious reverence. Owing to its uniqueness, monumental dimensions and artistic execution, it can be referred to, at the same time, as a religious monument of world-wide importance.

Together with other monuments - six Baroque fountains and another Marian column - coming into existence in Olomouc in the same period, the Trinity column comprises a complex, significant as an example of a comprehensive solution of inner city planning. It is where architectural and town-planning values combine with purely artistic ones, which are, as

a whole, determined by the intellectual trends of the time. While the building of fountains with largely mythological decoration emphasizes the civic administration of the city and its civic, municipal character, the building of ecclesiastical monuments underlines a religious tradition, and from the viewpoint of Baroque people, explicitly reflects the crucial humanistic value of the Baroque period in Central Europe. In this respect, the whole complex of Olomouc Baroque structures, unequivocally dominated by the Trinity column, represents not only an outstanding artistic monument, but, above all, a monument of general cultural and historical significance, which resounds with an ideal form of the Baroque thinking of that time

In this respect, the Trinity column is an example of the culmination of not only artistic but, first and foremost, religious and civic sentiments, an outstanding specimen, traditionally repeated in a variety of simplified versions in a great number of places throughout Central Europe. Similarly, it becomes, in this sense, evidence of a cultural and religious tradition, the continuity of which formed foundations for this country's, Czech-German culture, and which, nowadays, also constitutes a platform for contemporary culture in the Czech environment.

From the beginning, or since its completion, as the case may be, awareness of the column's uniqueness traditionally elicited respect from the city, its inhabitants as well as visitors, and it can be stated that the diminution of originality (entropy of authenticity) is rather minimal. Conservation works were carried out by almost all generations but involved only minor interventions and were rather aimed at removing surface contamination and deposits. The only major intervention was the replacement of one statue of a torch-bearer at the bottom register of the column by an exact copy. The original statue was destroyed in consequence of the war (1945). The partial loss of authenticity is caused only by natural material deterioration and age.

The Trinity column in Olomouc ranks among the unique works in which a triumphal motif, celebrating the church and the faith, is linked with the reality of an art work, combining architectural and town-planning solutions with elaborate sculptural decoration. Particularly in terms of design, it is undoubtedly the most original work of its creator, the Czech artist Václav Render (1669-1733), whose amazing initiative, supported by a generous financial subsidy, made the erection of this monument possible. Together with numerous other local, Moravian artists, he created a work which is quite unique for its extraordinary size as well as the elaborateness and extent of its sculptural decoration, and which has no adequate

counterpart in other European cities. At the same time, it exemplifies local patriotism and the quality of the country´s creative potential which, despite language barriers in the mixed Czech-German environment, united its forces to build a stately monument. The central ideas of this financially extremely demanding construction were a strong relationship with the city, the tradition of Czech citizens´ self-confidence and an emphasis on the main values assumed by people of the Baroque period, placing considerable stress on religious awareness.

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As regards the Trinity column, its existence can be perceived as a manifestation of extraordinary religious reverence. Owing to its uniqueness, monumental dimensions and artistic execution, it can be referred to, at the same time, as a religious monument of world-wide importance.

DESCRIPTION

In essence, the basic ground plan of the Trinity column is derived from a circular area, 17 metres in diameter. From the circular base, furnished with 18 peripheral guard stones connected by a forged chain, rises a staircase consisting of seven steps on the top of which is the column's first level, its ground plan basically following a hexagonal lay-out. The first level comprises a small chapel with, again, a circular ground plan, and on the outside, at the points of the hexagon, is furnished with six conical balustrades, all of them topped with a pair of fire vases and two putti torch-bearers (all together 12 infant figures - torch-bearers - approx. 150 cm in height). At the points of the hexagon, again, supported by six massive pedestals richly decorated on three sides by masonry details, such as scrolls and acanths, the first six larger-than-lifesize statues of saints (approx. 220-240 cm) adjoin the body of the chapel on the first level. As a whole, the first level is richly decorated with motifs of fluted pilasters, ribbon motifs, conches, relief cartouches with semi-figures of apostles and other masonry details. The same pattern is consistently repeated in both the second and third levels. The second level keeps to the ground plan of the first, and is crowned by the second group of six larger-than-lifesize statues of saints, placed on isolated pedestals. The first level tops the base of the column. It slightly recedes towards the centre, its periphery furnished again with six massive pedestals carrying the third row of six larger-than-lifesize saints, another row of six relief semi-figures of apostles, and rich masonry decoration. This base of the third level supports a monolithic pillar 10 m in height, richly decorated with fluting and acanth motifs. In the first third of the monolith is mounted the sculptural group of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary - the female figure of the Virgin Mary is carried by a pair of angels. Again, the group is executed on a larger-than-lifesize scale, in gilded copper. On the top of the pillar-monolith itself, crowned by a capital featuring scroll and acanth motifs, there is a group of God the Father, giving a blessing, and Christ with the cross, both placed on a globe, with the figure of the archangel Michael below. The entire structure is completed by a radial target-star with a dove in the centre to symbolize the Holy Spirit. Once more, the whole top group is created on a larger-than-lifesize scale in wrought and gilded copper. The total height of the Trinity column is 35 m.

The highest point is occupied by the Holy Trinity Group and the group representing the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, acting somewhat out of time and space. The third level, excluding three reliefs depicting essential theological virtues - Faith, Hope and Love, is surrounded by six statues of saints. The first two, from a front view, are the saints related to the Virgin Mary - her parents St. Anna and St. Joachim. In turn, the next two are the saints closest to Jesus Christ - St. Joseph the Guardian and St. John the Baptist. This highest and most honourable place is also occupied by statues of two saints who are already directly associated with the city, particularly with its civil administration: the Father of the Church St. Jerome and the martyr St. Lawrence. They were the two the chapel in the Olomouc City Hall was dedicated to.

Six statues on the middle section represent patrons of Slavic nations: St. Constantine and St. Methodius (today also patrons of Europe) and martyrs - St. Adalbert, again, above all, as a patron of the Czech Lands, together with St. Blasius. The consecration of the no-longer existing Church of St. Blasisus in Olomouc was considered in the Baroque period as one of the oldest. The last pair, St. John of Nepomuk and St. John Sarkander, underlines the traditional reverence of Olomouc as well as the whole country for Czech martyrs whose cult reached its climax at the time of the column´s building. While St. John of Nepomuk was already canonized (1729) at the time of construction, St. John Sarkander, canonized only recently (1995), was then considered merely a martyr of local importance. The relief decoration of the middle section comprises semi-figures of six apostles - Philip, Matthew, Simon, Jude Thaddaeus, James the Younger and Bartholomew.
Again, the statues at the bottom level begin with two martyrs and regional patrons, St. Maurice, as a patron of Austria, and St. Wenceslas, referred to as "the heir of the Czech Lands". At the same time, in addition, both saints represent the two most significant Olomouc churches. Two Franciscan saints, St. Anthony of Padua and St. John Capistranus, stress, first and foremost, preaching activity and its tradition in the city where, moreover, John Capistranus actually worked as a preacher. The tradition of the university milieu is represented by the Jesuit saint Aloysius Gonzaga, the patron of students and youth, canonized at the time of the column´s building (1726). Finally, the last statue depicts St. Florian, the protector against fires which, apart from plague epidemics, presented the greatest danger for towns in the Baroque period. Reliefs at the ground level again feature semi-figures of the six remaining apostles: Peter and Paul, Andrew, James the Elder, Thomas and John.

Zahner's sculptural decoration of the column is rather different from Render's original conception and must have been created according to an ideological programme or scheme that is not likely to have been developed until the 1740s. Yet the original idea aimed, first and foremost, at the building of a honorary column remained unchanged. It should be pointed out that the array of saints here does not include typical protectors against plague. They are, nonetheless, fully represented on the actual Plague or Marian Column on the Lower Square built, for that matter, at the same time, starting 1716, once again by Václav Render. Be that as it may, the concept of the Holy Trinity in question involved two principal lines corresponding to the essential hierarchy of values assumed by people of the Baroque period. Faith and religious tradition intermingle here constantly with the idea of the city, its traditions, protection and civil administration. The idea of Christianity as well as the idea of citizenship - allegiance to the city in the best meaning of the word - merge here to be triumphally pronounced in a stone monument; the honorary column

History and development

"... I shall raise a column so high and splendid it shall not have an equal in any other town".

These were the words used by Václav Render, Olomouc master stonemason, to comment on his project for building an honorary column, submitted to the City Council on 29 October 1715. At the very beginning of the new year (13 January 1716), following the consultation of the council with the Episcopal consortium, the project was approved. Render provided detailed technical documentation, a financial budget, and soon after that even a wooden model of the future form of the column (the model has been preserved). Field works started on the construction site in the same year, involving, first and foremost, the removal of the Hercules' Fountain, standing then in the place of today's column, and its transfer to its present location in front of the northern facade of the city hall. Render actually started building the column in spring 1717. He financed most of it himself and together with his workshop carried out most of the work. In 1733, the year of Render's death, the column had reached the height of a one-story building with a chapel inside and a central core mantled in stone, together with intricate stone-masonry detail of profiled mouldings and pilasters. In this first stage, in the 1720s, the first portion of sculptural decoration was realized, featuring six relief semi-figures of apostles and perhaps also twelve figures of torch-bearers that were created by Olomouc sculptor Filip Sattler. Being single and childless, Render stated in his testament that practically all his

property - over eight and half thousand guilders - should be used for further continuation of the construction. In the testament Render mentioned the master stonemason František Thoneck (1701 - 1738) as the person best informed about his original intentions and so he became Render´s successor in leading the construction. However, the work continued at a very slow pace and, furthermore, Thoneck died soon afterwards, as well as another master stonemason in charge, Jan Václav Rokycký (1692 -1738). The leadership was taken over by Rokycký´s son, Jan Ignác (1719 - 1778) together with another master Augustin Schulz (1718 - ?). The whole structure was completed under their supervision and on 9th September 1754, in the presence of Empress Maria Theresa, the honorary Holy Trinity Column was ceremonially consecrated (the consecration ceremony is documented by a print issued for this special occasion).

Thus, four decades later, Render´s original conception, despite minor aberrations, came into its own and the monumental column on the Olomouc square, enhancing and crowning most of the axes of view leading into the square, became an example of Baroque town-planning notions. Its unquestionable artistic value is furthermore underlined by its sculptural decoration, the vast majority of which was created by another Moravian artist, sculptor Ondřej Zahner (1709 - 1752), who carried out the sculptural work between 1745 - 1752. In a relatively short period of time, less than seven years, he produced eighteen larger-than-lifesize statues of saints, six relief semi-figures of apostles at the second level of the column, and shaped the top Trinity Group together with the figure of the Virgin Mary among angels. In the early 1750s, the top group and the group representing the Assumption of the Virgin Mary were realized in copper and strongly gilded by Olomouc goldsmith Šimon Forstner (1714 - 1773).

They are the statues of saints, cut in various kinds of Moravian sandstone, that best reveal Zahner´s sculptural mastery. The figures, executed on a considerably larger-than-lifesize scale, are marked by a fine quality of outlines viewed from different perspectives and emphasized by lightened and airy drapery. The modest hand gestures and entire postures of the figures are always in harmony with their facial expressions, with powerfully elaborated features imbued with deep feelings. In spite of the quite monumental concept of his sculptural compositions, the figures seem natural, with no excessive Baroque dynamism as an end in itself. The sculptural decoration of the Olomouc column not only ranks among Zahner´s best works but also marks the climax of Moravian sculpture of the first half of the 18th century.

Zahner´s thus far little known disciple, Wolfgang Trager, and another Moravian sculptor, Jan Michal Scherhauf (1724 - 1792), continued working on the sculptural decoration after the master´s death. Nevertheless, their part was limited only to more or less finishing works and setting of the main statues created by Zahner in place.

In the bottom section of the column there is a domed chapel with a circular ground plan, lit by six oval windows. Its interior decoration features six reliefs, mostly with Old Testament scenes, placed among six fluted pilasters. Over the chapel entrance are commemorative inscriptions:

TRINO DEO ALTO FORTI SAPIENTI ALTARE BENE VOLENTIA PVBLICA RENOVATVM

(In honour of the sovereign trine God, powerful and wise, the altar was renovated by benefactors - chronogram 1820) and

TRIVNI VEROOQVE DEO PRAESENTIBVS AVGVSTIS FRANCISCO ATQVE THERESIA COLOSSVS ISTE A CARDINALE TROIER CONSECRATVS 9. SEPT.

(In honour of trine foremost God this colossus was consecrated by cardinal Trojer on 9 September in the presence of their majesties Francis and Theresa - chronogram 1754)

Truly, as far as the size (the height of the column is 35 m) and richness of sculptural decoration are concerned, the monumental Holy Trinity Column does not have a counterpart in any other European town. At the same time, having been completed in as late as 1754, it perhaps represents the end of an extensive typological line of distinctive Marian, honorary and plague columns in their almost one-and-a-half-century long history. Among others, its uniqueness is based on the fact that its conceptual pattern was derived from a notion of monument-column but, in fact, it does not owe anything to any particular model. As for the Olomouc column, it was the triumphal motifs that were accented most. Embodied in the decoration, it highlighted the ecclesiastical tradition of the city.

II.

Relation to Master Plan Documentation

II.

Relation to Master Plan Documentation

Relation to master plan documentation, master plan supporting materials and the Programme for Regeneration

MASTER PLAN FOR OLOMOUC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

According to the Master Plan for the Residential District (approved in 1998) the city of Olomouc will continue its development as a compact residential formation, preserving its historic core of extraordinary value and notable characteristic features of its periphery as well as the adjoining former local authority areas, now incorporated into the city.

REGULATORY PLAN FOR THE OLOMOUC PROTECTED CONSERVATION AREA

The principles and regulations concerning the physical planning of the territory under consideration, the Regulatory Plan for the Olomouc Protected Conservation Area (the draft plan, submitted in January 1999 is expected to be adopted in July 1999) lay the basis for the preservation of the city's protected conservation area as a unique town-planning unit presenting and promoting historic resources in the historic core, as a social, cultural and commercial centre with its inseparable housing role.

Principles of town-planning and stereometric regulation:

- to conserve stable town-planning and preserve the architectural structures of the Olomouc conservation area and its protected zone in the territory under consideration, the ground plan and a panoramic view of the city protected conservation area, valued house-building fronts, walls and fortification.
- to preserve building lines and street lines, capacity of buildings and historic partitioning in the protected conservation area.
- to maintain structures included in the Central List of Cultural Heritage Properties, their building and architectural configurations, historical dispositions, designs and appearance,

including forms of architectural elements and components, sculptural, painting and stucco historic decorations, and, in addition, materials and colour.

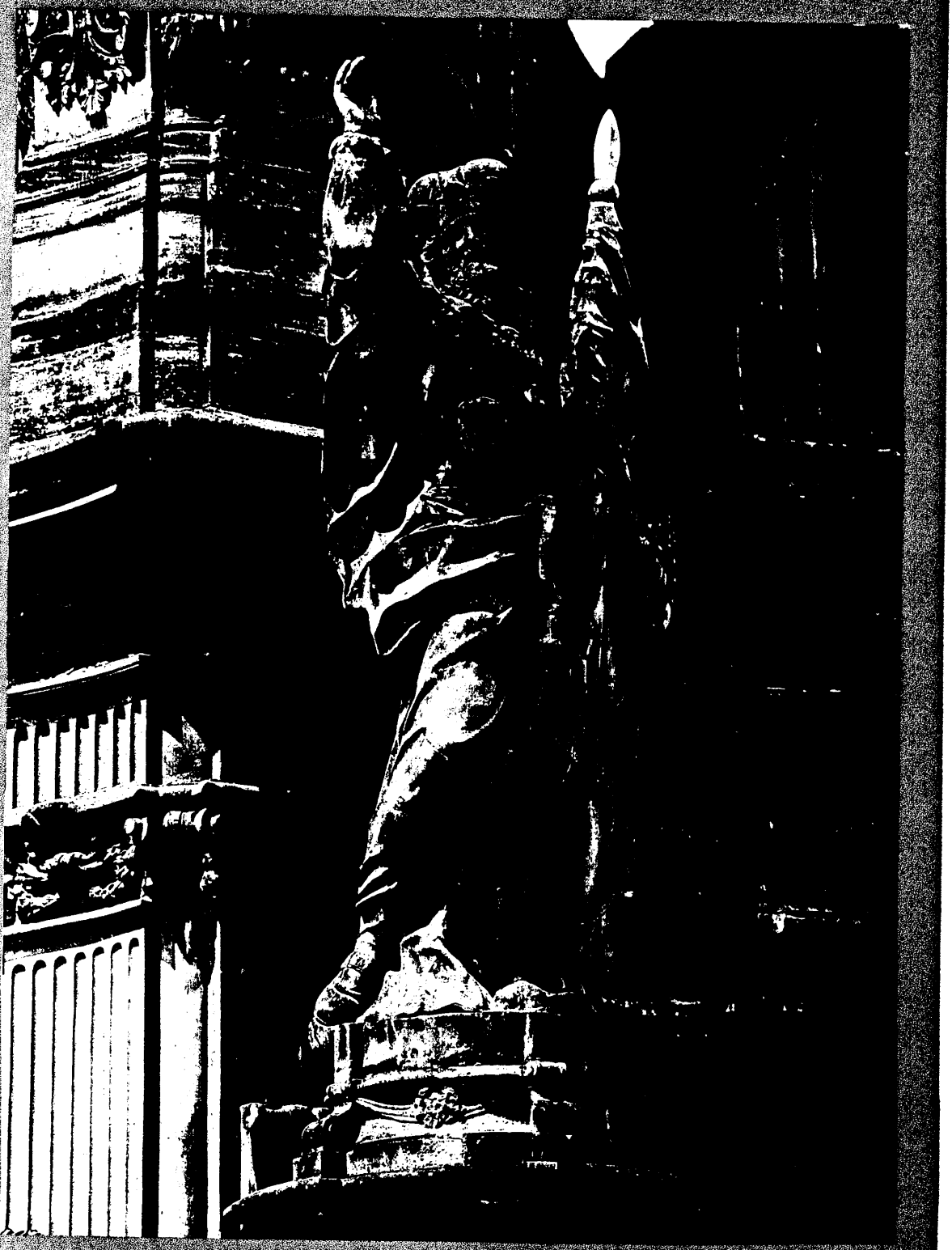
- to preserve the absolute height of development in the protected conservation area, i.e. the absolute crest height, pitch and shape of the roofs of buildings within the protected conservation area as well as the other buildings, in accordance with the requirements for the conservation of cultural heritage pertaining to the appearance of the protected conservation city area.

