

World Heritage Scanned Nomination

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UNESCO Region: EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

SITE NAME: Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebíč

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 5th July 2003

STATE PARTY: CZECH REPUBLIC

CRITERIA: C (ii)(iii)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Report of the 27th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion ii: The Jewish Quarter and St. Procopius Basilica of Trebíč bear witness to the coexistence of and interchange of values between two different cultures, Jewish and Christian, over many centuries.

Criterion iii: the Jewish Quarter of Trebíč is an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions related to the Jewish diaspora in central Europe.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

The ensemble of the Jewish Quarter, the old Jewish cemetery and the Basilica of St Procopius in Trebíč are reminders of the co-existence of Jewish and Christian cultures from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. The Jewish Quarter bears outstanding testimony to the different aspects of the life of this community. St Procopius Basilica, built as part of the Benedictine monastery in the early 13th century, is a remarkable example of the influence of Western European architectural heritage in this region

1.b State, Province or Region: Vysocina region, Trebíč district

1.d Exact location: N49 13 02.0 E15 52 44.0

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

THE JEWISH QUARTER AND ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA IN TREBÍČ

Cultural property of the Czech Republic nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List

Czech Republic 2001

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY
 - a. State
 - b. Country, region, area
 - c. Name of property
 - d. Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates
 - e. Maps and plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription
 - f. Area of property proposed for inscription (ha.) and proposed buffer zone
 2. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION
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 - b. Possible comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)
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 - a. Description of property
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 6. MONITORING
 - a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation
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 7. DOCUMENTATION
 - a. Photographs, slides, see attachment
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 - c. The structure and roles of government organs and professional organisations in the field of national monument care in the Czech republic
 - d. Bibliography
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 8. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY
- ATTACHMENTS
- Attachment 1, Comparative analysis
 - Attachment 2, Czech Ministry of culture, Program for renovation of cultural monuments
 - Graphic and photographic documentation

a. State

Czech Republic

b. Country, region, area

Czech Republic, Vysocina (Highlands) region, Trebíč District

c. Name of the property

The Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebíč

d. Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates

The Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica stand in the Moravian town of Trebíč. Moravia is one of the three historic provinces of what is now the Czech Republic (Bohemia, Moravia & Silesia). Trebíč is a medium-sized town of 30,000 inhabitants, and lies south-west of Brno, the provincial capital. The collection of monuments of the Jewish Quarter and the former monastery precincts lie in the central part of the town, north of the river Jihlava.

Geographic situation Jewish Quarter & St Procopius' Basilica

Westernmost point	49°13' 02" latitude north	15°52' 44" longitude east
Northernmost point	49°13' 13" latitude north	15°52' 49" longitude east
Easternmost point	49°13' 05" latitude north	15°52' 53" longitude east
Southernmost point	49°13' 13" latitude north	15°52' 36" longitude east

e. Maps & plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and buffer zone

See graphic attachments

f. Area of property proposed for inscription and proposed buffer zone

An Urban Monuments Preservation Zone has been declared in Trebíč, encompassing the historic Jewish Quarter and the monastery area. The zone itself is actually somewhat larger, as it also includes the town centre. The parts of this zone selected for proposed inclusion on the World Cultural Heritage List contain the historic Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica. A protective buffer zone has been declared around the whole of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone, and this belt includes the valuable Jewish cemetery that lies north-east of the Jewish Quarter proper, forming a single material whole with the latter.

The Jewish Quarter covers an area of	43,700 m ²
The Jewish Cemetery covers an area of	12,288 m ²
St Procopius' Basilica covers an area of	2,301 m ²

The entire Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Trebíč encompasses an area of 448,300 m². The Urban Monuments Preservation Zone (Town protected area) and its buffer zone together occupy an area of 1,436,100 m².

a. Statement of significance

Those parts of the town of Trebíč that lie on the left bank of the river are a remarkable whole joined to each other by the mutual tolerance of developing cultures; at the same time, this area is known in the historical literature and various contemporary material as 'Podklášterí' - lit. "Beneath the Monastery (Walls)" – after the originally independent township that stood here. An important spur to the development of the settlement here was provided by the foundation of a monastery in 1101, which once established became an important spiritual and economic centre. In the mid-13th century, its building activity introduced a new style to Central Europe – the Gothic.

The monastic Basilica of St Procopius is notable as an outstanding work of the creative zenith in this period of architectural development. It is a linking element between the Romanesque/Gothic transitional buildings of France, Germany, Austria and Hungary. The Trebíč triple choired and three-aisled monastic minster must be regarded as one of the most bizarre buildings of its time. It expresses an amalgamation of highly diverse trends and influences, the roots of which are in many cases now unfathomable. It is a unique structure, imbued with a range of original creative stimuli. It can be described as a synthesis of the Plantagenet style and the earlier principles of Romanesque building, conditional on the arched vaulting. The Trebíč Basilica is one of a kind, testimony to a hitherto hidden path of architectonic transformation, without parallel anywhere in Western Christendom.

The built heritage of the Jewish settlement in Trebíč, which lay not far from the seigniorial seat (the former monastery, from the 15th century a château) on a trade route, has been preserved as an exceptionally cohesive unit, and has survived a series of adverse natural catastrophes and incursions by its foes. Its continual existence over 500 years between the monastery/château and the Christian town bears witness to the tolerance of the local population, who generally did not allow reservations regarding Jewish residents to develop into persecution or pogroms, as occurred elsewhere. The Jews in the Quarter were never expelled, and the community thus developed without interruption.

The Jewish township has been preserved in its authentic, mature form, which developed gradually along lines that were to a great extent defined by natural conditions between the river and a rocky outcrop, so that it was never threatened by the expansion of other parts of Trebíč or the original Podklášterí. The houses for the most part retain their original cores, the oldest surviving being Renaissance and Baroque. The development of their usable capacity for the growing number of ghetto residents was expressed through extensions and penthouses that took density above its sustainable level. The buildings of the Jewish Quarter of Trebíč are uniquely well-preserved despite the fact that during the Second World War the majority of their original occupants became victims of the Holocaust.

The Jewish cemetery, too, is of particular worth in terms of Trebíč's historical heritage; founded at the end of the 15th century it is one of the largest in the Czech Republic, and contains around 3,000 tombstones.

The Jewish Quarter in Trebíč is the best preserved such quarter of Medieval origin, and even today is striking in its material structure and the compactness of its buildings; its value also lies in its location between the river and large rocky outcropping that underline the character of this small, self-contained township.

b. Comparative Analysis

A detailed comparative analysis is attached separately (see Attachment 1), while a brief evaluation is given here.

Within the Czech Republic there is no other onetime Jewish quarter of medieval origin that is preserved to such an extent and as intact as that in Trebíč. Larger ghettos elsewhere have been cleared either in their entirety (Prague a century ago) or to a great extent (Mikulov, Prostejov). In terms of its worth, the Jewish Quarter in Trebíč is similar, although not comparable in size, to the preserved ensembles of Jewish buildings in Boskovice, Kolín, Polná, Velké Meziříčí and Úsov.

At a European level, Trebíč's worth cannot be compared to the more or less fragmentarily surviving Jewish quarters in Cracow (Poland), Bratislava (Slovakia), Bardejov (Slovakia), Venice (Italy), Lvov (Ukraine), Thessaloniki (Greece), Toledo (Spain), Seville (Spain) or Zaragoza (Spain). Authentic Jewish quarters or shtetlach in what are now Poland, Ukraine and Lithuania were to a great extent destroyed during the two World Wars. A series of other European assemblages of this type date to

a much later period, or comprise only small groups of buildings, sometimes a single street, rather than an entire quarter.

At the same time, a synthetic analysis of the Trebíč basilica shows that its architectural appearance, too, can be compared to that of other medieval ecclesiastical structures only with difficulty. The mutual pervasiveness and combination of visual stimuli from widely separated corners of Western Christendom is unique. It is at the same time necessary to positively evaluate the domestic environment in which these almost incomprehensible, particular stimuli were adopted and recast into a self-contained work within the framework of which they brought to bear in all their strength and to a high level. A range of architectural and structural elements from the distant abroad, which must have travelled distances of many hundreds of kilometres, were employed only and solely at Trebíč. The Trebíč minster is an original example of the adoption of architectural impulses from great distances, with the preservation of their original appearance and meaning. Subsequently, in the mid-13th century, the Trebíč building works found a pronounced resonance in Lower Austria, Slovakia and Hungary – although in all cases these were only partial echoes. The magnificent composition of Trebíč minster remained isolated even in the milieu of the Early Gothic state of the Premyslid Kings of Bohemia.

c. Authenticity

The Jewish Quarter in Trebíč grew up from the 15th century onwards between the local seigniorial seat (the château) and the town of the Christian populations, a typical situation for Jewish units, secured in case of need by the closeness of protection. As the best preserved Jewish Quarter of Medieval origin in Europe, it presents from the urbanistic point of view an outstandingly valuable example of the character of a small township (shtetlach) with two synagogues and a nearby Jewish cemetery accessible by a carriageway. The majority of the houses contain a Renaissance or Baroque core, with a range of vaulting and interesting architectural details.

The quarter is a rare, well-preserved, extensive urbanistic whole, as of the original 121 houses only 5 structures have been demolished. Within the framework of the confined but picturesque landscape, unchanged after centuries, it is not only residential houses that have survived, but the majority of the structures characteristic of the life of a Jewish community – synagogues, a former community hall, a Jewish school, a hospital and a poorhouse. The form of the Jewish Quarter in Trebíč thus preserves its gradual development from the 15th to the mid-20th centuries. From the end of the 19th century onwards some of the wealthier residents were able to move into other parts of the town, and the Jewish Quarter began to be occupied rather by poorer people. Similarly, after the Second World War, during which the Nazis deported Jewish residents to concentration camps, the area of the Jewish Quarter was again gradually occupied by the socially disadvantaged. The latter used the buildings without demanding extensive modernisations, and the buildings thus remained without any changes being made to their structure.

Despite the fact that for several decades the houses were not repaired, they never declined to a state that would have led to their destruction. The centralised economic and construction policies of socialist Czechoslovakia, which during the 1970's assumed the wide-scale demolition of entire quarters, and which therefore would not permit structural changes or modernisations to be carried out for these houses, paradoxically contributed to their extraordinary retention in the same form in which they were left by their Jewish occupants. The planned liquidation of the quarter was never carried out, and in 1990 the historic core of Trebíč, together with the former monastery precincts and the Jewish Quarter itself, was declared an Urban Monuments Preservation Zone. This was the legal basis and impulse for the gradual regeneration of the monuments of the whole area; this regeneration has been conducted with the full support of the town's leaders, and under the sympathetic oversight of professionals from the heritage care sector.

The degree of authenticity of *St Procopius' Basilica* is also high. There are certainly few significant pieces of architecture for which such a question can be answered so positively. By happy chance, the Trebíč basilica did not suffer any Purist interventions, and for the entire 19th century it survived without any structural or architectural changes being made to it. In this, an exceptional role was played by its solid, granite and sandstone material, which prevented the collapse of any elements that might have led to intervention in the interests of conservation. It is enough to look at the great eastern rose window, which has survived for centuries without the slightest damage.

The three-aisled basilica was at one point (thanks to reconstruction undertaken from the 16th to the early 18th centuries) in a poor structural state. Its renovation in the latter part of the mid-1700's was directed by an outstanding architect of the High Baroque, František Maxmilián Kanka, who however

respected the Medieval structure to the maximum possible degree; parts were restored, and parts were filled out in the spirit of the Gothicising Baroque. Kanka, who together with Pavel Ignác Bayer – High Baroque restorer of the Gothic cathedral cloister at Sedlec near Kutná Hora – may be regarded as the first representative of architectural restoration in the sense of later heritage conservation, was well aware of the high value of the structures on which he worked, and repeatedly emphasised respect for their artistic values. The result of Kanka's repairs to the nave in the High Baroque period is genuinely authentic. With great creative care, Kanka restored the Medieval state of the building, which he enriched with Baroque, Gothicising changes to the pair of western towers, while inside in he created a new western loft; his morphology stems freely from the morphology of the Middle Ages. Kanka's greatest architectural and technical feat was the Gothicisation of the tracery vaulting above the nave.

In the first half of the 20th century, a major monumental restoration of the church was performed, which began shortly before the outbreak of the First World War and finished in 1936. The project architect was Kamil Hilbert, who also directed the completion of St Vitus' Cathedral in Prague, who was succeeded after his death by his son of the same name. Kamil Hilbert was the closest collaborator of Art History professor Max Dvorák, a Czech who led the Austrian Central Committee for the Care of Monuments until the end of the Monarchy in 1918. The renovation was conducted very strictly, in the anti-Puritan spirit of the Viennese School; this is evident not only in the building itself, but in extensive related writings. By way of example, the program of restoration works for 1909 presumed the replacement of weathered mouldings or ornamental ashlars, but not the replacement of stones due to chipped corners, or of sculpted decoration with profiles or other parts damaged. The replacement of crumbling stone was assumed where it was necessary to maintain the stability of pillars or other load-bearing elements. If mouldings or other details at absolutely specific points were missing, these parts could be left incomplete; if their completion was essential, then it was to be carried out in such a manner as to ensure that its appearance was indistinguishable. The restoration, then, was realised with complete respect for these principles of strict conservation. All of the Baroque or Baroqued elements added by Kanka were respected and conserved. They form a wonderful, impressively original assemblage with the Romano-Gothic monumental building.

The former monastery church at Trebíč can be classified as a perfect model for respecting the authenticity of a preserved historic structure. The only exception to this is the completion of the southern chapel, demolished perhaps even before the end of the Middle Ages, and of which only the bulk of the crypt and elements of the vaulted load bearing system remain, set into the southern wall of the presbytery. Its discreet completion was required after the Second World War by the need for a new sacristy, as outstanding Early Gothic wall paintings were found and uncovered in the extant sacristy in the northern chapel, and these would have been threatened by the latter's continued use. The rebuilding of the southern chapel is, from the point of view of the period of its inception, entirely authentic; in no way does it disturb the superb historical appearance of the minster.

d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed

As a coherent ensemble, the buildings of the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebíč fulfil the following criteria in the sense of the UNESCO Guidelines, para.24 section a):

C (i) A special gathering of diverse Late Romanesque and Gothic creative trends from various architectonic regions in Western Christian Europe spurred the creation of a highly original building that is an unrepeatable synthesis of the expression of two divergent orders, developed harmoniously together and creating a specific work of art. It was not only Romanesque and Gothic stimuli that met in the Trebíč basilica; the overall result is underlined by the convergence of French and German influences, too. These various impulses led to an architectural work that is not only non-marginal in its character, but which also displays many structural elements and details of great note and originality. It is evidence of the progressiveness and high artistic level of the domestic milieu. For all these reasons, the Trebíč minster fully qualifies as a masterpiece of human creative genius.

C (ii) The Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebíč represent a remarkable symbiosis of two cultures, with a masterpiece of Christian construction standing next to a preserved Jewish settlement which for a certain period even attained self-government. The preserved buildings of the Jewish Quarter are evidence of centuries of continual tolerant co-habitation by people of various faiths. The architectural appearance of the Trebíč minster itself is an excellent evidence of the interchange of human values both over a particular period, and more especially within the framework of Western Christian Europe. Impulses from western and central France, Burgundy and Southwest Germany intermingle to produce a unique, unrepeatable synthesis, the final result of which shows

a range of highly original technical and architectural features that bear witness to the artistic dynamism of the local environment.

C (iii) The Jewish Quarter in Trebíc is an outstanding example of the structural and cultural traditions of a diaspora community living in a different cultural and religious milieu. At the same time, it also bears witness to the lost way of life in the segregated quarter. Of the original ensemble of over 121 houses, only five have been demolished; moreover, two synagogues and an extensive Jewish cemetery are also preserved.

C (iv) The Jewish Quarter in Trebíc is an exceptionally well-preserved and cohesive urban whole representing the gradual development of the built up area on the site by the Jewish minority, its characteristic in-building and increasing density leading to the creation of an extraordinarily picturesque collection of lanes, passages and alleyways. It contains all the attributes of such quarters (residential buildings, synagogues, schools, a rabbinic building and a former production area), closely bound up with a picturesque natural environment that serves to heighten the authentic atmosphere of the whole.

St Procopius' Basilica is an exceptional example of architecture created by the remarkable interplay of highly diverse artistic stimuli. It survives in the original, characteristic masses and disposition of a medieval minster, including extensive crypts, with the principles of Romanesque rendering applied to a high standard in a Gothic structural language. Equally, the system of vaulting in the presbytery of St Procopius' represents a unique technical accomplishment.

a. Description of property

aa. Jewish Quarter

Třebíč's Jewish Quarter as an urban whole grew naturally, and contains the typical components of a Jewish collection of buildings; it lies between the Christian town and the seigniorial seat (for reasons of defensive), in confined spatial conditions that bar further expansive development, and given the maximum area that could be occupied uses the available space to the absolute maximum.

The Jewish Quarter in Třebíč was established close to the core of the town, in a detached area between the river Jihlava and the steep slopes of Hrádek hill, on the territory of the independent township of Podklášteří. The Jews and their houses congregated first along the main through road, and near the bridge over the river, i.e. they built in the western part of the present area. Further growth in population led to development eastwards. The oldest (Medieval) part of the Jewish Quarter is therefore presumed (with the support of surviving architectural elements such as Renaissance vaulting and corner arcades) to have been the western block around the Front Synagogue.

As early as by the 16th century the buildings of the Jewish Quarter has taken on an urban, relatively regular character. In 1583, Smil Osovský of Doubravice issued Třebíč with "town ordinances" that also related to the Jewish community. Nevertheless, the differences in the plans and masses of the town centre and the Jewish ghetto are clear even at first sight, and this merely confirms the complex social position held by Jewish residents in the Middle Ages. From the borough records of Podklášteří, it is known that even at the end of the 16th century Jewish houses commonly stood next to those of other residents of the township. From the beginning of the 17th century, Jews purchased only houses along the river, thereby creating a contiguous Jewish township. This resulted in the gradual inclusion and filling in of the area to the east, and north to the sides of Hrádek hill. At the turn of the 18th century the last Christian houses in the eastern part of Podklášteří passed into Jewish hands. The development of the ghetto naturally and fully used the opportunities afforded it by the terrain. It was the impossibility of further expanding the ghetto perimeter and the fixing of the number of houses within it by the authorities that were manifested in the increasing density of buildings to above a sustainable level, which led in turn to hygienic and social problems.

The basic lines of communication through the quarter are the two main, parallel roads running from west to east, with 14 narrow alleyways running at right angles to, or otherwise linking, them. The plot structure of the Quarter is highly fragmented, with irregular blocks or even individual houses divided by narrow and twisting alleys. Overall, the houses here are built to a far smaller scale than those in the centre of Třebíč. The two main east-west streets leading through the Jewish Quarter were for centuries known simply as Horní židovská ulice and Dolní židovská ulice (lit. "Upper & Lower Jewish Streets"), while the smaller lanes remained unnamed. Only in 1918 were the main streets named Husova and Masarykova (after Jan Hus and T.G. Masaryk), the quay named Havlíckovo (after writer Karel Havlíček), the squares Tiché and Delnické (lit. the Quiet and Workers' Squares) and the street by the factory Subakova. The present names of the two main thoroughfares of the Jewish Quarter are Blahoslavova (to the north) and Leopolda Pokorného Street, while Havlíckovo nábreží and Tiché náměstí retain these names, and the easternmost street is still Subakova. The whole Quarter is still popularly referred to as "Židárna" or "V židech" (best translated, perhaps, as "Jew row").

Dwellings

Houses in the Jewish Quarter generally have two storeys with cellars, except along Blahoslavova. The architectural appearance of the houses is rather simple, but over the course of the centuries has been complicated by a series of rebuildings and annexes. The maximum use of plots and the sharing of structural elements between houses without courtyards, outbuildings or gardens is characteristic, and this has led to the extraordinary picturesqueness of the masses and shapes of the buildings. A common phenomenon is the "condominium", a house divided between several partial owners, both horizontally and vertically (for which reason, the catalogue numbers of the houses are further divided by the letters a, b, c etc.). For example, the complex disposition of houses N^o97 & 98 (Blahoslavova 12 & 10) meant access to the upper floor from Blahoslavova, to the middle floor from the west via the outhouse and gallery, and to the lower from Tiché náměstí, all of which had different owners. There are even cases where there is no access to the plot of a particular house except through neighbouring houses – the entrance to house N^o55 (L. Pokorného 21), for example, is from neighbouring house N^o56. A number of houses had craft workshops and shop space on their ground floors (even in 1911, sources record two public houses and 25 shops).

The individual houses linked by dark passages and divided by narrow lanes or even smaller medieval alleyways together form a distinctly bizarre assemblage. The diverse materials used in the buildings, divided by slanted roofs and chimneys, contribute to the overall attraction of the Quarter as a whole, combining into an impressive panorama, especially from the south, with the château/monastery and basilica. The houses of the Jewish Quarter were initially built of perishable materials such as wood and clay, which after numerous fires began in the 16th century to be replaced by stone and brick. The appearance of the houses was influenced over the centuries, often after fires, by a series of architectural orders (Renaissance layouts and vaults, Baroque facades, Empire decoration), and the present appearance of the ghetto was to a great extent unified by later repairs to the facades that changed their initial look. The cores and dispositions of a series of houses can be traced back to the Renaissance, as is shown by numerous architectural details – ridge-ribbed vaults, stone reveal scuncheons, and of course most obviously in the corner column arcades preserved in houses N^o114 and N^o9 (L. Pokorného 2 & 5), which are a typical architectural element of the more prestigious houses in the Jewish Quarter. The ground floor of house N^o104 (Na výsluní 3) even contains a Renaissance hall with vaulting springing from two octagonal stone pillars. The Baroque, Neo-Classical, Empire, Historicizing and Secession styles all wrote themselves into the picture presented by this wealth of houses; thus, individual buildings often have unclear plans, complex articulation and a complicated development.

Vaulting is to be found in virtually every house in the Jewish Quarter, among the most valuable examples being the cross vaulting with longitudinal ridge-ribs and Baroque groin vaults found for example on the ground floor of houses N^o56 (L. Pokorného 19), N^o88a (Blahoslavova 19), and N^o43 (Subakova 3). Wooden joist ceilings are preserved for example in houses N^o61 and N^o63 (Tiché náměstí 10 & 7). Among the more interesting structural details to draw the attention is the balcony on stone brackets of corner house N^o53 (L. Pokorného 25). This house is also notable for its surviving Neo-Classical facade with pilasters, palmette decoration and figural motifs, and the iron-clad doors to the vaulted commercial space on the ground floor. The remains of an original facade with stucco decoration on house N^o6 (Tiché náměstí 2) show how attractive the ghetto houses must once have been; the stucco inscription N (= Numero) VI with the date 1812 is striking historic evidence for the old system of house numbering. The most interesting elements within the ensemble of houses in Trebíč's "Jewry row" are perhaps the dark, vaulted public passages that link houses crosswise at the ground floor level between the lanes. Similar passages can be found in Moravia elsewhere, in the Jewish districts of Velké Meziříčí and Rousínov. Here they are visible in houses N^o16, 18-19 and 57 (i.e. L. Pokorného 12, 16-18 & 17). No less interesting are the joined gables of houses N^o27 and 28 (L. Pokorného 38 & 40), and the alley with six horizontal buttresses between houses N^o33 and 34 linking Subakova with Havlíckovo nábřeží. Several houses, e.g. N^o53 and 57 (L. Pokorného 25 & 17), retain in their stone doorframes rabbets for boards that during heavy rain served to prevent water from getting inside the house.

Other buildings

Of the non-residential institutions of the Jewish community in Trebíč, mention must be made of the community hall originally located in house N^o43 (Subakova 3), and later moved to house N^o14 (L. Pokorného 8). The Rabbinate was originally in house N^o4 (Tiché náměstí 4), opposite the Old Temple.

As early as 1603 there is mention of a Jewish school in Trebíč, in which religion, the Talmud and the Mishnah were taught. Religious schools (*cheder*) were subsequently to be found in houses N^o7, 25, 50 and 85, and later in house N^o43. The German Jewish community school, established in 1787 at the government's instruction, was by 1867 located in house N^o58 (L. Pokorného 15); it initially had three classes, and later two, surviving until the first half of the 20th century. A rabbinical seminary (*yeshivah*) existed in Trebíč after the mid-19th century, established by Rabbi J. J. Pollak.

In the later Middle Ages a spital stood in house N^o2 (Blahoslavova 6), while at the beginning of the 19th century healing took place in the community hall at house N^o43 (Subakova 3); at the end of 1852 the Jewish community erected a two storey community hospital at N^o108 (Pomezni 23), with beds for 24 patients.

A poorhouse existed throughout the 19th century, and in 1908 was re-established by the community in house N^o85 (Blahoslavova 23), where it comprised the whole of small property including the small houses around the courtyard on Skalní street.

In front of the western entrance to the ghetto, in Žerotínova náměstí, in advantageous positions along the main road, stood the (meat) shops of the Jewish traders; they were demolished in 1951, and the whole area cleared for regulatory reasons. At the absolute opposite end of the Jewish Quarter –

clearly for hygienic reasons – a ritual slaughterhouse existed at house N^o116 (Subakova 18). The site of the ritual baths (*mikve*) has not been ascertainable.

The eastern end of the Jewish Quarter ended in the Subak tannery, which developed in the 19th century from manufactory to large factory. Even after the firm closed in 1931, several production facilities continued to operate here until the early 1990's (despite their poor location and to the detriment of the area).

The required, artificial division of the Jewish Quarter (*the eruv*) served to close the ghetto at night, and on Sundays and religious holidays; on Christian holy days Jews were not permitted cross this boundary, and could not purchase property beyond it. In the built up area of Podklášteří, the eruv was necessary only on the western side, from Žerotínovo sq., as elsewhere quarter's boundaries were natural. A gate was built by house N^o114 (L. Pokorného 2) for the bridge across the river Jihlava, and wire or chains set across the streets (Blahoslava, Na výsluní & Pomezni). The gate was damaged in a fire in 1873 and later demolished, while the wires were as a rule raised to eaves level.

Numerous pumps ensured a sufficient supply of drinking water for the Jewish Quarter, while the river was used for washing clothes and bathing. The quarter (was to a certain extent) protected against dangerous floods by a perimeter stone wall, repeatedly raised and shored up (the river underwent regulation in 1923).

The spaces and streets between the houses were irregularly paved with cobblestones taken from the river. The cross-alleys linking the main roads are often picturesquely broken up by stone steps.

The earliest data regarding the number of houses in Trebíč is to be found in the land and duties register of Vratislav of Pernštejn dating to 1556, which for Podklášteří notes 59 houses, of which 18 Jewish (and 306 houses in the remainder of the town). This number had not changed by 1573, when Smil Osovský of Doubravice established a new land and duties register – of 57 houses in Podklášteří, 18 were Jewish. The borough records for Podklášteří in 1590, however, mention in addition to 42 Christian houses 20 Jewish houses and a Jewish school = synagogue. By 1650 there were 31 Jewish houses, and in 1660 there were 51, occupied by 127 Jewish families; in addition to the synagogue, there was a community hall, a spital for the poor, a school, baths, a slaughterhouse and meat shops. By 1678 there 56 Jewish houses, and the censuses of 1717 and 1724 record 91 and 96 respectively; around 1845 there were 110. In 1920 the Jewish Quarter contained 117 houses and 7 shops, and today the quarter has 121 basic house numbers listed. Natural development led to the division of houses into parts, separated and sometimes reunited, so that ideally they now form 134 dwelling units and 2 synagogues.

All of the buildings in the Jewish Quarter are protected under Law 20/1987 Sb on State Monument Care, as the quarter lies within the bounds of an Urban Monuments Preservation Zone established by decree at the last plenary session of the South Moravian National Committee on November 20th, 1990. Houses N^o 9, 29, 43, 49, 53, 88, 98, 114, as well as the Front Synagogue, Rear Synagogue and house N^o 22 in Podklášteří are also protected separately as listed monuments.

List of houses in the Jewish Quarter at Trebíč (state at January 2000)

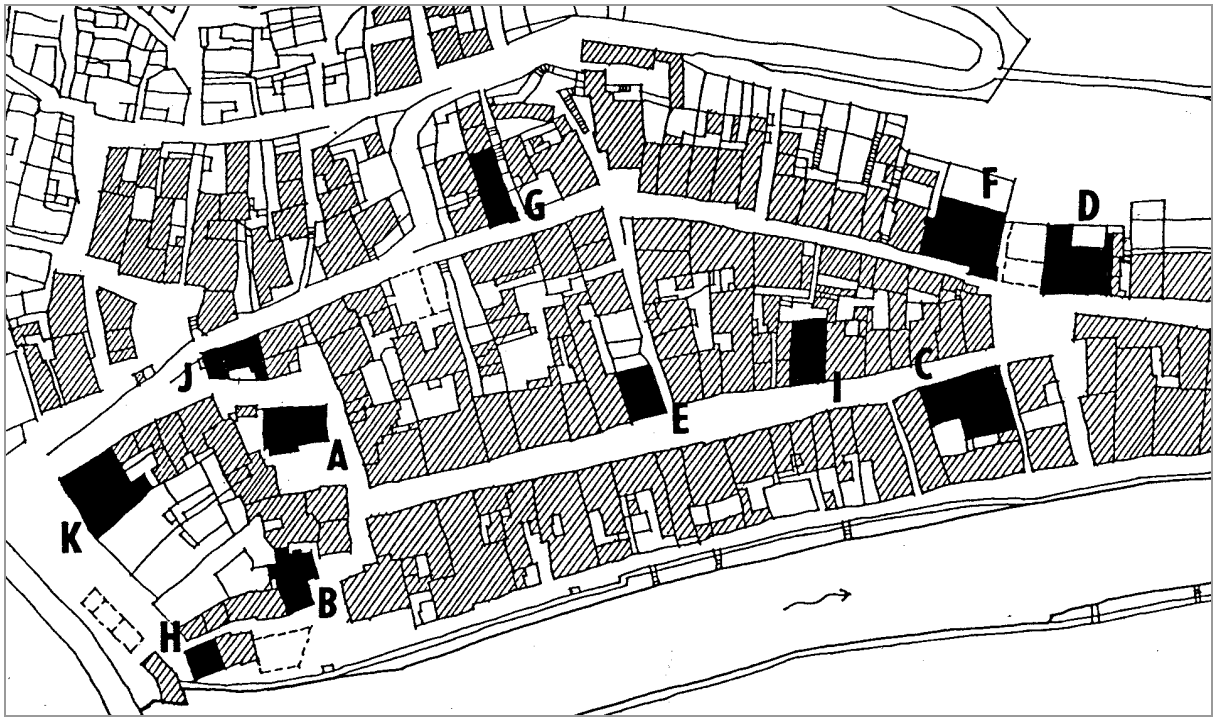
House N ^o	Street address	Notes
1	Blahoslavova 4	Renaissance core with substantial later repairs.
2abc	Blahoslavova 6	Former spital, newly joined to N ^o 1.
3	Blahoslavova 8	Renaissance core with substantial later repairs.
4	Tiché náměstí 4	Original rabbinat building; Renaissance core, on the corner a buttress, on the ground floor barell vaults with lunettes with extruded crests.
5	Tiché náměstí 3	Ground floor flat vaults, Secession facade.
6abcd	L.Pokorného 7/Tiché náměstí 2	Remains of Neo-Classical stucco facade decoration, dated 1812.
	Tiché náměstí 12	The Front Synagogue, listed monument.
7ab	L.Pokorného 11/Tiché náměstí 1	Two external cellar entrances, substantially repaired at the beginning of the 20 th century.
8	L.Pokorného 9	Baroque core, on the ground floor stuccoed flat vaults.
9abce	L.Pokorného 5	Renaissance core, corner arcade, buttress, listed cultural monument.

10ab	L.Pokorného 3	Baroque core, on the ground floor barell vault with lunettes
11abc	L.Pokorného 1	Originally shops, entirely reconstructed in the 1990's, linked by a bridge to N°117.
12ab	L.Pokorného 4/Havlíckovo nábr. 3	Inaccessible.
13abd	L.Pokorného 6/Havlíckovo nábr. 5	Demolished, now gap site.
14	L.Pokorného 8/Havlíckovo nábr. 7	Original community hall, Baroque core, barell vaulting with lunettes on the ground floor, restored 1899, Historicizing facade.
15abcdef	L.Pokorného 10/Havlíckovo nábr. 9	Two houses conjoined, originally a liquor saloon, Renaissance core.
16abcde	L.Pokorného 12/Havlíckovo nábr. 11	Renaissance core, complex plan, vaulted inner passage, on the ground floor low barell vault with lunettes and stucco decoration.
17	L.Pokorného 14/Havlíckovo nábr. 13	Renaissance/Baroque core, ground floor with joist ceilings.
18abcde	L.Pokorného 16/Havlíckovo nábr. 15	Joined to N°19, Renaissance/Baroque core, unclear plan, complex division, two internal passages (with barrel and flat vaulting), small stone portal.
19ab	L.Pokorného 18/Havlíckovo nábr. 17	See N°18.
20ab	L.Pokorného 20/Havlíckovo nábr. 19	Neo-Classical facade, unusual gated tradesmen's entrance.
21abcde	L.Pokorného 22 Havlíckovo nábr. 21	On the ground floor, flat barell vaulting with lunettes.
22abc	L.Pokorného 24/Havlíckovo nábr. 23	Previously vaulted passage, barell vaulting with lunettes on the ground floor, barrel vaulted entrance
23abc	L.Pokorného 26/Havlíckovo nábr. 25	Baroque core with later repairs.
24abc	L.Pokorného 28/Havlíckovo nábr. 27	Rebuilt on earlier foundations in 1934 (signed Máca).
25abc	L.Pokorného 30-32/Havlíc. nábr. 29	Barrel vaulted entry, modern restoration.
26a	L.Pokorného 34/Havlíckovo nábr. 31	Late 19 th century on earlier foundations.
26b	L.Pokorného 36/Havlíckovo nábr. 33	Baroque core with later repairs, period facade.
27ab	L.Pokorného 38/Havlíckovo nábr. 35	Baroque core, previously perhaps a passage, on the gable with N°28 a collar, late Neo-Classical facade, presently inaccessible.
28	L.Pokorného 40/Havlíckovo nábr. 37	Late Baroque house, on the ground floor flat vaults, late Neo-Classical facade.
29	L.Pokorného 42/Havlíckovo nábr. 39	Late Baroque house, on the ground floor flat vaults, partly stucco decorated; in the eastern part a passage and alley to the quay, Late Neo-Classical façade, listed building
30ab	L.Pokorného 44	Baroque core, on the ground floor flat vaults.
31	Subakova 2/Havlíckovo nábr. 43	Heavily restored 19 th century building.
32	Subakova 4	Baroque core.
33	Subakova 6	Baroque house, reconstructed recently, the gable end facing house 34 braced by six horizontal arch buttresses.
34	Subakova 8/Havlíckovo nábr. 47	Production building from the turn of the 20 th century.
35	Subakova 12/Havlíckovo nábr. 49	Turn of the 20 th century building, the quayside tract newly separated into N°134.
36	Subakova 14/Havlíckovo nábr. 51	Originally the Subakova tannery, demolished, gap site.
37	Subakova 16/Havlíckovo nábr. 53	Originally the Subakova tannery, early 20 th century building, under reconstruction.
38	Subakova 13	Originally the Subakova tannery, turn of the 20 th century, presently empty

39	Subakova 11	Late Baroque house, on the ground floor flat vaults on a central pillar, Neo-Classical facade, presently empty.
40	Subakova 9	Demolished, gap site.
41	Subakova 7	Baroque core, part of the ground floor with barrel and flat vaults.
42	Subakova 5	Early 20 th century house on an older core.
43abc	Subakova 3	Former community hall, Baroque core, cross and groin vaulting, as well as flat vaults, on the ground floor with stucco cavetti, listed building.
44	Subakova 1	The original public house demolished, the recent service building for the Rear Synagogue 1994-5
45ab	L.Pokorného/Blahoslavova 38	Baroque core, on the ground floor flat vaults.
46ab	L.Pokorného 43/Blahoslavova 36	Recently rebuilt around older core, Historicizing facade
47	L.Pokorného 41 + 39	Two recently restored houses on earlier foundations, in the entry to N ^o 39 a barrel vault.
48ab	L.Pokorného 37	Baroque core, recent repairs, in the entry a barrel vault, two stone portals, Historicizing facade.
49	L.Pokorného 35	Renaissance/Baroque core, on the ground floor cross, barrel and groin vaults with stucco decoration, joined to parts of N ^o 50, listed building.
50abc	L.Pokorného 33	Early 20 th century building with high quality facade.
51abcde	L.Pokorného 29	Renaissance/Baroque core, on the ground floor barrel and flat vaults, internal passage/carriageway, Cubist facade.
52ab	L.Pokorného 27/Stinná 2	Baroque core, presently empty.
53abc	L.Pokorného 25/Stinná 1	Baroque house, Neo-Classical facade with valuable details, balcony on stone brackets, two stone portals with chasing, in the entry barrel vaulting, listed cultural monument.
54	L.Pokorného 23	Baroque core.
55ab	L.Pokorného 21	Baroque core, entry to next door house N ^o 56, on the ground floor tunnel vaulting with lunettes and flat vaults with stucco decoration.
56	L.Pokorného 19	Renaissance core, valuable interiors, on the ground floor cross vaulting, on the first floor a stucco cavetto.
57abcd	L.Pokorného 17/Pod podloubím 2	Renaissance/Baroque core, with barrel vaulting over the internal public passageway to Pod podloubím lane, chased stone portal
58abcd	L.Pokorného 15/Pod podloubím 1	Originally the 1867 Jewish school, Baroque house, barrel vaulting over the entry, on the ground floor flat vaults in bands, memorial plaque.
59bcde	L.Pokorného 13/Tiché náměstí 11	Baroque core, in the entry a flat vault,
60abc	Tiché náměstí 10	Baroque core, on the ground floor flat arches in bands, on the first floor joist ceilings
61abc	Tiché náměstí 9	Baroque core wooden joist ceilings.
62abcd	Tiché náměstí 8	Baroque core, in the passage barrel vaulting.
63ab	Tiché náměstí 7/Blahoslavova 14	Baroque core, on the ground floor flat arches and wooden joist ceilings.
64	Blahoslavova 16	Late Baroque core, on the ground floor wooden joist ceilings, and Empire facade with shell motif.
65	Blahoslavova 18/Pod podloubím 3	Demolished, gap site.
66ab	Blahoslavova 20/Pod podloubím 6	Turn of the 20 th century house on an older core.

67abc	Blahoslavova 22	Late 19 th century house on an older core.
68a	Blahoslavova 24/Stinná 7	Baroque core.
68b	Stinná 5	Painted Neo-Classical entrance, external cellar entrance with a stone portal.
69	Stinná 3	Baroque core.
70a	Stinná 6	19 th century house on an older core.
70b	Stinná 4	19 th century house on an older core.
71	Stinná 10	Two conjoined houses, Baroque core, ground floor vaulting.
72abc	Blahoslavova 26/Stinná 12	Baroque core.
73ab	Blahoslavova 28	Two conjoined houses, Baroque core, in the vestibule flat vaults.
74abcd	Blahoslavova 30	Two conjoined houses, Renaissance/Baroque core, cross vaulting on the ground floor, on the courtyard gable the date 1869 NF.
75abc	Blahoslavova 32	19 th century house on an older core.
76	Blahoslavova 34	Two conjoined houses, a 19 th century house on an older core.
	Blahoslavova 43	The Rear Synagogue, listed monument.
77ab	Blahoslavova 41/Opuštěná 2	Renaissance/Baroque core, vaulted ground floor, at the side a horizontal arch buttress to house N ^o 39, part of the house the original staircase to the synagogue gallery.
78abc	Blahoslavova 39+37	Baroque core, groin vaulting on the ground floor, at the entry barrel vaulting, buttress, newly divided house 272 (from N ^o 39), Opuštěná street. N ^o 1.
79a	Blahoslavova 35	Renaissance core, on the ground floor cross ridge vaulting, Neo-Classical reconstruction.
79b	Blahoslavova 33/Na úbocí 2	Older, perhaps Renaissance core, later heavily reconstructed, newly numbered N ^o 123.
80b	Na úbocí 4	19 th century building.
80a	Na úbocí 6	19 th century building.
81	Blahoslavova 31/Na úbocí 1-3	Two houses, Neo-Classical core, flat vaults on the ground floor.
82	Blahoslavova 29	Early 20 th century house on an older core.
83	Blahoslavova 27	Early 20 th century house on an older core.
84ab	Blahoslavova 25	Early 20 th century house on an older, Neo-Classical core.
85abcdef	Blahoslavova 23	Originally the poorhouse, Baroque core, complex layout, supporting buttress, presently inaccessible.
86abcd	Blahoslavova 21	Baroque core, on the ground floor banded flat vaults with stucco work. Presently inaccessible
87	V mezírce 2	Late 19 th century house on an older core, attached to N ^o 86/21.
88a	Blahoslavova 19/V mezírce 1	Renaissance core, vaulted underpass to the V mezírce alley, buttress, on the ground floor crossed ridge vaults , barrel vaults, groin vaults and flat vaults in bands, listed monument.
88b	V mezírce 3	Baroque core, in the vestibule flat vaults.
88c	V mezírce 5 /Skalní 8	Baroque core, in the vestibule flat vaults, newly numbered 122.
89	Blahoslavova 17/Skalní 2	19 th century house on an older core, substantially reconstructed

90ab	Skalní 4-6	Renaissance/Baroque core, cross vaults on the ground floor, presently empty
91	Blahoslavova 15/Skalní 1	19 th century house on an older core.
92	Blahoslavova 13/Na kopecku 2	Baroque core, on the ground floor flat vaults in bands.
93	Na kopecku 4/Skalní 3	19 th century house on an older core, archaic appearance.
94	Na kopecku 6/Skalní 5	19 th century house on an older core.
95a	Na kopecku 3	19 th century house on an older core.
95b	Na kopecku 5	19 th century house on an older core.
95c	Na kopecku 7/Pomezni 10	19 th century house on an older core.
96	Blahoslavova 11/Na kopecku 1	Late 19 th century house on an older core.
97	Blahoslavova 12 /Tiché náměstí 6	Renaissance/Baroque core, complex layout, heavily reconstructed, presently empty.
98abcef	Blahoslavova 8-10/Tiché náměstí 5	Renaissance/Baroque core, complex layout, wooden balcony, reconstructed, presently empty, listed building
99	Blahoslavova 9	Late 19 th century house on an older core, the side of a former alley.
100ab	Na výsluní 9/Úzká 2	Baroque core.
101abcdefg	Na výsluní 7/Úzká 1	Neo-Classical house, on the ground floor flat vaults, period facade.
102	Na výsluní 5 /Pomezni 2+4	19 th century house on an older core.
103	Blahoslavova 5/Na výsluní 2	Baroque core, heavily reconstructed.
104	Na výsluní 3	On the ground floor a Renaissance hall with stone pillars, a vaulted upper chamber.
105abc	Blahoslavova 3/Na výsluní 1	Two conjoined houses, Renaissance layout, ridged groin vaults on the ground floor, the remains of a Baroque facade.
106	Blahoslavova 1	Complete new (1999-2000) building in an original form
107	Blahoslavova 2	Renaissance core, vaulted ground floor.
108	Pomezni 23	Originally the hospital, 19 th century building.
109	Pomezni 25	19 th century building.
110	Pomezni 6/Úzká 3	Possibly 19 th century building, wooden joist ceilings.
111	Pomezni 27	Complete new (1999-2000) building in original materials.
112	L.Pokorného 31	Early 20 th century building (signed by the architect Hubený)
113	Stinná 8	19 th century house on an older core.
114	L.Pokorného 2/Havlíckovo nábr. 1	Renaissance core, on the ground floor ridged cross vaulting, three stone columns, arcade, listed monument.
115	Pomezni 8/Úzká 4	19 th century house on an older core, Secession facade.
116	Subakova 18/Havlíckovo nábr. 55	Originally the slaughterhouse, demolished cottage.
117	Subakova 15	Originally the Subakova tannery, reconstructed into small apartments 1996-98.
118	Blahoslavova 7/Na výsluní 11	Early 20 th century house on an older core, the family home of K. Konrad.
119	Havlíckovo nábr. 41	Early 20 th century building.
120	Subakova 10	urn of the 20 th century house on an older core.
121	Havlíckovo nábr. 45	Turn of the 20 th century house on an older core, gable supported at the side by horizontal buttressing.



Listed Cultural Monuments

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Front Synagogue, Tiché Square | G. House N ^o 88, Blahoslavova 19 |
| B. House N ^o 9, L. Pokorného 5 | H. House N ^o 114, L. Pokorného 2 |
| C. House N ^o 29, L. Pokorného 42 | I. House N ^o 49, L. Pokorného 35 |
| D. House N ^o 43, Subarova 3 | J. House N ^o 98, Blahoslavova 8-10 |
| E. House N ^o 53, L. Pokorného 25 | |
| F. Rear Synagogue, Blahoslavova street | K. House N ^o 22 (Podklášteri) |

Synagogues

The Front (Old) Synagogue - Documentary sources (the earliest dating to 1590) mentioning a school = synagogue, thus describing the Old Temple, may be identified with the synagogue building on Tiché nám. Today's "Front" or "Old" Synagogue was built on the site of an earlier wooden temple in the Baroque style in 1639-42. Even in the oldest map of this part of the town (which is a 1727 plan of the separation of the Jewish inhabitants) this synagogue is drawn in its present situation, and with its present proportions, as a structure on a simple rectangular plan. On the oldest view of the town (from manuscript maps of the Trebíč Estates c.1720) it is possible – even though the drawing is schematic – to identify both synagogue buildings relatively simply, given that their dimensions are larger than those of the buildings around them, and that they have atypical window apertures. In 1757 the Front Synagogue had to be lowered, as the building rose above its neighbours and the ceremonially lit interior was thus visible from a great distance, which spoiled the view from the chateau of the Marie Anna, princess of the House of Liechtenstein and wife of the local lord, Emanuel Filibert, Count Wallenstein.

The Old Temple was restored after fires in 1759 and 1821, and carefully restored in 1856-7, which was probably when it attained the pseudo-Gothic, historicized appearance that it has today, given primarily by its Gothic windows with their broken arches. The synagogue underwent further repairs in 1880 and 1922. After the Second World War it was used as a warehouse. In 1952 it was sold by the Jihlava Jewish Religious Community to the Czechoslovak Hussite Church, who in 1953-54 carried out structural alterations to plans by the architect Bohumil J. Mácel to suit the requirements of their religious services for the Dr. Karel Farský congregation. The formal opening took place on September 19th, 1954. The renovations included the demolition of the vestibule in front of the main entrance, the later staircase to the first floor on the north side, and the balcony of the gallery, as well as the blocking up from the inside of the windows of the eastern facade, and alterations to the entrance hall. At the same time, the historicizing ornamental painting of the hall was covered over, as were the Hebrew texts of the east wall and the gallery. The Front Synagogue is simple, free standing two storey building of common materials, rectangular in plan with a hipped roof. The interior layout is traditional; entrance was from the western side from a small vestibule, while on the eastern wall was the aron ha-kodesh

(a receptacle for the Torah); the raised podium (bima or almemor) that was generally in the middle of the hall here occupies a small area by the sanctuary, with a semi-circular rail. The men's benches stood in rows along the longer walls, and also "behind the pillars" beneath the gallery. The outside staircase, affixed to the cube of the temple on the southern side, gave access to the women's gallery with a balcony supported by two massive columns. The temple had 114 places for men, and 80 for women; the main hall had a trough vault and was lit from three sides, in each case by two high windows.

The Rear (New) Synagogue - Given its architectural disposition, the means of vaulting employed in the hall, and the character of the decoration on the stone portal of the entrance, it is assumed that the bulk of Trebíč's second ("Rear" or "New") synagogue dates to the Baroque period c.1700, when it was clearly established on the site of an earlier house of prayer. In 1706-1707 the vault and walls of the synagogue were painted with floral and ornamental motifs, and with Hebrew liturgical texts. According to 1837 construction plans, a new part of the women's house of prayer was built out of the north side on the first floor, over the rocky slope. Even soon after the First World War, however, the temple was no longer used for services, but rather for storage – firstly, from 1926 onwards, by the firm of I. H. Subak & Sons, and after the Second World War by the nationalised Zelenina Trebíč (Trebíč Vegetable Co.). In 1987-88 a restoration project for the collapsing synagogue was elaborated on behalf of Trebíč Council as investor by the State Institute for the Reconstruction of Towns and Buildings in Brno, with the building to be used subsequently as an exhibition and concert hall. A complex renovation project including the restoration of the interior paintings was carried out from 1995-7 at a total cost of 12 million Kc, and in January 1999 a small museum exhibition dedicated to the history and monuments of the Jewish community in Trebíč was opened in the women's gallery. The Rear Synagogue is a two-storey building on a rectangular plan with a saddle roof, situated at the foot of a steep slope in a terrace. A massive buttress supports the south-eastern corner. Entrance to the temple for men was on the south-western side from Blahoslavova street, through a valuable stone portal with relief decoration in spandrels and wooden inner doors. The large vestibule is groin vaulted, and is joined to the main hall by a triple arcade. The main space is barrel vaulted with three pairs of groins, the ceiling is covered with valuable stucco decoration, and the walls are painted. The receptacle for the Torah is in the middle of the eastern wall, and the hall is lit by five high windows with semi-circular ends and protected by screens. The older, western part of the women's gallery, above the vestibule, has barrel vaulting with three pairs of groins with stucco decoration. The more recent northern women's gallery is barrel vaulted with four five-sided lunettes. Both galleries open onto the main hall through three arcades with beaten railings. Women could reach their houses of prayer by a staircase between the outer face of the western synagogue wall and the neighbouring house N°77 (Blahoslavova 41). No later than with the cessation of the religious use of the temple after the First World War, this staircase was structurally joined to house N°77, and access to the gallery was thenceforth from within the building, via a wooden staircase.

The Jewish Cemetery

Undoubtedly, soon after its establishment the Jewish community in Trebíč must have needed to arrange for its own cemetery. In the Middle Ages, the Jews of Trebíč interred their dead in plots close to the defensive walls of the monastery/château (north-eastwards, in the west parts of plots 7/19, 7/20 & 7/21) close to the Týn road. (By chance, during earth moving works in 1880, skeletons were found here with their heads facing east). This earlier cemetery ceased to be used after the devastation of the town in 1468; the remains of the headstones were removed a century and a half later at the beginning of the 17th century, at the orders of the new owner of the estate, Wallenstein estate, whose views from the château they apparently disturbed. A new cemetery was established some 400m north of the Jewish Quarter in the Podklášteří cadastre, on the north-facing slope of Hrádek hill over Týn stream. This is a typical siting for a Jewish cemetery "in the hills behind the town", out of the gaze of lords and burghers. The complex shape of the cemetery was prompted by the terrain into which it was set, and by its expansion. When storms in 1888 caused flooding that damaged or destroyed a series of tombstones the cemetery was already insufficient in terms of capacity, and it was doubled in area by the purchase of neighbouring plots of land to the south. At 11,772m² it is among the largest Jewish cemeteries in the Czech Lands. The entire perimeter of the cemetery comprises a massive stone wall made of local materials – granites –standing 1.5-2.5m high. Entrance is through an ironbound gate on the west side from Hrádek street. Next to this stands a *ceremonial hall* dating to 1903, the interior decoration and fittings of which have been preserved intact, the most valuable item being a decorated porcelain basin for the symbolic washing of hands during ceremonies. It is the only ceremonial hall at a Jewish cemetery that is a listed monument in Moravia. The entrance area to the cemetery still contains two stone boxes for gifts. Close by is a memorial to Jewish soldiers who fell in the First World

War (20 names) and another to the victims of Nazi genocide during the Second World War, unveiled in 1957 and recalling 290 Jewish victims from Trebíč.

The northern part of the cemetery is the oldest, with an irregular, elongated plan and comprising the steep slopes that fall into the stream, divided by steps. The southern part of the cemetery is more recent, with an almost rectangular plan and on only a slight slope; both parts are divided by a broad path, and stabilised by a stone terrace. The rows of graves lie north-south, the majority of the inscriptions facing west. It can be assumed the grave plots were filled gradually from the back to the front, i.e. from east to west. The cemetery area contains some 11,000 graves and almost 3,000 headstones, which are a unique testament to generations of Trebíč's Jewish residents, and which at the same time show the competence of local stonemasons. The earliest headstones identified date to the first half of the 17th century (1641), from which there is an unbroken series of developmental types that in their artistic expression document the evolution of Jewish gravestones in Moravia through to the 1930's in all their diverse forms. Among the most notable are Baroque headstones of the "South Moravian" or "Mikulov" type from the second half of the 18th century, richly decorated with Rustic ornamental elements (volutes, scallops) and floral motifs (lilies). In addition to Hebrew texts, the older stones often include relief symbols (two lion cubs, two harts with a crown, a stag, a heart, a crown, a bunch of grapes, a wreath, a flower, a six-pointed star, the two Cohen palms, a jug and stand – a Levite service). The whole cemetery – with the exception of the western entrance area – is today covered by mature trees (birches, lindens, chestnuts, ashes, maples, and spruces); it is complemented to the north-west by the separate plot of the gravedigger's house, N^o 41, with its well. The cemetery is linked to the nearby Jewish Quarter by a serpentine carriageway up Hrádek hill, created in 1886 and repaired in 1903.

A number of leading figures from the Jewish community in Trebíč found their final resting place within the cemetery, most notably the learned rabbi Joachim Josef Pollak (d.1879) and Dr. Samuel Pollak (d.1906).

During the 1980's and 1990's the Trebíč cemetery was completely renovated at a cost of over 1 million Kc, and is today in an outstanding condition. It is one of the most valuable monuments of its type in Moravia, on a par with those at Mikulov, Boskovice and Holešov; it is now owned by the Jewish Community in Brno.

ab. St Procopius' Basilica

St Procopius' Church (earlier dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin) is part of the château precinct (originally a Benedictine monastery founded in 1101), a sophisticated complex narrowing from west to east. The north-western corner of the area is encroached upon by the present two wings of the château, with its entrance tower and gate. The second, larger part of the former château spreads southwards from the church; it has three wings, with a rectangular, east-west courtyard with wings that link it to the south-western corner of the church. The triple winged building adjacent to the southern side of the church contains the organism of the former monastery, with a range of Early Gothic detailing. The monastery, or rather château, area lies north-west of the historic centre of Trebíc, on a break in the terrain sloping on the south side down to the level of the river Jihlava; it is a first rate, highly attractive, dominant landmark for the town.

The monastic church at Trebíc is among the most bizarre examples of the architecture of the Western Christian Middle Ages. It is a triple choired, three aisled basilica with an elongated presbytery, a north porch and two western towers. The church's long presbytery has a pentagonal east end, and two square bays. A rectangular chapel with a semi-circular apse and two rectangular cross bays is attached to the north. At its western side, it joins the neighbouring rectangular space, again cross vaulted. The symmetrically sited south chapel was demolished and rebuilt after the Second World War. At their western ends, the chapels are joined to the western bay of the presbytery by two vaulted bays, that to the north almost square and that to the south rhomboid, which are spatially connected to the aisles. The nave, with a Gothicized Baroque vault, is slightly higher than the chancel. The aisles have 7 cross vaulted bays (not including the aforementioned eastern pair of slightly higher vaulted bays, whose plans differ slightly). They are slightly transversely rectangular, in isolated instances almost square and with scarcely any deformation in their plans. The nave terminates in a large, square loft, to the sides of which are the western bays of the aisles and the prismatic corner towers. To the north side, the aisle is abutted by an almost square porch, the axis of which respects that of the fifth vaulting bay, although of course it extends across the two neighbouring bays.

The basilica exterior

Granite blocks were the building material used for the masonry facing, the pillars, arcades and the load bearing vault system. On these blocks, particularly inside, numerous masonry marks are visible, Romanesque in character. The architectural details are predominantly hewn from granite, and to a lesser extent from sandstone. The exterior of the five sided *east end of the basilica* is an outstanding work of architecture. It grows out of a plinth with a slightly grooved upper surface. The plinth also runs around the massive, prismatic piers with simple cornices at the feet of semi-circular arches that it joins. The round windows of the crypt are set into the plinth at the east end. The central window has a stone setting with a quatrefoil aperture and central circle.

Beneath the peak of the arcade arch, three round windows are set into the presbytery wall. The sides of the east end contain supplementary pointed windows with oblique, unprofiled scuncheons. Artistic emphasis was placed on the central wheel window on the long axis of the minster. The exterior, obliquely grooved edge of the window is lined by a dense sequence of points with curved fluting, alternating on both sides. The inner perimeter of the window is articulated with the original Central European ball motif. Its joints are emphasised by lilies. The radial spokes of the wheel window comprise columns with polygonal shafts, with bases and stiff-leaf bud capitals. The spandrels of the small arches are articulated by fine, broad relief palmettes. Both of the round windows to the sides, equal in size, have Neo-Gothic elements in their deep scuncheons. These were from the very beginning different to the elements used in the central window; evidence for this comes from their complex profiled reveals, comprising three roll mouldings, grooving and bands, with a fine right-angled recess in the centre.

Above the peaks of the buttress arcade are two cornices. The upper is marked out by the footer of a small arcade gallery, another bizarre element in the east end at Trebíc. On the outside this is not contiguous, as is usual, but comprises on all sides quintuplets of linked arches. The corners between the arches and the sections of masonry of the western aisle group are fully bricked up. Semi-circular arches lie on the low, square coping of stiff-leaf capitals with annulets bevelled on both sides. The shafts of the arcade columns rest on Antique feet with pronounced central grooves, but somewhat flattened lower plates without leaves. The lower plinths are square. The slender calyxes of the original capitals are divided by palmettes in broad, flat relief.

The graphic atmosphere of the small gallery at Trebíc is typical of the whole structure, the purely Romanesque architectural motif being realised through predominantly Gothic means. Of particular importance is the use of annulets bevelled on both sides beneath the capitals, which superseded the

Romanesque torus; this strengthened the Gothic impression. At the level above the arch bases the arcade is lined by a moulding ledge that follows its curvature. The lintel of the arcade gallery comprises stone slabs. Above the lintel spreads the tallest part of the masonry of the east end, with octagonal windows with mouldings – these are of Burgundian origin, and are known from Italian Cistercian churches of the early 13th century. Dentils and a moulded arched frieze accompany the principle moulding. The east end has a hipped roof, the ridge of which is perpendicular to the east gable of nave. At the juncture of the east end and the longitudinal part of the presbytery are prismatic spiral stairs. That to the south rises above the principle moulding of the east end, and has a bevelled quoin at its highest part. The northern apse is lower than the lower section of the east end, with round windows. Below, it is lined by a stepped plinth with a bevelled upper. The apse rests on the pedestal with the round windows of the crypt.

The dressing of the exterior of the apse is another of the conspicuously artistically bizarre aspects at Trebíc. Its facing is vertically articulated by a pair of pentagonal engaged pillars with low stiff-leaf capitals of unusual design. That on the left (as seen from the east) is covered by palmettes with their heads to the side, while that on the right is carved with standing figures holding hands, and with stylised palmettes between them. Both capitals bear crowned male and female busts. The pillar capitals support an arch-like frieze with long, vertical elements, rounded at the bottom, as well as beaded moulding. Above the apices of the arches are dentils. The dentillation separates the prominently grooved principle moulding with its related sequence of fluted leaves terminating in hanging ball flowers from the fluted panels above, which are again a Gothic element in a Late Romanesque setting. The apse runs up to the corner buttress of the northern chapel. Above the pentagonal east end rises the eastern gable of the higher presbytery, with a slit window beneath the apex. Beneath this apex a fine plaster layer has been preserved bearing the datation 1727. The presbytery has a saddle roof, terminating in the slightly protruding gable of the nave. In the middle of the ridge of the presbytery roof is a sanctecote with a lantern and helm roof. Above the north apse rises the single pitch roof of the chapel. Its moulded shoulder accompanies the base of a rising, arch-like frieze, the individual arches complemented by small relief leaves. Similar “filled” arch friezes of this kind appear in Swabian/Frankish territory during the late 12th and early 13th centuries, although the motif is native to northern Italy. Buttresses divide the northern side of the aisle as far as the porch. Each is surrounded by a plinth with a surface groove. Beneath the chapel are the two windows of the crypt. A simple arch frieze with straight joining elements runs along the whole length of the north aisle, on both sides of the porch.

The north porch has a square plan. It was a secondary addition to the north aisle, albeit of course within the framework of a single major building phase. It is considerably taller than the aisle, and the side wall of the porch runs into the roof of the latter. From the outside, the porch seems to contain storeys. The north corner of the porch is strengthened by a broad, stepped semi-column that terminates above the level of the cornice between the storeys. At the top, it partially breaks a fine cornice under the windows. The pillars are clad in oblique, gradated, overlapping stone slabs. On each of three sides the porch area opens into a double semi-circular arcade on central pillars and half columns. It has a basic cross scheme. The recesses of the pillars and half pillars are complemented by pillars with cylindrical shafts; the shafts rest on Gothic bases profiled with two roll mouldings, with grooved and conspicuously flared plinths. The stiff-leaf capitals comprise leaves wrapping ball flowers; only on both sides of the great north-western pier are the ball flowers in two rows one above the other in some cases blooming. Above the capitals some of the pillars below the arcade are topped by coping stones and associated cornices, shaped with pairs of flattened roll mouldings. Above the cornice between the storeys beneath the windows on the second level open always paired Romanesque gemmel windows with reveals broken by roll mouldings and two grooves. The roll mouldings are hewn from a single piece of stone. The lintel is absent, and the very low coping stone is profiled with two points. The walls of the porch rise to a profiled, arched cresting with straight linking sections, above which is a dentillated cornice with three projecting roll mouldings with grooves and bands.

The porch interior: the load-bearing system of vaults is simple. In the north corner of the porch between the inner sides of the north pillar and asymmetrically next to the northern end of the inner straight side of the side pillars, are columns on plinths and bases with capitals. The shaping of their coping stones respects the pillar cornice. A pair of columns are the sides of the portal form part of the “columnar architecture”, of which more later in the text. From the escutcheons rise the massive ribs of a septpartite vault, grooved with crockets, meeting in an octagonal boss with rosette. The ribs against the walls are not carved. The roll moulded, load reducing corner and walls are directly related to the architecture of the Cistercian Order.

The main northern portal of the basilica passes through the wall of the north aisle. It has a generally Romanesque appearance, being semicircular, but of its special nature and exceptionality are revealed

by a close study of the portal architecture. Widely splayed scuncheons end the northern portal face, their outer corners pointed, end in a kind of asymmetric fine outer formation. The overall disposition of the portal is somewhat disharmonious with the porch added. All around both portal walls runs a contiguous base on which is a complicated, shaped plinth. The upper plate with bevelled corners sits on two dissimilar roll mouldings with a groove between, the lower moulding being the stronger. On the plinth is a sequence of column bases; at Trebíc these have a common profile with a flat and low lower plate without corner leaves. In all, each side of the portal had 11 columns. One pair stands to the sides of the entrance, and on each side a further 6 are set into the scuncheon reveal. The remaining 4, somewhat stronger, stand on flat areas at the corners and at the aforementioned, small side recess. It is interesting that even in the band of bases the right angled, recessed scuncheons are generally entirely suppressed in both Romanesque and Early Gothic portals. The corners of the portal reveal scuncheons are almost indeterminably clear only at the inner end. The other compressed corners are visually incongruous in their diverse articulations. The resultant impression is of the contiguous sequence of stiff-leaf capitals with fluted leaves and ball flowers, this being matched by both the columns and the well thought-out corner gradations between them. The maximum feeling of tightness is crowned by the running, detailed coping, which continues without interruption above the whole portal recess and breaks at its outer edges. It has a profiled, bevelled upper slab and two roll mouldings, the upper being the larger.

The most notable feature of the portal is the varied articulation of the recesses between the pillars. The inner vertical bays have flat reliefs of angels above, below which are abstract leaves on top of one another. These are followed by a vertical sequence of balls, linked to the respective apices by schematic lilies. Above these are curled tendrils and leaves. This bizarre motif is also met with in the recesses of the great central wheel window; thus far, no precursor for it has been found (although a clear but distant parallel can be found in the archivolt of the southern portal of the main facade of St Lazarus at Avallon in Burgundy, where of course the hollow spherical fields are filled with rosettes). Towards the outer edge the recesses follow similar articulations as in the first pair, again with the figures of angels. The fourth pair represents a conspicuously Norman motif of a strong bar repeatedly crossed by pointed mouldings. The numbers of these mouldings are not the same on both sides. A groove follows with leaves at the top, articulated down its whole height by alternating hooked points. This motif, too, recurs in the wheel window of the east end. The final inner corner of the flat edge area is covered by a very fine, non-plastic relief of half-palmettes and tendrils.

The inner right-angled corner of the entrance proper reaches to high corbels, with a relief figure of an angle on the left and an abbot with crosier on the right. The corbels are finely moulded above, and carry a full tympanum with a not overly plastic arch frieze. Fine profiling was applied to the archivolts from the inner to the outer edges of the roll moulding growing out of responds, while another roll moulding matches a second pillar. Subsequently, in the archivolt and in the portal recess, there are alternating divided bands and roll mouldings. The articulation is similar with comparable motifs to the portal recesses. At the feet of the archivolt are fine escutcheons. The outer archivolt, lined with peripheral leaves, is enlivened by flat leaf decoration; at the apex is the figure of an angel. Mention must also be made of the end pillars with stronger elements; the inner pair matches the diagonal ribs of the vault, while the other three carry the semi-circular arcade of the porch. On the northern side of the aisle between the porch and the north tower the arch frieze continues to the broad western end and tiered structure. Above the ridge of the single pitch roof of the north aisle the unadorned masonry rises to the window sills of the presbytery. Between the windows is a broad ledge reaching to the principal moulding, below which is a common arch frieze.

The southern facade of the basilica differs somewhat. The single pitch roof of the restored southern side chapel is lower than that of the northern. Above it the aforementioned backing wall is revealed, with two new pointed windows; these match the apertures of the former triforium. On the rising upper part of the facade, partially concealed by the roof of the adjacent château, are ledgements and windows as on the north side.

The so-called *processional portal* is set into the first bay of the south aisle, facing the south-eastern bay of the lost ambit. The recesses have right angles reveals with inset pillars. The torso of the base and heavily damaged stiff-leaf capitals with ball flowers and leaves are preserved. The upper profiling of the coping slab is broken only above the capitals. The semi-circular archivolts comprising a thick sequences of thicker and thinner roll mouldings (matching the capitals), joined by bands and grooves, are the best preserved. This supports a well preserved tympanum, beneath which is the profiling of the coping. The tympanum is one of the most interesting pieces of artistic expression in the Trebíc church. Lined by a moulded arch frieze it presents sculptures in high relief, in the centre the Lamb of God, to the right a pair of unidentified animals biting each other with three leaves and stems above, and to the

left a large animal on the end of a volute shaft. The nave has pointed windows on both sides with simple scuncheons, supported by a running sill. The nave has a saddle roof.

With both of the towers of the west front there is an impression of strident differences in the artistic world, the stylistic expression of the slightly Gothicizing Baroque. The middle of the facade, unlike the towers, hardly receded noticeably, and is divided by horizontal banding. In the middle is the not overlarge, pointed entrance, framed by simple stucco work, while on the same level to the sides are two casular windows with pointed apices – certainly an unusual combination. On the western sides of the towers, in inset fields, there are again casular windows. The lower storeys of the west front are divided from the upper sections by a simple, continuous cornice. In the recessed centre is a high pointed window with a sill beneath that has plain stucco framing. In the areas beneath the complicated main Baroque cornice, the facades of the towers have two pointed windows, one above the other. The tower facades have pointed windows in high, inset fields above, with round finials. Above the cornice rise the tower roofs, with two gradations at the bottom and peaking in a stretched helm that becomes a double onion dome. Only the north side of the north tower reaches its full height, the other sides of the tower complete only to the uppermost storey. Their articulation is similar to that of the west front. In the middle above the principle moulding is the nave gable, of unusual configuration. The feet of the shoulders support pointed obelisks. The gable shoulders have a triple peak: the central terminates in a stone cross and those at the sides in vases. In the middle of the gable stands an oval window with a caparison beneath. It is lined above by a semi-circular hood moulding, divided by the three peaks mentioned. A curved moulding descends the sides of the window.

The basilica interior

The Crypt. St Procopius' Basilica has an extensive crypt. The crypt spreads out beneath the east end and presbytery, and originally extended beneath both of the side chapels. All of these spaces are mutually interconnected by arcades in the massive dividing walls. In relation to the crypts beneath the narrower east end and presbytery the arcades are not visually fitting, and the space acts effectively as a single whole. The crypt beneath the east end and the presbytery has three aisles. The extent of the crypt matches the three sides of the east end; two triangular three-rayed fields were employed. The load bearing vaulting system in the crypt comprises five-sided engaged columns and octagonal columns on polygonal bases with four-sided plinths. The capitals are calyces, set rather broad; as elsewhere throughout the church, they are characteristically diverse in terms of their basic types and articulation. Developed ball flowers with occasional smooth leaves, engraved as a rule, clearly predominate. While there are also capitals with leaves that do not cover other elements, on most the lower parts of the leaves on the first plain cover complex palmettes and half-palmettes. The capital carvings of the western pair of pillars are conspicuous, with a dense pack of drooping palmettes, giving the impression of some kind of ruff. An exception is provided by a capital with two rows of pressed on, abstract leaves. The capital beneath the northern chapel that bears leaves divided by dense, tapering engraving is also unique. The coping stones of the capitals are made up of upper plates, below which are strongly compressed and in their lower parts shrunken roll mouldings, resulting in a lacklustre mushroom motif. Further down grooves come to together obliquely, leading to a lower roll moulding on a low tablet. With the exception of the chapel apse, the crypt is rib vaulted. From the very crude, only slightly pronounced responds rise diagonal ribs and bands with a rectangular profile. The inter-vault bands are pointed like massive, engaged ribs. The cross vaults are slightly raised, and meet in fine but harmonious small keystone bosses with crude heads. The surface of the stone vaulting preserves evidence of the original wooden formwork. Access to the crypt is via stairs leading from the eastern ends of the two aisles.

The interior of the east end of the basilica. The architectural effect of the interior is even more apparent than that of the exterior. Along the five sides of the chancel end, on low podia with overhanging upper edges, is a running blind arcade of pointed arches. These are divided into seven sections – five are quadripartite, while both of those at the western ends are tripartite – the corners of which have free standing pillars with capitals. The coping slab above supports the bases of the cylindrical vault supports. Early Gothic bases with compressed, rounded upper toruses stand on square plinths. The variety and richness of the pillar capitals are entirely exceptional. These have a stiff-leaf form; capitals with developed ball flowers covered by added palmette leaves and half palmettes predominate. There are isolated instances of bud capitals with fluted leaves only above the annulet; in several cases, protruding palmettes replace ball flowers in the upper corners. The rich relief motifs seem inexhaustible. On a single capital, bud flowers are replaced by birds' heads, and on another a figural motif was employed with half-palmettes. The pointed arcades have fine surface profiling complemented by beading. The inner section of the profiling, also beaded, is partially broken above the coping. The outermost archivolt comprises the apex of which reaches the rounded window sills.

Columns with stronger shafts stand on higher, four-sided, sharp plinths and profiled, rounded bases with slightly compressed annulets. The capitals are exceptional in their variety. Taken in order from the north-western corner of the east end: the corner capital has a ball flower covered by half-palmette leaves, which push into and lean out from the corners. The second capital has, in place of drooping leaves, a pair of half-figure atlantides in a tangle of palmettes and half-palmettes. The third capital is a grouping of schematic, protruding palmette leaves. On the fourth capital, above the massive palmettes all around is an overhanging upper edge. The fifth capital has protruding palmettes with emblematic ball flowers at the corners. The sixth capital has a developed ball flower, somewhat covered by leaves. The seventh capital is exception, entirely covered by protruding palmette leaves, which however do not hang down at the corners. The eighth corner capital is similar. All of the coping slabs have leaves and tendrils; the copings of these capitals have plinths, and the bases of the engaged vaulting pillars have a similar profile to those in the arcades. The engaged pillars rise to the mouldings beneath the windows.

Close above the window cornices are three round windows with richly profiled recesses, which are not particularly Romanesque in character. At another level separated by a simple moulding are five Romanesque sequential windows with central columns, facing the gallery, with stiff-leaf, predominantly bud capitals. Finally, highest of all are semi-circular lined apertures matching the octagonal aperture in the masonry of the east end, above the gallery. The engaged pillars of the vault rise to bud capitals with annulets. They are similar to the capitals of the gallery, with occasional instances of figures being employed.

In the presbytery the unusual character of the octipartite vault required, a high backing wall above the pointed arch between the longitudinal section of the presbytery proper and the east end. Through this wall four semi-circular lined apertures open onto the presbytery, three above and one below the apex of the arch. The vault of the east end is octipartite, complemented at both western corners by triple beams. The ribs have a complicated profile, and rise from plain responds; at the apex of the vault is a fine, keystone emblem. The vault has similarly profiled engaged ribs and a pointed head. The pointed arch between the east end and the eastern bay of the presbytery is supported by engaged pillars on Early Gothic bases. These engaged pillars rise to stiff-leaf capitals, that on the left with bird motifs and that on the right with ball flowers. At the same time, the coping of the capitals has a complex profile. In the wall above the arch are the four aforementioned Romanesque apertures; beneath the lowest of these is a Baroque cartouche bearing an inscription. The feet of the spiral staircases leading to the small gallery in the east end are below, in the corners. In the presbytery (similarly as in the nave) there was a well-developed triforium, originally perhaps with four pairs of contiguous pointed apertures on both sides, with a column and stiff-leaf bud capital in the middle. To the north, four triforium apertures are preserved (2+2 in each of the presbytery vaulting bays), to the south only the pair in the eastern bay, the second pair having been destroyed during construction of the oratory. The long sides of the presbytery – similarly in both bays – are divided by pairs of four-sided bracketed engaged pillars, underpinned by small brackets. At the interface between the first and second of the square halves of the presbytery the situation between the east end and the first bay is partially repeated: a pointed, truncated band leads to a high backing, within which – at the same height – there three Romanesque apertures lined on both sides. At the junction of the second bay of the presbytery and the nave, the solution is repeated of using a pointed arcade and backing. The detailing, however, is somewhat different, richer with a sequence of five Romanesque, slightly rounded apertures set into the western face of the masonry. The pairs of engaged bracket pillars match the vaulting. Beneath the central aperture is a large, decorative cartouche with the Wallenstein arms and a memorial inscription bearing the date 1730. Both presbytery bays have octipartite vaulting complemented by triple corner beams, the engaged ribs being half profiled, while at the vault apices are scarcely visible boss capstones. The vault face is pointed.

Set into the northern and southern walls of the eastern bay of the presbytery are semi-circular portals leading through to the adjacent spaces to the sides. Both are finished similarly, and differ only in a few details. The recesses are gradated, On the outside, the archivolt is lined by a band of fine beading. Bases with carved corners stand on the four-sided plinth. The three-quarter cylindrical shafts set into the right angled gradations rise to stiff-leaf capitals. By the north portal the left-hand capital is a bud capital with fluted leaves, which that on the right is a modelled pair of birds with touching heads. By the left portal that on the left is a bud capital with a cross and protruding leaves, while that on the right is a stiff-leaf capital with palmette leaves. Both portals have Gothic iron doors, that to the north bearing the Pernštejn arms and the date 1505. On the copings, plain escutcheons lead in the chancel to unprofiled, rectangular ribs. The higher rib has simple profiling, with a flat roll moulding and groove above a lower, broad field.

The abbot's (northern) chapel. The chapel apse is divided by a semicircular arch with two steps, and the two vaulting bays are slightly rectangular. In the four corners are three-sided engaged pillars, in the centre is a double-faced, five-sided engaged pillar with a polygonal base and prismatic plinth. The shaft annulets are compressed and rounded. Stiff-leaf capitals predominate with developed ball flowers covered by added palmette leaves. One capital is garlanded (festooned), and one has a figural motif – a human head between a pair of birds. The polygonal coping has a roll moulding above the slab with an oblique groove beneath. From the responses spring the ribs of the cross vault, with an egg-shaped profile, a groove passing through to the crockets at the sides. Surprisingly, the engaged ribs do not have half but how profiling on the diagonals. The chapel walls have valuable Early Gothic wall paintings.

The nave and aisles of the basilica remained a neglected work until Baroque renovations were carried out by František Maxmilián Kanka in the third decade of the 18th century, rebuilt and attached to the château range. Kanka's approach in the renovations was to restore with great account taken of the Medieval situation, which he systematically attempted to respect. He added a new vault to the nave, and carried out repairs at the western end of the building to the towers and the space between them. The whole was plastered in the Baroque fashion.

The nave opens into the presbytery through an unprofiled pointed arch with a high stone wall above it. At the base the arch is plain with an oblique moulding. The lower parts of both outer, angular half-piers bear a flat relief of abstract leaves and tendrils – evidence for the former, original lectorium. The western side of the upper wall is pierced by a sequence of five pointed Romanesque apertures, the columns of which have bud capitals. In each of the eastern corners of the nave stands a three-sided engaged pillar supporting the vaulting, set down below the moulding of the great arch; these rise to basket capitals with massive copings. The nave communicates with the aisles through six pairs of pointed arcades with bevelled corners. At the sides of the nave are the pillars bearing the system of vaults. A massive five-sided engaged pillar is attached to the first pair of pillars, terminating in a Romanising, pargetted capital at the level of the fine Baroque mouldings, above which the perimeter masonry of the nave rises lightly. The third and fifth pairs of arcade piers are essentially the same. The second and fourth pillars are a combination of pilasters with a narrow five-sided engaged column inset. The terminations at the level of the cornice are the same. The sixth pair of pillars relates to the inserted western tribune, and will be considered with it.

Above the cornice a radical structural change is evident. The individual engaged pillars are matched beneath the foot of the vault by consoles with crude basket capitals and rounded annulets, as well as coping comprising an upper slap with oblique grooving and roll mouldings. Beneath the capitals are small corbels in the shape of truncated pyramids. Only the western console of the south wall differs, as it has a short engaged pillar with a finely shaped coping, a stiff-leaf bud capital on a short, rounded shaft with a small console. Above the apices of the four blind, pointed bays of High Baroque origin on the southern side are a series of pointed apertures belonging to the former triforium, each carved from a single piece of stone. The apices of the pointed arches are unclear for the easternmost pair of blind fields on the northern side of the aisle. The pointed window, lined on both sides, reaches the peak of the vault face.

Analysis of the western part of the nave with its monumental loft is difficult. One of the central mysteries revolves around the two western arcade pillars, larger than the preceding and of mutually different sizes. A certain role in terms of the relatively smaller northern pillar is played by the existence of a broader, unprofiled band between the penultimate and westernmost bays of the north aisle. It can be presumed that part of the profiling of the pillar respected the semi-circular arcade, and are not original to the space beneath the tribune, even though in their shape and granitic material they have a conspicuously appearance of authenticity. An original capital with palmettes and a festoon motif was set secondarily at the western base of the arcade. The arcades on the northern pillars – those to the north semi-circular and those to the south pointed – are certainly not original, and do not match the middle of the vaulting bay in the north aisle. The triple pointed arcade between the space under the loft and the nave is related. Both of the end arches are higher, and apparently sharper, than the lower central arch; they are Kanka's work. It is important that the face of the loft wall meets the load-bearing vaulting system with a triple, cylindrical engaged pillar in the upper part. In the middle of the side wall of the tribune, consoles are set that are similar to the aforementioned examples in the nave. Kamil Hilbert came to the correct conclusion that what is now the loft, built by Kanka, was preceded by an older western tribune, perhaps with three aisles. In the space beneath the loft Kanka set an octipartite rib vault with a capstone bearing the date 1727.

The arrangement of the western side of the nave above the tribune is worthy of note: the original consoles are set into the corners. The short engaged console pillars with four-sided shafts, set into

both sides of the great western window, are surprising. The mass of the consoles has complex profiling. These show that the original intent was to have octipartite vaulting down the entire nave. The original vaulting haunches are also preserved along the long sides of the nave. The bands between the individual vaulting bays were five-sided, with diagonal ribs crudely grooved. The area of the nave was vaulted in four sexpartite bays. Haunches and traces of engaged ribs also remain. Evidence for the original vaulting comes from two pointed, engaged ribs and a vaulting haunch between them, identified in the loft at the western end of the north wall of the nave. The nave is enhanced by Baroque sculpture.

The north aisle has 9 bays of vaulting in all, the two easternmost neighbouring the north side of the presbytery and to the east the small Abbot's Chapel. None of the bays are square, although their plans come close to this geometric shape. The load-bearing system of vaults is executed with minor exceptions in a unified manner. Along both sections of the inner sides of the eastern bay are deep, pointed niches with bevelled corners, stretching as far as the vault. Along the arcade pillars and the enclosing wall, on obliquely grooved plinths, are five-sided engaged pillars, which rise without annulets directly to basket capitals. At the conjunction of the first and second bays from the east the buttress is four-sided and sharp. On the opposite, northern sides there are annulets below the capitals; three capitals (to the right of the portal) are stiff-leaf, shaped capitals, two are bud capitals with complementary palmettes, and the central has lanceolate leaves. To both sides of the main entrance are the original shallow external leaves, the vault heads being set into their corners. The entrance to the north-western tower is through the western wall of the north aisle, set in an unarticulated semi-circular portal with an ashlar-clad tympanum. The north-western tower contains a Medieval core, and was strengthened with brickwork only on the outside. On the staircase to the first floor level damaged capitals and coping stones are preserved.

The south aisle is similar in character to the north aisle. The two easternmost bays are rhomboid; between these and the neighbouring third bay stretches a broad band. The arrangement of the pair of eastern bays along the presbytery is somewhat different. The load-bearing system of vaulting in the four corners is similar to that in other bays, and at the interface of the two easternmost bays is a deformed engaged console pillar. Beneath the capitals a five-sided broken stump rises to a peak, the five-sided ribs springing from escutcheons and meeting in a small capstone. The bricked-up semi-circular portal leading to the crypt is obvious in the north-western corner of the second bay. The other vaulting bays differ in their use of plain, grooved ribs and engaged ribs. These spring from responds and have no capstones. At the western end of the south aisle an extraordinarily strong wall stands beneath the rib vaulted area beneath the south-western tower, arranged similarly to the aisle. The roof trusses of the basilica are Baroque, 1726-1727 collar and tie beams.

b. History and development

Jews found their refuge in Moravia in a series of towns and townships even from the Early Middle Ages. One of the most important and oldest of the centres of Jewish settlement – ranking alongside Mikulov, Boskovice, Prostejov, Holešov and Uherský Brod – can be found in the foothills of the Czech-Moravian Highlands, at Trebíč.