Obligatory restrictions for physical planning

- preservation and conservation of cultural heritage properties and national cultural heritage properties in the protected conservation area including their settings, exteriors, interiors and capacity....art and handicraft.
- preservation of especially such structures and areas which determine and round off the nature of the town-planning unit of the protected conservation area, such as its ground plan, building and street lines, panoramas and silhouettes, roof configurations, spatial structures, landmarks and their stereometric relationships, characteristic views and throughviews.
- preservation of all characteristic features pertaining to the parterre, fountains, columns, historic gardens, parks and the fortification system.

PROGRAMME FOR REGENERATION

The honorary Holy Trinity Column is included in the Programme for Regeneration of Urban Conservation Areas. This programme included a comprehensive examination of the sculptural group in 1997(see Chapter 3). This revealed the necessity for immediate conservation intervention. In 1998, bids were invited for the selection of a contractor but owing to the lengthy appellate proceedings, the tender was not concluded until 1999. The general reconstruction will begin in May 1999.



III.

Comprehensive Examinations and Analyses

PLAN FOR CONSERVATION

THE HONORARY HOLY TRINITY COLUMN IN OLOMOUC

OLOMOUC 1998

III.

Comprehensive Examination and Analyses

3.

Comprehensive Examination of Sculptural Group

A comprehensive examination of the Holy Trinity Column was carried out in 1997, assessing the state of the sculptural group.

a) An examination involving the humanities and social sciences: a detailed **review of archives** including collections of all written and pictorial materials which document changes of the monument over time, and a parallel **assessment of the monument in terms of art history**, a conservation survey, particularly for the stone parts, and with a special focus on metal parts, including a proposal for conservation intervention

a) examination involving the natural sciences and technologies, including a **photogrammetric survey** and detailed **photographic documentation** of the column in its entirety. Similarly detailed information was acquired in terms of **petrography** and **porosimetry, ultrasound propagation speed, material characteristics, the degree of damage, surface degradation (such as crusts, salinity, and identification of older surface works), biological deposits,** and in terms of the column's **structural analysis.**
In addition, the above data should include the following detailed information on the area surrounding the monument: **meteorological situation, temperature, humidity, deposits, air flow, time of exposure to the sun with regard to temperature, temperature variation.**

The objectivity and professional level of the examinations was guaranteed by the State Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Prague in cooperation with the Bavarian Institute for Conservation in Munich. On completion of these examinations, a professional workshop for both experts and the general public was held (March 1997). The original comprehensive documentation is kept at The Department of Conception and Development of Olomouc Local
Authority, Horní náměstí 1, 771 27 Olomouc.

LIST OF EXAMINATIONS

Examination of the rocks used, Jan Bárta, Jiří Rathouský, Jan Šrámek, 1997

- Report on structural and building analysis, Martin Janeček, 1997
- Conservation survey of the wrought copper statues, Ivan Houska, 1997
- Partial examination in terms of natural sciences, including:
- Structure polychromy examination
- Stone salinity determination
- Research on stone biocorrosion

Research conducted by I. Maxová, J. Váňa, M. Váňová in Watrex analytical laboratory

Date of examination: 1997

- Geological survey, Pavel Vavrda, 1997
- Conservation survey of stone items, Ladislav Werkmann, 1997
- Sources, literature, iconography, Martin Elbel, 1997
- Art history research, Gabriela Elbelová, 1997
- Ultrasound transmission, Karol Bayer, Tatjana Bayerová, 1997
- Photogrammetric survey - 3 views in total, B. Kunftová, 1997 and 1998

The examination results which serve as a platform for the conservation intervention are enclosed.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EXAMINATION CONCLUSIONS AND RESULTS

Owing to its perfectly conceived overall design as well as the high level of its sculptural elaboration, the monumental honorary Holy Trinity Column situated in the main square of Olomouc is the most significant Baroque monument in Moravia. Despite the involvement of different sculptors, the work has an uncommonly consistent composition, compelling in its entirety, grand and monumental in its form and, furthermore, inventive in its details. Additionally, the column, enhancing and rounding off most of the axes of view from streets leading into the square, is an example of the Baroque notion of urban development.

As far as the size and richness of sculptural decoration are concerned, the Column does not have a comparable counterpart in any other European town. At the same time, having been completed in 1754, it perhaps represents the end of an extensive typological line of Marian, honorary and plague columns in their almost one-and-a-half-century long history when they became distinctive landmarks of numerous squares and market-places.

The conception of the work as a whole involves two principal lines corresponding to the essential hierarchy of values assumed by people of the Baroque period. Faith and religious tradition intermingle here with the idea of the city, its traditions, protection and civil administration. The idea of Christianity as well as the idea of citizenship - allegiance to the city in the best meaning of the word - merge here to be triumphally pronounced in a stone monument; the honorary column.

The Column is one of the most significant of cultural heritage properties in the Olomouc protected conservation area as a part of the city's unique complex of stone sculptures - six fountains and two columns, Marian and Trinity. As such, together with the other structures, it has been classified as a national cultural heritage property (the Central List of Cultural Heritage Properties - ref. no. 3599). With respect to its significance on an international scale, the complex has been nominated for inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Protection of a cultural heritage property aspiring for such inclusion must be addressed in a manner which will meet the most rigorous criteria for both theoretical and practical aspects of the conservation of cultural heritage properties.

The last general conservation of the Column was conducted from 1972 to 1975, i.e. a quarter of a century ago. After such a period of time, the conservation theory automatically presumes the necessity for conservation intervention, especially when the ongoing maintenance and protection of the cultural heritage property is not ideal.

In addition, there has of late been a substantial change in ideas concerning the conservation process as well as technologies for both conservation surveys and conservation interventions. These have acquired a purely scientific platform by switching from empirical, not always optimum, procedures to exact methods, using the latest technology.

Therefore, the State Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage (SICCH) came up with the initiative to conduct an examination aimed at the comprehensive assessment of the property. This initiative met with an understanding by the later examination investor, the Olomouc Local Authority. SICCH provided methodical documentation and ongoing professional consultations. This project was also assisted by the Bavarian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Munich which has broad experience with similar comprehensive examinations and promised to carry out counter-expertise.

The main objective of the examination was to compile the most detailed body of materials to provide a practical starting point for the necessary conservation intervention in the future, including assessment of the current technical state of the property, compilation of all written as well as tangible sources available, drawing-up of the expertise, necessary for making decisions concerning the manner in which the conservation intervention should proceed, including a draft project for the intervention with an indication of potential alternatives, and last but not least, estimated costs of the conservation.

Another, secondary objective of the examination is the possibility of presenting comprehensive knowledge of the property to the professional as well as general public in various forms, such as exhibitions, publication in both professional and popular periodicals or in a specialized book issued for this purpose, and a professional seminar following the completion of the examination. This would mean procedure for making the city of Olomouc more visible in the field of conservation of cultural heritage properties.

The basic methodical document was the invitation for bids in which the required partial examinations were specified.

The general invitation presumed examinations involving the humanities and social sciences (review of archives, analysis in terms of art history) and examinations involving the natural sciences and technologies. As the project proceeded, the original single general conservation examination was divided into two separate parts - stone conservation and metal conservation.

Supporting materials available at the beginning of the examination works included a photogrammetric survey of the column (by B.Kunftová and J. Chmelíř) and a detailed review of archives (by Martin Elbel).

The final report on the comprehensive conservation of the Vienna plague column, carried out from 1980 to 1981, provided methodical guidance. *(Restauratorenbläter Band 6, zum Thema Die Wiener Pestsäule, Vienna, November 1982).* The principle difference is, however, that in our case the examination only brings up certain issues and suggestions to be dealt with in the future, while the Viennese study provides information on the entire project. It is also necessary to take into consideration the time period in which the account of the Vienna column came into being as the research methods as well as perception of scores of problems have undergone considerable changes since then.

The individual partial examinations were conducted as follows:

Research in terms of art history (Gabriela Elbelová). Using the results from the archive review, Elbelová characterizes the sculptural decoration, compares the original Render´s intention with the actual implementation. From the viewpoint of a conservation worker, the main contribution of this work can be seen in the identification and assessment of unoriginal parts and complements of individual figures and their attributes which can serve as supporting material for making decisions concerning issues such as their preservation, their replacement with more suitable complements and restoration of the original state.

Examination of the rocks used (Jan Bárta, Jiří Rathouský and Jan Šrámek)
The exact chemical and physical methods of this examination, such as survey of salt content, heat and moisture expansion, high-pressure mercury porosimetry, petrographic and laboratory research, microscopic section studies and X-ray structural microanalysis, make it possible to determine and characterize the materials used as well as additions and consequences of various impacts at a higher and more objective level than could have been done by means of high-quality visual examination carried out by the most experienced practitioner. By applying these methods, it is possible to distinguish materials which are very similar in terms of both macroscopy and microscopy and identify the presence of heterogenous substances which can cause damage to the work even in such concentrations as cannot be identified by common and perfunctory methods. Moreover, the study suggests technical procedures which are suitable or necessary for future conservation intervention, with particular stress on materials of Czech provenance.

The examination arrives at the general conclusion that apart from surface chemical damage variable mechanical damage also exists. Some parts affected by such damage have been repaired in the past. The most serious defects are cracks in stone blocks belonging to statues at the third level which the examination report refers to as being in a state of emergency.

The geological survey (Pavel Vavrda) examined the geological conditions in the column subbase, investigated the quality of the substructure and the depth of the column foundation, and reports the research on conditions concerning site groundwater. The results of this survey have relevance particularly in connection with the following survey, namely the Report on Structural and Building Analysis (Martin Janeček). Using exact methods followed by subsequent calculations, both surveys together study the statical conditions of the honorary column. One surprising finding was that the substructure for the entire column does not exceed two metres in depth and the substructure itself is not very good. Despite these findings the surveys arrive at the satisfactory conclusion that the column structure, especially its load-bearing parts, shows no major statical failure which is a finding of great importance with respect to the proposed conservation intervention as well as the future regime for the entire monument.

Ultrasound transmission (Karol and Tatjana Bayer, the Litomyšl School of Conservation) is a method which can assess the overall condition of the work´s material in a non-destructive manner. In particular, it can identify the existence of inner hidden flaws and degradation of stone, including their depth and extent.This facilitates a truly comprehensive, precisely aimed, optimum conservation intervention while eliminating the risk that the conservation of individual parts will be too invasive or, on the contrary, inadequate. Representative samples of statues were examined in places accessible from the scaffolding. It is presumed that the condition of the other, unexamined, statues will correspond to the results for the samples examined.

The partial examination in terms of natural sciences (I. Maxová, SICCP) includes a microscopic analysis of colour and metal coatings of the surface, determination of salt content in the stone and examination of its biodegradation, i.e. stone deterioration by vegetating organisms. At the same time it draws up a brief concept of the possible course for the conservation work.

Conservation survey of wrought copper statues (Ivan Houska, 1997)
The objective of this survey was to determine the extent of damage and, first and foremost, causes. The technology used for the production of the statues was studied and the results were used to deduce suggestions for potential ways of conservation. The most important findings of the survey include the fact that the statues have never been removed from the column. Generally, the structure of all three units was found to be corroded and insufficiently protected by coating. The same applies to bonding materials as well as to the copper cladding of the statues. Earlier repairs were not always carried out at an adequate professional level. The condition of the statue of Archangel Gabriel, can be referred to as in a state of emergency. There is the danger of its breaking off and being destroyed. The author presents a conservation plan comprising two alternatives. The first version considers dismounting the statues and their complete conservation while the second takes into account removal of only the most heavily damaged statue of Archangel Gabriel, the cleaning and repair of the other two groups in their places. (Note: From the perspective of a stone conservation worker it appears very likely that the top sculptural group of the Holy Trinity would have to be taken down as well, as there are signs of cracks in the column capital which can be thoroughly checked only after the group has been dismounted.)

Employing a comprehensive analytical method involving texts, photographs and drawings, the survey of the stone (Ladislav Werkmann) examines the state of individual parts of the architecture and the sculptural decoration of the column and includes a draft of the conservation process. He also seeks to find possible solutions to the issue of the extent and optimum form of unoriginal complements which is likely to be a crucial point when deciding which "conservation philosophy" should be adopted.

The individual partial examinations include a great number of findings and repetitive and complementary information.

The materials produced by this examination are the most comprehensive and consistent body of research material on a stone monument ever compiled in this country. We hope that the experience acquired throughout the entire project as well as the organizational, methodical and professional problems we had to deal with will assist similar comprehensive examinations on other significant cultural heritage properties.

In the course of the research a need arose to gather more data adding to the basic partial examinations to complement the body of information.Thus a study assessing the meteorological situation in Olomouc in the past 30 years was incorporated here. This indicates that the meteorological conditions in Olomouc do not deviate from the average given by our geographical location and, accordingly, do not have unusual impact on the state of the sculptural group. The examination also incorporated a report on altimetric conditions - figured dimensions of the column - stating that the column has a total height of 31,19 metres. It was also decided to include here materials compiled by doc. Togner as a part of the UNESCO nomination document, as they represent the best-arranged characteristics of the whole column.
The art history analysis was additionally supplemented with a characterisics of the chapel interior and a brief outline of Ondřej Zahner´s work.

All these additional studies are included in the supplements.

The conclusions of the entire examination can be very briefly summarized in the following main points:

The statical conditions of the architectural part of the Trinity column in its entirety are basically intact and do not require any specific measures. The condition of the seven stone statues of saints - i.e. all six statues at the third level (St. Anna, St. John the Baptist, St. Jerome, St. Lawrence, St. Joseph and St. Joachim) and the statue of St. Florian at the first level - needs to be referred to as being in a state of emergency. In their bottom parts, these statues show marked cracks due to the corroded iron she bolt. Signs of ruptures are also apparent at the capital of the top column into which the top copper sculptures are anchored.

A state of emergency was also found in the structure of the copper statue of Archangel Gabriel, beneath the top sculptural group of the Holy Trinity, some parts of which, such as wings and limbs, threaten to break off and thus result in its total destruction. Other two copper sculptural groups are in relatively better shape but considering the fact that during the entire existence of the column their iron structures have never been replaced, it is not possible to guarantee their perfect condition.

As all major failures occur particularly in the upper part of the Trinity column, it is obvious that if one of the statues were to collapse and fall down, it would, considering the pyramid shape of the whole sculpture, cause heavy damage to the decoration at the lower sections. However, this implies danger to the safety of both the pedestrian and road traffic in the vicinity of the Trinity column as, hittting the ground after falling from a height of almost thirty metres, a statue would break into pieces which would scatter.

Work to improve this state must necessarily commence as soon as possible, namely immediately after the current winter. To put it simply, it is crucial to dismount the endangered statues and conserve them in a studio.

The other parts of the Trinity column, especially the architectural parts, are in a relatively good condition. Nevertheless, they are covered with crusts and deposits, the softer parts of the sandstone are disintegrated on the surface, and in some places this includes contours. Here it is important to carry out a general maintenance-type conservation intervention involving, primarily, reinforcement, cleaning and conservation of the stone, revision of the earlier conservation interventions and their methods (in some cases leaving the current state of affairs, in other cases replacing seals, bonding agents and complements).

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT STATE, SUGGESTION FOR CONSERVATION

General characteristics of the current state

If we are to make overall assessment of the column and its damage, we can basically take a textbook on conservation and copy the whole chapter dealing with stone deterioration. There is hardly any type of deterioration which will not be found on the Trinity column.

If we are to be more specific, the negative influences include chemical, biological and physical factors and a combination thereof. At a more general level, they are as follows:

- fluctuation in temperature (frost x sunshine)

- water in all states of aggregation (leaking, capillary elevation)

- atmospheric fall-out (acid rain, exhalations)

- conservation interventions (both chemical and mechanical)

- stone quality (material defects)

- biological impacts (biocorrosion, birds)

- mechanical damage (vandalism, war events)

- metal corrosion (iron couplings, bolts, reinforcements)

There is, after all, one type of damage which does not occur on the Trinity column, fortunately, techniques widely used in other places, such as cutting across, dabbing and other eyesores of this kind, were not applied here to "improve" the stone surface. Thus, the original sculptor's style was retained in its completeness.

The column bears traces of numerous previous conservation interventions. Apart from minor works, having rather the character of maintenance or elimination of the consequences of specific damage (such as damage due to war events), the general repairs were carried out in 1834 (by Karel Melnitzky, repair 45 years after the previous one), then in 1926 (by Václav Janoušek, a repair after 47 years) and finally from 1972 to 1975 (by Josef Stárek and Karel Lenhart, 46 years from the last general repair).

Although, in comparison with previous repairs, it has not been very long since the last restoration, the condition of the sculptural group is so serious that, knowing the conclusions of the examinations, it is no exaggeration to refer to the state of the property as one of emergency.

One of the major reasons, we believe, is the fact that all previous repairs focused on surface interventions, involving "maintenance" methods, aimed at eliminating the consequences of damage, not its causes.

An interesting aspect of the previous repairs is also the fact that all recent stone inserts have dramatically weathered dramatically more than the older original material.

To provide specific documentation of the most serious damage to individual parts of the column, it was decided to use, apart from textual characteristics, stated in a well-arranged list, including at the same time a proposal for the required conservation intervention (see below), an illustrative way of colour entries into the graphic depiction of statues. These drawings are part of the photographic documentation. We will focus on the following items:

- stone inserts and sculptural additions

- artificial stone bonding agents

- original inserts

- missing parts

- weathered places

- ruptures

- metal corrosion

The Museum of Local History and Geography in Olomouc was contacted in relation to the research, as its collection contains scores of objects directly associated with the Column.

First and foremost, a 86-centimetre high model of the column, constructed by Ignatius Paul in 1766, and now part of the museum exposition. Despite its size, it was important for our purposes since, at least in some cases, it was possible to retrace changes, such as hand gesture and attributes, which were made to individual statues in the course of time.

Close examination of the model resulted in the curious finding that the latter no longer reflects the actual column as it appears today. Following moving, cleaning and minor repairs carried out at various times, the statues, for example, may have been reset in wrong places or turned

half-circle. In this way, the conservation survey may also be an instigation for museum workers to correct this state of affairs and restore the true form of the entire column to its original..

In addition, the museum depository includes a torso of one of two angels - torchbearers - which were damaged by splinters during the bombardment of Olomouc in 1945 and replaced by Vojtěch Hořínek´s copies during the 1947 repair. The statue kept in the museum is in a very bad shape. It has no face and bears traces of a great deal of mechanical damage.

The largest collection associated with the column are plaster casts of the column figural decoration which were made in 1944 in case of war damage or destruction to the column itself. During the half-century since the forms were removed, some of the casts have deteriorated considerably and others cannot be recovered in the extensive depository. Copies of all the statues of the saints, part of both exterior and interior relief decoration and a proportion of the statues of angels - torchbearers - have been discovered in the museum. Despite its incompleteness, the whole collection is a valuable source of information about the shapes of certain detail contours added or replaced during the three post-war conservations, including hands and fingers, lance points, and facial details such as noses. It must be pointed out, however, that with plaster casts it is not always easy to decide whether they are original forms, later additions, or even older versions than the current ones.

In any case, these findings will have their practical application for a specific conservation intervention and can serve as supporting material for making decisions concerning the number and form of potential new additions.

In this respect, another significant source of inspiration can be gleaned from a detailed comparative study of other works by the two main sculptors, namely Filip Sattler and Ondřej Zahner. For example, Zahner´s statue of St. John the Baptist which today lacks its metal attribute - a cross with an inscription reading "Ecce Agnus dei" - has its originator´s variant in Mitrovice. Here a statue with a very similar composition holds a cross which, although not original, was made during a recent conservation as a precise copy of the corroded original cross. Taking into consideration the form of both sculptures, we believe that it is possible to draw from the appearance of the Mitrovice statue cross when crafting the new attribute for the Olomouc column.

For purposes of possible comparative study, we include in the supplement a list of Ondřej Zahner's well-known works. In regard to Filip Sattler we would like to mention the study of this sculptor by Gabriela Elbelová, including a catalogue of works attributed to him. (Výzkum moravského barokního sochařství. Okruh Filipa Sattlera. [Research on Moravian Baroque Sculpture. Filip Sattler's Circle] Unpublished, Olomouc Institute for Conservation of Cultural Heritage, 1997)

Suggested Conservation

Generally, as an introduction to the section on the proposed conservation, it must be stated that the overall repair of the Trinity column is going to be a complex, very demanding project which will have to be planned in several stages according to a precise schedule. We assume that the conservation will be conducted by a group of experienced conservation workers, perhaps under the supervision of a coordinator and a patron, in systematic cooperation with experts monitoring the project in terms of art history and conservation of cultural heritage.

Systematic collaboration with a chemical technology laboratory which can deal flexibly with specific technological issues emanating from findings made during the course of the project is vital. Significant aspects of such cooperation should include a selection of technical and chemical aspects of expertise on the properties such as reversibility and chemical stability of the materials used.

Ideally, we think, the conservation process should be planned over three years. Given the absence of static defects in the column architecture, the conservation intervention on threatened sculptural decoration can proceed immediately.

The preliminary stage will involve the necessary dismounting of the statically endangered statues, i.e. all stone statues from the third level, namely figures of St. Anna, St. John the Baptist, St. Jerome, St. Lawrence, St. Joseph and St. Joachim, the statue of St. Florian from the first level, the copper statue of Archangel Gabriel and the top group featuring the Holy Trinity. Although this sculptural group has not been found in an immediate state of emergency, the most comprehensive plan presumes its dismounting. Moreover, from the perspective of stone conservation, we consider its removal essential given the indications of a critical condition of the column capital into which the sculptural group is anchored.

In principle, the ideal alternative would be to dismount virtually all the statues, not only the stone ones in a state of emergency, so that the existing iron she bolts can be replaced with stainless steel. The reason for this is that most of the statue bases show traces of stone torn from the bolt, even though the damage is not as dramatic as in the case of the aforementioned statues in a state of emergency. However, it must be stated that we do not consider this maximalist alternative to be realistic as, in principle, the entire Trinity column would have to be finally disassembled.

At the same time, we reject the so-called "economy" alternative, involving in situ conservation of the most damaged statues without removal from their pedestals, i.e. the surface treatment of the statues. Such a procedure does not deal with the emergency; it is only a "put-on-a-nice-facade" solution which in a long run will prove even more costly as it will only postpone a thorough intervention, and with possible fatal consequences for the condition of the property.

With respect to the course chosen, conservation of the dismounted statues will be carried out in a studio, making it independent of progress on other parts of the column.

The size of the entire column makes it very difficult to determine an optimum work schedule. It will be necessary to take into account the potential drawbacks of particular alternatives. The first alternative presents the possibility of conserving the entire column in one stage. This, however, would require a large number of participants. Another possibility is to proceed with the work in stages according to the horizontal stratification of the column. In this case, the conservation process could begin from the top (at the top column) or alternatively from the bottom, the base. The last option is to operate in accordance with vertical division of the column, i.e. each of the six sides at a time.

We are convinced that the choice of strategy is such a complex issue that it should become one of the criteria for future tenders.

In relation to the dismantling and conservation of the heavily damaged statues, the question of creating copies and their installation on the column instead of the originals can be raised. We do not find this alternative suitable for several reasons, the main one, concerning the art history point of view as it would impair the authenticity of the entire column. Neither can the

high cost of such a project be disregarded. In addition, an adequate stone depository would have to be found for the originals which, considering their size, might not be an easy task.

Based on study of all available sources and consultation with art historians and conservationists, it will be necessary to resolve possible complementation of missing details and, as the case may be, replacement of inadequate and unoriginal items on an individual basis. In some instances the originals are likely to be retained, in others, they will be suitably replaced.

A separate solution will be also required for the metal attributes, as, in most cases, they are not originals. We can divide these into attributes afixed directly to the statues, such as the lily of St. John Sarkander at the second level, St. Jerome's crucifix, St. Lawrence's palm and St. Joseph's lily at the third level. Other attributes have been taken down from the statues and stored separately. They are croziers belonging to the four bishops (St. Constantine and Method, St. Blasius and St. Adalbert). The last group consists of attributes which have not been preserved - the cross of St. John the Baptist, two (crossed ?) St. Blasius' candles, the handle of St. Adalbert's paddle, and the cross and palm of St. John of Nepomuk. It is expected that the existing attributes will be repaired and replaced although it is impossible to prove whether their appearance will correspond to the original. Nevertheless, it must be decided whether the missing attributes are to be restored and if so, in what form. (For more information on the cross of St. John the Baptist see above).

To provide a specific breakdown of the suggested conservation methods for individual parts of the column we have chosen the form of a synoptical list characterizing each particular item in its current state and, at the same time, proposing the required form of the conservation intervention (see below).

Finally, we would like to point out that the conservation work does not end with implementation of the intervention. It will be necessary to take optimal measures to prevent future deterioration of the cultural heritage property. This commonly takes the form of regular professional inspection of the state of the sculptural group, particularly important following the winter, and aimed at preventing faults or treating defects in time. Special emphasis should be placed on inspection following the first winter after completion of the conservation process; as the stone itself will be changed by the conservation work and may react to these

changes rather dramatically, requiring minor corrections.

It will be necessary to carry out general renewal of the hydrophobic protection of the entire column at approximately five-year regular intervals.

It is also essential to secure the column against birds, particularly pigeons whose chemically aggressive excrement contribute considerably to the disintegration of stone. This should be dealt with as a part of the conservation intervention in a separate project drawn up by a specialized agency in cooperation with the conservation workers. Primarily, the column must be safeguarded against nesting birds, since this is when the greatest accumulation of contaminants occurs. A combination of nets covering all openings, including windows and deep niches, with protective points on surfaces, such as cornices, is planned. In this respect, it is necessary to consider the extent of such devices (both aesthetic and technical reasons make it unrealistic to install them at all exposed places) as well as their manner of fixation to avoid damage to stone.

EXAMINATION OF METAL PARTS

COPPER CLADDING

There are two types of mechanical erosion affecting copper sheet, firstly, the corrosion of the brass used as spelter for joining the individual parts. And this appears to me as the most critical problem. Due to the degradation of spelter, the joints open, resulting in water penetration of the statues and this, naturally, decreases the resistance and integrity of the unit. Wires used for "seeming", fall off too, leaving small holes alongside the joints (see the photo documentation).

Secondly, there are ruptures and cracks outside the joints resulting from either external mechanical damage, such as bullet-shots, or due to residual stress and fatigue (brittling) exacerbated by the dynamic motion of individual parts caused by factors such as heat expansion and wind.

The statues bear scores of patches from several repairs implemented a considerable time ago. During the 1926 restoration alone, approximately ninety patches were noted. The patches are riveted, screwed, tin brazed and oxy-gas welded. In terms of workmanship, some are very well done, others shamelessly slapdash.

Asphalt, various bonding agents and resins were used to seal joints. Despite the fact that the gold on the copper surface is for the most part unbelievably well-preserved after so many years, the copper surface is badly corroded. On the most exposed upper parts, however, gold plating has been preserved only sporadically and there is already a solid layer of light patina. The corrosive decrease in copper due to patina build-up is not extensive with respect to the overall thickness of the materials used (0,15 mm in hundred years is indicated for city environment). Although the gold plating is well preserved, the vertical surfaces have large numbers of minor flaws where pit copper corrosion due to the impact of a gold-copper macrocell occurs.. The corrosive decrease in these places is much higher than that with the patina build-up on open surfaces. The bottom parts, mostly those with a terrace blind effect, are covered with dust and salt deposits. They are dark coloured but the gold plating under the dark crust can be preserved. However, here we face a problem resulting from the last conservation intervention carried out in the 1970s when the so-called "conservation worker"

painted statues viewed from below yellow and the question arises as to what technique he or she used to prepare the base for application of paint and to what extent he damaged the original gilding by such "conditioning".

LOAD-BEARING STRUCTURE

The sculptures can be seen as three separate units: the group featuring the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, Gabriel and the top group.

The structure of all three groups is corroded, insufficiently protected by coating and, in addition, on the interface with copper, the corrosion is increased by an iron - copper macrocell. The same applies to the bonding material utilized on joints. We also need to consider the fact that the places I assessed are logically the places which were treated in 1926 and thus draw the conclusion that the untreated structures in inaccessible parts of the sculptures, must be in very bad condition.

At the time of the origin of the sculptures, people did not concern themselves unduly with statical calculations concerning structural design for tying into the column. However, my research suggests they used much of the time common sense and tended to overdesign supporting members to be on the safe side. Despite this fact, the statics of the sculptures are not completely intact. We can surmise the design and the manner of the tying from drawings, from photo documentation, and of the size of sculptures from the enclosed xerox copies of stereophotogrammetric pictures of the whole groups. These are modified to scale 1 : 20. The estimated weight of one figure is 100 - 150 kg. Relatively, the Assumption group is in the best shape. Its main girders are covered with copper cladding and are in a good condition. Only the upper girder of the right angel is corroded where it penetrates through the copper cladding into the side. With this sculptural group, there is no danger of collapse of the entire group, nor any of its parts.

In contrast, the condition of Archangel Gabriel is the worst. *With both structural and supporting members attacked by corrosion, I conclude that it is in a state of emergency.* In case of heavier loads, such as wet snow or a gust of wind, the corroded girders can break off and the sculpture could be destroyed, albeit it would not fall down as it is secured by two protective hooks. Nevertheless, it would most likely suffer deformation and parts, such as a wing for example, could dislodge. The main reason for this state of emergency is insufficient sealing with shading plates, preventing birds from entering the interior of the sculpture. In the course of several years, birds can fill the inside with excrement, straw, string and other

particles which will create, together with water leaking in, an ideal environment for structural corrosion.

The main girders of the top sculptural group are embedded vertically in the column capital. Probably during the 1926 repair, the girder shoes were filled with new concrete and shaped in such a way that water penetrating the sculptures could escape down the column capital. Even though the girders are corroded, however, this corrosion does not absolutely affect the statics of the statues, only some of its smaller parts. Ruptures in the capital were found when examining the stone body of the column. Although, naturally, this reaches beyond the competence of my assessment, it should be noted, taking into consideration the size of the top sculptural group and thus the area exposed to gusty winds, that the stone corrosion and cracks in the column capital could even result in the fall of the group onto the town square.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION RESULTS

The main reason for the destruction of the copper sculptures is *corrosion*, namely in the following forms:

1) corrosion of iron structure, increased by Fe - Cu macrocell
affects statics of statues

2) corrosion of copper cladding of statues, accelerated by Cu - Au macrocell
in the long run reduces the life of statues

3) corrosion of brass used as spelter
permits leakeage of water into the statues, thus advancing corrosion of structure, affects resistance and integrity of copper cladding and damages gold plating

*

Structural analysis of sculptures:

- in terms of statics the Assumption group is intact
- the condition of Archangel Gabriel can be referred to as in a ***state of emergency***
- the top sculptural group is not jeoperdized by the corroded structure but by ***ruptures affecting resistance of the column capital***

*

Conclusions:

Regardless whether the column will be included in the UNESCO cultural heritage list or not, it is necessary to dismount the sculpture featuring Archangel Gabriel in spring 1998. At the same time, in the case that conservation work will not have been commenced and the dismounting of the top sculptural group will not have been considered, it will be necessary to examine closely the state of the column capital.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A geological survey which clarifies geological conditions and information on groundwater in the area of the Honorary Holy Trinity Column has been carried out.

The preneogenic subgrade - Kulm greywacke and slate - has not been detected by bore hole V-1, 14 m deep. The base of a verified sequence of strata in the area of the Honorary Holy Trinity Column consists of Baden marls. In Baden marls strata so-called organo-detrital rubble has developed, corresponding, in terms of grain size, to fine sand. In the burden of Baden marls strata of Baden deposits were verified. These are characterized by an alternation of clayey sands, clay and sand clay. Surveys of the geological composition of the area under consideration available up to now have shown mutual superposition and presence of calcareous components in clay. This sequence of strata is classified as lower Baden. Here the verified top layer of strata sequence is composed of strata of made-up ground. The material of the made-up ground mostly comprises clayey soils, usually of soft consistency, brown and black or black, with fragments of bricks and boulders. In places, made-up ground contains a considerable amount of admixtures of organic substances (residues of straw, stalks and twigs). In the area of the Honorary Holy Trinity Column a water-bearing hydrodynamic system has developed in the upper part of the Baden series of strata. Ground water of this system is bound to individual positions of clayey sands which are here separated by layers of plastic Baden clay. Summary efficiency of all positions examined by bore hole V-1 does not reach over $Q_{\varepsilon} = 0,1$ l/s. This aside, the principal hydraulic system, in a period of higher infiltration shallow aquifer can develop here in strata of made-up ground (in strata of clayey soils of peat nature) the existence of which, however, is limited in time due to filtration or lateral overflow of ground water into deeper aquifer (water-bearing Baden sands). Sometimes, during hot and dry months, ground water can totally evaporate from such a shallow aquifer. The depth and quality of the foundation of the Honorary Holy Trinity Column (level of foundation) was examined by two oblique holes located at the base of the Column. The depth of foundation of the Honorary Holy Trinity Column ranges from approximately 1,8 to 1,9 m beneath the base of the Column, i.e. spot height about 216,6 - 216,75 m above sea level. In both cases, directly in the subbase of the structure, the oblique exploratory boring detected the presence of black and brown, slightly micaceous fine soil of solid to soft consistency.