The landscape around what is now the town of Trebíč was settled relatively early; it is crossed by the long distance lines of communication that link South Bohemia to Central Moravia. The main core of settlement was clearly located in the area of the western suburb named Starec or Staré Mesto (lit. "Old Town"). This suburb obviously stretched as far as the crossing of the river Jihlava at the western end of the somewhat later historic centre of Trebíč itself. In 1101, a Benedictine monastery was founded in a commanding position above the northern bank of the river; its existence stimulated the creation of a market, which was soon a magnet for traders from far and near, among them Jews. Thus, the structural development of the monastery, the settlement in its immediate vicinity (named *Podklášterí*, lit. "Beneath the Monastery") and the town of Trebíč itself on the other side of the river gradually began.

ba. The History and Development of the Jewish Quarter

The Jews of Trebíč sited their community in a typical position near a commercially expanding town, close to the seigniorial seat, on a ford – later a bridge – across a river, in contraposition to the Christian town. Together with other residents, they weathered both good and ill: in 1410 the ramparts of undefended Podklášterí and the Jewish town were overcome and razed by Hynek Jevišovský and Jan Sokol of Lamberk. Reports of this event include the first written mention of Jews living at Trebíč;

their first houses, however, are presumed to have been established far earlier than this date. Later, Podklášteří was destroyed by the forces of Hungarian King Matthias Corvinus in 1468, and subsequently refounded in 1475-80. The Jewish community prospered and developed in favourable years, and soon after its constitution the existence of a cemetery, synagogues and other institutions necessary to communal life must be assumed. The community also had its own magistrate (first mentioned in 1638). In terms of their rights, however, the socially despised Jews were, in contrast to other residents, highly restricted, and were here as elsewhere subject to the animosity of the latter. Commercially prospering Jews thus often came into conflict with the burghers; twice, the Jews of Trebíč were seriously threatened with expulsion from the side of the authorities (the motive always being the removal of commercial competitors on the Jewish side, at the request of the burghers of Trebíč): the first order was issued by Jan Jetrich Cernohorský of Boskovice in 1528, the other subsequently by Jan of Pernštejn in 1547. The orders were clearly never carried out. The second half of the 16th century brought calmer times; in 1561, Burian Osovský of Doubravice even granted the Jews settled here the right of "inherited possession" over their plots of land. The tolerant surroundings and authorities had, however, to be purchased by the Jews through numerous taxes and surcharges. Along with their old prerogative of lending money at interest and trading in second hand goods, the Jews here were by 1618 able to work in crafts, clearly only tanning, bead firing, glove making and soap making. From the 17th century onwards, however, they dedicated themselves more to trade and craftsmanship, as is shown by archive records from this period (in 1753 totals of 49 merchants and 101 craftsmen are mentioned).

Periods of economic expansion and growth in the community (in the 16th and the second half of the 17th centuries) alternated with wars (the Thirty Years' War of 1618-48, pillaging by the Turks in 1663, the Silesian Wars of the first half of the 18th century) and major fires in 1599, 1759 (when on May 30th 184 houses in Trebíč's Jewish Quarter were destroyed), 1821 (when on May 3^d 100 Jewish homes were reduced to ashes), 1857, 1867 and 1873 (when on June 23rd 23 houses in the ghetto succumbed to the flames), as well as by serious floods in 1652, 1775 (when the water apparently reached the first floor level in Dolní street), 1830, 1862, 1890, 1894, 1906 and most recently on May 23rd, 1985. In 1770, an obligation was applied across the Austrian state to apply house or conscription numbers to all houses, and on the basis of a 1786 Edict of Emperor Joseph II all the Jews of Trebíč were in 1799 assigned permanent (German) surnames. Relaxation of tight Medieval conditions came partially through the Josephine moves towards Enlightenment, and fully after emancipation in 1848 and 1867 respectively. The Jewish community in Trebíč was transformed in 1849 into a politically self-governed township with its own administration led by a mayor; it shared a cadastre with the then also independent community of Podklášteří, and the Jewish Quarter began to be called Zámostí (lit. "Over the Bridge") from its location. Having gained civil emancipation, the Jews of Trebíč – as those of other towns – began in the second half of the 19th century to move out of the narrow confines of the ghetto into other parts of the town, particularly to the town square, and to larger towns with better economic conditions (e.g. Jihlava, Brno and Vienna). On the other hand, the Jewish Quarter experienced an influx of working class and poor elements from the town and its environs.

After the creation of Czechoslovakia in 1918, an Ordinance of the Czechoslovak Government dated December 23rd, 1924 joined the Jewish community and the hitherto independent Podklášteří to Trebíč. After appeal, this decision was overturned by the Supreme Court on December 22nd 1926, but at the end of September 1931 the Jewish community was merged into a single polity with the town at its own request. The last act in the history of Trebíč Jewry was the criminal violence of the Nazis during the 1939-45 Occupation, when the majority of Jewish residents became victims of the Holocaust and the Trebíč ghetto was cut off from its original inhabitants. For a short period after 1945 the fragment of Trebíč Jewry to return formally reconstituted the religious community, but its rights and obligations were soon assumed by the Jewish Religious Community in Jihlava, and later by that in Brno.

By drawing on a variety of sources, it has been possible to create an overview of the development in the size of the Jewish community, or later in the numbers of adherents to the Jewish faith, in Trebíč. After the Thirty Years' War there were apparently 500 Jewish residents, with 127 Jewish families noted in 1660. By 1723 there were 1,434 Jews (which with 96 houses registered meant an average of 15 people per house), in 1785 260 families, and in 1799 1,170 Jews. The Trebíč Jewish community was at its largest in the first half of the 19th century, with 1,490 souls in 1890 (around a quarter of the population of the town as a whole) and 1,227 in 1857. By 1890 there were only 987 Jewish citizens in Trebíč, in 1921 362 Jewish residents, and at the end of the 1930's only around 300 of the Jewish faith. Meanwhile, the total (Jewish and Christian) population living within the perimeter of the Jewish Quarter of Zámostí (lit. "Over the bridge") was in 1890 1,420, in 1900 1,396, in 1910 1,378 and in 1921 1,342. The Nazi genocide perpetrated 1939-45 brought an end to the centuries of Jewish settlement in Trebíč. On May 18th-19th, 1942, at the command of the German Occupational Office in Trebíč, 281

Třebíč Jews were rounded up and deported to the concentration camp at Terezín in North Bohemia, and thence to the extermination camps to the east; after liberation in 1945, only 10 returned to Třebíč.

Třebíč is associated with the activities of a number of important Jewish personalities. Above all, this relates to a series of rabbinical authorities known from as early as the 16th century – rabbi Aron Nepole is mentioned in 1595. Other active here included, for example, Joachim Josef Pollak (1798-1906), Dr. Samuel Pollak (1842-1906) and Dr. Johann Stössler (b.1880). The last rabbi of the Jewish community in Třebíč was Mojžíš Ingber (b.1901), who died during the period of Nazi persecution. Other who came from Třebíč included Moritz Habrofsky (1822-49), a student leader of the 1848 revolution in Vienna, Wolfgang Wessely (1801-70), a lawyer and orientalist who was the first Jewish university professor in what was then Austria, Adolf Kurrein (1846-1919), one of the first Zionist rabbis in Austria, Kurt Konrad (real name Kurt Beer, 1908-41), the Leftist publicist and literary critic who was executed by the Nazis at Mauthausen, and whose memorial plaque on his family home at Blahoslavova 7 / N^o118 was unveiled in 1959 (removed 1991). Of entrepreneurs active in local business, the most capable were the Subak dynasty, who from at least the end of the 18th century ran a tannery in the eastern part of the quarter, later a manufactory, and from the mid-18th century a factory under the company name of Izák Herrmann Subak & Sons (closed 1931).

From the earliest time, the Jewish Community in Třebíč had its own self-government, embodied by an elected magistrate and two counsellors. The earliest magistrate known by name was Mojžíš Pour (Bauer) in 1638. The last Jewish magistrate and first elected mayor of the Jewish town was Ber Löw Bachrach (1848-54) who was followed by Salomon Felix (1854-57), Baruch Barchrach (1857-66), Samuel Pick (1866-69), Albert Bauer (1869-79), Albert Grünberger (1879-1901), Leopold Spira (1901-04), Adolf Subak (1904-07), Adolf Freud (1907-17), and Sigmund Weisl (1917-19).

bb. The history and development of St Procopius' Basilica

The Benedictine monastery at Třebíč was established in 1101-1104, and very richly endowed. It was to form an extremely important centre of ecclesiastical life, and of related settlement and economic development. The important fact that across a broad swathe of south-western Moravia and adjacent regions no monastery had existed heretofore must not be overlooked; from this perspective too, the foundation of this wealthy monastery was from the very beginning an event of the first order. The marked remoteness of the town undoubtedly resulted in problems during the building of the church and monastery. (The historical sources, too, are entirely deaf to it. It is known only that in 1104 Herman, Bishop of Prague, consecrated the Chapel of St Benedict; this can be presumed to have been a temporary sanctuary, allowing liturgical services to be held to a limited degree in the new foundation, and was certainly wooden. No traces of the chapel have been found, and even an idea as to where it stood is missing: with this information, all reports of the Třebíč monastic sanctuary are exhausted. It is impossible to state how long it lasted in the given environment from the establishment of the monastic community to the beginning of building work on the church and monastery buildings. It is almost certain that it lasted for years, but certainly not for decades.)

Insufficient historic sources exist for the beginnings of the monastery. It is assumed that no later than in the second quarter of the 12th century the stone monastic ensemble was built, influenced perhaps by the architectural milieu of Upper Bavaria, from whence it is adjudged that the first monks came. There is not the slightest indication as to the appearance of the undoubtedly constructed monastery and church. This fact intensifies the mystery surrounding the foundation and erection of a new church and monastery during the reign of King Wenceslas I (1230-1253), when the monastic life developed strongly in the Czech Lands. Thus far, neither archaeological nor historical sources provide even the slightest, even indirect, information as to this spectacular monastic activity.

The temporal classification of the basilica, then, must be on the basis of a comparison of architectural styles. On the basis of this, the onset of the construction of the church has been dated to c.1240; fundamental to this has been comparison of the crypt and east end at Třebíč with the eastern choir of Bamberg minster, dated to the first quarter of the 13th century. The Třebíč structure is disproportionately more Gothic, and thus cannot be ascribed to the period c.1220. The artistic expression of the uneven arcade on the east end at Třebíč is also worth mentioning, this being related to the Burgundian Cathedral of Our Lady in Dijon, built in the third decade of the 13th century. At the same time, the majority of the detailing within the Třebíč crypt rule out a date earlier than c.1220. The architectural character of the Třebíč minster is multi-faceted. This is most clearly expressed in the nave, the whole extent of which was originally conceived as being vaulted by a series of octagonal bays. From this point of view, it is interesting that a triple aisle was used along the whole length. In the second stage, it was most likely decided to vault the nave with six-sided bays. When the arcaded nave walls reached

the level now marked by the Baroque cornice, the load-bearing vaulting system was simplified. The diagonal ribs and bands are matched by a triplet of engaged pillars, and the central rib of a sexpartite vault console. Certain structural changes also appear in the relationship of the porch to the north aisle. It is clear that no rebuilding of the porch within a short time was foreseen. Despite its unique variety, the church achieves unity; from this, it can be adjudged that construction proceeded relatively quickly, and did not extend beyond the mid-13th century. This fact is another great mystery that surrounds the Trebíč basilica.

In the description of the church, its evaluation and its comparative analysis, emphasis was placed on its phenomenal appearance, setting the Trebíč basilica apart from the domestic milieu and imprinting its character with deep and thus far indecipherable architectural mysteries. It is certain that contributions to the work particularly in the eastern part of the church were made by stonemasons and master masons from distant lands, who together created a work that east of the spine of the French Vosges is both unprecedented and unique. Within the framework provided by the vaulting system backing bands were applied that have no stylistic or temporal relationship to the Plantagenet octipartite vaulting. There are numerous questions relating to structural history that can be raised, but to which we have no answers. In any event, by the 1250's the Trebíč minster already stood in all its glory. At the same time, monastery buildings were constructed by the same workers who had previously worked on the church. The pronounced influence of Cistercian monastic building groups is clear. The magnificent basilica building, constructed out of hard granite, seems undamagable; it is thus characteristic that no interventions or additions have been found from the later Middle Ages.

Centuries followed during which the hard fate of the monastic church are shrouded in darkness. The church was perhaps fired during its capture by the Hungarian King Matthias (Corvinus) in 1468. It is also possible, of course, that only the trusses were destroyed, as the fire clearly did not descend into the church's interior space. In 1492, permission was obtained from the deed holder to repair the trusses of the monastery and the church vault. In 1502 the southern minster tower was demolished. A small, clear light in the basilica's history is provided by the two ironbound Gothic doors to the side portal of the presbytery to the north, dated 1505 and bearing the Pernštejn arms. In this way, the enlightened Vilém of Pernštejn, holder of the monastery deeds, displayed his attempt at some sort of valorisation of the church. During the first half of the 16th century, the monastery was definitely abandoned and gradually transformed into a château. The former monastic church formed an integral part of the latter, but from the beginning was not used for divine services. At some point during this period the southern chapel by the presbytery collapsed.

From historical records of the Baroque renovation of the church it is not clear when the nave was linked directly to the château area and repaired for repeated use with respect to its construction and details; this occurred, perhaps, no later than in the great Baroque renovation of the château in the years 1666-1684. It is very likely that changes to the layout of the nave were made earlier. In 1697 the vault in the nave was lowered, and in 1703-4 the presbytery was separated from the nave and converted into the château chapel; only 20 years later, however, it was deemed necessary to partially restore the layout of the altered space of the triple aisle. The removal of the excess structures and restoration of the nave were entrusted to that important architect of the Czech High Baroque, František Maxmilián Kanka. Work began in 1726: in this year a new truss was installed above the presbytery, to be followed by one above the nave a year later. Restoration of the nave was concluded in 1733. Architect Kanka's programme respected the preserved historical situation in the renovated parts of the nave. Externally, several windows were widened and buttresses added above the north aisle (today removed from above the roof). The south-west tower was newly rebuilt (with the use of the original structure), and a new west front with two towers created in the style of the restrained Gothicising Baroque.

Within the basilica the longitudinal walls of the nave were restored, during which the triforium was removed and a plinth installed for new sculptures and the feet of the original vaulted space. In 1730, a new Gothicising tracery vault was added above the nave space. A notable architectural feat was the new organ-loft with an octipartite vault beneath, the form of which directly reflects that of the original vaulting bays of the presbytery. Unusually, in 1759 the north porch was converted into apartments for the château chaplain; it was finally freed up again in 1862.

The period of great Purist restorations to historic monuments that occurred particularly in Central Europe during the 19th century had no effect on Trebíč. Indeed, there was no other serious reason for it to do so. An Association for Safeguarding St Procopius' Basilica was founded in 1910. A great deal of the credit for this is due to the Heir to the Throne, Francis Ferdinand, patron of the Central Commission for the Preservation and Research of Standing Monuments (Central Commission für Erhaltung und Erforschung der Baudenkmäler). The leading role in the restoration project was given to

the architect Kamil Hilbert, who at this time was also leading the completion of St Vitus' Cathedral in Prague, and who was a disciple of the anti-Purist Viennese School. He himself wrote "Both of the period orders in which the church interior originated, i.e. the 13th century building and the 18th century repairs, should be further preserved. The Baroque decoration thus need not make way for the earlier orders, with the exception of where this would be to the advantage of other finds, whose importance would be essential".

The most interesting work of Hilbert's restoration after the First World War was the release of the bricked up gallery at the east end of the church, during which it was necessary to renovate part of the columns and capitals: this lasted until 1926. Conservation of the north porch followed, and a new roof was added above the north chapel and aisle. In 1932, Early Gothic wall paintings were discovered in the sacristy of the north chapel. The basis of their restoration was the removal of the plaster from the walls and architectural elements, with the exception of embedded Baroque elements. This was clearly the only larger transgression against contemporary or current heritage care interventions, and occurred after Hilbert's death in 1933, after which his son of the same name took charge of the restoration. In 1938 plans were drawn up for the reconstruction of the sacristy, i.e. the restored southern chapel, but this was interrupted by the Second World War. The southern chapel was thus rebuilt only in the 1950's.

c. Form and date of most recent records of property

The historic core of the town of Trebíč, including the area of the originally independent township of Podklášteří within which lie the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica, was declared an Urban Monuments Preservation Zone by the South Moravian Provincial National Committee in 1990. A Monuments Preservation Zone is a form of territorial protection governed by Law 20/1987Sb of the Czech National Council, 'On Monument Care', which assures expert oversight over any and all building activities within such an area. Such oversight relates both to individual listed monuments, and to all other structures and areas within such a zone. At the same time, under the law mentioned the most important buildings are those listed as cultural monuments – in particular the Rear Synagogue and the most significant of the individual dwellings in the Jewish Quarter. St Procopius' Basilica was declared a cultural monument as early as 1968, as part of the present château area.

Zonal monument care across the historical areas of Trebíč became the legal basis and impulse for the gradual regeneration of all of the monuments so encompassed, this being carried out with the full support of the town's leadership under the supervision of heritage care professionals. To protect the panoramic value and compositional relationships in the broader area, a buffer zone was also declared, by a Decision of the District Council in Trebíč, N^o113/R 91/1996 dated March 1st, 1996. Conditions for monument care in the buffer zone are given in detail in section 7b.

The town of Trebíč, as an important administrative centre, has developed an up to date zoning plan for the whole settled area. This was elaborated by the Town Planning Centre in Brno in 1998, and was approved by the Town Council in the same year.

List of documents relating to the nominated monuments (selection):

- "Trebíč - stavebně historický průzkum historického jádra" (Trebíč – structural historical survey of the historic core), SÚRPMO Praha (dr.D.Líbal), 1969;
- "Trebíč - územní plán centrální zóny" (Trebíč – territorial plan of the central zone), Stavoprojekt Jihlava (arch.J.Jirmus), 1988
- "Studie a prováděcí projekt rekonstrukce a přístavby Zadní synagogy vTrebíci" (Studies and the executive project for the reconstruction and rebuilding of the Rear Synagogue, Trebíč), SÚRPMO Brno (ing. arch.H.Cadílek), 1987-8, realised 1992;
- Decree establishing the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Trebíč of the meeting of the South Moravian PNC in Brno, including 1:1000 scale plans, 1990 – the legal basis for the broad application of monument care;
- "Židy" (Jewry Row), an urbanistic/architectural study – proposals for restoring the facades of houses in L.Pokorného, Tiché nám. & Havlíckovo nábr., USOT – Town Planning Centre of Trebíč District (arch.L.Svobodová), 1990-1, - studies used in the individual structural repairs to houses in these quarters;
- Foundation Charter of the Trebíč Fund, dated February 23rd 1993 – the founding of the fund was a precondition for the drawing together of financial resources for the restoration of monuments in

Třebíč, the organisation of informative and promotional activities aimed at regeneration of the town, and especially of the Jewish Quarter;

- "Program regenerace městské památkové zóny Třebíč" (Regeneration programme for the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč), the Třebíč Fund, 1993 – basic material evaluated and updated every year, according to which separate restoration activities are planned (for more details see sections 3d & 4j);
- Surveys of houses in the Jewish Quarter (Subakova 7, L.Pokorného 8, 15, 17, 23 & 42, Blahoslavova 13, 18, 20 & 23) by the firm of Kapucín Třebíč, 1995 – material used for the renovation of these buildings;
- Project for an apartment house with services at Subakova 117, Třebíč, by the firm of ARCHATT Brno, 1995 – a realised adaptation, the result of which was the creation of several apartments and the revitalisation of the eastern part of the quarter;
- The development plan for the adaptation and completion of the Château area in Třebíč - was elaborated at the level of an architectural study by the ARCHATT PAMÁTKY s.r.o atelier Brno in March 1996; the project was approved after negotiations with heritage care organs, and serves to co-ordinate various activities in the area;
- The Třebíč-Château Zonal Plan - was developed by the Centre for Urban Development in Brno in February 1999; The town council approved it in March 1997; document deals with an area encompassing St Procopius' Basilica; and is mutually complementary with above mentioned one.
- "Metodické pokyny pro přípravu a provádění staveb v části městské památkové zóny Záměstí a Podklášterí" (Methodological instructions for the preparation and execution of buildings in the Záměstí & Podklášterí areas of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone), Třebíč Fund & Town Council – publication of basic organisational and methodological information, facilitating orientation of building owners with legislation and the principles of care for structures in the given areas;
- Survey of the alleys in the Jewish Quarter of Třebíč, ing.E.Žamborský, 1997 – an overview of the surfaces of the alleys, on the basis of which their paving in particular was restored;
- Decree establishing the buffer zone around the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč, Třebíč District Council, March 1st 1996 – the legal document that above all guarantees protection of the panoramic value of the whole historic core of Třebíč and the former Podklášterí, and encompassing other suburbs of the town including the Jewish cemetery, which also gained broader protection of its area;
- Zoning Plan for the Třebíč settlement area, Town Planning Centre, Brno, 1998 – the actual zoning plan used by the town (details in section 4f);
- - Local Decree N^o2/01 of the town of Třebíč regarding the the financial contribution of the town to the restoration of the facades in the Záměstí and Podklášterí areas of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone – specifying the means of apportioning financial support to the owners of the buildings during structural renovations, with the intent of rehabilitating their appearances.

Proceedings of professional seminars:

- "Regenerace prostředí center měst" (The Regeneration of town centre environments), international town planning symposium, Třebíč Council & VÚVA Brno, 1989;
- "Program rozvoje levobřežní části památkové zóny města Třebíče" (Development program for the areas on the left bank of the Preservation Zone in Třebíč), a town planning/architectural workshop, Třebíč Fund, 1993.

d. Present state of preservation

The peculiar formation of the Třebíč quarter today seems like some kind of distant world, which has remained here forgotten since some earlier time. With its exposed location in the middle of Třebíč between the former monastery/château and the historic core, its picturesque location in the river valley and on the adjacent slopes, and the urbanistic/architectural value of the houses that grew together here, the structural ensemble of the Jewish Quarter has the firmest of foundations for its future existence with diverse functions of an urban character. While even as late as 1975 the zoning plan for the historic core proposed the wide-scale demolition of the Jewish Quarter (Záměstí) and suggested that tall apartment blocks be built in its place, ten years later town planners with an understanding of the value of this area recommended that it undergo complex structural rehabilitation. The need to respect the sometime Jewish Quarter as a whole – naturally with due functional and technical renovation such as to enable the area to be viable according to contemporary demands for residential

space – is demonstrated by the results of two international town planning seminars held in Trebíč in 1989 and 1993 (see the overview of documents in section 3c and the bibliography in section 7d).

The houses of the Jewish Quarter and ghetto suffer in general from rising damp and insufficient sunlight. The situation was similar in Trebíč even in the second half of the 20th century, when the town lacked technical equipment and unrepaired structures physically came to the end of their days. Because from the mid-19th century the houses in the quarter were gradually occupied by socially weaker sections of the population, the structural state of the built heritage was for a long time neglected – a situation that worsened after the Second World War, when there were virtually no Jewish residents remaining. On the other hand, it was of course this stagnation that helped to preserve the Jewish Quarter in its original, undisturbed state. In 1993, Trebíč and the Architecture & Building Foundation (ABF) established the Trebíč Fund, the mission of which is to obtain and bring together funds for the construction and reconstruction of infrastructure and historic buildings as part of the rehabilitation of those parts of the town centre on the left bank of the river, including the Jewish Quarter and the château area with St Procopius' Basilica.

The area nominated for inscription in the World Cultural Heritage List is, together with historic core of the town of Trebíč, in the protected form of an Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and buffer zone (see section 3c). This protection has been the basis for further conservation of the monuments and their environment. The Town Council employs the state Programme of Regeneration for Urban Monuments Conservation Areas and Preservation Zones. A precondition for grant support is conceptual material, on the basis of which the renovations and restoration of individual buildings are conducted. A similar Regeneration Programme has been developed for Trebíč itself, on the basis of which several stages of renovation have been conducted since 1993; at the same, promotional events and activities have aimed at obtaining financial support from, amongst other sources, the national budget.

The fundamental, large-scale activity has been the complete reconstruction of the technical infrastructure in the Jewish Quarter, which is an important precondition for the future viability of the quarter as a whole and the use of individual buildings. In 1995 the town of Trebíč obtained a loan from the government of the United States under the MUFIS Program, earmarked for the renovation of this infrastructure in the framework of the revitalisation of the whole quarter. Painstaking renovation projects were elaborated that respected the requirements of heritage care and the needs of the quarter's residents. Work was carried out from 1995-98. Repairs to the town's infrastructure opened up possibilities for the rapid renovation and restoration of individual buildings. The town bought part of the unused former factory at the eastern end of the quarter, and reconstructed it into residential apartments. During the 1990's, a whole series of houses passed into the care of individual private owners and property managers (e.g. houses N^o49, 28, 9 & 114 at L. Pokorného 35, 40, 5 & 2, and house N^o88a at Blahoslavova 19). Other houses will gradually be renovated in coming years, with the use of the conceptual studies drawn up (see the list of documentation in section 3c).

The aim of retaining residential functions within the quarter is extremely important, as this in combination with its partial use for complementary commercial use ensures a natural atmosphere within the Jewish Quarter. A contribution in this regard was the joining of the quarter to Havlíckovo nábr. by means of a pedestrian gangway along the rocks in 1995. A similar benefit came from the building of a pedestrian footbridge across the river, joining the town centre to the quarter and guiding residents and visitors to the latter without the need to move along a traffic thoroughfare, this increasing the attractiveness and accessibility of the whole area. In 1997, the most important intervention to date in the Jewish Quarter was completed – the complete renovation of the Rear Synagogue. The project, prepared by ing. arch. Cadílek of SÚRPMO in Brno as early as in 1987-88 was reworked, and was also the basis for the restoration of the valuable wall paintings with sacred texts. Maintenance of the Jewish cemetery is an ongoing process. In addition to the regular upkeep of the area and vegetation, damaged headstones were raised and the perimeter wall stabilised.

St Procopius' Basilica is structurally sound. It was gradually renovated as a monument from 1928-1938 under the direction of well known architect Kamil Hilbert, who at the same time was in charge of the completion and restoration of St Vitus' Cathedral in Prague and similar projects in other towns, and who was succeeded by his son (see sections 3a & b). In recent decades, it has thus not been necessary to undertake any significant structural works. For the individual minor interventions that have been made, funds have been obtained from the State Program for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage. Restoration and conservation of the frescoes in the sacristy have recently been undertaken. Within the wider area, the retaining wall above the river has been stabilised, and in the immediate area of the monument improvements are planned. The basilica itself is subject only to

routine upkeep. An overview of the program through which the Czech Ministry of Culture apportions state finances for the renovation of cultural monuments is given in Attachment 2.

In 1996 communication between the south aisle and the crypt was restored, and the realisation of this project the hitherto almost inaccessible southern portal was used. At the same time, the historic gardens in the northern moat of what is now the château were also restored. The current stage of the overall regeneration of the area of the former monastery and St Procopius' Basilica is a project that aims to improve access to the basilica from Žerotínovo square. A study for this project has been drawn up, and it will be realised by combining funds from the town of Trebíč, the Church, and the state. Of particular importance will be the reopening of the passage between the main courtyard of the former monastery, from which entrance is gained to St Procopius' Basilica, and the original working courtyard west of the main château building. A study has been developed for the general renovation of this area, springing from the needs of presentation of the monuments to visitors and the general background of tourism.

Conceptual material has been drawn up for the individual buildings in the former Jewish Quarter that are now the property of the town of Trebíč, including the a description of the characteristics of each house, a short structural assessment of each, and the aims of the town in future years. Those buildings now in private hands are also gradually being restored. The Trebíč Fund provided free consultancy and advice for these, and together with Town Council, the District Cultural Office and the Monuments Institute in Brno has published "Metodické pokyny pro přípravu a provádění staveb v části městské památkové zóny Záměstí a Podklášterí, tj. na územích, v nichž leží i židovská čtvrť" (Methodological instructions for the preparation and execution of buildings in the Záměstí & Podklášterí areas of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone). In March 2001 the Trebíč Council issued a decree by which the owners of houses within the Monuments Zone, included among the monuments nominated for inclusion on the World Cultural Heritage List, might obtain financial support for the renovation of facades. A condition of such support is that a building permit is obtained from the local Building Control Department, and that the latter's instructions in terms of the renovation are respected.

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

The Trebíč Fund o.p.s. (obecně prospěšná společnost – civic mutual society) operates in Trebíč, a subject that while legally independent of the Town Council co-operates closely with it. The Trebíč Fund was founded by Trebíč Council and the Architecture & Building Foundation (ABF) in Prague in 1993. Amongst other things, the Fund develops the local programme for the regeneration of the Monuments Preservation Zone, and handles individual projects on behalf of the town. Projects may be financed separately by the Fund or the town, or by a pooling of resources. The Fund proposes, co-ordinates and contributes to the realisation of projects aimed at the regeneration and revitalisation of the protected monuments preservation areas within the town, and in particular those on the left bank of the river. The Fund proposes means of financing individual projects, and organises a range of events to secure such financing. It provides the prerequisites for the restoration or where necessary modernisation of buildings within the protected area. The Fund complements this with publication, documentary, and exhibition activities, and holds cultural and educational events.

The Fund's resolutions are advisory rather than binding on the town, but given that two members of the board of directors and one member of the supervisory board are also town councillors, co-ordination between the Fund and the Council is assured. Members of the board of directors currently include the Town Architect and the heads of the departments of construction, environment and regional planning, while the deputy mayor sits on the supervisory board. The presentation of the most important monuments in Trebíč has a long tradition, and the Town Council places great emphasis on it. A decisive role in the promotion and presentation of the Jewish Quarter is played by the Trebíč Fund, which arranges informative, promotional and benefit events. In 1995, it was responsible for a publication on the whole of the former Benedictine monastery including St Procopius' Basilica in Czech and German editions, and a unique poster with an aerial photograph of the town was also produced. In 1996, the annual tradition was instigated of an autumn fair, held within the Jewish Quarter and drawing great public attention and participation. A pension was opened near the Rear Synagogue, which is not only the seat of the Trebíč Fund itself but also a source of finance for its activities.

After the restoration of the Rear Synagogue a permanent exhibition on the history of the Jewish Community in Trebíč opened here; it includes eleven panels with copies of old documents, maps, plans, historical and contemporary photography and accompanying texts. Six glass cases contain a variety of exhibits from the Trebíč Jewish Community, which were moved to the Jewish Museum in

Prague after the Second World War, from whence they have returned on permanent loan. The exhibition in the Rear Synagogue is open to visitors every day. The monument is also used complementarily for social events forming part of the long-term programme of the Trebíč Fund and to meet the needs of the town.

St Procopius' Basilica is open to the public (see section 4i). A professional explanatory text is available to visitors, who also have the opportunity to obtain promotional materials.

Trebíč as a town has an active cultural policy that makes all forms of promotion and the presentation of cultural monuments far easier than would otherwise be the case. For visitors and residents of the town itself an Information Centre was established, sited on the main square in the Town Hall building. The importance of the monuments is firmly anchored in the public consciousness, and their regeneration is supported. In the primary planning document of the town – the zonal plan approved in 1998 – groups of monuments are duly evaluated and taken cognisance of. The fundamentals of care for monuments given by these documents are cited in section 7b.

The Jewish monuments in Trebíč were the subject of a study by ing. arch. Jaroslav Klenovský, published in 1995 by the Jewish Religious Community in Brno. In 1999 the town of Trebíč published a Czech/German informative brochure entitled *Trebíč a okolí* ("Trebíč and environs") with basic information as to the preserved structures and other monuments around the town. At the same time, Czech/English summary materials were issued for the Jewish Quarter, containing a plan of the quarter, descriptions of the most important buildings and basic data for tourists – accommodation, information centres, dining options in the town, etc. Two separate video cassettes discuss the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and the other monuments in Trebíč. These also present the historic and cultural value of St Procopius' Basilica and the preserved Jewish Quarter including the Jewish cemetery. The book *Benediktinský klášter v Trebíci a jeho kostel* ("The Benedictine Monastery in Trebíč and its church") was published in 2001, to mark the 900th anniversary of the foundation of the Benedictine monastery in Trebíč. At the same time, an encyclopaedia of Trebíč was prepared for the "Historical Atlas of Towns in the Czech Republic" series. The latter gives due consideration to the importance of the surviving monuments.

a. Ownership

The properties making up the historic Jewish Quarter have a variety of owners, including private citizens, institutions, ecclesiastical bodies and residents' associations, while part is in the ownership of the town. At the present time, some 11% of the buildings belong to the town, the majority being residential. A commercial admixture in the form of shops and offices exists on the ground floors of various buildings. The town supports the retention of the residential function of the houses. The Jewish cemetery is in the ownership of the Jewish Community in Brno, which has its administrative offices in Brno at Tr. Kapitána Jaroše 3 (NB: the community was previously known as the Brno Jewish Religious Community).

St Procopius' Basilica belongs to the Roman Catholic parish, with its seat in the Zámek (Château), CZ 674 01 Trebíč; the parish also arranges opening for visitors. Other buildings in the precincts of the former Benedictine monastery are owned by the state, and are home to the West Moravian Museum in Trebíč. Administratively, the museum comes under the District Council in Trebíč, which is the local authority and which finances the museum's activities. (Within the framework of the ongoing reform of provincial government in the Czech Republic, it is assumed that responsibility for the museum will pass to the higher organ of local government – the Provincial Council in Jihlava).

b. Legal status

The historic core of Trebíč, including the area of the previously independent township of Podklášteří within which the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica stand was decreed an Urban Monuments Preservation Zone by the South Moravian Provincial National Committee in 1990. The preservation zone is a legal form of protection under Law of the Czech National Council N°20/1987 Sb. 'On State Monument Care', as subsequently amended.

In order to preserve the panoramic value and compositional relationships with the surrounding area, a buffer zone was also decreed by Resolution of Trebíč District Council N°113/R91/1996 dated March 1st 1996.

Certain buildings are protected individually as listed monuments:

The Rear Synagogue in Blahoslavova
 The Front Synagogue on Tiché square
 House N°9 L. Pokorného 5
 House N°29 L. Pokorného street 42
 House N°43 Subakova street 3
 House N°49 L. Pokorného street 35
 House N°53 L. Pokorného 25
 House N°88 Blahoslavova street 19
 House N°98 Blahoslavova street 8
 House N°114 L. Pokorného 2
 House N°22 Podklášteří
 The Jewish cemetery

The Ceremonial hall of the Jewish cemetery

St Procopius' Basilica as part of the whole area of the former Benedictine monastery with its gardens

Other houses are subject to the regime of an Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in the sense of Law 20/1987 Sb. 'On State Monument Care', as subsequently amended. This protection has become the legal basis and impulse for the gradual regeneration of the entire area, conducted with the full support of local government under the oversight of heritage care professionals. The town's zoning plan names further houses which are subject to greater surveillance in terms of monument care.

c. Protective measures and means of implementing them

The protective regime for monuments in Trebíč is driven by these legal statutes:

- Law 20/1987 Sb. 'On State Monument Care', as subsequently amended.
- Decree N°66/1988 Sb., which refines the Law On State Monument Care;
- Decree of the South Moravian Provincial National Committee on the creation of an Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Trebíč, 1990;

- Law 244/1992 Sb. 'On Environmental Impact Assessments', as subsequently amended;
- Law 50/1976 Sb. as subsequently amended, including Law 83/1998 Sb;
- Decree of the Ministry of Regional Development N^o131/1998, 'On the foundations for and documentation of zonal plans'.
- Decree of the Ministry of Regional Development N^o132/1998, which refined several articles of the Building Code;
- Decree of the Ministry of Regional Development N^o137/1998, 'On the general technical requirements for construction';
- Law N^o114/1992 Sb. 'On the Protection of Nature and Landscapes';
- Resolution of Trebíč District Council N^o113/R91/1996 'On the creation of a buffer zone', dated March 1st 1996;
- Ruling of the Government of the Czech Republic N^o278, dated April 22nd 1998, 'On a Concept for More Effective Care for the Monuments of the Czech Republic to 2005';
- Ruling of the Government of the Czech Republic N^o1146, dated November 1st 1999, 'Towards a Proposal for a Substantive Approach to a Law on the Protection of Cultural Monuments and Heritage Management';
- Law N^o128/ 2000 S., 'On Municipalities (Municipal Ordinances)

d. Agencies with management authority

- According to Law 20/1987 Sb. 'On State Monument Care', as subsequently amended, the following bodies are responsible for protective monument maintenance:
- The town of Trebíč as owner of certain monuments; town mayor Miloš Mašek, Town Hall, Karlovo nám. 55, CZ 674 01 Trebíč;
- The Jewish Community in Brno, Tr.Kapitána Jaroše 3, CZ 602 00 Brno;
- The Roman Catholic parish, Zámek, CZ 674 01 Trebíč;
- Trebíč District Council, department of culture, as an executive organ of national administration in the first instance, head of department PhDr. Katina Lisá, Trebíč District Council, Masarykovo nám. 6, CZ 674 30 Trebíč;
- Vysocina Provincial Council in Jihlava – Hetman Ing. František Dohnal; department of culture, as an executive organ of national administration in the second instance, head of department Mgr. Horymír Kubíček, Vysocina Provincial Council, Palackého 53, CZ 586 01 Jihlava 1;
- The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, Monument Care section, as the supreme organ of state administration in the field of care for national monuments; director ing. arch. Jan Kaigl, Milady Horákové 139, CZ 160 41 Prague 6.

Professional organisations:

- State Monuments Institute, Brno, Director PhDr. Jaromír Míčka, nám. Svobody 8, CZ 601 54 Brno;
- State Institute for Monument Care, Prague, Director PhDr. Josef Štulc, Valdštejnské nám. 3, CZ 118 01 Prague 1.

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

Management at the town level:

Trebíč town – as owner of a series of structures within the Jewish Quarter, including those that are listed cultural monuments. Ensures the general maintenance of buildings, makes financial plans for the revitalisation of the area, and through the office of the town architect monitors conceptual questions in such a way as to ensure that the integrity of the preserved collection of monuments is not disturbed. Mayor Miloš Mašek, Town Hall, Karlovo nám. 55, CZ 674 01 Trebíč. The office of the town architect within the Town Hall co-ordinates conceptual activities relating to construction and town planning, and offers consultancy: ing. arch. Lubor Herzán, Town Hall, Karlovo náměstí 55, CZ 674 01 Trebíč.

The Trebíč Fund – as a subject whose role is to obtain funding from legal and physical persons, other charities, and grants made by various institutions and organisations – initiates legislative acts at the town level, prepares the prerequisites for the obtaining financial means, and produces promotional material raising the profile of local monuments; The Trebíč Fund, Karlovo nám. 55, CZ 674 01 Trebíč.

District Council – the department of culture, headed by PhDr. Katina Lisá, Masarykovo nám. 6, CZ 674 30 Trebíč. The District Council, as an executive organ of national administration in the first instance, is responsible for oversight of the protection and maintenance of surviving monuments and

the entire Monuments Preservation Zone and its buffer zone, passing decisions for all construction activity and renovations relating to the properties named.

Provincial Council in Jihlava – administrative director JUDr. Simeona Zikmundová, head of the department of culture Mgr. Horymír Kubíček; Palackého 53, CZ 586 01 Jihlava.

The State Monuments Institute in Brno – Director PhDr. Jaromír Míčka, Nám. Svobody 8, CZ 601 54 Brno. The Institute is responsible for the professional prerequisites and statements of position for the protection and maintenance of monuments for decisions issued by the District Council in Třebíč. It participates in the development of conceptual material for the Town Council relating to the preservation area in which the culturally important properties stand.

Management at the State level

The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, Monument Care section, as an executive organ of the second instance; director ing. arch. Jan Kaigl, Milady Horákové 139, CZ 160 41 Prague 6. Assigns financial resources for the restoration of monuments from central resources.

The State Institute for Monument Care, Prague – Director PhDr. Josef Štulc, Valdštejnské nám.3, CZ 118 01 Prague 1. The Institute offers professional methodological assistance in the preparation of the professional prerequisites for decisions of the Ministry of Culture and for the assignment of financial resources.

Further details as to the structure of national heritage management in the Czech Republic are given in section 7c.

f. Agreed plans related to the property

The decree establishing a Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč ensures for the whole area of the Jewish Quarter and the precincts of the former monastery with St Procopius' Basilica zonal monument protection under the statute of Law 20/1987 Sb. 'On State Monument Care' of the Czech National Council. This is the foundation of conceptual care in the given area and increased professional oversight, and also places the historic buildings of Třebíč among the more interesting areas for tourist development.

The territorial plan of Třebíč town – developed by the Town Planning Centre in Brno in 1998, and approved by the Town Council in the same year. The plan taking account of the cultural monuments within the town is elaborated for the whole area. Amongst other things, it resolves the future lightening of the transport burden in the central area. It also resolves the functional use of individual parts of the town. The area containing the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica, and that containing the Jewish cemetery, are regarded as stabilised. The regulations concerning heritage management are cited in section 7b.

Třebíč is registered in the government-approved Programme for the Regeneration of Urban Monuments Preservation Areas and Zones in the Czech Republic. For the gradual implementation of this role, long-term conceptual material has been developed for the town concerning planning the regeneration over time of the main groups of monuments and the whole area of the preservation zone. Details are given in section 4j.

For the whole area of the former Benedictine monastery and St Procopius' Basilica a renovations study has been prepared that is a prerequisite for the provision of state financing under the Programme for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture.

g. Sources and levels of finance

Financial resources for the gradual regeneration of the historic Jewish Quarter have for several years been set aside from the budget of the Town Council. Financial contributions towards the restoration of monuments and other historic buildings are also made by the Třebíč District Council. A range of buildings have been restored using private owners' own financial resources from private owners, and substantial sums have been secured by the Třebíč Fund for its own activities, and sponsorship has also been obtained for certain activities. The town receives regular support from the state budget, in particular from the Programme for the Regeneration of Urban Monuments Preservation Areas and Zones in the Czech Republic of the Ministry of Culture. (Programmes of the Ministry of Culture are given in appendix c.). In order to draw on such resources, conceptual material has been elaborated –

the Local Programme for the Regeneration of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Trebíč is presented in detail in section 4j.

Financial resources expended as part of the Programme for the Regeneration of the Urban Monuments Reservation and Urban Monuments Preservation Zone

Year	Contribution (Kc)
1993	200 000
1994	1 640 000
1995	1 340 000
1996	1 090 000
1997	780 000
1998	500 000
1999	430 000
<u>2000</u>	<u>250 000</u>
Total:	6 130 000

A total of 650 000 Kc was assigned to the restoration of the Abbot's Chapel in St Procopius' Basilica from the budget of the District Council. The Programme for the Rescue of the Architectural Heritage of the Czech Ministry of Culture has also supported the restoration of the Abbot's Chapel, and is also co-financing the creation of a new access route to St. Procopius' Basilica.

Overview of financial contributions to the restoration and renewal of the area of St Procopius' Basilica from the budget of the District Council in Trebíč:

Year	Contribution (Kc)
1991	40 000
1992	40 000
1993	60 000
1994	185 000
1995	170 000
1996	167 000
1997	187 000
1998	430 000
1999	100 000
<u>2000</u>	<u>524 000</u>
Total	1 903 000

Overview of financial contributions to the restoration of monuments in the Jewish Quarter from the budget of the District Council in Trebíč:

Year	Contribution (Kc)
1996	15 000
1997	20 000
<u>1998</u>	<u>45 000</u>
Total	80 000

Contributions were made to the renovation and restoration of the rear Synagogue in Blahoslavova from 1993 to 1996 by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, with effective grants totalling 3,880,000 Kc. The Programme for the Support of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises of the Ministry of Regional Development was employed in the restoration of buildings, in the framework of which the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank offers contributions to the payment of loan interest. Of the finances drawing on this state resort, financing was also taken from the Housing Development Fund. The realisation of flood prevention measures, which protect amongst other things the Jewish Quarter and the former monastery precincts, is a co-operative venture between the town of Trebíč, the Morava River Authority and the Czech Ministry of the Environment.

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

The expertises of individual executive organs and professional organisations are given in sections 4d and 4e, and are detailed in section 7c.

Oversight of care for cultural monuments in the historic core of Trebíč and of all construction activity within the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and its buffer zone is undertaken by qualified professional staff from the State Monuments Institute in Brno, with methodological assistance from the State Institute for Monument Care in Prague. Appurtenant decisions regarding questions of the restoration of monuments are given by the culture department of the District Council, which has its

own qualified staff, and the offices of which are in the town itself. All decision-making competence at the level of the town associated with conceptual questions in the fields of construction, culture and the future of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone is in the hands of employees of the Town and District Councils with appropriate university education. The Town Council incorporates the separate office of the town architect, which co-ordinates and resolves questions associated with the regeneration of monuments, plans for the use of structures and tourism, and which represents the Town Council on the board of the Trebíč Fund. Professional potential within the town comes primarily from graduates of technical colleges and the university in Brno.

i. Visitor facilities and statistics

The Town Council has named a committee for tourism, which is presently drawing up a Tourism Concept Plan. Within the framework of the overall strategy for the development of the Trebíč there also exists a team comprising representatives of the council and various other institutions, as well as individuals, concerned with culture and tourism. The strategic plan is expected to be approved by the end of 2001. The town of Trebíč is historically also an administrative centre, with all of the corresponding services for both residents of the broader area and for visitors. Tourists have at their disposal the town's Information Centre, which occupies a prestigious site on Karlovo nám. – the main square – within the Town Hall building. The centre also has an outlying office in the Jewish Quarter.

Great emphasis has been laid on the orientation of visitors; in addition to the promotional materials that are available in particular through the Information Centre, the town has installed a system of orientation tables. A basic system of sign-posting has been established within the Jewish Quarter, a project for the further expansion of which has been developed (see section 4j). All important cultural monuments have been outfitted with information boards giving basic data. The town has the complete infrastructure required by the tourist industry. Railway lines lead to Trebíč, there is a bus station in the centre of town with links across the district, and a series of long-distance bus services link the town directly to Prague, Brno and other major cities. The town has hotels, pensions, a series of restaurants and various other opportunities for visitor refreshment.

Parking for visitors is possible in the very heart of the town on the main square, on Komenského nám., and above the monastery precincts – the latter car-park having a pedestrian link directly to St Procopius' Basilica. A special parking regime applies within the area of the Jewish Quarter, with a car-park on Žerotínovo nám.

Trebíč contains police stations of both the Police of the Czech Republic (the national force) and the local police, and security agencies also operate within the town. The most important of the monuments, i.e. St Procopius' Basilica and the Rear Synagogue, are linked to the central safety system, ensuring permanent control of the buildings. The town contains both a health centre and a hospital, which can at need provide care to visitors as well as residents. In addition there is a round-the-clock first aid service.

Visitor services:

Within the Jewish Quarter the Rear Synagogue is open every day all year, with commentary available from qualified guides. On request, professional commentary is also available for tours of the entire Jewish Quarter. The Jewish cemetery is open during the day and has a permanent custodian based close by; opening can also be arranged at the Town Hall.

During the peak tourist season (May 1st - October 31st) St Procopius' Basilica is open to the public as follows:

Tuesdays & Wednesdays:	8am-11.30am	1pm-5pm
Thursdays:	9am-11.30am	1pm-5pm
Fridays:	8am-11.30am	1pm-4pm
Weekends:		1pm-5pm

Visitors are offered professional commentaries for tours of the monument. Outside the peak season (i.e. from November 1st-April 30th) the monument can be visited by prior arrangement with the parish office or after a written request (in order that professional commentary can be arranged).

Postcards and videos of the basilica can be purchased from the parish offices. Further information and promotional material for visitors are available for purchase from the West Moravian Museum, located in the neighbouring château building – part of the former monastery complex.

j. Property management plan and statement of objectives

The primary document that plans the renovation and restoration of individual buildings, areas and the overall evaluation of the town's monuments in the long term is the Programme for the Regeneration of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Trebíč. The programme elaborates concepts for the regeneration of several parts of the Monuments Preservation Zone that have specific and diverse conditions and needs. The former Jewish Quarter is an independent section with its original industrial (easternmost) part beneath the Hrádek outcrop, and the plan assumes the regular upkeep of the Jewish cemetery. The area of the basilica and adjacent buildings is also treated separately, and individual projects have been prepared.

The following component projects form part of the Programme for the Regeneration of the urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Trebíč:

- Completion of studies for the renovation of the former working courtyard of the monastery, including its linkage to the entrance area in front of St Procopius' Basilica;
- A project for the permanent care and maintenance of the alleyways of the Jewish Quarter. A prerequisite is the completion of studies and surveys of the individual alleys, the aim being to repair and finish paving and other elements;
- A project for the development of entrepreneurialism in the Jewish Quarter, the aim being to initiate small businesses, this being deemed a suitable use for the buildings, with priority given to being able to offer tourists attractive goods and services. With this in mind, a co-ordination group for business development has been established in co-operation with the Trebíč Chamber of Commerce;
- A project for the siting of minor architectural elements, in particular information tables and signposts for tourists;
- The project for a new access between the car-park and St Procopius' Basilica;
- Ongoing publication and exhibition activity on the part of the Trebíč Fund and within the restored Rear Synagogue;
- A historic buildings survey of St Procopius' Basilica as the basis for the further conservation and restoration of the monument;
- A project to continue repairs to the walls around the former monastic precincts;
- A study of the overall condition of the greenery around the basilica and the area of what is now the château;
- The continued, planned maintenance of the Jewish cemetery;
- The town's integrated flood protection project – the continuation of repairs already required.

The Programme for the Regeneration of the urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Trebíč is discussed and approved annually. The current Programme was discussed and approved by a meeting of the executive and supervisory boards of the Trebíč Fund on February 16th, 2001. For the entire area of the former monastery, including St Procopius' Basilica, a study has been completed which forms the background material required to obtain grants from the State Programme for the Salvation of the Architectural Heritage. The most important intervention in recent years has been the restoration of the 13th century frescoes of the Abbot's Chapel, these being the second-oldest surviving wall paintings anywhere in the Czech Republic. At present, efforts are being made to join the former monastery precincts to Žerotínovo nám., which will result in a major improvement to visitor access to St Procopius' Basilica, and directly link tours of this monument to those of the Jewish Quarter.

k. Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

The town Information Centre situated in the town hall building on Karlovo nám. (Charles Square) offers the majority of the professional information available relating to local monuments. The Centre has 10 employees, of whom 5 are qualified professional guides. The Information Centre has a further office in the Jewish Quarter, where an additional 3 professional guides are based. Another 3 professional guides serve visitors in St Procopius' Basilica.

A waste management company contracted by the Town Council handles general maintenance in the Jewish Quarter. The Jewish cemetery area has its own administrator, paid by the owner of the cemetery – the Jewish Community in Brno - and the town makes a financial contribution towards maintenance costs. Larger scale maintenance is organised annually by student vacation work groups. This maintenance is carried out under the supervision of the cemetery administrator. Technical services and the maintenance and cleaning of St Procopius' Basilica are arranged by the monument's owners, the Roman Catholic Parish of Trebíč.

a. Developmental pressures

Thus far, there are no urbanistic pressures operating on the area of the Jewish Quarter. Given the constraints of the terrain between the river and the rocky outcrop, the urban development of the quarter can be regarded as closed. All construction aims, including occasional changes to materials, are governed by the regime of the Monuments Preservation Zone, and requirements for consultation between building owners and the organs of state monument care. In the same way, the whole of the former monastic precincts, including the area around St Procopius' Basilica, is a listed cultural monument, around which the regime of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and the precepts of Law 20/1987 Sb. 'On State Monument Care' apply. The preservation of monuments and their position in the overall image of the town is a priority issue in all received documents.

The undesirable social make-up of the inhabitants of the Jewish Quarter (mentioned above in sections 2c and 3d) changed in a positive manner during the 1990's. Because the Town Council secured the building of technical infrastructure, the area became far more attractive, and interest in living and having small businesses here increased. At the same time, a footbridge was built over the river to join the centuries separated quarter to the town centre, and similarly a pedestrian link was opened to the eastern part of the town along the river, beneath the rocky outcrop. All of this has helped to improve access to the former Jewish Quarter, and has raised interest in the use of the buildings therein.

b. Environmental pressures

Certain pressure presently arises from through traffic, which burdens the street between the Jewish Quarter and the area of the former Benedictine monastery and St Procopius' Basilica. This fact is stated in the zonal plan, and the calming of the situation as regards this line of communication is counted on. At the same time, a project has been prepared to improve access to the entrance area in front of the basilica by pedestrian linkage to Žerotínovo nám. at the north-eastern corner of the precinct. A visitor access route from the car-park via a gate to the north-western wing is presently being realised.

Třebíč does not lie in an area affected by air pollution of a degree sufficient to threaten the state of the nominated monuments.

c. Natural disasters and preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires)

The area of the former Jewish Quarter has historically been subjected to repeated river flooding. A project has been developed that encompasses a number of flood protection measures for the town as a whole, the realisation of the various stages of which is being co-financed by the town itself, the Morava River Authority and the Czech Ministry of the Environment. Neither Třebíč itself nor its environs are in an area threatened by earthquakes. Equally, geological changes in the rocky outcrop above the Jewish Quarter have thus far not been observed. All new construction projects are controlled by fire prevention and defence authorities; the nominated monuments are of stone and masonry construction and the majority of buildings have inflammable facings, and there is not therefore a high risk of fire.

d. Visitor/Tourism pressures

Given the size in area of the Jewish Quarter, opportunities for visiting the cemetery, the former monastic precincts (now the château area with the West Moravian Museum's expositions) and St Procopius' Basilica, an appropriate diffusion of visitors can be presumed. After the broadening of tourist infrastructure around the former working courtyard (now part of the monastery/château area), and the realisation of the planned information tables and sign-posts for tourists, it can be assumed that visitor service will be possible without conflicts. The pedestrian linkage of the basilica to the Jewish Quarter will be accomplished by the opening of an entrance to the basilica directly from Žerotínovo nám. Other cultural monuments can also be visited in the historic core of Třebíč itself, in close proximity to the nominated monuments: increased interest in visiting the basilica will increase the potential number of visitors to the collections of the West Moravian Museum, in the area of the former

monastery/château. The predominantly pedestrian regime protects against the quarter being overwhelmed by visitors.

e. Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone

Třebíč has a population of 40 000, of which 940 live within the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone, with about 280 of these living in the former Jewish Quarter. The whole of the protected area in Třebíč (i.e. within the Monuments Preservation Zone and the buffer zone) has 2 600 residents, i.e. the buffer zone has a population of 1 660. The population size of the Czech Republic as a whole is stagnating, and there is therefore no reason to assume a marked increase in the population of Třebíč and/or of particular parts of the town. After improvements to the infrastructure of the former Jewish Quarter, it can be assumed that the number of permanent residents will stabilise, perhaps with a slight increase in their number. Some structural repairs may aim at the use of property for small shops or the provision of accommodation to visitors.

a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

Given the characters of the nominated monuments, the monitoring of their condition will be based on:

- the scale of building, the masses and spatial structures of the Jewish Quarter
- the preservation of valuable architectural details
- the states of the ground floors of buildings in the Jewish Quarter
- the state of headstones in the Jewish cemetery
- the preservation of the structural and artistic characteristics and details of St Procopius' Basilica

b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

Monitoring of the properties presently falls within the framework of general monument custodial duties. The Town Council prepares an annual report for the Ministry of Culture on the fulfilment of the Programme for the Regeneration of the urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Trebíč, part of which is an appraisal and statement of position by monument care authorities. Production of these reports is a condition for obtaining further grant support from the state budget. The monitoring of monuments in the sense of the directive on the production of Period Reports for the World Heritage Committee has thus far not been carried out, as the monument is still subject to proposal for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Should the nomination be successful, these reports will be produced by qualified staff from the State Monuments Institute in Brno.

c. Results of previous reporting exercises

Previous reports on the results of component projects within the Programme for the Regeneration of the urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Trebíč were adjudged complete, and their content acceptable, as the Czech Ministry of Culture has repeatedly decided to allocate further financial resources in individual years (see the list of finances given in section 4g). Reports to standards set out in UNESCO directives will be prepared to a fixed time scale after inscription of the monuments on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

a. Photographs, slides

Graphic and photographic documentation (slides) has been included in separate attachments.

b. Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

The management plan for monuments in Trebíč is detailed in section 4j. This section will present further details arising from the current zonal plan applicable to the town.

The Trebíč zonal Master plan, the fundamental document for decision-making regarding all building activity in the town, was drawn up in 1998. The plan was elaborated by the Town Planning Centre in Brno, a professional subject specialising in precisely these kinds of documents. The Zonal Master Plan for the town was approved at the 30th meeting of the town council, held on September 17th 1998. Within the text component of the zonal plan, the protective regimes of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and its buffer zone – i.e. of the area in which the nominated monuments stand – are included in the mandatory (binding) sections. In the sections dealing with the cultural values of the town, it is stated:

From the point of view of heritage management, it is necessary to protect the central part of the town that in 1990 was decreed a “Monuments Preservation Zone”. This protection is monitored primarily through the preservation of the original historical structures of the town, which have been interrupted by transport systems and insensitive building. Given the spatial and visual relationships of the protected area within the town as a whole, it is necessary to protect the overall silhouette of the town.

The protection of the Monuments Preservation Zone aims to:

- *fully respect the historic panorama and its major landmarks*
- *respect the surviving original urbanistic structures*
- *preserve and fully rehabilitate the former Jewish Quarter / Záměstí*
- *prevent further demolitions in the core, architecturally build on gap sites to high quality*
- *clear fragments of the town walls*
- *resolve issues associated with V. Nezvala (formerly Starecka) west of the centre*
- *clear non-valuable structures within housing blocks*
- *use the embankment of the Jihlava river for a pedestrian promenade*
- *sensibly site production facilities (Zone)*
- *limit the negative consequences of transport to the perimeter of the historic core.*

The cultural department of Trebíč District Council has decreed a buffer zone around the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone. This protective band encompasses the historic suburbs of Trebíč (Starecka, Jejkov, Horka, Podklášterí and Záměstí), is based on a horizon derived from the position of the town within the valley of the Jihlava, and incorporates civic parks, gardens and both the Jewish and the so-called “old” cemeteries). The establishment of the buffer zone around the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone has been followed by greater protection of the area within against occasional adverse influences from the immediate area, and against intrusive interventions.

Within the buffer zone around the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone the following mandatory conditions apply:

1. *In drawing up zonal plans and preparatory and/or project documentation, in construction and structural repair work, in interventions affecting the shape of the terrain and the urban greenery, it is necessary to take into account the need not - through alteration of the ground plans, masses or height configurations of the built up area and the natural elements within the buffer zone – to weaken or damage the historic, urbanistic ensemble, the scale and silhouette of the Monument Preservation Zone or its historic-urbanistic relationship to the buffer zone.*
2. *Within the buffer zone it is not permitted to site facilities or structures that would in consequence disturb the environment or the structural ensemble of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone. This relates in particular to water management facilities, the establishment of mines, the operation of high pressure gas mains, oil pipelines, any above-ground utilities whatsoever, and pollution of the air or water by the release of harmful compounds, noise, vibration, offensive odours, any form of radiation, waste disposal etc.*
3. *In conducting any new builds or rebuilding it is necessary to carefully monitor the effect on the structural assemblage and the heights of buildings on the town’s natural horizon, which visually*

relate to the Monuments Preservation Zone, this being especially relevant in terms of the horizon on the left bank section of said zone.

4. *Respect is required for the structures (single and multiple storey terraced townhouses) of the suburbs in the Hrádek area.*
5. *The appearance of a “villa quarter” is to be preserved in the appropriate parts of Podklášteří, comprising predominantly three storey houses with slanting roofs, and in particular the articulation of the horizon.*
6. *Respect is required in the Jejkov quarter for the terraced tenement houses in combination with civic facilities and non-damaging manufacture.*

Archaeological sites:

On the basis of the register of archaeological sites documenting settlement from the early Stone Age to the Early Middle Ages, the area of interest is a listed Area of Archaeological Interest in the sense of § 22, para. 2 of Law No. 20/1987 Sb. ‘On State Monument Care’, as subsequently amended. Within such an area, all interventions into the terrain will in all likelihood disturb archaeological finds, and from the perspective of heritage management it is thus necessary to conduct prior archaeological rescue excavations.

- c. The structure and roles of government organs and professional organisations in the field of national monument care in the Czech Republic

Structure

The central governmental organ for the protection of cultural monuments and heritage management is the Ministry of Culture, which administers the State Institute for Monument Care and the provincial professional heritage management organisations. The provincial governmental organs concerned with monument care are the Provincial and District Councils, and in some cases their competences are assumed by certain statutory towns.

Roles

The Parliament of Czech Republic

- approves the Law on State Monument Care and other legislation relating to the nation-wide protection of and care for the cultural heritage;
- approves the law on the state budget, thereby setting the level of financial contributions that can in given year be disposed of by District Offices, and which are under the appropriate funding programs of the Ministry of Culture earmarked for the restoration of the cultural heritage.

The Government of the Czech Republic in particular:

- declares those cultural monuments which form the most important part of the nation’s cultural richness to be National Cultural Monuments, and sets the conditions for their protection;
- declares parts of settlements or landscapes to be Monuments Preservation Areas, and sets conditions for their protection;
- approves conceptual plans for state monument care and other important strategy documents.

The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic in particular:

- proposes legal statutes relating to the protection of the cultural heritage;
- elaborates concept documents and position statements for the development of state monument care;
- arranges international co-operation in the field of heritage management;
- co-ordinates scientific research activities in the field of monument care;
- declares Monuments Preservation Zones and sets conditions for their protection;
- declares cultural monuments;
- is the administrative (appellate) organ in the second instance as concerns the preservation and restoration of national cultural monuments;
- issues licenses to restore cultural monuments which are works of art or products of craft, and permits for conducting archaeological excavation;
- offers, in cases of outstanding social interest, financial contributions for the restoration and preservation of cultural monuments, particularly in the framework of approved programmes;
- through the Monuments Inspectorate, provides centralised oversight of compliance with the Law On State Monument Care and the ordinances issued in pursuit thereof;
- arranges the professional organisation of State monument care.

The Provincial Council in particular:

- approves conceptual plans for the development of state monument care within the province, in accordance with the conceptual plan for state monument care in the Czech Republic, and after consultations with the Ministry of Culture;
- by devolved right, establishes methodologies for the implementation of state monument care within the province;
- approves proposals for long term, medium term and ongoing plans and programmes for the preservation and restoration of cultural monuments in the province;
- is the administrator in the first instance of issues associated with national cultural monuments;
- makes decisions as to regular and exceptional repair finances given to the District Councils within the province in the field of heritage management (and is the appellate organ in issues associated with cultural monuments);
- employs the professional opinions of the State Monuments Institute in Prague;
- aims to ensure the culturally informed use of cultural monuments in the province.

The District Council in particular:

- manages in the first instance all issues associated with the preservation and restoration of cultural monuments and structures as well as with structural changes to properties which are not cultural monuments but which are within Monuments Preservation Areas or Zones or the buffer zones of standing cultural monuments, standing national cultural monuments, Monuments Preservation Areas and Zones;
- decides as to sanctions for breaches of the law;
- provides state construction oversight during the restoration of cultural monuments from the point of view of state monument care;
- offers financial contributions to the increased costs associated with preserving or restoring cultural monuments;
- in fulfilment of its role, relies on the professional assistance of regional organisations involved in state monument care.

The State Institute for Monument Care in particular:

- conducts analyses of the position and development of state monument care, and prepares background material and long-term outlooks for the development of state monument care;
- organises, co-ordinates and conducts scientific research, developing theories and methodologies in the discipline;
- arranges professional tasks through international co-operation;
- fulfils the role of a central professional methodological, documentary and information establishment in the field of heritage management;
- manages the Central List of Cultural Monuments, into which are ascribed cultural properties decreed by the Ministry of Culture to be cultural monuments, or by the government to be national cultural monuments;
- provides methodological assistance to competent regional organisations in state monument care;
- produces professional commentaries for the management in the first instance of issues associated with the preservation and restoration of national cultural monuments and in the second (appellant) instance for the legal decisions of the Provincial Councils and the Ministry of Culture;
- provides professional assistance and consultancy to the owners of monuments and other subjects involved in the processes of care for the cultural heritage;
- arranges the further education of professional staff in the field of heritage management.

Regional organisations of state monument care in particular:

- fulfil the role of professional methodological, documentary and information establishments in the field of heritage management for the regions in which they are operative;
- register cultural monuments in their region;
- provide professional assistance to the owners of monuments in ensuring care for cultural monuments, and to other subjects involved in the processes of care for the cultural heritage;
- produce professional commentaries for legal decisions associated with the preservation and restoration of cultural monuments and structures as well as with structural changes to properties which are not cultural monuments but which are within Monuments Preservation Areas or Zones or the buffer zones of standing cultural monuments, standing national cultural monuments, Monuments Preservation Areas and Zones;
- provide professional oversight over works conducted in the field of cultural monuments, and make proposals for the avoidance of perceived damages;
- monitor the use of cultural monuments and their promotion, in which they actively participate.

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The State District Archive, Na potoce 21/22, CZ 674 01 Trebíč

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Taffel der Herrschafft Trebitsch und anderen nebst liegenden Herrschafften Situation der hochgrafl. Waldsteinischen Statt Trebitss sambt denen Vorstädten (c.1720) - Map of the estates and a drawing of the town – originally held by the State District Archive in Mnichovo Hradište, today apparently in the State Central Archives in Prague (no inventory number)

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e. Addresses of institutions and individuals holding documentation relating to the monuments

Trebíč Town Hall, Karlovo nám. 55, CZ 674 01 Trebíč

Trebíč District Council Offices, Masarykovo nám. 6, CZ 674 30 Trebíč

Vysocina Provincial Council Offices, Palackého 53, CZ 586 01 Jihlava 1

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, Milady Horákové 139, CZ 160 41 Prague 6

State Monuments Institute in Brno, nám. Svobody 8, CZ 601 54 Brno

State Institute for Monument Care, Valdštejnské nám.3, CZ 118 01 Prague 1

State District Archive in Trebíč, Na potoce 21/22, CZ 674 01 Trebíč

The Trebíč Fund, Subakova 3, CZ 674 01 Trebíč

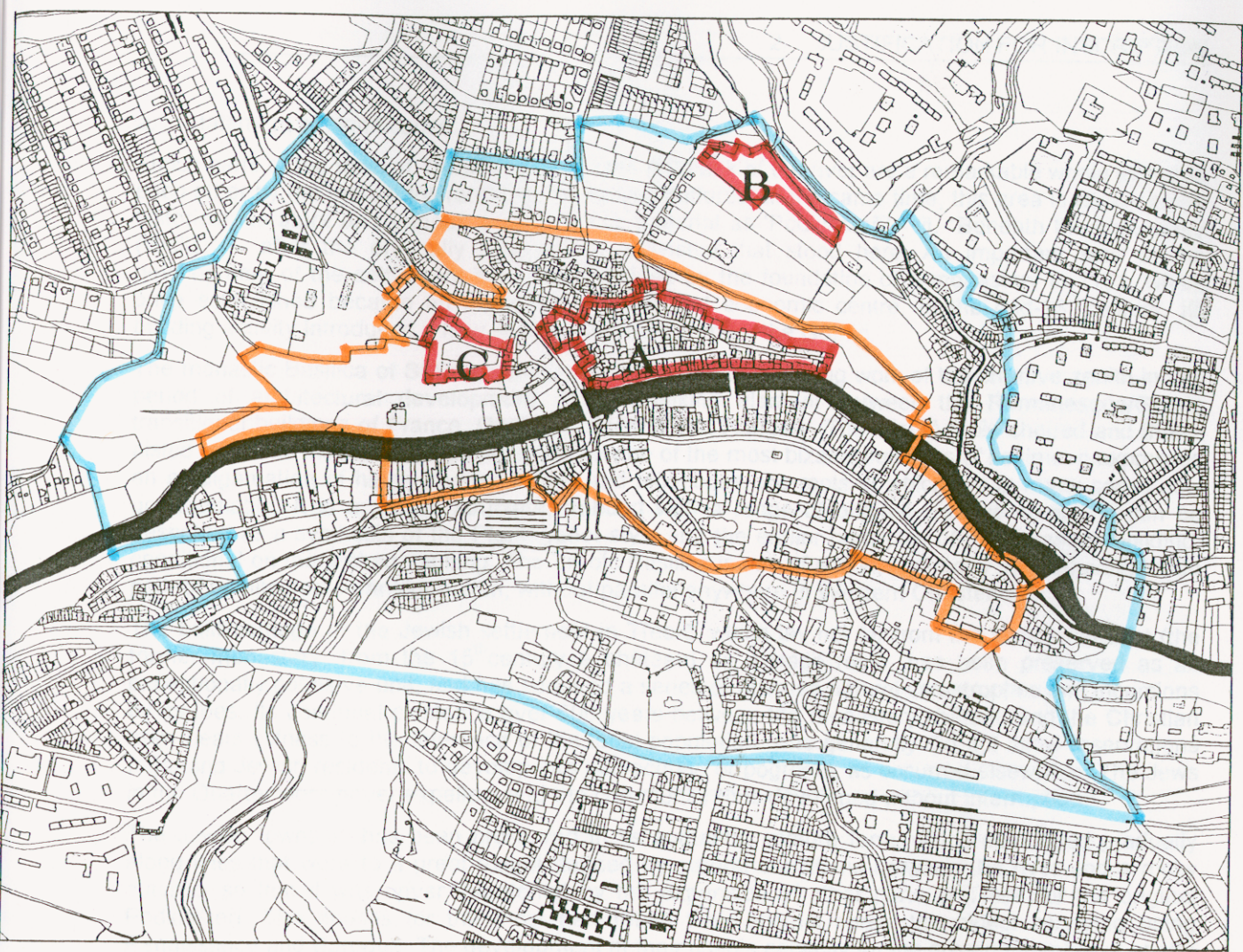
Cadastral Office, Jungmannova 2, CZ 674 01 Trebíč

Jewish Community Offices, Tr. Kapitána Jaroše 3, CZ 602 02 Brno

Jewish Museum in Prague, U staré školy 1/141, CZ 110 00 Prague 1

West Moravian Museum in Trebíč, Zámek, CZ 674 01 Trebíč

Moravian Provincial Archive, Žerotínovo nám. 3/5, CZ 602 02 Brno



JEWISH QUARTER AND BASILIQUE OF ST. PROCOPIUS ■

BORDERS OF TOWN PROTECTED AREA ■

BUFFER ZONE ■

- A JEWISH QUARTER
- B JEWISH CEMETERY
- C BASILIQUE OF ST. PROCOPIUS

JEWISH QUARTER AND BASILIQUE OF ST. PROCOPIUS - TŘEBÍČ











The Jewish Quarter

Historical context

In the Early Middle Ages the Jews, who were agents in long-distance trade, began to settle in European lands at commercially auspicious locations, in permanent towns that were as a rule on the crossroads of long distance trade routes, by bridges or fords across rivers, and beneath the walls of feudal seats. From the very beginning, the majority of their houses were grouped together in the same streets, voluntarily, as this was appropriate to the fulfilment of social needs and interests. Gradually, however, the Jews found themselves (for both religious and economic reasons) in conflict with the surrounding Christian populations, often with tragic consequences.

The complete segregation of the Jewish population in Christian lands was ordained by the Third Lateran Council of 1179, and confirmed by the Fourth Lateran Council. From the 13th century onwards, the Jews were to live in the main in closed Jewish streets or small quarters later termed ghettos. The edict was first enacted in London (in 1276), and in 1290 Jews were expelled from the whole of England, while at the beginning and during the course of the 14th century the Jews were expelled from France; despite their later return they were never able to establish major cultural centres in those countries. Jews from England and France moved to Spain, Italy and above all Germany. While they were subject to regular assaults, their expulsions never had a universal character, and they were able to settle elsewhere. In the second half of the 13th century a wave of cruel pogroms swept across the German states; equally, at the end of the 14th and during the whole of the 15th centuries history records the cruel fate of Jewish communities across the whole of Western and Central Europe. Everywhere, the Jewish and Christian populations were separated, e.g. in the Italian city states of Bologna (1417), Turin (1425) and Venice (1516). Indeed, it was the quarter of Venice known as the *geto nuovo* (lit. new foundry) on an island between canals that gave this phenomenon its name. In 1555 the Pope ordered the removal of the Jews from Rome into a new quarter surrounded by walls with gates onto the river Tiber. From the beginning of the 15th century onwards, the existences of major Jewish communities in Austria, Germany and elsewhere were brought forcibly to an end (e.g. Munich 1442, Landshut 1450, Padua 1477, Carinthia and Styria 1496 and the Tyrol and Krajina 1498). After the expulsion of the Jewish community from Regensburg in 1519, larger groups of Jews lived over the eastern borders of the Holy Roman Empire, and down to the modern period no major communities existed with the exceptions of Worms and Frankfurt.

Oppressive ordinances were gradually introduced in the other Italian states, in southern France, in several German towns and in the Austrian monarchy (in 1727). The end of the isolation of the Jewish population in ghettos was brought by revolutionary events of the 19th century, when Jews obtained full civil rights.

The situation was somewhat different in Muslim and Orthodox lands. As early as the end of the 12th century the Jews had lived in their own quarters – together, voluntarily and unforced – in Constantinople and in Spain (e.g. in Toledo, Seville and Zaragoza). Individual Jewish houses were to be found in other quarters, and Muslims were not forbidden to live in Jewish quarters. This urban character remained fundamental in the Muslim sphere into the modern period. In Iberia, a certain tolerance led to the creation of an extensive Arabic/Jewish cultural symbiosis. This culturally fertile co-operation was brought to an end by the Christian reconquest, with the Jews caught between Muslim and Christian interests. Even in the early Middle Ages Catholic Spain was still favourable to Jews, but from the beginning of the 13th century anti-Jewish tendencies spread with associated pogroms, and in 1492 the Jews were expelled from the whole peninsula. This act exterminated the multi-cultural civilisation and ended more than a millennium of Jewish settlement in south-western Europe.

The Jewish communities of Central and Eastern Europe – the broad area between the Rhine and the Dniepr, and between the Black Sea and the Baltic, were subject to the enmity of Christians from their very beginnings. Flight from intolerance alternated with pogroms. In the eastern European regions – Russia, Belarus and Ukraine – the Jews were able to settle in larger numbers from the onset of the modern period, albeit that their existence was always on uncertain ground – the term pogrom itself comes from this region. Of course, during the 18th and 19th centuries hopelessly poverty-stricken conditions led to a major growth in the Jewish population, so that often they even came to form a majority in the population of the township or village in which they lived (in Yiddish, these locations became known as *shtetlach*).

Situation in the Czech Lands

Jews in the Czech Lands shared similar fates to those in the rest of Europe, and came here primarily as traders. The basis of the relationship between the Jews and the monarch, the changes to their ties to the Christian population and the principles of a kind of legal and judicial autonomy were set down by King Premysl Otakar II in his Statuta Judaeorum which remained in force until the 18th century. The position of the Jewish population in the Czech Lands in the 13th century was thus, at a pan-European scale, legally very secure. Paradoxically, however, while the statute guaranteed the rights of individuals it did not guarantee those of the Jewish population as a whole. This opened the path for pogroms which, particularly in the mid-14th century, were the largest of all those to take place in what was once the Holy Roman Empire until the Second World War. The wave of violence that swept Swabia, Franconia and Alsace reached the Czech Lands too, where however the murders were not on the scale of those in Imperial towns. During the Hussite War period the Jews also suffered violence at the hands of the participants in the crusades against the Czech Lands. In 1454 King Ladislav Posthumous expelled the Jews from the Royal Boroughs of Brno, Olomouc, Znojmo, Unicoj and Jihlava, and for the next four centuries they were permitted to enter Moravian and North Moravian German towns only under special conditions. This led to the extinction of the old Jewish communities, and significantly altered the shape of Jewish settlement in the whole country.

Occasional pressures for the expulsion of Jews from the land were not heeded, as the authorities were glad to use it as an opportunity to obtain significant financing from the Jews in the form of taxes or payments for tolerance of their continued presence. During the 15th century the Jewish population of the Czech Lands was relatively stable. Jews lived not only in the larger towns, but also in the smaller ones and, from the Hussite War period onwards, in rural areas. The largest Jewish community was the Jewish Borough in Prague, and after the expulsion of the Jews from Plzen (Pilsen) the second largest was that of Kolín. From the 16th century onwards they were forbidden to settle in mining towns. After the expulsion of the Jews from the Royal Boroughs in Moravia in 1454, those expelled settled in minor tributary towns, often joining older Jewish communities (e.g. at Mikulov, Slavkov, Trebíc and elsewhere). At the beginning of the 16th century there were Jewish settlements in a total of 26 Moravian municipalities, most intensively along the southern border of Moravia. Many of these communities gradually grew substantially, these Jewish quarters having over 100 houses: by the end of the 18th century that in Mikulov housed over 620 families (over 35% of the population of the whole town), that in Boskovice 326 families, that in Holešov 265 families (over 25% of the population), that in Trebíc 260 families (59% of the population) etc.

The Jews in Moravia were persecuted and a wave of expulsions occurred under Ferdinand I of Habsburg in 1542, when all Jews gradually left Bohemia – going in the main to Poland or to smaller Moravian towns. Even in the later years of sovereign rule, permission to reside alternated with expulsions. A certain stability came at the end of the 16th century, in particular during the reign of Rudolf II. This period was the most important epoch in the history of the Jewish Borough in Prague, which over time became one of the largest Jewish settlements anywhere in Europe. During the Thirty Years' War the Jews suffered along with the rest of the population from the ravages of war, and financial contributions required by the Royal Chamber for the upkeep of the military ruined them economically. After the Peace of Westphalia several of their privileges were confirmed, but gradually pressure increased from the Habsburg dynasty, which saw in the commerce of the Jewish population a brake on the restoration of the equivalent activities of Christians, and which tried to reduce this perceived competition. In a series of Bohemian towns this led to expulsions of Jews.

A major crackdown came with the Imperial Translocational Rescript of 1726, which required Jews to move into their own streets and quarters, which were to lie at a distance from Catholic cemeteries, churches, and areas where religious processions took place. This requirement affected some 30 000 Bohemian Jews in 168 towns and 672 villages, and some 20 000 Moravian Jews. In many places the entire ghetto had to be moved, and where the population was scattered new ghettos had to be established.

In the 1780's laws established by the Emperor Josef II led to the greatest changes in legislation relating to the Jews since the end of the 13th century. These considerably expanded the trades and professions open to Jews, and granted them access to all types of domestic higher education and even the right to inherit land. The gradual integration of the Jewish population continued slowly until the mid-19th century when with a Europe-wide social movement they were accorded full civil rights. In 1848-49 the Jews obtained the right to move and settle freely, could become civil servants (teachers in state schools), and the ghettos were abolished along with other ordinances including the payments of tolerance taxes. Equality with other citizens was completed by the set of constitutional laws of 1867.

Definitions

Jewish streets or Jewish quarters represent a particular part of a settlement limited to a concentration of houses of residents of the Jewish faith, and governed by its own laws. Strictly speaking, they were delimited by perimeter walls and closed by gates at night, on Saturdays and Sundays, and on Christian and Jewish religious holidays. The phenomenon of the Jewish quarter occurs in this sphere of civilisation from roughly the 10th-11th century onwards, when Jews began to form particular associations (for natural reasons of communication, religion and humanity) voluntarily, and from the 13th to 16th centuries involuntarily. This situation lasted until about the 19th century, when they obtained full civil rights. Jewish quarters are found in various forms across almost the whole of Europe and in the Mediterranean region, and exceptionally in other parts of the world. The character of the buildings always reflects the period, the legal status of Jewish residents and the architectural customs of the relevant region.

Characteristics

Jewish streets and quarters in Bohemia and Moravia are fundamentally characterised by their location near seigniorial seats, and by their isolation and closure from the other parts of the towns in which they occur, from which they are as a rule physically separated by walls and/or gates. A further characteristic is cramped spatial conditions and a high density of houses at a smaller scale on smaller plots of land, without commercial ranges or gardens. As a result of having insufficient building space available, Jewish houses were close upon each other, and their masses contained a series of annexes and penthouses that took their density to the limits of tolerability and hygienic norms. Rows of houses were generally divided by narrow cross alleys. The most important building in every ghetto was the synagogue, which contained a school and on its lowest level a mikve or ritual bath. Separate buildings were often erected for the school and mikve. In larger communities, there might be more schools and synagogues. The ghetto would further contain a rabbinate and a community hall (with a meeting room, archive and offices), a spital, an orphanage and other buildings with social functions. Further buildings beyond dwellings would include bakeries, inns, meat shops, the night watch, the community gaol etc., as well as the essential cemetery.

The largest ghetto in the Czech Lands was always the Jewish Borough in Prague; other large ghettos in Bohemia were those at Kolín and Mladá Boleslav, and in Moravia at Mikulov, Boskovice, Třebíč, Uherský Brod, Rousínov and elsewhere.

The Třebíč Jewish Quarter, one of the best preserved urbanistic Jewish wholes in Europe, was home to one of the most sizeable Jewish communities in the history of the Lands of the Bohemian Crown. That it developed from the Middle Ages (it is attested in written material from 1410) until the Second World War is evidence that it is one of the longest continually occupied Jewish communities on a single site. It is described in detail in section 3c. For the purposes of this comparative study the main characteristics have been drawn out.

The Třebíč Jewish Quarter is a whole, the main value of which stems from:

1. a medieval foundation in the 15th century followed by continual development in later centuries uninterrupted by expulsions from its foundation to the mid-20th century;
2. an independent township in character of considerable extent (43,700 m²), in a picturesque landscape with a preserved relationship to the seigniorial seat (the former Benedictine monastery with St Procopius' Basilica, a château since the 16th century);
3. an extremely valuable urbanistic concentration of masses bearing witness to the continuity of life and the typicality of the fate of the local community, valuable architectural details and the preserved characters of the main buildings comprising, in addition to dwellings, the component parts of the community – two synagogues, a rabbinate, a community hall, schools, a communal hospital and a poor house;
4. an extraordinary state of preservation (of the original 121 houses, only 5 have been demolished).

The value of the whole is complemented by the unusually extensive Jewish cemetery with an authentic ceremonial hall and around 3000 headstones documenting the development of Jewish funerary sculpture from the mid-17th century to the 1930's.

If Třebíč is compared to other Jewish settlement wholes in Europe or the Mediterranean, it will be found that other Jewish quarters only ever have one to three of the four attributes considered.

Comparison among Jewish Quarters

By way of introduction, it must be pointed out that in judging particular aspects of Jewish settlements it is necessary to bear in mind that over the centuries the situations in individual countries changed considerably, and that thus to generalise facts leads to complications. For obvious reasons comparisons are not drawn with the Arabic lands or North Africa, given their very different civilisations. Moreover, the architecture of these lands is heavily influenced by local climatic conditions that are fundamentally different to those of Central and Eastern Europe. The cities of the historical Palestine, such as Jerusalem and Safed, underwent exceptionally complicated processes of development, during which their structures fundamentally personified the built culture not of minorities, but of the majority population. The core of Jerusalem itself, the Old Town, nevertheless contains four quarters – the Christian, Muslim, Jewish and Armenian.

The most numerous, and certainly in terms of development the oldest, examples of Jewish settlements in Europe are mere Jewish streets rather than whole quarters. Generally at the periphery of walled towns, i.e. running along the town's defences, laid out along either one or both sides of the streets as a series of compound Jewish houses – examples are Krems (Austria), Salzburg (Austria), Dubrovnik (Croatia), Split (Croatia), Jindřichuv Hradec (Czech Rep.), Kolín (Czech Rep.), Cavaiillon (Spain), Eisenstadt (Germany), Frankfurt am Main (Germany), Michelstadt (Germany), Reichenweiher (Germany), Schnaittach (Germany), Speyer (Germany), Worms (Germany), Rhodes town (Greece), Sopron (Hungary), Sandomierz (Poland), Tarnow (Poland), Trnava (Slovakia), Lubljana (Slovenia), Bristol (UK), and also Kochin (India).

Another type of Jewish settlement, particularly in larger towns and cities and in later periods, is the *Jewish quarter within the framework of urban structures*, comprising an imprecisely defined block of houses and streets. Such units were to be found for example in Lvov town (Poland), Warsaw (Poland), Vilnius (Lithuania), Prostejov (Czech Rep.), Vienna-Leopoldstadt (Austria), Budapest (Hungary), Amsterdam (the Netherlands), Paris (France), Venice (Italy – three units), Thessaloniki (Greece), Istanbul (Turkey), Toledo (Spain – two units with 10 synagogues), Córdoba (Spain), and Seville (Spain). In the modern period only (in the second half of the 19th century) areas of almost exclusively Jewish inhabitants sprang up spontaneously in Paris (France - Le Marais), London, (UK – the East End) and New York (USA- the Lower East Side).