With both borings, the foundation was discovered to consist predominantly of stones

(pudding-stone, sandstone, quartz, greywacke, fylit), and few bricks. Considering the boring process, it should be stated that the foundation is not very good. During the boring there was a loss of mud fluid which indicates presence of open cracks in the foundation. A considerable part of a boring core from the foundation of the structure was crushed to fine rubble.

ULTRASOUND TRANSMISSION

- The total average speed for six measured sculptures is 3,23 km/s which is a common value with siliceous sandstones.
  The statue of St. Maurice has the lowest total average speed (3,16) while the highest average speed was measured on the statue of St. Wenceslas (3,35 km/s) - see the chart "Average speed for individual objects".

- Based on a comparison of statistical results, it can be presumed that the statues are made of one type of sandstone and can be divided into three groups according to differences in distribution curves related to us-signal speed:
  I. group - St. Wenceslas
  II. group - St. Maurice, St. Anna
  III. group - St. Joachim, St. Constantine, St. Method

- Anisotropy (properties varying according to the direction in which they are measured) of the sandstone used can be observed with practically all the sculptures.
  The lowest avarage speed was measured, with the exception of St. Anna, in the direction vertical to the orientation of sedimentary layers (see the chart "Average speed for individual objects". The lowest average speed in the direction vertical to sedimentary layers probably results from the fact that occurrence of cracks prevails in this direction. The orientation of cracks can be easily observed directly on the statues (particularly on the shoulders).

- The results are rather scattered, caused by a different state of sandstone on particular parts of the statues. The general trend of speed in top layers (from 0,5 to 10 cm deep) is steady in the case of all the statues. No decrease in speed towards the surface was recorded. Therefore, it may be stated that overall disintegration of rock does not occur in this zone. In other words, the measurements do not show a weathering profile with weakened erosion zones. Damage to the top layers was found only locally. These zones of local damage are described individually for each statue. On the other hand, in some places, in top layers 2 to 3 cm beneath the surface, the us-signal speed is markedly higher than the average speed. This can be caused by the presence of residues of the conservation materials used during

the previous conservation interventions.

Generally, it can be said, that weathering in the form of gradual disintegration of rock affects a thin layer on the stone surface only.

- The occurrence of cracks - mainly in the direction of sedimentary layers of stone (as described above) - represents the major type of damage. In places of damage the signal became slower or deformed, and with larger cracks the signal could not penetrate at all. These cracks do not mean damage to the surface only but also have their negative impact deep in stone which results in a speed drop in rougher layers inside the sculptures (when measuring longer distance)

  This type of damage (cracks) can be observed most in the upper parts of the statues (head, shoulders) and in the bottom parts (base). In the upper parts, the likely reason seems to be a higher load caused by atmospheric water, while at the bottom it is probably a consequence of corrosion of the bolt to which the statues are fixed.

EXAMINATION IN TERMS OF NATURAL SCIENCES

Description of the condition of stone material

The structure is extremely contaminated with bird excrement which is deposited in especially thick layers on the reliefs and in the circular chapel windows. Due to the heavy road traffic the stone surface is covered with a thick crust and black deposits. The sandstone substrate on the windward side is invaded with planar vegetation of different types (ranging from microorganisms to higher plants). As a result of the previous conservation interventions, the structure has been frequently repaired (see the archive background research). However, the bonding agents used are largely ineffective and have deteriorated today. The sandstone in their immediate surroundings is also largely destroyed (in places, the fall of parts of the sculptural decoration is impending). The stone material is deeply corroded. The quartz grain becomes loose with mere touch. The surface crust comes off, resulting in exposure of stone and its becoming prone to additional corrosive environmental factors. A gradual peeling off of very thin brown surface layers of rock can be observed in cornice soffits. In other places bright brown spots can be seen.[1] Some sections of the property bear traces of visible mechanical damage, such as missing parts of figure arms. The metal parts are heavily corroded. Stone in their vicinity is cracked due to the increasing volume of metal corrosive products.

Based on the results of field examination, the property has been found heavily damaged and in pressing need of a professional conservation intervention.

Conclusion

Microscopic examination of sections of preparations taken shows that relief parts of the column, depicting apostles, present identical execution in terms of colour. It appears that an insulating oil coating (see the archive background research and microscopically identified bottom layer - No. 1 - as far as all the preparations are concerned) was applied first on the stone ground. The presence of a considerable amount of oil has been identified by analyzing binder.

A ground layer, currently very light grey, was applied to the oil insulating coating. The archive materials indicate that the structure was painted white. The very light grey coating identified by the microscopic analysis could have resulted from exposure of this - originally

white - coating (the presence of white lead - recorded in the archives - may be evidenced by large white grains in material of this layer[6]).

A yellow metal foil (the ESA method has identified gold as a metal-coating material) was then applied onto a double coating of oil yellow paint. Thus, the gold plating was applied to the so-called mixtion (as also recorded in the archive background research - a mixture of linseed and terpentine oil). With the property under consideration, this type of relief surface treatment was consequently repeated twice. Between - in sequence - the first and the second gold plating, an intermediate coat of a light pink tone was identified.

Although taken from various parts of the relief depiction of saints, the samples did not prove to be of different colour design. Hence, in the past, the reliefs featuring apostles were conceived as units and polychromed accordingly.

"First Aid"

To save the cultural heritage property it is crucial, first, to remove deposits of pigeon excrement (by brushing them off) and destroy their nests. Installation of protective devices (barriers consisting of either needles or nets) preventing the column from becoming once more a habitation for these birds will not be possible until the renovation works are completed. Visible saline efflorescences can be also best removed by simply brushing them off the stone surface.

With respect to the mechanical damage to some parts of the sandstone, it is important to take necessary safety measures, i.e. to safeguard the surrounding area of the column so as to reduce or completely eliminate free access to it (e.g. by an enclosure).

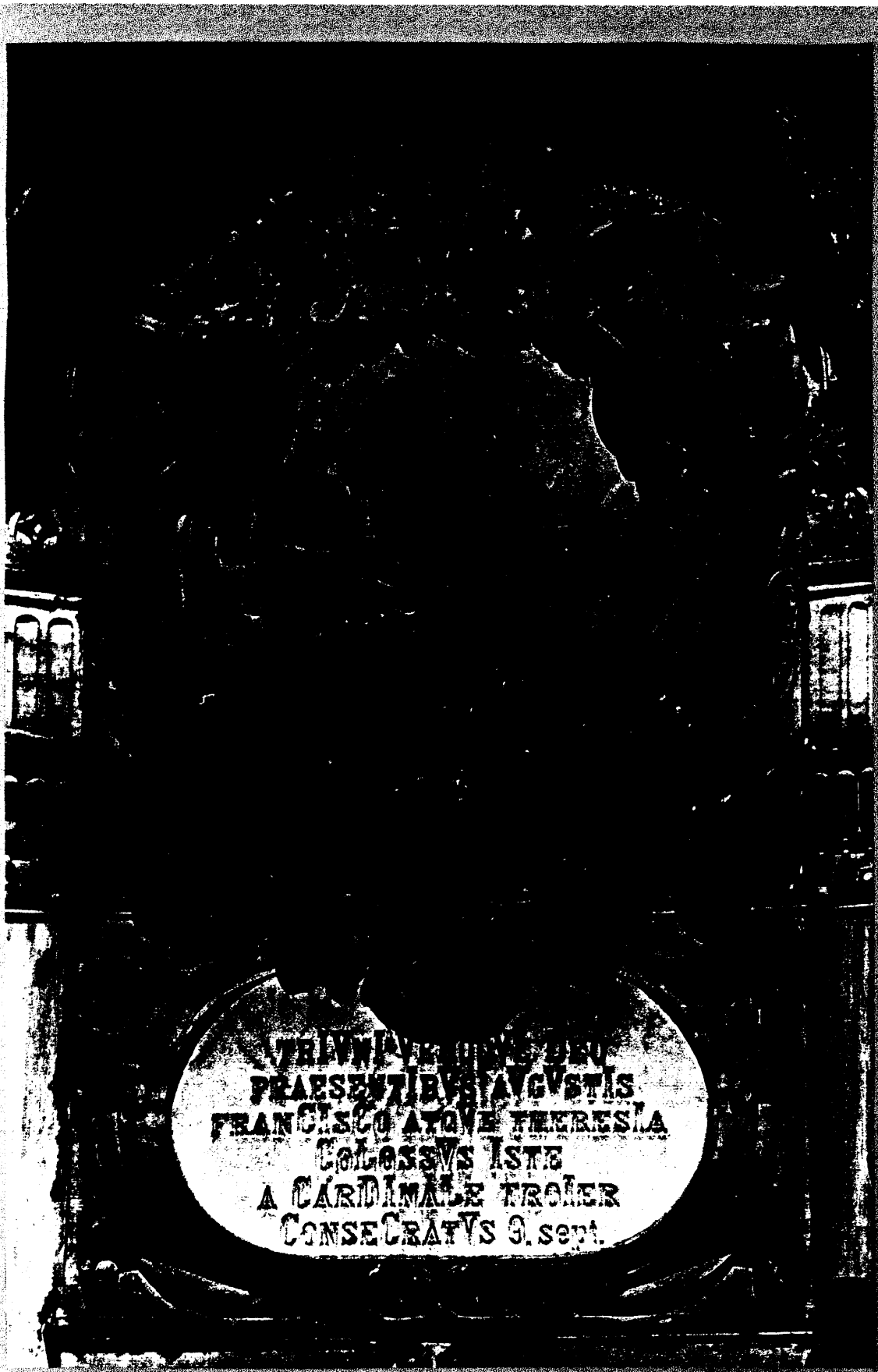
Actual conservation of property

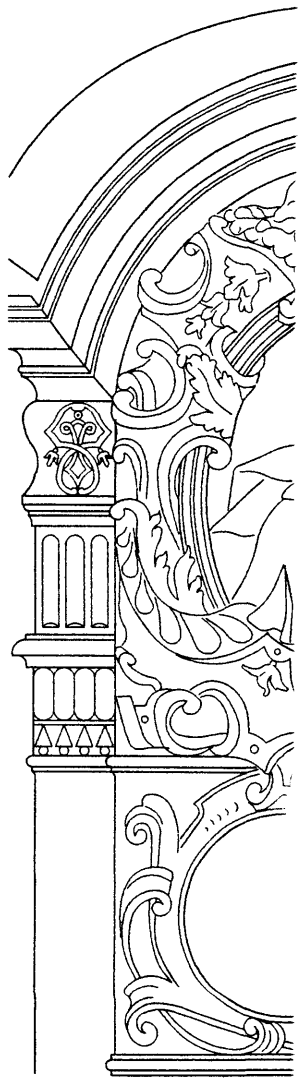
As repeatedly mentioned above, the sculptural decoration of the property has suffered considerable mechanical damage. Thus, it is necessary, first and foremost, to repair these defects, i.e. to carry out stone cementing and bonding (preferably using mineral-based bonding agents, with heavily damaged parts then polymere epoxide or ester substance). This operation is also related to exchange of some corroded metal cogs, clamps and braces or, as the case may be, anticorrosive protection of well-preserved parts of the original metal.

Whether, and to what extent, it is necessary to replace the sculptural decoration with copies is to be decided by the appropriate institute for the conservation of cultural heritage, following the summary of results of all parts of the examination (in this case it is essential to know the outcomes of the ultrasound examination of the figures)

The removal of vegetating organisms can be achieved using several methods, including mechanical removal and utilization of efficient biocides (see Chapter 4.3.3.).
The elimination of salinity and the cleaning of black deposits off the sandstone surface should be planary. In the opinion of the experts involved, it is not desirable to clean the stone of its original natural lightness and considering the advanced current stone corrosion, this is not even possible. In addition, it should be pointed out that there is a risk of mobilization of the salts, appearing as a result of long-term damp and requiring certain cleaning operations.
Desalination, which, apart from cleaning the stone, is a precondition for ensuring efficient conservation of the structure, can be implemented by different methods, the selection of which depends, first and foremost, on the level of stone deterioration[10] and the condition of the structure. The technologies applied, including the chemical substances used, should not be specified until close inspection by conservation workers is carried out on site.
Planary application of chemical reinforcing agents (preferably esters of siliceous acid) to sandstone is essential and so is its final protection against atmospheric water - hydrophobization (agents of the same kind as consolidants). Pigments needed for a colour retouch of the sandstone surface can be admixed into the hydrophobic material. At this point it should be noted that the efficiency of hydrophobic substances limit water-soluble salts (when stone dries out, salts migrate towards its surface where they crystalize under a water-repulsive coating, cumulate there and, at last, rupture the protective coating). Thus, the effectiveness of the final surface treatment will depend on maximum reduction of sandstone salination (naturally, complete elimination of salts is impossible).

No conservation worker can guarantee long-term durability of his or her intervention or employed means. Hence, regular maintenance of a renovated object is essential. We recommend the carrying out of regular two-year intervals check-ups of the restored cultural heritage property, preferably always after winter time.[11]





IV.

Documentation on Property Renovation

PLAN FOR CONSERVATION

THE HONORARY HOLY TRINITY COLUMN IN OLOMOUC

OLOMOUC 1998

IV.

DOCUMENTATION ON RENOVATION OF PROPERTY

CONCEPTION OF CONSERVATION INTERVENTION

The definition of the conception must be based on several general principles which will become a methodology of the whole conservation intervention.

It is essential to select a procedure which will not impair previous conservation interventions that can be considered well-done, which will be sensitive to the monument and will not interfere with the original artist´s idea.

Each statue as well as particular architectural parts will be approached individually. At the same time, however, the entirety of the structure will be taken into consideration. The team of conservation workers will proceed in a consistent way so that, for example, different technological approaches to particular components, worked upon by different team members, can be ruled out.

The offer includes the three possible basic alternatives described below. With respect to the long-term experience and the results of the comprehensive conservation examination, we see the alternative A as the most adequate. We find it the best as well as most realistic and therefore it is dealt with below in detail. The other two alternatives are included only for completeness´ sake and comparison. We do not recommend their implementation.

A Alternative - considered optimum and dealt with in detail in a project for the conservation intervention. Its objective is the comprehensive conservation of both the sculptural decoration and architecture, including dismounting of those parts of the sculptural decoration which are heavily damaged and the statics of which is in a state of emergency. These statues will be conserved in a studio and replaced on the Column. The secondary complements and attributes will be checked and, following consultation with and approval by bodies concerned with the conservation of cultural heritage, those unsuitable from both

aesthetic and historic points of view will be replaced. Newly fashioned complements will be made of materials corresponding to the original - Mladejov sandstone. The copper statues will not be completely regilded but the gold plating preserved will be respected and repaired with retouches.

B Maximalist Alternative - Undoubtedly perfect if perceived purely from the technical point of view, this alternative considers comprehensive conservation of architecture aside, dismantling of most of the statues, not only those referred to as being in a state of emergency but all others having any signs of cracks in the plinth, and conserving them in studio environment. For conservation of copper statues, the most demanding technological procedures are to be utilized. The copper statues should be also partly newly gilded, by applying gold foil on the mixtion. All secondary complements and details of figures are to be newly moulded and installed, and all missing attributes, whose absence makes the identification of the saints difficult today, should be recast.

We do not find this alternative suitable in two essential aspects. Firstly, from a professional aspect, in terms of art history and conservation of the cultural property, this alternative does not adhere to the principle according to which the authenticity of the preserved look of the sculptural group should be retained to a greatest possible degree. Another significant element is the financial aspect as the costs of such a method would increase dramatically. For these reasons, no detailed tender including a financial balance was drawn up for this alternative.

C Restoration Alternative - This basically assumes treatment of the Column architecture and all the statues on site, without dismounting any parts. They are to be cleaned and restored. The badly degraded bonding agents are to be replaced. The unoriginal complements will not be replaced but only adjusted in such a way that their disturbing appearance will be partly eliminated. No attributes nor missing parts are planned to be complemented.

Such a simplified way of conservation of a cultural heritage property must be basically considered as extensive maintenance. This does not solve the state of emergency of some of the statues and only defers a thorough conservation intervention to the rather near than the distant future, however, with major consequences for the overall condition of the property. Therefore, we do not consider this alternative in our suggested project.

Finally, we may be asked to comment on the **issue of plans for making copies of the**

statues and installing them on the Honorary Column instead of the originals. We reject this alternative as it is in conflict with art history perspectives and the conservation of cultural heritage and, in addition, would be very costly. Furthermore, the state of statues is not serious enough for technical reasons to justify the production of copies.

The maximum retention of the surface authenticity is the fundamental principle of the suggested alternative. The survey proved that the artist´s style has not been impaired by later cutting across and surface treatments (with the exception of the chapel interior which appears to have been resharpened during the stripping of paint). This positive fact must be respected to the greatest possible extent.

All interventions to the property are to be conducted with the greatest respect for its essence to prevent any loss of original material. Adequate attention is to be paid to implementation of the conservation intervention at each particular statue as well as architectural unit, with respect to those changes of their historical forms which can be considered being of special value and quality.

Potential new replacement of missing parts and details are generally very sensitive matters which need to be dealt with in close cooperation with professionals - art historians and experts in conservation of cultural heritage. In general, substitution will be considered suitable only in certain specifically justified cases. Partial reconstruction interventions should be carried out only in such a way that, in terms of the general impression of the statues, unification of their composition will be assured. They may be taken into consideration in instances where the original, or even later well-preserved forms, such as the model or the plaster casts in the museum, are acknowledged. Cases where a sculptor´s variant of a statue (e.g. St. John the Baptist in Mitrovice) is known, can be also considered under certain circumstances.

All the materials to be used must be selected in such a way that maximum possible degree of reversibility as well as their chemical, physical and visual stability is ensured.

All the technologies and materials employed during the conservation must be well-tested and verified in practise and have the required certification. In addition, they must comply with the appropriate Czech National Standard. Certificates issued for the materials used will be

included in the final conservation report.

All additional tests of materials and technologies will be carried out to verify their suitability for specific applications to the work to be conserved, while taking into account the above-stated principle. This is the case with anticorrosive inhibitors in particular. These tests will be conducted in laboratories of the State Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage or, as the case may be, VŠCHT (College of Chemical Technologies) in Prague. When directly applied to the property, sample procedures will be implemented locally, on small areas of visually unexposed parts.

CONSERVATION INTERVENTION PROJECT

General Working and Technological Procedures

Non-corrosive scaffolding will be **loosely erected around the Column height and periphery**. We suggest the CUPLOK system supplied by SGB Kovona, the lease of which we have pre-arranged with the Olomouc company Sappol. It should be set up to facilitate the dismounting of statues to be taken down for conservation, i.e. metal ones aside, all statues of the 3rd level and the statue of St. Florian from the 1st level. The work schedule is laid out to proceed from the top downward. Hence, the scaffolding can progressively diminish from the top as the work draws to an end.

The dismounting of the statues in a state of emergency **and their transfer** will be secured to limit damage to originals to the greatest degree possible. It must be carried out slowly, with care, avoiding the danger of stone tearing as well as potential minor mechanical defects. Particularly, focus will be placed on safe loosening of the cog as this represents a crucial moment in any dismounting. Prior to dismantling, each statue will be photographically documented. A special metal structure using tightening straps underlaid with soft pads is fitted to the statue. During lifting, tension and other pressures will be uniformly distributed over most of the area of the structure. In this way, locally increased pressure in one place, possibly resulting in the fragmentation of parts will be minimalized. The structure not only permits the lifting of a sculpture but also its safe deposition before transport, without

additional tie movement.

The dismounted statues will be transported immediately. Those in danger of destruction will not be exposed to the risk of long transport and will be left at a studio in Olomouc. Generally speaking, special technical facilities as well as our long-term experience from tens of comparable cases of dismantling provide prerequisites for successful implementation of this operation.

A close examination of the Column capital will be carried out following the dismantling of the copper sculptural group at the top. The conservation survey indicated probability of major damage to this group due to corroded fixtures of copper statues. Hence, we cannot rule out the possibility of its dismantling and conservation in a studio as well.

Since **some of the angels – torch bearers – show signs of being ruptured in plinths** due to corroding cogs, which in one case resulted in a fall of the statue, we suggest that their dismantling and repair in a studio is taken into consideration. This intervention will not be unduly demanding as the statues are relatively small in size and placed at the lowest level. We suggest that their removal and repair is planned for the winter period of the second year of the conservation process.

In the first stage of the conservation intervention, a **planary rough cleaning** of the property of contaminants, including bird mutes, vegetable deposits and loose gypsum crusts, will be carried out. This will involve **brushing off and careful dry removal of contaminants** to prevent washing away of dissolved hard contaminants onto lower parts and their infiltration into stone during the consequent wet cleaning.

With respect to the extensive assault of areas of the Column by **biological deposits** – moss, fungi, lichens as well as higher plants – it will be necessary to implement a biocide surface treatment. Before the cleaning, a **biocide preparation** (such as the algicide and lichenicide preparation Biostab 35 MI) **will be applied** on the most affected places. The organisms will be also suppressively eliminated by the combined preparation Porosil DUP, based on a well-tested mason´s formula – mixture of ammonia and hydrogen peroxide enriched with another component, ammonium hydrogencarbonate – which transforms insoluble sulphates into a solution and thus softens the hard gypsum crust. This preparation

does not leave any salts on the cleaned surface. All its components (carbon dioxide, ammonia and active oxygen) are completely volatile. For a final cleaning for microorganisms, if required, the algicide and fungicide preparation Porosan will be used. It is limpid, has both suppressive and preventive effect and protects the treated surface against new growth of microflora for a long period of time.

Where stone has deteriorated and weathered and where its resistance is reduced due to. for example, low-quality natural binder, special caution must be exercised to prevent removal of stone surface parts and thus reduction in original material of the property during the cleaning. When removing lichens, for example, which grow into the background, damage to sandstone can occur. Therefore, **pre-reinforcement** with a hydrophylic consolidant will be employed.

(The application of bio-redevelopment increases surface wettability. As a result, the subsequent pre-reinforcement prior to the actual thorough cleaning creates better conditions for deeper absorption of consolidant into stone. Thus, the effect of preventive pre-reinforcement is increased.)

Organosiliceous hydrophylic consolidant Porosil Z 40 will be used as **pre-reinforcement**. This will strengthen the weathered surface layer by silicon dioxide which is the main best-quality binder of quartz sandstone. Impregnation will be carried out repeatedly in such a manner that the infiltrated quantity of low-viscosity liquid will approximately correspond to values ranging from 0,4 to 0,7 l/m^2 of the area according to the degree of weathering and thus satisfactory mechanical properties of the surface will be ensured.

Products of similar composition can also be recommended, including IFEST OH and WACKER, which have proven very efficient in practice and the application of which will be considered following consultation with the technological laboratory of the State Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Prague.

Planary wet cleaning

Planary washing with clean lukewarm water will be used on deteriorated parts without using pressure. In the places where stone is sufficiently resistant and intact, techniques will be used which assure regulated pressure in a diffused stream. No radical cleaning methods such as sand blasting or grit blasting will be applied. Moreover, no chemical means will be used at

this stage. In particularly contaminated parts it is possible to consider adding a non-ionogenic detergent (such as Slovafol and Slovasol) to water and subsequent flushing with clean water.

With planary wet cleaning it is often recommended to proceed from bottom parts upward and moisten already cleaned parts before the next phase to prevent infiltration of dissolved contaminants onto dry lower surfaces.

We believe that this method is adequate with smaller objects which can be cleaned in, more or less, one phase. When cleaning structures of large size, such as the Honorary Holy Trinity Column, from the bottom, it would be necessary to moisten constantly the already cleaned lower parts which would, among other things, result in marked saturation of stone in those places. **Therefore, our proposal recommends cleaning from the top.** The statues will be carefully covered with waterproof plastic wraps for protection. In addition, tarpauline will be installed beneath the cornices, topping off each level, to prevent water from beaks running down onto lower levels of the Column. During the washing the run-off will be trapped at each level and sucked away by various devices, including suction equipment, plastic foam plates, pulp and rags. Areas of the hexagon will be washed one by one in vertical strips. Prior to washing, individual parts will be moistened from the bottom upward to prevent infiltration of contaminants. We are presupposing that the whole Column will be washed as quickly as possible, within a few days. The work will be conducted at a temperature of minimum 15°C to ensure faster drying. The washing cannot be carried out in late autumn as there would be not enough time for the moisture to dry up. It would infiltrate into the stone and be subsequently inflicted with frost penetration.

As shown by the conservation survey, the Column´s sandstone contains salts (sulphates, nitrates and chlorides) only in the thin surface layer predominantly and in the crust. Hence, there are good reasons to believe that by **intensive washing a considerable amount of water-soluble salts will be washed off** and thus their content in surface layers of stone markedly reduced.

The cleaning will also result in partial disintegration of the gypsum crusts compacted with solid organic exhalates which may be subsequently removed mechanically with caution during the **final cleaning**. Softening of remaining hard gypsum crusts will be implemented by means of a pack using the Porosil DUP detergent. Nevertheless, the final cleaning of those

places where the implemented cleaning has appeared unsatisfactory will be on an ongoing basis conducted during further stages of works. It must be taken into consideration, however, that even after a thorough cleaning, stone pores will retain black particles, mostly solid smoke products resulting from burning of fossil fuels, such as fuel oil. Such particles, however, constitute a natural component of the property, its age patina, and their forcible removal may result in strained "over-cleaning".

A more problematic operation will be the **careful removal of asphalt bonding agents** which were used on the Column in several places. As far as these are concerned, the cleaning will be left for a cold season when they are hardened and frozen stiff and can be, with care, mechanically removed. Under no circumstances are organic solvents to be used for removing asphalt. If enzymatic products are to be locally applied in an aqueous environment, it may be done only in the form of bandaging in an inert aggregate with large specific surface making absorption of released substances possible, with absorptive capacity of the stone surface being reduced by wetting with water.

Where necessary, **residues of improper organic substances**, such as boiled oil, waxes and oil coatings, used on the Column in the past, **will be cleaned**. For this purpose we suggest the application of the chemically neutral thixotropic paste Ultra 2000 (product of Germany) which
does not even run down vertical surfaces and can be subsequently washed out with water. Since the paste is moderately acid (pH 5,6), it will be applied only locally with surrounding stone being wetted with water to avoid infiltration of the paste.

Should any unexpected new problems arise during the cleaning operations and after close examination of the Column surface, they will be resolved with the mutual cooperation of technologists, conservation workers and experts exercising supervision in terms of the conservation of cultural heritage.

Taking into account all circumstances, we do not find other cleaning methods employing special equipment, including **regulated JOS system water jetting** or even **laser**, adequate for this cultural heritage property and opt for more traditional but in our conditions well-tested techniques.

Considering the size of the structure, we find the use of laser unrealistic. Moreover, time

and financial resources also mitigate this alternative.

When using the JOS system, it is necessary to regard its significant negative side-effects associated with a large amount of abrasives running down onto sizeable statues with articulate morphology and their subsequent cleaning due to unsustainable saturation. Furthermore, there is the risk of damage to the stone surface which can occur in the case of JOS jet failure when the rotating stream of abrasives changes direction and part impinges upright on the cleaned surface (classic water blasting effect). Last but not least, it is necessary to consider the strong final effect of such cleaning which is aimed at achieving the impression of general renovation without preserving the patina of age.

In relation to the surface cleaning there emerges the very important **issue of residues of the earlier polychromy** and their preservation on or elimination from the cultural property. We assume that this issue can be divided into two sections - the Column´s exterior and its interior, i.e. the chapel.

On the exterior, several layers of polychromy and coating, inconsistently removed during the earlier repairs and preserved only in places protected from rain by cornices, were identified. In addition, **fragments of gilding were also found** on the reliefs featuring apostles. Ideally, the residues of polychromy and gilding should be preserved. In practice, however, remnants of colours are mostly the parts of crusts which cover the stone surface and cause damage. Moreover, they are often seriously deteriorated. It is necessary to accept that most of the colour residues will be eliminated during the stone conservation. With respect to the close examination and detailed documentation of the preserved polychromy residues conducted by ing. Maxová (SICCH) in 1997 as a part of the conservation survey, we believe that partial removal of residues of the earlier coatings is acceptable in terms of the conservation of cultural heritage as well as art history research.

Regarding other polychromy findings, samples will be taken for the microscopic examination of their stratigraphy.

The above-stated facts imply that **solid intact remnants of original polychromy and gilding,** retained particularly in deeper curves of stone and, especially, the reliefs of apostles, **will be preserved to a maximum possible degree**. The fragments of the original colour

design will be stabilized by the final conservation.

A different situation is to be found **in the interior** where residues of wall polychromy and gilding of reliefs and frieze ornaments have been preserved in a relatively good condition. As a part of the tender proceedings, we carried out additional research of the interior which showed that in the past the paint had probably been removed from walls by resharpening. The interior reliefs and ornaments were originally gilded and secondarily, during some of the previous repairs, rebronzed. We suggest that the bronzing be taken off and subsequently, according to the condition in which the gilding will be retained, it should be decided, following consultation with professionals from the field of the conservation of cultural heritage, on further solutions.
We think that there are two possible alternatives - to keep remnants of the gilding or to conduct new planary gilding. We presuppose the alternative not involving the general renewal of gilding. We think that it would be more suitable **to preserve residues of gilding without replacing its missing parts and carry out a sensitive optical integration by means of colour natural finish retouch in an adequate shade.**

The marble tablet above the chapel entrance bears an inscription. We have discovered that the chronogram capitals were highlighted red colour. It is to be considered and decided by the conservation supervision whether the highlighting of the inscription should be restored or only sensitively emphasized. Alternatively, should there be found remains of original gilding, gilding of the inscription letters can be taken into consideration.

In all cases of work with polychromy and gilding of the Column, concerning both interior and exterior, we presume consultations and collaboration with a professional conservation worker specialized in polychromed sculptural works.

As stated in the examination in terms of natural sciences conducted by ing. Maxová (SICCH, Prage), **salinity reaches a very high level in places**. With stone contaminated by migrating salts (rate of sulphates and nitrates is crucial, but neither is the content of chlorides negligible), it is essential to reduce the salt content to a maximum degree, as it is a precondition for assuring conservation efficiency. Where needed, desaltation will be carried out by bandaging pulp and distilled water.

Thin cracks will be injected with the epoxide resin CHS 512, resistant to aggressive

chemical exhalations and having high adhesive capacity, adequately thickened with very fine silicon dioxide (Siloxid - white soot), which is hardened in an additive way and does not undergo changes of volume. The mixture can be modified in terms of colour by means of inorganic lightfast pigments.

Wide ruptures will be injected with mineral-based patent stone with cement binder and admixture of the Sokrat 2804 dispersion, silica sand with fractions of adequate graining, or disintegrated natural sandstone, modified in terms of colour by sand grains or inorganic lightfast pigments. Its structure and colour ensure that the ductile mix will totally imitate the surrounding sandstone.

The results of examination involving ultrasound transmission, identifying the extent and depth of ruptures, will also serve as background material during the injections.

All old unoriginal complements and attributes will be reviewed and in cooperation with the conservation supervision it will be determined which complements are to be retained, or, as the case may be, replaced. This process will concern all sections, depending on stages of the works. The metal attributes not having to be taken down for the conservation purposes will be kept in place and gilded to mixtion in situ.

As far as **replacement of spatial complements**, such as hands, legs and parts of drapery is concerned, a principle must be followed that the stone complements must be replaced again with stone ones - i.e. in all places where in the past a bearing (contact surface) was cut in the original. In contrast to the sometimes inadequate material used to date, we will consistently use the original material of the Honorary Column, namely the Mladějov sandstone for the statues and the Maletín sandstone for the architecture. In each specific case, the extent of such replacements as well as the ones concerning the metal attributes must be consulted with the conservation supervision

New complements will be produced using a standard method. A model from sculptor´s clay will be moulded onto the original and on approval issued by authorities involved in the conservation of cultural heritage a plaster copy will be made of it. Then a cutting in the Mladějov sandstone using the stippling method will follow with a subsequent mounting on the original with the support of a stainless steel fixture. The last step will involve final surface

treatment.

To determine the appearance of complements (especially hand gestures), the museum materials will be used, including, in particular, a period model and plaster casts from the time of the Second World War. A certain analogical pattern concerning the extent of complements can be provided from previous experience with similar problems, including the conservation of the sculptural group featuring the Saint John of Nepomuk at Klášterní Hradisko, a former monastery, in Olomouc.

The insertions of stone inserts in stone surfaces will be also carried out only in those places where replacement of existing but degraded stone inserts will be required. In general, bonding will be preferred, as, unlike the cutting of pockets, this operation does not involve reduction in original material, or if any, only to a negligible degree.

For the purpose of bonding and complements of a local nature, a mineral prefabricated mix will be prepared, closely related to the complemented rocks in terms of structure and especially the physical properties and, admixed with fast pigments. Its crucial qualities will include resistance to pressure and heat expansion and it will be formulated for the resistance to be one-degree higher than it is the case with the Honorary Column sandstone, while heat resistance will be identical. This will ensure that, owing to the ductile mix, the complements will optically adjust to the original and will not pose any potential risk of damage. The mix consists of graded washed siliceous sands of corresponding fraction, the acrylate dispersion Socrat 2804, white Portland cement 400, BAYFERROX pigments (metal oxides). before its first application, the mix will be delivered to the state testing laboratory for verification of its declared properties.