The highest order of the urban concentration of a Jewish settlement was the *independent Jewish quarter*, often separated by walls from the buildings of other parts of the town. Examples of these were the quarters in Mikulov (Czech Rep.), Boskovice (Czech Rep.), Prague (Czech Rep.), Bratislava (Slovakia), Rome (Italy), Cracow-Kazimierz (Poland), Lvov-suburban (Ukraine) and new St Petersburg (Russia). It is this category that is formally comparable to Trebíč, although none of the units mentioned has been preserved in its entirety:

Prague (Czech Rep.) – the Jewish Borough – the largest and most important in the Czech Land – demolished in large part between 1896 and 1911;

Mikulov (Czech Rep.) – of the 317 original houses, only 90 survive;

Boskovice (Czech Rep.) – of 138 houses only 79 survive;

Lvov (Ukraine) – the Jewish Quarter was destroyed during the Second World War;

Cracow - Kazimierz (Poland) –suffered heavy losses during the Second World War;

Rome (Italy) – the ghetto was cleared at the end of the 19th century;

Bratislava (Slovakia) – the ghetto was almost entirely demolished for transport projects;

Numerous further interesting examples of Moravian ghettos suffered losses during the 1960's, e.g. at Velké Meziříčce 63 houses survive of 101, at Prostejov 19 of 92, at Holešov 45 of 103 and at Uherský Brod only 2 of 108.

While in their time there were a series of Jewish quarters of Medieval origin, few of these urban wholes have survived intact down to the present day. Within 150 years of the period when Jews were to have left the ghettos, and the cramped, uncomfortable and unhygienic houses therein had been occupied by the poor, many had undergone radical structural changes. Major interventions were also required by the modernisation of city centres – not just in major cities such as Prague (Czech Rep.), Bratislava (Slovakia), Budapest (Hungary), Vienna (Austria), Frankfurt am Main (Germany), and Amsterdam (the Netherlands), but also in smaller ones, such as Prostejov (Czech Rep.), Trnava (Slovakia), Tarnow (Poland) and Rzeszow (Poland). Great losses were suffered by the Jewish residents and their houses during the two World Wars of the 20th century – these losses included mass destruction of buildings in particular in the Ukraine, Lithuania, western Poland and Germany, e.g. at Vilnius (Lithuania), Lvov (Ukraine), Chernovits (Ukraine), Lublin (Poland) and Worms (Germany).

Many monuments in Medieval Jewish quarters are to be found in Spain (from whence, of course, Jews were expelled in 1492, with subsequently certain changes to their structural legacy and a concealment of their culture) – the towns of Berlanga de Duero, Ona, Ribadavia, Ares, Tudela, Zaragoza, Gerona, Sagunto, Chelva, Palma de Mallorca, Hervás and Cáceres are of particular note.

From the later period of the 17th-18th centuries a whole series of attractive examples of Jewish quarters (some deliberately established) are known, such as Polná, Breznice and Lomnice in the Czech Republic.

In summary, it can be said that in the Czech Republic, in the adjacent parts of Central Europe, and probably in Europe as a whole, there is no other structural ensemble of a onetime Jewish quarter of Medieval origin that has survived to such an extent or with such integrity. As outstandingly well-preserved evidence for a Jewish settlement which existed on one site for many centuries, of exceptional size and area preserved intact with a characteristic compact mass structure and a broad spectrum of the structural types typical of Jewish communities, including a unique Jewish cemetery, the Jewish Quarter in Trebíč is utterly unique. It is the best preserved whole of its type anywhere in Europe, and therefore on the global scale fully merits inclusion on the World Heritage List.

St Procopius' Basilica

This comparative analysis contains an overview of the architectural elements, details and constructs applied in the Trebíč minster, which both in themselves and as part of an assemblage of other elements underline its uniqueness in Europe. The analysis relies on the background of the description of the monument given in section 3a. From beginning to end, one sees here elements that are not seen elsewhere in Central Europe, or which cannot be explained in terms of the Central European milieu. Even in its plan, the basilica presbytery has its closest parallel in the choir at Worms, at the east end of which a round window was, most unusually, employed – the main wheel window at Worms was, of course, inserted later. Beyond this, it is also impossible to ignore the fact that the only rectangular vaulting bay of the presbytery at Worms has an unusual octipartite vault, albeit diametrically rather different to the vault at Trebíč. Here, of course, the mutual relationship of the two architectures ends. The western choir at Worms was, according to the most recent historical and stylistic interpretation, dedicated as early as 1181 (while earlier literature places its construction at around 1225).

A conspicuous motif of the external appearance of the east end at Trebíč is the massive semi-circular arcades, which carry a small gallery. This solution is unique, and has no precursors. This essentially crude motif does not occur anywhere east of the Vosges, and in itself classifies the Trebíč minster into the construction environment of Medieval France. The closest interpretation to that at Trebíč is that of the arcades of the church at Blanreay, which even has a polygonal east end, or at Géroncourt, both buildings from the landscape of the western Vosges. Large arcades spread through Poitou and generally through south-western France. Here, of course, they are applied mainly to naves, and rarely also to presbyteries such as that at the church of Castelnaud-Pégayrolles. In any case, this is a Western European architectural element, which other than at the east end of the Trebíč Basilica does not appear anywhere in Central Europe. The conjunction of a small gallery with the aforementioned system of arcades at Trebíč is entirely unique. The small gallery is as a motif of Italian origin, but spread throughout the Rhineland. The solution adopted at Trebíč, where the arcade columns do not proceed regularly (as is usual) but are interrupted at the corners, was also used in the eastern choir of Bamberg minster, with a rhythm of only three arcades. This is the only mutual similarity between the two; while at Bamberg the arcade columns have capitals in the Romanesque style, those of the small gallery at Trebíč already express the early Gothic. Evidence for this comes from the profiling of the feet, the annulets and above all their slender, almost extended shape rising to stiff-leaf capitals, bearing witness to the high standards of the stonemasons who thoroughly understood the Western European forms. A certain relation can be found to the capitals of the western porch of the Württemberg Cistercian monastery at Maulbronn (1210-1220), an architectural work with Burgundian roots. The capitals of the gallery at Trebíč are decidedly Gothic. The motif of a small gallery itself is also something entirely unique for the mid-13th century. It is certainly the last example of a motif common in 11th century Italy. It is interesting that the gallery at Trebíč has on its inner wall windows joined to the east end at the level of the triforium.

The exceptionality of the east end of the basilica is increased still further by the great central wheel window – an extremely interesting example of this spectacular architectural motif. The great wheel window appeared in the second third of the 12th century, and was later most common in Italy. In France it is most famous as the “wheel of fortune” in the northern arm of the side aisle of St Stephen’s at Beauvais, the origin of which is placed between the years 1120 and 1140. The conspicuously elaborate architectural details are characteristic. Against this can be set the great wheel window of the western choir at Worms, often mentioned in connection with that at Trebíč, which has a highly schematic fill. The two windows have nothing in common: that at Trebíč is an example of tectonic beauty with fine bud capitals and feet with polygonal spokes. The details of the outer frame of the window are particularly quirky. On the outer edge short barns are set opposite one another. The same motif was applied to the outer archivolt of the main portal to St Stephen’s Cathedral in Vienna, dated to c.1240, and to one of the archivolts at Mödling near Vienna, dated to the mid-13th century. Thus far, only one closely similar model has been identified, in the Norman church at Iffley in England (not dated more closely). No less bizarre is the second element of the articulation of the wheel window, comprising wedges with lilies in mutual relation to one another, also used in the main portal. This appears in Vienna and in one of the archivolts at Mödling. Related articulation appears in the archivolt of the side portals of the west end of St Lazarus in Avallon, Burgundy, where hollow fields are filled with rosettes. In Czech Late Romanesque architecture the wheel window was employed in the eastern facade of the presbytery of the Cistercian minster at Osek in North Bohemia, which was lost before a complete reconstruction at the end of the 17th century. The Trebíč wheel window is far from apparent models and unique in its shape – as are many other elements at Trebíč.

Another interesting motif of the east end is the upper profiling of the octagonal windows, used in several buildings of the earliest Italian Gothic under the influence of the architecture of Cistercian monasteries.

The apse of the north chapel at the east end is exceptional. Of its unusual articulated elements, the five-sided engaged columns are particularly interesting. They act in relation to the complex main mouldings of the north apse markedly inorganically, almost extraneously. The origin of this massive element is Western European, as it is also applied in the arcade pillars of Chartres Cathedral in France. It was spread by the construction lodges of the Cistercian Order: the closest example is the five-sided buttress in the cross aisle of the monastery at Velehrad in Moravia. Naturally, the derived busts into which the five-sided engaged pillars wise are still more complex. In terms of Central European Late Romanesque architecture, relief figures of the most diverse kinds are widespread, but never appear in the combination seen at Trebíč, which must again be seen as oriented towards the French milieu. It must also be noted in passing that the tops of the buttresses of the northern aisle, once again introduced from the circle of the European architecture of the Cistercian Order, have their closest analogy in the monastic church at Velehrad.

One of the most interesting architectural motifs of the Trebíč basilica is the north porch. It is notable architectural element, of French, or more specifically Burgundian, origin. The main proponents of western porches were, once again, the Cistercians (e.g. the extensive but now demolished porch over the western portal of the Cistercian monastic church at Velehrad). Of course, the siting of the porch at the side of the triple aisle and the greater hint of further stories were applied specifically at Trebíč. Clearly, the large and relatively high porch is another evolutionarily important element of the Trebíč minster. Its Romanesque/Gothic architectural appearance is in full accord with the overall artistic environment within the basilica. A characteristic feature of the porch are the conspicuous torus mouldings and corner-hugging arcade pillars, which can probably be assumed to have been drawn from the "column architecture" of the Cistercian Order, fully developed for example in the capitular chamber and cross aisle of the Burgundian monastery at Fontenay in the second half of the 12th century. The porch protecting the north portal at Trebíč is interesting not only for its heterogeneity of forms, but also for the numerous Gothic elements in the Romanesque code. The general development of Medieval portal recesses moves from right-angled graded entrances to simple bays. The northern portal at Trebíč played an undeniable role in this process: its broadly splayed recess is set on a running plinth below, while above it finishes in an unbroken, profiled coping, neither having the slightest hint of gradation. Individualism was entirely suppressed in the band of slender bud capitals. The gradations between them are obscured by carving, and there are Early Gothic annulets beneath the capitals.

A survey of the numerous Late Romanesque portals of Central Europe dating to the first half of the 13th century reveals nothing similar. The closest analogy to Trebíč is the celebrated Gothic western portal of the Cistercian monastery church at Predklášterí u Tišnova in Moravia (north of the regional capital Brno), which dates to around the middle of the 13th century. The articulation of the vertical bands between the columns is variable, generally Late Romanesque but in two cases the motifs of the great wheel window are repeated, and the motif of a cross lining the spokes of the wheel is Norman, naturalised across Europe. The articulation of the portal is complemented by fine figural motifs, partly used at the foot of the archivolt too, which are the most Romanesque elements of the whole. With them can be classed the smooth tympanum, lined by an arched frieze of domestic provenience. The corbels supporting the tympanum with their relief figures are Burgundian in origin.

The bizarre attraction of the Trebíč minster continues in its interior. The oldest part of the church is the spacious crypt, the establishment of which is linked to the onset of building. From this perspective the fact that the crypt is entirely Early Gothic, without any Romanesque residue, is particularly arresting. It is all the more notable given that it was with the crypt that work began on the church shortly prior to 1240. For this reason, the efforts to date of scholars to compare the Trebíč crypt to that at Bamberg – which with the exception of the awkward ribbed vault is entirely Romanesque – are flawed. The eight-sided columns are Cistercian architecture, and their nearest analogies can be found in the chapter house and other spaces of the eastern convent wing of the Heiligenkreuz monastery near Vienna, from the second quarter of the 13th century, the far older chapter house at Noirlac on the Burgundian frontier, and elsewhere. It is interesting that the low, Early Gothic pedestals at Trebíč have somewhat schematic corner bevells. The closest parallel to the capitals – which at Trebíč are predominantly stiff-leaf or in isolated instanced console – is preserved in the westernmost part of St Stephen's in Vienna from the period c.1240. It can of course be argued that it is highly likely that the Trebíč building predates the Viennese. The diversity of the articulation of the capitals of the Trebíč crypt is typical of the whole building, confirming the richness of its artistic invention. With the exception of the relationships to the St Stephen's in Vienna and Predklášterí u Tišnova, no parallels can be found

anywhere in the Central European milieu. The overall appearance of the capitals in the crypt and elsewhere in the church is essentially international.

The ribbed vaults of the crypt are also notable. While they have developed from plain Burgundian precursors, it is interesting that the inter-vault bands have the same profiling as the ribs. The overall architectural atmosphere of the crypt recalls buildings of the Cistercian Order. The tripartite eastern fillet field at a polygonal end was employed in the crypt of Verdun Cathedral and the church at Mont in Lorraine, dating to the 12th century. An interesting analogy without any direct relationship comes from the crypt of the church at Ham in northern France, dating to the 13th century: this spread out beneath a pentagonal, raised presbytery and side chapels. The Trebíc crypt is important in the framework of the Early Gothic, when this evocative element of the church plan disappeared. From this point of view, in a European context it is a fascinating example of a Gothic use of this Romanesque feature.

Above the crypt the architectural space of the east end of the basilica is extremely surprising. Unlike the Romanesque exterior, here the pure Gothic dominates, executed to a high artistic level. In the gallery this is demonstrated by the architrave, which is at first sight mature Gothic. A similar articulation of the cathedral walls was employed to great effect in the Church of Notre Dame, Dijon (Burgundy), dating to the 1230's, i.e. to immediately before the building of the east end of the Trebíc basilica. Among the most interesting examples east of the Rhine, the east end of the Church of Our Lady at Gelnhausen in Hessen, dating to the second quarter of the 13th century, is important, as is the western choir of St Peter's in Bamberg, placed by the literature to the fourth decade of the same century. Neither of these examples reach the Gothic purity of the Trebíc architrave, which is a direct echo of the Burgundian in the same way as a range of other elements within the church.

A separate chapter is represented by the multifarious capitals of the arcade columns. Once again, these are testimony to the high standards of the Trebíc masons, who created a work quite unique in Central Europe. The capitals are predominantly stiff-leaf, rarely bud or with rich palmette decoration with occasional figural motifs. The strangeness of the east end at Trebíc is associated with the side arcades of load bearing vault system. The rounded vault supports sit on feet set into the coping of the main, free standing columns; the copings partly spring from those of the immediately adjacent arcade columns. This original solution, bearing witness to the originality of the architect at Trebíc, has no known parallel. The copings of the capitals of the free-standing and engaged columns of the arcade are not profiled, but are articulated by palmettes and other motifs. This arrangement of the copings predominates in the west, but in Central Europe it appears relatively less frequently. The closest coping to those at Trebíc are those from St Andrew's at Regensburg, which shares several other details with the Moravian church. The use of atlantides is also a rarity, illustrating the exceptional foreignness of the influences applied at Trebíc. The four-storey height of the east end is also interesting, with its arcades, round window, triforium and upper windows. The rounded cornices show a Burgundian influence in dividing the east end horizontally.

The largest and at the same time most fascinating mystery associated with the development of the Trebíc basilica is the presbytery vaulting, which there is evidence from the east and west aisles to believe should have extended over the nave. The pentagonal end is unusual, and there is no known parallel in medieval architecture to its octipartite vaulting, the Early Gothic profiled ribs of which stem from the Burgundian/Cistercian boss to the copings of the stiff leaf capitals, or rather the console, where they stand on spits. The lower height of the vaulting of the east end in comparison to the eastern bay of the presbytery called for the creation of a wall above the pointed arch between the chancel and the adjacent part of the chancel, pierced by windows. This motif was then applied to the whole of the chancel. The right-angled corners of the east end are complemented by triple fillet. The same arrangement of the vaulting, including the triple fillets, is preserved in the two square bays of the chancel, albeit in a more massive form, these also repeating the entirely specific high walls with windows above. These are another entirely unclassifiable European feature of the Trebíc minster, unique in Central and Eastern Europe. The arrangement described is western French in character, as is the use of the octipartite vault.

Examples that can be presented include the vault of the sacristy of St Radegond in Poitiers, perhaps from the turn of the 12th century, in combination with consoles of the Cistercian tendency. The octipartite vault of the intersection of the church at Fontaine-en-Sologne could also be recalled, along with the triple fillets in the four corners of the Gothic porch at Candés. Triple fillets were also used in a number of rectangular east ends, e.g. at St John's, Saumur, or in the square chancel of Notre Dame Le Puy. The whole system of vaulting with octagonal bays with triple fillets conceived at Trebíc was used at All Saints in Angers, the vaults of which collapsed in 1815. The architecture of all of the buildings named originated in the regions of south-western France governed by English kings of the Plantagenet dynasty; they also have echoes in what is now Spain, e.g. at the Church of St Vincent in

Avila or at the Cistercian monastery church at Las Huelgas. No examples are known from Western Christendom outside the Plantagenet territories, and those in Spain directly under their influence. In Central and Eastern Europe as a whole, Trebíč remains an isolated example of a pure, unalloyed application of this Plantagenet style. This fact can be regarded as one of the most important phenomena in architectural development that remains unexplained.

The sense of south-western French authenticity at Trebíč is further enhanced by the dramatic fact of the high, open windowed backing wall above the pointed bands between the east end, the presbytery bays and the eastern end of the nave. While in Plantagenet architecture this is a developmental element of the Early Gothic, the walls here are of Romanesque origin. They are taken from the backing walls that in rare instances delimit the space of the intersection. The earliest, isolated example to survive is that of northern French Vignory, where the wall contains two rows of windows (from the mid-11th century). The motif becomes fairly frequent in the High Romanesque buildings of the French "Auvergne School", e.g. the churches at Orcival, St. Nectaire and Clermont. Only one example is known, however, of the backing walls being applied to an entire church, that of the cathedral at Le Puy-en-Velay on the border of central and southern France, dating to the period after the mid-12th century. Above the pointed bands rise walls with semi-circular apertures in the centre; between these are set cupolas on piers. The fundamental structural and architectural principles applied are the same as at Trebíč. The Le Puy Cathedral is a unique structure in having such a construction. Some three-quarters of a century later, in distant Central Europe, an almost identical principle was realised in the Gothic style. The architectural resolution here is combined with the application of the appearance of the Plantagenet style, which spread across the lands of the cupola-vaulted Romanesque church.

All of the facts presented unambiguously show that the whole of the vaulting arrangement of the presbytery at Trebíč, including the originally intended vaulting of the nave, have their roots in south-western and partly in central France. Trebíč saw the realisation of an enigmatic synthesis of the Plantagenet style and earlier constructs of Romanesque origin, underlined by the cupola-like vaulting. This architectural syncretism is entirely unique and has no parallel anywhere in Europe, and in this rather remote, hilly corner of south-west Moravia is utterly inexplicable. The Trebíč church appears as a wholly isolated, wholly bizarre architectural work in the middle of a completely different artistic world.

As previously noted, the resolution of both bays in the presbytery is massive. The rounded engaged pillars alternate with console engaged pillars with a four-sided section, and thus with sharp peaks and matching massive capitals and copings. The unarticulated vaulting consoles, too, have similar four-sided copings. It was extremely difficult to find analogies for these engaged pillars, which are another specific characteristic of the Trebíč milieu. Ultimately, analogies were however found in several churches in Lorraine. Above all, they are to be found in the massive Late Romanesque polygonal end of the church at Thicourt, as well as in the apses at Lorry-Mardigny and in the Romanesque/Gothic polygonal end of the church at Morlange. A certain similarity to Trebíč can also be found in the somewhat similar shapes of the copings. Naturally, it is not possible to directly identify the extraordinary architectural details at Trebíč with those in distant Lorraine: the latter are given rather because no other analogous examples could be found. Both of the portals in the presbytery and in the south aisle – oriented towards the lost cross passage – are stylistically related to the Romanesque Gothic, and are interesting above all for the articulation of their Gothic stiff-leaf capitals. In the northern side chapel there is a combination of five-sided engaged pillars and divided capitals. Festoons (garlands) are a clearly unrepeatable detail of the Trebíč masons.

The triple aisle of the basilica in both of its construction phases is the product of the stylistic atmosphere of the Cistercians, related to the subsequent application of the polygonal profile, the console of the second stage, and the cross vaulting on the aisles and sexpartite vaulting bays in the nave (replaced in the 18th century by the present fan vault in the Gothicizing Baroque). The massive ribs spring from Burgundian brackets. The cushion capitals of the engaged columns of the vault in the second phase of the nave are an interesting detail: they are native to the Romanesque architecture of Alsace (e.g. Gebweiler, Murbach), from whence they were adopted for the minster at Worms. Traces have been found in the nave at Trebíč of conjoined pointed apertures in the triforium, preserved in the presbytery. The western tribune at Trebíč – hitherto believed to be medieval – is one of Kanka's works in the Gothicizing Baroque. It is compelling evidence of the architects attempt to achieve a certain amalgamation of Early Gothic and High Baroque forms.

The monastery church at Trebíč must be regarded as one of the most bizarre buildings of its time: it expresses an amalgamation of highly diverse trends and influences, the roots of which are in many cases now unfathomable. This multifarious conglomerate is an isolated, unique achievement, imbued with a range of original creative stimuli. The Trebíč Basilica is one of a kind, testimony to

a hitherto hidden path of architectonic transformation, without parallel anywhere in Western Christendom.

The siting of the monument within the urban area can also be assessed positively. The château area at Trebíc, with the church at its head, stands in a dominant position north-west of the evocative historic core of the town. Even today it is a major landmark.

The Trebíc basilica, despite its Romanesque/Gothic appearance dating from the second quarter of the 13th century, is a unique structure in Europe, without architectural analogy. It is for precisely the reasons stated that it is proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List.

It is sufficient to compare the basilica with the minster at Bamberg, which is not too distant temporally. While for example the artistic completion of the small gallery at Trebíc is rather different from that at Bamberg, they are perhaps similar from a distance. At Bamberg, the Romanesque motif of the small gallery is logically carried through by the application of Late Romanesque elements, but at Trebíc the capitals have notable Early Gothic details. Comparison of the crypts at Bamberg and Trebíc is similar.

The exterior of the monument's east end, with a large arcade carrying the gallery and a beautiful wheel window with its interior intact, is from the architectural point of view highly unusual, and exceptional. The foreign influences in the resolution of the exterior of the northern apse have been shown. The north porch is unique in and of itself, but no less unusual is its location in the organism of the church proper, at the northern side of the north aisle. Typologically, but not architecturally, the closest analogy to this phenomenon comes from the west porch of the Church of Our Lady at Fritzlar in Hessen, dating to c. 1240, stylistically retarded when compared to Trebíc. In any event, the spacious porch at Trebíc in its arcade and with an Early Gothic vault with a Romanesque mezzanine is a particularly isolated instance of this architectural element, further proven by such inexplicable features as the exterior of the end of the presbytery.

In terms of portal development, the north entrance at Trebíc is particularly noteworthy for its Romanesque/Gothic fundamentals and for a range of diverse elements that are in part of Norman origin.

The western towers and indeed the whole west front are exceptional to the external appearance of the church, in that they are a mildly Baroque/Gothicizing creation of the F.M. Kanka. The Gothicizing High Baroque in this country expanded phenomenally and reached its qualitative zenith in the first third of the 18th century.

In the interior, the spacious crypt is of particular importance, associated with more important Romanesque structures and relatively rare in Gothic. The crypt at Trebíc is surprising for its Gothic appearance, including numerous divided capitals. It is an example of a crypt from the Early Gothic period; within this framework it has a place of honour for its stylistic purity and the preservation of its forms. Extraordinary surprises await in the east end, from the tiles to the vault: in the east end, the external and visually overlapping Romanesque elements were complemented by a Gothic blind arcade, the columns of which rise to rich capitals of diverse proveniences. The capitals of the arcaded gallery are surprising in the variety of their content, which in the heart of Central Europe have no parallel before the mid-13th century. The mature Gothic blind arcades are another noteworthy feature of the Trebíc church, the direct forerunners of which must again be sought in France, in the Marian church at Dijon in Burgundy. The motif of a triforium, less common in Central Europe, was also originally applied to the nave at Trebíc.

The most problematic of the points of note within the church, however, are the octipartite rib vaults of the east end and the two square bays of the presbytery, which were originally also intended for the nave in combination with the pointed arches of the wall, at the end of the presbytery and above the triumphal arch. The whole, inimitable arrangement is the result of a deliberately harmonious linkage of the Romanesque backing wall and early Gothic Plantagenet architecture. The application of these two architectural elements - from different stylistic periods and native to south-western and central France - is without parallel, and there is not the slightest indication or trace of the roots of their mutual relationship. It is both their use and their country of origin that show French originality, and which demonstrate the inexplicable architectural relationship of Trebíc to distant French, or rather Plantagenet, regions, this fully meeting the conditions of criterion C(ii) for inscription on the World Heritage List. These mysterious links are clear and absolutely unambiguous, but at the same time beyond explanation by mutual stylistic comparisons possible today. It has been noted that the Trebíc church is crammed with architectural curiosities, none of which contain so strong an element of mystery and secrecy as the arrangement of the vaults. In its earliest phase, the triple aisled basilica at

Třebíč is a fine example of the Central European Cistercian architectural milieu; in its second phase, the load bearing system of vaults change, the carefully chosen sexpartite vaulting surviving.

Conclusion

Nearly every important work of architecture bears witness to and the imprint of a certain better or more closely studied developmental trend in the framework of western Christendom. At the Třebíč minster, however, no relationship can be drawn to such generalities. Stylistic analysis of the building leads to an understanding of its diverse architectural expressions, often brought together without any mutual relationships, so that attempts to specify the provenience of individual elements, details, or motifs paint a disharmonious or dark picture. The occasionally thrown up routes of relationships often contradict each other, or show entirely divergent lines. Thus characteristic applies to the entire building, almost without exception. There are, however, several expressions, entirely isolated and without the slightest connection to the environment of the Bohemian state in Central Europe, which nevertheless have their closest and only analogies in regions hundreds of kilometres distant. While any hint as to the route they took to reach here is ruled out, it is still possible to link Třebíč to rare elements from central and south-western France. A fundamental trait of the church at Třebíč is its absolute inexplicability, without parallels anywhere in the architectural processes of western Christendom in the first half or second third of the 13th century. These are not isolated questions, but great, monumental architectural expressions and constructions that clearly appear completely out of the blue in the hilly, wooded landscape of south-west Moravia. St Procopius' Basilica at Třebíč most certainly numbers among the greatest of architectural mysteries, both as a whole and its individual elements, details and construction. Třebíč is one of the rarest, entirely isolated instances of a group of expressions without mutual relationships, without any opportunity to define its pan-European relationships. All attempts to date at classifying the Třebíč minster into some kind of evolutionary system have of necessity ended in failure.

St Procopius' Basilica is a thus far unpenetrated and impenetrable mystery in the Western Christian architectural world. It is precisely this that fully justifies its inscription into the World Heritage List.

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 N° 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 N° 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 N° 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.

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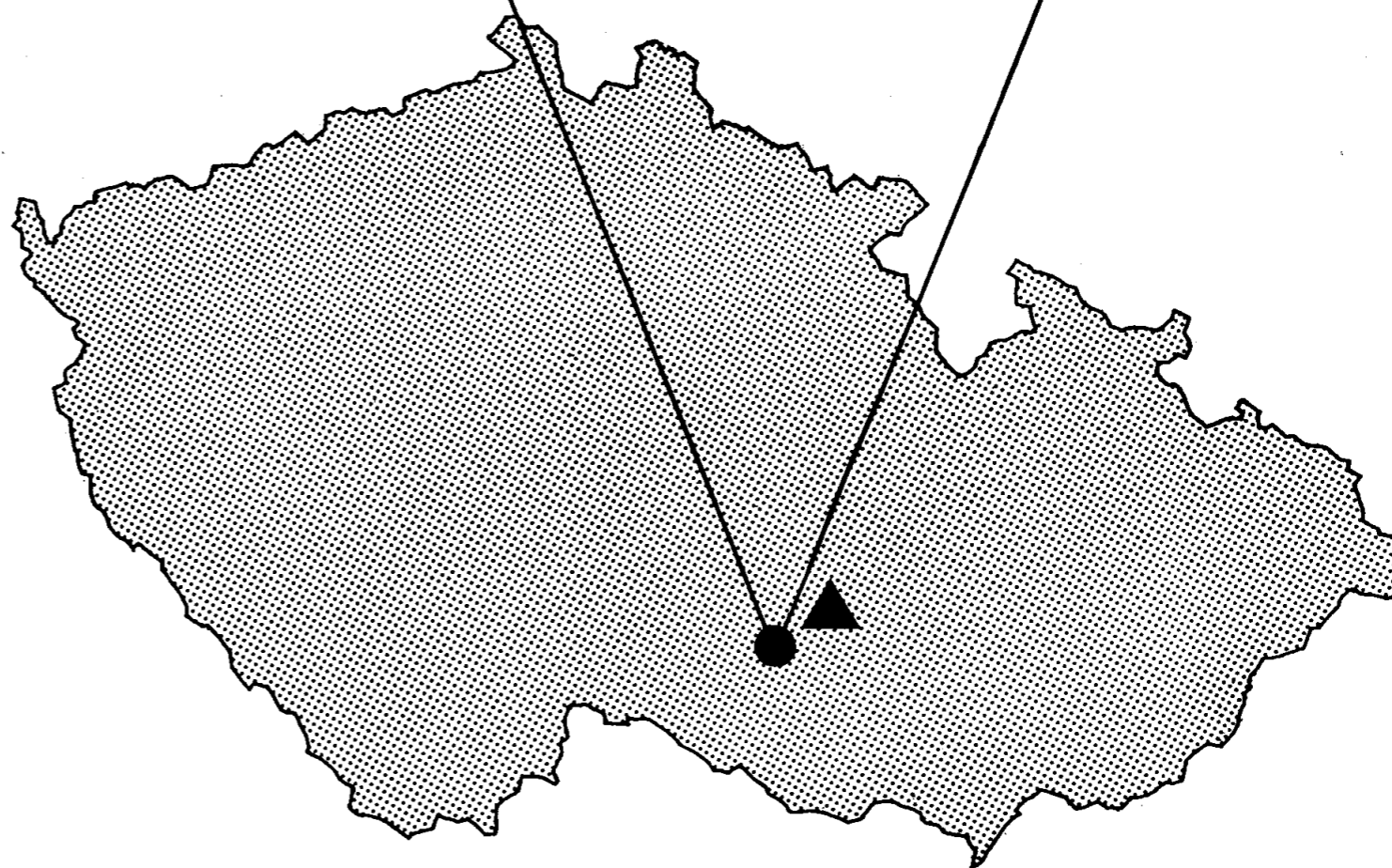
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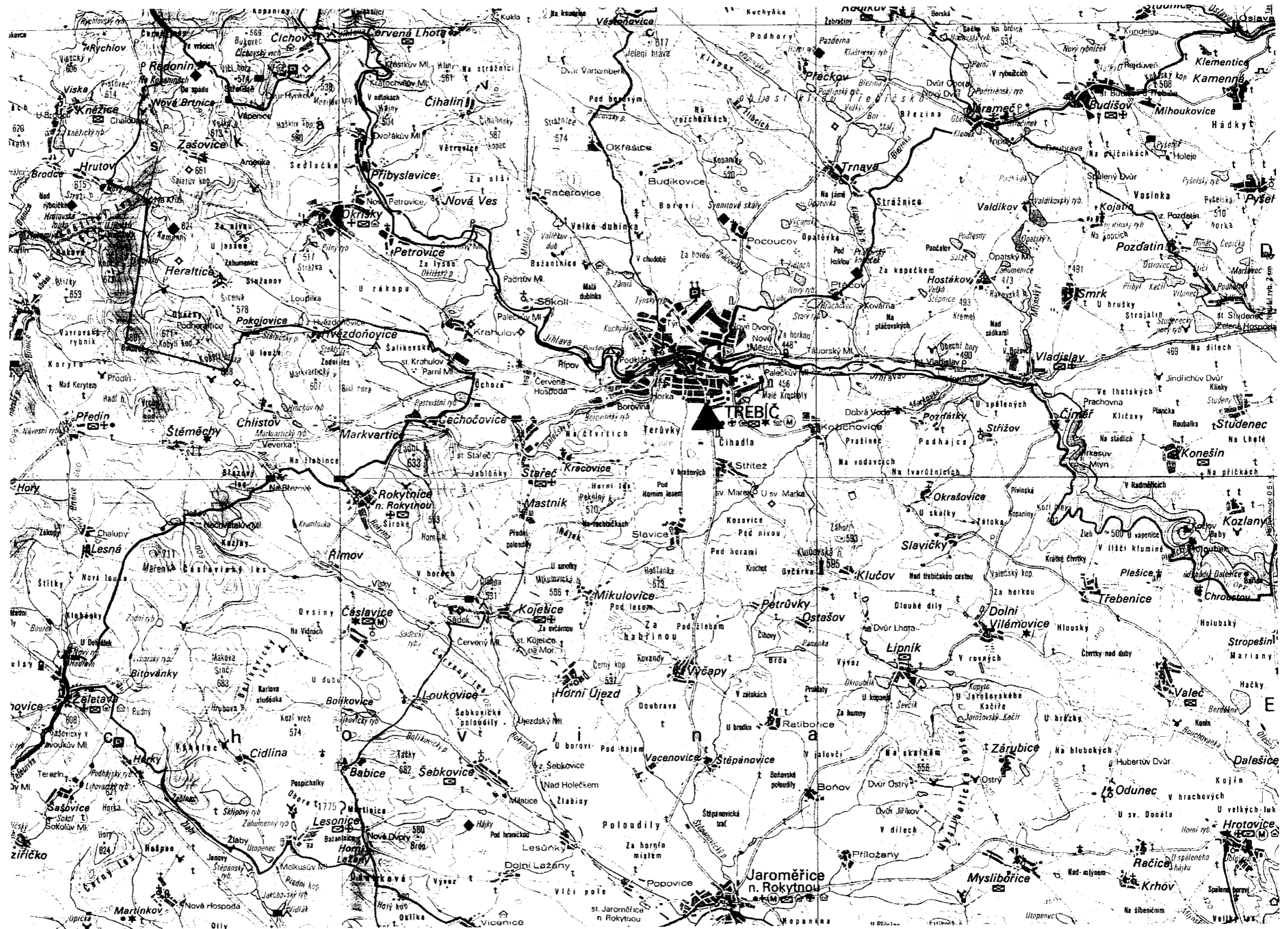
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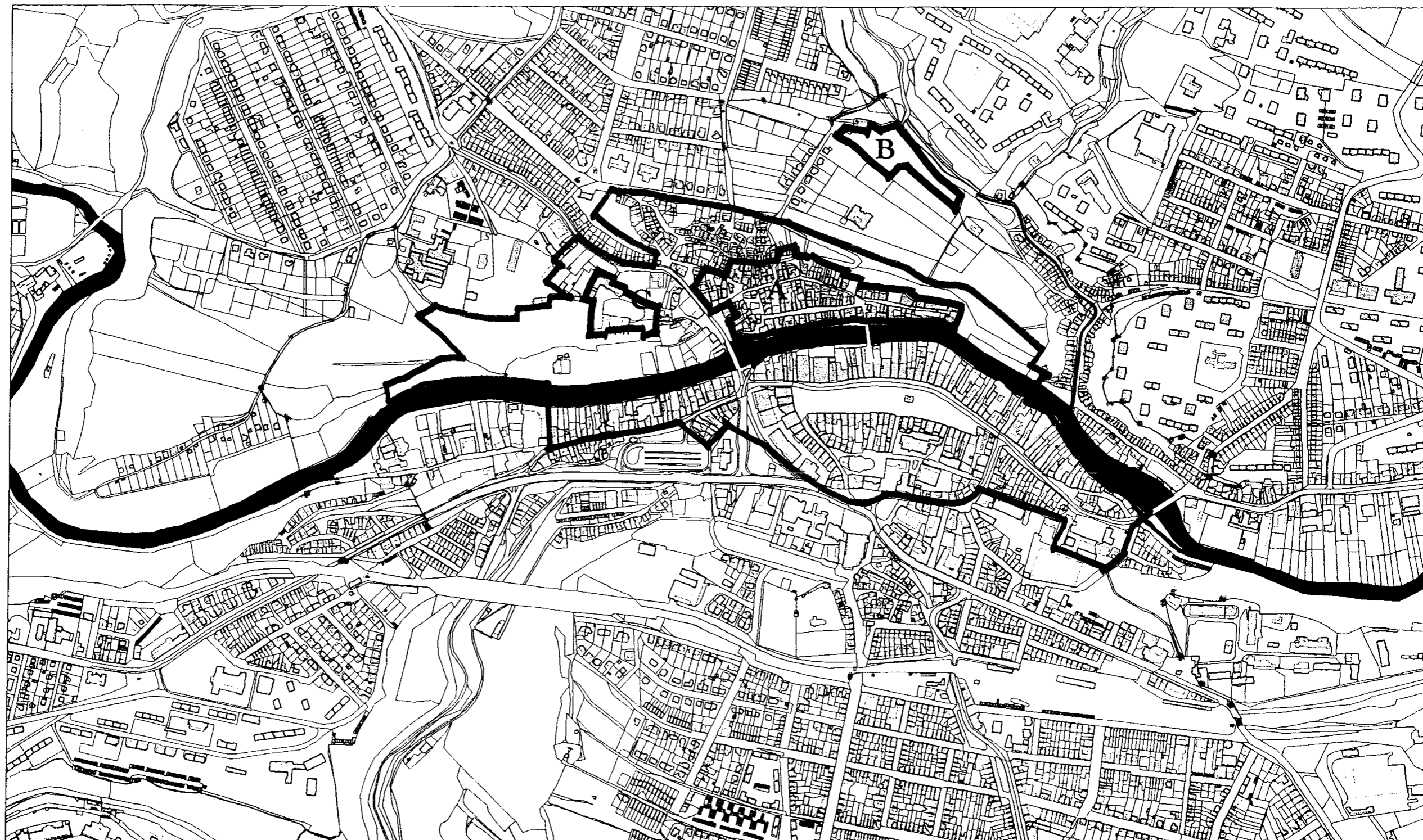


THE JEWISH QUARTER AND ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA, TŘEBÍČ

LOCATION ON THE MAP



TŘEBÍČ, SCALE 1:100 000



A JEWISH QUARTER
B JEWISH CEMETERY
C BASILIQUE OF ST. PROCOPIUS

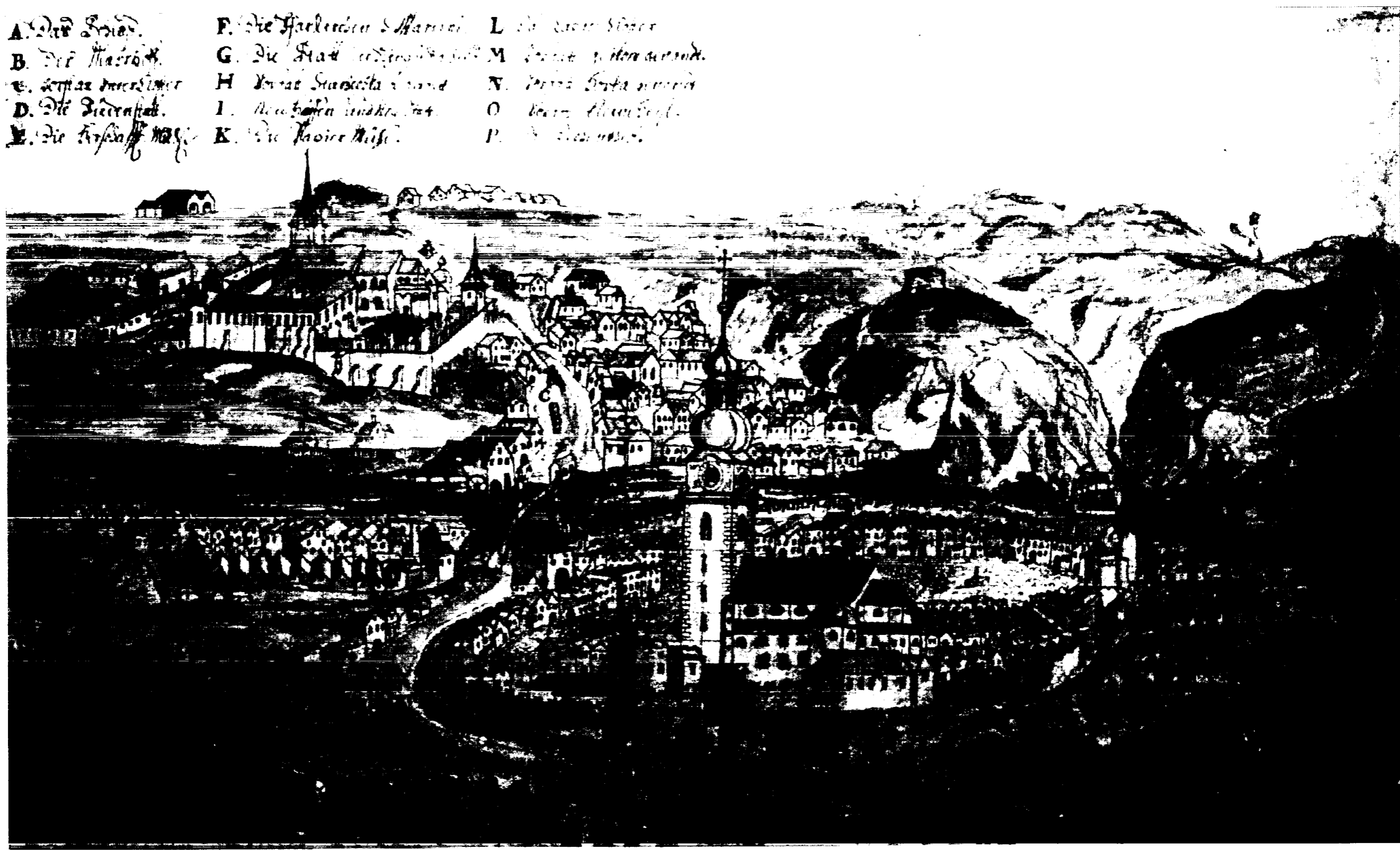
■ JEWISH QUARTER AND BASILIQUE OF ST. PROCOPIUS

■ BORDERS OF TOWN PROTECTED AREA

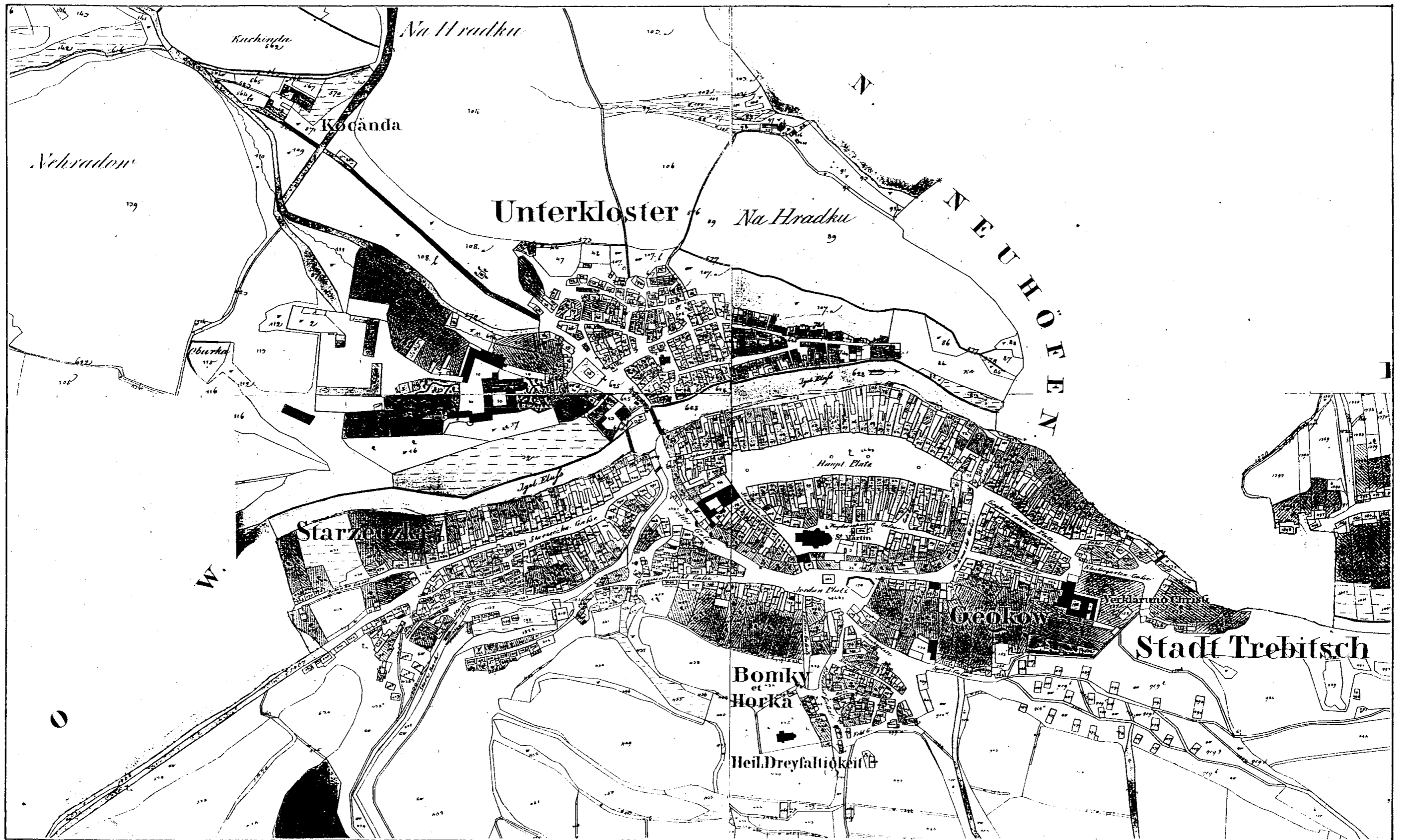
■ BUFFER ZONE

JEWISH QUARTER AND BASILIQUE OF ST. PROCOPIUS - TŘEBÍČ

A. Das Schloß.	F. Die Harkenschen Mühle.	L. Die neue Kirche.
B. Die Mauer.	G. Die Stadt.	M. Die alte Kirche.
C. Die Kirche.	H. Die Stadt.	N. Die neue Kirche.
D. Die Stadt.	I. Die Stadt.	O. Die neue Kirche.
E. Die Kirche.	K. Die Mühle.	P. Die Stadt.



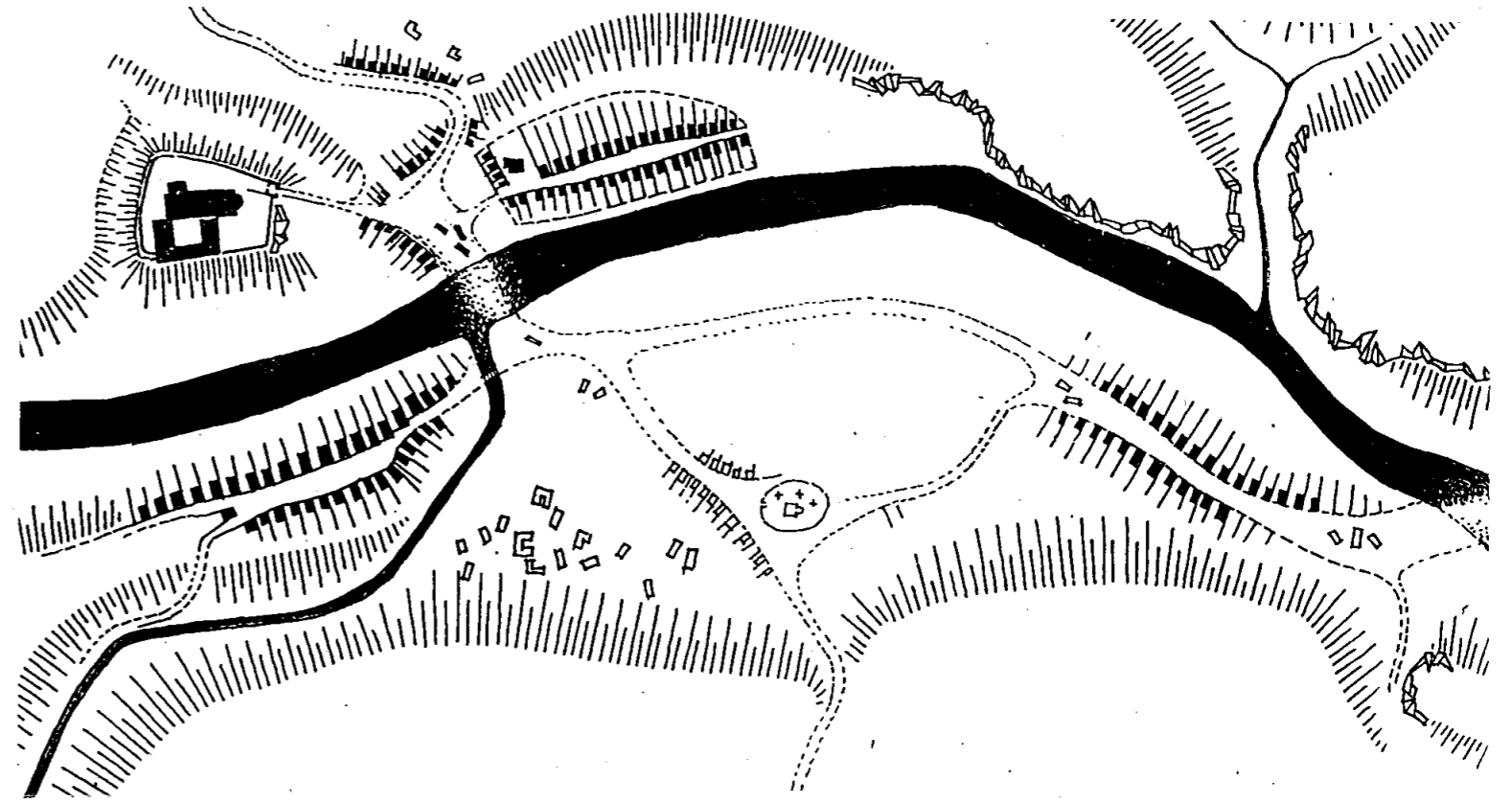
TŘEBÍČ, VIEW OF THE TOWN, ABOUT 1720



REDUCED ORIGINAL 1:2880

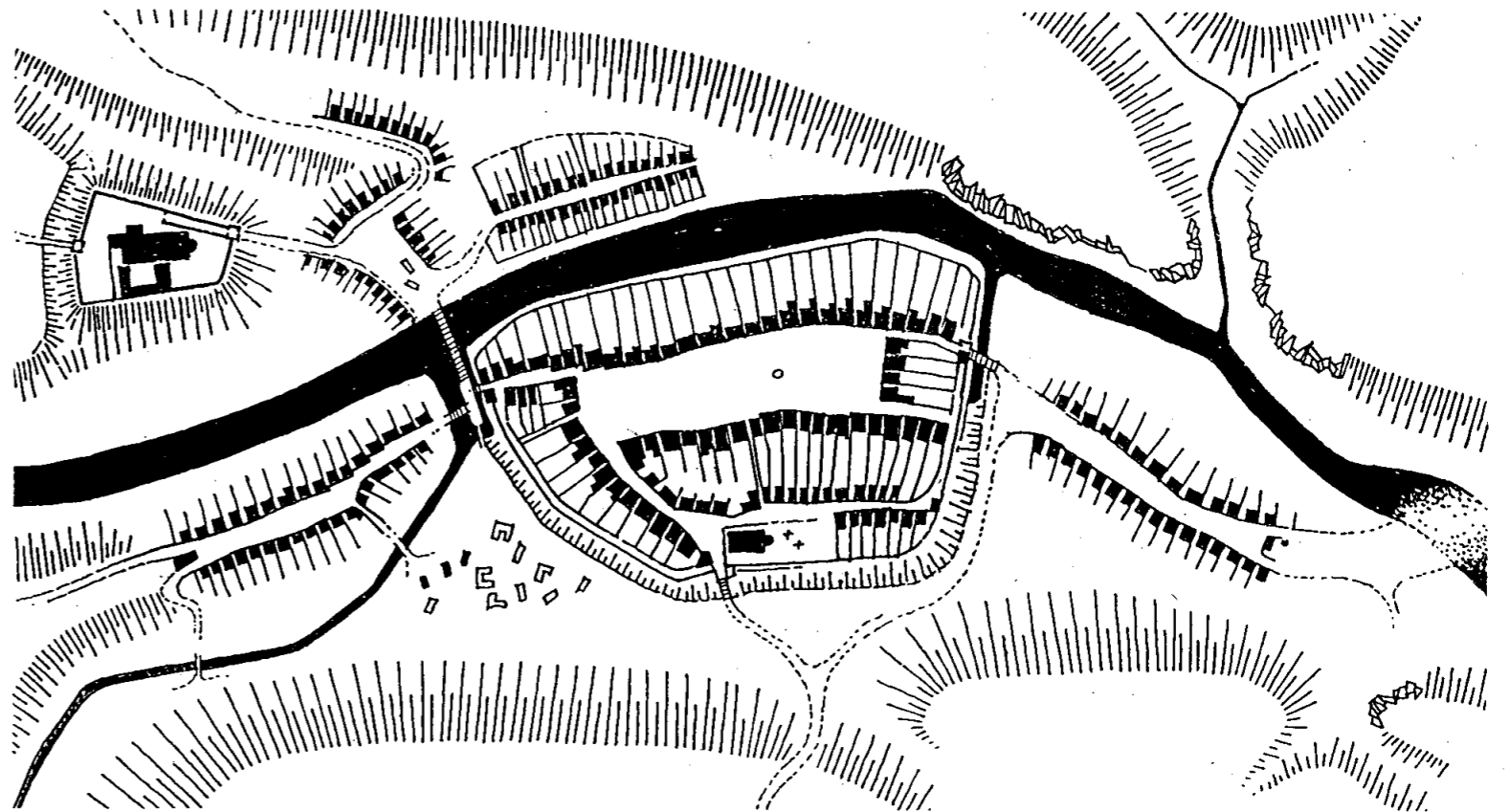
CADASTRAL PLAN, 1829

THERE ARE RISING NEW SETTLEMENTS JEJKOV AND STAŘEČKA BY THE ACCES
ROADS TO THE RIVER FORDS. NEW MARKET SPACE IS DEVELOPING BY THE TRADE
PATH ON THE LEFT BANK, WHERE UNDER PROTECTION OF THE FORTIFIED CLOISTER
NEW JEWISH COMMUNITY IS ARISING.



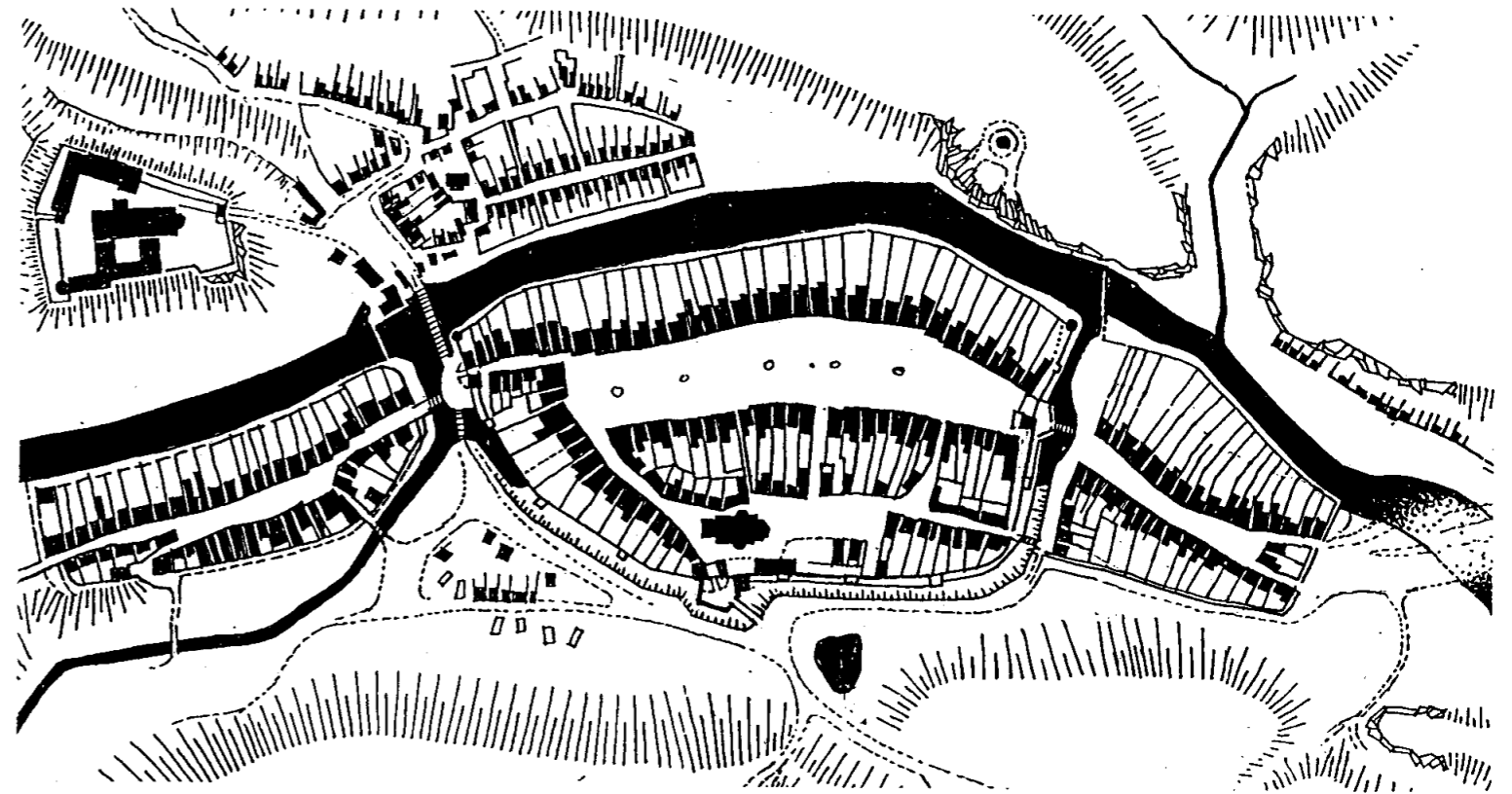
URBAN DEVELOPMENT, 13TH CT. PHASE

TOWN WALL WITH THREE GATES IS ARISING, ITS EASTERN PART IS LIMITED BY
KOTLÁŘSKÁ STREET. LONG RECTANGULAR SHAPE OF THE TOWN SQUARE CAN BE
DERIVATED FROM THE TOWN OUTLINE. VILLAGES STAŘEČKA AND JEJKOV AS SUBURB
ARE NOT FORTIFIED. THERE ARE NOT SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES ON THE LEFT BANK.
NEW WEST GATE AS PART OF THE REINFORCED CLOISTER FORTIFICATION IS BUILT.



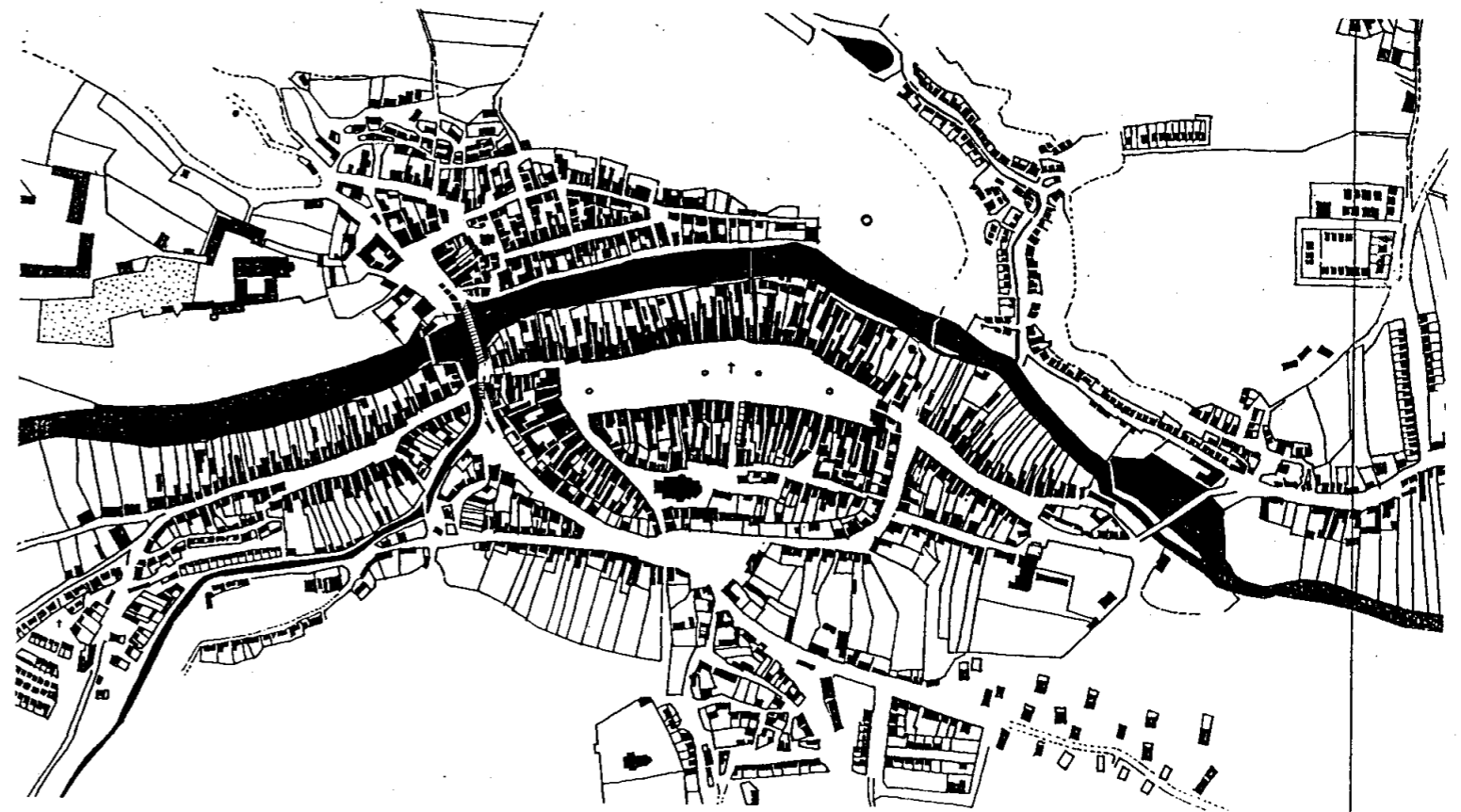
URBAN DEVELOPMENT, 14TH CT., BEGINING OF THE FORTIFIED TOWN

THERE IS URGENT NECESSITY TO REINFORCE STONE TOWN WALL IN THE STORMY 15TH CENTURY. TOWN SQUARE IS EXTENDED TO THE EAST (UP TODAY POSITION) AND ACCORDINGLY NEW SECTION OF TOWN WALL IS BUILT. TOWN GATES ARE STRENGTHENED WITH BARBICANES. DEVELOPMENT OF ARTILLERY FIRE IN THE MIDDLE OF 15TH CENTURY IS REASON FOR BUILDING NEW FORWARD FORTIFIED POSITIONS NA HRÁDKU AND DOMKY.

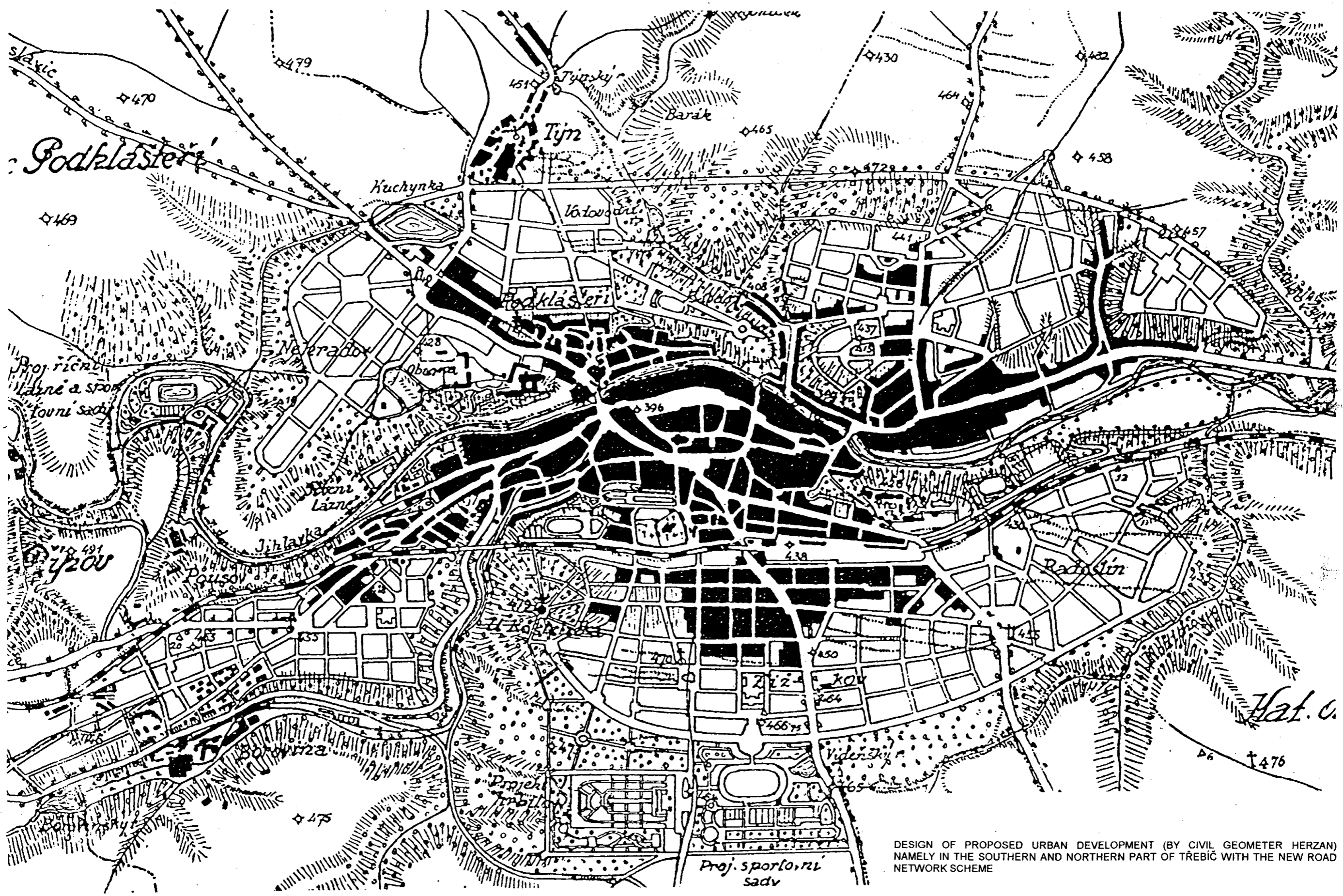


URBAN DEVELOPMENT, 15TH CT. AND 16TH CT.

TOWN WALL WITH BARBICANES IS PURPOSELY DESTROYED AS WELL AS ZNOJEMSKÁ GATE, BUT FORMER LOCATION OF THE TOWN FORTIFICATION IS READABLE FROM THE CADASTRAL PLAN 1829



URBAN DEVELOPMENT, CADASTRAL PLAN 1829



DESIGN OF PROPOSED URBAN DEVELOPMENT (BY CIVIL GEOMETER HERZAN) NAMELY IN THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN PART OF TŘEBÍČ WITH THE NEW ROAD NETWORK SCHEME

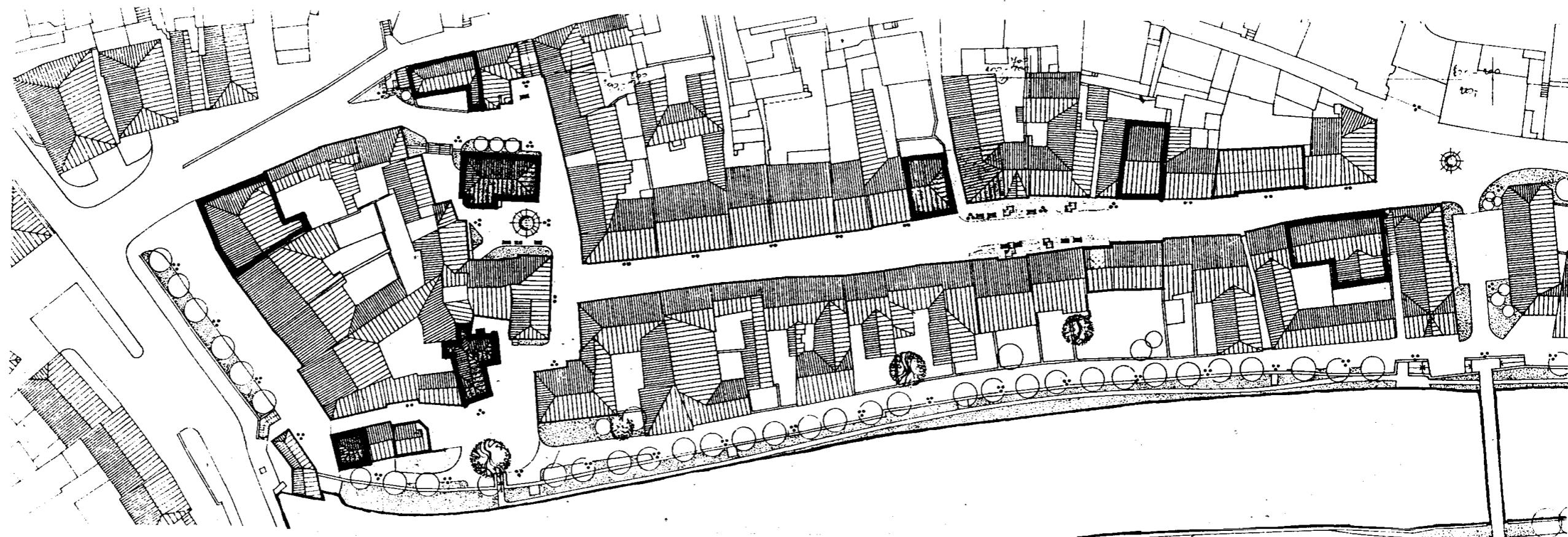




TŘEBÍČ, MASTER PLAN

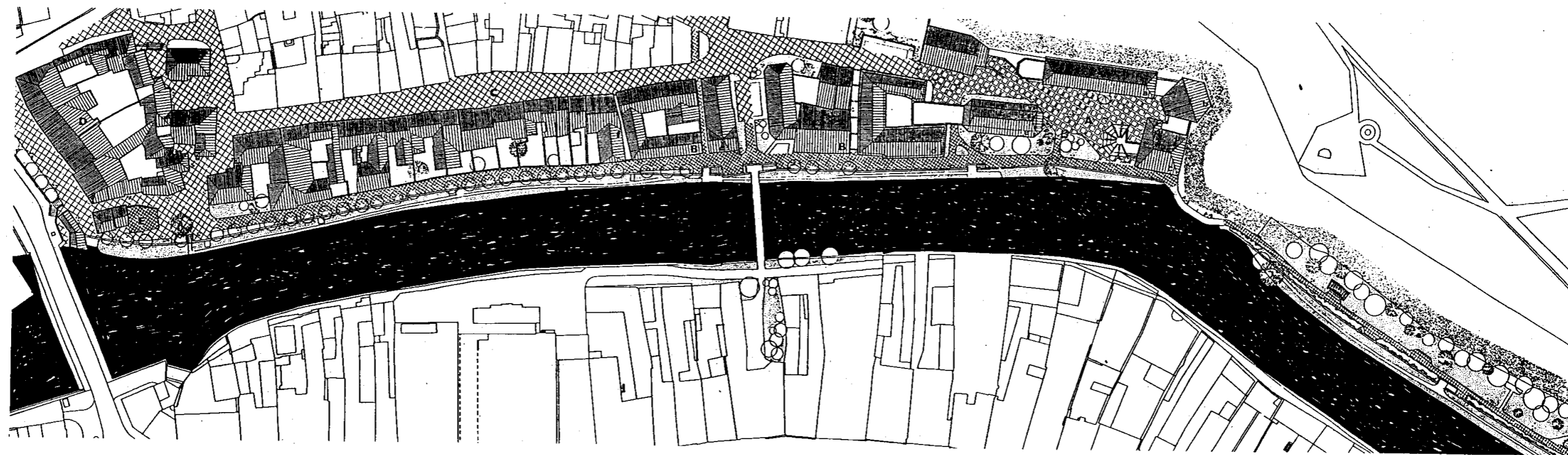


FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS



LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT ●

ARCHITECTURAL STUDY ÚSOT TŘEBÍČ 1991



SITE PLAN

HAVLÍČKOVO NÁBŘEŽÍ, DESIGN ÚHA ONV TŘEBÍČ, 1990

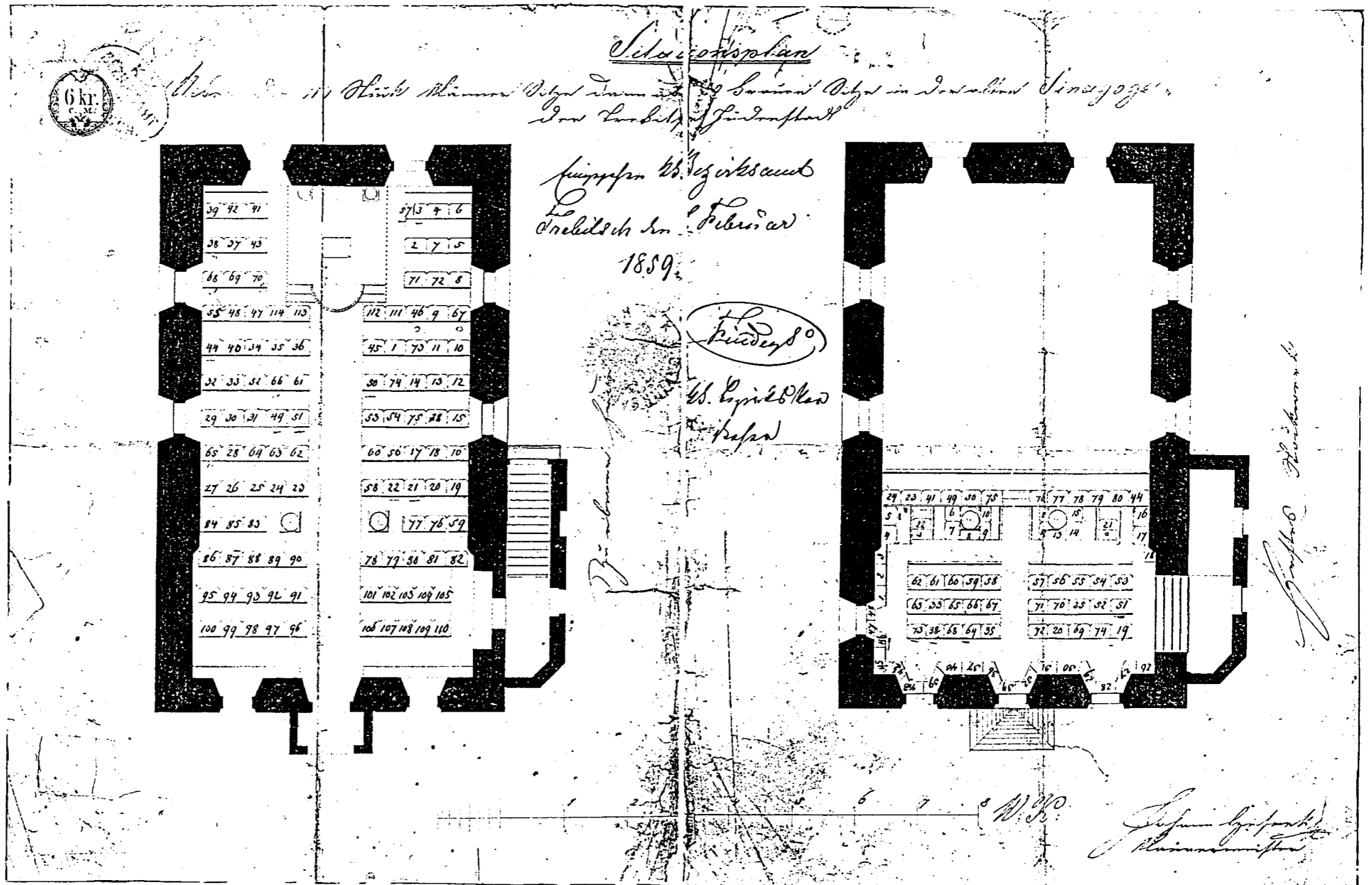
JEWISH QUARTER

Situace
Židovské obce v Třebíči.