The whole structure will be **thoroughly repointed**. Cement-lime pointing mortar with adequate graining of aggregate (approx. 0 - 2 mm) admixed with hydraulic binder (approx. 5% of substance in binder) will be used for the pointing. Mellow, twenty-year old lime is available for this purpose. The pointing mortar will be treated in terms of colour by pigments.

The accessible metal cogs, fixtures and braces expanded by corrosion will be replaced by anticorrosive ones from chrome-nickel steel. In all other cases, anticorrosive treatment of the existing original metal items will be secured by means of a corrosion

inhibitor or anticorrosive coating.

Following complete conservation, all the dismantled statues will be **remounted onto new anticorrosive cogs**. The coursing joint will be filled with a lime mortar mix (flexible joint with well-matured lime).

Fixing and grouting of metal fixtures, which have been found in accessible places to be embedded in lead, will be carried out by procedures identical with the ones used for injecting wide cracks, i.e. mineral-based patent stone with cement binder and admixture of the Sokrat 2804 dispersion, silica sand with fractions of adequate graining, or disintegrated natural sandstone. (Reversibility of such mix is better than in the case of grouting by epoxide resin.) The old holes for grout identified on statues will be used for this operation. Therefore, there will be no need of drilling the new ones.

In the case of metal fixtures which are not to be taken out and replaced with stainless steel ones, the **corrosion process** is planned **to be stopped by incorporating inhibitors** into the fixture surface as well as in its surrounding area, the sandstone porous system. The inhibitors will be applied through the original grout vents. The application of anticorrosive inhibitors will be preceded by tests in the VŠCHT laboratory, carried out on cogs removed from the original dismantled statues and on the type of sandstone identical with the original. (Nevertheless, the incorporation of inhibitors must be repeated in the future as a part of regular maintenance.)

After the cleaning processes the stone stays open. As suggested in the examination reports, timely planary **application of reinforcements** is crucial in exposed places.

We recommend Porosil ZV 30 as a **consolidating product** with subtle hydrophobic properties. The impregnation of the sandstone surface will increase both tensile and compressive flexural strength of especially those parts which are disintegrated by, among others, weather conditions and the porous system of which is more exposed to atmospheric injurants. An algicide and fungicide product will be dissolved in Porosil ZV 30 to secure preventive protection of the surface from new deposits of microorganisms.

On pore walls in the background, Porosil ZV 30 will create a microscopic film of silicon

dioxide which, apart from the basic function of reinforcement (compressive strength will increase by 20 - 30%), will permit chemical bonding between the final hydrophobic product and the background, i.e. Porosil VV5, which we recommend as a **subsequent impregnation system**. Again, on pore walls Porosil VV5 will create a microfilm repelling liquid water and aqueous solutions of injurants, originating particularly from acid rains.

Following the application of both products, natural stone as well as complements from patent stone, will acquire water-repellent properties, the values of absorptive capacity for water and aqueous solutions of injurants will decrease up to tenths of a percent of mass at the minimum. The water-repellent treatment will reduce adhesion of solid exhalates and contaminants from the air to the surface of the structure and facilitate their washing by rain, i.e. enable the so-called "self-cleaning effect". The resistance of stone to weathering simulated in the laboratory by sulphate cycles will increase fivefold at the minimum. Porosity and especially throughpass for water vapour and gases in both directions will diminish by 10% at the most and thus the material can "breathe".

It is possible to **control the depth of penetration of reinforcing products** in stone and optimize the amount of applied solution by monitoring absorptive capacity of stone during the work. An adequate amount of the Porosil ZV 30 preparation should reach 0,3 - 0,6 litres/m^2, while with Porosil VV 5 an adequate demand of 0,2 - 0,35 litres/m^2 is estimated.

With respect to the need for preserving the overall natural patina of the Honorary Column, only **local natural surface retouches will be implemented**. The newly fitted complements of natural stone as well as bonded parts of patent stone will be integrated with surrounding sandstone in terms of colour by applying local natural finish so that the newly added spots would not visually interfere with the original colour but, at the same time, can be distinguished from it. The mix of inorganic fast pigments will be applied dispersed in ethanol. This method enables professional assessment of colour after drying and excessively intensive or inadequate colour design can be removed by brushing off. On approval by the conservation supervision, the final stabilization will be carried out during the conservation and hydrophobization of the structure.

With respect to experience with other cultural heritage objects, we suggest that a good-

quality **Antigraffiti** system be used at the bottom part of the Column. The problem with using such a system is that in most cases the resulting protective film is unnaturally glossy. From this point of view, the product IBS 29 ANTI-GRAFITTI (Imesta) appears as the best. Therefore, we presume its application on the sculpture.

The final phase of the conservation works should involve **protection against roosting and nesting of birds**. A combination of protective nets with a system of points seems to be the only possible solution with respect to the very complicated surface of the Honorary Column.

The foot of the Column consisting of massive kerb stones and a staircase is not original and is made up of material different from the one used for the Honorary Column - granite, which requires technological procedures different from sandstone. The granite steps, broken open due to their exposure to frost from below, will be repaired. As appropriate, without overall disassembly, the slabs shifted-out will be partially adjusted and reset in a position as close to the original as possible. (The maximalist requirement for a complete adjustment would involve their disassembly and reinstallment on a new base, which appears unrealistic.)

The granite slabs will be repointed, old improper repairs will be removed and replaced with a mix of epoxide and granite scabbling corresponding to fracture, colour and general character of the original.

Another different material is **white marble** used for the **tablet** above the chapel entrance. As a result of weathering, its surface is greyish and "blinded". It will be treated to eliminate its surface degradation.

Dealing with the annulus paving at the base of the Column will present a task of its own. At present, the surfaces are filled with concrete and asphalt which is unacceptable in terms of the cultural property. Corrective action will be implemented during the conservation process.

We suggest that the **first, outer circle** below the two massive granite steps be paved with granite blocks in accordance with the design for new planned pavement of the square.

The **second circle** at the base of the Honorary Column, lined on the outside with posts and

a chain, is already considered an integral part of architecture of the entire sculpture. Therefore, we suggest that it is paved with sandstone segmental pattern blocks of 10 - 12 cm in height, with radial intermittent distribution of joints towards the centre of the circle, and size of 40 x 60 cm. We find the Božanov sandstone with manually dressed surface to be a suitable material for this purpose. The concrete solution will be drawn up in the form of a project and submitted to authorities involved in the conservation of cultural heritage for approval.

The removal of the current inadequate surface of the annulus area may provide a topical opportunity for demands for an archeological survey to be conducted. The same applies to the area inside the chapel where, however, the existing paving will only be restored.

Final Impact of the Work after Implementation of the Conservation Action

The resulting aesthetic impression will refer to the age of the property and the character of the natural material - sandstone, combined with gilded copper of the central sculptures at the top. The sculptor's original style will be faithfully maintained.

Following the conservation, the cultural property will function as a unit with its unimpaired age patina, in terms of its aesthetic impact. The parts affected by mechanical damage will be sealed and treated in such a way so as to blend with the surrounding original material. The shallow excrescences will be kept. The metal statues will not be completely regilded. The gilding will be retouched which will enhance the harmonic impression of the entire Honorary Column.

By sensitive application of chemical preparations the long-term resistance of stone to further corrosion will be assured.

Recommended Regime for the Property Following the Conservation

It is essential to carry out regular timely checks of the state of the property, ideally, at two-year intervals, particularly after each winter. These should include professional cleaning of exposed sections of the sculpture of major contaminants, such as bird mutes and efflorescences on the stone surface, by careful dry brushing.

To conduct regular maintenance it will not be necessary to put up scaffolding but a high-lift erecting deck can serve this purpose.

The first check will be carried out immediately in the spring following the completion of the conservation, as it cannot be ruled out that during the first period stone can react to the change of conditions brought about by the work. This check will be considered a part of the conservation and will be included in the price of the conservation.

We expect professional inspection and renewal of the hydrophobic protection of the stone surface to be conducted after three to five years following the conservation in question.

The maintenance of the original cogs treated with inhibitors (particularly if there is a need to repeat the treatment on a timely basis) will be specified in the conservation report according to the findings of laboratory analyses conducted on tested cogs from the dismounted statues.

The conservation report will include a complete description of the regime for the property. Provided that all principles stated herein are adhered to and mechanical damage is prevented, we guarantee the durable quality of the conservation intervention.

WORKS SCHEDULLING - COMMENTARY

As it is drawn up, the schedule does anticipate implementation of any conservation works in the winter of 2000 - 2001. Ideally, the scaffolding will be taken down as early as June 2000.

For clarification purposes, the schedule of the whole conservation process is arranged in a synoptical summary sheet supplemented with explicatory text and comments. It is drawn up so that it will be possible to present financial resources expended at any specific date. Additionally, an instalment calendar is included.

The schedule under consideration is focused on the conservation of the stone parts and the

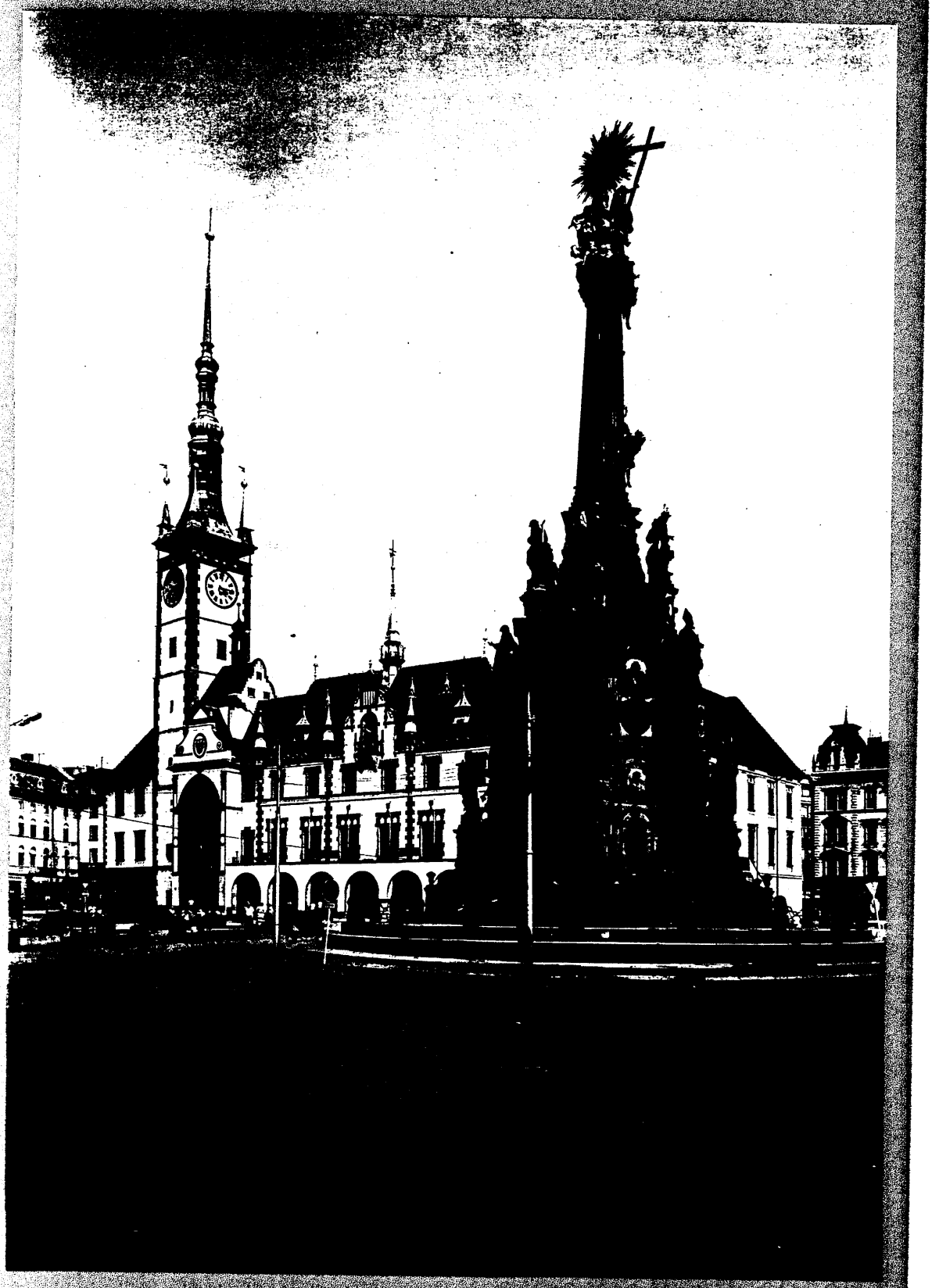
metal parts of the Honorary Column and includes the entire progress of all auxiliary operations, including the erection of scaffolding. Particularly as far as the first (dismounting of metal statues) and the final stage (reinstallment of metal statues and attributes of stone statues) are concerned, the schedule has been influenced by coordination with the personnel involved in the conservation of the metal parts.

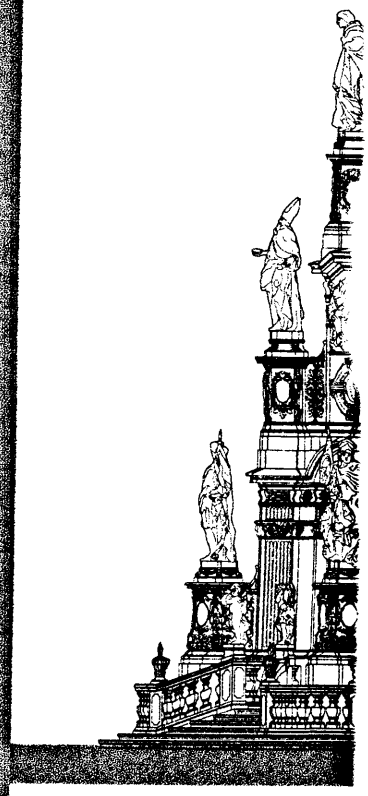
The progress of the work will be coordinated in such a way that it will be possible to gradually lower the scaffolding in the final stages of the conservation, depending on the process of reinstallment of the metal statues. Thus, although the logical description as well as a spectator´s perception of the Honorary Column will proceed upward, the conservation will progress the other way around.

It is difficult to express the intermingling of work procedures in the schedule, as, naturally, it is a schematic and rather simplified reflection of reality. It is essential to take into consideration technological deadlines which will be consistently honoured and are incorporated in the schedule. (For example, conservation of some parts will be carried out in two stages with a long intermission during which other works will be conducted on different sections of the Column.)

Regular site meetings held after completion of each technological stage are also considered and so are ongoing consultations on pressing matters, potential new findings and technological procedures. During the conservation, the investor´s requirements for the progress of the work will be taken into account to the greatest possible degree. For example, we will respect the investor´s current financial status. In other words, we will continue the conservation works even in the case that, temporarily, the investor fails to meet his financial obligations to the conservation personnel as agreed.

The schedule also includes independent floats. However, certain factors, such as freak weather conditions and their impact on implementation of the schedule, cannot be completely ruled out.





V.

Plan for Presentation of Cultural Values

PLAN FOR CONSERVATION

THE HONORARY HOLY TRINITY COLUMN IN OLOMOUC

OLOMOUC 1998

V.

PLAN FOR PRESENTATION OF CULTURAL VALUES

Plan for Presentation of Cultural Values and Utilization of the Cultural Property:

As the conservation of the Honorary Column is a project which, even now in the stage of preparations, draws considerable attention of especially the Olomoc public, it is essential to provide systematic information on this project which at the time of its implementation will undoubtedly be one of the most significant conservation interventions in the territory of the Czech Republic.

During the conservation process, we will continually focus on common publicity concerning the progress of work supported by **mass media.** This will concern completion of individual stages and particularly those stages which are apparent and draw the attention of the public, i.e. dismounting and reinstallment of particular statues. We expect special involvement of the Olomouc editorial offices of local and national periodicals and regional television.

An exposition on progress of the conservation (featuring news, photographic documentation, various relicts and technological samples), established in the vicinity of the Honorary Column (preferably in a shop window in one of the houses on the square) could provide an important source of information both for professionals and the general public. This exposition should be under way during the entire time of the conservation and can be changed according to the current progress of the work. The conservation team will be responsible for the content of as well as a suitable venue for such an exposition.

Contacts with the Bavarian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Munich were established during the conservation survey. We expect to continue these contacts throughout the conservation process.

On completion of the conservation we suggest that a seminar on the conservation of the Honorary Column be held **for the professional public**. Alternatively, the Column could be taken as a basic topic and the event could deal with stone conservation in general. We expect

to collaborate on this with, first and foremost, the Olomouc Local Authority and professional organizations, including the Prague SICCH, the Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Olomouc and the Olomouc Museum of Art.

With respect to the significance of the Honorary Column in the context of Baroque art in the territory of the Czech Republic, we put into consideration the possibility of **issuing a special edition of the bulletin Report on Conservation of Cultural Heritage (Zprávy památkové péče),** in cooperation with experts from SICCH). If this is not possible for some reason, we expect this professional periodical to feature articles on the project presented by professionals from the area of the conservation of cultural heritage in cooperation with the conservation personnel.