Měřítko 1:2880

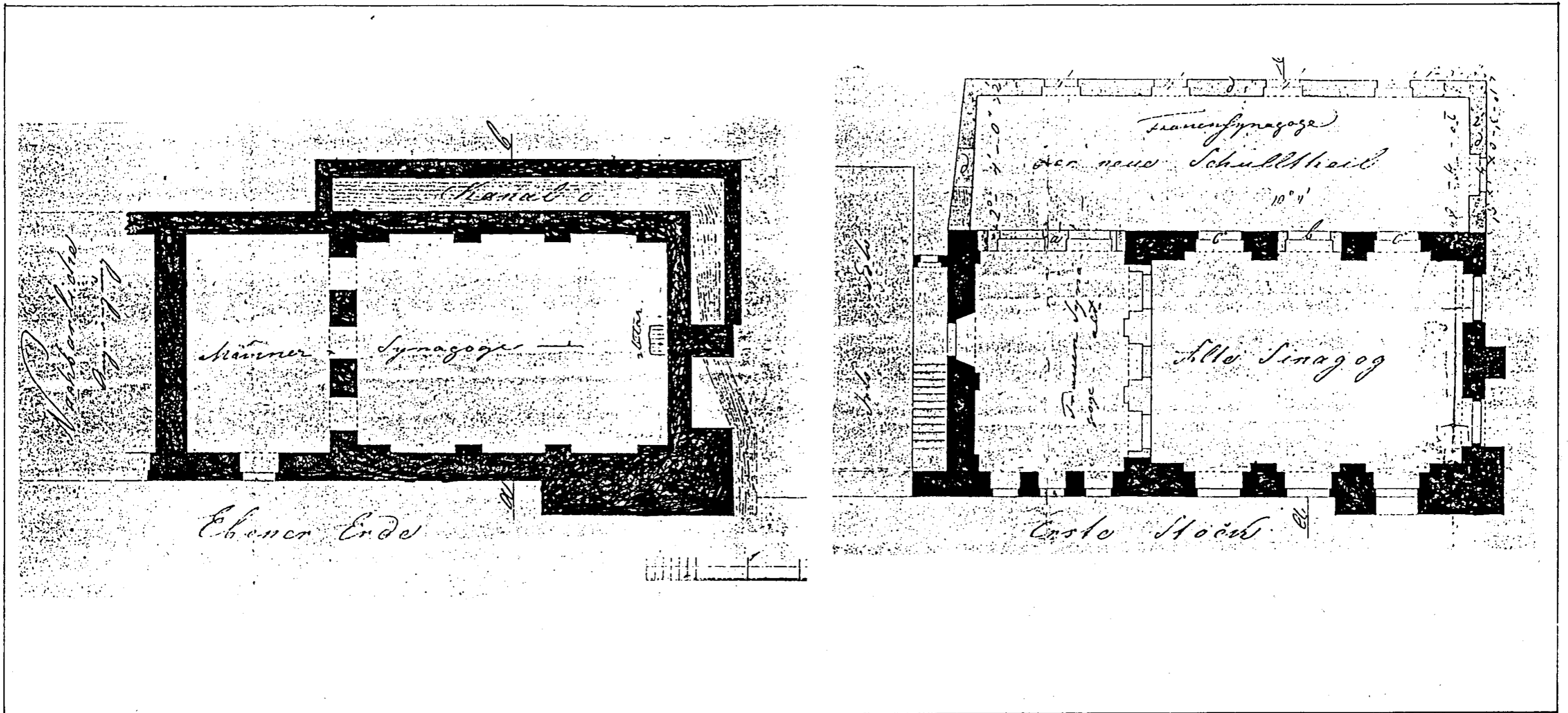


TŘEBÍČ, 1922

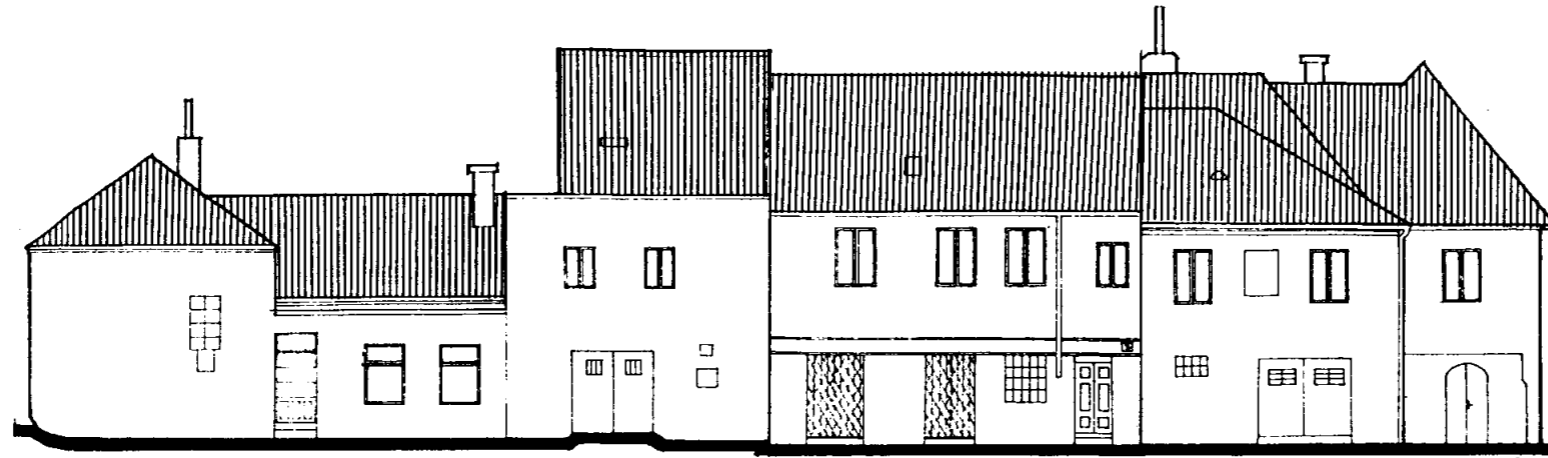


REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING, TŘEBÍČ 1859

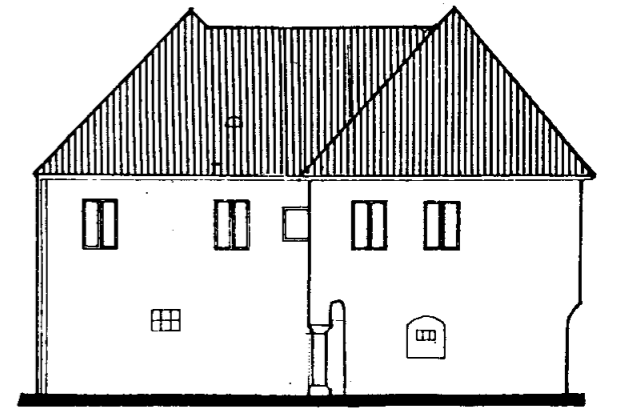
FRONT (OLD) SYNAGOGUE



REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING

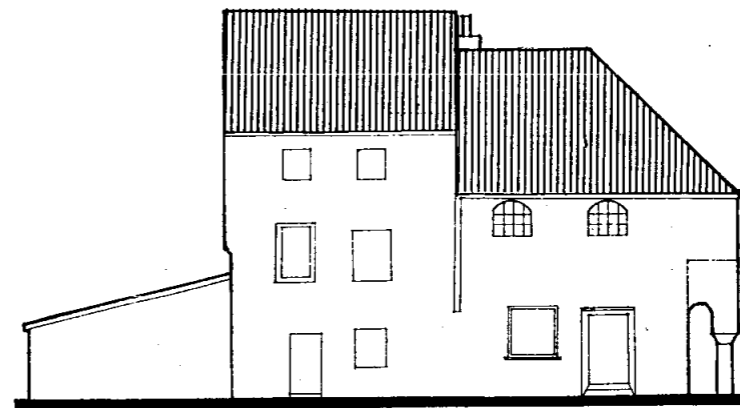


L. POKORNÉHO 1/11
PLOT N° 105/1
PLOT N° 105/2

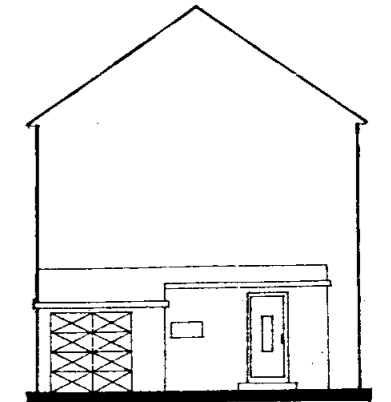


L. POKORNÉHO 5/9
PLOT N° 119
LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT

L. POKORNÉHO 3/10
PLOT N° 118

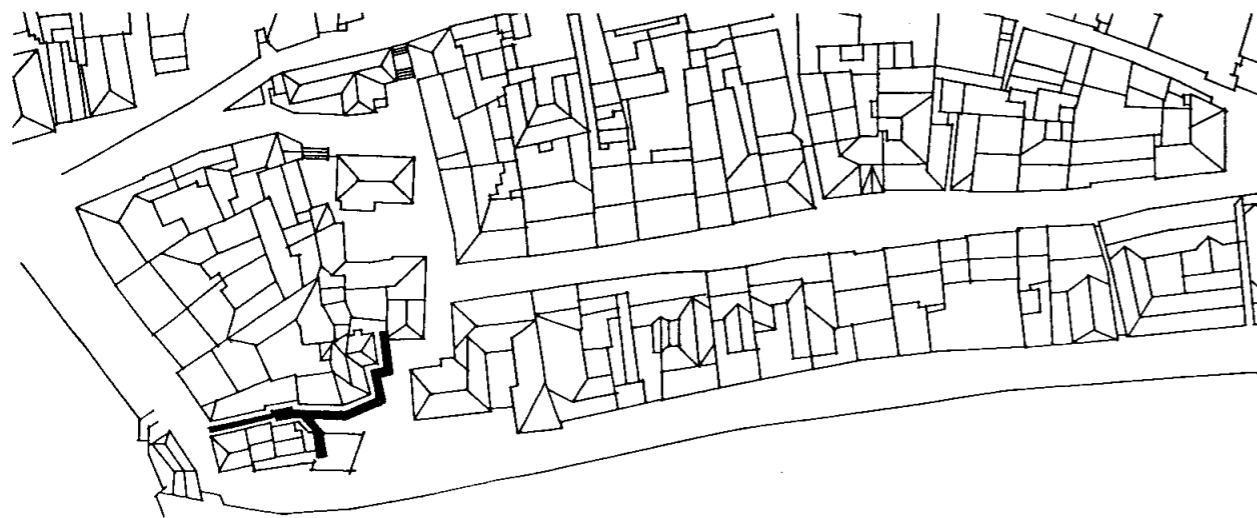


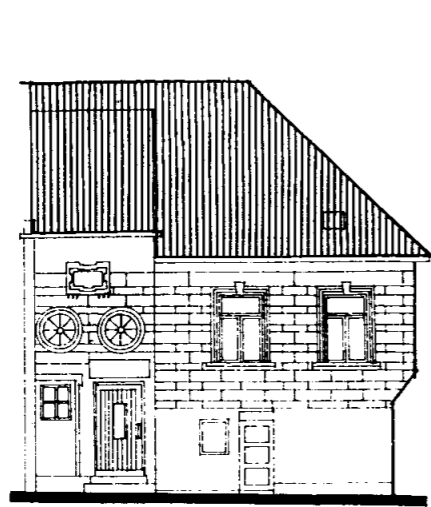
L. POKORNÉHO 4/12
PLOT N° 116/1



L. POKORNÉHO 2/114
PLOT N° 116/2
LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT

STREET SECTION, ELEVATIONS

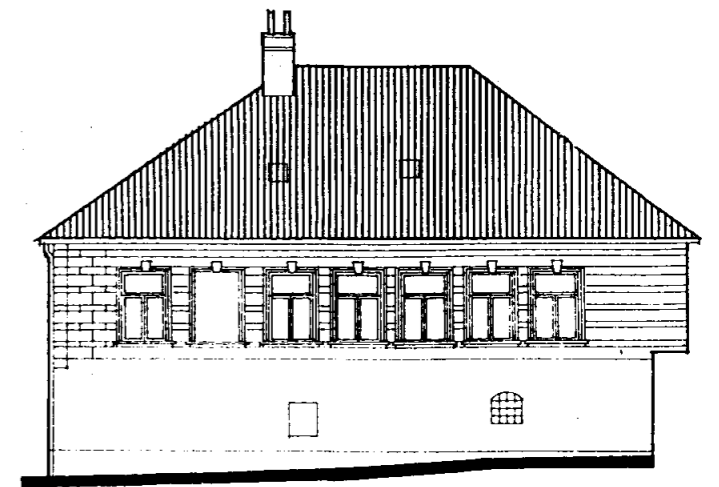




L. POKORNÉHO 10/15
PLOT N° 126

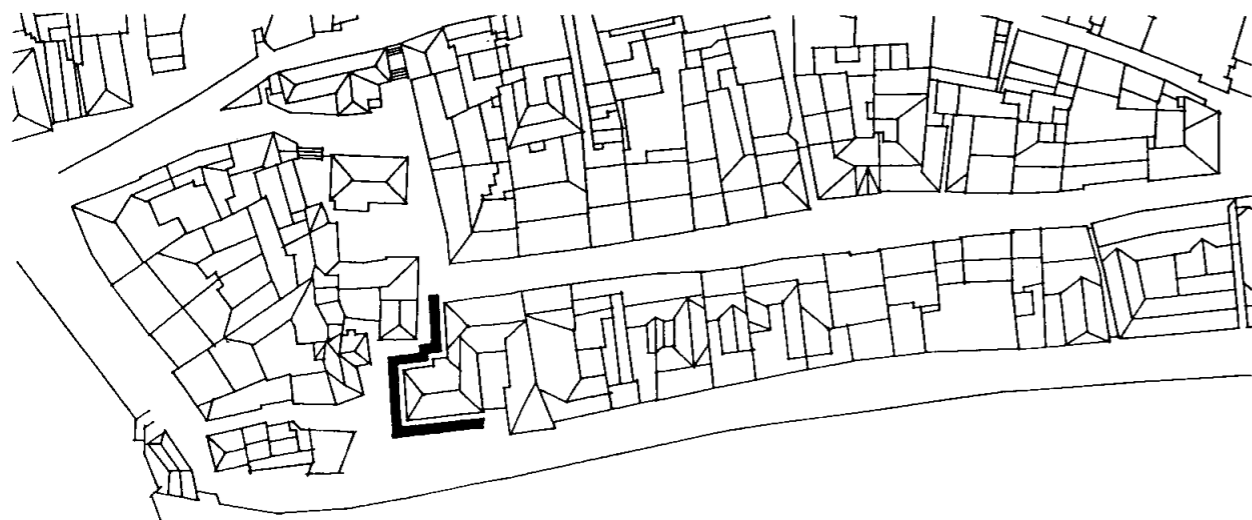


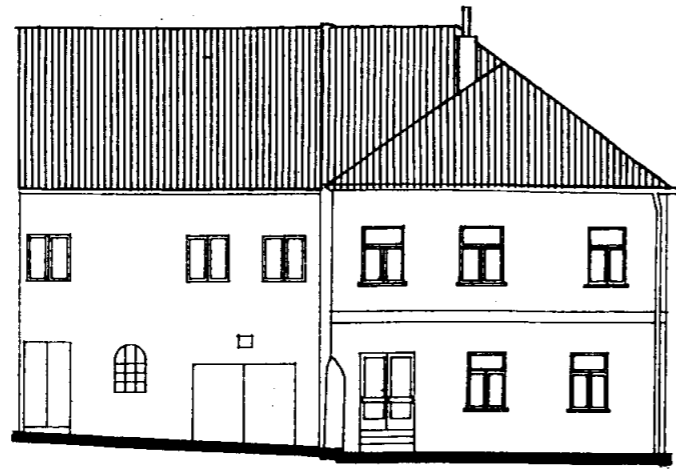
L. POKORNÉHO 8/14
PLOT N° 125



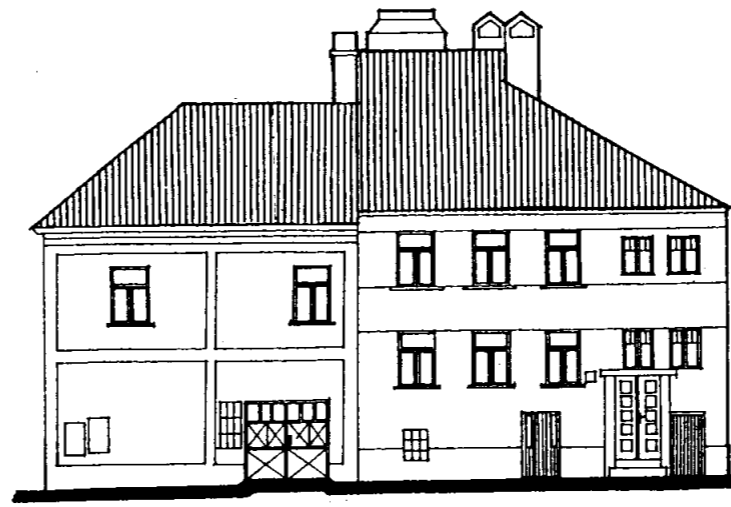
HAVLÍČKOVO NÁBŘEŽÍ 8/14

STREET SECTION, ELEVATIONS

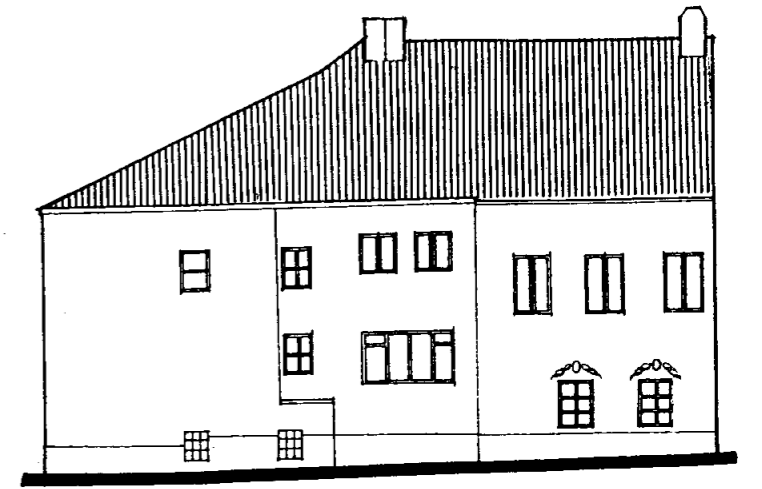




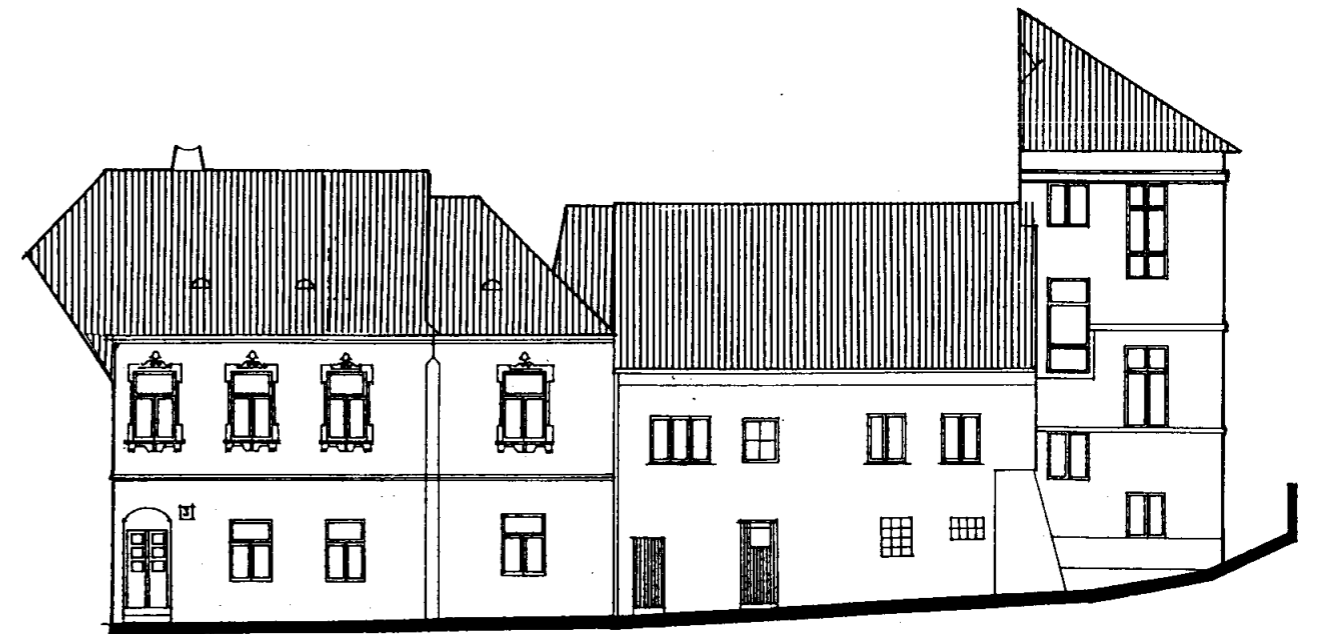
L. POKORNÉHO 9/8
PLOT N° 124



L. POKORNÉHO 11/7
PLOT N° 123



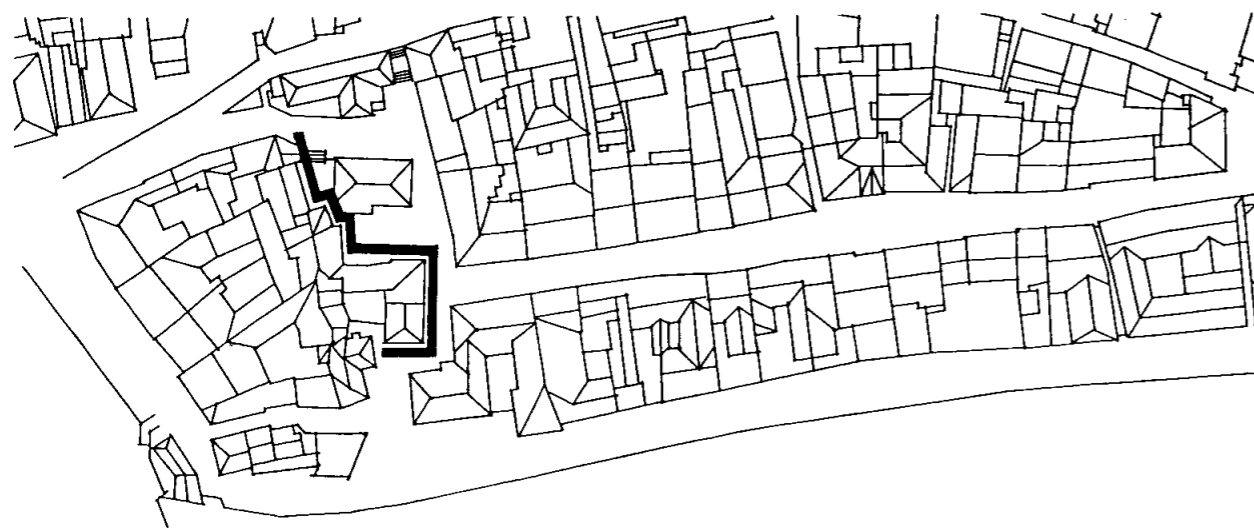
L. POKORNÉHO 7/6
PLOT N° 121

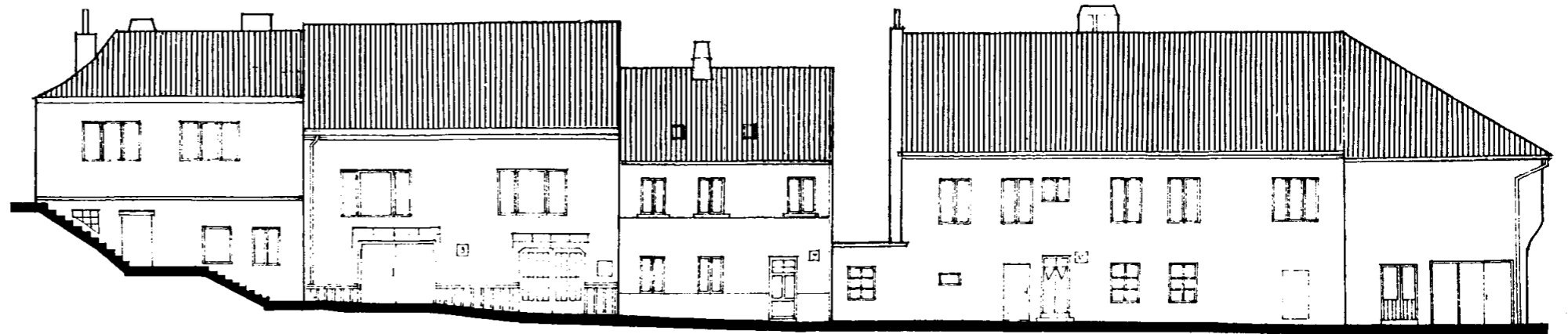


TICHÉ NÁMĚSTÍ 3/5
PLOT N° 95

TICHÉ NÁMĚSTÍ 4
PLOT N° 96

STREET SECTION, ELEVATIONS





BLAHOSLAVOVA 14/63
PLOT N° 206

TICHÉ NÁMĚSTÍ 8/62
PLOT N° 205

TICHÉ NÁMĚSTÍ 9/61
PLOT N° 203/1,2

TICHÉ NÁMĚSTÍ 10/60
PLOT N° 201

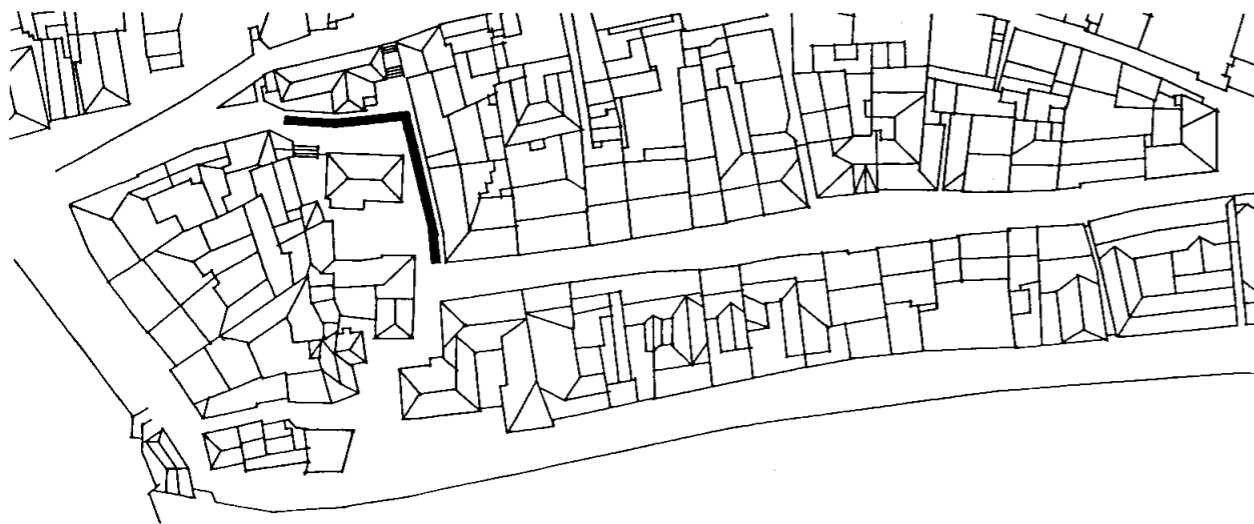
L. POKORNÉHO 13/59
PLOT N° 200



BLAHOSLAVOVA 8/98
PLOT N° 92
LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT

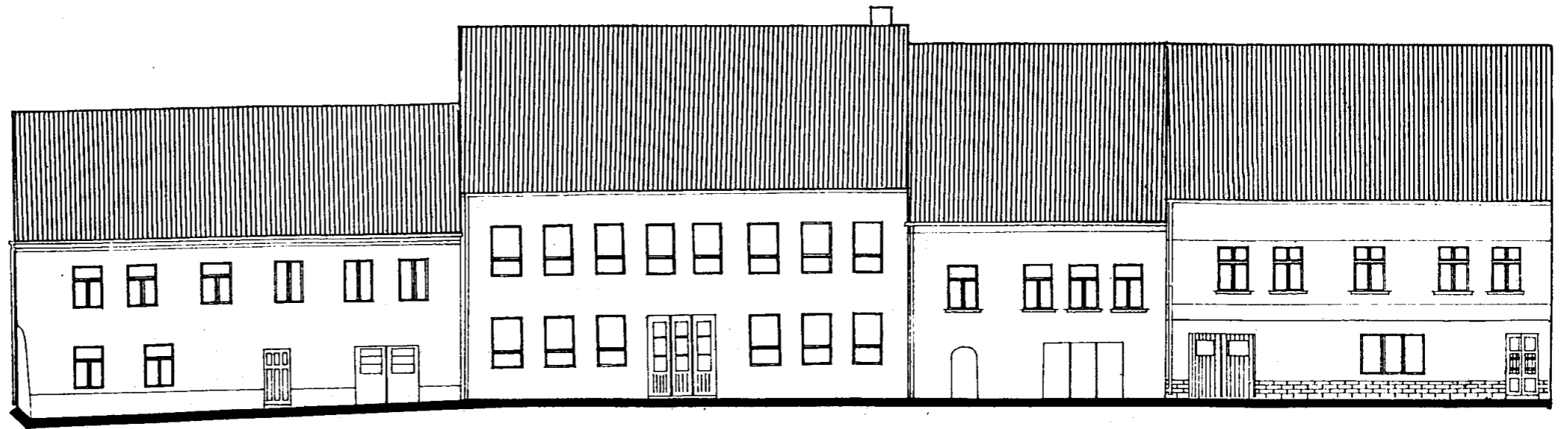
TICHÉ NÁMĚSTÍ Č. 6
PLOT N° 93

STREET SECTION, ELEVATIONS



JEWISH QUARTER

TICHÉ NÁMĚSTÍ
BLAHOSLAVOVA UL.



L. POKORNÉHO 13/59
PLOT N° 200

L. POKORNÉHO 15/58
PLOT N° 198

L. POKORNÉHO 17/57
PLOT N° 196

L. POKORNÉHO 19/56
PLOT N° 195

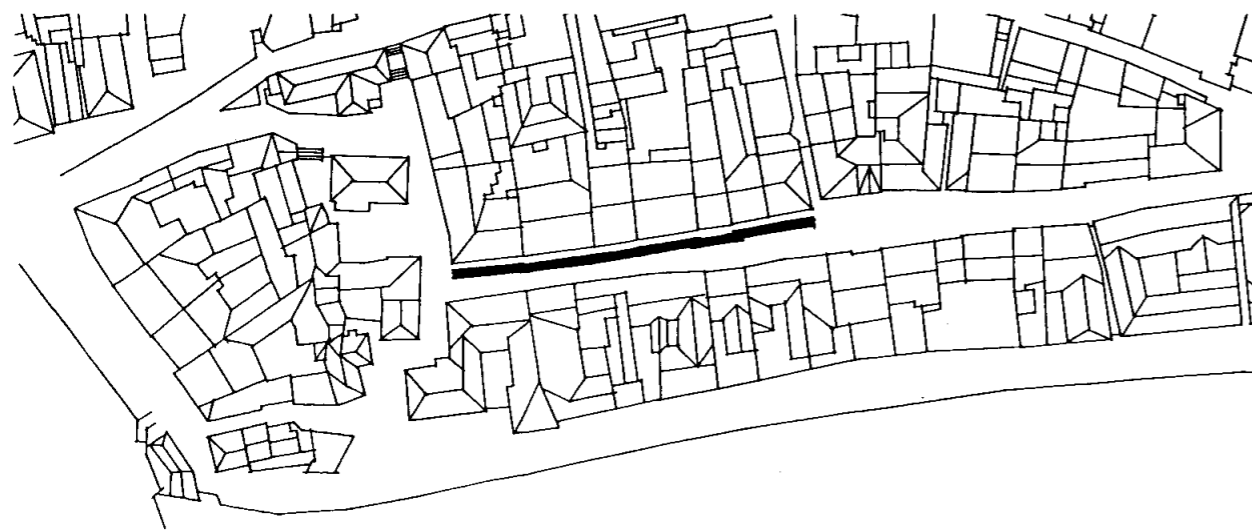


L. POKORNÉHO 21/55
PLOT N° 193

L. POKORNÉHO 23/54
PLOT N° 192

L. POKORNÉHO 25/53
PLOT N° 191
LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT

STREET SECTION, ELEVATIONS





L. POKORNÉHO 26/23
PLOT N° 141

L. POKORNÉHO 24/22
PLOT N° 140

L. POKORNÉHO 22/21
PLOT N° 138

L. POKORNÉHO 20/20
PLOT N° 137

L. POKORNÉHO 16.18/18.19
PLOT N° 134

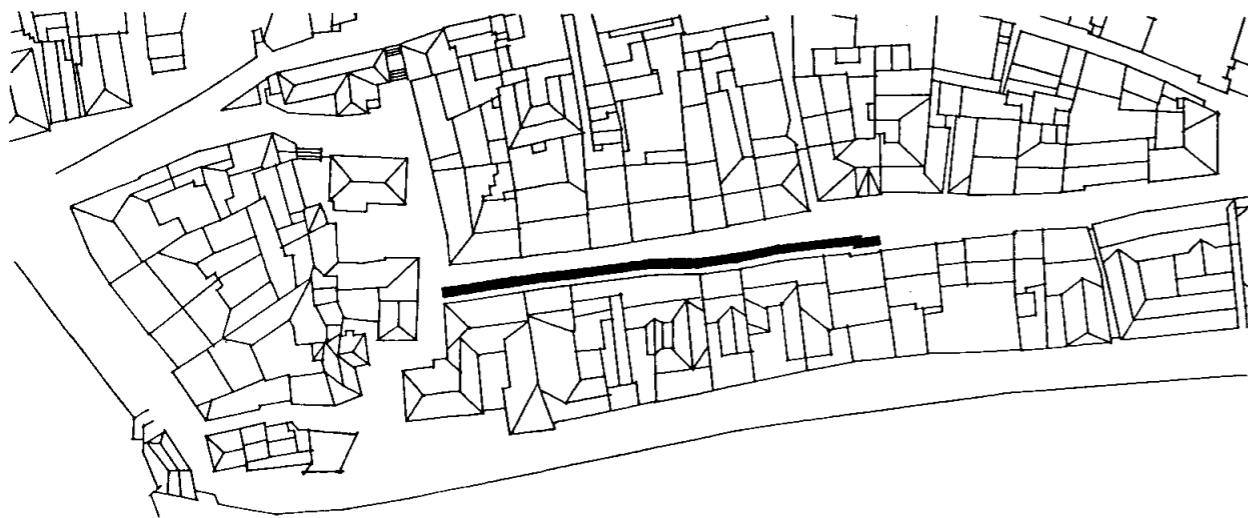
L. POKORNÉHO 14/17
PLOT N° 131



L. POKORNÉHO 12/16
PLOT N° 129

L. POKORNÉHO 10/15
PLOT N° 126

STREET SECTION, ELEVATIONS



JEWISH QUARTER

L. POKORNÉHO



L. POKORNÉHO 25/53
PLOT N° 190/1
LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT

L. POKORNÉHO 29/51
PLOT N° 188

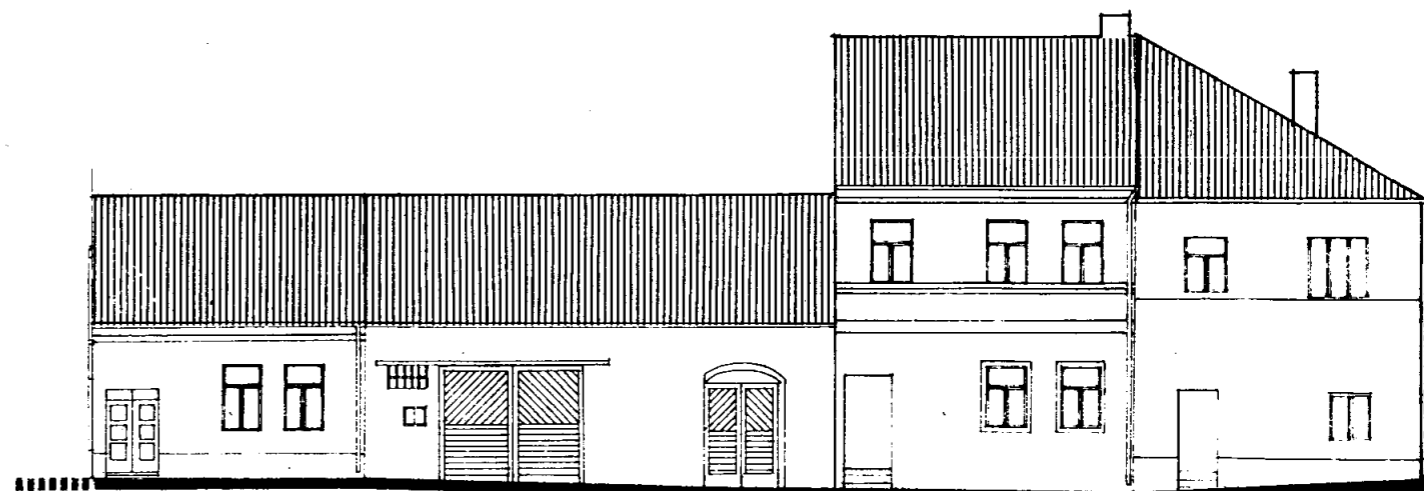
L. POKORNÉHO 31/112
PLOT N° 186/2

L. POKORNÉHO 33/50
PLOT N° 186/1

L. POKORNÉHO 35/49
PLOT N° 183

L. POKORNÉHO 37/48
PLOT N° 181

L. POKORNÉHO 27/52
PLOT N° 190/2



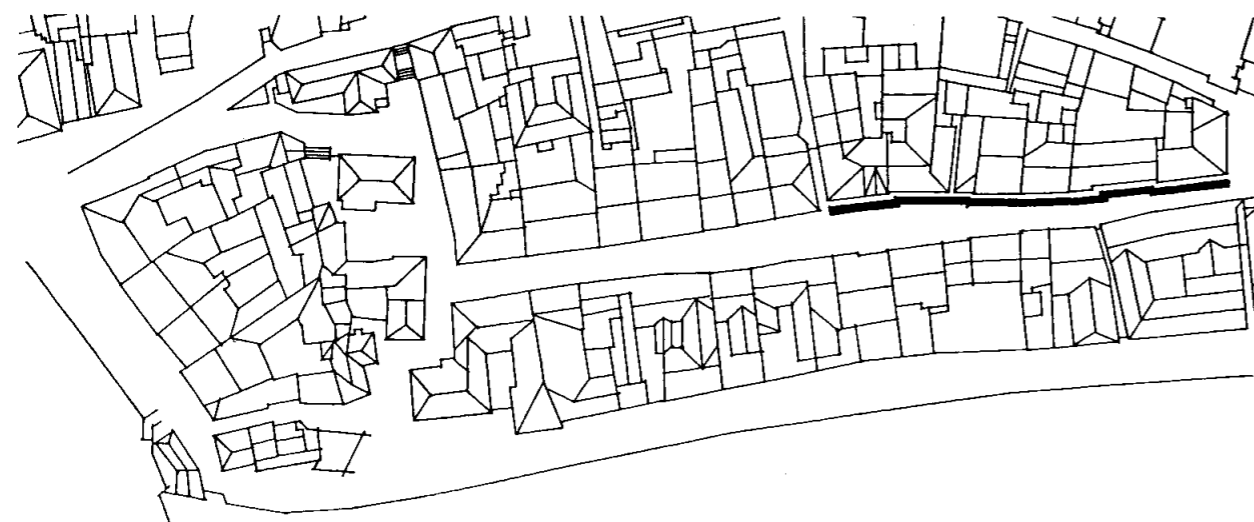
L. POKORNÉHO 39,41/47
PLOT N° 180/2

PLOT N° 180/1

L. POKORNÉHO 43/46
PLOT N° 179

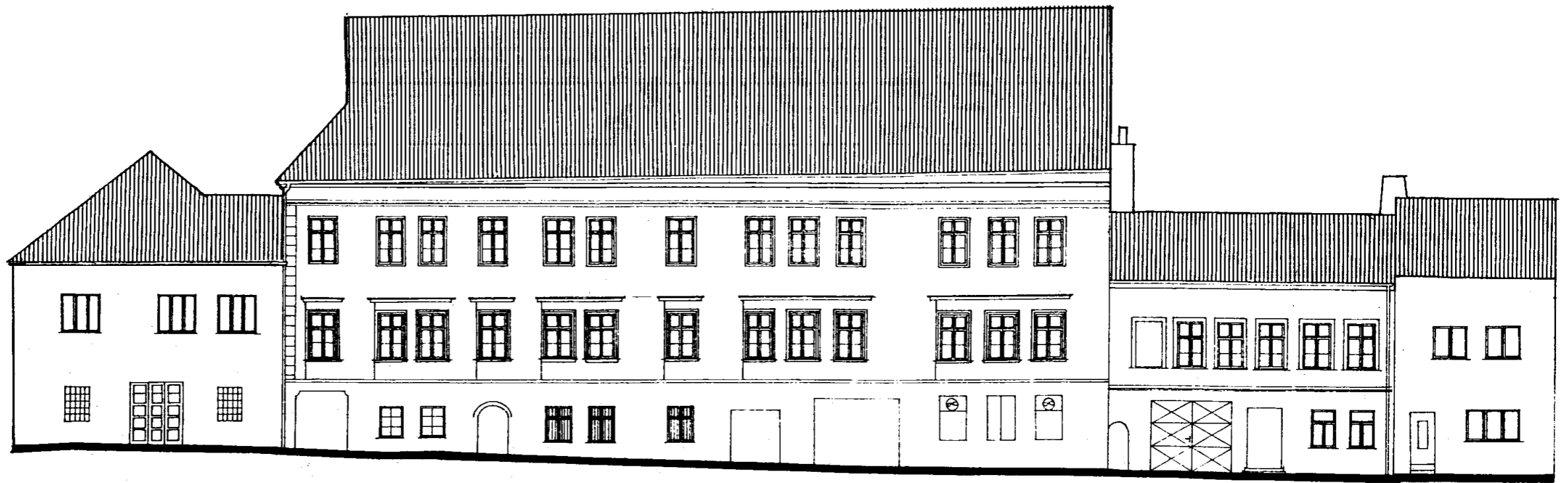
L. POKORNÉHO 45
PLOT N° 178

STREET SECTION, ELEVATIONS



JEWISH QUARTER

L. POKORNÉHO



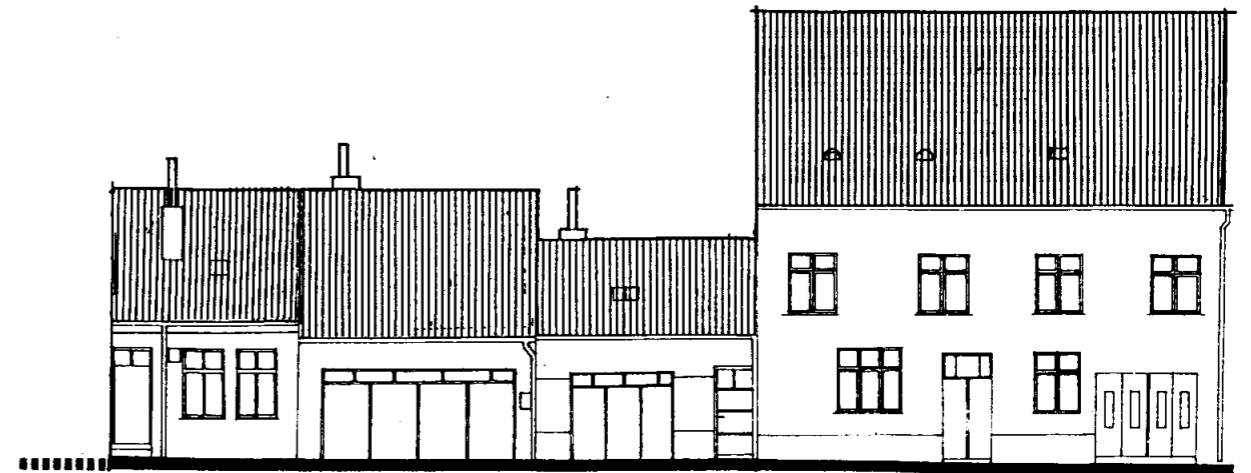
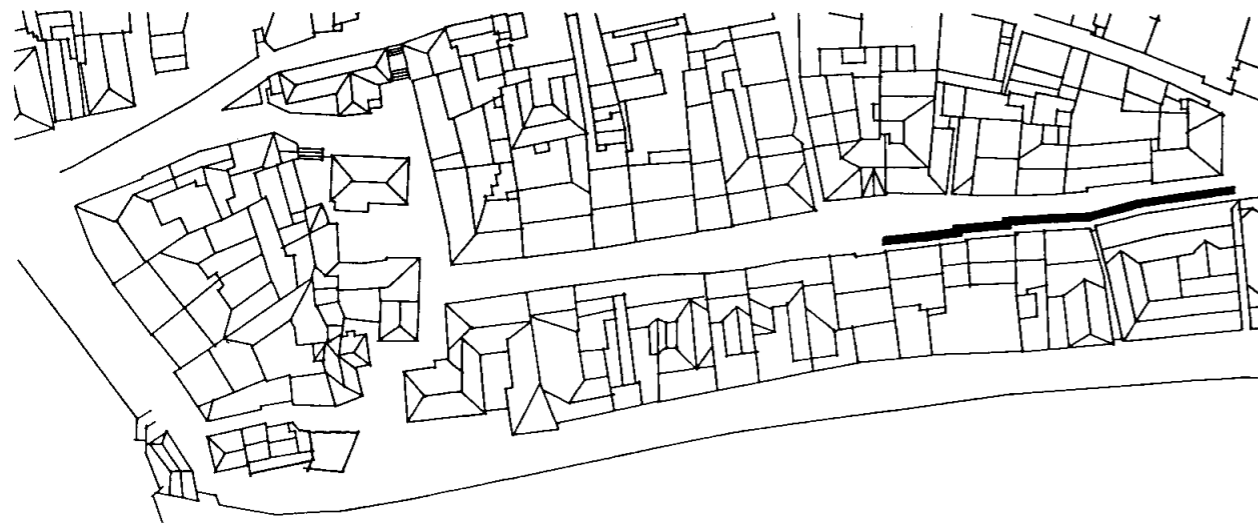
L. POKORNÉHO 44/30
PLOT N° 151/2

L. POKORNÉHO 40/28
L. POKORNÉHO 42/29
PLOT N° 149, 150/1
LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT

L. POKORNÉHO 38/27
PLOT N° 148

L. POKORNÉHO 36/26
PLOT N° 147/2

STREET SECTION, ELEVATIONS

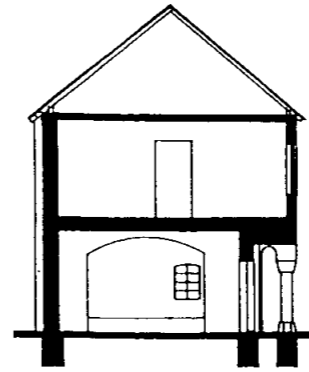


L. POKORNÉHO 34/26
PLOT N° 147/1

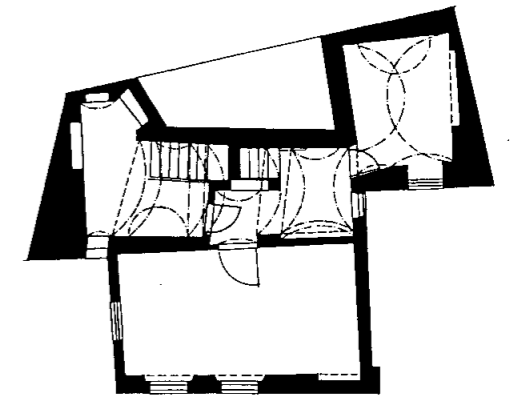
L. POKORNÉHO 30,32/25
PLOT N° 145/2

PLOT N° 145/1

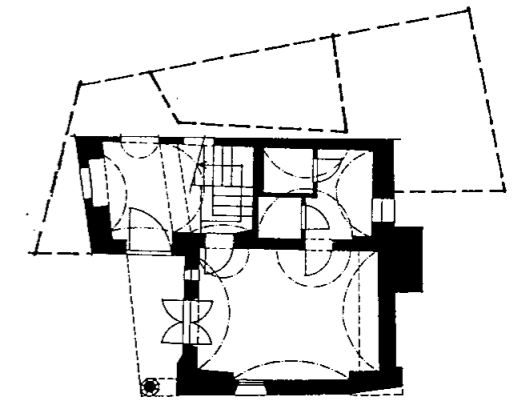
L. POKORNÉHO 28/24
PLOT N° 143



SCHEMATIC CROSS SECTION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

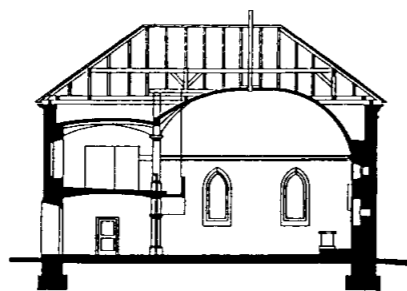


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

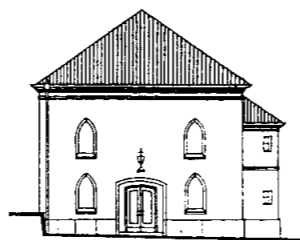
RENAISSANCE CORE, CORNER ARCADE, BUTTRESS, LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.



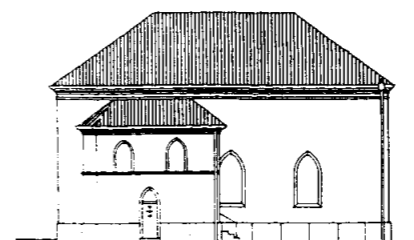
L. POKORNÉHO 5/9
LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT



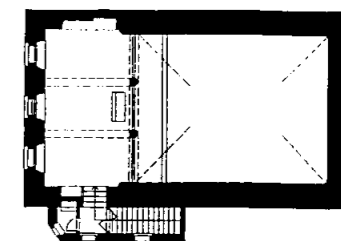
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



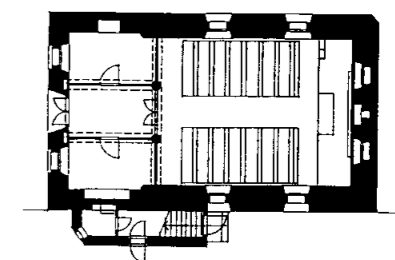
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

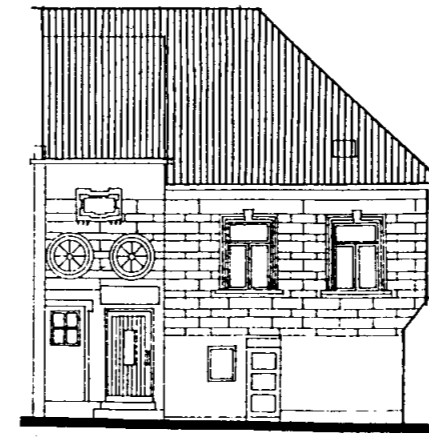
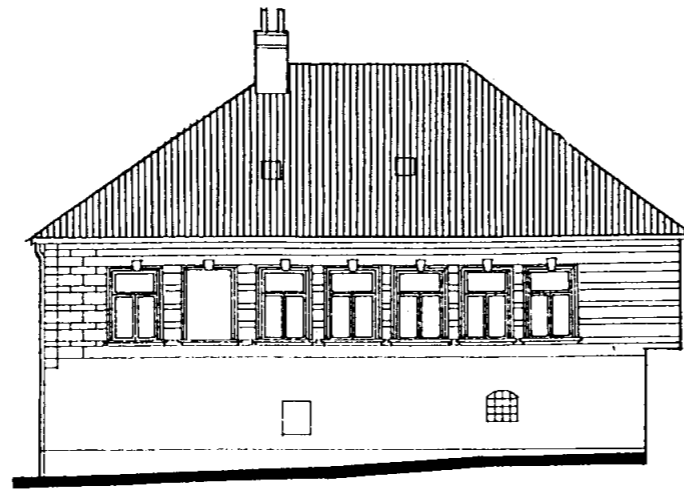
THE FRONT SYNAGOGUE, LISTED MONUMENT.



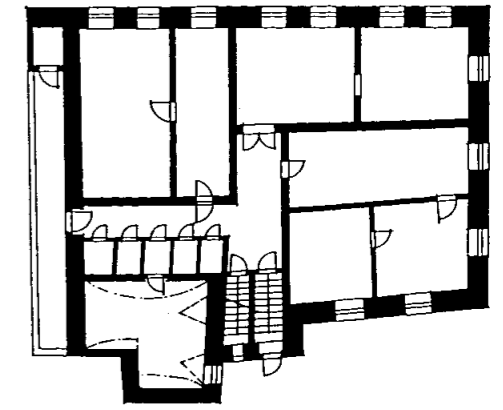
FRONT (OLD) SYNAGOGUE

TICHÉ NÁMĚSTÍ 12

LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT

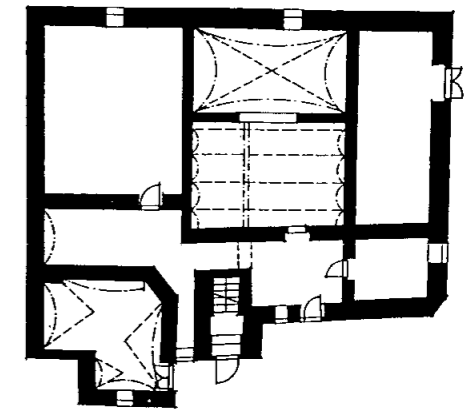


L. POKORNÉHO 8/14

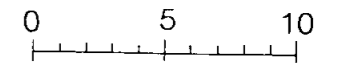


FIRST FLOOR - 3 FLATS

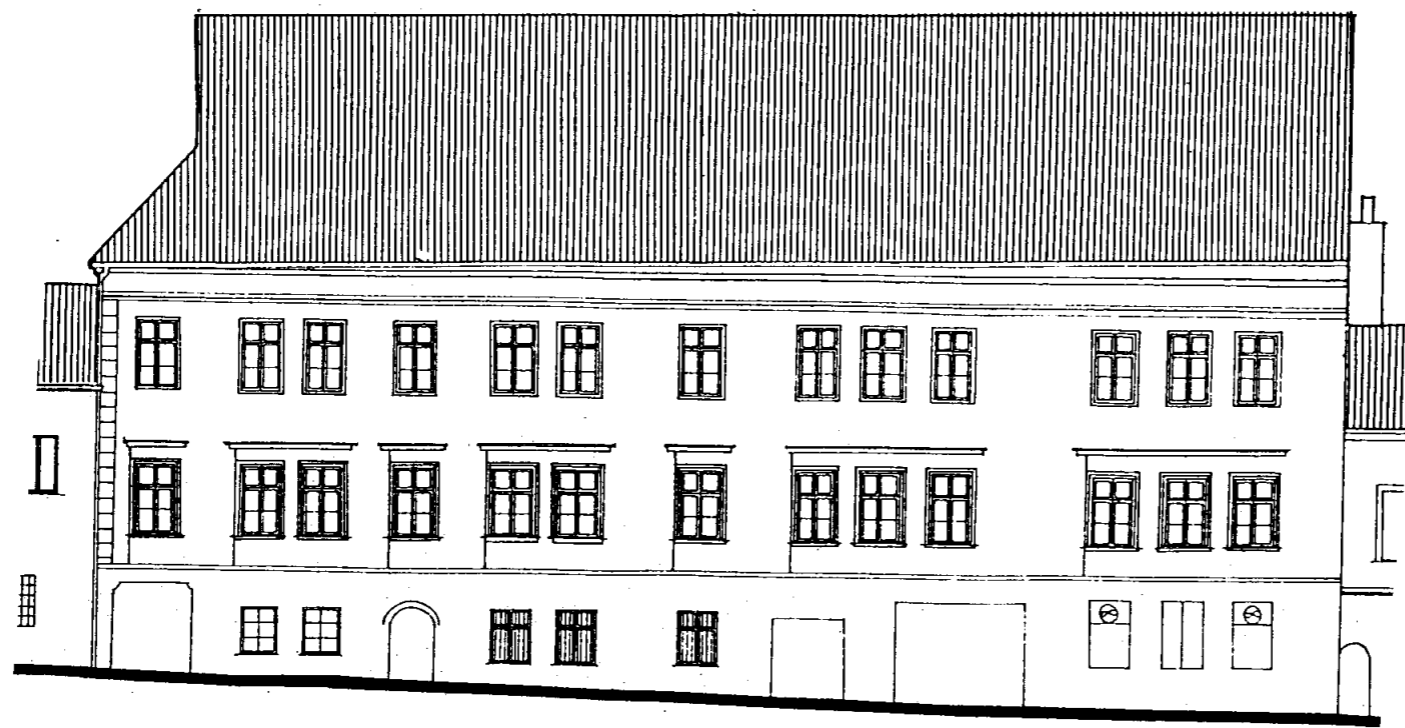
ORIGINAL COMMUNITY HALL, BAROQUE CORE, BARELL VAULTING WITH LUNETTES ON THE GROUND FLOOR, RESTORED 1899, HISTORICIZING FACADE.



GROUND FLOOR

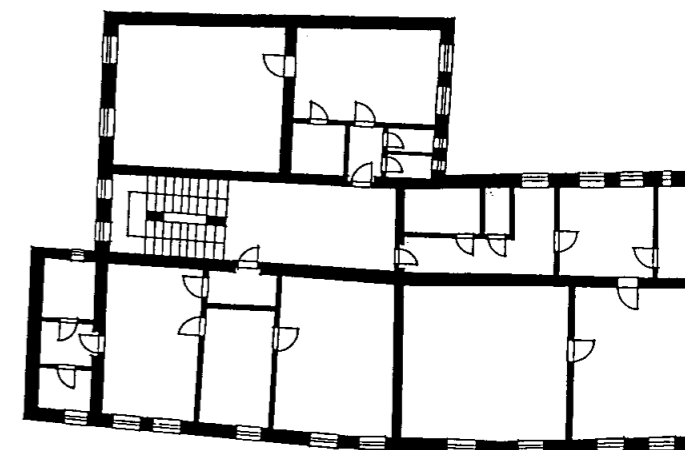


L. POKORNÉHO 8/14

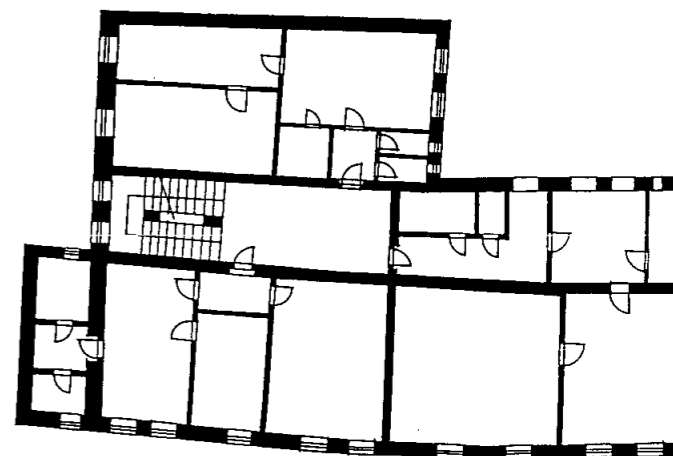


L. POKORNÉHO 42/29

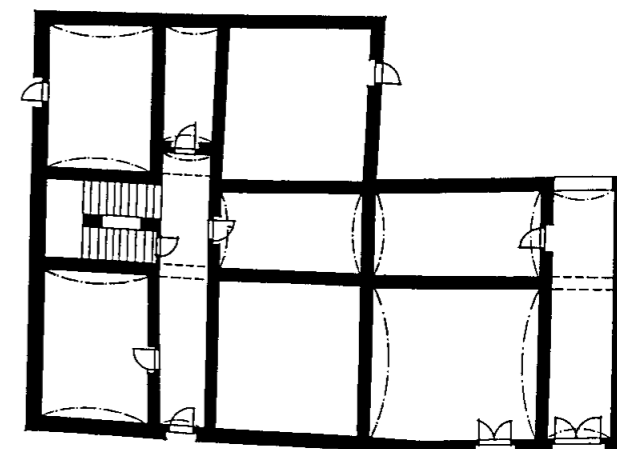
LATE BAROQUE HOUSE, ON THE GROUND FLOOR FLAT VAULTS, PARTLY STUCCO DECORATED; IN THE EASTERN PART A PASSAGE AND ALLEY TO THE QUAY, LATE NEO-CLASSICAL FAÇADE, LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT



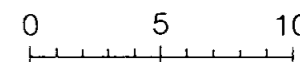
SECOND FLOOR - 3 FLATS

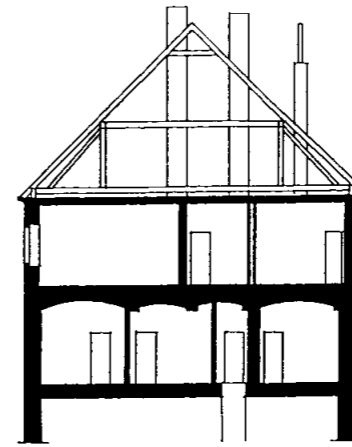


FIRST FLOOR - 3 FLATS



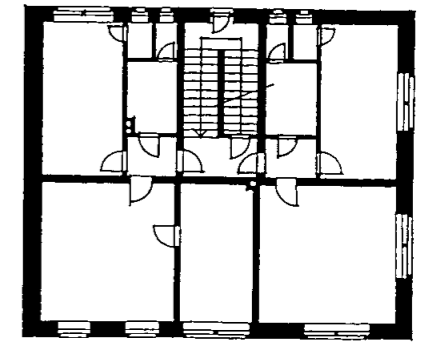
GROUND FLOOR - STORAGE



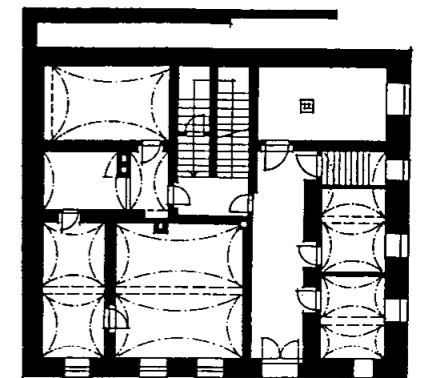


CROSS SECTION

SUBAKOVA 7/41



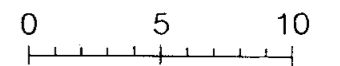
FIRST FLOOR - 2 FLATS



GROUND FLOOR - 1 FLAT

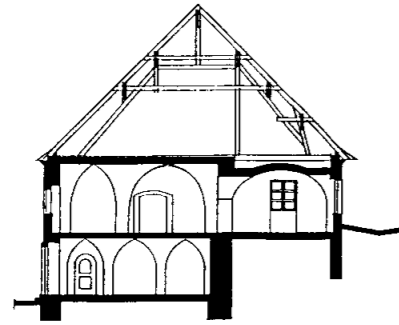


BASEMENT

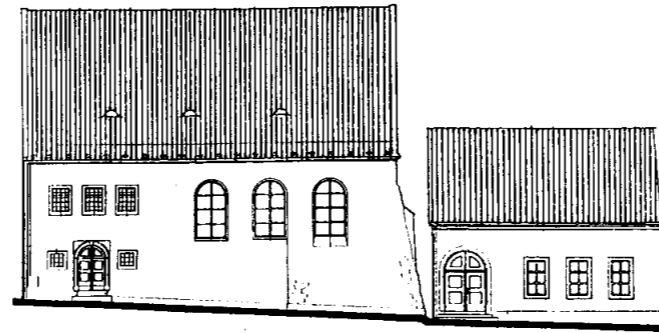


BAROQUE CORE, PART OF THE GROUND FLOOR WITH BARREL AND FLAT VAULTS.

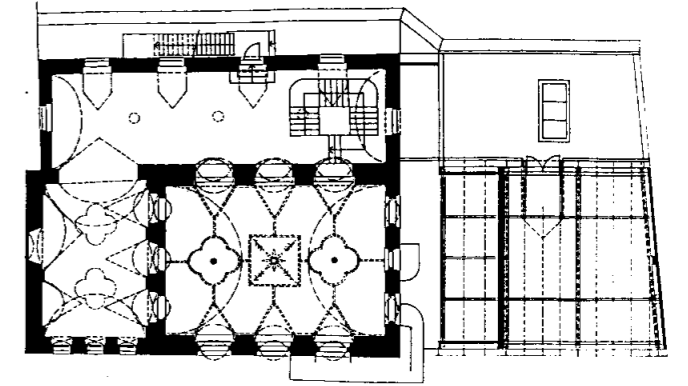




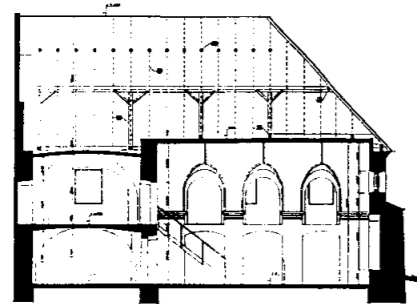
CROSS SECTION



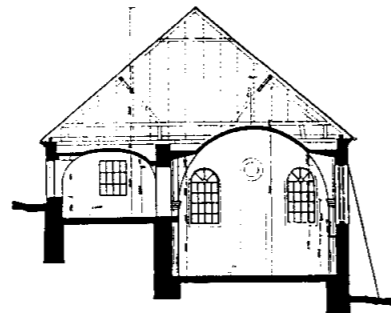
NORTH ELEVATION



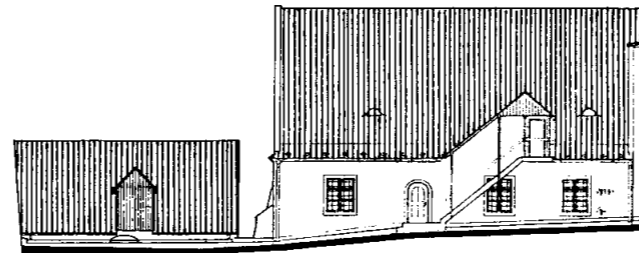
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



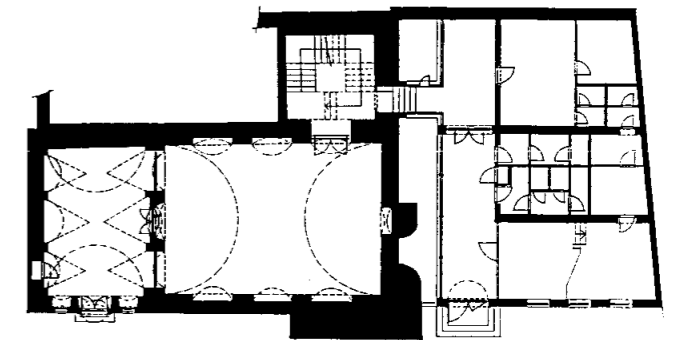
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS SECTION



SOUTH ELEVATION



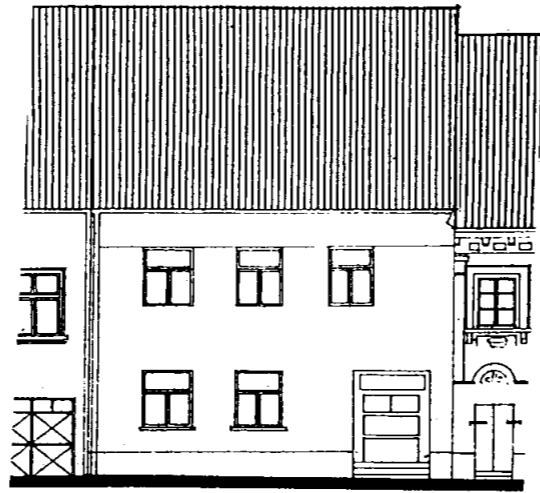
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

THE REAR SYNAGOGUE, LISTED MONUMENT.



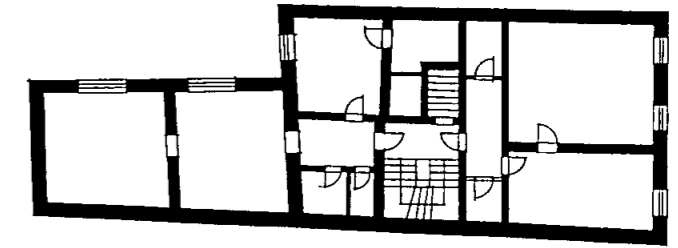
LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT

REAR (NEW) SYNAGOGUE
BLAHOSLAVOVA 43

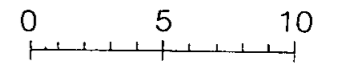
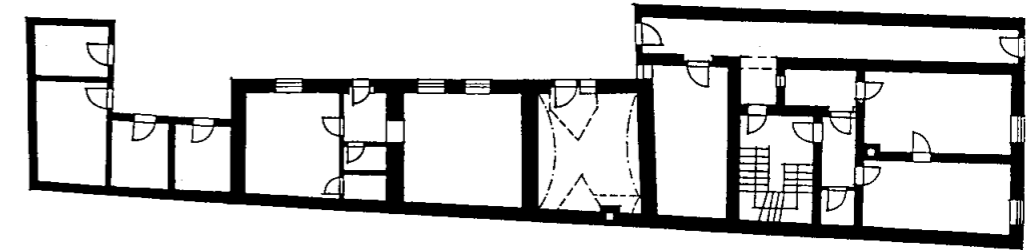


L. POKORNÉHO 23/54

FIRST FLOOR - 2 FLATS



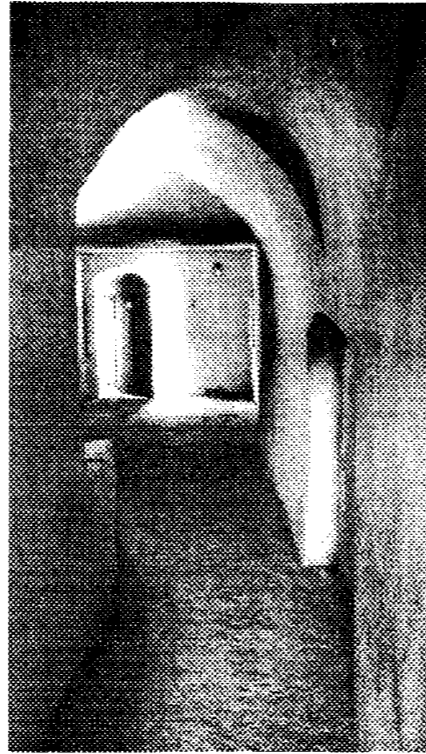
GROUND FLOOR - 2 FLATS



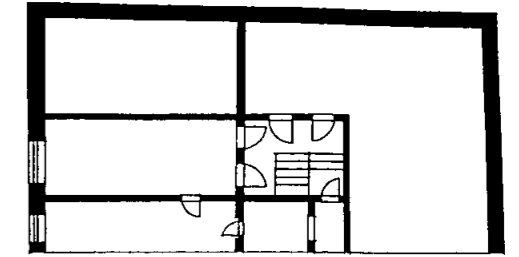
BAROQUE CORE.



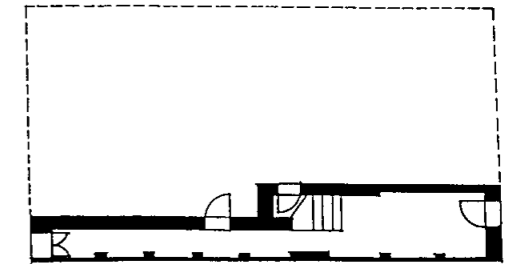
L. POKORNÉHO 23/54



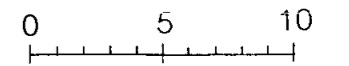
L. POKORNÉHO 17/57



FIRST FLOOR - 2 FLATS



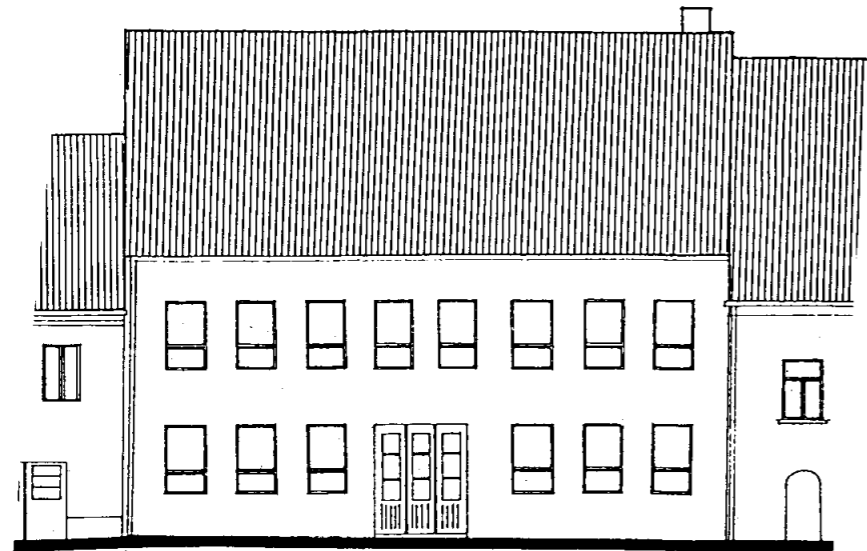
GROUND FLOOR



RENAISSANCE/BAROQUE CORE, WITH BARREL VAULTING OVER THE INTERNAL PUBLIC PASSAGEWAY TO POD
 PODLOUBÍM LANE, CHASED STONE PORTAL

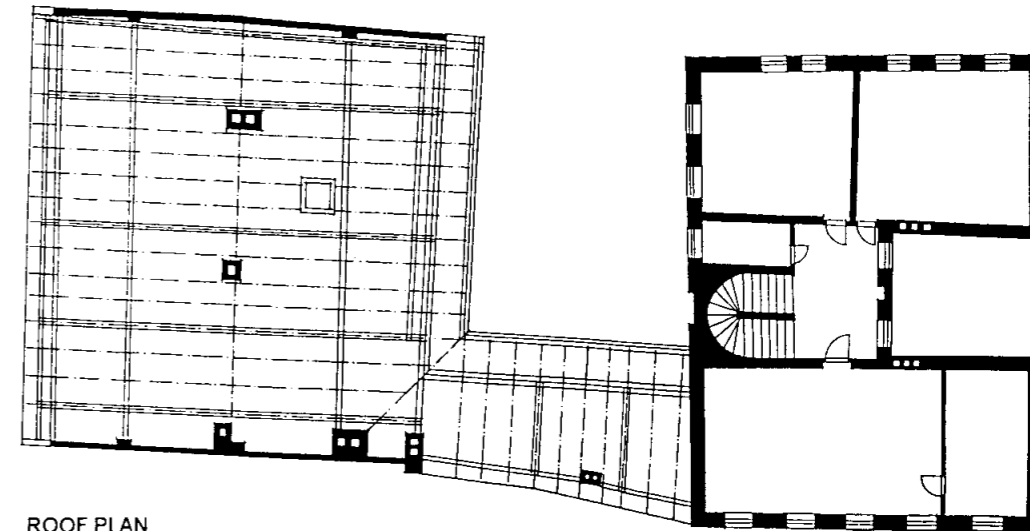


L. POKORNÉHO 17/57

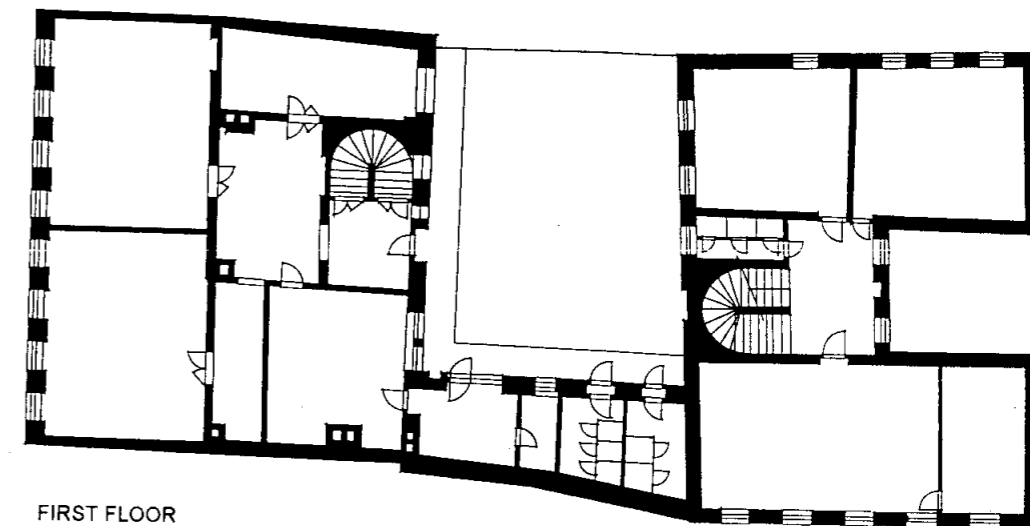


L. POKORNÉHO 15/58
SCHOOL

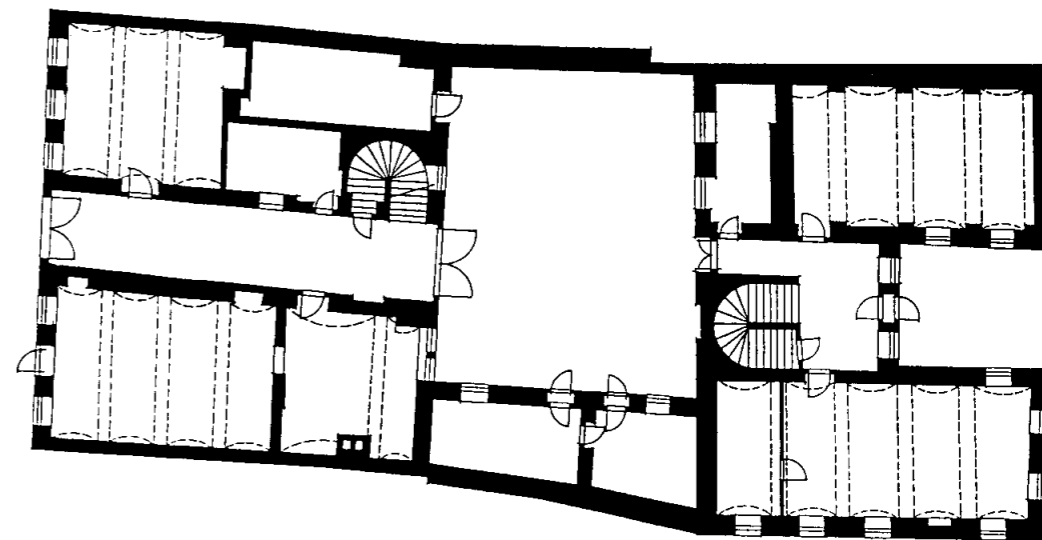
ORIGINALLY THE 1867 JEWISH SCHOOL, BAROQUE HOUSE, BARREL VAULTING OVER THE ENTRY, ON THE GROUND FLOOR FLAT VAULTS IN BANDS, MEMORIAL PLAQUE.



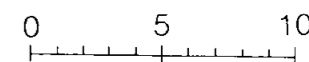
ROOF PLAN



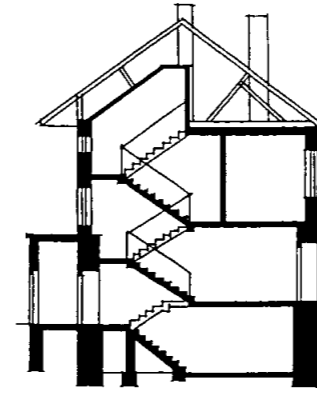
FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

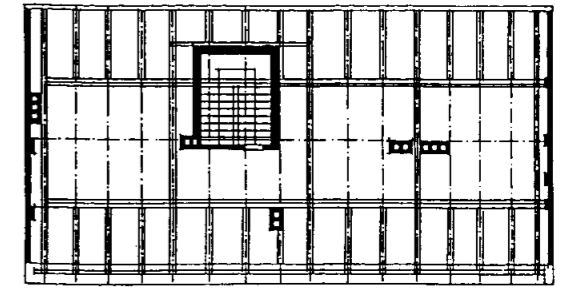


L. POKORNÉHO 15/58

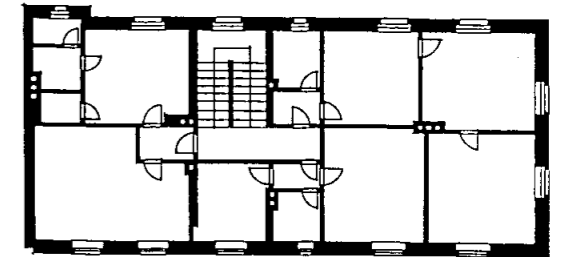


CROSS SECTION

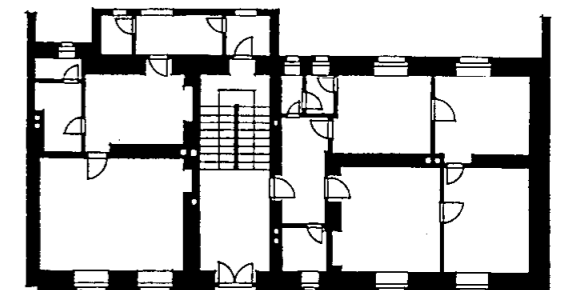
BLAHOSLAVOVA 20/66



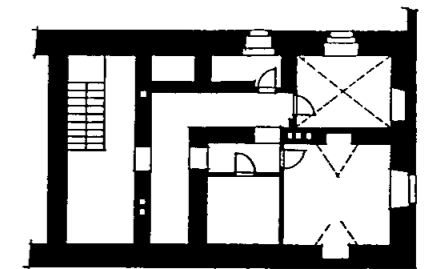
ROOF PLAN



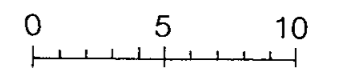
SECOND FLOOR - 3 FLATS



FIRST FLOOR - 2 FLATS



GROUND FLOOR

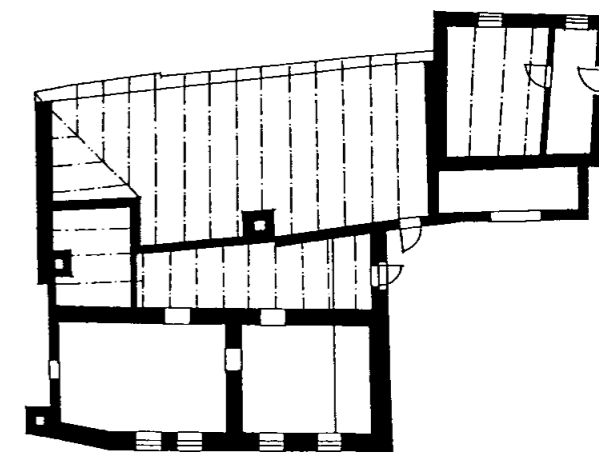


BLAHOSLAVOVA 20/66

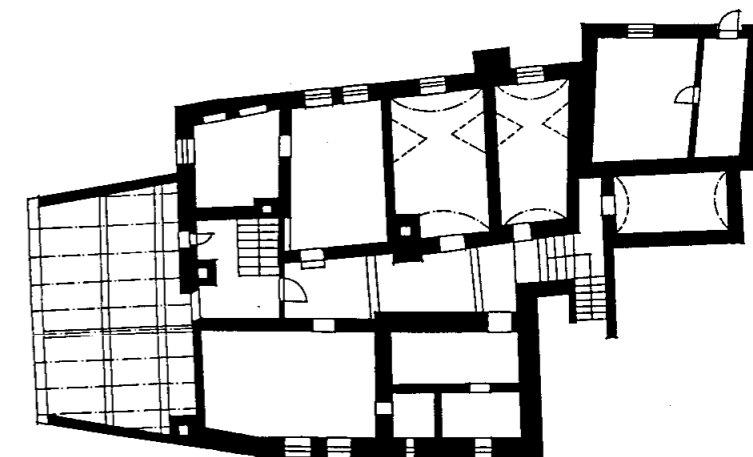
TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY HOUSE ON AN OLDER CORE.



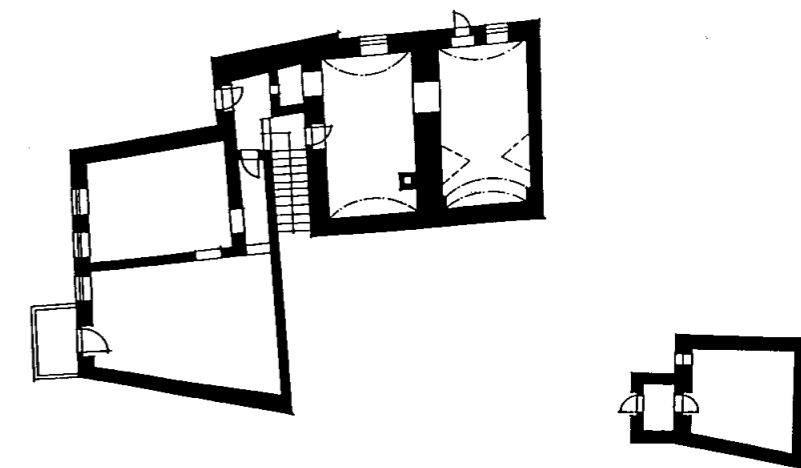
ORIGINALLY THE POORHOUSE, BAROQUE CORE, COMPLEX LAYOUT, SUPPORTING BUTTRESS, PRESENTLY INACCESSIBLE.



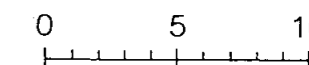
SECOND FLOOR - 2 FLATS

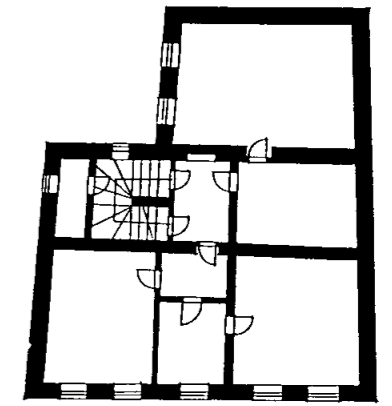


FIRST FLOOR - 3 FLATS

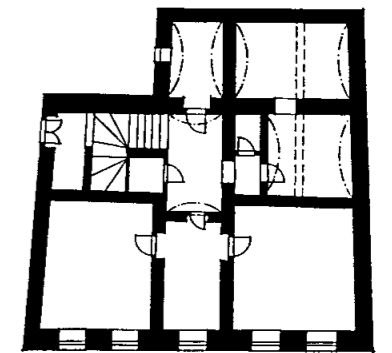


GROUND FLOOR - 2 FLATS

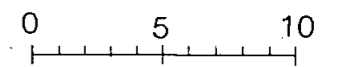




FIRST FLOOR - 2 FLATS

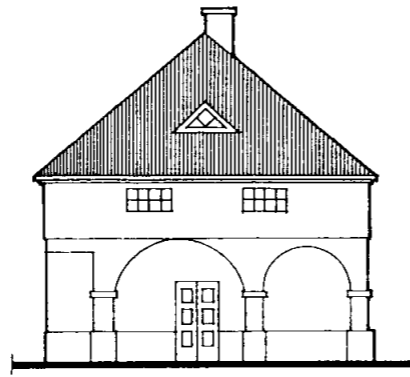


GROUND FLOOR - 1 FLAT



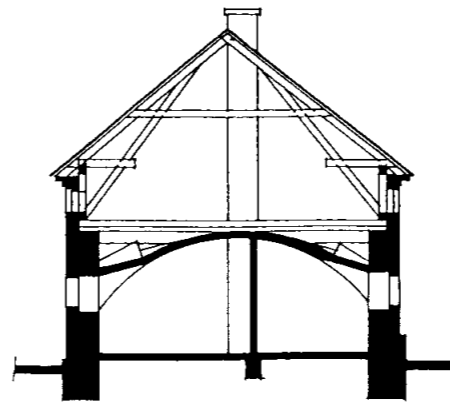
BAROQUE CORE, ON THE GROUND FLOOR FLAT VAULTS IN BANDS.



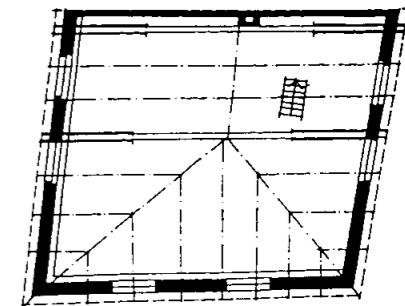


WEST ELEVATION

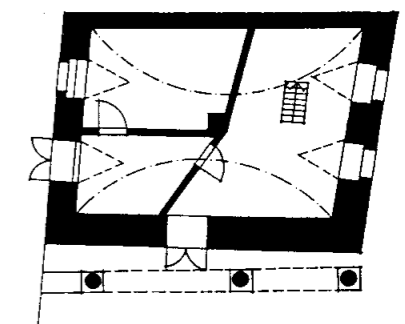
L. POKORNÉHO 2/114



CROSS SECTION



ROOF PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN SHOP, STORAGE

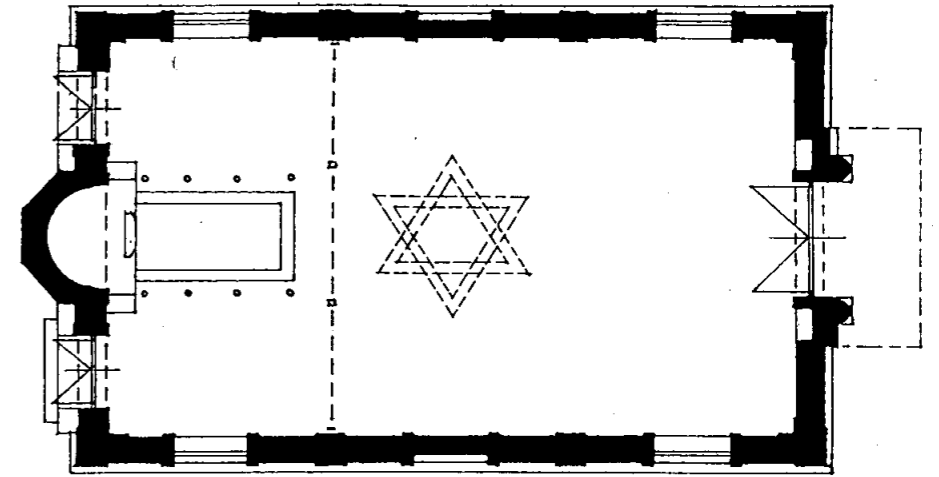
RENAISSANCE CORE, ON THE GROUND FLOOR RIDGED CROSS VAULTING, THREE STONE COLUMNS, ARCADE, LISTED MONUMENT.



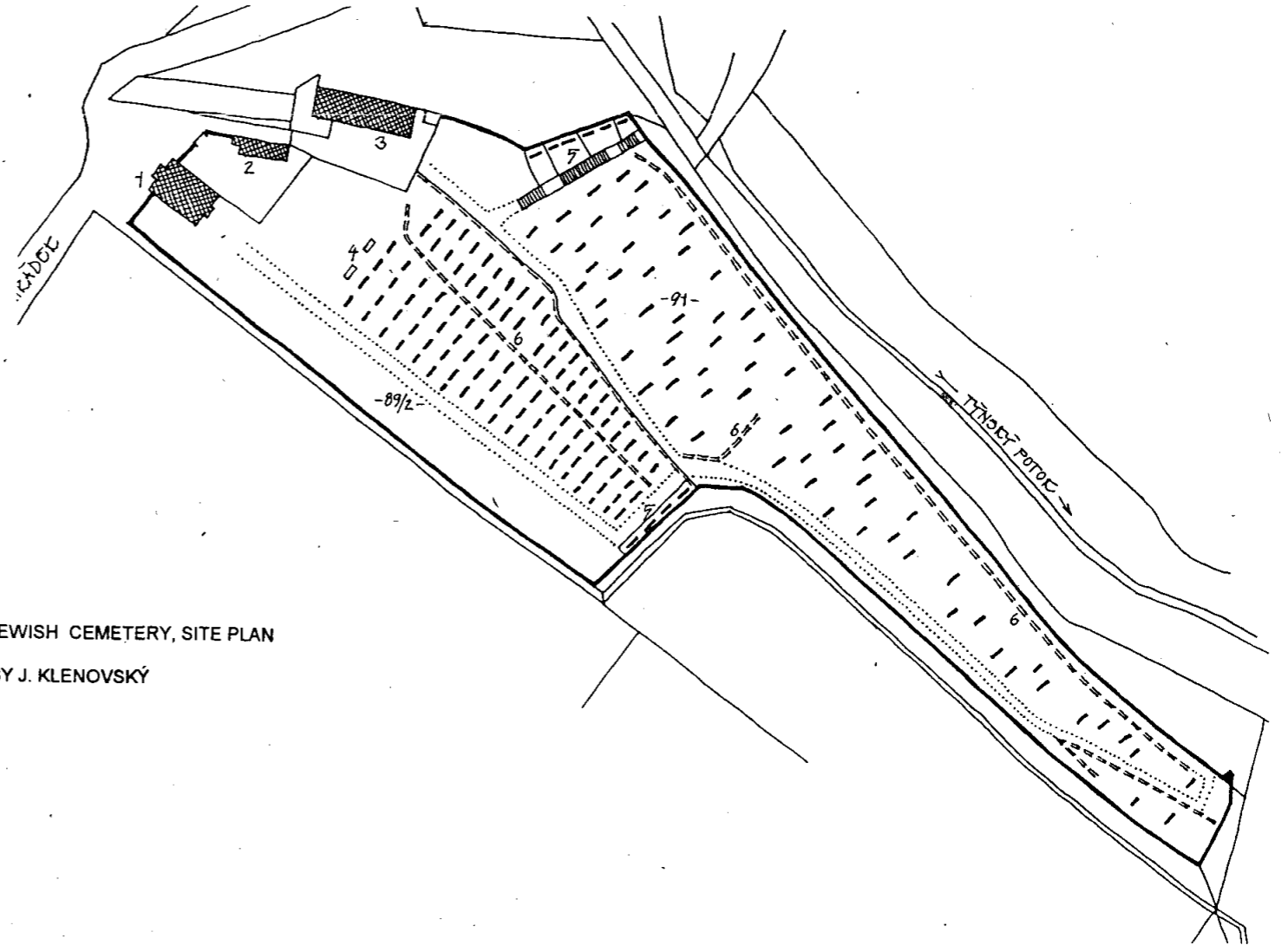


STONE WASHSTAND BY THE CEMETERY ENTRANCE GATE

LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT



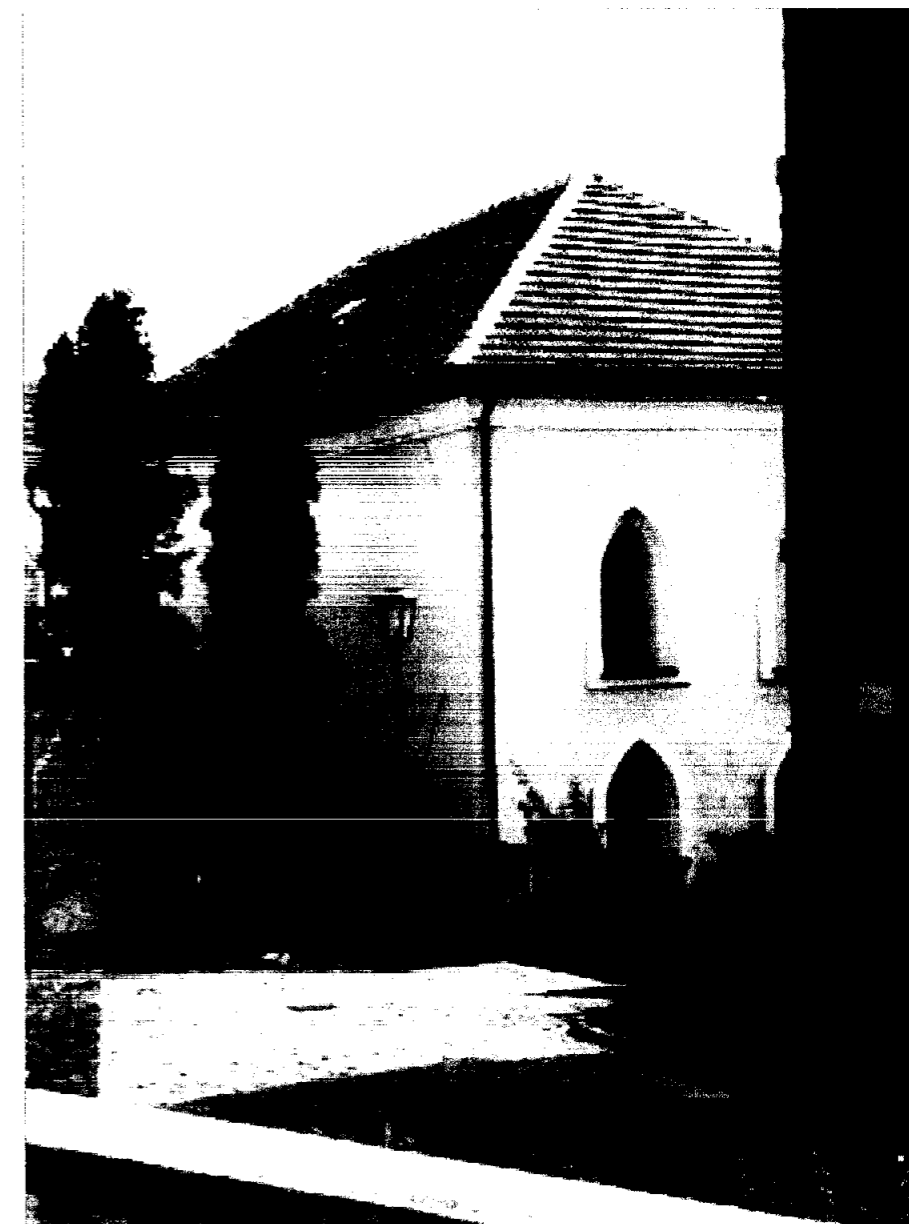
JEWISH CEMETERY, OBITUARY HALL
BY J. KLENOVSKÝ



JEWISH CEMETERY, SITE PLAN
BY J. KLENOVSKÝ

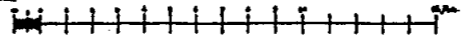
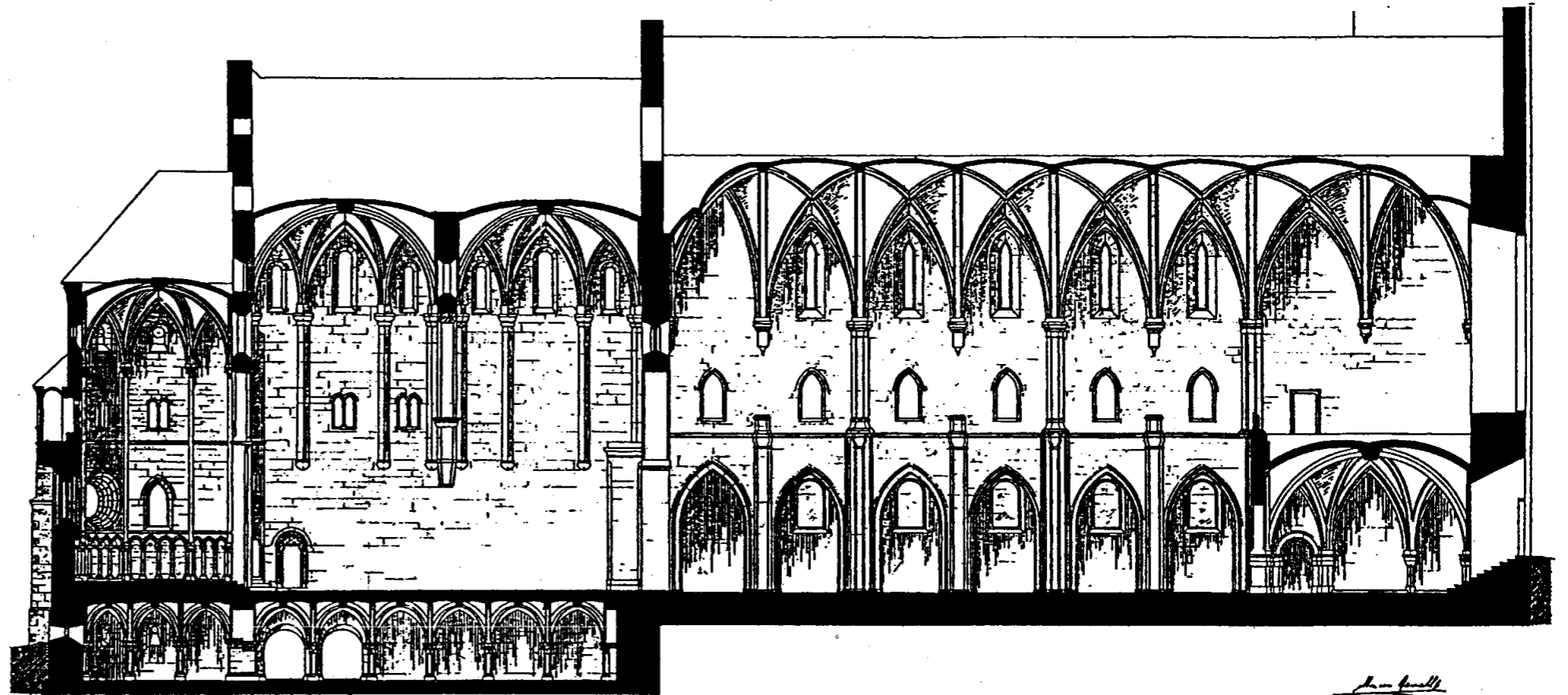
JEWISH CEMETERY

TŘEBÍČ, JEWISH QUARTER, FRONT SYNAGOGUE LOCATION



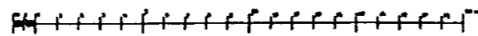
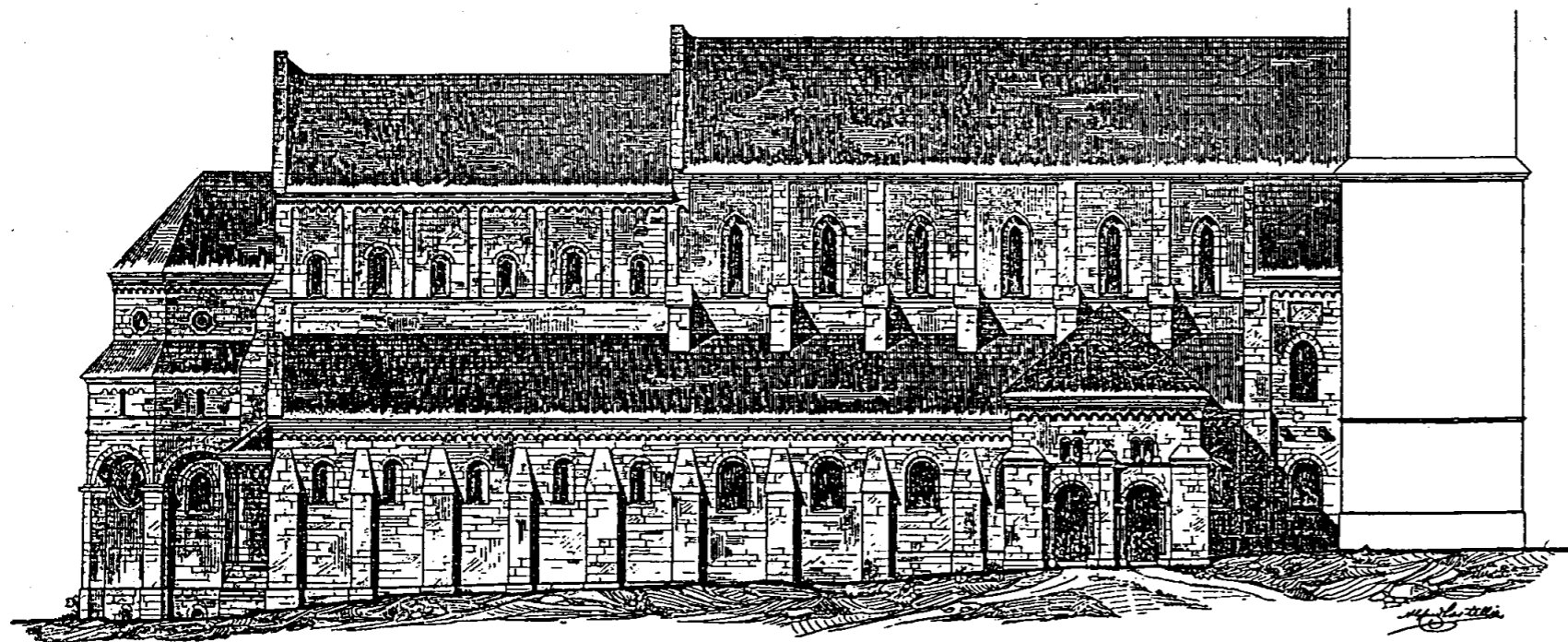
VIEW FROM THE NORTH-WEST

FRONT (OLD) SYNAGOGUE



San f. 111

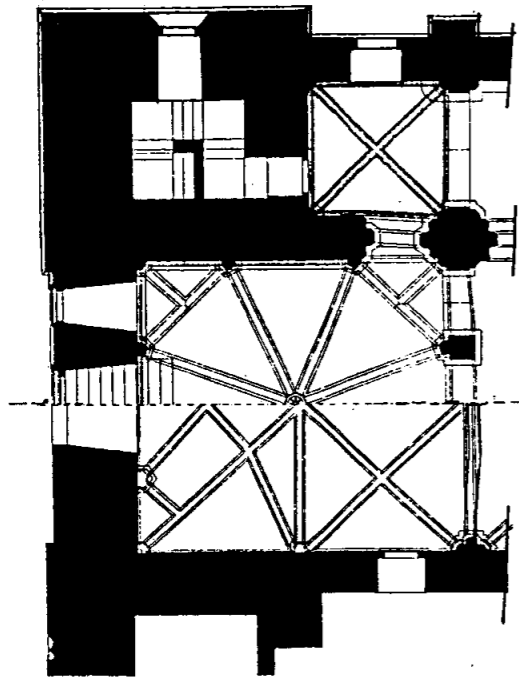
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



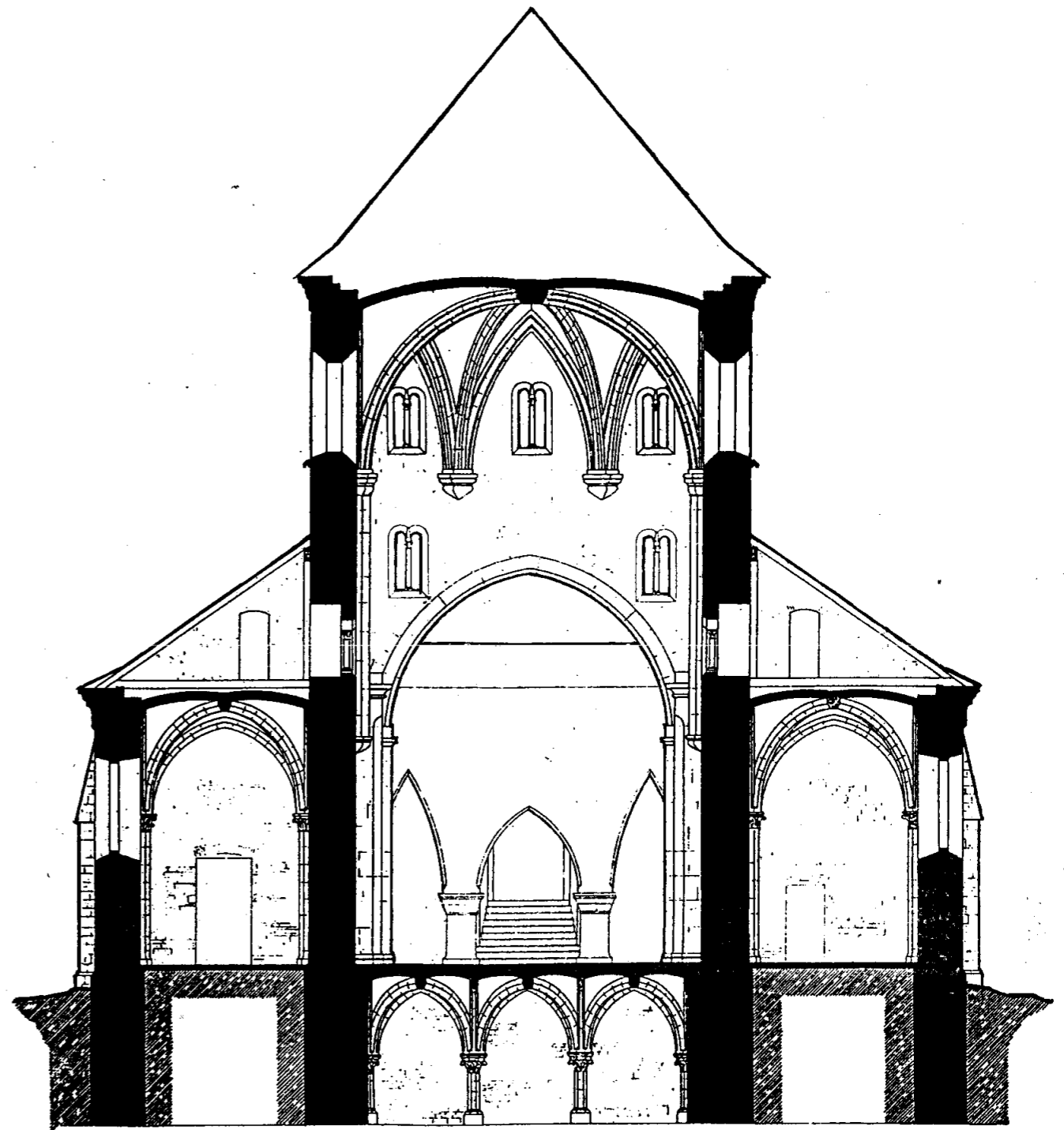
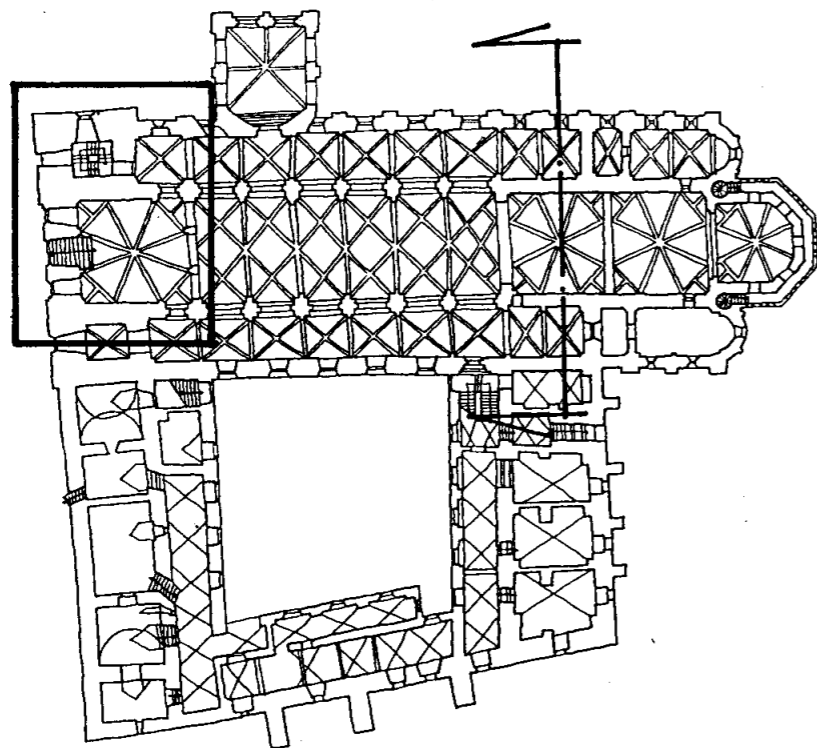
NORTH ELEVATION

REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING

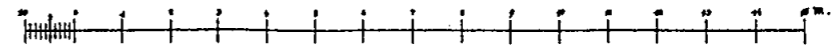
ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA



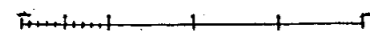
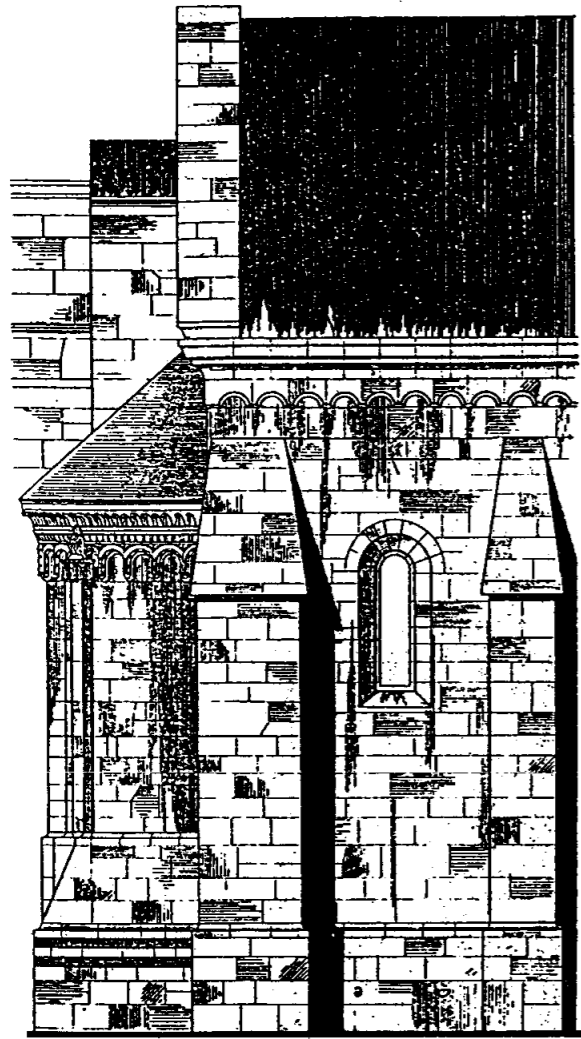
GROUND FLOOR - DETAIL OF THE WEST ENTRANCE LEVEL I, II
 REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING



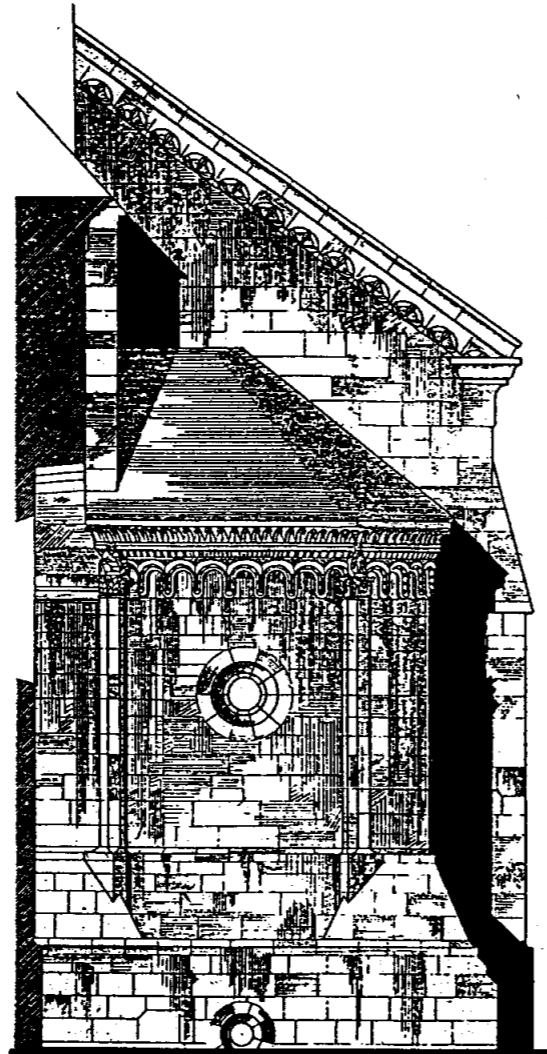
872. v. Richard Wanner



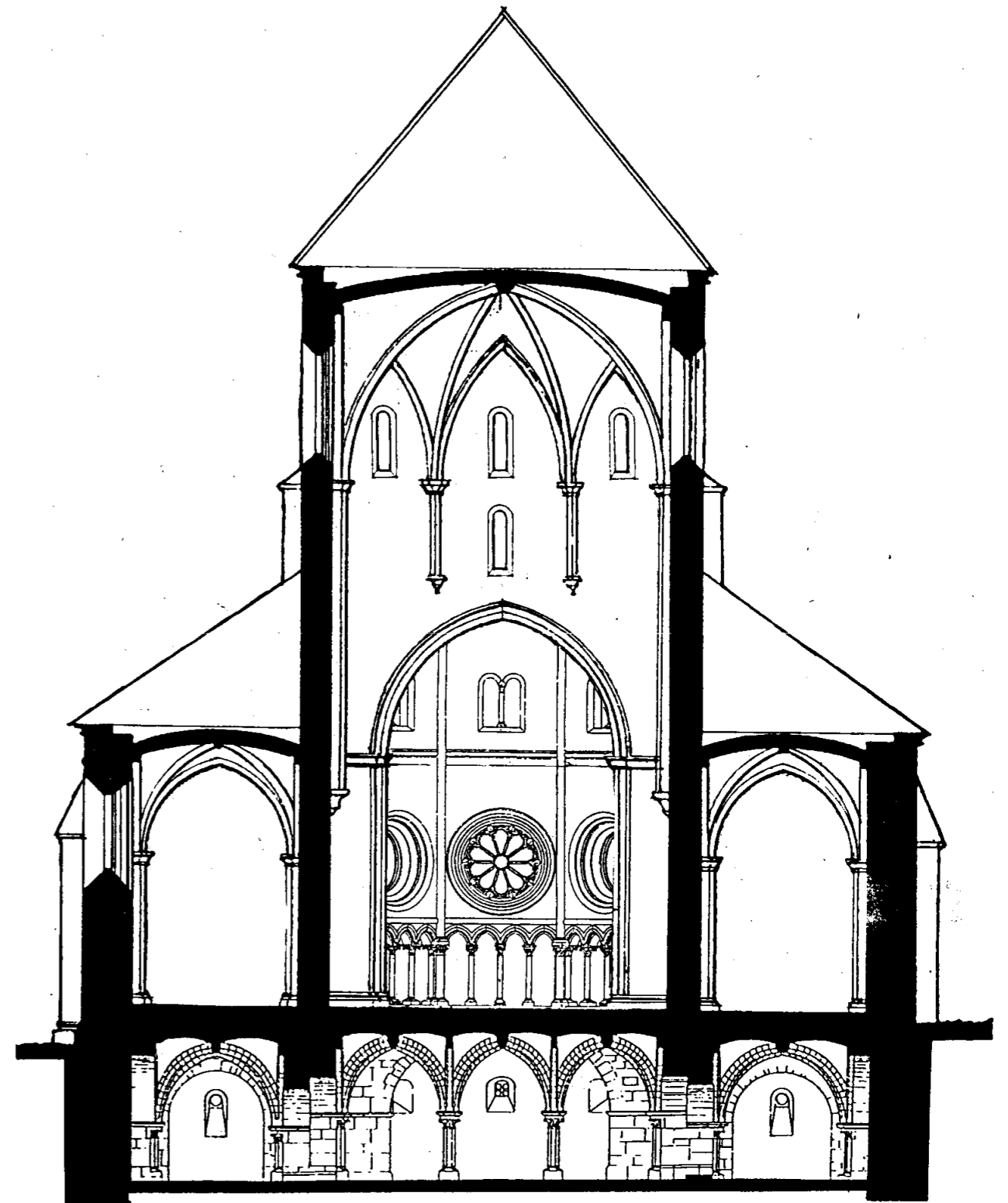
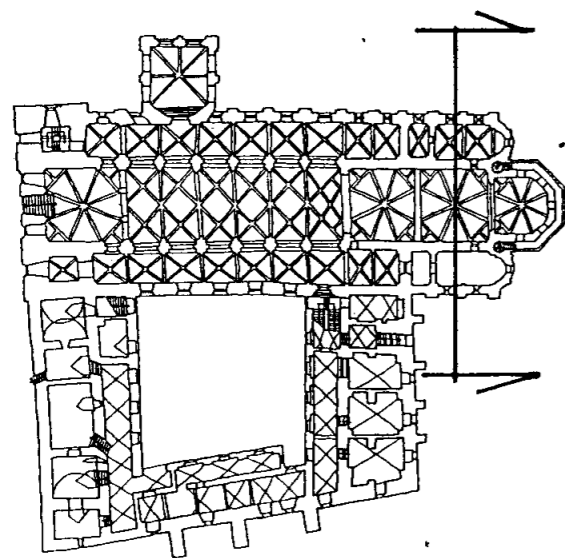
CROSS SECTION
 ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA



SACRISTY, ELEVATION DETAIL



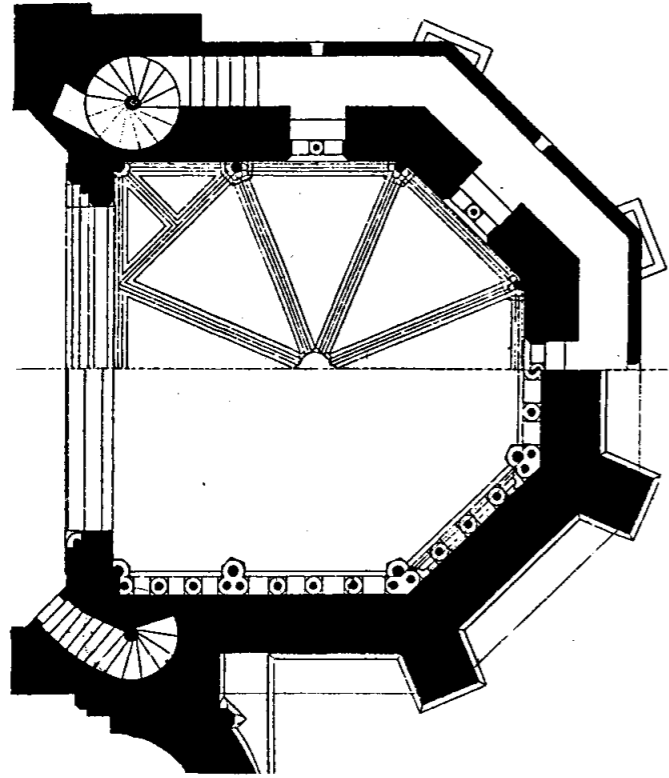
REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING



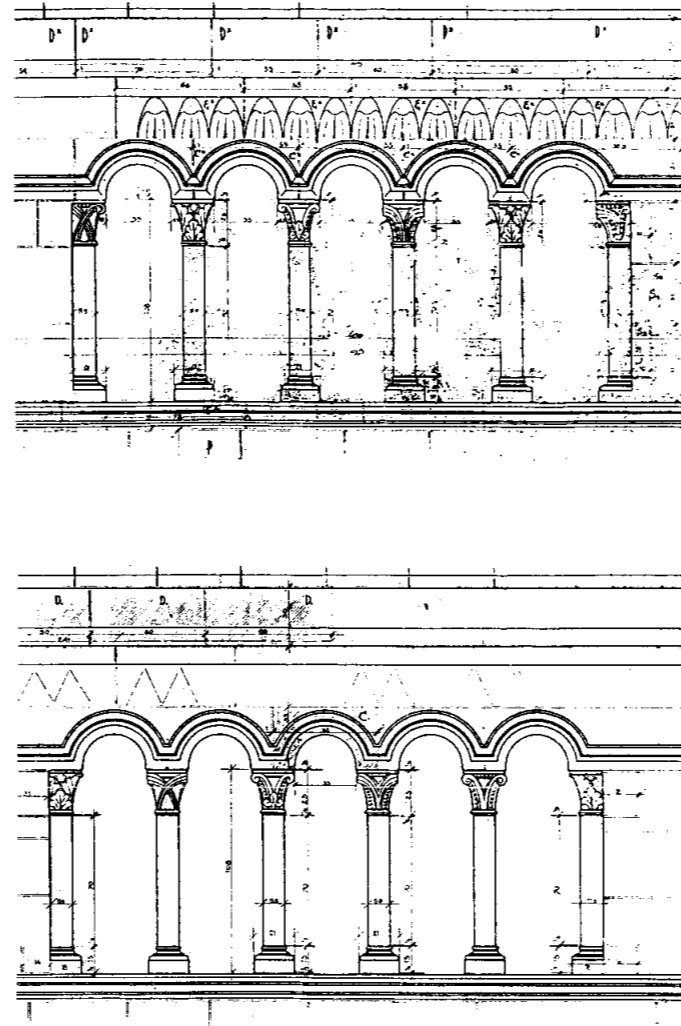
BY ORIGINAL DRAWINGS 1892

CROSS SECTION

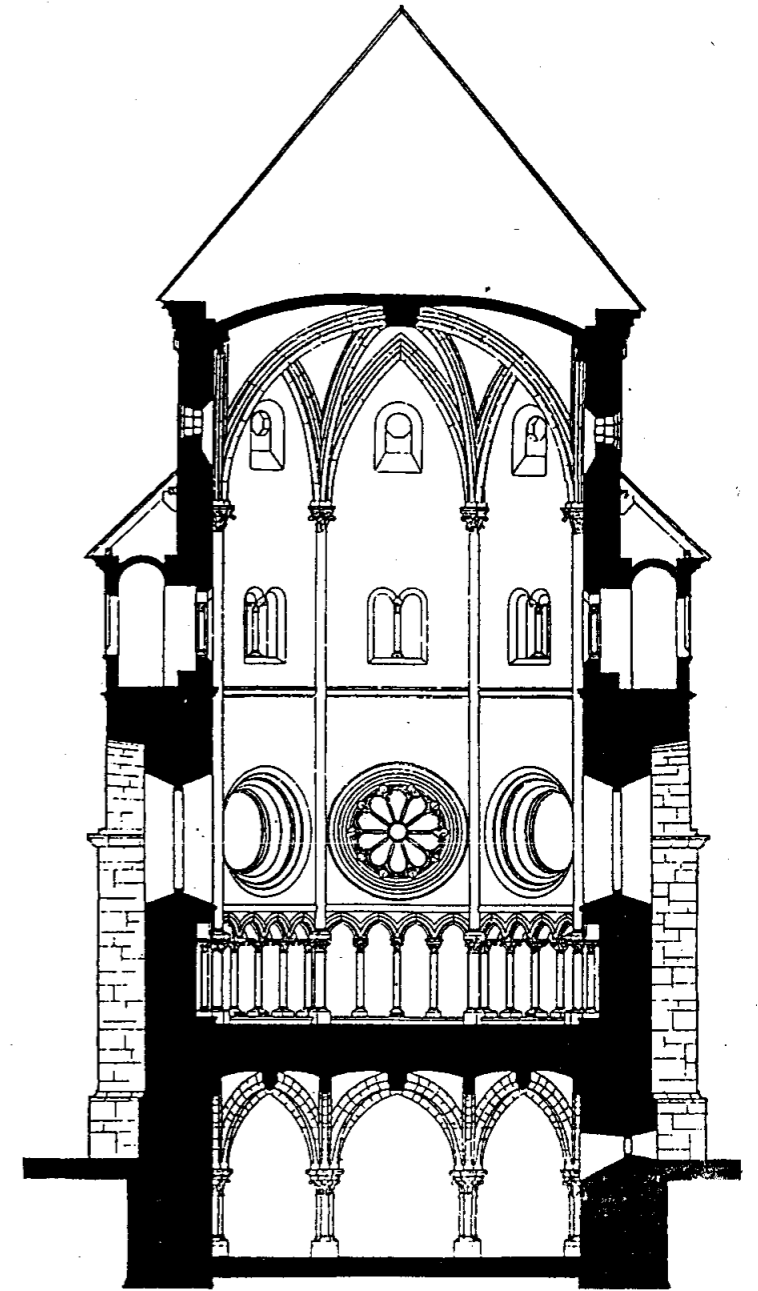
ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA



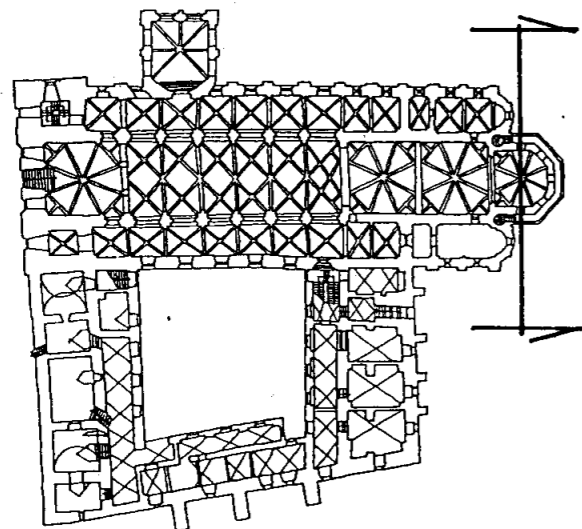
HORIZONTAL SECTION OF THE EAST END LEVEL I, II



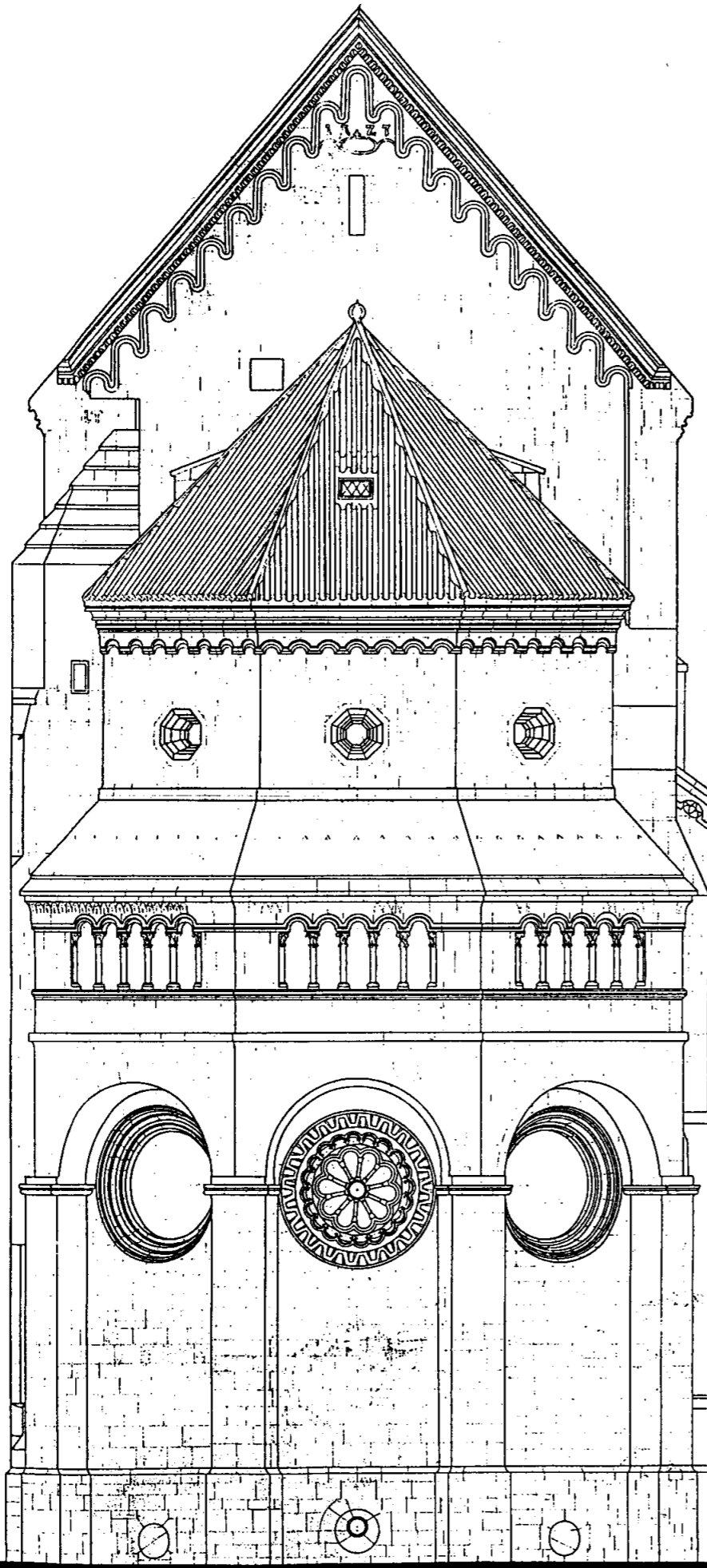
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REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING



CROSS SECTION

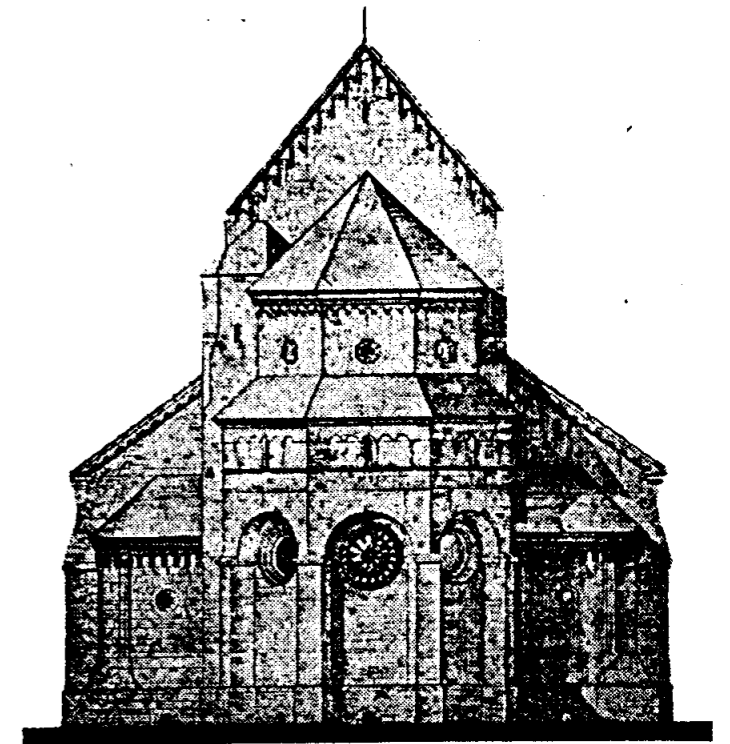


ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA

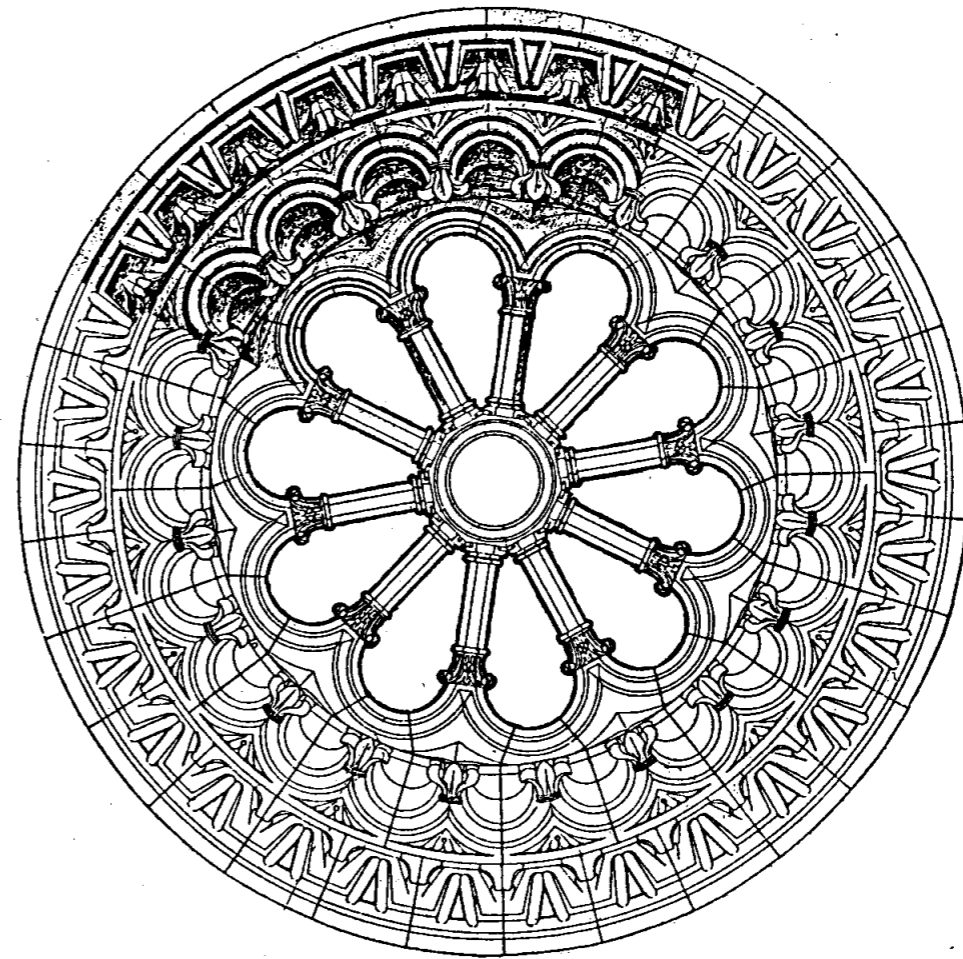


EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL, 1925
 ARCHITEKT K. HILBERT

DETAIL OF THE GREAT EASTERN WINDOW

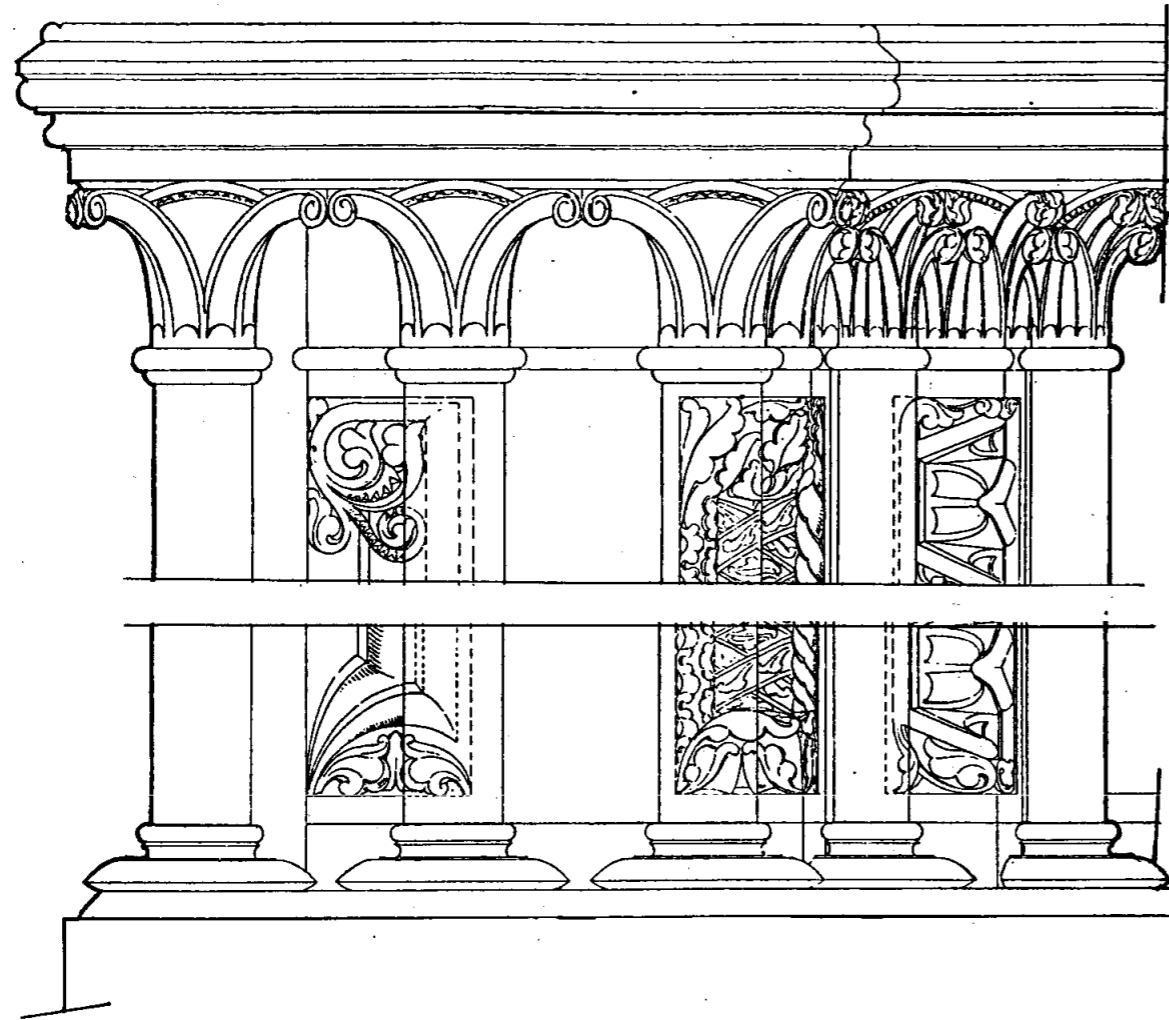


EAST ELEVATION

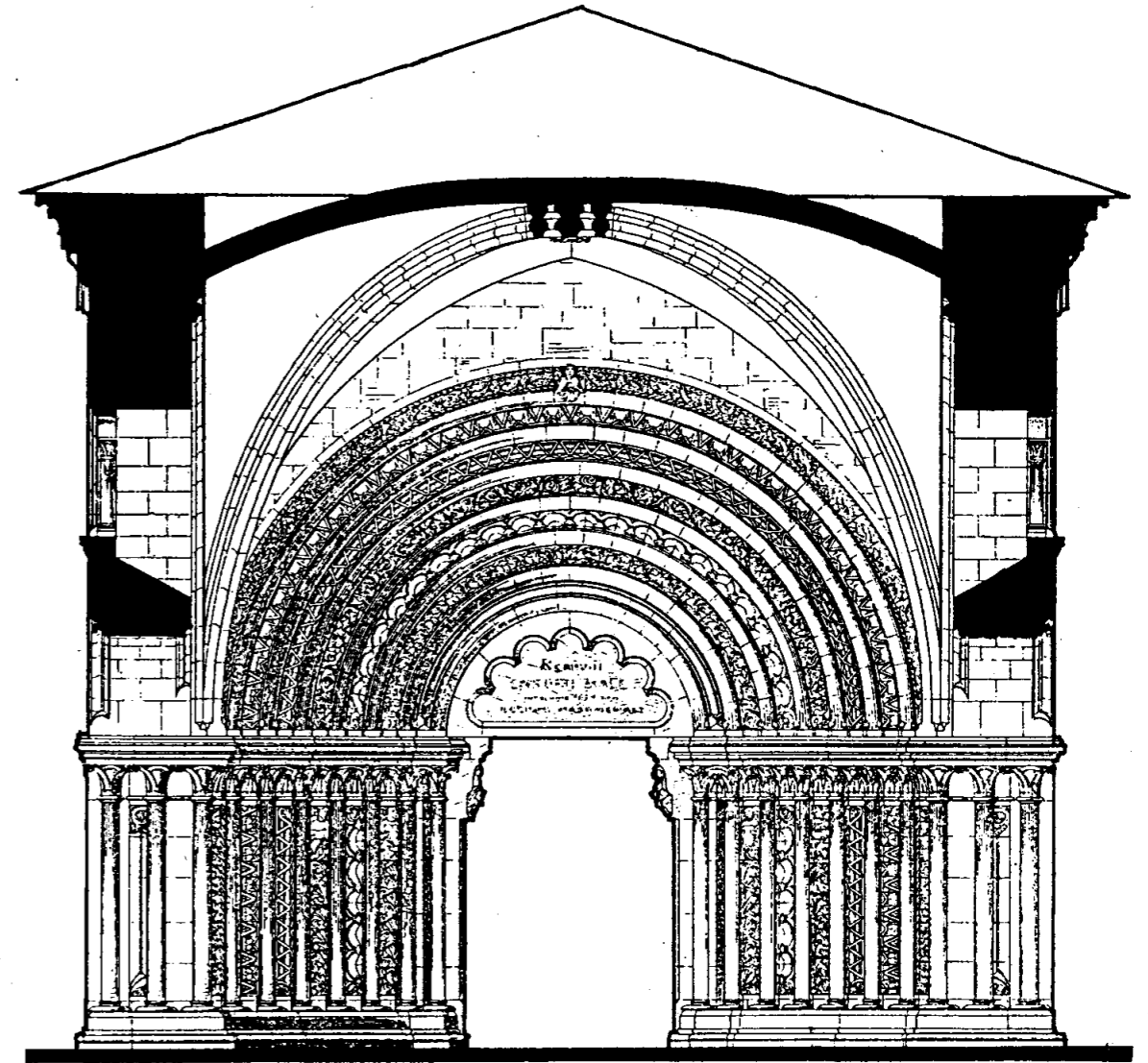


REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING

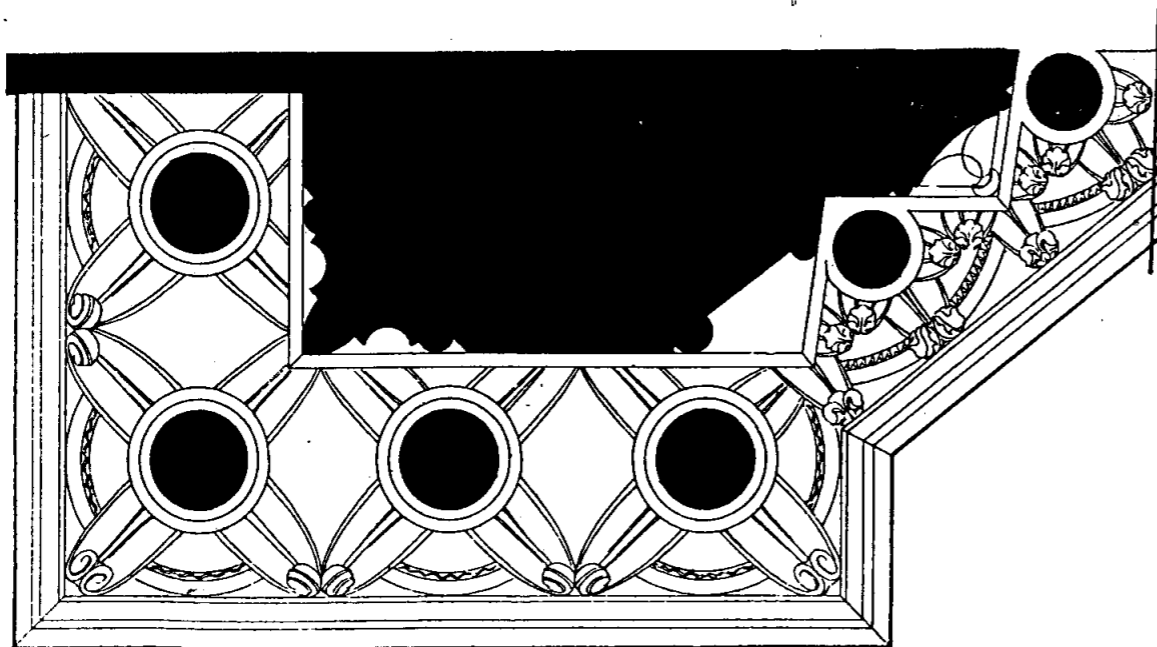
ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA



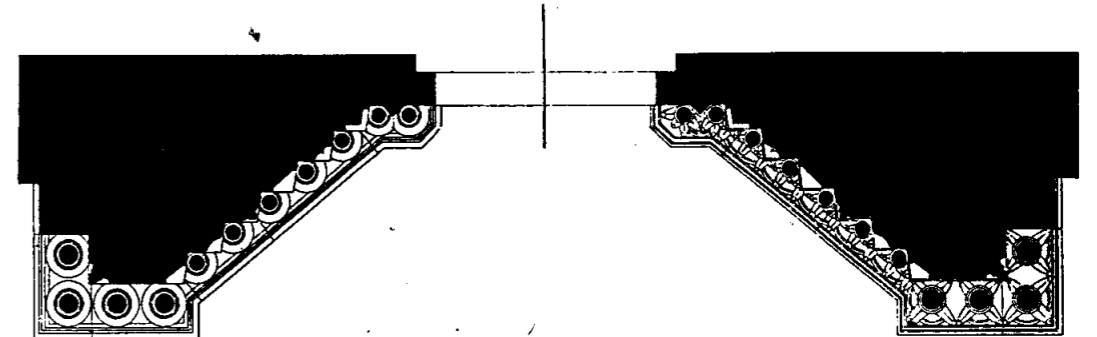
MAIN PORTAL, DETAIL



SECTION OF NORTH PORCH, FACING MAIN PORTAL

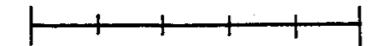
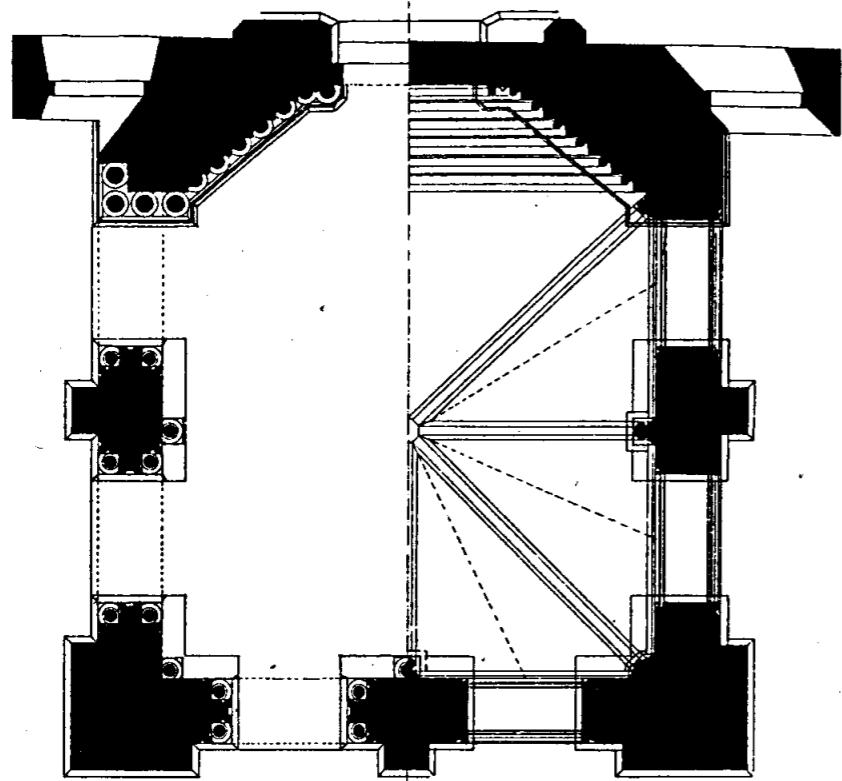


MAIN PORTAL, HORIZONTAL SECTION, DETAIL
REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING

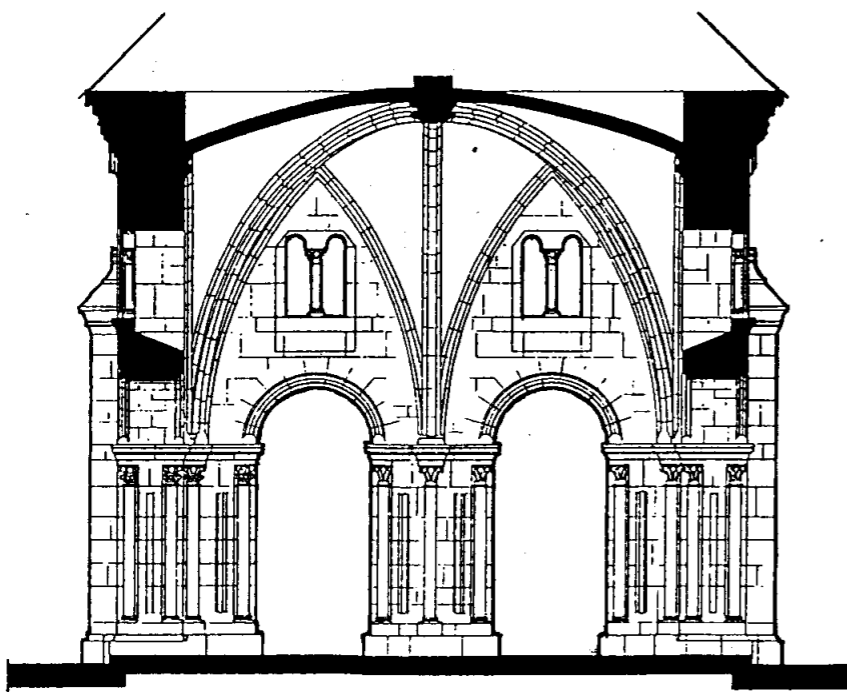


MAIN PORTAL HORIZONTAL SECTION

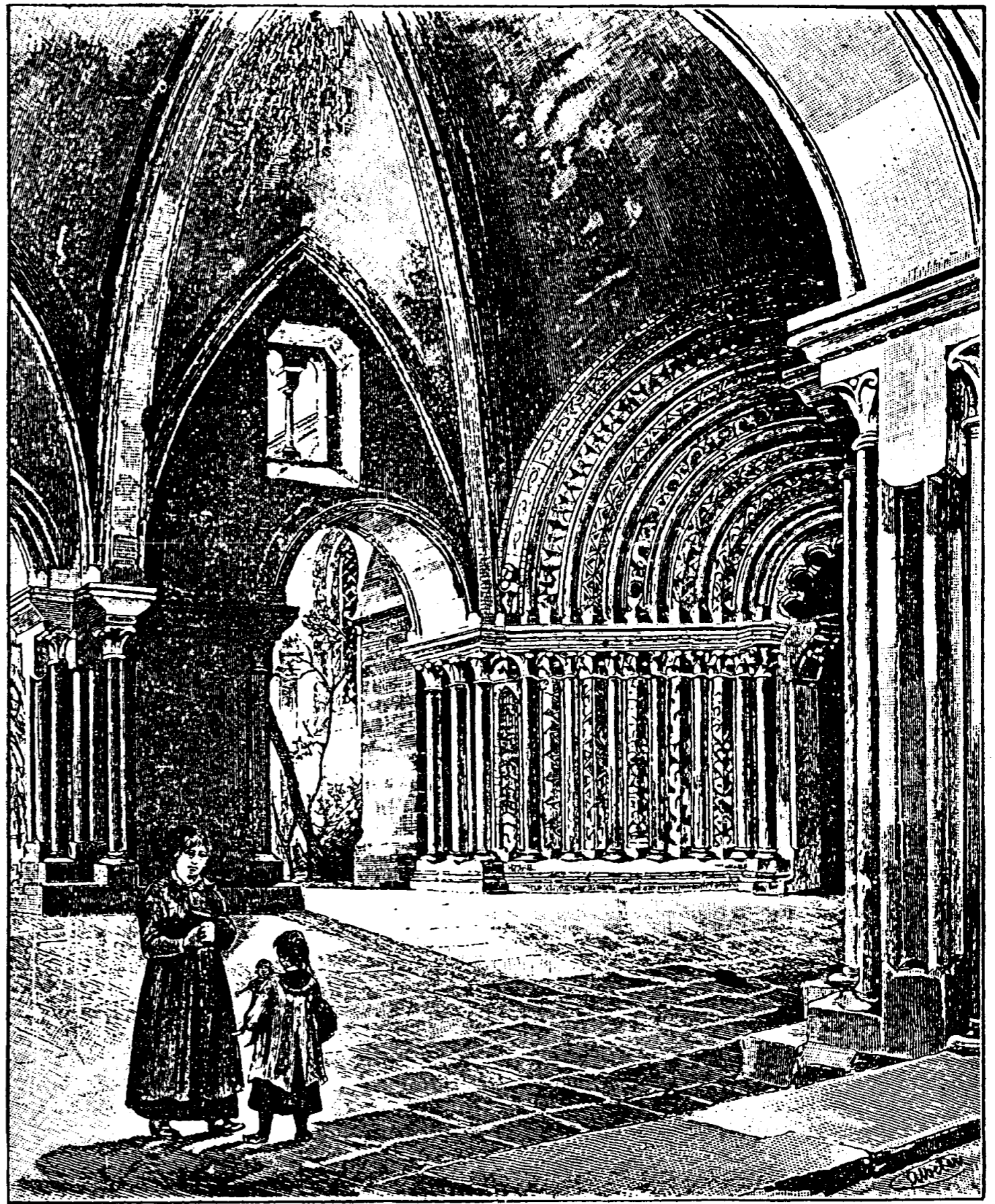
ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA
MAIN PORTAL



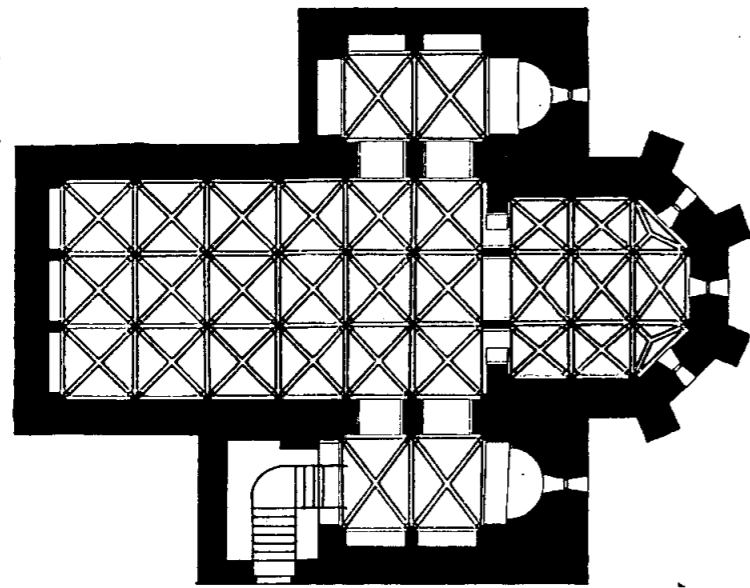
NORTH PORCH WITH MAIN PORTAL HORIZONTAL SECTION, LEVEL I, II
 REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING



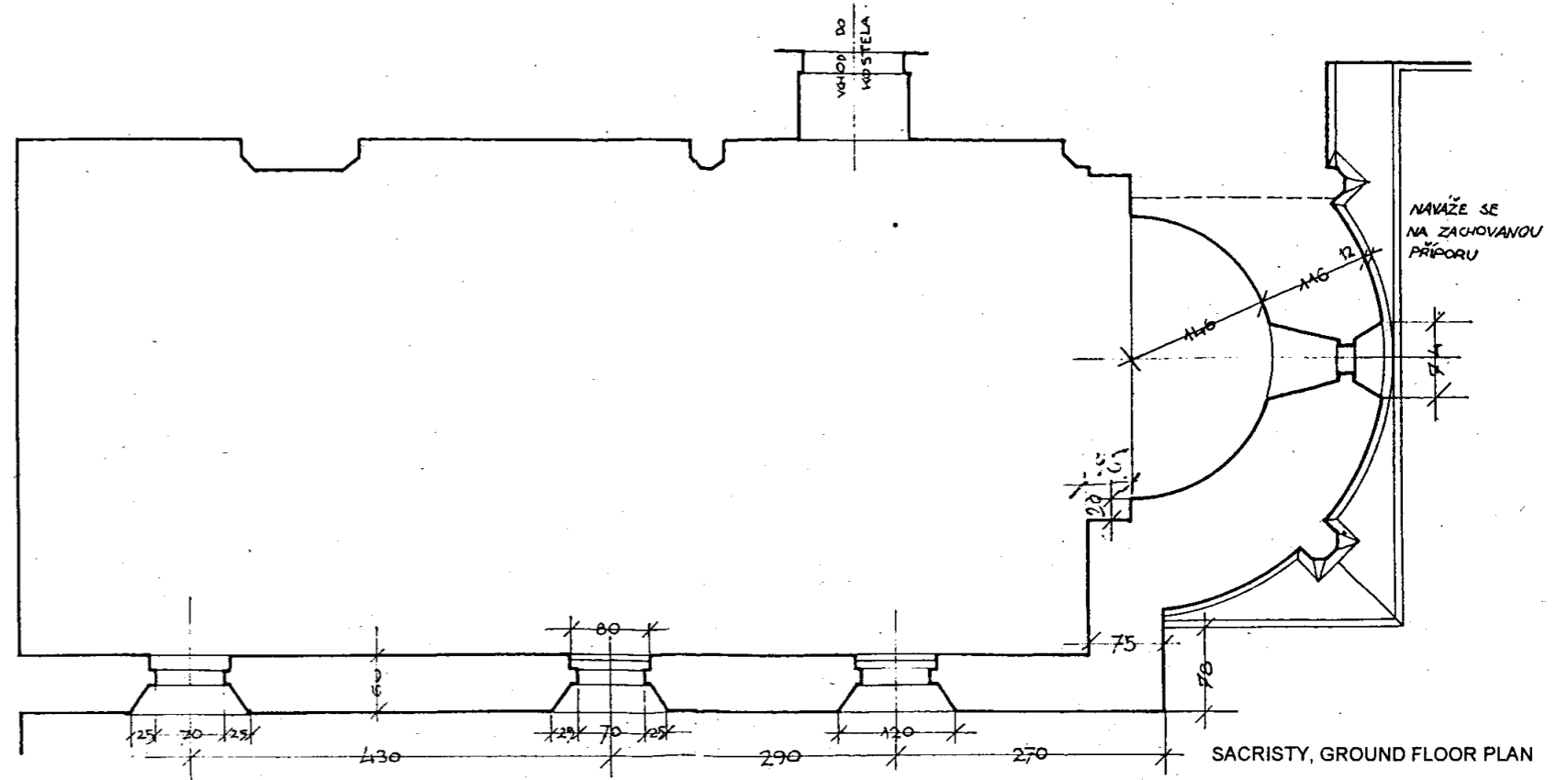
CROSS SECTION



ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA NORTH PORCH WITH MAIN PORTAL

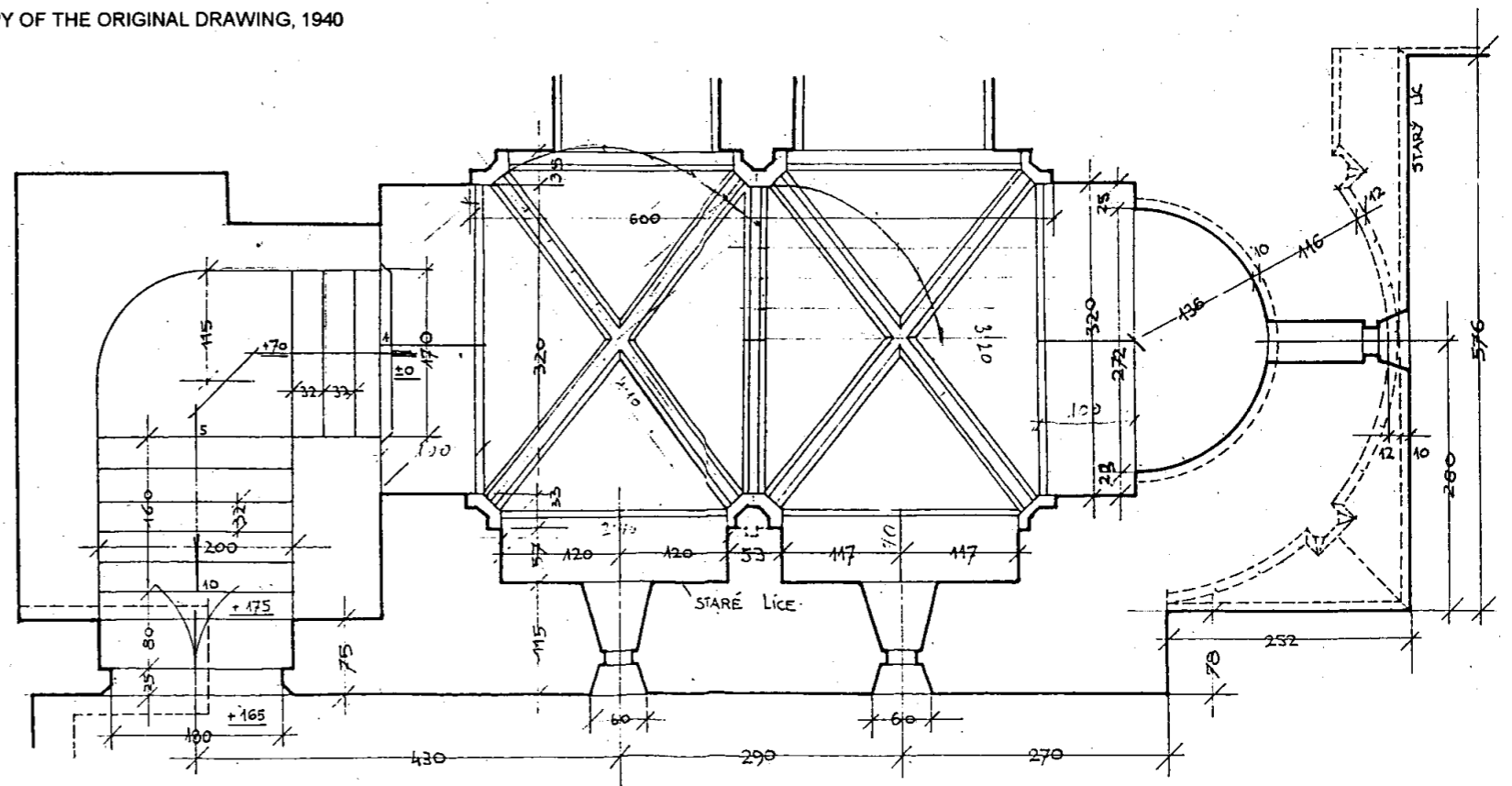


FIRST BASEMENT LEVEL (CRYPT)



SACRISTY, GROUND FLOOR PLAN

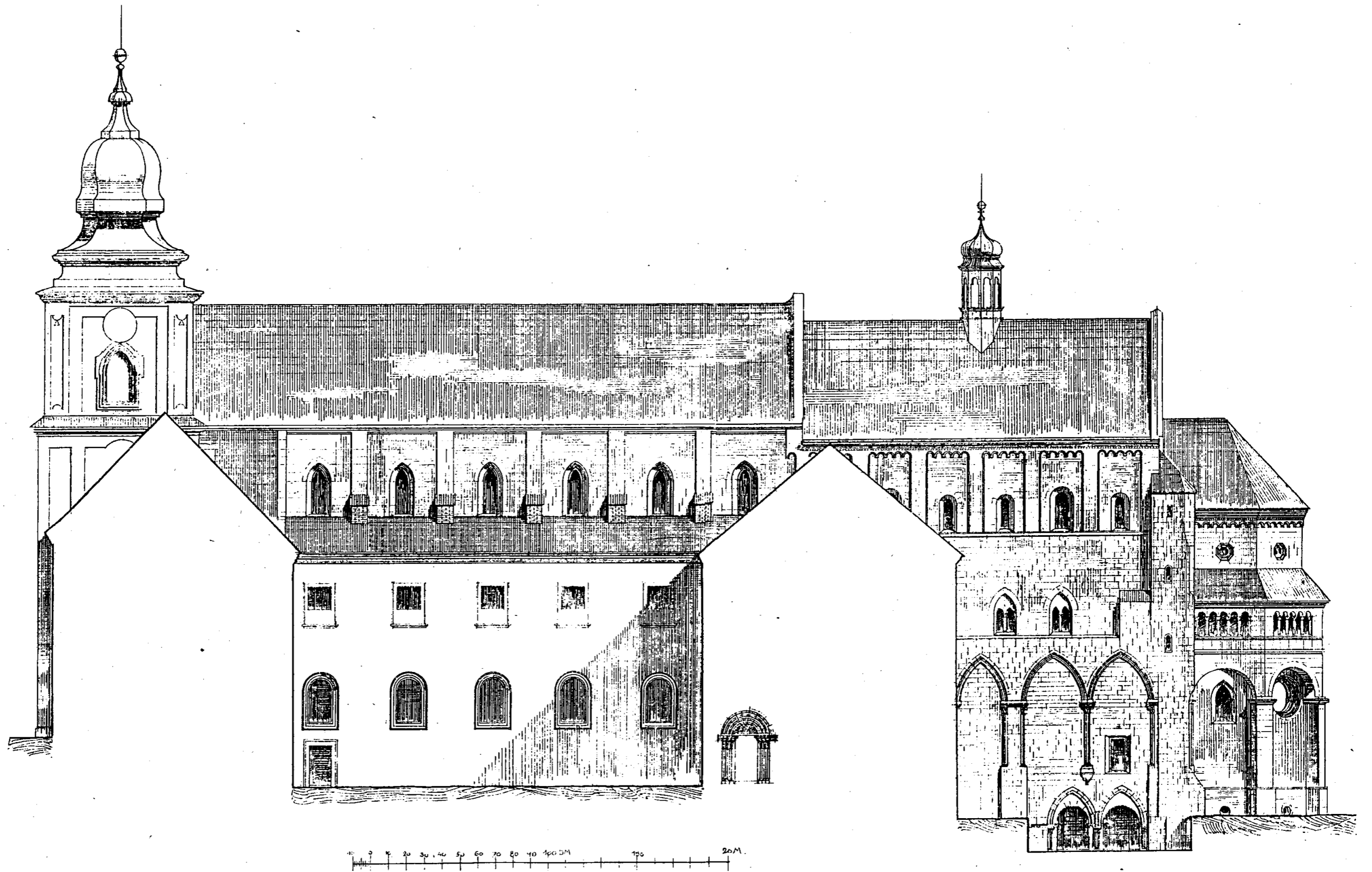
REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING, 1940



CRYPT, PLAN OF THE SOUTHERN PART

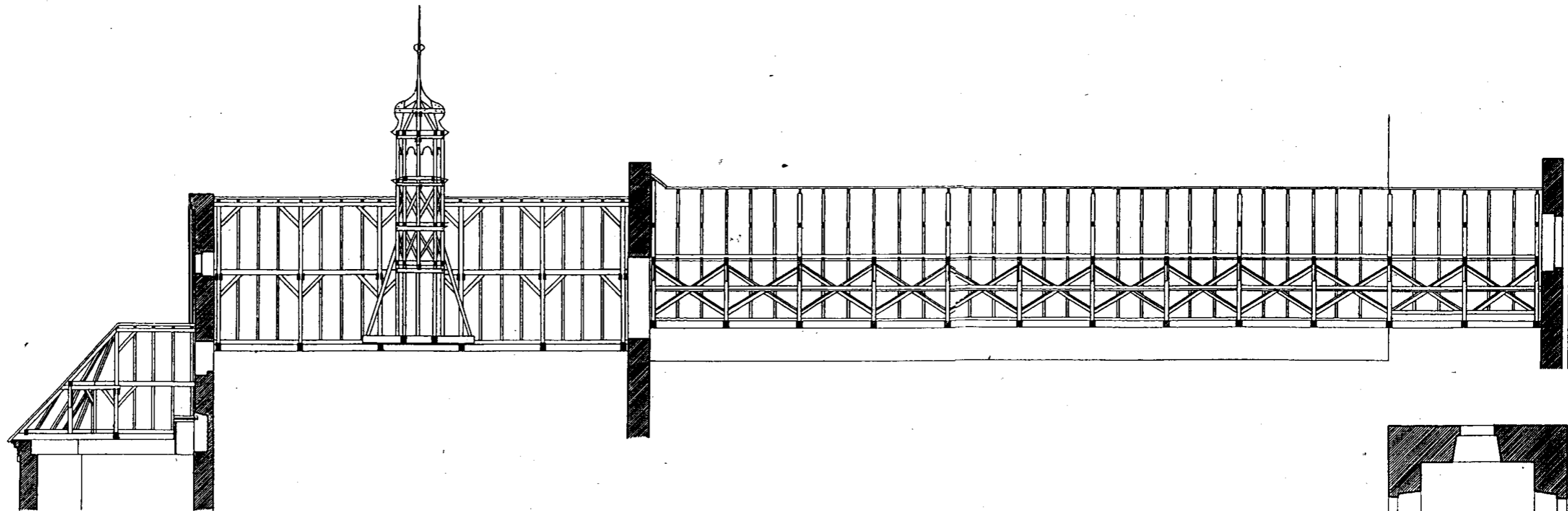
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REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING

ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA
SOUTHERN SACRISTY, RECONSTRUCTION

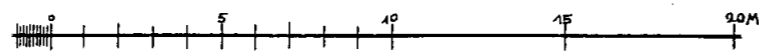
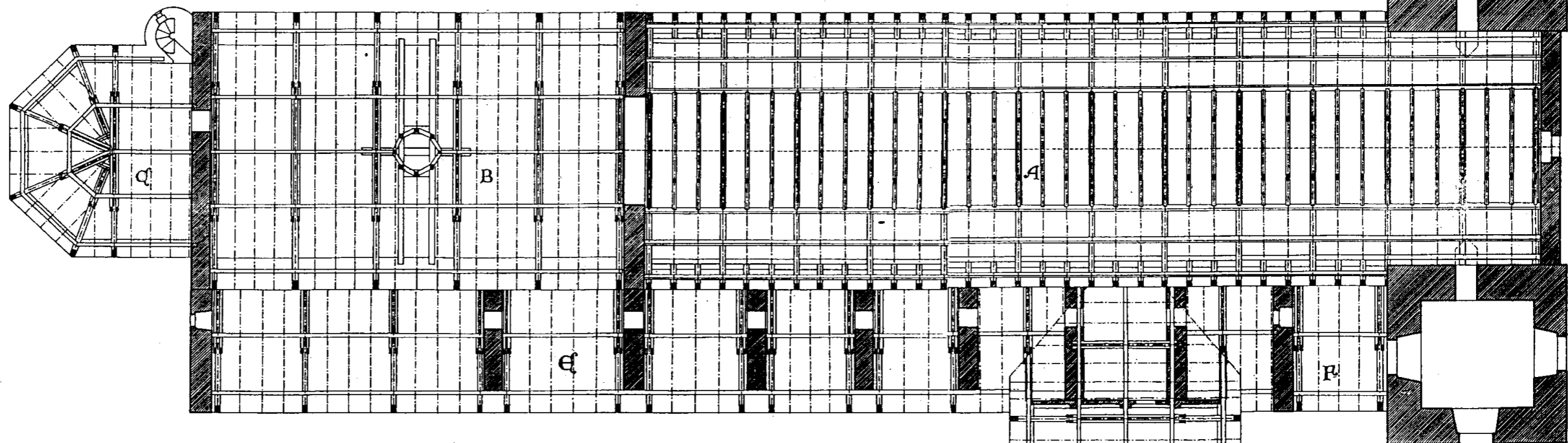