Considering the far-reaching nature of visual media, we suggest that a **detailed documentary** is filmed about the progress of the conservation. This document will be a result of ongoing filming which will be under way throughout the conservation work. Parts of this filming may serve as TV shots as well as a video material for the purpose of the information exhibition (see above). This ongoing filmed material will be processed into a 25-minute documentary which will be filed but will be also available to the city of Olomouc and media, both in the Czech republic and abroad. The realization of such documentary has been provisionally negotiated with A-STUDIO in Ostrava.

The Renova exhibition focused on the renovation and conservation of cultural heritage properties and held for the first time last year, included the exposition of the Olomouc Local Authority featuring the planned conservation of the Honorary Holy Trinity Column. We have collaborated with the Olomouc Local Authority on its display and also participated in the exhibition with our own exposition. Given our positive experience here, we expect to participate next year.

We also consider the **final conservation report** to be a part of the promotion concerning the conservation of the Column. It will outreach standard reports of the kind and will be drawn up in such a way that, if required, its modified version could be published

We expect to present a summary report on the conservation of the Honorary Column on the **Internet information website** administered by the Olomouc Local Authority. This report

could include information on the conservation of other fountains and the Column of the Virgin Mary in the past years. Professional supporting documents will be provided by the group of conservation workers in cooperation with professionals from the field of the conservation of cultural heritage. The installation of the website has been provisionally negotiated with ONYX Engineering Olomouc.

Olomouc (Czech Republic)

No 859rev

Identification

Nomination	The Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc
Location	Haná Region, Moravia
State Party	Czech Republic
Date	24 June 1999

Justification by State Party

The Trinity Column in Olomouc ranks among the unique works in which a triumphal motif, celebrating the church and the faith, is linked with the reality of a work of art, combining architectural and town-planning solutions with elaborate sculptural decoration. In terms of design in particular, it is without question the most original work of its creator, Václav Render (1669-1733), whose amazing initiative, supported by a generous personal financial subsidy, made the erection of this monument possible. Together with numerous other local Moravian artists, he created a work which is unique in its extraordinary size and the elaborate nature and extent of its sculptural decoration, and which has no adequate counterpart in other European cities. At the same time it exemplifies local patriotism and the quality of the country's creative potential which, despite language barriers in the mixed Czech-German environment, united its forces to create a stately monument. The central ideas behind this financially very demanding construction were a strong relationship with the city, the traditional self-confidence of Czech citizens, and an emphasis on the main values acknowledged by the people of the Baroque period, placing considerable stress on religious awareness. **Criterion i**

In this respect the Trinity Column is an example of the culmination not only of artistic but also, and first and foremost, of religious and civic feelings. It is an outstanding specimen of a type of monument which is traditionally to be found in a variety of simpler versions in many parts of central Europe. In this sense it constitutes evidence of a cultural and religious tradition which laid the foundations for the country's Czech-German culture and provides a platform for contemporary culture in the Czech environment. **Criterion ii**

Together with other monuments (six Baroque fountains and a second Marian column) which were constructed at the same period, the Trinity Column forms part of a complex which is a significant example of the comprehensive solution of inner city planning. Architectural and town-planning values combine with purely artistic values, determined as a whole by the intellectual trends of the time. Whilst the building of fountains with largely mythological decoration emphasizes the civic administration of the city and its municipal character, the construction of sacred monuments underlines a religious tradition and explicitly reflects the crucial humanist value of the Baroque period in central Europe. In this respect, the complex of Olomouc Baroque structures, boldly dominated by the Trinity Column, represents not only an outstanding artistic achievement but above all a monument of general cultural and historical significance, which resounds with the ideal form of the Baroque thought of the period. **Criterion iv**

The existence of the Trinity Column may be perceived as a manifestation of exceptional religious faith. Because of its unique character, its monumental dimensions, and the quality of its artistic execution, it is a religious monument of world-wide importance. **Criterion vi**

Category of property

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *monument*.

History and Description

History

Following the Swedish occupation of this largely medieval city at the end of the Thirty Years' War (1648-50), four-fifths of Olomouc lay in ruins and more than 90% of its inhabitants had fled. Although it lost its status as the capital of Moravia, it remained an episcopal see and this fact, coupled with the indomitable self-confidence of its citizens, ensured its regeneration.

In the post-war reconstruction the street pattern of the medieval town was respected. However, it took on a new appearance: over the following century many impressive public and private buildings were constructed in a local variant of the prevailing style, which became known as "Olomouc Baroque." The most characteristic expression of this style was a group of monuments (columns and fountains), of which the Holy Trinity Column is the crowning glory.

"... I shall raise a column so high and splendid it shall not have an equal in any other town": these were the words used by Václav Render, Olomouc master stonemason, to describe his project for building a religious column, which was submitted to the City Council on 29 October 1715. The project was approved on 13 January 1716 and work started in the spring of 1717, Render financing and carrying out most of it himself. In 1733, the year of Render's death, the column had reached the height of a single-storey building, with a chapel inside and a central core clad in stone, together with intricate stone-masonry detailing. In this first stage, in the 1720s, the first part of the sculptural decoration was carried out by the Olomouc sculptor Filip Sattler.

In his will Render bequeathed almost all his considerable fortune to the city for the completion of the work. The

remaining sculptural work was carried out in 1745-52 by the distinguished Moravian sculptor Ondrej Zahner (1709-52). In the early 1750s, the topmost group and the group representing the Assumption of the Virgin Mary were cast in copper and gilded by the Olomouc goldsmith Šimon Forstner (1714-73). The Column was ceremonially consecrated on 9 September 1754, in the presence of the Empress Maria Theresa.

Description

In essence, the basic ground plan of the Holy Trinity Column is derived from a circle 17m in diameter. From the circular base, which has eighteen peripheral guard stones linked by a forged chain, a staircase of seven steps rises to the column´s first level, the ground plan of which is hexagonal. The first level comprises a small chapel, again with a circular ground plan. At the points of the hexagon there are six conical balustrades, each topped by a pair of fire vases and two *putti* torch-bearers (*c* 150cm high). At the points of the hexagon, supported by six massive pedestals richly decorated on three sides with motifs such as scrolls and acanthus, are to be found the first six larger than life-size statues of saints (*c* 220-240cm) adjoining the body of the chapel on the first level.

The first level is richly decorated with fluted pilasters, ribbon motifs, conches, relief cartouches with relief figures of apostles, and other masonry details. The same pattern is consistently repeated in both the second and third levels. The second level retains the ground plan of the first, and is crowned by the second group of six statues of saints, placed on isolated pedestals. The third level tops the base of the column. It recedes slightly towards the centre, its periphery furnished again with six massive pedestals carrying the third row of six saints, another row of six relief figures of apostles, and rich masonry decoration. This base of the third level supports a monolithic pillar 10m high and richly decorated with fluting and acanthus motifs. The sculptural group of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is mounted on the first third of the monolith, the figure of the Virgin Mary being supported by a pair of angels. Again, the group is executed on a larger-than-life-size scale, in gilded copper.

On the top of the pillar-monolith itself, crowned by a capital featuring scroll and acanthus motifs, there is a group of God the Father, giving a blessing, and Christ with the cross, both placed on a globe, with the figure of the Archangel Michael below. The entire structure is completed by a radial target-star with a dove in the centre, to symbolize the Holy Spirit. Once more, the entire group is on a larger-than-life-size scale in wrought and gilded copper. The overall height of the Column is 35m.

- *Iconography*

The highest point is occupied by the Holy Trinity Group and the group representing the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The third level (excluding three reliefs depicting the basic theological virtues of Faith, Hope, and Love) is surrounded by six statues of saints. The first two are those related to the Virgin Mary - her parents St Anne and St Joachim. The next two are the saints closest to Jesus Christ - St Joseph the Guardian and St John the Baptist. This highest and most honourable place is also occupied by statues of two saints associated with the civic administration of the city - the Father of the Church, St Jerome, and the martyr St Lawrence (to whom the chapel in the Olomouc City Hall was dedicated).

Six statues on the middle section represent the patrons of Slav peoples, St Constantine and St Methodius, and two martyrs, St Adalbert, the patron of the Czech Lands, and St Blasius. The last pair, St John Nepomuk and St John Sarkander, underline the traditional reverence of Olomouc, together with the whole country, for the Czech martyrs whose cult reached its climax at the time the column was built. The former was by then already canonized (1729), but St John Sarkander, canonized only recently (1995), was at that time a martyr of only local importance. The relief decoration of the middle section comprises figures of six apostles - Philip, Matthew, Simon, Jude Thaddaeus, James the Less, and Bartholomew.

The statues at the bottom level begin with two martyrs and regional patrons, St Maurice, patron of Austria, and St Wenceslas, “the heir of the Czech Lands.” Both saints represent the two most significant Olomouc churches. Two Franciscan saints, St Anthony of Padua and St John Capistranus, relate to preaching activity and its tradition in the city, where the latter worked as a preacher. The university tradition is represented by St Aloysius Gonzaga, the Jesuit patron of students and young people, canonized at the time the column was built (1726). The last statue depicts St Florian, the protector against fires which, apart from plague epidemics, presented the greatest danger for towns in the Baroque period. Reliefs at the ground level feature the six remaining apostles: Peter, Paul, Andrew, James the Elder, Thomas, and John.

Zahner´s sculptural decoration of the column is rather different from Render’s original conception and must have been created in accordance with an ideological programme or scheme that is not likely to have been developed until the 1740s. Nonetheless, the original objective of building an honorary column remained unchanged. The array of saints here does not include traditional protectors against plague: these are fully represented on the Plague or Marian Column on the Lower Square, built at the same time, and also the work of Render. The concept of the Holy Trinity involved the two principal elements of the essential hierarchy of values in the Baroque period. Faith and religious tradition are intermingled with the idea of the city - its traditions, protection, and civil administration. The ideas of Christianity and of citizenship (allegiance to the city in the best meaning of the word) combine here as a triumphal statement in the form of a stone monument.

Management and Protection

Legal status

The Holy Trinity Column was proclaimed a National Cultural Monument by Statute No 262 of the Government of the Czech Republic on 24 May 1995. The protection and preservation of cultural monuments is defined in Law No 20/87 on State Conservation of Historical Monuments, implemented by Edict No 66 of the Ministry of Culture dated 26 April 1988. This is strong legislation, with severe penalties for breaches of its provisions. Any intervention that may impact the state of monuments or their surroundings require authorization by the competent authorities at national and local level.

The historic core of the city of Olomouc was designated a protected historic area on 21 December 1987. This imposes strict controls over all forms of work within the designated area. It also constitutes an effective buffer zone for the Holy Trinity Column.

Management

The monument is owned and managed by Olomouc City Council. The Council is responsible under the provisions of the 1987 Act cited above, and also the Local Authority Areas Act 367/1990, for managing and financing protection and maintenance of the monument and the area surrounding it. These statutes also require the Department of Culture of the Olomouc District Council to supervise the protection and maintenance of the monument; it is the planning authority responsible for decision-making within the protected historic area. Finally, the Department for the Care of Historical Monuments of the Ministry of Culture has a decision-making role in relation to the National Cultural Monument.

The Olomouc Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage provides technical documentation relating to protection and conservation to the municipal and district authorities, to assist them in discharging their statutory duties. At national level the Prague-based State Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage provides professional backup on behalf of the Ministry of Culture.

There is an Master Plan for the City of Olomouc and also a Regulatory Master Plan for the Olomouc Conservation Area, the latter approved in 1999. These include special provisions designed to conserve and enhance the historic townscape; emphasis is laid on the importance of maintaining the existing open spaces around cultural monuments.

Conservation and Authenticity

Conservation history

The Holy Trinity Column was extensively repaired in 1820, and again in 1874-88, though to a lesser extent. Major restoration projects, involving the regilding of metal components, surface cleaning of the stone, and conservation work on the sculptural components, took place in 1946-48 and in 1973-75. A photogrammetric survey was carried out in 1996 and 1998, and there has also been a comprehensive examination and assessment of the current state of the Column, providing data on environmental conditions, biological and chemical sources of degradation, as well as archival material relating to the construction and subsequent restoration and conservation of the structure. From this a long-term programme of conservation and restoration has been prepared: comprehensive conservation work is being carried out in the period 1999-2001, followed by regular inspection of the state of conservation of the sculptural elements.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the monument is very high. It is a very important feature of the city, held in high esteem by the citizens. It has been subject to periodical restoration and conservation work over more than two centuries, but this has been confined for the most part to the removal of surface contamination. One statue that was seriously damaged during World War II was replaced by an exact replica.

Evaluation

Action by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited Olomouc in February 1998. An opinion was also obtained from the ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages.

Qualities

The Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc is an outstanding example of the Moravian Baroque style that developed in the 18th century. It has a high symbolic value as representing the civic pride and religious devotion of the inhabitants of this city. It is, moreover, an exceptional example of this type of commemorative column, characteristic of central Europe in the Baroque period.

Comparative analysis

The erection of Marian (plague) columns on town squares is an exclusively Baroque, post-Tridentine, phenomenon. Its iconographic basis lies in the Book of Revelation. The basic model is thought to have been the column in the Piazza Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, from 1614.

The first Transalpine column was erected in Munich (1638) serving as the model for columns in Prague (1650, now destroyed) and Vienna (1667). Towards the end of the 17th century and in the first half of the 18th century, the building of such columns was at its peak, particularly in the Habsburg lands of central Europe.

In the same period, another wave of building began, this time of Trinity columns. The Marian columns were erected in thanksgiving for the end of the frequent plague epidemics at that time (*Pestsäule*). Trinity columns, on the other hands, were commemorative structures (*Ehrensäule*), erected to symbolize the power and the glory of the Roman Catholic Church. Most of them derive from the two basic types located in Vienna: the Marian column Am Hof (1667) and the Trinity Column Am Graben (1692). Of the many columns erected in the first half of the 18th century few exceeded 15m in height. It should be noted that a traditional Marian column was also built in Olomouc (1716-24) on the Lower Square (*Dolní námesti*).

The Olomouc Holy Trinity Column is without equal in any other town, by virtue of its monumental dimensions, the extraordinary richness of its sculptural decoration, and the overall artistic execution. It may justly be described as representing the culmination of this tradition. Apart from its decoration and size, the incorporation of a chapel in the body of the column is also exceptional.

ICOMOS comments

The original nomination in 1997 by the State Party consisted of the Holy Trinity Column, together with the Marian Column and six Baroque fountains, presented as a group. ICOMOS found difficulty in supporting this nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List, since it did not feel that the group as such possessed "outstanding universal value," as specified in the Convention. It accordingly recommended rejection. However, at the 22nd Session of the Bureau of the World

Heritage Committee in Paris in June 1998, it was agreed after discussions between the President, the State Party, and ICOMOS that the nomination should be revised and resubmitted.

The present nomination of the Holy Trinity Column alone is, somewhat paradoxically perhaps, consistent with the requirement of "outstanding universal value," for the reasons set out under "Qualities" above.

Brief description

This memorial column, erected in the early years of the 18th century, is the most outstanding example of a type of monument that is very typical of central Europe. In the characteristic regional style known as Olomouc Baroque and rising to a height of 35m, it is decorated with many fine religious sculptures, the work of the distinguished Moravian artist Ondrej Zahner.

Recommendation

That this property should be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of ***criteria i and iv***:

> ***Criterion i*** The Olomouc Holy Trinity Column is one of the most exceptional examples of the apogee of central European Baroque artistic expression.
>
> ***Criterion iv*** The Holy Trinity Column constituted a unique material demonstration of religious faith in central Europe during the Baroque period, and the Olomouc example represents its most outstanding expression.

ICOMOS, September 2000

Olomouc (République tchèque)

No 859rev

Identification

Bien proposé	La colonne de la Sainte Trinité à Olomouc
Lieu	Région de Haná, Moravie
État partie	République tchèque
Date	24 juin 1999

Justification émanant de l'État partie

La colonne de la Sainte Trinité s'apparente aux œuvres uniques dans lesquelles un motif triomphal, célébrant l'Église et la foi, s'allie à la réalité d'une œuvre d'art dans laquelle fusionnent conception architectonique et urbaine et ornementation sculptée élaborée. Du point de vue de la conception, c'est sans conteste l'œuvre la plus originale de son créateur, Václav Render (1669-1733), dont l'extraordinaire inventivité et l'apport financier généreux rendirent possible l'édification de ce monument. Avec d'autres artistes locaux originaires de Moravie, il a créé une œuvre unique, tant en termes de taille qu'en termes d'ornementation sculptée, qui n'a d'égal dans aucune autre ville d'Europe. Elle symbolise également le patriotisme local et le potentiel créateur du pays qui, en dépit des barrières linguistiques présentes dans cette communauté germano-tchèque, dans un élan commun, a créé un monument majestueux. Ce très onéreux projet est étroitement lié à l'assurance proverbiale des citadins tchèques et à l'accent mis sur les valeurs morales et tout particulièrement sur la foi religieuse pendant la période baroque.

Critère i

À cet égard, la colonne de la Sainte Trinité est la représentation à son apogée non seulement d'une expression artistique mais aussi et surtout des sentiments religieux et patriotiques de l'époque. C'est un exemple remarquable d'un type de monument dont on trouve traditionnellement de plus simples versions dans de nombreuses régions d'Europe centrale. En ce sens, elle révèle une tradition culturelle et religieuse qui constitue le fondement de la culture germano-tchèque du pays et les racines de la culture tchèque contemporaine.