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REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING

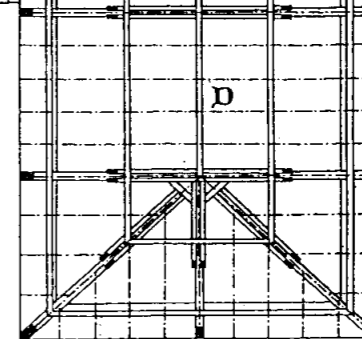
ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA
SOUTH ELEVATION



TRUSS STRUCTURE LONGITUDINAL SECTION



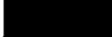






D

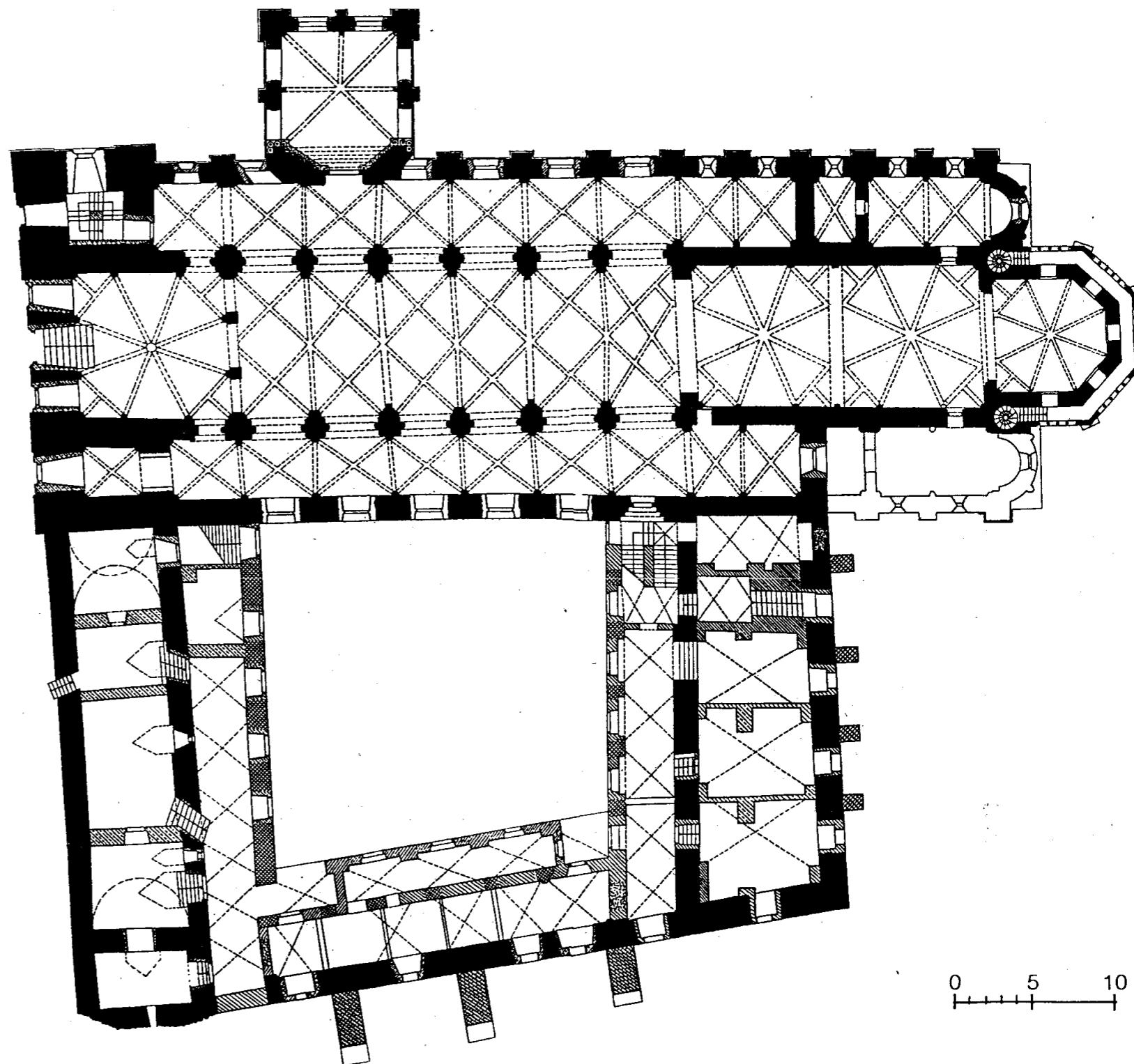


TRUSS STRUCTURE, HORIZONTAL SECTION

ARCHITEKT K. HILBERT
 REDUCED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING

ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA

-  13TH CT., LATE ROMANESQUE TO GOTHIC MASONRY
-  1300 - 1450, GOTHIC MASONRY
-  1450 - 1525, RENAISSANCE MASONRY
-  17TH CT., EARLY BAROQUE MASONRY
-  18TH CT., BAROQUE AND CLASSICISTIC MASONRY
-  19TH CT. MASONRY
-  20TH CT. MASONRY

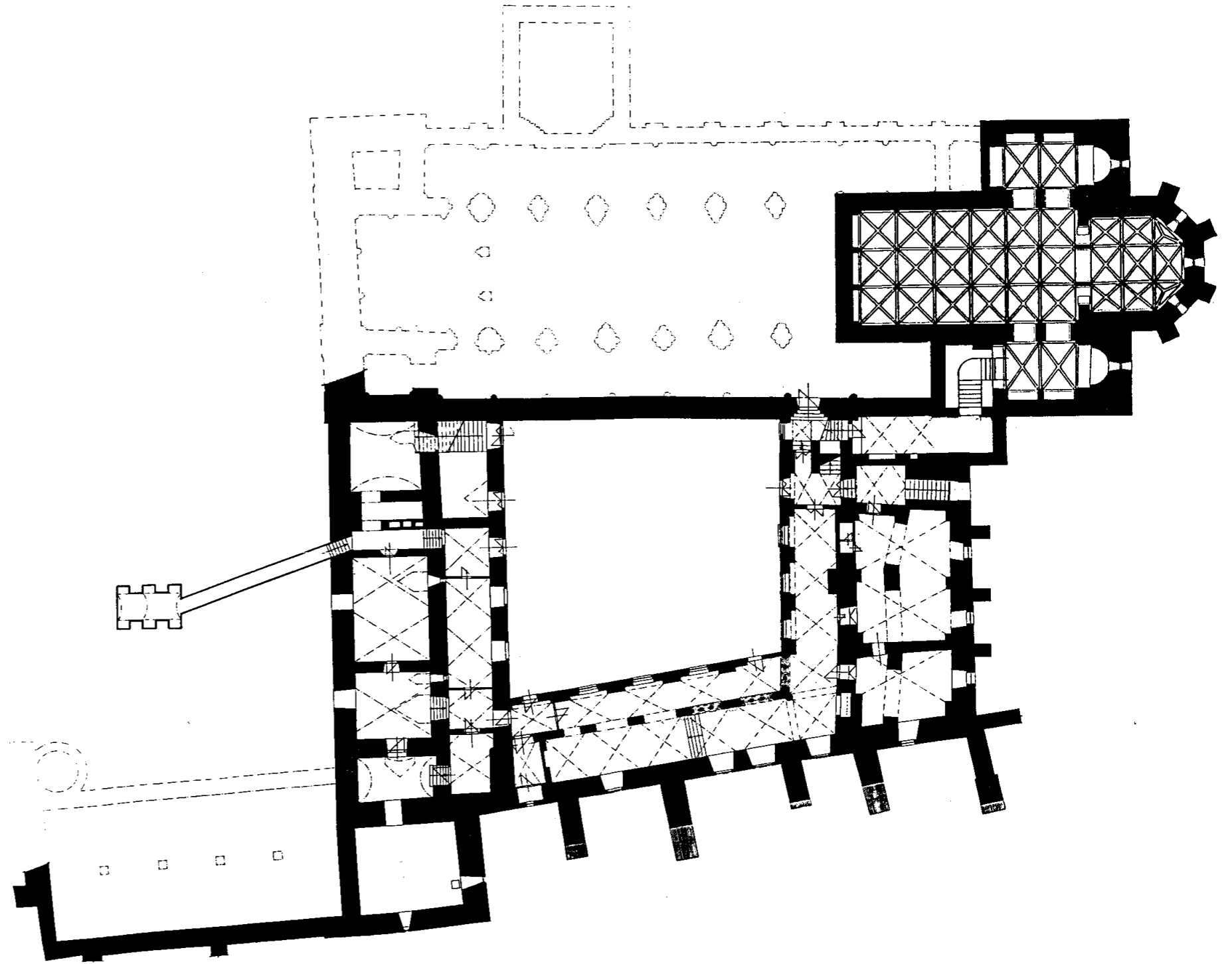


BY A. BARTUŠEK, UMĚLECKÉ PAMÁTKY TŘEBÍČE



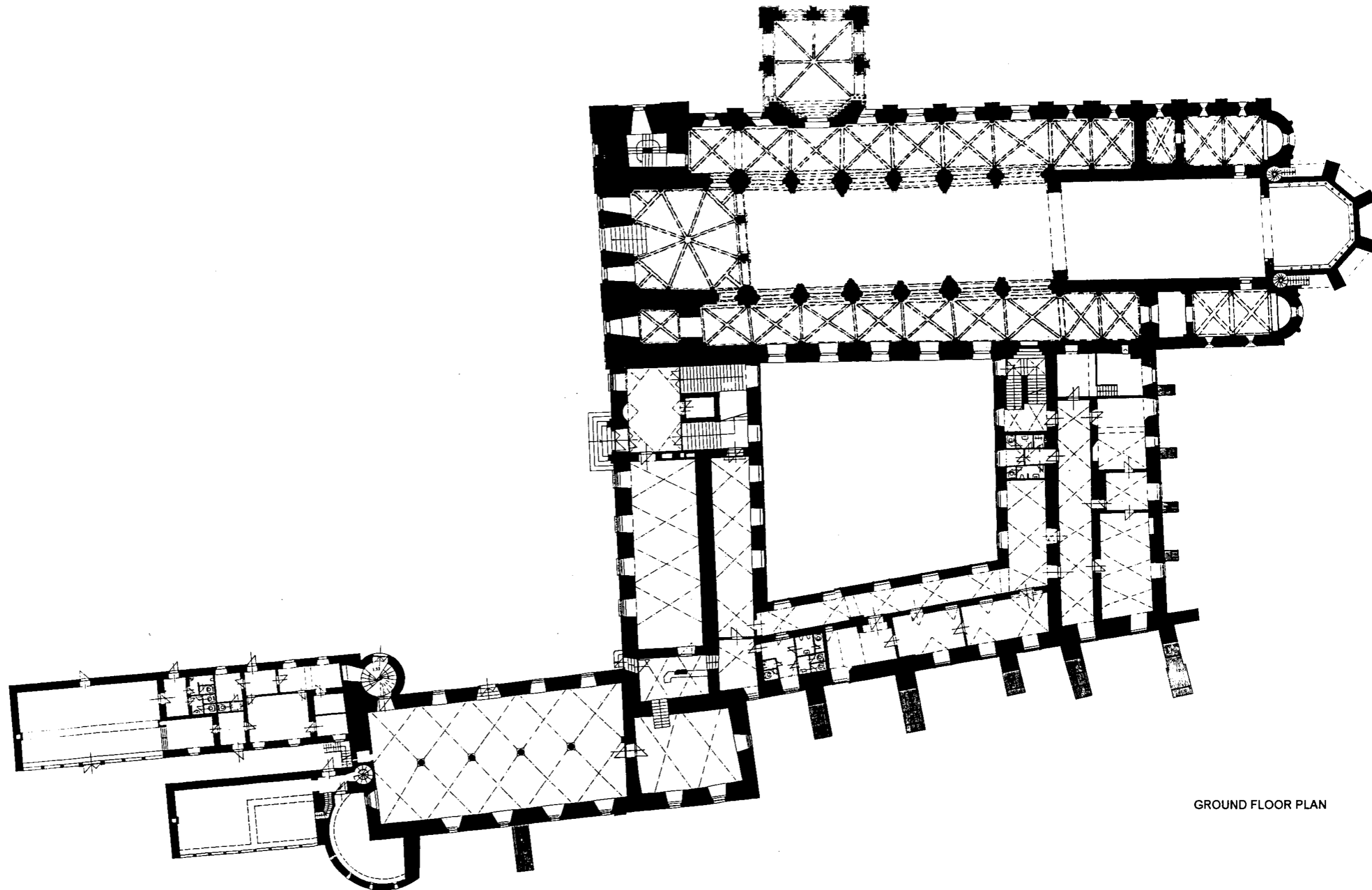
ISOHYPSE PLAN

FORMER MONASTERY WITH ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA AND SURROUNDING AREA



FIRST BASEMENT LEVEL (CRYPT)

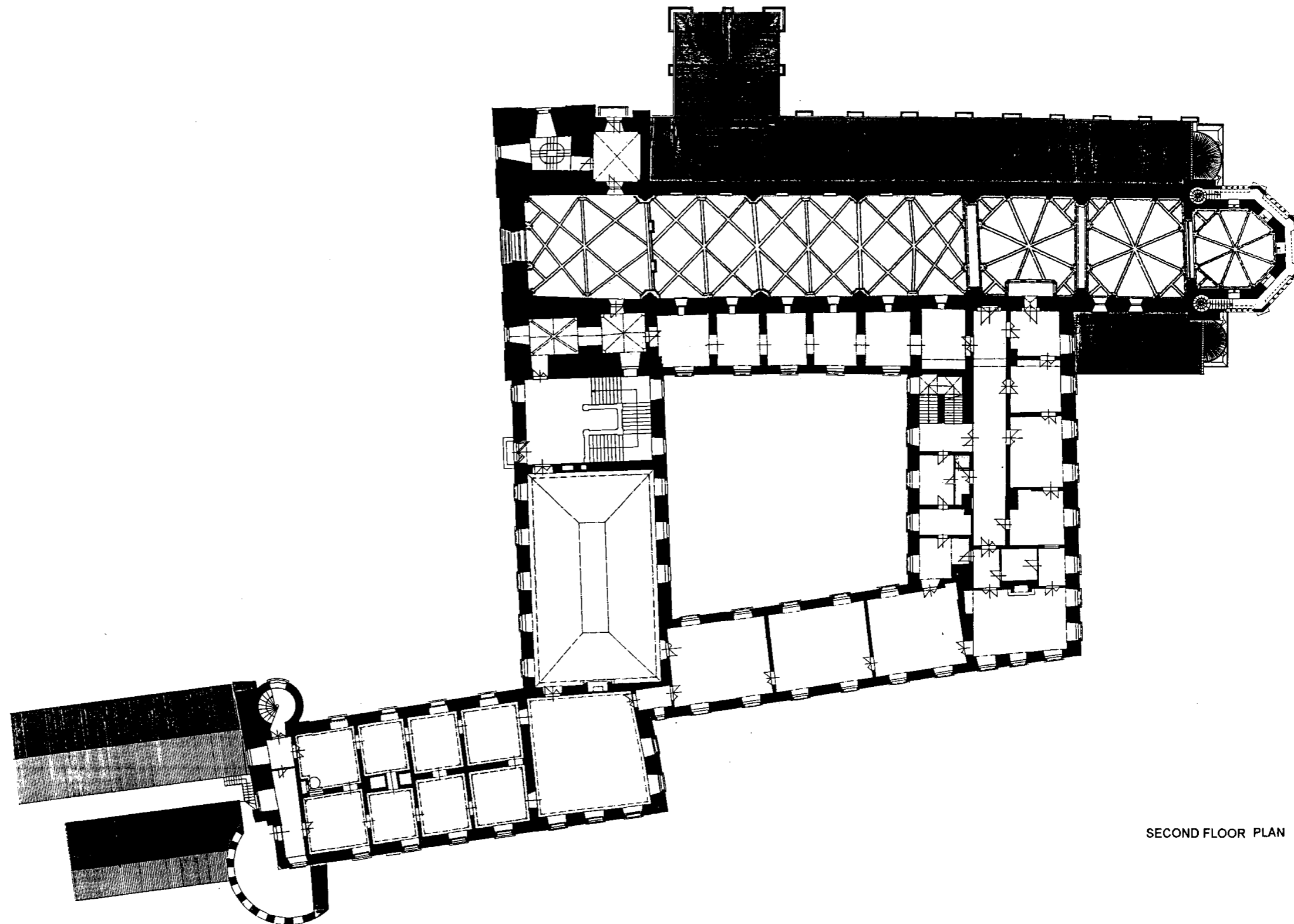
LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT

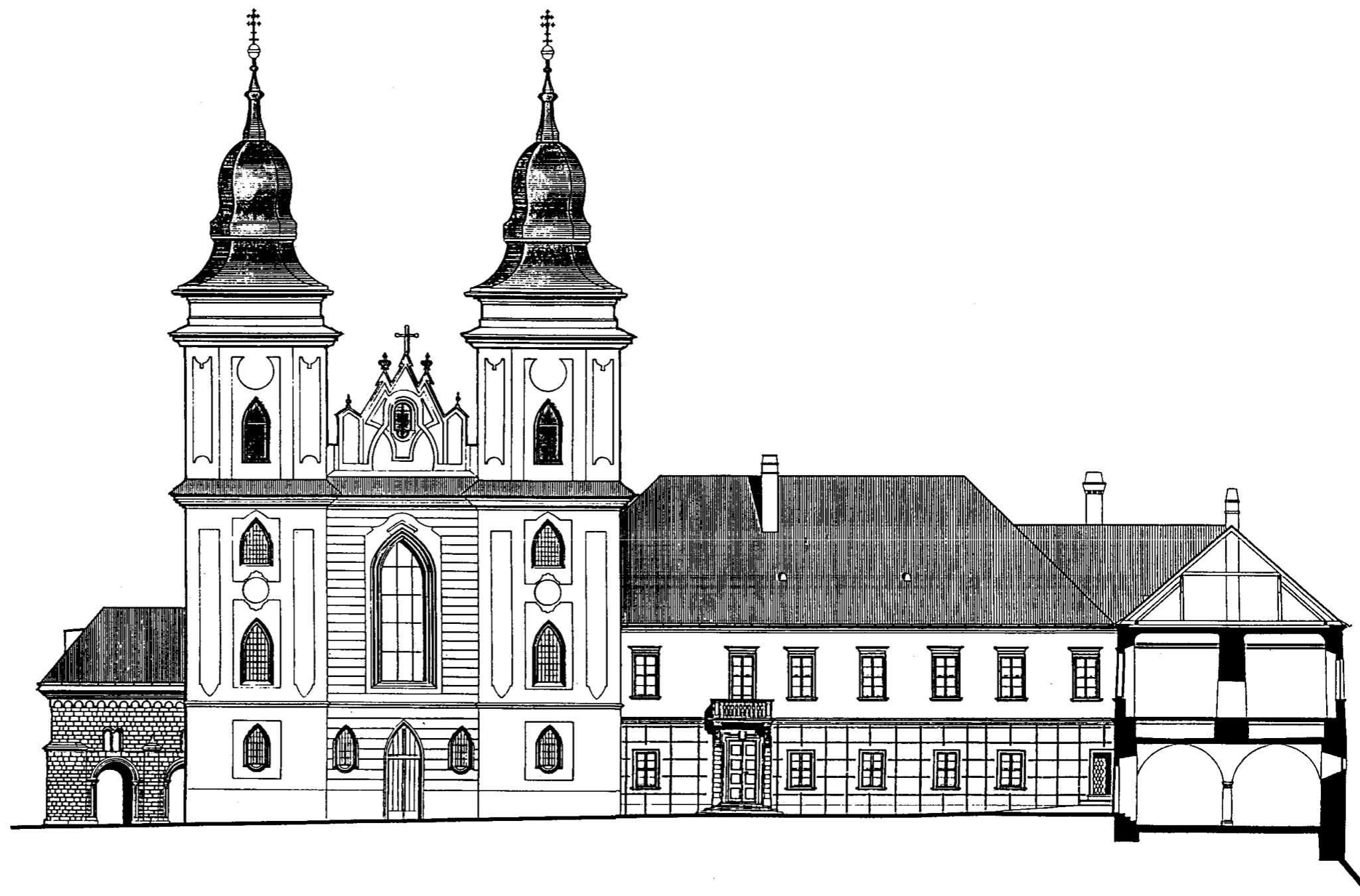
FORMER MONASTIC COMPLEX WITH ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

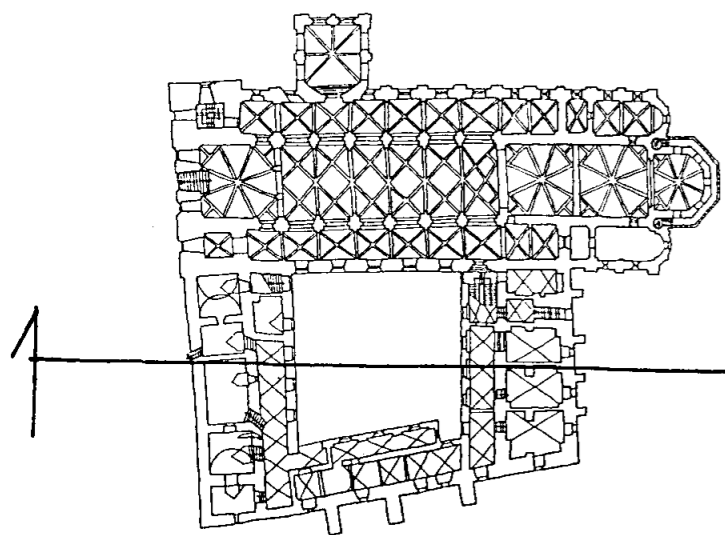
LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT

PROJEKČNÍ A INŽENÝRSKÁ KANCELÁŘ ARCHAIT



WEST ELEVATION, SECTION

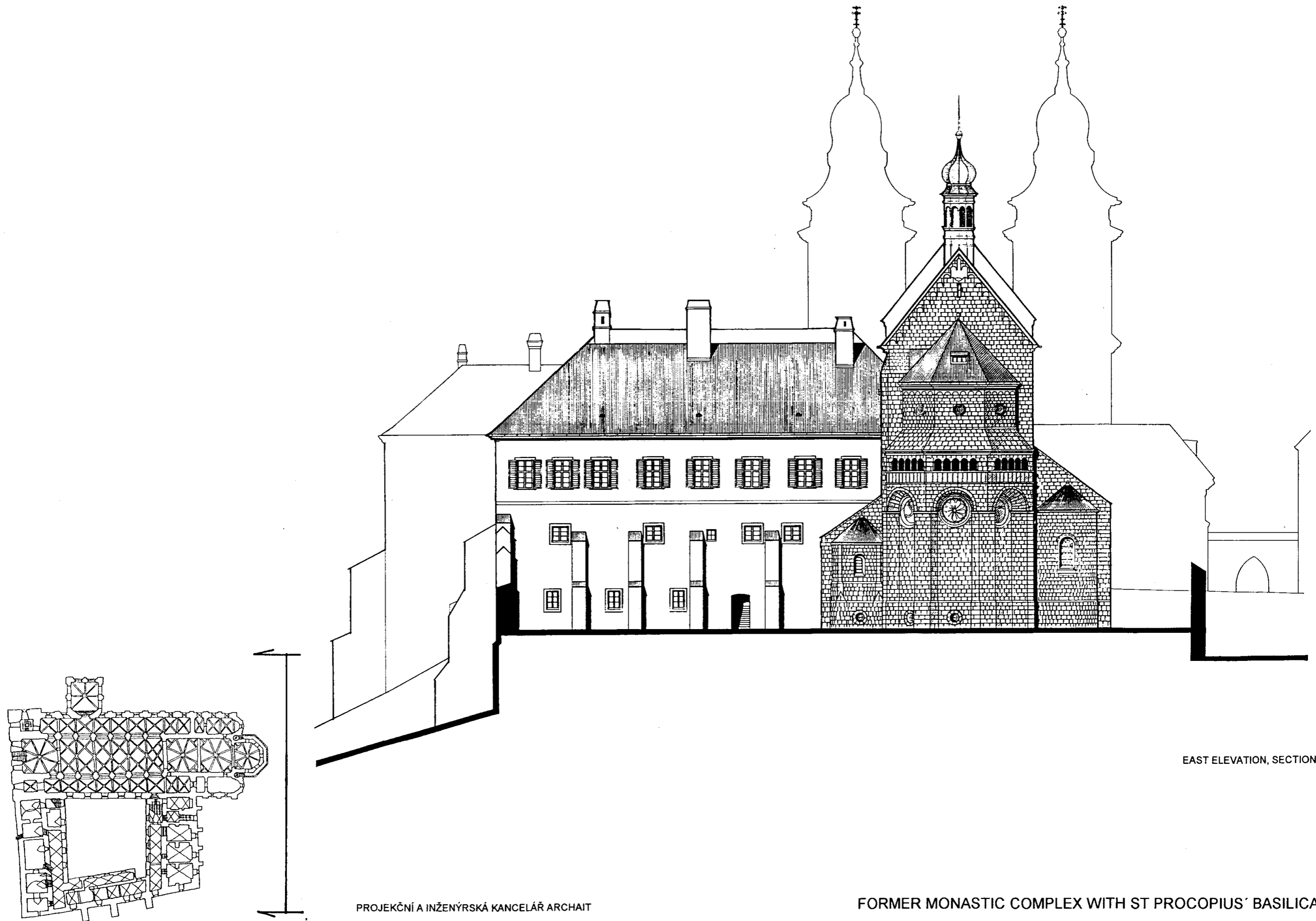
FORMER MONASTIC COMPLEX WITH ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA



PROJEKČNÍ A INŽENÝRSKÁ KANCELÁŘ ARCHAIT

SOUTH ELEVATION, SECTION

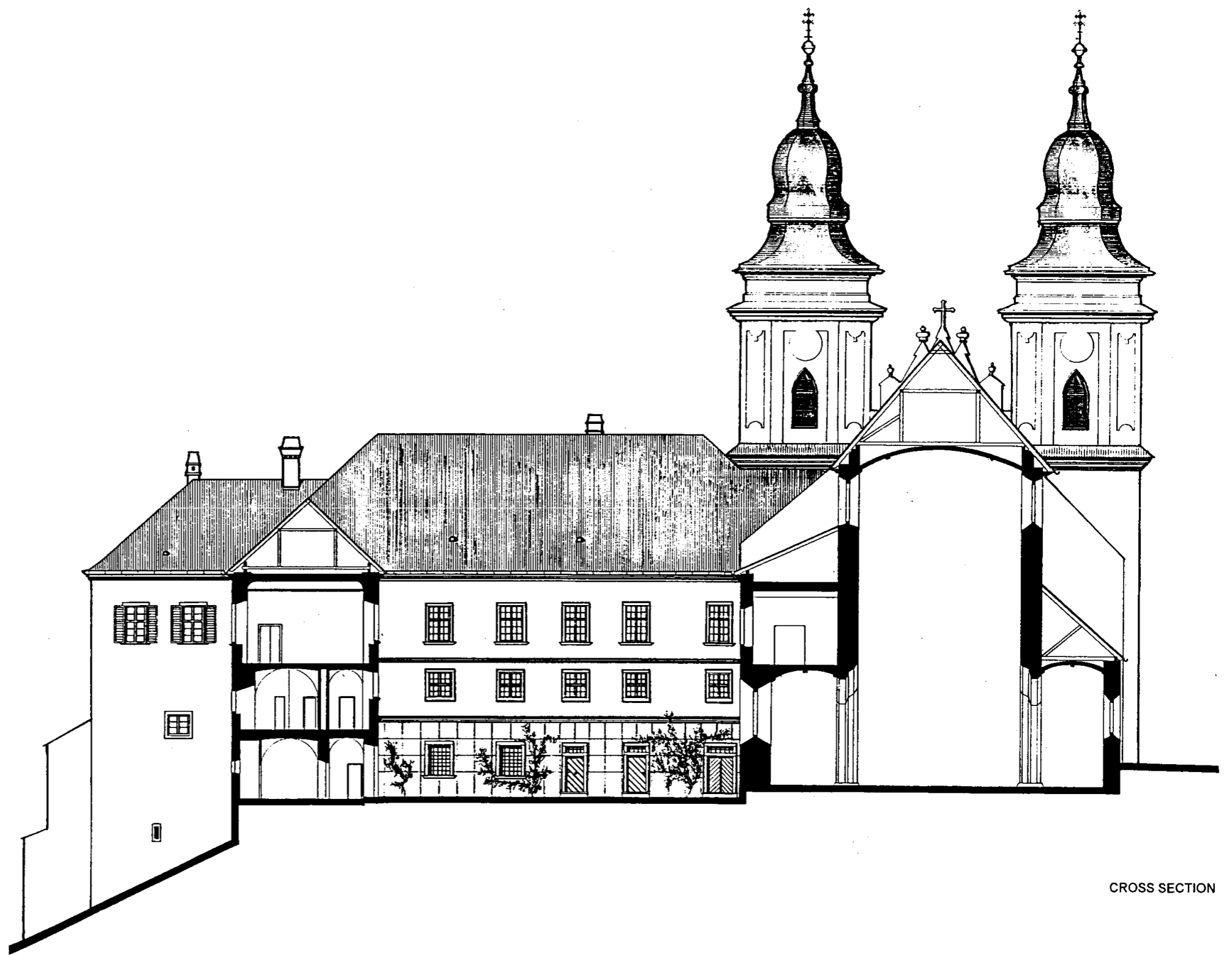
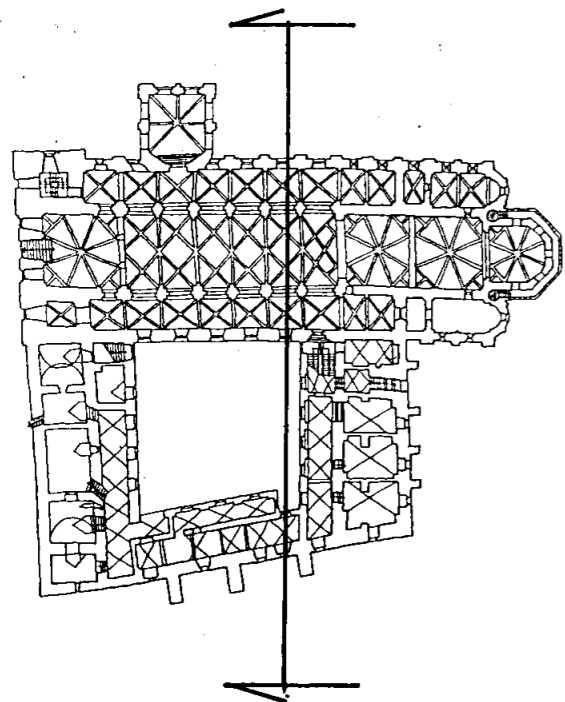
FORMER MONASTIC COMPLEX WITH ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA



EAST ELEVATION, SECTION

PROJEKČNÍ A INŽENÝRSKÁ KANCELÁŘ ARCHAIT

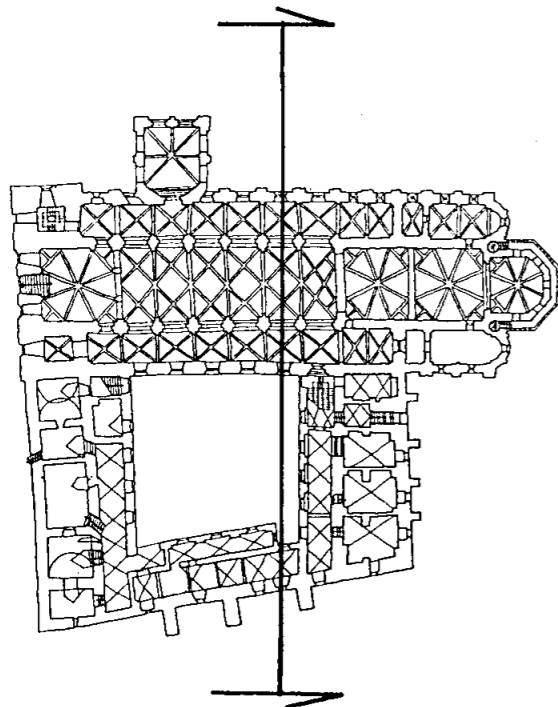
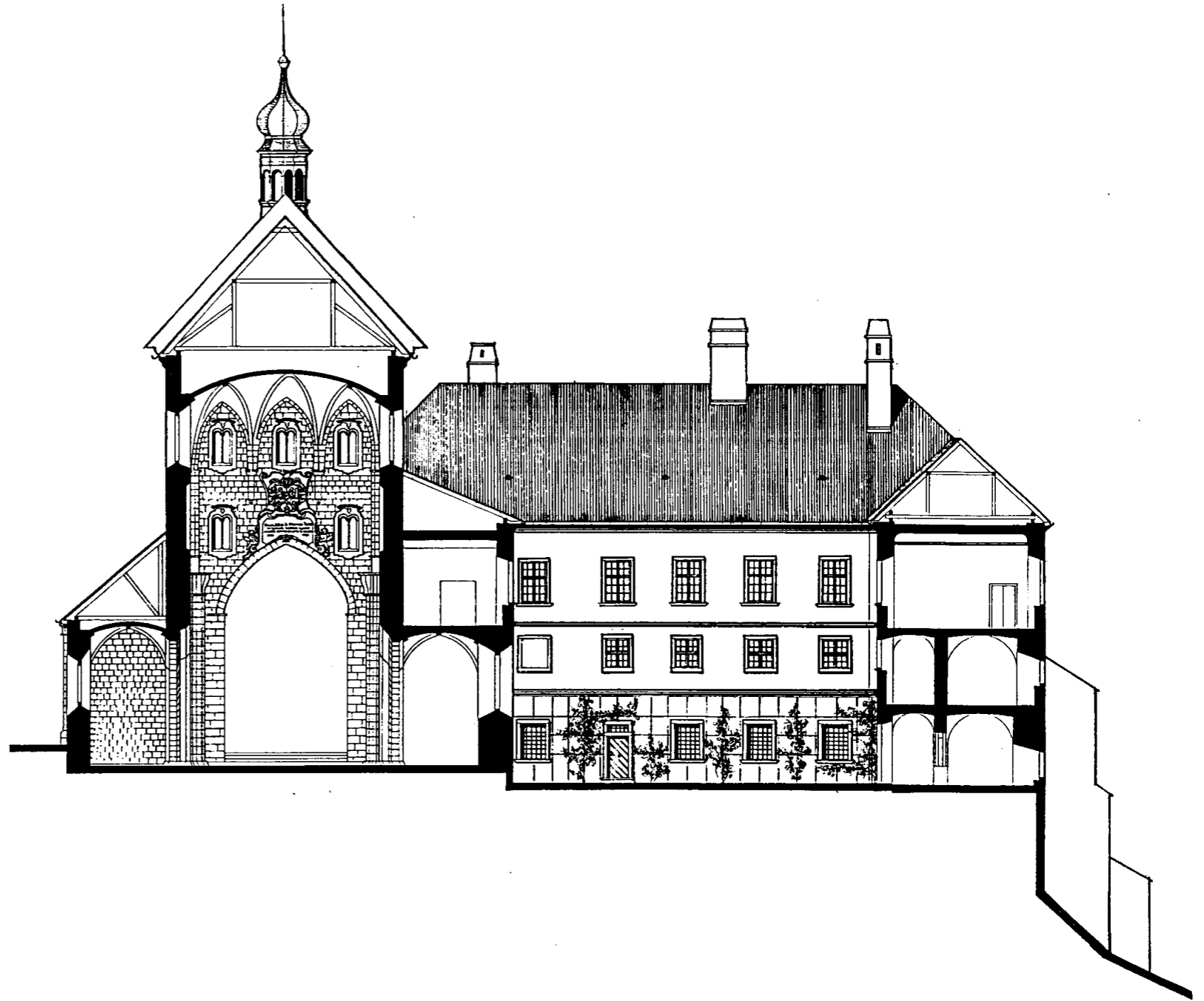
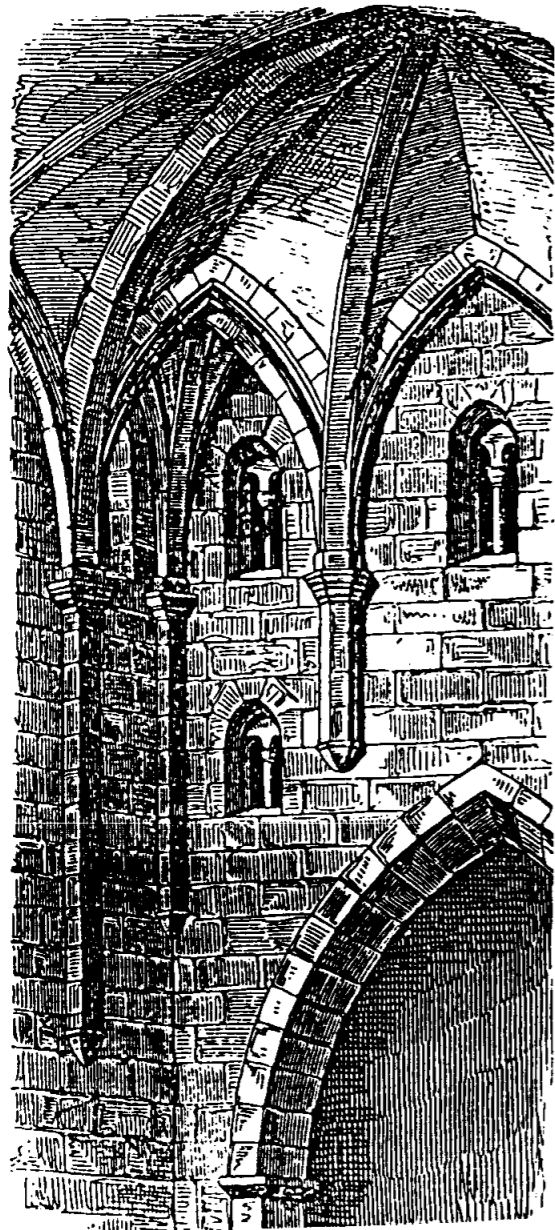
FORMER MONASTIC COMPLEX WITH ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA



CROSS SECTION

PROJEKČNÍ A INŽENÝRSKÁ KANCELÁŘ ARCHAIT

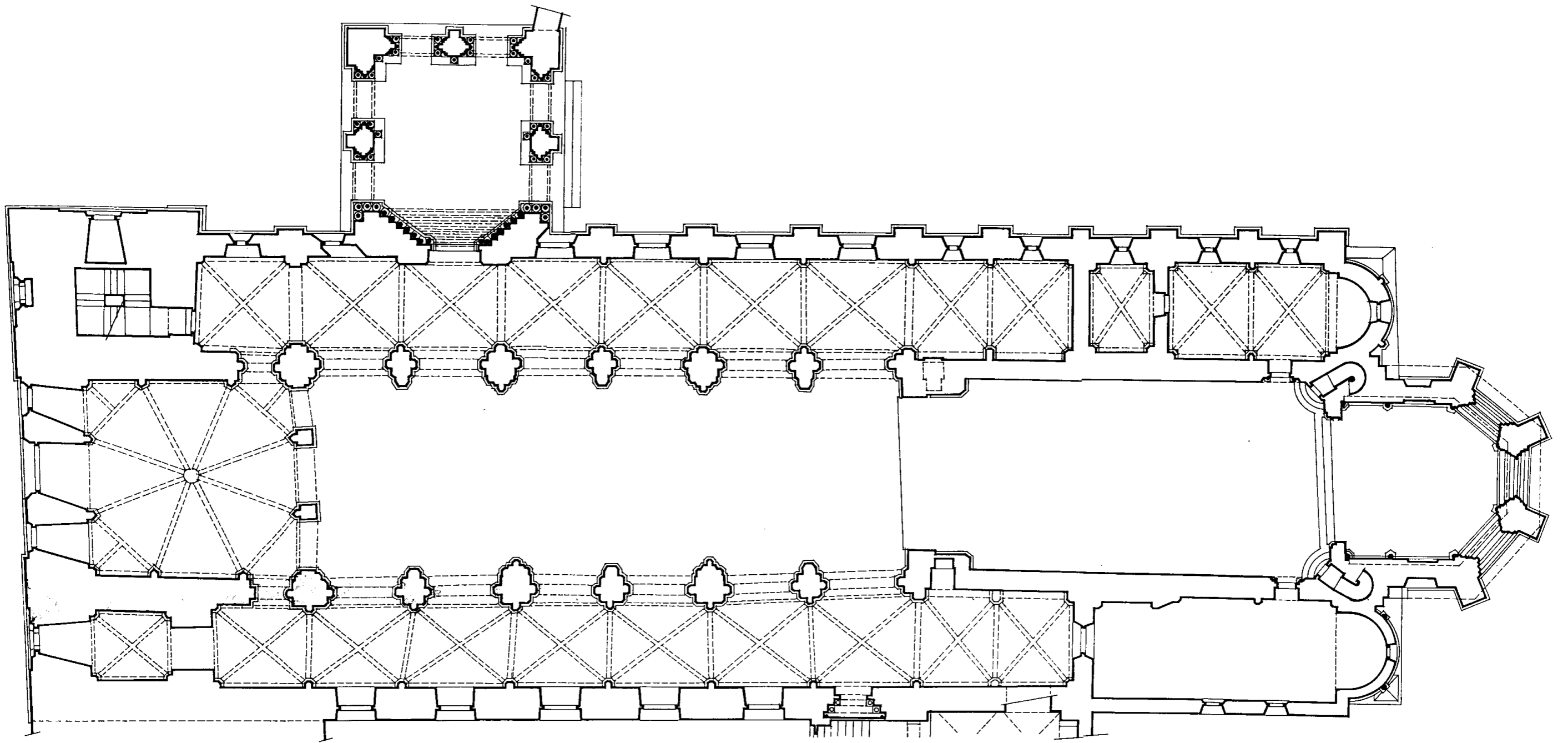
FORMER MONASTIC COMPLEX WITH ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA



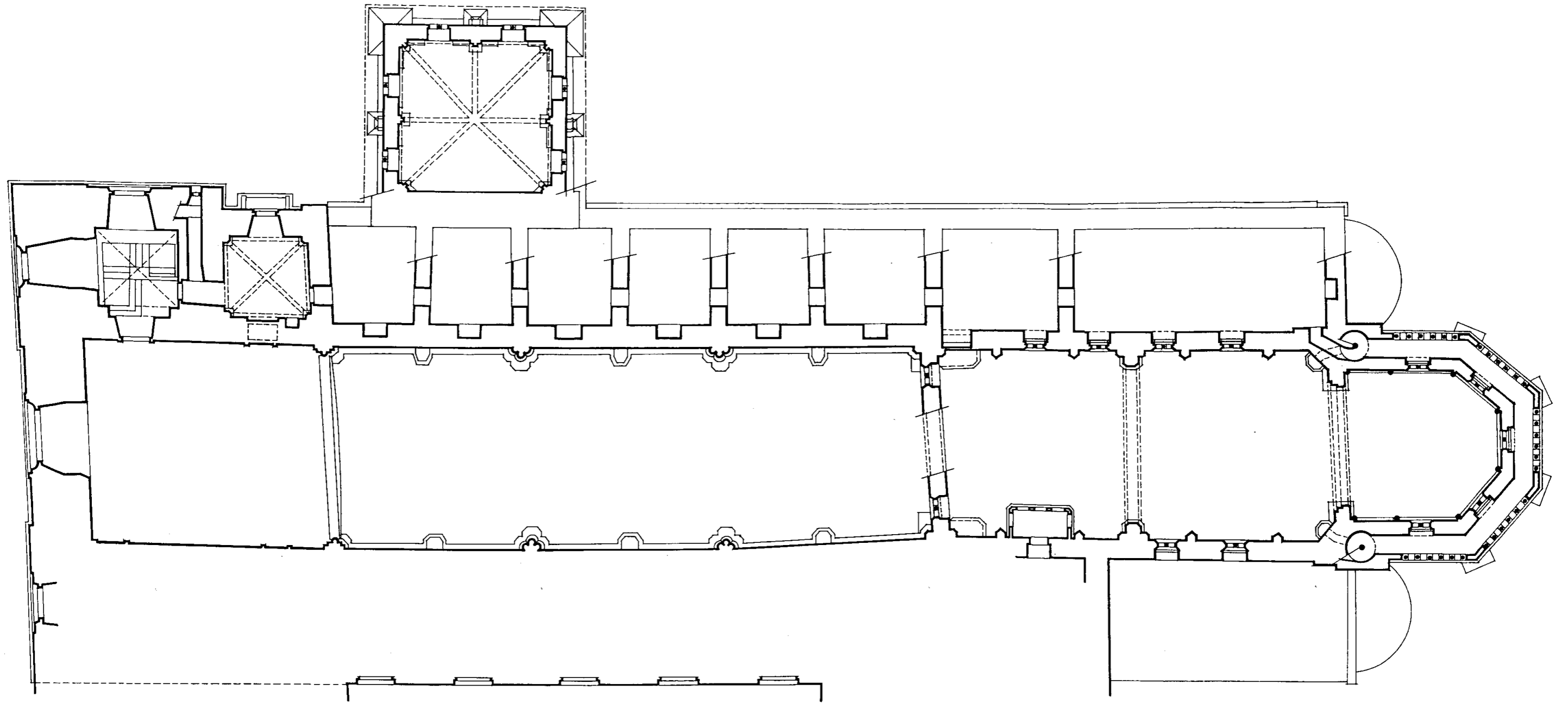
PROJEKČNÍ A INŽENÝRSKÁ KANCELÁŘ ARCHAIT

CROSS SECTION

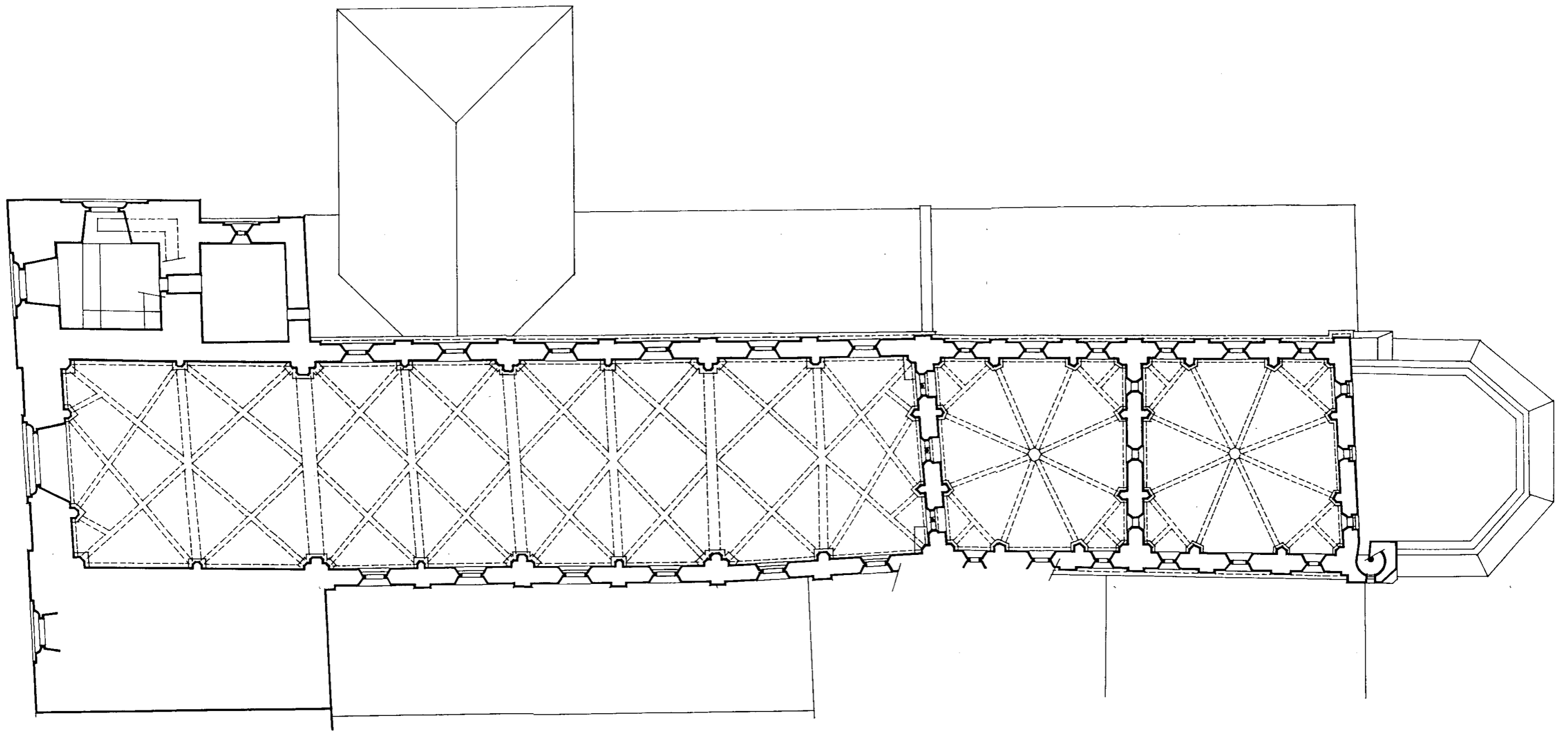
FORMER MONASTIC COMPLEX WITH ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA



ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA
HORIZONTAL SECTION, SECOND LEVEL



ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA
HORIZONTAL SECTION, THIRD LEVEL

ATTACHMENT 1, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS, JEWISH QUARTER

1. JEWISH COMMUNITIES ACROSS EUROPE
2. MAP OF JEWISH TOWNS AND COMMUNITIES, CZECH LANDS
3. MIKULOV
4. BOSKOVICE, ÚSOV
5. HOLEŠOV, VELKÉ MEZIŘÍČÍ
6. PROSTĚJOV, LIPNÍK NAD BEČVOU
7. POLNÁ, BŘEZNICE
8. KOLÍN, HEŘMANŮV MĚSTEC

ATTACHMENT 1, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS, ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA

1. BAMBERG, LE PUY EN VELAY
2. BAMBERG, VIGNORY
3. CLERMONT-FERRAND, CANDÉS-ST.MARTIN
4. FONTAINE ET SOLOGNE, POITIERS



EISENSTADT



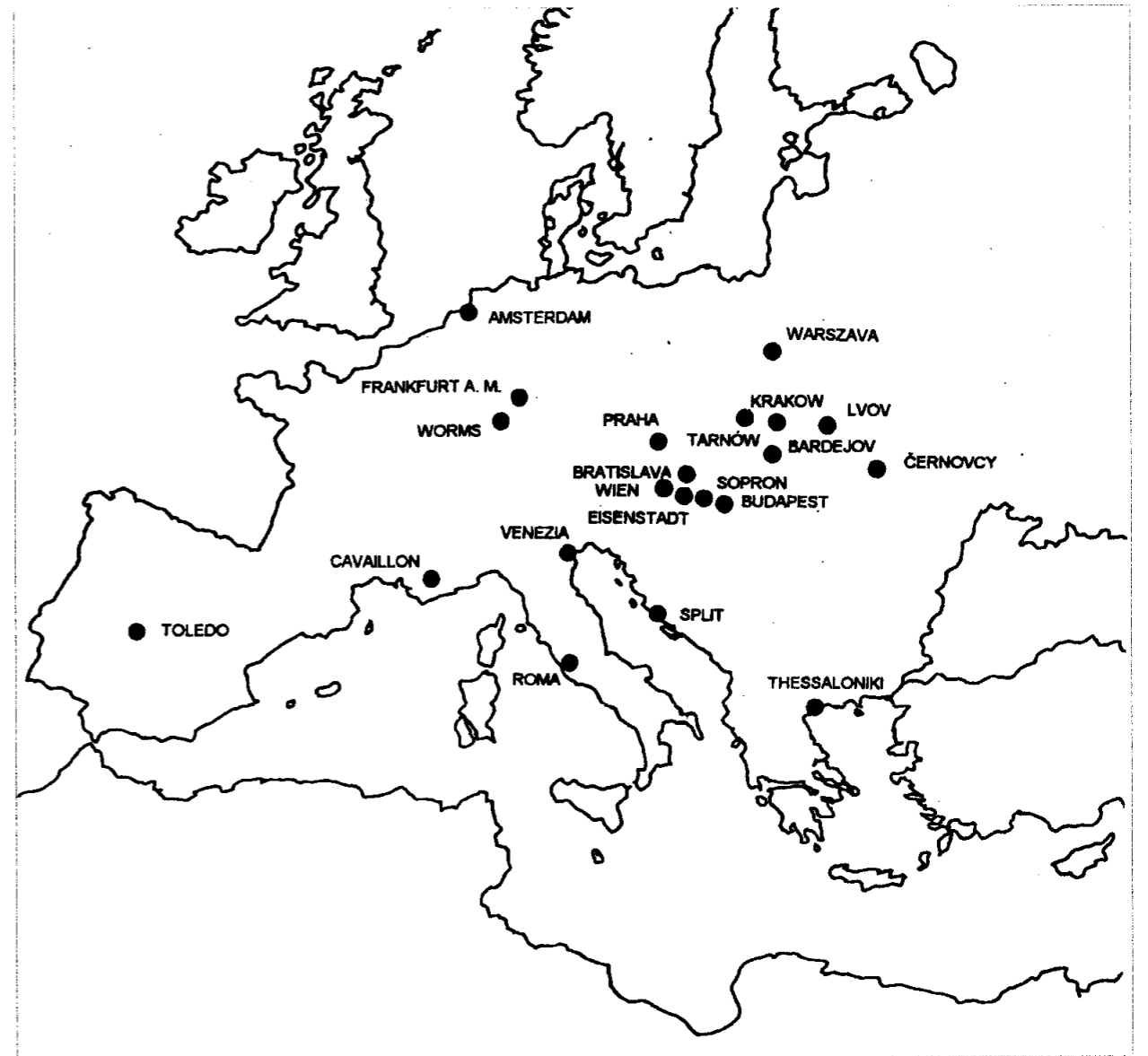
KRAKOW



CAVAILLON



TARNÓW



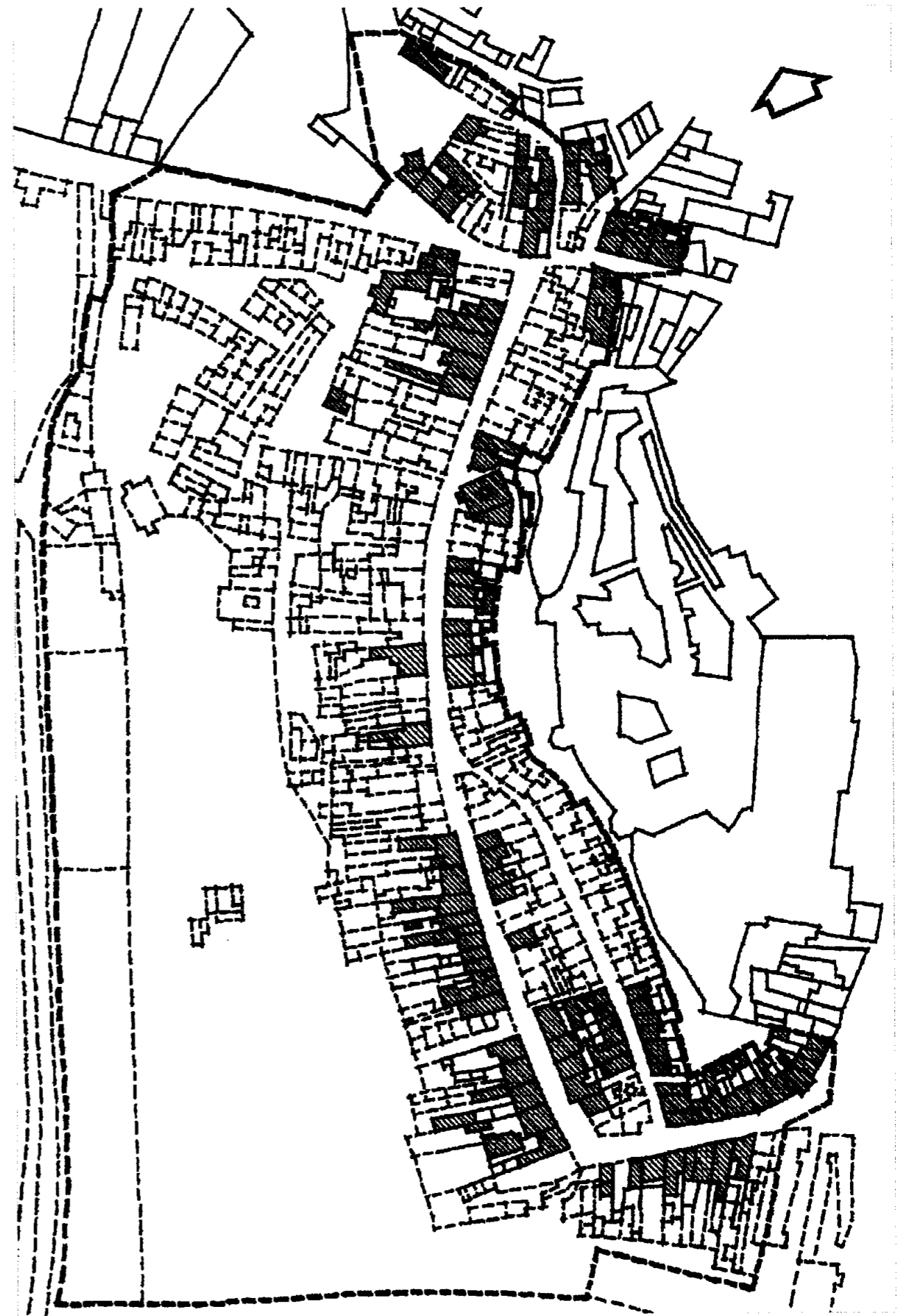
SCHEMATIC MAP OF EUROPE

JEWISH COMMUNITIES ACROSS EUROPE

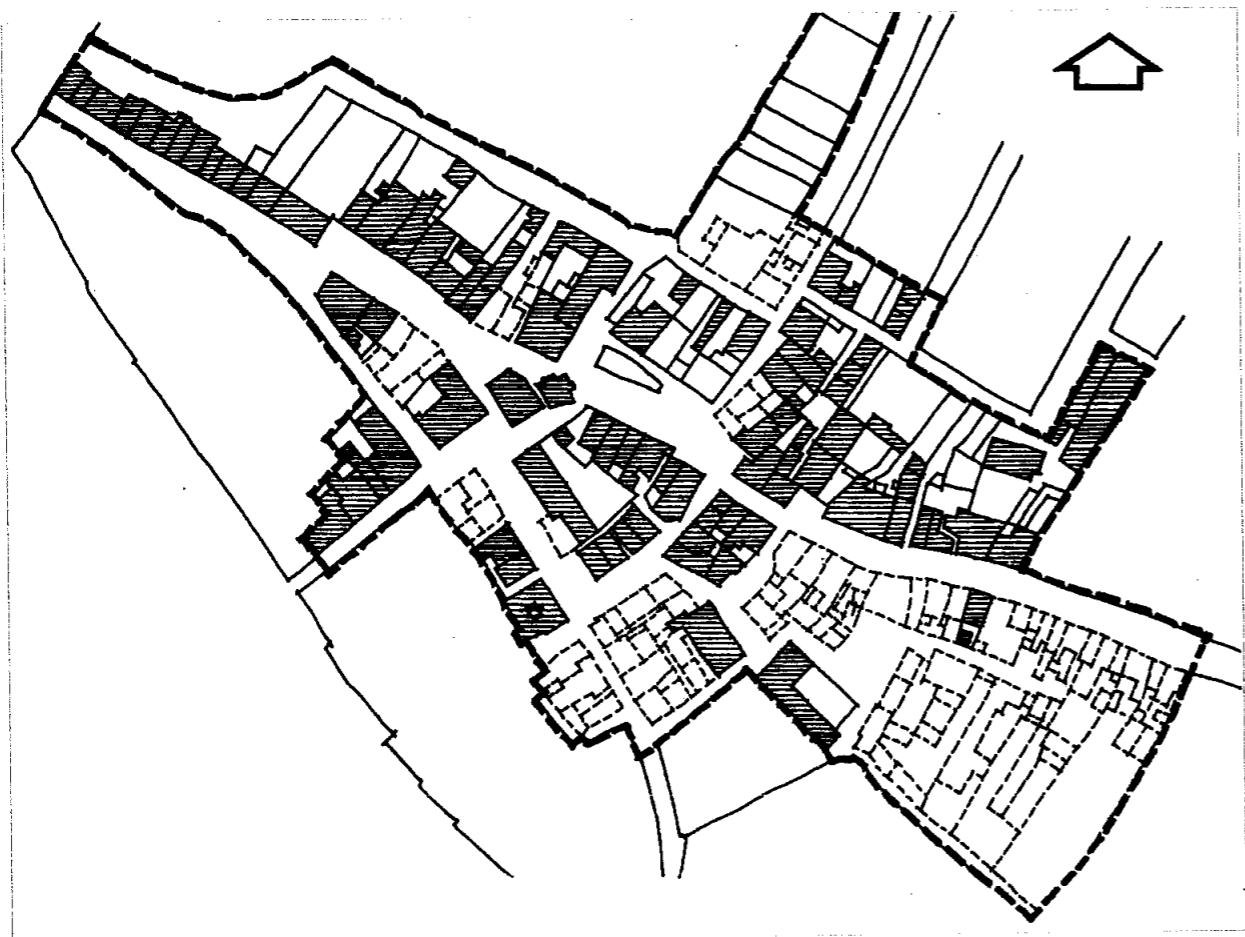


ČESKÉ MĚSTO VE STŘEDOVĚKU, BY M. TISCHLEROVÁ

MAP OF JEWISH TOWNS AND COMMUNITIES



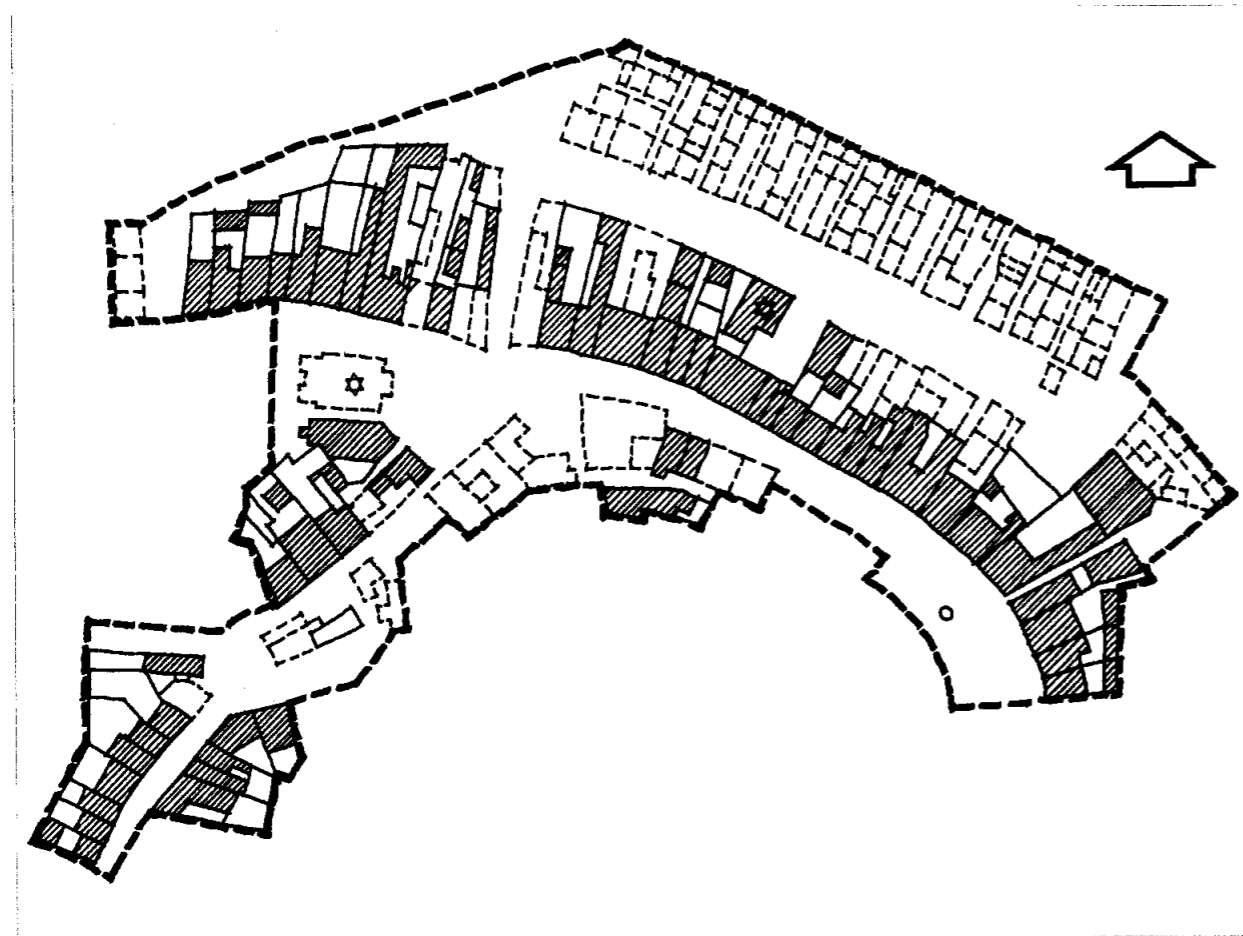
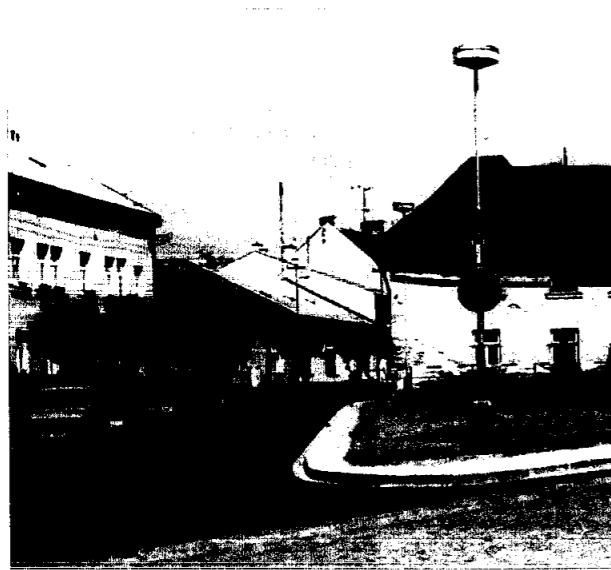
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ÚSOV

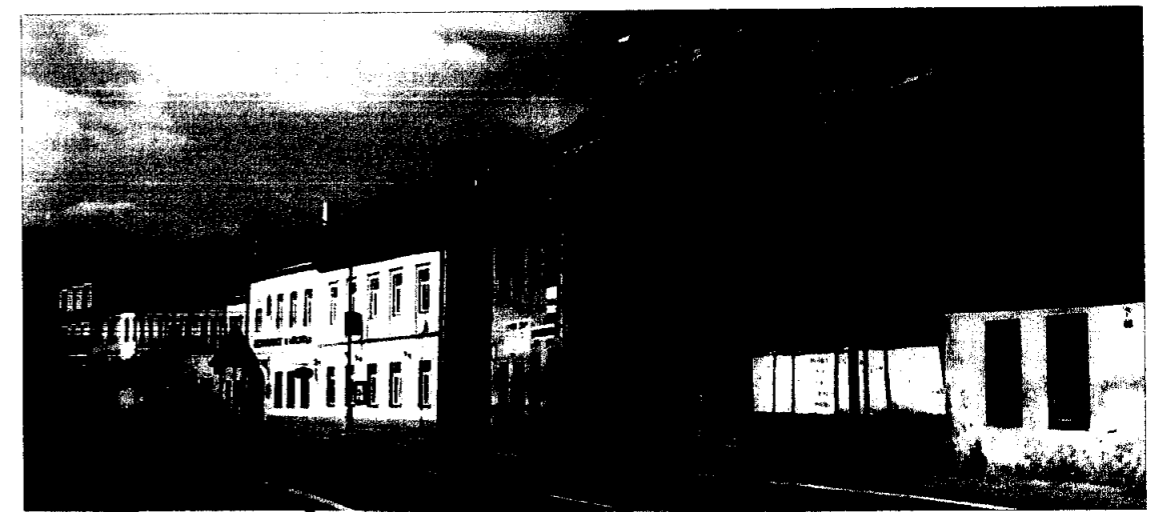
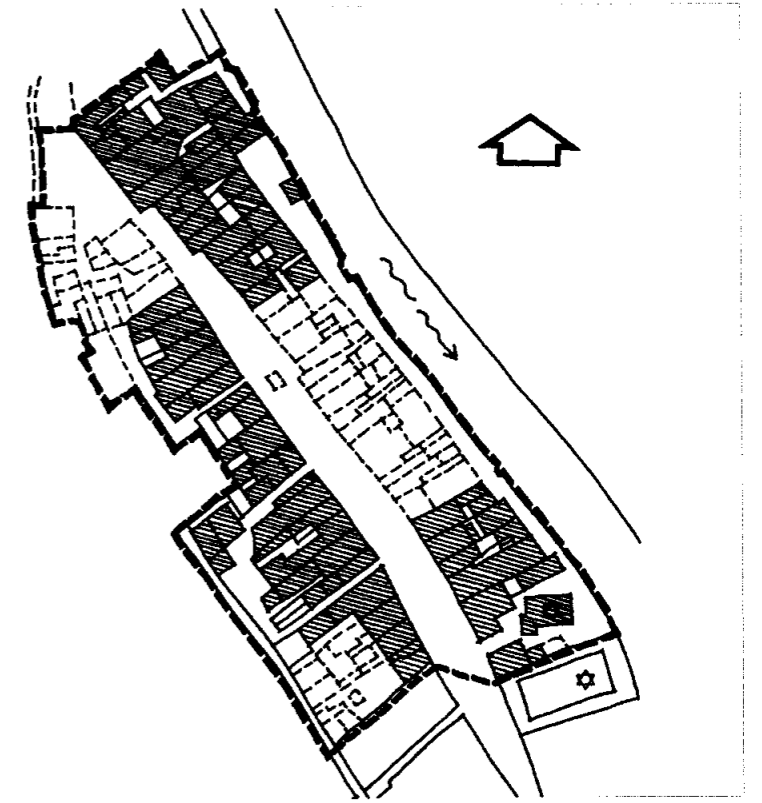
BOSKOVICE

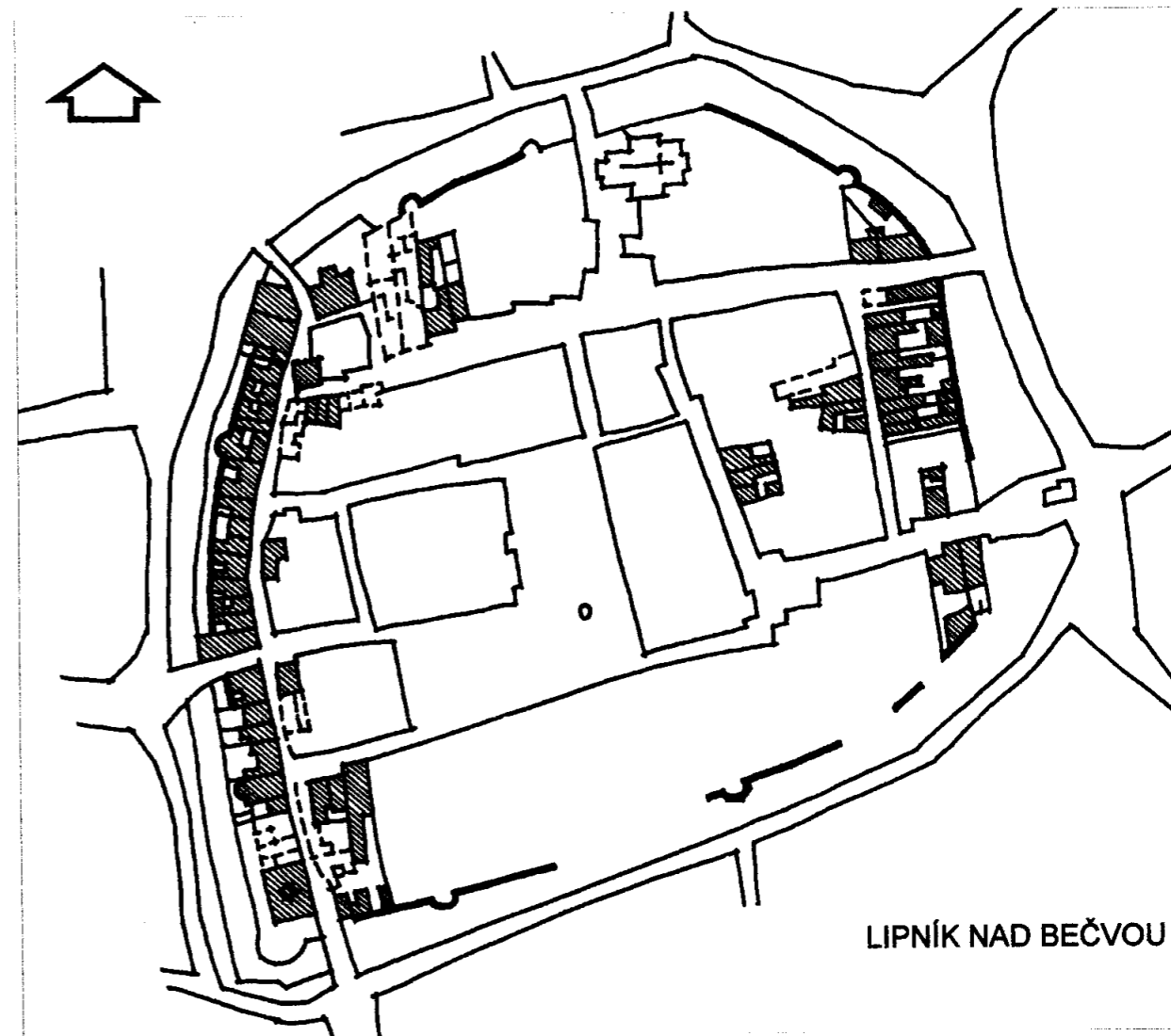




HOLEŠOV

VELKÉ MEZIŘÍČÍ



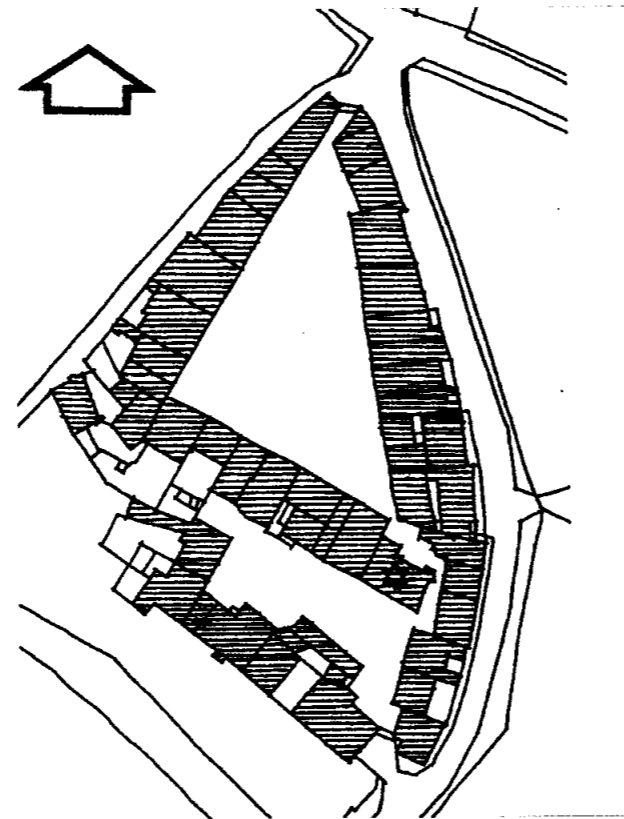
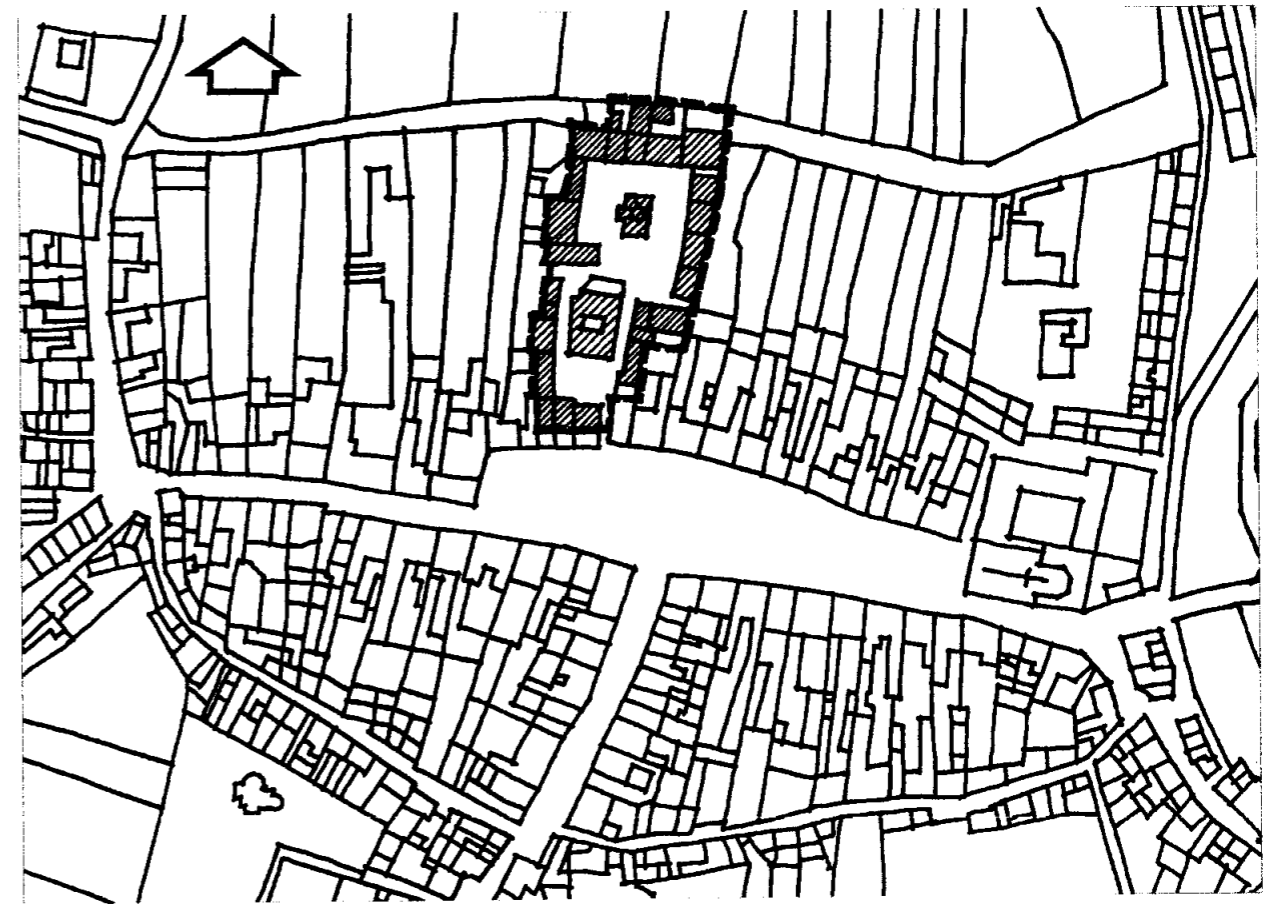


LIPNÍK NAD BEČVOU



PROSTĚJOV





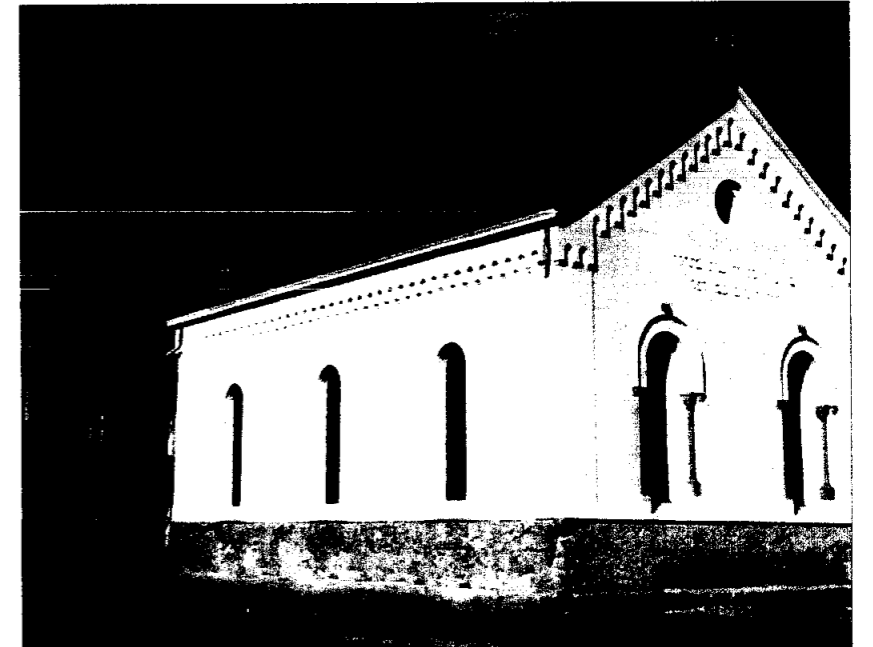
POLNÁ



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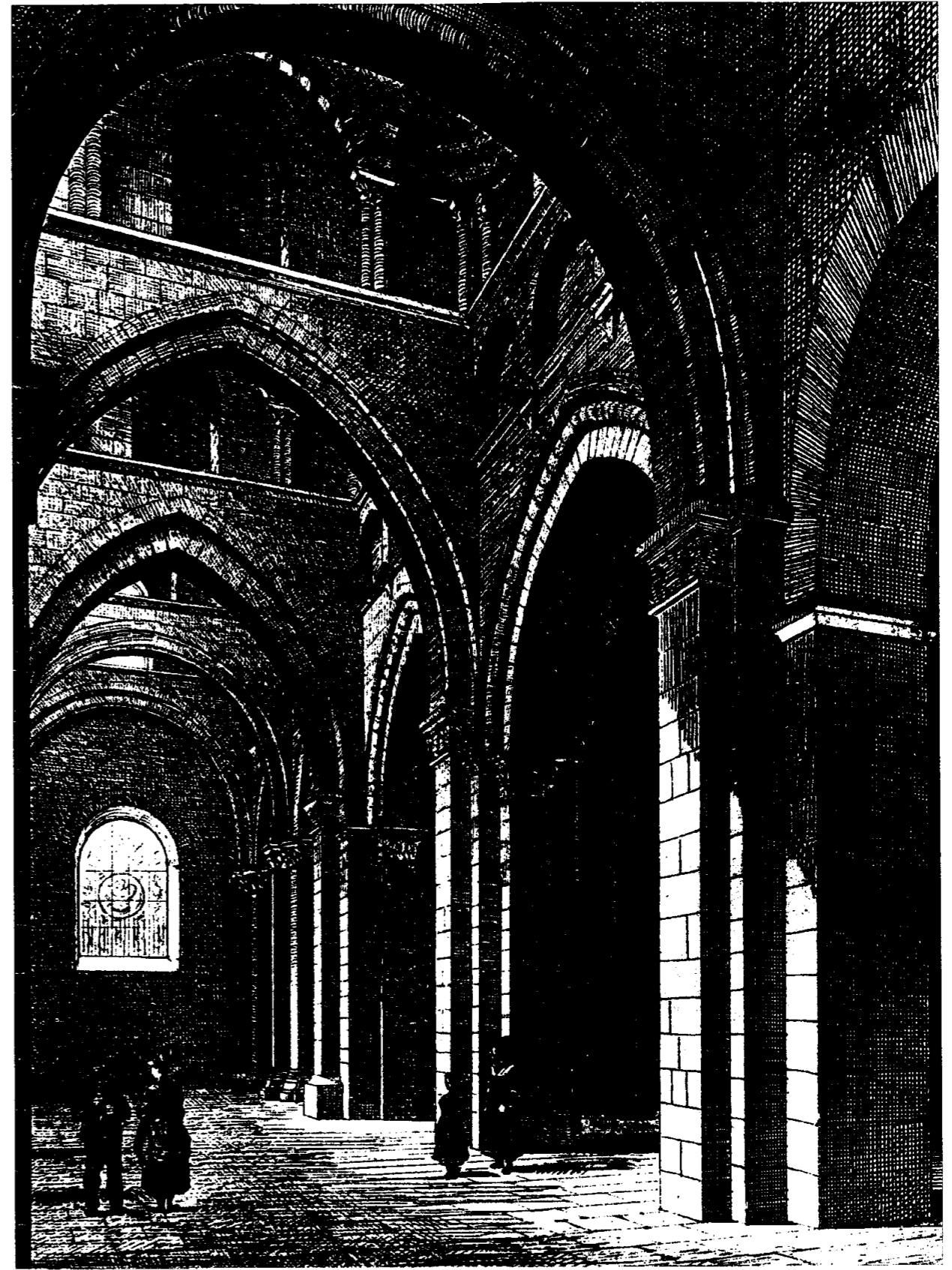
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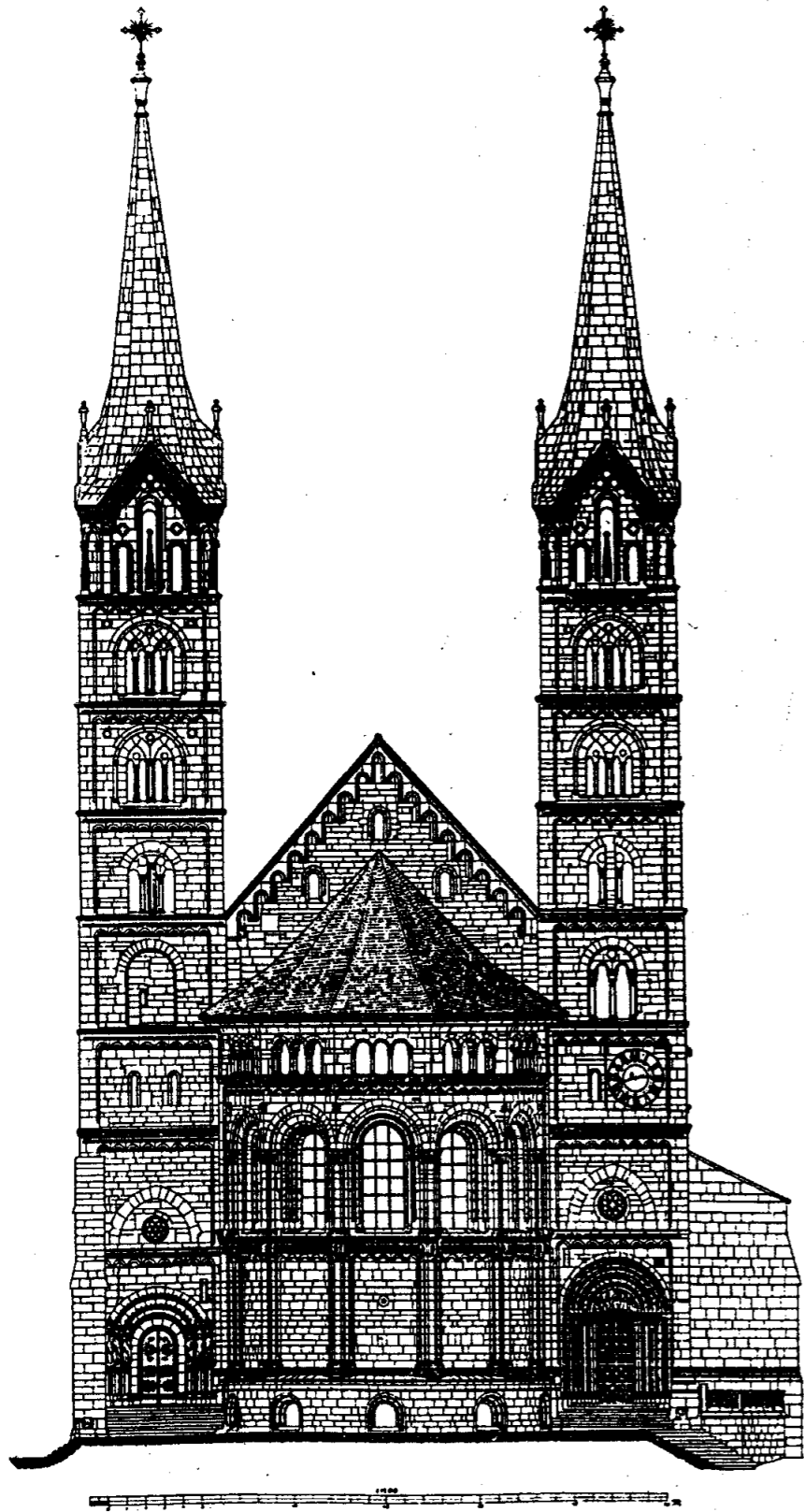
HEŘMANŮV MĚSTEC



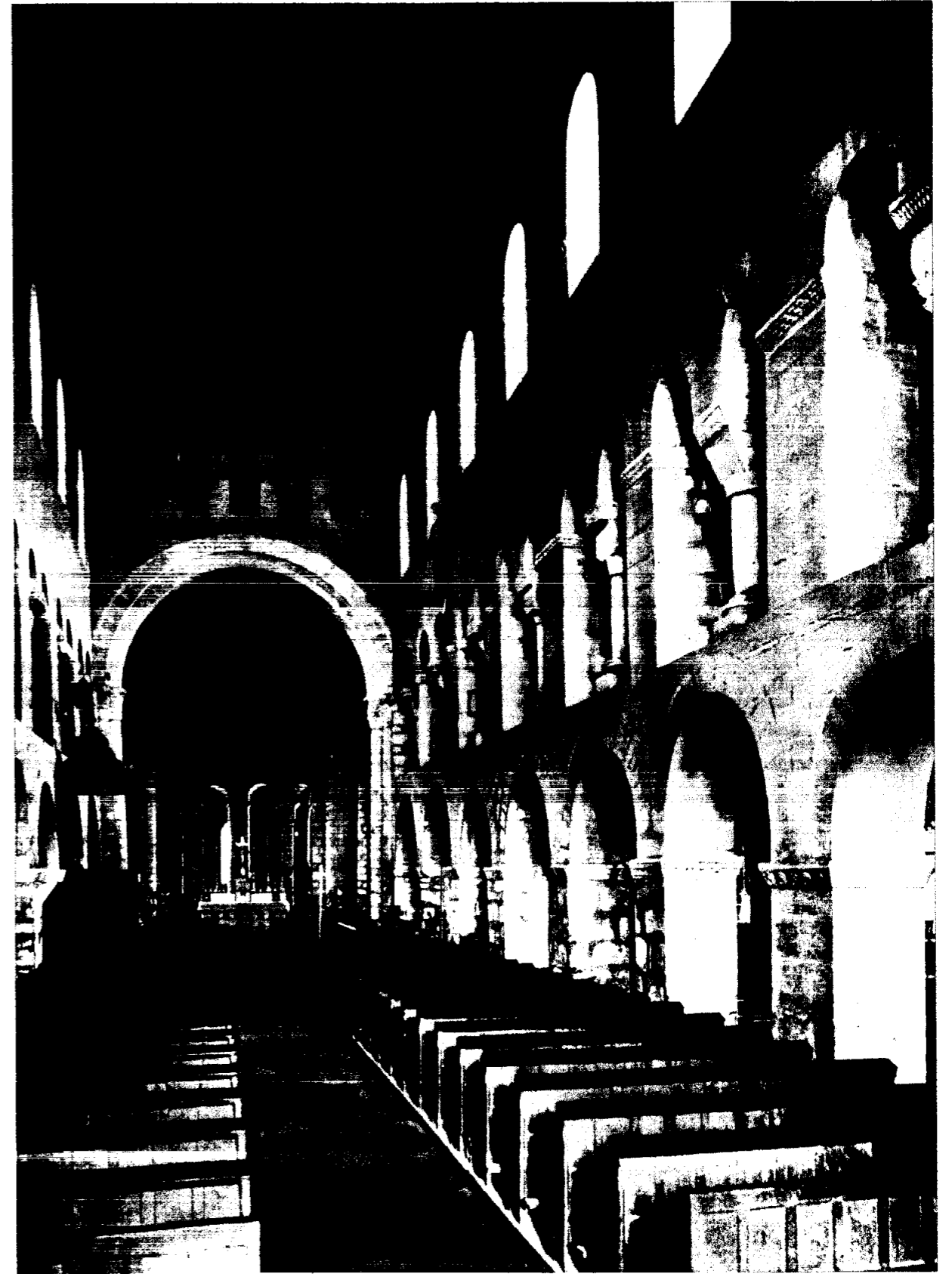
BAMBERG, GERMANY, CATHEDRAL, CRYPT, ABOUT 1220



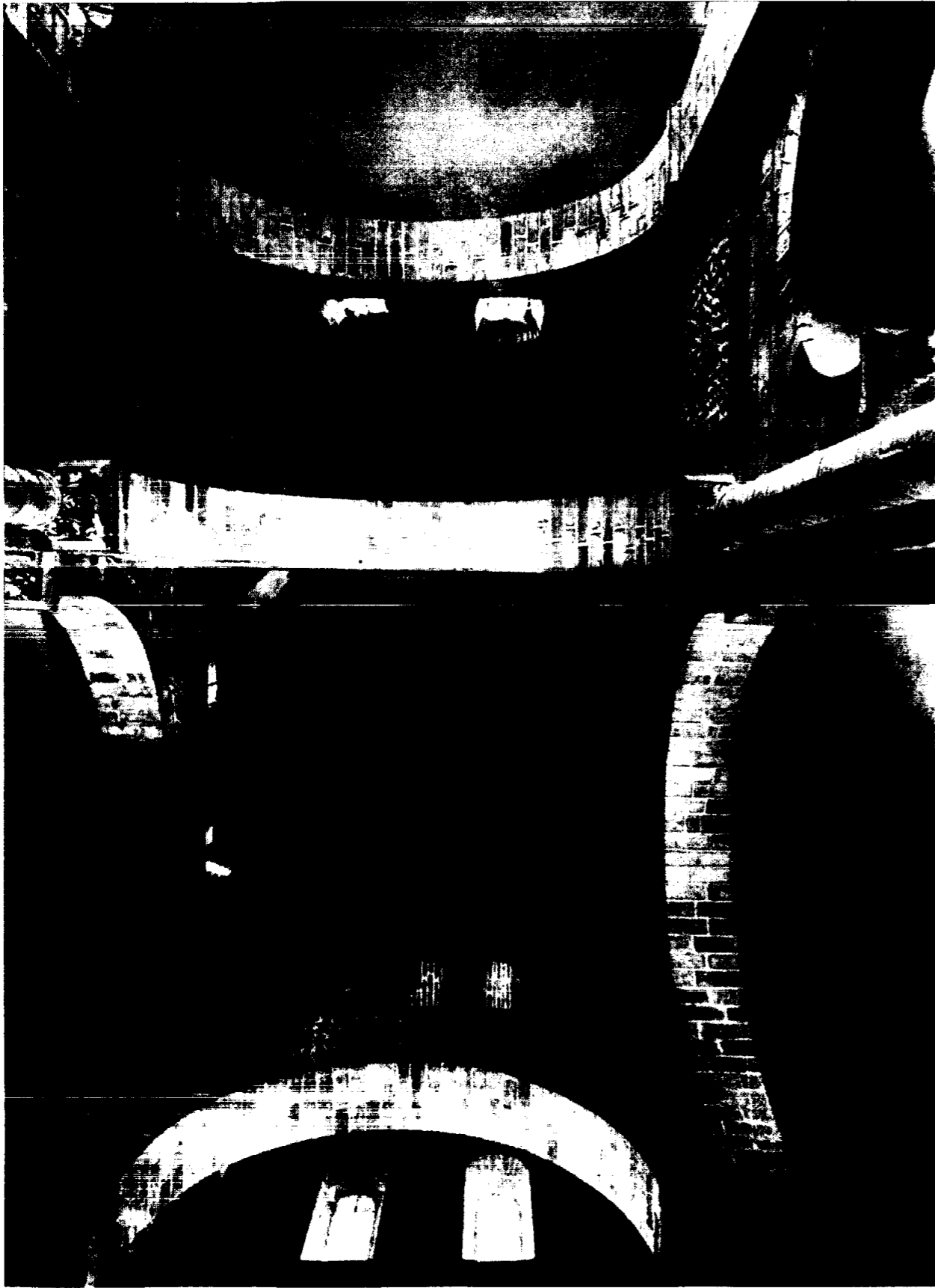
LE PUY EN VELAY, FRANCE, HAUTE-LOIRE, CATHEDRAL, NAVE, AFTER 1150



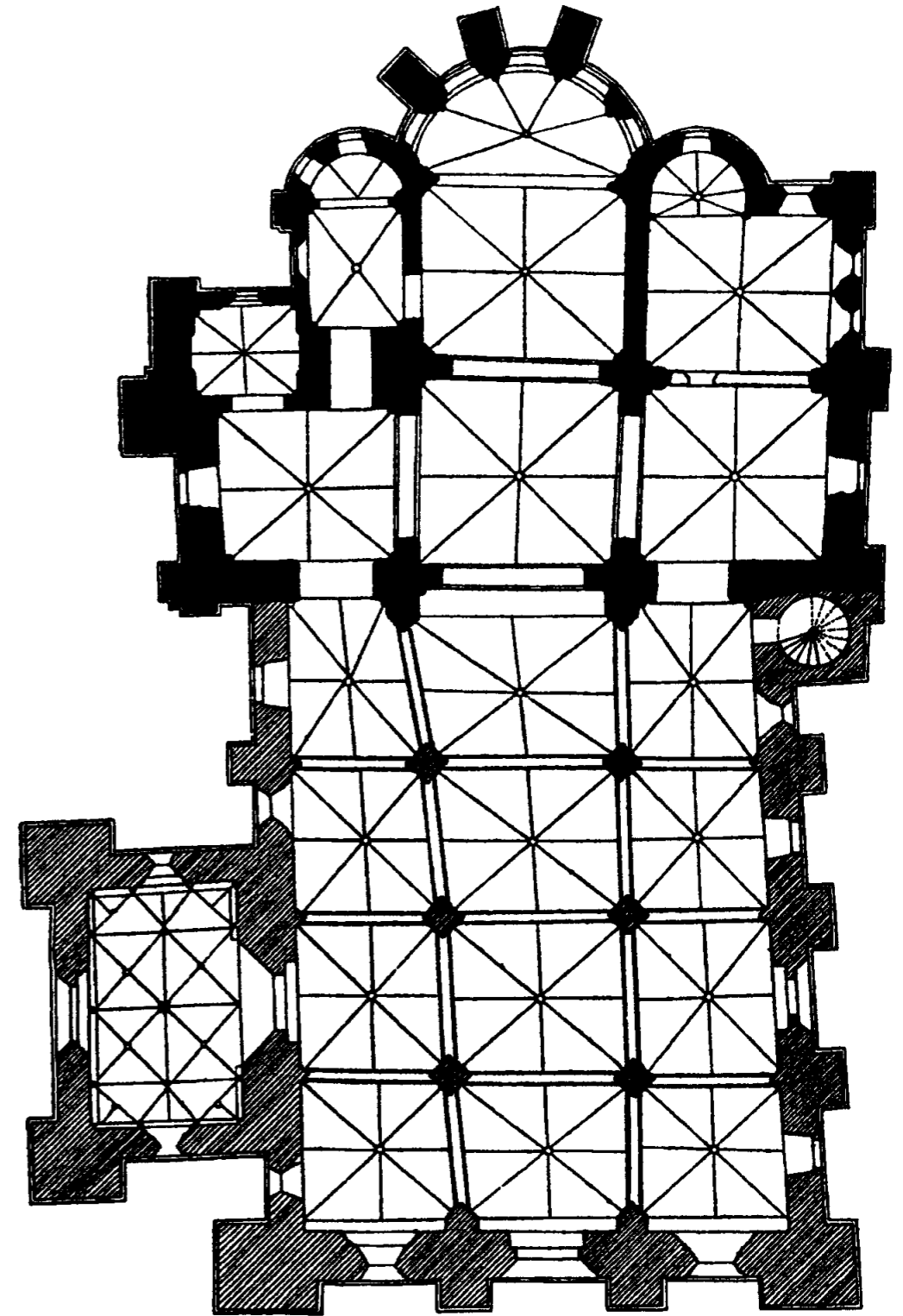
BAMBERG, GERMANY, CATHEDRAL, EASTERN VIEW, ABOUT 1220



VIGNORY, FRANCE, HAUTE-MARNE, NAVE, FACING EAST, 1050



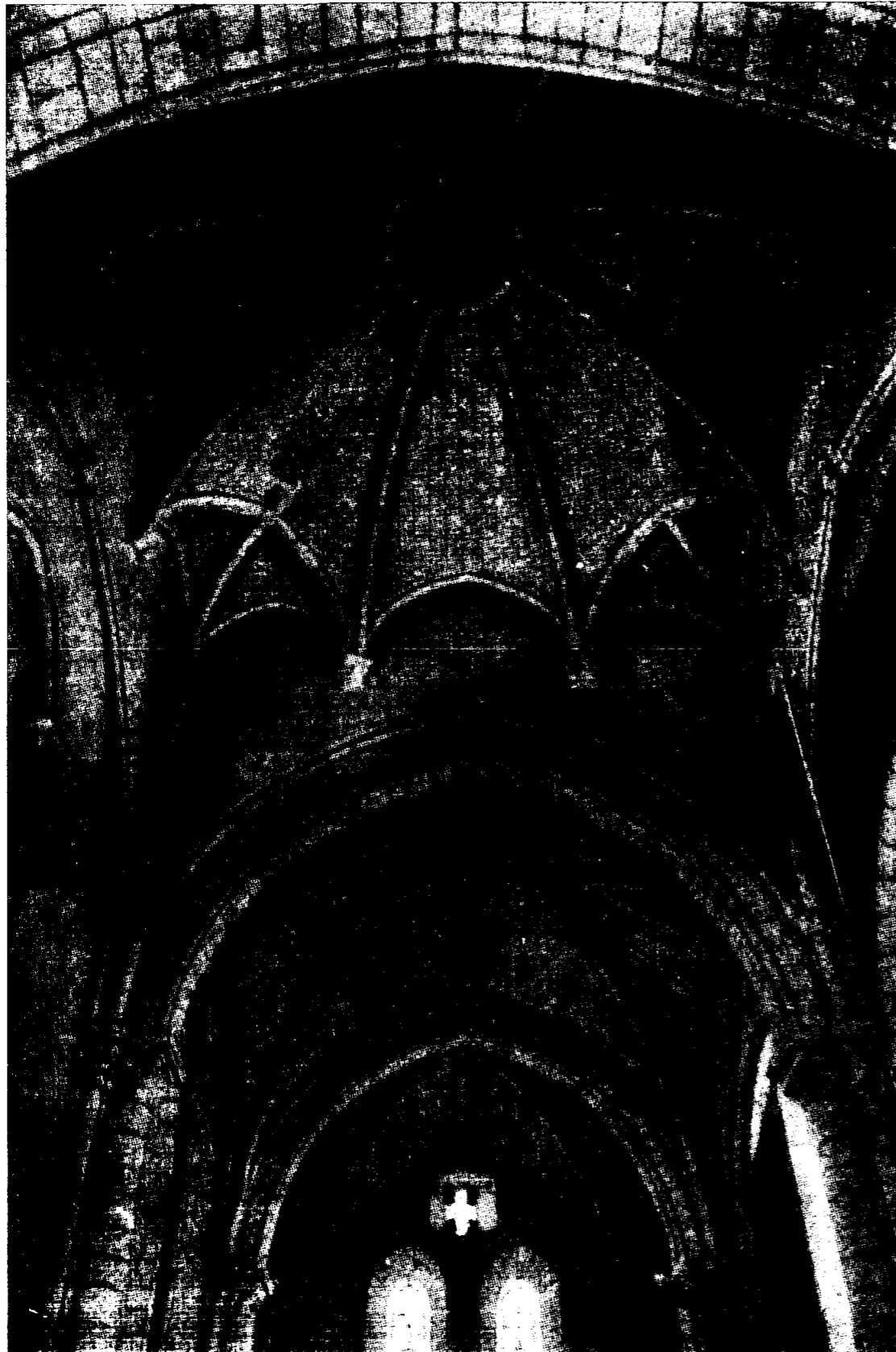
CLERMONT-FERRAND, FRANCE, PUY DE DOME, NOTRE DAME DU PORT, DETAIL OF THE VAULT



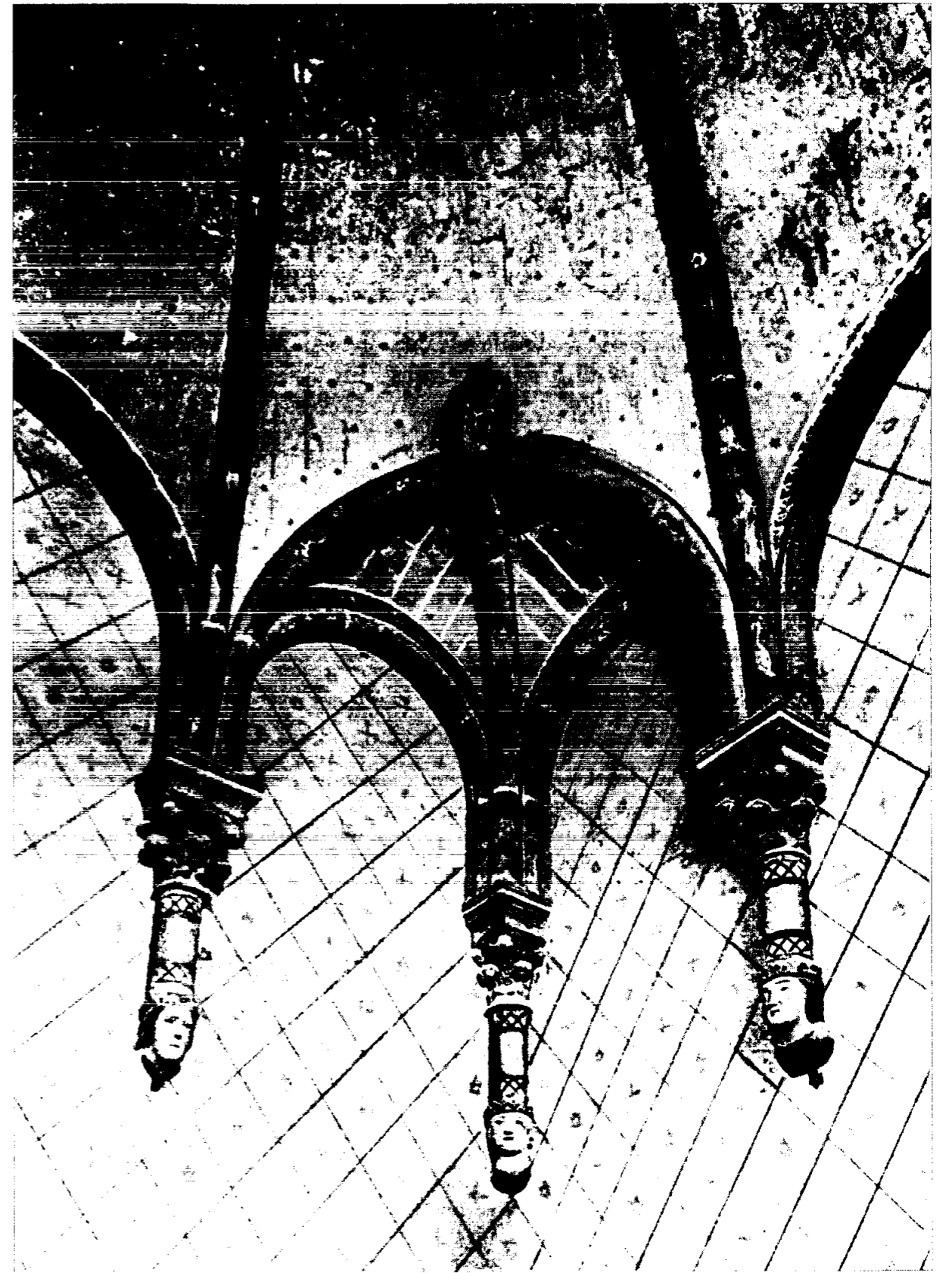
- XII. SIECLE
- ▨ XIII. SIECLE
- MODERNE

0 5 10

CANDES-ST. MARTIN, FRANCE, INDRE ET LOIRE, GROUND FLOOR PLAN, NORTH PORCH, 13TH CT.



FONTAINE ET SOLOGNE, FRANCE, LOIR ET CHER
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SACRISTY DETAIL OF THE VAULT, END OF 12TH CT.

THE JEWISH QUARTER AND ST PROCOPIUS' BASILICA IN TŘEBÍČ CZECH REPUBLIC

Supplement to the nomination documentation

Contents

- I. Foreword/summary
- II. Management Plan for the nominated monuments
- III. Overview of current legislation relevant to the fulfilment of the Management Plan for the selected monuments
- IV. Commentary on the extent of the nomination
- V. Signature on behalf of the State party
- VI. Appendices including other protective legislation and the overall map indicating areas forming the nomination

Cultural property of the Czech Republic
nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List

Prague 2002

I. FOREWORD/SUMMARY

The Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč were proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List in November 2001. The nomination documentation was registered by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre under reference number C 1078.

The World Heritage Centre considered the content of the documentation and in their letter of January 15th 2002 requested that it be expanded by the addition of material regarding the Management Plan itself and relevant protective legislation. A further request was that an overall design be sent showing that the nomination comprises three areas: A - the Jewish Quarter, B - the Jewish Cemetery and C- St Procopius' Basilica. At the same time a query was raised as to whether the Jewish Cemetery was a subject of the nomination, as this was not specifically mentioned in the title of the material.

This supplement, then, contains all of the additional material requested, and responds to the questions raised.

The Management Plan comprises these documents:

- The Local Plan for the town of Třebíč
- Methodological instructions for the preparation and execution of building work in the Záměstí (=Jewish Quarter) and Podklášteří (= St Procopius' Basilica and surroundings) areas of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč
- The Regulation Plan for the central part of the town
- The Regeneration Programme for the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč

In the original nomination documentation for inscription in the World Heritage List the Management Plan was presented in section 4j. This supplement contains a more detailed characterisation, all of the documents named above, and an explanation of the organisation behind the realisation of individual component projects. An overview is also given of the component tasks within the Management Plan that it has been possible to complete to date, of ongoing projects and of long-term projects.

Since the drawing up of the nomination documentation submitted to the World Heritage Centre by the Czech party in November 2001, an extremely important document has been produced in Třebíč itself – the Regulation Plan for the central part of the town, which from the point of view of the complex care of the area is a fundamental document in the sense of the building laws presently applicable in the Czech Republic (see Appendix 2, §11). The Regulation Plan takes into account the preservation of all of the nominated monuments, increasing their significance within the town still further, and sets various preconditions for the accomplishment of other projects within the Management Plan. It was approved during preparation by heritage care organs and was accepted with a large majority by the town council at its 22nd meeting on November 15th, 2001. A local ordinance based on this document has been drawn up, and its principles are cited in the other texts contained within this supplement. A copy of the approved outline of the Regulation Plan is attached as an Appendix 7.

The executive organs of heritage management and the relevant professional institutions in the Czech Republic are fully aware of the significance of the nominated monuments in Třebíč, and in the spirit of current legislation as well as within the framework of many further consultations are assisting in ensuring the success of all of the component projects contained within the Management Plan.

The material attached shows the means by which the further tasks required by the careful and complex renewal of the areas of the Jewish Quarter including the cemetery and St Procopius' Basilica are gradually being accomplished. Inscription of these monuments on the World Cultural & Natural Heritage List would be an important signal in terms of opportunities for the priority assignment of funds from all possible sources of financing, and thus for renewal beyond the budgetary scope of the town and region (a summary of which is given in section 7.4 of the primary nomination documentation).

II. MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Heritage Care Plan for Monuments in Třebíč – the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica

The basic point of departure of the Management Plan

All of the nominated monuments stand in the historic part of the town of Třebíč, which is protected by an Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and its buffer zone. Long-term conceptual material – a management plan – exists for this area, guiding the complex regeneration of the whole associated area. This considers not only conservation, ongoing maintenance or the gradual restoration of individual buildings, but also makes it possible to co-ordinate such works with the regeneration of both the immediate and broader surroundings. The Management Plan is thus broad in terms of its content. Its great advantage is that it is not unidisciplinary material arising only from the state heritage management sector, but material that is respected and has been discussed in and by local government bodies, and in particular by the Třebíč Fund, the association created by the town of Třebíč specifically to enable the continual realisation of the gradual regeneration of the town.

The Management Plan contains a summary of the projects aiming towards the permanent care for and regeneration of the Jewish Quarter in Třebíč (including its cemetery) and St Procopius' Basilica and its broader surroundings.

The Management Plan is based on these documents:

- a) The Local Plan for the town of Třebíč
- b) The Methodological instructions for the preparation and execution of building work in the Záměstí (= Jewish Quarter) & Podklášteří (= St Procopius' Basilica and surroundings) areas of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone
- c) The Regulation Plan for the central part of the town
- d) The Regeneration Programme for the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč

ad a)

The Local Plan is a basic planning instrument in the Czech Republic (see Appendix 2, §10). In Třebíč the plan was redrawn in 1998, and was approved by the town council in the same year.

Extract from the text section of the Local Plan for the town of Třebíč

The protective regimes of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and its buffer zone (i.e. a larger area than that which merely contains the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica – *see map 3 in the nomination documentation*) are included in the binding sections of the Local Plan.

The section relating to the protection of the cultural value of the town states, amongst other things, that

"From the point of view of heritage management it is necessary to protect that central part of the town which contains the area decreed by the South Moravian National Committee in 1990 to be an Urban Monuments Preservation Zone. This protection is followed primarily in the rescue of the town's original historical structure, disturbed by transport designs and insensitive construction (*Note: this criticism relates not to the area around the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica, but to that part of the town on the opposite bank of the river, visually distant from the nominated monuments. The declaration of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone was intended to prevent further cases of insensitive building*). Given the spatial and visual relationships of the protected area to the town, as a whole it is necessary to preserve the entire silhouette of the town."

According to the Local Plan, the protection of the Monuments Preservation Zone is oriented towards: (NB: *underlining indicates points with direct relevance to the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica*)

- fully respecting the historic panorama and dominant landmarks
- respecting the surviving, original structure of the town plan
- rescuing and fully rehabilitating the former Jewish Quarter (Záměstí)
- preventing demolitions in the core, and empty lots in built-up areas of high architectural quality
- stabilising fragments of the town walls
- finding a solution to the space of the former *Stařečka* (V.Nezvala street), west of the centre
- clearing structures of no value from within housing blocks
- using the banks of the river Jihlava as a pedestrian promenade
- siting production facilities with more sensitivity
- limiting the negative impacts of traffic to the periphery of the historic core

In addition the conditions outlined below for the buffer zone also apply with the Monuments Preservation Zone proper.

The buffer zone was decreed by the Culture office of the District Council in Třebíč by its resolution no. 113/R 91/1996.

The area of this buffer zone covers several of the historic suburbs of Třebíč, and its boundaries are given by a horizontal view of the setting of the town within the valley of the river Jihlava; it also encompasses the town parks, gardens and cemeteries.

The creation of the buffer zone around the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone ensures greater protection of the environment of the latter from possible unwelcome influences arising in the immediate neighbourhood, and from damaging interventions.

According to the resolution cited, the following conditions must be adhered to within the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone:

1. In drawing up territorial planning, preparatory and project documentation, in construction or in conducting structural repairs, interventions into the shape of the terrain or urban green spaces, it is necessary to take into account that changes in the plans, masses or height of buildings and natural elements in the buffer zone may not reduce or interrupt the historic urban composition, scale or silhouette of the Monuments Preservation Zone and its historico-urbanistic relationship to the area of the buffer zone
2. Equipment and buildings that would as a consequence of their operation disturb the natural environment and built heritage of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone may not be sited in the buffer zone. This relates in particular to water management facilities, the establishment of mines, the operation of high-pressure gas mains, oil pipelines, any form of above-ground cabling, air and water pollution, the escape of toxic materials, noise, vibration, pungent odours, all types of radiation, tipping etc..
3. For any kind of new building or rebuilding it is necessary to separately consider the effect of the structural assemblage and height of the building on the terrain horizon of the town, which is visually connected in relation to the Monuments Preservation Zone. Thus applies especially to the horizon on the left bank of the Monuments Preservation Zone.
4. The suburban structure (ground floor or two-storey terraced townhouses) in the Hrádek area must be respected.
5. In the Podklášteří area, the character of the villa quarter of predominantly two-storey houses with oblique roofs must be preserved, particularly as regards its horizon.
6. In the Jejkov čtvrť area the terraced apartment buildings should be preserved in combination with civic amenities and non-polluting production.

The Local Plan also presumes the protections of archaeological sites:

"On the basis of the register of archaeological sites, documenting settlement from the Late Stone Age through the Middle Ages, an Area of Archaeological Interest is created in the sense of §22 para. 2 of Law no. 20/1987 Coll., 'On the State Conservation of Cultural Heritage,' as subsequently amended. Earth moving in the terrain of such an area is highly likely to disturb archaeological finds, and from the point of view of conservation of the cultural heritage it is thus essential to conduct preliminary archaeological rescue excavations".

The Local Plan for the town of Třebíč has in this way established principles which are developed into wholly concrete form in the "Methodological instructions for the preparation and execution of building work in the Záměstí (= Jewish Quarter) & Podklášteří (= St Procopius' Basilica and surroundings) areas of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone". These instructions are an integral part of the Management Plan and are quoted as part of section 2 herein.

ad b)

Principles of the "Methodological instructions for the preparation and execution of building work in the Záměstí (= Jewish Quarter) & Podklášteří (= St Procopius' Basilica and surroundings) areas of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone"

(The Methodological instructions were issued by the Town Hall, District Council and Třebíč Fund in 1997, and in a second, expanded edition in 2001, as an informative publication for owners of buildings within the relevant areas)

1. **The methodological instructions concern** all types of construction undertaken on the basis of a building permit, or announced minor structural works in the sense of Law 50/1976 (the Building Act) as presently in force, and in the sense of its accompanying decrees, as well any works visible from the

exterior, and works not requiring notification (stipulation of colours for window frames, repairs to chimneys and roofs, varnishing of whitesmithing products). For all of the structural interventions listed above an administrative decision must be sought from the Culture office of Třebíč District Council.

2. Area of effect: The Methodological Instructions apply to the whole of the Jewish Quarter as well as to St Procopius' Basilica and its surroundings.

3. Individual mandatory steps

3.1. Objectives of the builder

Even the most preliminary objectives may be consulted with those who drew up the Methodological Instruction (*see point 6 below*). No documentary proof of ownership is required for such consultations, and nor are specific graphic proposals (e.g. for consultancy with the office of the Town Architect and the Třebíč Fund).

3.2. The extent of the surveys that will be necessary must be established with the setting out of the builder's objectives for specific, individual structures.

3.3. The Culture Office of Třebíč District Council will request formal opinions on the sketched objectives from the State Monuments Institute in Brno and from the Town Architect. In specific cases consultation may take the form of a joint meeting between the Culture Office and the Town Architect; the participation of the applicant in such a meeting is possible after receiving prior agreement by telephone from the Culture Office.

3.4. Project documentation drawn up for a building permit without consulting the appropriate bodies and the Town Architect is theoretically possible, but is extremely risky from the builder's point of view as should the complete project be rejected further, superfluous work on the project will be required, which will undoubtedly lead to increased expense.

3.5. Before undertaking any structural repairs a binding, affirmative opinion must be obtained in advance from the Culture Office of Třebíč District Council. The character and extent of the building work proposed may cause the Building Office to request further documentation. No building permit may be granted without such an opinion from the Culture Office.

3.6. A binding decision on a specific proposal will be issued by the Culture office of Třebíč District Council, this taking into account the opinions of the State Monuments Institute in Brno and the Town Architect, as well as the documentation relating to property ownership. The latter, an extract from the Property Register, must be no older than 12 months.

3.7. If the project requires the temporary use of public spaces for the storage of construction material or building rubble, this issue must be resolved with the Property Administration Office, or as the case may be with other owner(s) of the plot(s) affected, as well as with the Transport Office of Třebíč Town Council. The same applies to such digging up of public or private rights of way and public spaces as may be necessary.

3.8. Given the sensitivity of the area, building work must be conducted as quickly as possible, with as little impact as possible on public spaces. Information regarding the continuity of individual, related building works may be obtained from the Transport Office of Třebíč Town Council.

3.9. The purpose of Occupancy Approval is to ensure that the building work was conducted in accordance with the project documentation, and to set a time limit on the rectification of such minor disparities as there may be. The building cannot be used before Occupancy Approval is issued. If during completion of the building disputes arise as to the approved works, sanctions may be imposed on the builder in accordance with part 5 of these Methodological Instructions, and may lead to the imposition of an order for liquidation or changes to part of the structure (in accordance with the Building Act).

4. Regulatory conditions for the areas encompassed by these Methodological Instructions

4.1. The area of application is part of the Třebíč Urban Monuments Preservation Zone, and therefore all new buildings, rebuilds, extensions, reconstructions, advertising and other structures must be designed in such a manner as to fit harmoniously into the built-up area as extant. Structures must, in their shape, scale, articulation, materials and colour reflect the character of the surrounding built-up area. For standing buildings it is necessary to preserve or in some cases recreate the original architectural elements of the facade, include arts/crafts elements such as railings, doors etc. The erection of provisional or temporary structures will be permitted only in the most exceptional cases.

4.2. For new buildings and large-scale rebuilds, it is recommended that their mass be divided into smaller parts reflecting the scale of the area. It is not necessary at all costs to align cornices and roof crests to the same level. Running bands of windows, running balconies and loggias are not permissible. Outside stairs and steps at the entrances to buildings may only be of natural materials (preferably stone and brick).

4.3. The basic material for the surface rendering of facades is traditional coarse calcareous or mildly adjusted plaster, and for final surface treatment a lime of a (steam permeable, water resistant) silicate wash may be employed. The large scale cladding of facades with stone, glass, ceramics, metal elements or tiles of artificial material and new coarse-grained micaceous "Brizolit" rendering are not permissible. Facade colour schemes must reflect the historic environment and the architectural detailing of the facade. Bright, discordant and gloss colours are not permissible. The interruption of facades facing onto streets by internal renovations (e.g. the introduction of gas, turbo boiler outlets, waste gas exhausts) is unwelcome.

4.4. The shapes and angles of roofs must reflect the character of the surrounding built-up area. Saddle, hip, tent and mansard roofs, or combinations thereof, are permissible. Flat roofs are permitted only exceptionally for small outbuildings within a block of other structures. Where necessary, elevator apparatus must be placed within the volume of the roof. Fired ceramic, slate or exceptionally sheet copper, zinc or galvanised covers are permissible. The use of sheet aluminium is not acceptable.

4.5. For chimneys, the priority must be to preserve the original shape of the stack. New chimneys must take their shapes from period photographs; they will generally have a chimney head, and will be both plastered and painted. A reduction in the number of chimney stacks for the building is not welcomed, and will be judged on a case-by-case basis.

4.6. In the lighting of attic spaces priority should be given to various kinds of dormer-windows. Skylights may be applied to roofs which are not exposed visually. The means of lighting must be assessed on a case-by-case basis, depending on the size, character and siting of the building.

4.7. Aperture fillings (windows, doors, shop fronts, gates) must, in their scale, material and articulation, suit the architecture of the building. High quality arts and crafts elements must be retained. Window, shop front and door frames must be of wood. The filling of apertures with glass blocks or profiled bricks in facades visible from public spaces is unacceptable. Metalwork to a matching standard will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

4.8. All advertising and company signs in the given area come under binding regulations issued by the Culture Office of Třebíč District Council. Signs for workshops, shops and services should preferably be placed at the level of the first floor above ground level, and no higher than the parapet of the second floor. Signs for hotels and pensions may be placed on higher floors, provided that they respect the scale of the building and do not interrupt its architecture. Lettering should be located either on the flat surface of the facade, or upright on the flat surface of the facade in the form of applied elements, the maximum depth of the construction being 70cm. Advertising for goods and services may be installed under the same conditions as apply to company inscriptions, and only on those buildings where the advertised goods are on sale or services are provided. Other advertising for goods, services and events may be placed only on the assigned poster areas. The grouping of several advertisements on one building is not permitted, and nor is the use of large, illuminated boards, lighting cubes, pulsing neon lights, moving advertisements or garish colours. Direction arrows and orientation boards may be placed only exceptionally, and within the framework of the unified orientation system.

4.9. The faces of supporting walls must be of stone or other natural materials, and the use of concrete is forbidden. Railings valuable in terms of artistry or craftsmanship must be retained in their original form. The steps of external staircases must be of natural materials only (preferably stone and brick).

4.10. The owners and occupants of buildings and land are required to maintain them in an aesthetically and structurally suitable state.

4.11. It is mandatory to permit rescue archaeological excavation during earth-moving operations. The details of individual cases will be established by the Culture Office of the District Council in the form of a binding decision.

4.12. Should building work reveal a historic structure, heritage care bodies must be informed immediately.

5. The risks of not adhering to the Regulatory Conditions (sanctions)

Given the uniqueness and importance of the given areas it is necessary to judge proposed structural interventions on a case-by-case basis. Their specific realisation is always contained in the administrative decision issued by the Culture Office of Třebíč District Council; it is mandatory to strictly adhere to the conditions set therein by state organs of heritage management. Should the conditions not be adhered to, the executive organ of state heritage management may proceed in accordance with §35-39 of Law 20/1987 Coll., 'On the State Conservation of Cultural Heritage,' as subsequently amended. The appurtenant Building Office will proceed in the sense of §105 and §106 of the Building Act, Law 50/1976 Coll. as subsequently amended (*see Appendix 2*). The builder thus faces the danger of sanctions which may be not only financial, but may also direct the removal of the structure or parts thereof.

6. Developers:

Třebíč District Council, Culture Office
State Monuments Institute in Brno
Třebíč Town Council, Office of the Town Architect
The Třebíč Fund

Instructions approved and signed

For and on behalf of Třebíč District Council, by the Chairman
For and on behalf of Třebíč Town Council, by the Mayor
For and on behalf of the State Monuments Institute in Brno, by the Director

ad c)

The Regulation Plan for the Centre of Třebíč

The Regulation Plan is the most detailed zoning instrument in the Czech Republic (see §11, Appendix 2). That for Třebíč was drawn up during the year 2001 and its binding sections approved at the 22nd meeting of the Town Council. To enact the Regulation Plan the Building and Planning Offices of the Town Council were instructed to produce a detailed local decree. The basic principles of this local decree are given below:

Aim of the universally binding decree

This Universally Binding Decree defines the mandatory sections of the Regulation Plan for the Centre of Třebíč, approved by the Třebíč Town Council. By this decree the Regulation Plan for the Centre of Třebíč becomes in its binding parts a legal instrument which established the functions and spatial organisation of the area, mandatory conditions for new builds and structural alterations, and conditions for such activities as may change the use of the area or buildings within it. This decree further specifies structures beneficial to the public in the framework of the management of the area. The Regulation Plan for the Centre of Třebíč is, in the extent of its validity, the mandatory basis for all related zone planning activity, and all regulation according to the Building Act and Law on the State Conservation of Cultural Heritage.

Force of the decree

This decree is valid for that part of the town of Třebíč which is demarcated the area of the Regulation Plan for the Centre of Třebíč in the main drawing of the document (*This drawing is given in copy in Appendix 7*). The validity of the Regulation Plan for the Centre of Třebíč is not limited in time, and the document may be replaced only by a newly drawn up Regulation Plan only by a Resolution of the Town Council. Changes to the document may be made in accordance with the articles of Law 50/1976 Coll. as subsequently amended. The Universally Binding Decree is valid as long as the Regulation Plan for the Centre of Třebíč applies.

BINDING REGULATIONS

Functional regulations

- 1) The area which may be built on is the given area of a block or individual structures delimited in particular by building, rebuilding and inset (rear tract) lines.
- 2) The area which may not be built on comprises areas outside the area which may be built on as defined in paragraph 1). These are public spaces (the areas of road corridors, squares, outdoor public areas including car parks, public areas of greenery, stretches of water) and areas of private property lying outside the rear tract line. In this area it is not permitted to site buildings that are permanent structures, and other buildings (temporary structures and technical equipment housings) only on the basis of special conditions laid down by the Building Office and/or in decisions of heritage management bodies.
- 3) The functional use of that part on which it is possible to use - mixed central functions and residential use is established by superordinate documents (the Třebíč Local Plan - see *ad a*). Operations producing noise, vibrations and exhausts in quantities greater than the limits established by public hygiene, as well as operations that are a source of dust or which require daily lorry supply, are not permitted.
- 4) The use of "reserve functions" is mandatory, as indicated in the primary drawing.
- 5) Respecting the demarcation of blocks with special regimes, in which particular instruments establishing further conditions may apply, is mandatory.
- 6) Respecting the delimitation of areas of public greenery - woodland parks, parks, and areas maintained as parks, and protected greenery - is mandatory. The preservation of existing avenues and avenues in areas specifically proposed by the Regulation Plan (marker with red edging) is mandatory. The distance of the axis of a proposed avenue must be minimally 3.5m from the

building line, this representing the minimum space required for the chain to be established and for the trees to exist in.

- 7) Within the framework of the overall organisation of the area, the residential function is protected. If new functions arise within a building or part thereof to the detriment of the existing number of dwellings within the building, then the builder is required to create a minimum of one new dwelling within the given structure.
- 8) The use of garages and parking areas in houses or blocks is made binding, including their capacity.
- 9) All proposed structures for transport, with the exception of the "extended Nádražní" road, are directional elements. The reconstruction of the "logjam" (this in the framework of the area of application meaning Bráfová and Sucheniová streets, Masarykovo square and Komenského square) is conditional on the reduction of traffic intensity for the long-term remodelling of highway use as set forth by the Třebíč Planning Office. Until this time no construction may be undertaken in the given area which would increase its traffic capacity - i.e. for example the widening beyond their current the passable profiles of kerb-constricted lines of communication.

Spatial regulation

a) Regulation of plans

The following elements of plan regulation are made binding:

- a1) the **building line** is the projection of the second floor above ground level to the plan of the ground floor at the street front. It forms the interface of the domestic block and public space at the street front. Where there are standing or proposed buildings, it may not be replaced by a wall or break of height. The reconstruction building line has the character of a building line for rebuilding work expected in the distant future, and is an orientation element. It may not, however, be crossed into areas not to be built upon.
- a2) the **inset building line** is the line of buildings on their own plots. It delimits the area which may be built upon in the rear parts of privately owned properties.
- a3) the **flood defence line** represents a break in the terrain, a quayside protective wall, solid fencing or the building line of a structure, the construction of which ensures protection of the area from the rising of water levels to degrees normally expected to occur only once every 50 years or once every century. The document proposes a two-phase defence, the area will be protected from the "century water" at one of two proposed levels; the titling of these as Q50 and Q100 is for orientation.
- a4) a **public right of way or thoroughfare** enables the linkage of public pedestrian routes, transport manipulation areas and the building of the utilities network, public technical housings, the maintenance of the watercourse and the construction of flood defences for the town. Provision for it may involve the imposition of a permanent duty on the property.
- a5) the **opening of parterres for pedestrians** is a measure for existing and proposed buildings that will ensure the safety of pedestrian routes.

The position of the lines described is established as binding in the primary drawing. Given the character of the document the right of the purchaser to alter the area of the binding proposed limit is restricted to 1m on the basis of the elaborated project, which amongst other things demonstrates the sufficiency of the public spaces to fulfil their functions.

b) Height regulations

- b1) The mandatory height regulation of the street fronts of new blocks and new builds on gap sites is established by the graphic mark on the building line. The maximum number of floors above ground floor level is also set (e.g. 3+K indicates three floors above ground floor level plus attics). In sloping areas the height is calculated from the level of the pavement at the street front.
- b2) For listed buildings, buildings which contribute to the character of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and buildings of architectural value marked on the main drawing, no penthouses to the main part of the building (as determined by heritage care bodies) are permitted. For other buildings within the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone penthouses are possible only exceptionally, and to the maximum height of the cornice or eaves of the neighbouring higher building, always however subject to individual judgement by the Town Architect and heritage care bodies.
- b3) Outside the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone ground floor buildings may have a superstructure appended at the street front to a level of two further storeys plus attics, assuming conformity to the generally applicable statutes. Requests for building to a higher level will be assessed individually by the Town Architect.

- b4) The accent is on the regulation which enables new buildings to rise one storey above the regulated height in the area concerned.

Architecture, protective regimes

- 1) For the area of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and its buffer zone protective regimes are established:
 - by the decree pronouncing the area of the historic town core to be an Urban Monuments Preservation Zone (South Moravian Provincial National Committee, 1990)
 - the resolution creating the buffer zone around the Třebíč Urban Monuments Preservation Zone.

The graphic marking of listed buildings and buildings contributing to the character of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone does not fully express the extent of monument protection extended; the interests of heritage protection will be set forth on the basis of individual discussions with the administrative organs of heritage care.
- 2) The Methodological instructions for the preparation and execution of building work in the Zámostí (= Jewish Quarter) & Podklášteří (= St Procopius' Basilica and surroundings) areas of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone were issued in 1997 by the Třebíč Fund in conjunction with the Třebíč Town and District Council, and updated in 2001; this is an orientation document, those parts of which that are applicable to the decisions of the appurtenant administrative organs of state heritage management or the Building Office being binding.
- 3) The delimitation of the peripheral area in the left bank section of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone, in which it is possible (with the exception of listed buildings and structures forming the character of the monuments zone) to replace the prescribed fired red roof claddings with others, is established for the application of decisions by the administrative organs of state heritage care and the Building Office. Nevertheless, alternative roofing may only be of small, red, concrete tiles with smooth surface.
- 4) The centre of Třebíč is an area of archaeological finds in the sense of §22 para. 2 of Law no. 20/1987 Coll., 'On the State Conservation of Cultural Heritage'. Builders are required to advise planned terrain interventions to the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Brno, and to permit either that body or another appointed organisation to conduct rescue archaeological excavations.
- 5) Projects for the new building of blocks and corner structures, new builds and structural changes close to listed buildings, as well as structural changes to listed buildings or buildings contributing to the character of the monuments zone and buildings of architectural value as indicated in this document, must be elaborated by an authorised architect. It concerns main parts of a building - designated by the Town Architect or (for monuments and structures contributing to the character of the zone) heritage care bodies.
- 6) Projects for new builds and structural changes to street fronts must include drawings of said street fronts (i.e. including a minimum of the two closest neighbouring structures in spatial and visual relationship).
- 7) Free-standing advertising devices are not permitted in public areas anywhere in the area of interest.
- 8) Other advertising, e.g. on buildings, public lighting columns, on fixed fencing etc. must be approved by state heritage care bodies (in the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone) or the Town Architect (elsewhere).
- 9) In addition to the protected horizon and vistas, views of the St Procopius' Basilica complex and its surroundings are also protected. They may not be interrupted by building to unsuitable heights (overtopping existing buildings) or by overshadowing planting (e.g. tall trees on the floodplain beneath the basilica etc.)

Technical outfitting

- 1) New technical utilities networks and their relaying must be conducted primarily in public spaces, beyond the lines and areas of present and proposed tall greenery. With the exception of sewerage, such networks should preferably be located beneath pavements. Above ground electrical lines will be converted to cable.
- 2) Pavements will have a "removable" surface, i.e. preferably paving.
- 3) To maintain the riverbed, berms will be constructed as necessary near the Podklášteří bridge (Žerotínovo nám), in front of the footbridge by the post office and at the mouth of the Týn stream.

ad d)

The Regeneration Programme for the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč

1. Programme characteristics:

The Regeneration Programme for the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč is an implementing plan of the Management Plan.

It is an open collection of component projects directed towards the restoration, conservation and regeneration of the area of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč. Priority is given to preparation of projects relating to the area and structures of the former Jewish Quarter, including the Jewish cemetery, and St Procopius' Basilica and its broader environs.

The basic aims of the programme include, in addition to care of the surviving structural monuments, the stimulation and orientation of development in the areas of economy, ecology, zonal planning, tourism, transportation, living culture and social affairs.

Completed projects are carefully documented and broadly presented in both the local and regional press. Projects relate to each other through their long-term conceptual preparations in such a way as to ensure that they do not overlap or interfere with each other.

2. Survey of major completed component projects:

(Projects are given with the working numbers used in their preparation and realisation, with a brief summary of their main features)

2.1. Projects of the first stage of the Regeneration Programme for the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč, which related to the Jewish Quarter, St Procopius' Basilica and their surroundings (from acceptance in 1993 to 1998).

1993:

This year saw the drawing up of the concept, and the formulation, of the overall, long-term Regeneration Programme for the Historic Core of Třebíč (see point 1). For this purpose, two professional workshops were organised, the results of which were presented for public discussion, and which are still used in the discussion of individual component projects.

Even at this stage the outstanding supra-regional importance of the surviving Jewish Quarter in Třebíč, including its cemetery, were highlighted. It was decided to concentrate those activities run by the town on the salvation and restoration of the area of the Jewish Quarter, which during the socialist Czechoslovak era had been neglected and left in a run-down conditions. The Třebíč Fund was established (see point 3).

1994:

The component proposals for necessary action were elaborated into projects in respect of their content. A method of securing the requisite finance over time was proposed, along with a time-schedule of the actions planned. Planned projects were numbered, these numbers still being used today. (These numbers match those of the individual projects characterised below. The numbers do not form an unbroken series because some projects related to the restoration of other monuments in Třebíč.)

In May 1994 the activities of the Třebíč Fund and the town were presented at the CEETEX 94 exhibition in London, where it was possible to make valuable contacts for the future. The Fund also presented its aims at a nation-wide exhibition of non-governmental organisations in the Czech Republic entitled "People to the people". This year also saw a grant received for the preparation of repairs to the Rear Synagogue, with which the actual realisation of projects began.

1995:

The Třebíč Fund continued to act in accordance with its statutes. Publishers Arca Jimfa issued a publication on the Benedictine monastery at Třebíč in Czech and German editions.

Contacts were established with the U.S. Peace Corps, a representative of which worked for the Fund until the end of 1996.

The following component projects were completed:

Project/action 4– repair of the house at Subakova 3 in the Jewish Quarter

Project/action 7a – bypassing the rocks closing the eastern end of the Jewish Quarter. For this purpose pedestrian access was created between the eastern part of the Jewish Quarter and the eastern suburbs of Třebíč; this invigorated the whole Jewish Quarter and increased the interest of both residents and visitors in touring it.

Project/action 12 – repair to the façade of the Front Synagogue on Tiché square in the western part of the Jewish Quarter

1996

The following component projects were completed:

Project/action 1 – protection of the historic parts of the town from floods; one of the long-term stages, which should permanently shield the Jewish Quarter from flooding.

Project/action 1b – footbridge over the river Jihlava linking Karlovo square with the Jewish Quarter. This project too made an important contribution to increasing the attractiveness of this unique urban heritage area for residents of and visitors to the town. It enabled uninterrupted access avoiding traffic, and offers hitherto impossible views of the panorama of the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica from the south.

Project/action 1c – reconstruction of the weir on the river Jihlava – a further part of the series of measures undertaken to prevent the flooding of the Jewish Quarter during intervals with high water levels (viz Project/action 1)

Project/action 11 – linkage of the crypts beneath St Procopius' Basilica to the inner spaces of the church, respecting the structural history of the basilica itself;

Project/action 15a – restoration of the historic gardens in the north moat, close to St Procopius' Basilica – part of the access to the basilica from the north.

In May 1996, the office of the Třebíč Fund in the Jewish Quarter was formally opened – in the newly restored house at Subakova 3, close to the Rear Synagogue.

The tradition began of organising an autumn fair in the former Jewish Quarter. These folk markets, associated with the sale of craft items and general celebration, increase the attraction of the Quarter to visitors. They have been held annually ever since.

1997:

The Synagogue Pension was opened at Subakova 3, the office of the Třebíč Fund.

The following projects were completed:

Project/action 3 – The renovation and restoration of the Rear Synagogue, the most important architectural monument in the Jewish Quarter (a detailed description is given in section 3a of the primary nomination documentation).

Project/action 22 – erection of a fountain in front of the Rear Synagogue, as part of the gradual enrichment of the area with street furniture and information for visitors.

1998:

Project/action 5 – Renovation project for the former factories of the Jewish Quarter

After approval by the town council, the greater part of these properties was purchased by the town. During the 20th century the buildings lost their original functions and the aim of the project is to prevent their collapse or ruin. The projects aim to preserve these structures as an important part of the fabric of the Jewish Quarter, and seek to find new, active uses for them.

Project/action 5/1 – 1998 also saw completion of the conversion of the house at Subakova 117 into 29 council apartments for young married couples.

This year was decisive for the Regeneration Programme in that it saw the end of the first major investment stage – the general reconstruction of the utilities networks in the Jewish Quarter, which finished with completion of the renovation of the Rear Synagogue and its opening to the public, and the conversion of the former factories of the eastern part of the Jewish Quarter into apartments. At the same time, the Třebíč Fund became a civic mutual society

2. 2. Projects of the second stage of the Regeneration Programme for the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč, which related to the Jewish Quarter, St Procopius' Basilica and their surroundings (from 1999 onwards).

a) Projects relating to the Jewish Quarter

Project/action 5 – continuation of the project to renovate the buildings of the former factories in the Jewish Quarter

Project/action 5/2 – the house at Subakova 34 was restored to act as provincial archive. Complete repairs were undertaken to the façade and roof, and horizontal arch buttresses in the adjacent alley were repaired.

Project/action 5/3 – project prepared for the conversion of the house at Subakova 38 as a service centre

Project/action 5/4 – a façade restoration for the house at Subakova 116, which contains a workshop employing the disabled, is planned.

Project/action 6 – Project for renovating individual houses in the Jewish Quarter

Project/action 6a – regeneration of houses owned by the town of Třebíč

Some 11% of the total number of buildings in the former Jewish Quarter are in the ownership of the town. This project is closely linked to social concerns, as the buildings are in the main divided into apartments, and for the restoration stage alternative accommodation is required for tenants. This is a long-term project.

Project/action 6b – regeneration of houses in private ownership

The 1998 completion of the utilities networks in the Jewish Quarter created good conditions for the renovation of individual buildings. Renovation consists of repairs to the façades supported by changes to window or door fillers insensitively added in the second half of the 20th century, and the application of appropriate external washes to the façades.

In conducting this project the Třebíč Fund offers free advisory and consultancy services to owners, including consultancy on the amount of financial support that may be available. The good level of co-operation between all of the parties to the project is shown by the 1997 Methodological instructions for the preparation and execution of building work in the Záměstí & Podklášteří areas of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone, i.e. in the former Jewish Quarter and immediate area of St Procopius' Basilica. (This guide was brought up-to-date in 2001, and is contained in section II ad b). Again, this is a long-term, ongoing project, realised by individual property owners.

Project/action 1d – flood defences

This project is a continuation of several stages in the management of the course and surroundings of the river Jihlava. As a result of the work already undertaken, the Jewish Quarter will no longer be endangered by floods following on from seasonal precipitation and a rise in the level of the river.

Project/action 7 – quay adaptation and renewal project

This project relates to the area opposite the Jewish Quarter, and includes repairs to the rear tracts of the historic houses near Karlovo square. Realisation has yet to begin.

Project/action 17 – the Jewish Quarter – use of the cellars beneath Blahoslavova 15

This house is in the ownership of the town and contains a valuable, vaulted cellar which in the framework of this project will be conserved and will subsequently serve some appropriate role.

Project/action 21 – the Jewish Quarter - Záměstí - business development

This project is regarded as one of the most important from the point of view of the management of the area. A Co-ordination Group for Business Development has been formed for the fulfilment of the project objectives, the members of whom are businesspeople from the Jewish Quarter; the Třebíč Chamber of Commerce is also a partner of the group. The aim of the project is to initiate and conceive business plans advantageous to the whole, valuable area. Means of making goods and services attractive to tourists available are preferred. Within the framework of this project a special traffic regime has been established within the Jewish Quarter, effective from January 1st 2000. This involves regulation of commercial transport and parking, and has markedly calmed the Quarter, creating an atmosphere far more pleasant for tourists.

Project/action 22 - the Jewish Quarter & environs - introduction of street furniture

This project aims to distribute street furniture (such as waste bins, benches, directional markers, information boards, signs on important monuments) through the Jewish Quarter. It was proposed in consequence of the increasing interest in the Jewish Quarter, and the need to provide complementary services and information to tourists. The project is being realised gradually, dependent on the success of the Třebíč Fund in raising financial source.

Project/action 26 - The Hrádek and former fortified manor area

This project concerns the upgrading of the area immediately adjacent to the Jewish Quarter to the north, and aims to create a well-kept, relaxing backdrop to the area with walks through the greenery on the 'Hrádek' rise. It also encompasses the paths linking the Jewish Quarter proper with the Jewish cemetery, which lies on the north side of Hrádek rise.

Project/action 28 - Preparation of an application to have the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica inscribed in the World Heritage List

This project concentrated on the preparation of the appurtenant documentation, and on securing the prerequisites for the expert elaboration of the material which would make it possible to submit the application.

Project/action 29 - the Jewish Quarter - educational trails

This project prepared the pedestrian trails of greatest tourist interest for visitors to the Jewish Quarter. The architecturally and/or historically most significant buildings were marked by signs bearing a brief description in Czech, English and German. At the same time, larger boards were prepared with more general visitor information, and shall be placed at the two main entrances to the area.

The primary drawing of the trails is presented in appendix 5 herein

b) Projects relating to St Procopius' Basilica and its surroundings

Project/action 2 - Předmostí - a new entrance to St Procopius' Basilica:

This project concerns access to St Procopius' Basilica from Žerotínovo square, which would improve conditions for pedestrian visitor access to this monument from the south-east. The Třebíč Fund has financed a study on the renewal of access at the historical location it occupied prior to renovations in the monastery precinct and the gradual encroachment of later buildings. The project includes both structural resolution and compensation for owners of property in the location proposed. The conceptual basis of the project accords with the Programme for the Salvation of the Architectonic Heritage of the Czech Ministry of Culture, which also contributed a grant towards it. Other sources of finance: co-operative investments by the Roman Catholic Church and Třebíč Council. The project is not yet complete.

Project/action 8 - improvement of services for visitors to St Procopius' Basilica - the former manor farmstead

The area of the present school farmstead arose from the original manor farmstead of the monastery/château (north-west of the Basilica). Renovation of the complex aims in particular to improve services for visitors to St Procopius' Basilica and other parts of the town such as the Jewish Quarter and the Jewish cemetery. A separate Territorial Zones Plan for the area was developed and approved (*the material was approved by the council in 1997, having been developed by the Town Planning Centre in Brno; the main principles are presented in appendix 3.*) This document also proposes land use for tourist purposes and sets out the basic regulations governing new buildings.

A bus and coach park has been created here, hitherto missing from the central part of the town. An elaboration of the conditions for such businesses as may wish to establish themselves in the restored area is being prepared; these conditions will give priority to the cultural and historic values of the site. The overall realisation, which depends on the selection of these subjects, is predicted to require a further 10-15 years.

Project/action 15 - the broader area of St Procopius' Basilica - the park

This project concentrates on the general regeneration of the extensive areas of greenery adjacent to the former monastery/château complex, and will increase the attractiveness of the area around St Procopius' Basilica. The project is part of the approved Local Plan for the town, and will require joint financing by several stakeholders (the Church, the town, the museum). Maintenance and tree conservation are being undertaken while all the necessary financial resources are being gathered.

Project/action 23 - St Procopius' Basilica - structural historical survey of the monument

This project will secure detailed documentation of this important monument, as a basis for restoration work in the future. Together with Project/action 28, it detailed outline documentation, a description and a survey of the historical sources relating to structural history have been prepared.

Project/action 24 - St Procopius' Basilica - access from the main car park north-east of the precinct

This project has been ongoing since 1997, and is related to Project/action 8. The renewal of the utilities networks required by later stages has already been completed. In 2001 the access route was paved, and outdoor lighting, a WC and rest areas for visitors to the monument installed. The project is co-financed by the Church, town and district council, and further contributions are expected from various charities.

Project/action 31 - the area of St Procopius' Basilica - repairs to the ramparts

This project is linked to the first stage of repairs undertaken in the year 2000, and comprises the structural stabilisation of the rampart walls south of the basilica, along the lookout area.

Events marking the 900th anniversary of the foundation of the Třebíč monastery.

This was an outstanding series of social, cultural, exhibition and other events which took place in the year 2001, the aims of which were:

- in connection with the anniversary, to recall the historical and architectural importance of St Procopius' Basilica, and involve the broadest possible public in the preparation and holding of the celebrations;
- to support the interest of twin towns abroad in Třebíč events, and through cultural events bind them to its history;
- to establish co-operative ties with the Benedictine Order

The main organiser and guarantor of the project was the Town of Třebíč.

c) long-term projects begun and undertaken even in the first stage, prior to 1998:

Project/action 3a: Maintenance of the Jewish cemetery

The Jewish Community in Brno, owners of the cemetery, maintain and restore this monument according to a study prepared by ing. arch. Klenovský. Ongoing repairs are being made to the perimeter wall, and the green park spaces maintained. Loosened headstones are strengthened as necessary, and the grounds are being improved. A new partner is being sought to complement the present cemetery administrator. This project is both ongoing and long-term. Given the nature of the cemetery no further projects are planned within it. Sources of financing: finances available to the Jewish Community in Brno, contributions from sponsors and charities.

Project/action 6 – The restoration of individual houses in the Jewish Quarter

Described in section 2.2.a)

In 2001 Třebíč Town Council issued a local decree on the conditions for offering financial support to the owners of houses in the Jewish Quarter for the restoration of façades, and some 30 owners have applied to the council in connection with this decree. The grant-supported restoration of their façades will be conducted in accordance with the Methodological Instructions (*see section II ad b*) and the majority of such restorations should be completed during 2002.

Project/action 19 – Alleys in the Jewish Quarter (=Záměstí)

This project proceeds in accordance with the studies and surveys conducted for the individual alleys. It aims to provide ongoing care for the appearance of the alleys, the gradual improvement of the natural surface and a general layout for the parterres. In the year 2000 the passage from L. Pokorného street No 17 to Blahoslavova street was renovated. Similarly, Project/action 19 also plans for the cleaning and conservation of the passage from L. Pokorného street to Havlíček Quay. This is a long-term project, conducted according to negotiations with individual sponsors and business who would be able to provide long-term care for the various alleys.

Project/action 25 – Publications & exhibitions

An ongoing project stemming from the statutes of the Třebíč Fund and actual requirements, including amongst other things the need to prepare information for visitors to the town.

2. 3. Projects prepared for the year 2002 and beyond

An important impulse for the preparation of further projects has been provided by the approval of the binding sections of the Třebíč Regulation Plan, which was prepared during 2001. (*The legislative role of the Regulation Plan is presented in Appendix 2, §11*). The binding sections of the Regulation Plan were approved by the Town Council at its 22nd sitting on November 15th, 2001. According to this Resolution, the Council instructed the heads of its Building, Environmental and Planning Offices to produce and submit for approval a binding local decree enacting the plan.

The proposed Regulation Plan was broadly consulted with all interested parties and institutions, and at a local level deepens the priorities set down in the Local Plan.

The year 2002 and will see the continued realisation of projects begun in recent years, and the continuation of long-term projects. New projects were drawn up in conjunction with the formulation of the Regulation Plan, the majority of which are linked to projects already completed. An example of this is a project for the filling in of an empty plot on Havlíček Quay – on the site of the only free site left because of a building ruined years ago. The solution draws on the precise regulation of the architectural forms, respecting the preserved urban fabric of the quarter.

3. Organisational arrangements for the fulfilment of the Regeneration Programme for the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and the Třebíč Fund

The permanent interest of the town's leadership in the restoration of its cultural heritage is a most important factor. For this reason, every year the town's budget contains support for component projects, to an amount contingent on the overall volume of financing approved for release in the given year.

The monuments nominated for inscription in the World Heritage List are in the ownership and under the management of a range of subjects, as specified in sections 4a, b & d of the primary nomination documentation. In addition to securing of financing, care for the nominated monuments ensured by regular consultations between professional staff from local government and/or heritage management bodies and the owners of the various buildings. The owners also have consultancy open to them as to the various subsidies available from state financing programmes which can assist in the renovation and rehabilitation of buildings. In this way, the Czech State itself is involved in the renovation of the nominated monuments. (*Financing from the budgets of state-run programmes was explained in*

sections 4g and attachment 2 of the primary nomination documentation.) All structural repairs and building renovations are underpinned by the legislation currently in force – in particular by Law 20/1987 Coll. 'On the State Conservation of Cultural Heritage,' as subsequently amended (see Appendix 1), and the Building Act, Law 50/1976 Coll., as subsequently amended (see Appendix 2). These laws set out in detail the role of various organs of state in the issuance of permits. For monuments and the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč methodological instructions (see *II ad b*) were issued which clearly explain this approach to property owners.

The Regeneration Programme for the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone – an executive programme of the Management Plan for the Jewish monuments in Třebíč and St Procopius' Basilica - stems from the long-term activity of the Town Council, and has as its objective the lasting and well thought-out revitalisation of the whole historic town centre. Třebíč participates in the Regeneration Programme for Urban Monuments Reserves and Preservation Zones created by Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 209 in 1992. According to this instrument, the individual towns registering in the scheme form working groups to produce conceptual plans for regeneration programmes at the level of individual Monuments Reserves and Preservation Zones. In the majority of the town involved these groups consist of employees and close collaborators of the Town Council.

The co-operation between the Town Council and the Třebíč Fund provides an exception backdrop to meeting the long-term objective of restoring the Jewish Quarter with its cemetery and St Procopius' Basilica. The following section therefore provides a greater depth of information regarding the Fund's function.

The Třebíč Fund

Třebíč is one of the few towns to have formed an independent working party, with which the town itself and its local government are however closely involved. The function of working group in Třebíč has been filled since 1993, when the Fund was established, by the Board of the Třebíč Fund, and since 1999 by the Board of Trustees of the Třebíč Fund itself as a legal entity (Správní rada Fondu Třebíč, o.p.s.) (*The relevant extract from the register of civic mutual societies kept by the Provincial Commercial Court in Brno is given in Appendix 4*).

The Třebíč Fund, a civic mutual society, is the umbrella institution covering the working group for the Regeneration Programme for the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone in Třebíč. Its members include members of the Town Council, businesspeople and organisations with an interest in seeing the Regeneration Programme carried through and in the general development of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone.

The Třebíč Fund is an element linking and co-ordinating the work of other organisations in the town, in order to ensure that their work and co-operation be as effective and of as much benefit to the town as possible.

By statute, the Třebíč Fund offers these civic services:

- The proposal and co-ordination, as well as a contribution to the realisation, of projects contained within the "Regeneration Programme" and the revitalisation of the area of listed monuments in Třebíč, particularly those parts of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone on the left bank of the river Jihlava, i.e. the Jewish Quarter with St Procopius' Basilica and its environs.
- The proposal of means of financing for and the organisation of supporting activities designed to ensure the financing of such projects as outlined above.
- Provision of the requisite background material for the conservation, reconstruction and modernisation of structures to physical or legal persons within the Třebíč Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and its adjacent buffer zone.
- Publication, documentary work and exhibitions (these services being provided free for neophyte artists and schoolchildren).
- The organisation of cultural and educational events.

Co-operation of the Třebíč Fund with other partners

In order to ensure universal input into the projects prepared, collaborative relationships have been established with the following organs and institutions:

The Czech Ministry of Culture

The Czech Ministry of Regional Development

The Czech Ministry of Industry & Trade

The Czech Ministry of Finance

Třebíč Town Council

Třebíč District Council

Various non-profit organisations in Třebíč district

Various non-profit organisations beyond the district borders: the Czech Association of Professional Heritage Workers (*Sdružení profesionálních pracovníků památkové péče ČR*), the Open Society Fund in Prague, the Czech Tourism Development Foundation (*Nadace pro rozvoj cestovního ruchu ČR*), The Architecture & Building Foundation (*Nadace ABF*), the Civic Forum Foundation (*Nadace Občanského fóra*), the Independent Monuments Union (*Nezávislá památková unie*) and others,
Schools and vocational training centres – primarily during the organisation of cultural and social events, familiarisation competitions
Chambers of commerce
A wide range of businesspeople and their professional associations
Museums, galleries and individual artists
Foreign partners

III. SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION AND BINDING DOCUMENTS

An overview of the legislation presently in force and immediately relevant to the fulfilment of the Management Plan for specific monument - the Jewish Quarter including its cemetery and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč

(A selection from the primary legal instruments)

A complex legal code applies in the Czech Republic, encompassing all area of life within society.

1. Among the legal norms relating to the standing cultural heritage the most important are Law 20/1987 Coll., 'On the State Conservation of Cultural Heritage,' as subsequently amended, and its accompanying decree no. 66/1988 Coll., as amended by Decree of the Ministry of Culture no. 139/1999 Coll. (*Appendix 1*)
2. Given the close linkage with construction issues, another important document is Law 50/1976 Coll., 'On Town & Country Planning and Building Regulations' (the Building Act), as subsequently amended, with its series of complementary decrees (*Appendix 2*).
3. At the town level, the following resolution applies to the protection of the nominated monument: the Resolution of the South Moravian Regional National Committee on the Establishment of an urban Monuments Preservation Zone in the Historic Centre of Třebíč and the Resolution no. 113/R 91/1996 of the District Council dated March 1st 1996 on its buffer zone

The most recent documents affecting construction within the Monuments Preservation Zone and its buffer zone are:

- the Třebíč Local Plan, drawn up by the Town Planning Centre in Brno in 1998 and approved in the same year (*cited in Appendix 3*).
- The Methodological instructions for the preparation and execution of building work in the Záměstí & Podklášteří areas of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone, published by the Třebíč Fund and Třebíč Town Council in 1997 and updated in 2001 - this publication contains the basic organisational and methodological information needed to familiarise property owners with the legislation and principles governing care for the buildings within the Jewish Quarter, St Procopius' Basilica complex and its surroundings (*this material is cited in section 2, as it is part of the Management Plan*)
- The Regulation Plan for the centre of Třebíč - this material is, according to the terms of the Building Act (see point 2, above) the most detailed zone planning instrument. It establishes the functions and spatial resolutions of the area and the mandatory conditions for new builds and structural changes, as well as conditions for activities which would change the use of land or buildings. The binding sections have been approved in Třebíč, and a local decree prepared enacting the Regulation Plan (*the main principles of the decree are given in point II ad c) and a copy of the main graphic plan is attached as Appendix 7.*)
- Local Decree no. 2/01 of the Town of Třebíč č.2/01, 'On the financial contribution of the town to the restoration of facades in the Záměstí (= Jewish Quarter) and Podklášteří (= St Procopius' Basilica and surroundings) areas of the Urban Monuments Zone' - which specifies the means of disbursing grants to property owners for the restoration of building in the Jewish Quarter and its adjacent areas, with the aim of rehabilitating their appearance.

IV. COMMENTARY ON THE SCOPE OF THE NOMINATION

In its letter of January 15th 2002, ref. WHC/74/509/ASW, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre requested clarification from the Czech party as to whether the nomination also included the Jewish cemetery, as this was not explicitly stated in the title of the nomination documentation. In response, it is thus hereby stated:

The proposal of the Czech Republic for a new monument to be inscribed on the World Heritage List draws together ostensibly heterogeneous types of cultural heritage. The proposal deposited does, however, join the unique whole constituted by Jewish settlement, deliberately preserved in close proximity to the former feudal seat. The whole is, indeed, a characteristic example of the close affinities of a Jewish settlement whose location (initially close to the monastery, which from the 16th century became a château) offered a certain protection against open attack by other residents to a community whose fate across Europe was to be persecuted. From the whole history of the Jews in Europe come cases of spiteful and murderous assaults by the majority population, linked to the physical liquidation of the occupants of Jewish Quarters and the destruction of their homes. This was one of the reasons for their residential areas to appear near potential defenders - authorities capable of holding back pogroms and looting.

At a European scale, Třebíč is a rare exception, where the proximity of authority really did offer a certain level of protection, and the Jewish community was never expelled from the town.

The history of the Quarter and its association first with the Benedictine Order and later with the noble families of Pernštejn and Osovský of Doubravice in the 16th century and that of Wallenstein (Waldstein) from the 17th century onwards, was described in section three of the primary nomination documentation for inscription onto the World Heritage List.

Even today, the Jewish Quarter and the area of the former monastery constitute the core of the built cultural heritage of the town of Třebíč. This is expressed in the common panorama of the town, which comprises a symbiosis of the zenith of Romanesque-Gothic medieval architecture and the built structures recalling life for the minority population, barred from participating in town life but on the other hand respected and tolerated. In this respect the preserved Quarter is truly unique, having weathered all of those unfavourable periods from the medieval raids by foreign pillaging expeditions, to the partial persecution by the majority in the town, to incomprehension and the neglect of the structural heritage after the Second World War, during which the original residents of the Quarter were deported to concentration camps.

The sensitive, gradual restoration of monuments of both Jewish and Christian communities bears witness to the sophistication of the town's leadership in recent years, and is accepted with understanding and support by the broader public in Třebíč. The joint nomination of the Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica for inscription into the World Heritage List is thus perceived as the obvious climax of attempts by the town's leadership and the professional public to preserve the structural and historical richness of Třebíč as a whole.

The Jewish cemetery is a functionally inseparable part of the Jewish Quarter. Its extent, degree of preservation and number of headstones make it one of the most important such monuments in the Czech Republic. It is not proposed for inscription as a separate part of the nomination, but as an essential element in life of the Jewish community. The Jewish Quarter in Třebíč is exceptionally valuable in that it still contains all of the main attributes of such quarters: dwellings, synagogues, schools, a rabbinate, a former manufacturing area and a Jewish cemetery. Those other individual parts, too, were thus not named individually in the title.

In terms of the typology of Jewish cemeteries, the site of that at Třebíč is very close to the actual residential area of the Quarter; this was dictated by geographic conditions. The cemetery lies on the opposite - northern - side of the Hrádek rise, at the south foot of which, next to the river Jihlava, the Jewish Quarter lies. The cemetery is linked to the Quarter by the former carriage way that winds its way through a double serpentine up the slope and then runs freely towards the graveyard.

Over the course of the centuries the cemetery has been affected by the generally applicable stipulation of the local lords, that it not be in visual contact with other, Christian, buildings. It should be recalled that within the Czech Lands Jewish cemeteries usually lay at a considerable distance from the Quarters themselves or from towns as a whole, but that this was not the case at Třebíč. Here, then, exceptionally, the Jewish cemetery can be seen as practically part of the Jewish quarter.

In the 20th century the access from the north was partly hemmed in by detached houses, but its course remained unchanged.

At the same time, the Jewish cemetery was not named in the title of the November 2001 nomination for inscription into the World Heritage List out of regard for the general recommendations of the World Heritage Centre that short, concise titles be used for proposed monuments. In the documentation as a whole, however, it is uniformly described in relation to the Jewish Quarter and the latter's other component parts, with factographic data relating to ownership, administration, maintenance etc. Should the World Heritage Committee feel that the Jewish cemetery needs to be included in the site name, no objection will be raised.

V. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY



Zdeněk Novák
Deputy Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic

Prague, February, 2002

VI. APPENDICES

The Management Plan is a collection of individual projects. Each of these is represented by a separate set of drawn, textual and documentary evidence. For obvious reasons, it is not possible to append all of the appurtenant documentation here; it will of course be available for inspection by experts of an ICOMOS evaluating mission.

- Appendix 1 Selection of regulations contained in Law 20/1987 Coll., 'On the State Conservation of Cultural Heritage,' as subsequently amended.
- Appendix 2 Selection of regulations contained in Law 50/1976 Coll., 'On Town & Country Planning and Building Regulations' (the Building Act), as subsequently amended.
- Appendix 3 Principles of the Třebíč Territorial Zones Plan, developed in 1997 for the north-west part of the Monuments Preservation Zone
- Appendix 4 Extract from the Register of Civic Mutual Societies kept by the Provincial Commercial Court in Brno concerning the Třebíč Fund.
- Appendix 5 Tourist trail through the Jewish Quarter – the main design of the route recommended for visitors to the monuments.
- Appendix 6 Overall map indicating areas forming the nomination
- Appendix 7 Copy of the main design for the Regulation Plan covering the central part of the town.

Selection of regulation contained in the Law No.20/1987 Coll., 'On the State Conservation of Cultural Heritage', as subsequently amended by the Law No. 242/1992 Coll.

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 of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to only „ the Ministry of Culture proclaims to be the 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 of the Czech Republic 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

An area the character and environment of which are determined by a complex of immovable cultural monuments and/or archaeological finds may be designated by the Government in the form of a decree in its entirety as a monuments preservation area. and conditions may be set for securing its protection.

Art. 6

The area of a settlement or of its part, which contains a certain share of cultural monuments, a historical environment or a part of a landscape, which have important cultural values, may be designated as a monuments preservation zone by the Ministry of Culture, which also lays down the conditions for its protection.

Art. 7

Cultural heritage properties are entered in the Central Register of Cultural Heritage Properties of the Czech Republic. The Central Register is administered by the central organisation for the conservation of cultural heritage properties.

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. He shall use this property only in a manner corresponding to its cultural importance, historical value and technical condition.

Art. 10

If an owner does not fulfill 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. In case of national cultural-heritage properties such decision is issued by the Regional Authority.

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. They should decide after appropriate opinion of the competent state organisation for the conservation of cultural heritage properties.

Art. 14

If the owner of a cultural-heritage property intends to restore it, maintain, adapt or modify it, he is liable to request a binding opinion from the District Authority as an competent state organisation for the conservation of cultural heritage properties.

The owner of a real property which is not cultural heritage itself but his real property is within a conservation area, a conservation zone or a buffer zone is liable to request an appropriate opinion from the District Authority in case when he intends to carry out repairs, reconstruction work, maintenance or other modifying work on such property.

Art. 15

If the owner of a cultural-heritage property fails to carry out the measures specified in Art. 10 within the given term, the District Authority (and in case of national cultural-heritage properties the Regional

Authority) may decide that the measures necessary to secure the property will be carried out by the cost of its owner.