Critère ii

Avec d'autres monuments (six fontaines baroques et une seconde colonne mariale) qui datent de la même période, la colonne de la Sainte Trinité fait partie d'un complexe qui offre le parfait exemple d'une solution respectueuse du paysage urbain, qui allie des qualités architecturales et urbanistiques et des valeurs purement artistiques déterminées par les idées de l'époque. Les fontaines, aux thèmes principalement mythologiques, reflètent l'administration civique et son caractère municipal, alors que l'édification de monuments à caractère sacré met en relief la tradition religieuse. Ensemble, les colonnes et les fontaines reflètent explicitement les valeurs humanistes cruciales de la période baroque en Europe centrale. Dans ce contexte, le complexe des structures baroques d'Olomouc, audacieusement dominé par la colonne de la Sainte Trinité, représente non seulement une réalisation artistique remarquable mais surtout un monument possédant une signification culturelle et historique profonde, qui reflète idéalement l'influence spirituelle de l'époque baroque.

Critère iv

La colonne de la Sainte Trinité peut être perçue comme la manifestation d'une ferveur religieuse exceptionnelle. Par son caractère unique, ses dimensions monumentales et la qualité de son exécution artistique, elle constitue un monument religieux d'une valeur universelle.

Critère vi

Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *monument*.

Histoire et description

Histoire

À la suite de l'occupation suédoise de cette cité principalement médiévale à la fin de la guerre de Trente Ans (1648-1650), Olomouc se retrouva ravagée et désertée par plus de 90 % de sa population. Bien qu'elle ait perdu son statut de capitale de Moravie, elle conserva celui d'archevêché et celui-ci, ajouté à l'irréductible confiance de ses citoyens, assura sa renaissance.

Pendant la reconstruction qui suivit la guerre, le plan des rues de la ville médiévale fut respecté. Cependant, l'aspect de la ville changea : dans le siècle qui suivit, de nombreux bâtiments publics et privés impressionnants furent construits dans une variante locale du style en vogue, qui devint connue sous le nom de « baroque Olomouc », l'expression la plus caractéristique de ce style étant le groupe de monuments (colonnes et fontaines), dont la colonne de la Sainte Trinité est l'expression triomphale.

« …J'élèverai une colonne si haute et si splendide qu'elle n'aura d'égale dans aucune autre ville. » C'est en ces termes que Václav Render, tailleur de pierre et bourgeois d'Olomouc, décrivit son projet d'édification d'une colonne dédiée à la foi religieuse devant le conseil municipal le 29 octobre 1715. Le projet fut approuvé le 13 janvier 1716 et les travaux débutèrent au printemps 1717. Render le finança et l'exécuta personnellement en grande partie. En 1733, l'année de sa mort, la colonne avait atteint la hauteur d'un bâtiment d'un étage et comportait une chapelle de pierre finement ciselée. Dans une première phase, dans les années 1720, l'ornementation sculptée fut réalisée par le sculpteur Filip Sattler, natif de la ville d'Olomouc.

Dans son testament, Render léguait la quasi-totalité de son énorme fortune à la ville pour l'achèvement de l'œuvre. Le reste de l'œuvre sculptée fut exécuté entre 1745 et 1752 par l'éminent artiste morave Ondrej Zahner (1709-1752). Au début des années 1750, le groupe supérieur de l'ensemble représentant l'Assomption de la Vierge Marie fut coulé en cuivre et doré par le doreur d'Olomouc Simon Forstner (1714 – 1773). La colonne fut consacrée au cours d'une cérémonie officielle, en présence de l'impératrice Marie-Thérèse le 9 septembre 1754.

Description

La base de la colonne de la Sainte Trinité est un cercle de 17 m de diamètre. À partir de ce socle circulaire, autour duquel sont disposés dix-huit bornes de pierre reliées par une chaîne en fer forgé, une série de sept marches atteint le premier niveau de la colonne dont le plan est hexagonal. Ce premier niveau comprend une petite chapelle de plan circulaire. À l'extrémité des six angles de l'hexagone sont disposées six balustrades coniques, chacune surmontée d'une paire de vasques à flamme et de deux *putti* porteurs de torches (environ 150 cm de haut). Au surplomb de chaque angle de l'hexagone, soutenus par six piédestaux massifs richement ornés sur trois côtés de motifs à volutes et feuilles d'acanthes, les six premières statues de saints, plus grandes que nature (environ 220 à 240 cm), sont disposées autour du corps de la chapelle au premier niveau.

Le premier niveau est richement décoré de pilastres cannelés, motifs à rubans, conques, cartouches en relief où sont représentés les apôtres, et d'autres détails d'ornements gravés dans la pierre. Le même motif est répété largement aux deuxième et troisième niveaux. Le deuxième niveau reprend le plan circulaire du premier, il est couronné d'un deuxième groupe de six statues de saints, placées sur des piédestaux individuels. Le troisième niveau surmonte la base de la colonne. Il est construit légèrement en retrait, sa périphérie est richement ornée de six piédestaux massifs portant une troisième rangée de saints, ainsi qu'une nouvelle série de bas-reliefs représentant les apôtres et une ornementation abondante. La base de ce troisième niveau soutient un pilier monolithique de 10 m de haut, richement décoré de motifs cannelés et à feuille d'acanthe. Le groupe de l'Assomption de la Vierge Marie est fixé au niveau du premier tiers du monolithe, la sculpture de la Vierge Marie étant soutenue par deux anges. Le groupe est lui aussi exécuté à une échelle plus grande que nature, en cuivre doré.

Au sommet de la colonne monolithique, couronnée par un chapiteau décoré de motifs de feuilles et de volutes, se trouve le groupe de Dieu le Père donnant sa bénédiction et du Christ avec la croix, tous deux placés sur un globe, avec l'archange Michel en dessous. La structure est terminée par un soleil rayonnant et une colombe au centre, qui symbolise le Saint Esprit. Là encore, le groupe entier, plus grand que nature, est réalisé en cuivre doré. La hauteur totale de la colonne est de 35 m.

Iconographie

Au sommet de la colonne s'élève un groupe représentant la Sainte Trinité et celui de l'Assomption de la Vierge Marie. Au troisième niveau se trouvent trois bas-reliefs représentant les vertus théologiques de la Foi, de l'Espérance et de l'Amour ainsi que six statues de saints. Les deux premiers sont associés à la Vierge Marie – ses parents sainte Anne et saint Joachim. Les deux suivants sont les saints les plus proches de Jésus Christ – saint Joseph et saint Jean-Baptiste. Au sommet, situation de prestige, se trouvent les statues de deux saints associés à l'administration civile de la ville – le Père de l'Église, saint Jérôme et le martyr saint Laurent, à qui la chapelle de l'hôtel de ville d'Olomouc est dédiée.

Six statues disposées au niveau moyen représentent les patrons des peuples slaves, saint Constantin et saint Méthode, et deux martyrs, saint Adalbert, le patron des terres tchèques, et saint Blase. Les deux derniers, saint Jean Népomucène et saint Jean Sarkender, soulignent le respect traditionnel d'Olomouc pour la patrie tchèque, pour les martyrs tchèques, dont le culte a atteint son apogée à l'époque de la construction de la colonne. Le premier de ces saints était déjà canonisé à l'époque (1729), mais saint Jean Sarkander, canonisé très récemment (1995), était à l'époque un martyr local. Les bas-reliefs de la section moyenne comprennent les personnages de six apôtres : Philippe, Matthieu, Simon, Jude Thaddée, Jacques le Mineur et Barthélemy.

Les statues du premier niveau commencent par deux martyrs et patrons locaux, saint Maurice, patron de l'Autriche, et saint Wenceslas, « héritier des terres tchèques ». Ces deux saints représentent les deux églises les plus importantes d'Olomouc. Deux saints franciscains, saint Antoine de Padoue et saint Jean de Capistran, qui fut prédicateur à Olomouc, sont liés à la prédication. La tradition universitaire est représentée par saint Aloysius Gonzaga, patron jésuite des étudiants et des jeunes gens, canonisé à l'époque de la construction de la colonne (1726). La dernière statue représente saint Florian, qui protège des incendies, le plus grand danger pour les villes de la période baroque après les épidémies de peste. Les reliefs décorant la partie inférieure de la colonne représentent les six derniers apôtres : Pierre, Paul, André, Jacques le Majeur, Thomas et Jean.

La décoration sculptée de la colonne réalisée par Zahner diffère quelque peu du dessin original de Render ; son schéma idéologique n'a pu voir le jour avant les années 1740. Néanmoins, le projet initial de colonne votive dédiée à la Sainte Trinité est respecté. Parmi les saints représentés, aucun de ceux qui protègent traditionnellement contre la peste n'est représenté ; ils le sont sur la colonne mariale ou colonne de la peste, élevée sur la place Basse d'Olomouc à la suite de l'épidémie de peste qui sévit de 1713 à 1715. Cette dernière, contemporaine de la colonne de la Sainte Trinité, est également l'œuvre de Render. Le concept de la Sainte Trinité relevait de la hiérarchie des valeurs morales à l'honneur pendant la période baroque. La foi et la tradition religieuse sont étroitement liées à l'idée de civisme citadin, de tradition, de protection et d'administration civile. Les idées de christianisme et de citoyenneté – allégeance à la ville dans le meilleur sens du terme – s'allient ici dans une expression triomphale sous la forme d'un monument de pierre.

Gestion et protection

Statut juridique

La colonne de la Sainte Trinité qui fait l'objet de cette proposition d'inscription a été proclamée monument culturel national par le décret n°262 du gouvernement de la République tchèque, le 24 mai 1995. La protection et la préservation des monuments culturels sont définies dans la loi n°20/87 sur la protection d'État des monuments historiques, appliquée par le décret n°66 du ministère de la Culture en date du 26 avril 1988. Il s'agit d'une législation forte, punissant par des amendes sévères les violations de ses dispositions. Toute intervention susceptible d'avoir un impact sur l'état des monuments ou leur environnement requiert l'autorisation des autorités nationales et locales compétentes.

Le centre historique de la ville d'Olomouc a été décrété zone historique protégée le 21 décembre 1987, ce qui impose un contrôle strict de toutes les formes de travaux dans ce secteur. Il constitue une zone tampon efficace pour la colonne de la Sainte Trinité.

Gestion

Le monument est la propriété du conseil municipal d'Olomouc. À ce titre, ce dernier est responsable, aux termes de la loi de 1987 citée ci-dessus et de la loi n°367/1990 sur les domaines des autorités locales, de gérer et de financer la protection et l'entretien des monuments et de leurs alentours. Ces lois exigent également que le département de la Culture du conseil régional d'Olomouc supervise la protection et la conservation du monument ; il est l'autorité de planification responsable de la prise de décision dans la zone historique protégée. Enfin, le département de Protection des monuments historiques du ministère de la Culture joue un rôle décisionnel en ce qui concerne le monument culturel national.

L'Institut pour la protection des monuments historiques d'Olomouc fournit aux autorités municipales et régionales une documentation technique relative à la protection et à la conservation, pour les aider à s'acquitter de leurs devoirs statutaires. Au niveau national, l'Institut d'État pour la protection des monuments historiques, établi à Prague, apporte une assistance professionnelle au nom du ministère de la Culture.

Il existe un plan directeur pour la ville d'Olomouc ainsi qu'un plan d'urbanisme pour le secteur sauvegardé d'Olomouc, ce dernier ayant été approuvé en 1999. Ils incluent des dispositions spéciales visant à conserver et à améliorer le paysage urbain historique : l'accent est mis sur l'importance du maintien des espaces ouverts autour des monuments.

Conservation et authenticité

Historique de la conservation

La colonne de la Sainte Trinité a fait l'objet d'une restauration complète en 1820, puis une fois encore en 1874-1888, bien que dans une moindre mesure cette fois. Des projets de restauration majeurs, consistant à redorer les composants métalliques, nettoyer la surface de la pierre, et effectuer des travaux de conservation sur les éléments sculptés, ont eu lieu en 1946-1948 puis en 1973-1975. Une étude photogrammétrique a été menée en 1996 et 1998, de même qu'un examen et une évaluation complète de l'état actuel de la colonne, rassemblant des données sur les conditions environnementales et les sources de dégradation biologiques et chimiques, ainsi que des documents d'archives relatifs à la construction, à la restauration et à la conservation de la structure. À partir de cela, un programme à long terme de conservation et de restauration a été préparé : une campagne de travaux de conservation a été lancée sur une période de 3 ans (1999-2001), complétée par une inspection régulière de l'état de conservation des éléments sculptés.

Authenticité

Le degré d'authenticité de ce monument est très élevé. Il constitue un trait marquant de la ville, hautement apprécié des habitants eux-mêmes. Il a fait l'objet de travaux de restauration et de conservation périodiques sur plus de deux siècles, cependant essentiellement limités à un nettoyage de surface. Une statue très endommagée pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale a été remplacée par son exacte réplique.

Évaluation

Action de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS s'est rendue à Olomouc en février 1998. Le Comité international des villes et villages historiques de l'ICOMOS a également été consulté.

Caractéristiques

La colonne de la Sainte Trinité d'Olomouc est un exemple exceptionnel du style baroque morave qui s'est développé au XVIIIe siècle. Elle a une haute valeur symbolique en ce qu'elle représente la fierté civique et la dévotion religieuse des habitants de cette ville. Elle est, de plus, un exemple exceptionnel de ce type de colonne commémorative, caractéristique d'Europe centrale dans la période baroque.

Analyse comparative

L'élévation de « colonnes de la peste » dédiées à la Vierge Marie sur les places des villes est un phénomène exclusivement baroque post-tridentin. Leur iconographie s'inspire de la Bible. Elles prennent pour modèle la colonne de la place de Sainte-Marie-Majeure à Rome à partir de 1614.

La première colonne transalpine fut élevée à Munich (1638), et servit de modèle aux colonnes construites à Prague (1650 et aujourd'hui détruites) et à Vienne (1667). Vers la fin du XVIIe siècle et au début du XVIIIe siècle, la vogue de la construction de ces colonnes était à son apogée, en particulier dans l'empire d'Europe centrale des Habsbourg.

À la même période, une autre vague de construction commença, celle des colonnes de la Sainte Trinité. Les colonnes mariales étaient élevées en remerciement à la fin des fréquentes épidémies de peste (Pestäule). Les colonnes

de la Sainte Trinité, elles, étaient des structures votives (Ehrensäule), érigées pour symboliser le pouvoir et la gloire de l'Église catholique romaine. La plupart s'inspirent de deux types de colonnes construites à Vienne : la colonne mariale Am Hof (1667) et la colonne de la Sainte Trinité Am Graben (1692). Parmi les nombreuses colonnes érigées au XVIIIe siècle, peu dépassaient les 15 m de hauteur. Une colonne mariale traditionnelle fut également construite à Olomouc (1716-1724) sur la place Basse (*Dolní námestí*).

La colonne de la Sainte Trinité d'Olomouc n'a d'équivalent dans aucune autre ville, en raison de ses dimensions monumentales, de la richesse extraordinaire de son ornementation sculptée et de la qualité de l'exécution artistique. On peut dire à juste titre qu'elle représente l'apogée de cette tradition. Mis à part ses dimensions et son ornementation, l'intégration d'une chapelle au cœur-même de la colonne est également exceptionnelle.

Observations de l'ICOMOS

La première proposition d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial formulée en 1997 par l'État partie comprenait la colonne de la Sainte Trinité, la colonne mariale et six fontaines baroques composant un ensemble. L'ICOMOS rencontra quelques difficultés à soutenir cette proposition d'inscription, considérant que cet ensemble ne possédait pas le caractère d'une œuvre à « valeur universelle exceptionnelle » aux termes de la Convention. Le Comité a donc par conséquent prononcé son rejet. Toutefois, lors de la 22e session du Bureau du Comité du Patrimoine mondial, qui s'est tenue à Paris en juin 1998, il a été décidé, après discussions entre le Président, l'État partie et l'ICOMOS, que la première proposition d'inscription serait revue et soumise une nouvelle fois.

L'actuelle proposition d'inscription de la colonne de la Sainte Trinité est, peut-être de manière paradoxale, conforme à l'exigence de « valeur universelle exceptionnelle » pour les raisons exposées précédemment au chapitre des caractéristiques.

Brève description

La colonne commémorative, érigée dans les premières années du XVIIIe siècle, est l'exemple le plus éminent d'un type de monument qui est très spécifique à l'Europe centrale. Réalisée dans le style régional caractéristique connu sous le nom de « baroque Olomouc » et s'élevant à 35 mètres, elle est ornée de plusieurs superbes sculptures religieuses, œuvres de l'éminent artiste morave Ondrej Zahner.

Recommandation

Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial sur la base des ***critères i et iv*** :

Critère i La colonne de la Sainte Trinité d'Olomouc est un des exemples les plus exceptionnels de l'apogée de l'expression artistique baroque d'Europe centrale.

Critère iv La colonne de la Sainte Trinité d'Olomouc constitue une démonstration matérielle unique de la foi religieuse en Europe centrale pendant la période baroque, et l'exemple d'Olomouc en est sa plus exceptionnelle expression.

ICOMOS, septembre 2000