If the owner of a real cultural-heritage property which is not national property continuously neglects his duties and thereby endangers the preservation of such property, or if he uses it in a manner which is contrary to its cultural significance, its values or its technical condition, such property may be exceptionally expropriated by the competent building agency on the proposal of the respective district authority provided that such expropriation is in the public interest and no agreement has been reached with the owner on the sale to the State.

If a cultural heritage object is acutely endangered, the respective local authority shall carry out the necessary measures with the prior consent of the competent district authority in order to save it. In case of a real cultural heritage property the local authority unless it is the competent building office shall instruct the building office concerned to order maintenance work or the essential work to secure the structure under the special regulation¹.

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 public 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 monuments preservation area or a monuments preservation zone or their environment, the District Authority will determine a buffer zone (protective belt) round this property and lay down a regulatory routine there. The District Authority may restrict or prohibit certain activities or take other appropriate measures within this buffer zone.

Art. 23

An archaeological 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 Kč 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 Kč 500 000 for the same reasons in the case of a national cultural-heritage property.

Art. 39

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

Selection of regulations contained in the Decree No. 66/1988 Coll., of the Czech Republic Ministry of Culture dated 26th April 1988, adopted by the Czech National Council with Law No. 20/1987 Coll., concerning the State Conservation of Cultural Heritage properties, protected areas and protected zones. Amended by Ministry of Culture Decree No. 139, dated 25th May 1999

Selected Arts of the Decree:

Art. 3

(1) The Central Register contains a collection of basic criteria, defining cultural heritage properties, protected areas and protected zones.

(2) Designation of a cultural heritage property as a national heritage property and the delimitation of its buffer zone is listed in the Central Register

Art. 6

The central organisation notifies the relevant geodesic and cartographic bodies of the entry of all property register records which are relevant to the records of the property in question into the Central Register.

¹ Sections 85, 87 and 94 of the Building Act

Art. 8

Owners of a cultural heritage property are obliged to care for the timely preparation and implementation of all work and other measures necessary for the ensuring of the preservation of a cultural heritage property, and especially the following:

- a) The good technical condition and aesthetic appearance of the cultural heritage property,
- b) The suitable and fitting usage of the cultural heritage property,
- c) A favourable environment for the cultural heritage property and, if necessary, its repositioning to a more suitable location,
- d) The maintenance of the property against wilful damage, destruction or theft, or the theft of irreplaceable parts or equipment thereof.

Art. 11, (1)

On requests for subsidies towards the conservation and repair of cultural heritage properties pursuant to Art. 16 (1) of the law, the following must be attached:

- a) Document showing ownership rights for the cultural heritage property, if it is real estate, and also an extract from the land registry property book, a copy of the land registry map and, if necessary, a geometric plan that should have been prepared within six months previous to application
- b) Obligatory viewpoint of executive organ for state conservation of cultural heritage properties, according to Art. 14, (1),
- c) Specification of type, extent, means, time schedule and negotiated or professionally estimated costs for the restoration of a cultural heritage property, including work specifications on which requests for subsidies will be considered.
- d) Presentation plan for the cultural heritage property and its access to the public for culturally educational purposes, should it concern a cultural heritage property used in such a manner, or planned to be used as such,
- e) Should it concern a cultural heritage property, specifications for its protection against damage, destruction or theft,
- f) Photographic documentation showing the current technical condition of the cultural heritage property or parts thereof according to type and extent of work on which requests for subsidies will be considered.

Art. 13, (1)

The documents listed in Art. 11, (1) and written consideration as to the importance and urgency of the restoration of the cultural heritage property, formulated by the regional or central organisation for the conservation of state cultural heritage, will be forwarded together with the request for subsidy for the restoration of the cultural heritage property pursuant to Art. 16, (2) of the law.

Art. 13, (2)

In cases where the conservation of a cultural heritage property be of particular interest to society, the Ministry of Culture may provide a subsidy for the restoration of the cultural heritage property taking the following factors into consideration, i.e. whether the property in question:

- a) has been designated a national cultural heritage property
- b) has been entered on the World Heritage List or forms part of a collection of cultural heritage properties and their preserved historic surroundings that is on the World Heritage List,
- c) is in a dangerous technical condition, provided that this condition has not been caused by the owner of the cultural heritage property,
- d) is accessible to or visited by the public for culturally educational or religious purposes,
- e) forms a significant dominating feature of a town or city, or part of a regional unit,
- f) is a cultural heritage property unique of its kind in the Czech Republic or
- g) is included in special Ministry of Culture programs in the field of state cultural heritage preservation

Selection of regulations contained in the Law No. 50/1976 Coll., 'On Town & Country Planning and Building Regulations (the Building Act) as subsequently amended

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

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING

Art. 1

(1) Town & country planning (hereinafter only planning) deals systematically and globally with the land use, sets the principles of area arrangement and co-ordinates the construction and other activities influencing the land development as to their time and contents.

(2) Planning provides the background for sustaining the permanent harmony of all natural, civilisation and cultural values within an area, particularly with respect to the care of environment and the protection of its elements – soil, water and air.

Art. 2

(1) Planning includes the following tasks and activities:

- a) defines the land use limits,
- b) regulates the functional and spatial dispositions of an area,
- c) determines the necessary clearance, restoration or reclamation interventions in an area and defines the way of its further use,
- d) delimits preserved areas, preserved entities, zones of restricted activities and protective zones, unless they are delimited otherwise according to specific regulations, and ensures the protection of all preserved areas, preserved entities, zones of restricted activities and protective zones,
- e) specifies the principles and conditions for co-ordination of locally concentrated construction activities that one or several developers carry out, as to the time and contents of these activities,
- f) assesses and predicts the area technical impacts of projected structures and other measures in an area and proposes the necessary extent of structures and measures to be taken that implicate their full utilisation,
- g) deals with the locations of structures; sets the technical, urban and architectonic principles of their design and erection,
- h) proposes the use of land's resources and reserves for its socially most effective urban development,
- i) provides source information for creation of development and area technical infrastructure concepts,
- j) proposes the sequence of construction activities and land use,
- k) proposes the technical and arrangement measures that are necessary to be taken for achieving the optimum area disposition and land use,
- l) delimits the areas that are important for protection of inhabitants.

(2) Planning draws from the achievements of sciences, technology and arts, from its own surveys and analysis

in the area investigated as well as from other materials that were elaborated for the area investigated.

(3) The non-statutory planning materials, planning documentation and planning permission are the principal planning tools.

NON-STATUTORY PLANNING MATERIALS

Art. 3

Categories of non-statutory planning materials

(1) Non-statutory planning materials serve especially for making or changing the planning documentation and, in case that this documentation is not elaborated, for planning decisions and for monitoring of evolution as well as for assessments of the area state and possibilities of its development.

(2) Non-statutory planning materials are:

- a) an urban study that deals with technical, urban and architectural conditions for land use,
- b) an area specialised analytical study that deals in details with the development of individual settlement and landscape components;

c) a prognosis that serves for examination of the area long term development potential and that is based on the analysis of area technical conditions, area environmental conditions, demographic and sociological materials and area economic development conditions,

d) area technical materials that are represented by purpose oriented and systematically updated data files and records specifying area state and conditions.

PLANNING DOCUMENTATION

Art. 8

Planning documentation comprises

- a) regional plan
- b) local plan
- c) regulatory plan.

Art 9

Regional plan

(1) Regional plan determines the disposition and the limits of an area concerned, defines important development areas, major transport and infrastructure corridors, territorial systems of ecological stability and other areas of special purposes.

(2) Regional plan is made for a combined territory of several municipalities or possibly districts.

Art. 10

Local plan

(1) Local plan determines the urban planning concept, deals with admissible, inadmissible and possibly conditional land use as well as with its disposition, specifies the fundamental area regulation and demarcates the limits of municipal areas with development potential. Currently developed municipal areas shall be marked out in the local plan.

(2) Local plan is made for the entire municipal territory, or for several municipal territories together if the respective approving authorities agree so; it can be made for a separate part of the capital of Prague and of the territorially subdivided statutory cities.

Art. 11

Regulatory plan

(1) Regulatory plan determines the use of single grounds and specifies the regulatory elements for layout and spatial disposition. In case that there is no local plan approved the regulatory plan demarcates areas with development potential and marks out the currently developed municipal areas.

(2) Regulatory plan is made for a municipality part or for the entire municipal territory where the area technical and urban conditions are clearly defined.

Art. 12

Planning authorities are:

- a) municipalities,
- b) district offices,
- c) administrative regions,
- d) Ministry for Regional Development,
- e) Ministry of Defence.

Art. 13

Municipality, on the basis of a state-delegated power, procures the local plan, regulatory plans and non-statutory planning materials.

Art. 14

(1) District Office

- a) works as a superior planning authority to a municipality,
- b) organises procurements of local and regulatory plans if a municipality asks so,
- c) procures the non-statutory planning materials that are necessary for its activity.

(2) Administrative region's authority with state-delegated power

- a) works as a superior planning authority to the district offices of Brno, Ostrava and Plzeň
- b) procures the regional plans,
- c) procures the non-statutory planning materials that are necessary for its activity.

(3) Ministry for Regional Development

- a) procures those regional plans the approvals of which have been reserved by the government,

- b) procures the regional plans comprising territories of several administrative regions in case that the respective administrative regions authorities could not come to an agreement on which of them should procure this planning documentation,
- c) procures the non-statutory planning materials that are necessary for its activity; procures the area technical materials for the entire territory of the Czech Republic that regularly check the land disposition state and aims,
- d) works as a superior planning authority to the capital of Prague and to the administrative regions.

Art. 15

Ministry of Defence procures the non-statutory planning materials and planning documentation for military areas.

PLANNING DOCUMENTATION PROCUREMENT PROCESS

Art. 17

- (1) Planning authorities are obliged to procure the planning documentation in accordance with the needs of land development.
- (2) Each respective planning authority, based either on its inner motivation or external stimulus, decides on the procurement of its respective planning documentation.

Art. 20

Specification of planning documentation

- (1) Planning authority that procures the planning documentation (hereinafter only „the procurer“) shall propose its main objectives and requirements for its elaboration in the form of draft specification which is based on the preparatory works, on the assessment of already elaborated materials for the respective area and on area surveys and analysis.
- (2) The procurer shall use the public notice to inform about the place and date, where and when this draft specification is to be discussed. Draft specification must be displayed for public inspection at the procurer and, possibly, at other places listed in the public notice, for a period of 30 days. Everyone can submit his comments on it by 15 days from the last day of its display.
- (3) The draft specification shall be sent by the procurer to each of the respective authorities separately. These authorities shall submit their assessments by 30 days after their receiving the draft specification. Assessments, that will be submitted later, shall not be taken into account. Draft specification must be settled on by the procurer and those respective authorities, that submitted their assessments in time.
- (4) Procurer shall always inform the planning authorities of the neighbouring districts about the draft specification and, according to their requirements, he shall inform them about the further progress of the planning documentation procurement.
- (5) Procurer shall always send the draft specification of a regional plan separately to the respective planning authorities, which can submit their comments in 30 days after receiving it.
- (6) Draft specification of the planning documentation must be discussed with the superior planning authority.
- (7) Draft specification shall be approved by that authority which will be approving the planning documentation.

Art. 21

Conception draft

- (1) Procurer ensures elaboration of the planning documentation conception draft according to the draft specification approved.
- (2) The conception draft shall be discussed at the publicly accessible meeting. One part of this meeting shall be devoted to a professional explanation of the conception draft and shall be organised by the procurer. The procurer shall use the public notice to inform about the place and date of this meeting at least 30 days in advance and ensures that the conception draft will be displayed for public inspection during this period. Respective state administration authorities and the superior planning authority shall be notified about this public meeting by the procurer separately in the same term and they shall be asked to submit their assessments, at latest, by 30 days after this public meeting. The same term is applicable to anybody, who wishes to submit his comments. Assessments and comments, that will be submitted later, shall not be taken into account.
- (3) Notification about the public meeting on a conception draft of a regional plan shall be sent by the procurer to each of the respective planning authorities which can submit their objections by 30 days after this public meeting.
- (4) Land and structure owners, whose rights are affected by the conception draft of a regional plan or a local plan and by public works that are defined in this conception draft, can submit their objections

by 30 days after the public meeting. Objections, that will be submitted later, shall not be taken into account.

(5) The procurer shall elaborate an assessment report with instructions for finalising the draft plan according to the results of the meeting on the conception draft. The assessment report shall be settled on by the procurer and those respective state administration authorities that submitted their assessments in time. The procurer shall submit this report together with an opinion of the superior planning authority for approval (Art. 26). The assessment report includes a proposal of decision on the objections raised. Municipalities and owners, who submitted their objections in time, shall be informed by the procurer by 30 days after approving the assessment report that their objections were accepted or about the reasons, why their objections were rejected.

(6) The elaboration of a local plan or a regulatory plan conception draft can be omitted when approving the draft specification, according to the procurer's proposal, in case that such conception is verified by a urban study that has been discussed according to the paragraphs 2 and 4. The elaboration of a regional plan conception draft can be omitted when approving the draft specification, according to the procurer's proposal, in case that such conception is verified by a prognosis that has been discussed according to the paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. The draft specifications in these cases must comply with functions of an assessment report according to the paragraph 5.

Art. 22

Plan before approval

(1) Plan before approval must be displayed at the procurer, possibly at other specified places, for its public inspection for a period of 30 days and the procurer shall use a public notice to inform about it. Everyone can submit his comments on it by 15 days from the last day of its display.

(2) The procurer shall inform, separately, in a written form, the respective state administration authorities about the plan display at least 15 days in advance. These authorities can submit their assessments by 15 days from the last day of the plan display. The plan before approval shall be settled on by the procurer and those respective state administration authorities, that submitted their assessments in time. Settling of disputes is governed by the Art. 136.

(3) Notification about the regional plan display before its approval shall be sent by the procurer to each of the respective planning authorities 15 days in advance. The planning authority can submit its objections to the plan or disagreement over the treatment of its objections to the conception draft by 30 days from the last day of the plan display.

(4) Land and structure owners can submit their objections to the regulatory plan, to the local plan or to the public works defined in the regional plan or they can submit their disagreement over the treatment of their objections to the conception draft by 15 days from the last day of the plan display.

(5) If the respective state administration authorities do not submit their assessments in the term according to the paragraph 2, the procurer shall appeal to them to do so. If the procurer does not receive any assessment from the respective state administration authority even by 15 days from the date of the delivery of the appeal, it shall be assumed that there are no objections to the plan from this authority.

PLANNING DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL PROCESS

Art. 26

(1) Regional plans shall be approved by the administrative region for its territory independently.

(2) Local plans and regulatory plans shall be approved according to the territories by the respective municipalities.

(3) Planning documentation for military areas shall be approved by the Ministry of Defence.

(4) The government shall approve the regional plans comprising territories of several administrative regions.

Government can reserve a right to approve the planning documentation as described in the paragraph 3.

OBLIGATORY NATURE OF PLANNING DOCUMENTATION

Art. 29

(1) Planning documentation consists of the binding and guiding parts. Fundamental area disposition principles and land use limits that are formulated in the regulations are binding; other parts are guiding.

(2) The approving authority specifies the binding part of the planning documentation including the public works for which the land, structures and related rights can be expropriated (Art. 108, par. 2a and 3).

(3) The binding part of a regional plan and its alterations, if they are to be approved by the government (Art. 26, par. 4), shall be declared by the Ministry for Regional Development in a form of announcement by publishing its full wording in the Collection of Laws. The binding part of planning

documentation and its alterations, which are to be approved by the administrative region or municipality independently, shall be declared by their authorities in a form of generally binding decree. The binding part of planning documentation is an obligatory material for elaboration and approval of the related planning documentation and for decision making in an area.

Art. 30

Planning authority, that is competent for the procurement of planning documentation, monitors permanently, whether the circumstances, that enabled the planning documentation approval, did not change. If there occurs any change in the circumstances the planning authority shall procure the change in planning documentation. A thoughtful consideration shall be given to the use of the so far demarcated areas with development potential. The planning authority is obliged to maintain the conformity of a local plan with subsequently approved regional plan or of a regulatory plan with subsequently approved local and regional plans. It is impossible to make decisions according to those parts of related planning documentation which do not conform to the subsequently approved planning documentation until the conformity is reached.

Art. 31

(1) A change in planning documentation shall be approved by the authority that is competent for the approval of the original planning documentation.

PLANNING PERMISSION PROCEEDINGS

Art. 32

Locating structures, land use and protection of priorities within an area

(1) Locating structures, changing land use and protecting priorities within an area can be done only on the basis of a planning permission which is:

- a) decision on structure location,
- b) decision on land use,
- c) decision on preserved area or protective zone,
- d) decision on building ban,
- e) decision on partition or consolidation of plots.

(2) Planning permission is not required for

- a) adaptations and maintenance works,
- b) minor structures,
- c) structures that are located in the closed spaces of the existing structures if the external layout pattern and the space elevation disposition do not change,
- d) information, advertising and promotional installations,
- e) partition or consolidation of plots if the conditions for them are defined by other decision or measure.

(3) Building office is authorised to combine the building permit and planning permission proceedings for minor structure location or for its annexe or extension and for the installations of distribution networks in cases when the conditions for the location are, due to circumstances, definite; this procedure in cases of other structures and their changes can be used only when there is a zone plan or a zone design or a regulatory plan approved for the respective area.

Art. 33

Competence

(1) The competent authority for the planning permission proceedings is the Building Office.

Planning permission

Art. 39

In the planning permission the building office shall demarcate a ground for the proposed purpose and shall define the conditions for the protection of public priorities within this area; in this manner the conformity, especially, with planning objectives and aims shall be maintained including such aspects as architectural and urban values of an area, co-ordination of construction activities as to their time and contents, requirements related to health protection and environmental protection, and, also, the building office makes decisions about the participants' objections. In the decision on structure location the building office may reserve, in justified cases, the submission of more detailed materials, design documentation or a part thereof, in accordance with which it may stipulate further additional conditions which must be included in the building permit.

BUILDING REGULATIONS

Building permit

Art. 54

Structures, their alterations and maintenance works may be erected or performed only in accordance with a building permit or on the basis of a notification of the building office.

Art. 55

(1) A building permit is required, unless this act and its executive regulations or specific regulations specify otherwise, for structures of all types regardless of their technical execution, purpose and lifetime; a building permit is required also for alterations of existing structures.

(2) A notification of the building office is sufficient in case of

a) minor structures,

b) construction modifications which do not change the appearance of the structure, do not touch the load-bearing frame of the structure and do not change the use of the structure;

(3) A notification of the building office is required for the maintenance works which could have an impact on the structure's stability, fire safety of the structure, appearance of the structure or environment and for all maintenance works of the structure which is a real culture-heritage property.

Art. 57

Notification of the building office

(1) The developer (Sec. 139, letter d) intending to perform minor structure, structural modifications and maintenance works specified in the Sec. 55, par. 2 and 3, is obliged to notify thereof the building office in advance in writing. The building office may stipulate that the notified minor structure, structural modification or maintenance work may be performed only on the basis of a building permit.

(2) The developer may perform the notified minor structure, structural modification and maintenance work only on the basis of a written statement of the building office informing him that the latter has no objections to their execution. The developer may perform the notified minor structure, structural modification and maintenance work, if he is not informed by this statement within 30 days from the day of notification or if the building office does not stipulate within the same time that these operations are subject to a building permit.

(3) The day of notification is deemed to be the day on which the notification has been delivered to the building office.

(4) If the modifications or maintenance works concern a building listed as a cultural-heritage property, the developer shall enclose with the notification the standpoint of the respective cultural heritage preservation authority. The same is applicable to the structures on the territories of protective zones and preserved areas according to respective regulations.^{3a}

Art. 62

(1) In the building permit proceedings the building office shall examine in particular, whether

a) the documentation complies with the conditions of the planning permission,

b) the documentation complies with the requirements concerning public priorities, primarily environmental protection, health and life protection, and whether they meet the general technical construction requirements and the specific regulations, 1a)

c) the comprehensive and continuous character of construction, as well as the timely development of technical, service or other infrastructure facilities necessary for proper use of the structure have been ensured,

d) the construction will be carried out by an authorised corporate body or natural person carrying out their business activities according to specific regulations or whether a professional leadership and execution of construction or a professional supervision have been ensured in case of construction carried out by the corporate bodies or natural persons carrying out their business activities according to specific regulations for their own purposes or in case of self-made construction (Art. 44, par. 1 and 3).

(2) If the structure is to be used as a workshop, the building office shall examine also the effects of its future operation with reference to the criteria specified in par. 1, letter b); it shall not examine the technical and economic standard of the design of technological equipment.

(3) In the building permit proceedings the building office shall ensure the mutual correspondence of the submitted assessments of the state administration authorities concerned that are required by specific regulations and shall assess the comments of the participants in the building permit proceedings and their objections.

^{3a} 3a) Act No 20/1987 Coll., on the state conservation of cultural heritage as amended by the later regulations.

(4) If the construction of a structure or its use can endanger the interests protected by the Building Act, its executive regulations and specific regulations, the building office will reject the application for the building permit.

Building permit

Art. 66

In the building permit the building office specifies binding conditions for the construction and use of the structure and decides about the objections raised by the participants in the proceedings. By specifying the conditions in the building permit the building office ensures particularly the protection of interests and priorities of a community during the construction and in use of the structure, the comprehensive character of development, the observation of general technical construction requirements or possibly of other regulations and technical standards as well as the compliance with the requirements specified by the state administration authorities concerned, in the first place the exclusion or limitation of negative environmental impacts of the construction or use of the structure.

Art. 71

(3) Placing of the installations on the structures that are listed as cultural monuments as well as in their spaces may be done only on the basis of the approval of the respective cultural heritage preservation authority.

Final inspection - Occupancy approval

Art. 76

(1) The completed structure or a part thereof capable of independent utilisation or a part of a structure subjected to alteration or maintenance (hereinafter for Division 7 only „the structure“), for which a building permit was required, may be used only on the basis of a final inspection decision.

Art. 81

(1) In the course of the final inspection the building office shall examine, especially, whether the structure has been constructed in accordance with the documentation authorised by the building office in the course of the building permit proceedings, and whether the conditions specified in the planning permission and in the building permit have been observed. Further it shall examine whether the actual implementation of the structure or its use will not endanger public interests, in the first place with reference to the protection of human life and health, environmental protection, labour safety and the safety of technical facilities.

Art. 82

(1) The final inspection decision authorises the structure utilisation for the intended purpose and, if necessary, specifies the conditions of its utilisation.

Art. 86

Structure maintenance

(1) The owner of the structure is bound to maintain the structure in good technical state in accordance with the documentation authorised by the building office and with the decisions of the building office (building permit, final inspection decision), in order to prevent the danger of fire and hygienic defects, the degradation of or the threat to its appearance and in order to maximally prolong its serviceability.

(2) If the owner does not carry out the maintenance of the structure properly, the building office may order him to remedy this state within a stipulated period and under specified conditions. The users of flats and non-residential spaces are bound to enable the execution of the ordered maintenance of the structure.

Art. 92

(1) If the building office decides upon the removal of a structure listed as a protected monument, it shall provide in advance the consent of the appropriate state monument preservation authority. Analogously the building office shall provide the consent of the authority specified in specific regulations, if specifically stipulated in these regulations.

SANCTIONS

Art. 105

Citizen's misdemeanours against the building regulations

(1) A misdemeanour is committed and a fine amounting up to 10 000 CZK shall be imposed on him, who

a) performs the construction of a minor structure, structural modifications or maintenance works of which the building office should be notified, without such notification or in contravention of it,

- d) fails to maintain the structure in spite of repeated requests of the officers of the state building supervision or the decision of the building office,
- (2) A misdemeanour is committed and a fine amounting from 10 000 up to 25 000 CZK shall be imposed on him, who
- a) performs the activities, which necessitate a planning permission, without this permission or in contravention of it or the activities which are prohibited by the planning permission,
 - b) performs, as a developer, an alteration of structure without a building permit or in contravention of it,
 - d) is removing or removes a structure without a permit granted by the appropriate authority,
- (3) A misdemeanour is committed and a fine amounting from 25.000 up to 50 000 CZK shall be imposed on him, who
- a) performs, as a developer, construction of a new structure without a building permit or in contravention of it,
 - b) uses a structure without the final inspection decision, if such decision is necessary, or enables another person to use the structure without the final inspection decision,
 - c) neglects the maintenance of the structure, in spite of the repeated summons of the state building supervision officers or in spite of the building office decision, so that the state of the structure endangers human lives and health,
- (4) A misdemeanour is committed and a fine amounting from 50 000 up to 100 000 CZK shall be imposed on him, who performs the construction, without a building permit or in contravention of it, in a preserved area or in a protective zone or on the land which is not intended to be developed and who fails to execute, within the stipulated term, the decision of the building office concerning the removal of such structure.

Art. 106

Fines imposed on corporate bodies or natural persons carrying out business activities according to specific regulations

- (1) The building office shall impose a fine amounting up to 200 000 CZK on a corporate body or a natural person carrying out the business activities according to specific regulations, which
- a) performs the construction of a minor structure, structural modifications or maintenance works of which the building office should be notified, without such notification or in contravention of it,
 - d) fails to maintain the structure in spite of repeated requests of the state building supervision or the decision of the building office,
- (2) The building office shall impose a fine amounting from 200 000 up to 500 000 CZK on a corporate body or a natural person carrying out the business activities according to specific regulations, which
- a) performs the activities, which necessitate a planning permission, without this permission or in contravention of it,
 - b) performs an alteration of structure without a building permit or in contravention of it,
 - d) fails to remove temporary facilities from the site after the completion of construction,
- (3) The building office shall impose a fine amounting from 500 000 up to 1 million CZK on a corporate body or a natural person carrying out the business activities according to specific regulations, which
- a) performs construction without a building permit or in contravention of it,
 - b) neglects the maintenance of the structure to such an extent that it endangers human lives or health,
 - d) fails to perform, without serious reasons, the urgent shoring and underpinning,
 - e) fails to execute, within the stipulated term, the decision of the respective building office concerning the removal of the structure or the installation,

Art. 107

Fine increase

- (1) The upper fine limit shall be increased by one half
- a) if the same person has been fined for the misdemeanour (Art. 105) or other administrative tort (Art. 106) of the same nature in the last two years,
 - b) if the illegal behaviour concerns a structure or a space, which is subject to national preservation of cultural heritage or if it is the I. zone of national park or preserved area or if it is a national wild reservation or a national scenic spot.
- (2) The upper fine limit shall be doubled in cases when the illegal behaviour according to the Sec. 105 and 106 persists in spite of the state building supervision summons or the building office decision prohibiting such behaviour.
- (3) The upper fine limit for misdemeanours shall be increased by ten times, if a natural person performs a construction or a structure alteration without a building permit or in contravention of it for the business purposes, or if a natural person enables a corporate body or a natural person carrying out the business activities according to specific regulations to use a structure for business purposes

without a final inspection decision or in contravention of it (Art.. 105, par. 2, letters b) and c) and par. 3, letters a) and b)).

BUILDING OFFICES

Art. 117

(1) The building offices are

- a) district offices,
- b) administrative regions,
- c) the capital of Prague and its statutory districts and parts,
- d) territorially subdivided statutory cities and their statutory districts and parts,
- e) other towns and municipalities which worked as building offices as of December 31, 1997 or their competence was approved as of this date,

(2) The central state administration authority for the matters of planning and building regulations publishes the list of building offices sorted by districts in the Collection of Laws at least once a year.

(3) The district office is an administration authority to which the building offices of towns and municipalities are reporting.

POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES

Art. 122

(1) The municipalities which are not building offices exercise the following powers:

- a) control of all building activities in the municipality and supervision of its development in conformity with the planning intentions,
- b) supervision of the state of structures,
- c) control whether the structures and their alterations, landscaping, works and installations in accordance with this act, are not built without a building permit or in contravention of the provisions of this act,
- d) on the basis of an authorisation by the district office provision of measures preceding the decisions in the field of planning and building regulations.

(2) If the municipality ascertains during its control activity that the structure and its alterations, landscaping, works and installations are being performed without permit or in contravention of it, it shall discuss the ascertained shortcomings with the developer; if this negotiation remains fruitless, it shall issue a decision on the suspension of the works and shall notify the appropriate building office thereof. Appeal against this decision on the suspension of construction has not a dilatory effect.

PROTECTION OF SPECIAL INTERESTS

Protection of environmental components and other special interests

Art. 126

(1) If the proceedings under this act concern the interests protected by specific regulations,^{11b} the building office will make the decision only after the agreement or with the consent of the state administration authority which defends the protected interests (the respective state administration authority). The respective state administration authority may condition its consent by the compliance with conditions specified in its decision (standpoint, statement, approval, assessment etc.) in accordance with the specific regulations on the basis of which it is entitled to defend the interest.

Art. 127

(1) If an unforeseen discovery of culturally valuable objects, details of structures or protected parts of nature as well as an archaeological discovery is made in the course of the proceedings or the procedure in accordance with this act, the building office, in agreement with the appropriate authority protecting specific interests, shall specify the conditions for the assurance of the interests of the national preservation of cultural heritage and the national nature protection and archaeological discoveries.

(2) The developer and the corporate body or the natural person carrying out the business activities according to specific regulations performing the construction or ensuring its preparation or carrying out

^{11b} e.g. 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.

other works under this act shall report the discovery immediately to the building office and the national cultural heritage preservation authority or the institute of archaeology or the national nature protection authority, and shall take the necessary precautions to protect the discovery from damage or destruction, until the building office, in agreement with the national cultural heritage preservation authority or the institute of archaeology or the national nature protection authority, decides about it.

(3) The building office may change or revoke a granted building permit or an additional building permit, if a culturally valuable object, detail of a structure as well as an archaeological discovery has been made in the course of construction, the significance of which has been confirmed by the Ministry of Culture; the ministry shall, at the same time, determine the manner of compensating the developer for the expenses and losses documented that have been generated due to the change or the revocation of the granted building permit or due to the delayed construction or due to the ordered extraordinary regime of the construction. A proper appeal against the decision of the Ministry of Culture may be submitted to the court.

Art. 138

Co-operation of state administration authorities and co-operation of corporate bodies and natural persons carrying out business activities according to specific regulations

(1) The municipal authorities or other authorities proceeding and deciding in accordance with this act shall see, from the very beginning of the preparation of planning documentation, planning permissions, building permits and other decisions and measures, that the most effective protection of nature and landscape and individual environmental components according to specific regulations be ensured and shall co-operate with the authorities ensuring the protection of environment.

(2) The building offices and other authorities conducting proceedings and taking decisions in accordance with this act, as well as other state administration authorities conducting procedures, taking decisions or assessments in the matters of construction in accordance with specific regulations, are bound to co-operate. In particular they are bound to see that the related administrative procedures be linked up as much as possible, to make general use of the results of these procedures, to convey on time complete assessments and, upon request, also submit economic, technical and other data and information.

(3) Scientific institutions and other corporate bodies or natural persons carrying out the business activities according to specific regulations shall communicate to the authorities which are implementing planning policies, upon their request, the data and results attained in the course of their activities.

Decrees for the implementation of the law:

- Decree of the Ministry of Regional Development no.131/1998 Coll, 'On non-statutory planning materials and planning documentation.
- Decree of the Ministry of Regional Development no.132/1998 Coll, which refined several articles of the Building Code;
- Decree of the Ministry of Regional Development no. 137/1998 Coll, 'On the general technical requirements for construction';

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.

**Principles of the Třebíč Territorial Zones Plan -
(complementary to the description of project/action 8, described in section II d) 2.2.)**

The Territorial Zones Plan was drawn up prior to the completion of the new Local Plan for the entire town of Třebíč; it was created by the Town Planning Centre in Brno and approved by Třebíč Council in 1997. The Plan relates to the broad area north-west of St Procopius' Basilica, and also incorporates the former working courtyard which is planned in the long term as a support area for visitors to the town's monuments. It is delimited to the north-west by 9. května street, the main through route in the area.

The following are taken as being obligatory within the area: dwellings, civic amenities and services, garages.

Regulations limit new buildings to a maximum of 2 above-ground storeys and an occupied attic level. Buildings are permitted along streets, in blocks or detached

Architectural regulations require respect of:

- listed monuments,
- important lines of sight
- town landmarks
- the border of the Monuments Preservation Zone and its buffer zone

The document also resolves the transport system in this part of the town. Transport is divided into through traffic, pedestrian traffic, proposed parking, accesses and exits, through passages, and possible garage locations.

This conceptual material governed all construction prior to the completion of the new Local Plan (in 1998 – see section II a) and the more detailed staged Regulation Plan (in 2001 – see section II c).

E x t r a c t
 from the Register of Civic Mutual Societies kept by the
 Provincial Commercial Court in Brno
 Section O, entry 90

Date of entry: February 12th 1999
Name: Fond Třebíč, o.p.s.
Registered address: Subakova 3, Třebíč, CZ 674 01
Identification no.: 25 55 41 91
Legal form: Civic mutual society

Civic mutual services undertaken:

- The proposal and co-ordination, as well as a contribution to the realisation, of projects contained within the "Regeneration Programme" and the revitalisation of the area of listed monuments in Třebíč, particularly in those parts of the Urban Monuments Preservation Zone on the left bank of the river. The proposal of means of financing for and the organisation of supporting activities designed to ensure the financing of such projects as outlined above.
- Provision of the requisite background material for the reconstruction and modernisation of structures to physical or legal persons within the Třebíč Urban Monuments Preservation Zone and its adjacent buffer zone.
- Publication, documentary work and exhibitions relating in particular to activities under the first two points above.
 organisation of cultural and educational events.

Board of Trustees:

doc. ing. Zdeněk Matějka, DrSc. Horní 14, Stařeč, Třebíč district, CZ 675 22
 MVDr. Pavel Heřman Smila Osovského 2, Třebíč, CZ 674 01
 ing. arch. Lubor Herzán Ruská 36, Třebíč, CZ 674 01
 ing. arch. Jan Fibiger, CSc. Paláskova 1107/2, Prague 8, CZ 182 00
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 Ing. Radek Číhal J. Ježka 196/11, Třebíč, CZ 674 01

Conduct of meetings of the Board of Trustees:

The Board is entrusted with the conduct of legal processes; the chairman and one deputy chairman or member of the Board, or one vice-chairman and one member of the Board, must as a minimum be present if the Board is to meet and sign as a civic mutual society.

Supervisory Board:

ing. Jan Přikryl, CSc Patočkova 65, Prague 6, CZ 169 00
 Pavel Janata Křížová 28/1, Třebíč, CZ 674 01
 František Ryněš Gen. Svobody 615/20, Třebíč, CZ 674 01

Founder:

Nadace pro rozvoj architektury a stavitelství (Architecture & Building Foundation)
 Identification no.: 00 27 33 09
 Václavské nám. 31, Prague 1

----- The accuracy of this extract is hereby confirmed by -----
 the Provincial Commercial Court in Brno

Date: February 26th, 1999

Extract no.: 66746/99




Drawn up by JUDr. Blanka Ondráčková

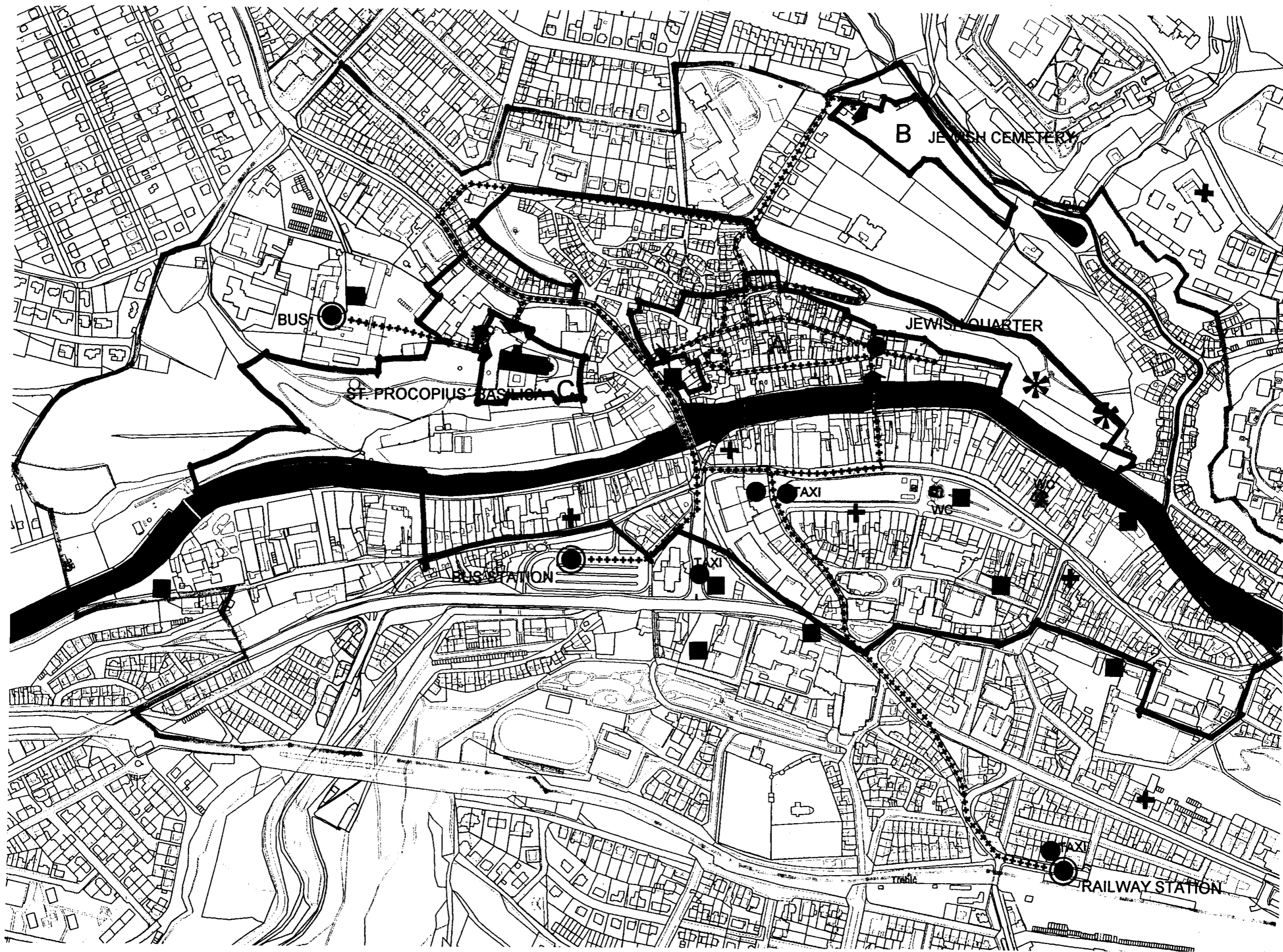


RECOMENDED PEDESTRIAN ROUTE *****

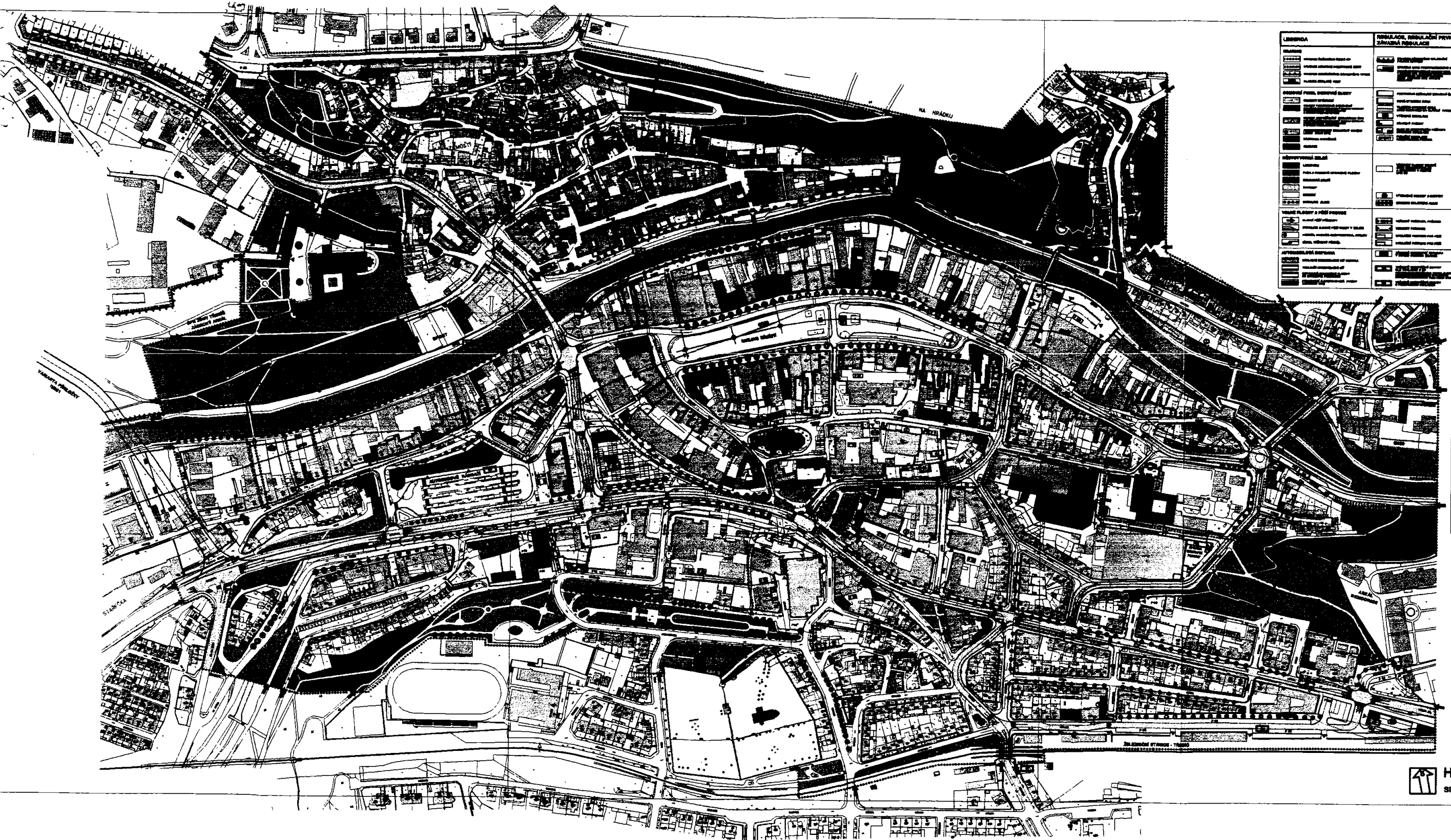
JEWISH QUARTER IN TŘEBÍČ

LEGEND

BOUNDARY OF URBAN MONUMENTS RESERVATION ZONE	
BOUNDARY OF BUFFER ZONE	
RECOMENDED PEDESTRIAN ROUTE	
INFORMATION	
JEWISH QUARTER	A
JEWISH CEMETERY	B
ST. PROCOPIUS' BASILICA	C



THE OVERALL MAP OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
JEWISH QUARTER AND ST. PROCOPIUS' BASILICA IN TŘEBÍČ



LEGENDA	REGULAČNÍ PRVKY ZÁVĚRNÁ REGULAČE	OSNOVÁ REGULAČE
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LEGENDA	REGULAČNÍ PRVKY ZÁVĚRNÁ REGULAČE	OSNOVÁ REGULAČE
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TŘEBÍČ
 REGULAČNÍ PLÁN
 CENTRA MĚSTA

HLAVNÍ VÝKRES
 SITUACE 1:1000 1

APPENDIX 7
 COPY OF THE MAIN DESIGN FOR THE REGULATION PLAN COVERING THE CENTRAL PART OF THE TOWN

Trebič (Czech Republic)

No 1078

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: Czech Republic
Name of property: Jewish Quarter and St. Procopius Basilica, Trebič
Location: Vysocina region, Trebič district
Date received: 16 November 2001
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 *group of buildings*. In terms of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, this is a section of historic town.

Brief description:

The ensemble of the Jewish Quarter, the old Jewish cemetery and St. Procopius Basilica in Trebič represent the co-existence of Jewish and Christian cultures from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. The Jewish Quarter is an exceptional testimony to the different aspects and functions of this type of community. St. Procopius Basilica, built as part of the Benedictine monastery in the early 13th century, is an exceptional witness to the influence of Western-European architectural heritage in this region.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The proposed site is in the town of Trebič, and it has three distinct components: the Jewish Quarter, the Jewish cemetery, and St. Procopius Basilica, all situated on the north side of the river Jihlava. The Jewish Quarter has an area of 4.4 ha, and it is limited by the river in the south, a hillside in the north, and a road in the west. The cemetery lies behind the hill to the north, and St. Procopius Basilica stands on a small hill to the west of the Jewish Quarter. The rest of the historic town of Trebič has developed especially on the southern side of the river. The whole is part of an urban conservation area, and it is surrounded by an extensive buffer zone (ca 143 ha).

Jewish Quarter: The Jewish Quarter rises from the river up on the hillside. The urban layout is characterised by two main streets, of which the lower one is noticeably wider than the other street higher up on the hillside. These streets and the riverside are linked through a number of small alleys. Some of these medieval alleys go through the houses. The buildings are vernacular in character, and consist generally of a vaulted ground floor and one or two upper floors with wooden ceilings. Some of the façades have features dating from the Renaissance or baroque period, but many are of later date, also the 20th century. Considering the characteristic condominium structure of the quarter, the buildings are distinguished by their

diversity rather than unity of style. A typical building may have a medieval alley going through, Renaissance vaults in the ground floor, 18th century façade in the upper part, 19th century main door, and 1930s plaster work in the lower part of the street front. Due to political constraints, the Jewish quarter was limited in space. Due to natural limits, this area was never fully fenced, though there was 'separation' ('*eruf*') until 1875, after which Jews were free to move and buy property elsewhere. As a result, wealthy people moved out, and the area remained in the hands of the poor.

Characteristically the area is organized in condominiums. There were often several owners in one house (even up to 16), and buildings were internally subdivided; owners could change their part of the building autonomously. On the street level there was often a shop or a workshop; the upper levels were reserved for residential use. There were few services within the houses.

There is no special typology for a Jewish house, which is characterised more in terms of the use of a limited space and the condominium structures. This leads to linkage of different houses through acquisition of spaces from neighbouring buildings. There are houses with no street entrance, because these were entered from the other lots. Some houses have entrances at different levels, utilising the possibility of the sloping ground. In Trebič the area has preserved all essential social functions, synagogues, schools, etc., as well as a leather factory. The oldest mention of a synagogue is of 1590; the present Old (Front) Synagogue dates from 1639-42, a simple baroque building, today used as a church for Hussites. The New (Rear) Synagogue dates from the 18th century; it has been recently restored and serves as a museum and meeting room.

Jewish Cemetery: The cemetery is situated above the Jewish Quarter, behind the hill. Access was arranged via a special road for carriages. Historically speaking this is the second cemetery; there was one earlier close to the monastery. The current cemetery has two parts: the first part dates from the 15th century, and the second from the 19th. There are some 4,000 stones; some carvings are important. At the entrance, there is a ceremonial hall, built in 1903, which is intact.

St. Procopius Basilica: The basilica is situated in a good position on the hill with a view over the whole of Trebič. It was originally a monastic church (13th century) and part of a Benedictine monastery (founded 1101). Now, it is linked with the castle built on the site of the monastery after its destruction in the 16th century. The features of the church are rather unusual in its European medieval context. This is partly due to the mixed use of Romanesque and early Gothic elements. It is a triple-choired, three-aisled basilica with an elongated presbytery, an open north porch with square plan, and two western towers. Beneath the east end and the presbytery, there is a crypt with pointed rib vaults. The basilica is built in granite and sandstone. The exterior of the basilica is in square-cut granite blocks. The stones are rather rough on surface and somewhat irregular, suggesting that the surfaces would have been rendered originally. The west elevation is in baroque style, with 'gothicized' features in it, and it has plaster rendering. The walls of the interior are now bare, though some traces of original plaster have been discovered in the choir. The nave has gothicized baroque vaults with rendered fields.

History

A Benedictine Monastery was founded in a strategic position at the crossing of Jihlava River, in 1101. Its existence stimulated the establishment of a market, which brought traders and amongst them also Jews. This was the beginning of a structural development of the monastery together with the settlement, called 'Podklasteri' (lit. beneath the monastery) in its immediate vicinity, and the town of Trebic itself on the other side of the river.

The Jewish Quarter was sited in the focal point of the commercially expanding settlement, close to the monastery and the ford across the river. Not having any defences, it went through the same fate as the rest of the town, and had to suffer of many attacks and destructions, such as those in the 15th century by the Hungarian king. In favourable years, the site developed and prospered allowing the necessary facilities to be built. In the 16th century, orders were issued to expel the Jews but these were not carried out. As a whole the authorities were here much more tolerant than elsewhere in Europe. In earlier years, the Jews were involved in money lending, but also working in some crafts: tanning, bead firing, glove making, and soap making. From the 17th century on, they were mainly involved in trade and such crafts. There were further destructive events in the subsequent centuries, including fires and frequent floods – in areas close to the river.

From the beginning, the Jewish Quarter had its own self-government with an elected magistrate and two councillors. In 1849, it had its own administration led by a mayor, and it was called Zamosti (lit. over the bridge). In the 1920s, the area was merged with the town of Trebic, and the population started being mixed. In 1890, there were nearly 1,500 Jews in this area, but in the 1930s only 300 were of Jewish faith. All Jewish residents were deported during the Second World War, and none are left at present. The houses are now owned by people of non-Jewish faith.

The Benedictine monastery, established in the early 12th century was richly endowed, and an important centre of ecclesiastical life and economic development. The first monastic church was rebuilt during the reign of King Wenceslas I (1230-53), being ready in the 1250s. After some damage in 1468, the church was repaired at the end of the century. During the first half of the 16th century, the monastery was rebuilt as a castle, and fully renovated in baroque style in 1666-84. There were various minor changes also in the basilica, which was then restored by a well-known Czech architect, Frantisek Maxmilian Kanka. The works began in 1726, and restoration of the nave was concluded in 1733. Externally several windows were widened and buttresses added, the south-west tower was rebuilt, and a new west front with two towers was constructed in the style of gothicising baroque. While avoiding any radical 'restorations', the church was subject to some restoration in the 1920s and 1930s. The southern chapel, which had been destroyed, was rebuilt in the 1950s.

Management regime

Legal provision:

The conservation legislation in the Czech Republic, dating from 1987 with subsequent amendments, includes the protection of historic towns. The historic town of Trebic was declared a conservation area in 1990. The Jewish Quarter and St. Procopius Basilica with the castle and gardens are included within the Trebic conservation area (1990), which extends on both sides of the river Jihlava. All sites are surrounded by a common buffer zone (1996). Out of the 120 buildings of the area, 11 are protected as listed monuments, including the two synagogues and houses, as well as the cemetery and St. Procopius Basilica. At the same time, all buildings in the conservation area are protected, and the buildings in the buffer zone are subject to planning control. Of the 120 buildings in Jewish Quarter, 90% are privately owned.

Management structure:

Management is exercised at different levels. At the level of the Trebic town, it is the responsibility of the city administration and planning office. The Trebic Fund has the role to obtain funding from different sources, and to initiate legal acts to sustain its activities and to promote the profile of local monuments. The District Council, the department of culture, is responsible for the supervision of protection and maintenance in the protected area and buffer zone. The regional office of the State Monuments Institute, Brno, participates in the development of relevant policies. At the State level, the Ministry of Culture, Monument Care Section, assigns financial resources from the state budget. The State Institute for Monument Care, Prague, offers professional methodological assistance in the preparation of conservation and restoration programmes and projects.

The whole nominated area is subject to the territorial conservation plan of the town of Trebic, which is one of the protected historic towns in the Czech Republic. Apart from protection, the plan provides for the functional use, control of heights and volumes of new constructions, and for traffic management in the area. Trebic is registered in the government-approved programme for the regeneration. The citizens of Trebic are reported to be proud of their city.

Resources:

Over the past decade, the State has provided financial resources on a regular base both for the Jewish Quarter and St. Procopius Basilica. The District Council of Trebic has also provided funding for the restoration of historic buildings in the Jewish Quarter. The owners of all buildings, whether listed or not, are eligible for financial aid, following conditions based on the conservation law. In 2002, 35 owners have applied for such aid to repair external wall renderings and roofs. In 1999, there was a similar action, focused on the improvement of utilities, including sewage.

Justification by the State Party (summary)

The monastic Basilica of St. Procopius is a linking element between the Romanesque/Gothic transitional buildings of France, Germany, Austria and Hungary, and should be regarded as one of the most bizarre buildings of its time. It can be described as a synthesis of the Plantagenet style and the earlier principles of Romanesque building, conditional on the arched vaulting. The Jewish Quarter has been preserved as an exceptionally cohesive unit, and has survived a series of adverse natural catastrophes and incursions by its foes. Its continual existence over 500 years between the monastery/château and the Christian town bears witness to the tolerance of the local population, who generally did not allow reservations regarding Jewish residents to develop into persecution or pogroms, as occurred elsewhere. The Jewish cemetery is one of the largest in the Czech Republic, and contains around 3,000 tombstones.

The nominated area is proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria i, ii, iii* and *iv*: *criteria i* is associated with the Basilica as a highly original building reflecting late Romanesque and Gothic trends reflected in French and German influences; *criteria ii* as the site expresses the remarkable symbiosis of two cultures, Jewish and Christian; in addition, the basilica is outstanding for its architectural and artistic features that refer to western Europe; *criteria iii* refers to the tradition of Jewish community in this location from the Middle Ages to 1945; *criteria iv* refers to the structure of the community, where all essential elements are maintained. This is extremely rare, and this site is considered the most representative.

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the site in June 2002. ICOMOS has also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages and architectural historians.

Conservation

Conservation history:

The Jewish Quarter has met with several destructive events, including armed conflicts (eg in 16th century), as well as several fires and floods. The last major flood occurred in the 1980s. Since then, the city has carried out a risk prevention programme, and providing the river with a system to avoid floods.

State of conservation:

The nominated area and monuments are in reasonable condition as a result of rehabilitation and conservation work over the past decade. Several buildings are still in need of conservation work and possibly structural consolidation. In the past, the area has been subject to fires and floods, but initiatives have been taken recently to mitigate these issues. In the Jewish Quarter, there is an on-going programme, and owners can have financial incentives for the repair and restoration of their properties. The Jewish cemetery is in good condition with a

permanent caretaker, and the stone fence has been repaired recently. St. Procopius Basilica is well maintained.

Management:

The management of Trebic is exercised at various levels, with the contribution of the central state, as well as regional and local authorities. The Jewish Quarter has received particular attention in this context. Over the past decade, the on-going management programme has contributed to a systematic improvement of the quality and safety of the area, involving the inhabitants to repair and restore their properties.

Risk analysis:

In the past, there have been many disasters due to fire and floods. In terms of flood prevention, the authorities have recently improved the protection systems along the river. These problems, nevertheless, do remain as potential risks for the Jewish Quarter. Another potential risk is also in over-restoration especially in relation to tourism development. The general character of the Jewish Quarter is vernacular, and the present interventions are consistent with this spirit. It will be important to maintain this character even in the future as it is part of the identity and special quality of the place. It is also related to appropriate control of the correct use of materials and techniques in the area.

Authenticity and integrity

Authenticity:

The Jewish Quarter has been subject a number of changes over the centuries; it has suffered from fire and floods. The changes are due especially to the characteristic condominium structure of the Jewish community within a limited space. Properties were continuously subdivided and exchanged according to needs. The fabric of the area has retained an exceptionally good stratification ranging from the late Middle Ages to the 20th century. Often, in one building, there can parts that relate to several centuries. The vaulted ground floors were built in stone, and have thus often retained medieval fabric. The upper floors tend to be more recent being in wood. In the overall, the area is satisfactory in terms of its historic authenticity. The cemetery has retained a large number of tomb stones from the different centuries, reaching even the present time. The Basilica has had an intervention in the early 18th century (eg the nave vaults), and some minor restorations in 1862, 1929-30 and also recently. The building has well retained its historic character and authenticity. The castle, built over the foundations of the previous monastery in the 16th century, is also in good condition, and used today as a museum.

Integrity:

The functional association of the Jewish Quarter, the cemetery and the Basilica (with its castle/monastic complex) is important for the definition of the significance of the place. Visually and structurally, the Jewish Quarter has well retained its integrity. The visual relationship between the Quarter and the Basilica is intact. There is some modern development over the hill also within the buffer zone, but the volumes are within reasonable limits. There are some modern constructions on the 'Christian

side' of the river, such as the head offices of the former Communist Party, which is inside the buffer zone. A few taller buildings have been built, possibly in the 1960s, further away outside the buffer zone. Nevertheless, these do not disturb, and the current planning regime does not allow anymore large volumes to be built.

Comparative evaluation

The Jewish Quarter has been selected by the Czech authorities as a result of a careful comparative study of all Jewish settlements in Europe. It is understood that such settlements have been destroyed in many countries, though some still survive in Central Europe and in the Mediterranean. Such is the case of Evora in Portugal, where a large area of the town was inhabited by Jews, but was 'Christianised' already in the 16th century. One of the most important Jewish quarters was in Prague, but this area was rebuilt in the 19th century, apart from the old synagogue and cemetery. The name 'Ghetto' would have been first applied to the Jewish quarter in Venice, though its exact etymology is uncertain. In its character, however, the Ghetto of Venice is different from the Jewish quarters in Moravia, due to the social-economic situation, and the architectural character of the area. In Venice the area is still inhabited by Jews though mixed with others.

Jewish quarters have been included in the World Heritage List as part of various historic towns. For example, the historic centre of Bardejov (WH 2000) includes a Jewish quarter with a fine 18th century synagogue. Similarly, there is a Jewish quarter with a small synagogue in Ferrara (WH 1995).

In the context of Central Europe, Moravia, due to its more favourable politics, has preserved several examples of settlements. Out of these, the Jewish Quarter of Trebic is considered the most representative. It is considered the most complete, including all the functions of a Jewish settlement, such as synagogues, schools, a hospital, a factory, etc. It is presented in association with the St. Procopius Basilica, which represents the cultural-economic context that motivated the foundation of the Jewish settlement.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

The nominated Jewish Quarter, cemetery and St. Procopius Basilica are closely associated with each other, providing an exceptional testimony to the coexistence of Jewish and Christian cultures from the Middle Ages up to the Second World War.

Evaluation of criteria:

Criterion i: The State Party has referred especially to St. Procopius Basilica as a highly original building representing late Romanesque and Gothic trends in French and German influences. While the basilica is certainly exceptional in its geographical and historical setting, it cannot be considered outstanding in comparison to the models in Western Europe. Therefore, ICOMOS does not consider this criterion relevant to the nomination.

Criterion ii: The State Party refers to the site as an expression and a remarkable symbiosis of two cultures, Jewish and Christian. The basilica is considered outstanding for its architectural and artistic features with reference to Western Europe. ICOMOS agrees that the architecture and the urban form of the Jewish Quarter resulted from the adoption of local building and crafts traditions to the special needs of the Jewish community and the challenges that it met over the centuries. This form of interchange over many centuries was specific and important to Europe, where Trebic is seen as an exceptional witness.

Criterion iii: The State Party refers to the Diaspora of the Jewish community in this location over several centuries. ICOMOS agrees that the Jewish Quarter of Trebic, the cemetery and St. Procopius Basilica together bear an exceptional testimony to this cultural coexistence. It is thus considered as an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition, which in this form has disappeared.

Criterion iv: The State Party refers to the Jewish Quarter as an exceptionally well-preserved and cohesive urban whole representing the gradual development of the built-up area. Agreeing that the site does contain the essential elements, ICOMOS however maintains that the Jewish Quarter and the Basilica do not necessarily form a type of urban form that could be defined as outstanding. In fact, it is understood that the typology varied according to local building traditions. Therefore, it is not the type that should be referred to but rather the way the Jewish traditions were expressed within the site, giving it a particular cultural impact.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation for the future

In the future, particular attention recommended to continuously monitor the appropriate use of materials and the quality of the execution. It is also recommended that training and information sessions be organised in this regard, addressing the property owners and the contractors who work in this area.

Recommendation with respect to inscription

That the property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria ii and iii:**

Criterion ii: The Jewish Quarter and St. Procopius Basilica of Trebic bear witness to the coexistence of and interchange of values between two different cultures, Jewish and Christian, over many centuries.

Criterion iii: the Jewish Quarter of Trebic is an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions related to the Jewish diaspora in central Europe.

ICOMOS, March 2003

Trebic (République Tchèque)

No 1078

1. IDENTIFICATION

<i>Etat partie :</i>	République Tchèque
<i>Bien proposé :</i>	Quartier juif et basilique Saint-Procope de Trebic
<i>Lieu :</i>	Région de Vysocina, district de Trebic
<i>Date de réception :</i>	16 novembre 2001
<i>Catégorie de bien :</i>	

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 *ensemble*. Le bien est également un secteur de ville historique aux termes des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*.

Brève description :

L'ensemble du quartier juif, du vieux **cimetière** juif et de la basilique Saint-Procope de Trebic évoque la coexistence des cultures chrétienne et juive depuis le Moyen Âge jusqu'au XXe siècle. Le quartier juif est un témoignage exceptionnel des différents aspects et fonctions de ce type de communauté. La basilique Saint-Procope, construite à l'intérieur d'un monastère bénédictin au début du XIIIe siècle, est un témoignage exceptionnel de l'influence du patrimoine architectural de l'Europe de l'Ouest dans cette région.

2. LE BIEN

Description

Le site proposé se trouve dans la ville de Trebic et il est constitué de trois composantes distinctes : le quartier juif, le cimetière juif et la basilique Saint-Procope, tous trois situés sur la rive nord de la rivière Jihlava. Le quartier juif couvre une superficie de 4,4 ha, il est limité au sud par la rivière, au nord par une colline et à l'ouest par une rue. Le cimetière se trouve au nord, derrière la colline, et la basilique Saint-Procope s'élève sur une petite colline à l'ouest du quartier juif. Le reste de la ville historique de Trebic s'est développé surtout sur la rive sud de la rivière. L'ensemble fait partie d'une zone urbaine protégée, entourée d'une zone tampon étendue (environ 143 ha).

Quartier juif : Le quartier juif borde la rivière et s'accroche au flanc de la colline. Le plan du quartier est axé sur deux rues principales parallèles à la rivière, celle d'en bas étant notablement plus large que celle qui

chemine en haut de la colline. Ces deux rues et les berges de la rivière sont reliées entre elles par plusieurs ruelles et passages médiévaux dont certains traversent les maisons. Les bâtiments de style vernaculaire consistent généralement en un rez-de-chaussée voûté construit en pierre et surmonté de un ou deux étages avec des plafonds construits en bois. Certaines façades montrent des éléments datant de la Renaissance ou de la période baroque mais nombre d'entre elles sont plus récentes, y compris du XXe siècle. Considérant la multiplicité et le foisonnement des limites de propriétés qui caractérisent le quartier, les constructions se distinguent plus par la diversité des styles que par l'unité. Un bâtiment typique pourra être traversé par une ruelle médiévale, posséder des voûtes Renaissance au rez-de-chaussée, une façade XVIIIe siècle dans la partie supérieure, une porte d'entrée du XIXe siècle et des travaux de maçonnerie datant des années 1930 dans la partie inférieure donnant sur la rue. En raison de contraintes politiques, l'espace du quartier juif était restreint. Les limites naturelles du quartier ont évité l'élévation de murs de séparation, bien que « séparation » (*eruf*) il y ait eu jusqu'en 1875, date à laquelle l'émancipation des Juifs autorisa ces derniers à se déplacer librement et à acheter des biens en dehors du quartier juif. C'est ainsi que les riches s'installèrent ailleurs et qu'il ne resta dans cette partie de la ville que la population pauvre.

La zone était typiquement organisée en copropriétés. Il y avait souvent plusieurs propriétaires par maison (parfois jusqu'à 16) et les bâtiments étaient intérieurement divisés en de multiples lots. Les propriétaires pouvaient modifier la partie du bâtiment leur appartenant comme ils le voulaient. Le rez-de-chaussée sur rue était souvent occupé par un magasin ou un atelier, les niveaux supérieurs étant réservés à l'usage résidentiel. Les équipements et les commodités étaient rares à l'intérieur des bâtiments.

Il n'existe pas de typologie particulière de la maison juive qui se définit davantage par l'utilisation d'un espace restreint et par son organisation en multiples propriétés. Cela a entraîné la construction de passages entre différentes maisons, rendus nécessaires par l'acquisition de lots dans des maisons voisines. Certaines maisons n'ont pas d'entrée sur rue parce qu'on y pénètre à partir d'une autre maison. Profitant de la déclivité du terrain, certaines maisons ont plusieurs entrées à différents niveaux. À Trebic sont préservées toutes les fonctions sociales essentielles, synagogues, écoles, etc., ainsi qu'une tannerie. La plus ancienne mention d'une synagogue remonte à 1590. L'ancienne synagogue date de 1639-1642, un bâtiment baroque simple, aujourd'hui utilisé comme église par les Hussites. La nouvelle synagogue date du XVIIIe siècle ; elle a été récemment restaurée et transformée en musée et salle de réunion.

Cimetière juif : Le cimetière s'étend au-delà du quartier juif, derrière la colline. L'accès se faisait par une route carrossable. D'un point de vue historique, il s'agit du second cimetière, le premier ayant été proche du monastère. Le cimetière visible aujourd'hui est composé de deux parties : la première date du XVe siècle, et la seconde du XIXe siècle. Parmi les quelque 4000 pierres tombales, certaines portent des sculptures remarquables ; à l'entrée s'élève une petite salle de cérémonies construite en 1903 et restée intacte.

La basilique Saint-Procope : La basilique est située bien en évidence sur la colline, dominant la ville de Trebic. À l'origine, construite au XIII^e siècle, elle faisait partie d'un monastère bénédictin fondé en 1101. Aujourd'hui, elle est reliée au palais construit sur le site du monastère qui fut détruit au XVI^e siècle. Les caractéristiques de l'église sont plutôt inhabituelles dans le contexte de l'Europe médiévale. Cela est en partie dû au mélange d'éléments romans et gothiques. La basilique possède un triple chœur et une triple nef, un presbytère adossé à sa façade est, un porche de plan carré s'ouvrant sur sa façade nord et deux tours s'élevant à l'ouest. Sous la partie orientale de la basilique et sous le presbytère s'étend une crypte avec des voûtes à nervures brisées. La basilique est bâtie en granite et en grès. L'extérieur est recouvert d'un parement de blocs de granite de face carrée. La surface des pierres étant assez brute et quelque peu irrégulière suggère qu'à l'origine elle aurait dû être enduite. La façade ouest, de style baroque, comporte des détails « gothicisant » et des enduits de plâtre. Les murs intérieurs sont actuellement nus, bien qu'il reste quelques traces de l'enduit d'origine découvertes dans le chœur. La nef possède des voûtes en ogive, de style baroque gothicisant à registres sculptés.

Histoire

En 1101 fut fondé un monastère bénédictin en un lieu stratégique, au croisement avec la rivière Jihlava. Son existence favorisa bientôt l'établissement d'un marché qui attira les commerçants et, parmi eux, des Juifs. Ce fut le début du développement concomitant du monastère et d'un foyer urbain appelé « Podklasteri » (littéralement : sous le monastère) dans son voisinage immédiat, et de la ville de Trebic, sur l'autre rive de la Jihlava.

Le quartier juif s'est installé au cœur du foyer commercial en expansion, proche du monastère et du gué permettant la traversée de la rivière. Ne disposant d'aucune défense, il connut le même destin que le reste de la ville et eut à souffrir de nombreuses attaques et destructions, telles que celles des Hongrois au XV^e siècle. Dans les années fastes, le site se développa et prospéra, favorisant la construction des équipements et des bâtiments nécessaires. Au XVI^e siècle, on ordonna l'expulsion des Juifs mais cet ordre ne fut pas appliqué. Dans l'ensemble, les autorités de cette région étaient beaucoup plus tolérantes qu'ailleurs en Europe. Dans les premiers temps, les Juifs étaient impliqués dans le prêt d'argent mais aussi dans l'artisanat : tannage des cuirs, fabrication de perles pour la joaillerie, gantier et fabrication de savon. À partir du XVII^e siècle, ils sont essentiellement commerçants et artisans. Plusieurs événements destructeurs se produisirent dans les siècles suivants, en particulier des incendies et des inondations dans les zones proches de la rivière.

Dès l'origine, le quartier juif disposa de son propre gouvernement avec un magistrat et deux conseillers élus. En 1849, le quartier eut sa propre administration, avec un maire à sa tête, et s'appela Zamosti (littéralement : au-delà du pont). Dans les années 1920, la zone fut rattachée à la ville de Trebic et la population commença à se mélanger. En 1890, il y avait environ 1500 Juifs dans ce quartier mais dans les années 1930, il ne restait plus que 300 Juifs. Tous les habitants juifs furent déportés pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale et il n'en reste aucun aujourd'hui. Les

maisons appartiennent maintenant à des propriétaires dont aucun n'est juif.

Le monastère bénédictin, établi au début du XII^e siècle, fut richement doté et devint un centre important de la vie ecclésiastique et du développement économique. La première église monastique fut construite sous le règne du roi Wenceslas I^{er} (1230-1253) et fut achevée dans les années 1250. Après quelques dommages subis en 1468, l'église fut réparée à la fin du siècle. Au cours de la première moitié du XVI^e siècle, le monastère fit place à un palais qui fut entièrement rénové dans le style baroque entre 1666 et 1684. Quelques modifications mineures furent exécutées dans la basilique, qui fut ensuite restaurée par un célèbre architecte tchèque : Frantisek Maxmilian Kanka. Les travaux débutèrent en 1726 et la restauration de la nef s'acheva en 1733. Plusieurs fenêtres furent agrandies et des arcs-boutants ajoutés, une tour fut reconstruite sur la façade sud-ouest et une nouvelle façade flanquée de deux tours fut construite dans le style baroque gothicisant. Tout en évitant des « restaurations » radicales, l'église fut à nouveau restaurée dans les années 1920 et 1930. La chapelle sud, qui avait été détruite, fut reconstruite dans les années 1950.

Politique de gestion

Dispositions légales :

La législation sur la conservation en République tchèque, date de 1987, elle est assortie d'amendements ultérieurs et elle prévoit la protection des villes historiques. La ville historique de Trebic fut déclarée zone protégée en 1990. Le quartier juif et la basilique Saint-Procope, le palais et les jardins sont inclus dans la zone protégée de Trebic (1990) qui s'étend sur les deux rives de la Jihlava. Tous les sites sont entourés d'une zone tampon commune (1996). Sur les 120 bâtiments que comprend la zone, 11 sont protégés en tant que monuments classés, y compris les deux synagogues et des maisons d'habitation ainsi que le cimetière et la basilique Saint-Procope. Tous les bâtiments de la zone protégée bénéficient d'une protection tandis que les bâtiments inclus dans la zone tampon sont soumis à un contrôle d'urbanisme. Sur les 120 bâtiments du quartier juif, 90 % sont des propriétés privées.

Structure de la gestion :

La gestion s'exerce à plusieurs niveaux. Au niveau de la ville de Trebic, elle relève de l'administration de la ville et de son service d'urbanisme. Le Fonds de Trebic est chargé de collecter des financements auprès de différentes sources et d'instaurer des mesures légales pour promouvoir les monuments locaux. Au niveau du Conseil du district, le service culturel est responsable du contrôle de la protection et de l'entretien de la zone protégée et de la zone tampon. Le bureau régional de l'Institut d'État des monuments, installé à Brno, participe au développement de politiques de conservation adéquates. Au niveau de l'État et du ministère de la Culture, la section des monuments historiques attribue des ressources financières prélevées sur le budget de l'État. L'Institut d'État pour les monuments historiques, installé à Prague, propose une assistance méthodologique professionnelle pour la

préparation des programmes et des projets de conservation et de restauration.

La totalité de la zone du bien proposé pour inscription est soumise au plan de conservation territorial de la ville de Trebic, qui est l'une des villes historiques protégées de la République tchèque. Parallèlement à la protection, le plan définit la destination et l'usage fonctionnel des bâtiments, les gabarits (hauteur et volume) des nouvelles constructions et la gestion de la circulation dans la zone. La ville de Trebic est inscrite au programme de revitalisation approuvé par le gouvernement. Les habitants de Trebic sont connus pour être fiers de leur ville.

Ressources :

Depuis plusieurs décennies, l'État attribue régulièrement des financements au profit du quartier juif et de la basilique Saint-Procope. Le Conseil du district de Trebic a également accordé des fonds pour la restauration des bâtiments historiques du quartier juif. Les propriétaires de tous les bâtiments, classés ou non, sont en droit de recevoir une aide financière, en application de la loi sur la préservation du patrimoine. En 2002, 35 propriétaires ont demandé cette aide pour restaurer l'aspect extérieur des murs et des toitures. En 1999, des travaux ont porté sur l'amélioration des équipements, y compris les égouts.

Justification émanant de l'État partie (résumé)

La basilique Saint-Procope de l'ancien monastère possède des éléments du roman tardif et du premier gothique, typiques des constructions de transition que l'on rencontre en France, en Allemagne, en Autriche et en Hongrie. À ce titre elle est considérée comme l'un des bâtiments les plus étranges de l'époque. On peut la décrire comme étant la synthèse du style Plantagenet et des anciens principes de construction romane, dont témoigne la facture des voûtes. Le quartier juif est préservé dans son unité et sa cohésion exceptionnelles, il a survécu à une série de catastrophes naturelles et d'incursions ennemies. Son existence continue sur plus de 500 ans entre le monastère/palais et la ville chrétienne témoigne de la tolérance de la population locale qui, en général, n'a pas permis que des restrictions concernant les résidents juifs se desentendent en persécution ou en pogroms, comme cela s'est produit ailleurs. Le cimetière juif est l'un des plus grands de la République tchèque et compte environ 3000

La zone est proposée pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des critères i, ii, iii et iv. Le critère i est associé à la basilique pour sa grande originalité de construction reflétant le mélange du roman tardif et du premier gothique inspiré des influences françaises et allemandes. Le critère ii est invoqué pour la remarquable symbiose des deux cultures, juive et chrétienne, que le site exprime. De plus, la basilique est remarquable pour ses caractéristiques architecturales et artistiques qui se réfèrent à l'Europe de l'Ouest. Le critère iii se réfère à la tradition de la communauté juive dans ce lieu, depuis le Moyen Âge jusqu'en 1945. Le critère iv se rapporte à la structure de la communauté, dont tous les éléments essentiels sont conservés. Cela étant extrêmement rare, ce site est considéré comme le plus représentatif.

3. ÉVALUATION DE L'ICOMOS

Actions de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité le site en juin 2002. L'ICOMOS a également consulté son comité scientifique internationale sur les villes et villages historiques et des historiens de l'architecture.

Conservation

Historique de la conservation :

Le quartier juif a connu plusieurs épisodes de destruction, notamment des conflits armés (par exemple au XVI^e siècle), et a subi plusieurs incendies et inondations. La dernière grande inondation s'est produite dans les années 1980. Depuis lors, la ville a mené un programme de prévention des risques et équipé la rivière d'un système permettant d'éviter les inondations.

État de conservation :

La zone proposée pour inscription et les monuments sont dans un état raisonnablement bon grâce aux travaux de réhabilitation et de conservation réalisés au cours des décennies passées. Plusieurs bâtiments ont encore besoin de travaux de restauration et éventuellement de travaux de confortement des structures. Par le passé, la zone a subi des incendies et des inondations, mais des solutions ont été récemment apportées pour réduire ces risques. Dans le quartier juif, un programme est en cours et les propriétaires peuvent obtenir des facilités de financement pour réparer et restaurer leur bien. Le cimetière juif est en bon état et entretenu en permanence par un gardien, et le mur de pierre qui l'entourait a été récemment restauré. La basilique Saint-Procope est bien entretenue.

Gestion :

La gestion de Trebic s'exerce à plusieurs niveaux, avec la contribution de l'Etat et des autorités régionales et locales. Dans ce contexte, le quartier juif a été l'objet d'une attention particulière. Depuis dix ans, le programme gouvernemental en cours a contribué à améliorer systématiquement la qualité et la sécurité de la zone, incitant les habitants à réparer et restaurer leur bien.

Analyse des risques :

Par le passé, de nombreuses catastrophes ont endommagé le site, que ce soit les incendies ou les inondations. Concernant la prévention contre les inondations, les autorités ont récemment amélioré les systèmes de protection le long de la rivière. Ces problèmes demeurent cependant des risques potentiels pour le quartier juif. Une autre menace pèse sur le quartier juif, à savoir la « sur-restauration », en particulier à cause du développement du tourisme. Le quartier juif se caractérise par son style vernaculaire, et les interventions actuelles sont conformes à cet esprit. À l'avenir, il faudra rester fidèle à ce caractère, car il fait partie de l'identité et de l'esprit du lieu. Il convient aussi de contrôler l'emploi des matériaux adaptés et les techniques de mise en œuvre dans la zone.

Authenticité et intégrité

Authenticité :

Le quartier juif a connu différentes modifications au cours des siècles et il a souffert d'incendies et d'inondations. Les modifications sont dues essentiellement à la structure caractéristique des copropriétés prévalant dans la communauté juive contrainte de vivre dans un espace restreint. Les propriétés étaient en permanence divisées et échangées selon les besoins. Le tissu urbain de la zone conserve une stratification exceptionnellement intéressante qui a évolué depuis la fin du Moyen Âge jusqu'au XXe siècle. Il n'est pas rare de trouver dans un même bâtiment des parties datant d'époques différentes. Les rez-de-chaussée voûtés étaient construits en pierre et ont donc contribué à conserver le caractère médiéval du quartier. Les étages supérieurs, construits en bois, sont souvent plus récents. Globalement, la zone possède une authenticité historique satisfaisante. Le cimetière comporte un grand nombre de pierres tombales contemporaines et des siècles passés. La basilique a été restaurée au début du XVIIIe siècle (les voûtes de la nef) puis a connu des restaurations mineures en 1862, 1929-1930 et plus récemment encore. Le bâtiment a conservé son caractère historique et son authenticité. Le palais, construit sur les fondations de l'ancien monastère au XVIe siècle, est aussi en bon état et abrite aujourd'hui un musée.

Intégrité :

L'association fonctionnelle du quartier juif, du cimetière juif et de la basilique (avec son palais/ensemble monastique) est importante pour définir la valeur du lieu. Visuellement et structurellement, le quartier juif a conservé son intégrité. La relation visuelle entre le quartier et la basilique est intacte. Quelques constructions neuves apparaissent sur la colline et également dans la zone tampon, mais leur volume reste dans des limites acceptables. Il y a quelques constructions neuves dans la ville chrétienne sur l'autre rive de la Jihlava, par exemple les bureaux de l'ancien parti communiste qui se trouvent dans la zone tampon. Quelques immeubles plus élevés ont été construits dans les années 1960, plus à l'écart, hors de la zone tampon. Néanmoins, ces bâtiments ne perturbent pas le paysage, et la politique d'urbanisme actuelle n'autorise plus la construction de bâtiments de grand volume.

Évaluation comparative

Le quartier juif a été choisi par les autorités tchèques après une étude comparative soignée de tous les lieux d'établissement de communautés juives en Europe. Dans de nombreux pays, de tels établissements ont été détruits, bien que certains subsistent en Europe centrale et dans la région méditerranéenne. C'est le cas d'Evora au Portugal, où une grande partie de la ville était habitée par la communauté juive, mais qui devint chrétienne dès le XVIe siècle. Un des quartiers juifs les plus importants se trouve à Prague, mais cette zone a été reconstruite au XIXe siècle, à l'exception de la vieille synagogue et du cimetière. Le nom de « Ghetto » aurait été donné en premier lieu au quartier juif de Venise, bien que son étymologie exacte soit incertaine. Le Ghetto de Venise est cependant d'un

caractère différent des quartiers juifs de Moravie, en raison de la situation économique et sociale et du caractère architectural de la région. On note qu'à Venise, le quartier est encore habité par des Juifs, mais pas exclusivement.

Des quartiers juifs ont été inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial dans le cadre de l'inscription de différentes villes historiques. Par exemple, le centre historique de Bardejov (inscrit en 2000) inclut un quartier juif et une belle synagogue du XVIIIe siècle. De même, il y a un quartier juif et une petite synagogue à Ferrare (inscrit en 1995).

Dans le contexte de l'Europe centrale, la Moravie, grâce à son climat politique plus favorable, a préservé plusieurs exemples de quartiers juifs. Parmi eux, celui de Trebic est considéré comme le plus représentatif et le plus complet, car il possède encore toutes les fonctions d'un quartier juif, telles que les synagogues, les écoles, un hôpital, une usine, etc. Ce quartier est proposé en association avec la basilique Saint-Procope qui représente le contexte économique et culturel qui motiva la fondation de la ville juive.

Valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Déclaration générale :

Le quartier juif, le cimetière et la basilique Saint-Procope proposés pour inscription sont étroitement associés les uns aux autres, constituant un témoignage exceptionnel de la coexistence des cultures juive et chrétienne du Moyen Âge jusqu'à la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

Évaluation des critères :

Critère i : L'État partie tient la basilique Saint-Procope pour un bâtiment hautement original représentant les influences romanes et gothiques françaises et allemandes. La basilique est certainement exceptionnelle dans son implantation géographique et son contexte historique mais elle ne saurait être considérée comme remarquable en comparaison des modèles d'Europe de l'Ouest. En conséquence, l'ICOMOS ne considère pas ce critère approprié pour l'inscription du site.

Critère ii : L'État partie se réfère au site comme à l'expression d'une symbiose remarquable entre deux cultures, juive et chrétienne. La basilique est considérée comme exceptionnelle du point de vue architectural et artistique en référence à l'Europe de l'Ouest. L'ICOMOS admet que l'urbanisme et l'architecture du quartier juif résulte de l'adaptation des modes de construction et des artisanats locaux traditionnels aux besoins spécifiques de la communauté juive et aux problèmes qu'elle eut à résoudre au cours des siècles. Cette forme d'échange étant survenue sur plusieurs siècles est spécifique et important en Europe, et Trebic est considéré comme un témoignage exceptionnel de ce phénomène.

Critère iii : L'État partie invoque la Diaspora du peuple juif dont une communauté s'est installée dans ce lieu pendant plusieurs siècles. L'ICOMOS admet que le quartier juif de Trebic, le cimetière juif et la basilique Saint-Procope portent ensemble un témoignage exceptionnel de cette coexistence culturelle. Ce site est

donc considéré comme un témoignage exceptionnel d'une tradition culturelle qui, sous cette forme, a disparu.

Critère iv : L'État partie considère le quartier juif comme un ensemble urbain exceptionnellement cohérent et bien préservé représentant le développement évolutif d'une zone urbaine. L'ICOMOS admet que le site contient des éléments essentiels mais considère cependant que le quartier juif et la basilique ne constituent pas nécessairement un type de forme urbaine que l'on pourrait qualifier d'exceptionnel. En réalité, la typologie varie selon les traditions locales de construction. Ce n'est donc pas le type que l'on doit retenir, mais plutôt la manière dont les traditions juives se sont exprimées dans ce site, lui donnant un impact culturel particulier.

4. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandations pour le futur

À l'avenir, il est recommandé de s'assurer de l'utilisation de matériaux adéquats et de la qualité de leur mise en œuvre. Il est également recommandé d'organiser des sessions de formation et d'information à cet égard à l'adresse des propriétaires et des entreprises de la région.

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

Que le bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial la base des *critères ii et iii* :

Critère ii Le quartier juif et la basilique Saint-Procope de Trebic témoignent de la coexistence et des échanges de valeurs entre deux cultures, juive et chrétienne, pendant de nombreux siècles.

Critère iii Le quartier juif de Trebic est un témoignage exceptionnel des traditions culturelles liées à la diaspora juive en Europe centrale.

ICOMOS, mars 2003