NORMATIVE TEXT

# Consolidated Text of Requirements for Construction in Prague

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# Consolidated Text of Requirements for Construction in Prague

**This text provides a consolidated summary of the construction requirements established by:**

**the Prague Building Regulations (Regulation No. 12/2024 Coll. of the City of Prague, on requirements for construction in the City of Prague, hereinafter "PBR")**

**and**

**the provisions of Decree No. 146/2024 Coll., on construction requirements (hereinafter "DCR"), which apply within the City of Prague, i.e. those provisions for which the PBR do not stipulate otherwise within the meaning of Section 152 of the Building Act (Act No. 283/2021 Coll. - the Building Act)**

**For the relevant provisions of the DCR, the text indicates the designated standards relating to those provisions (Announcement No. 86/24 of Bulletin No. 10/2024 of the Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing, hereinafter "Designated Standards").**

Legend

| | |
|---|---|
| black | Prague Building Regulations (PBR) |
| blue | Provisions of Decree No. 146/2024 Coll., on Construction Requirements (DCR), which also apply in the City of Prague |
| ~~strikethrough~~ | Provisions of Decree No. 146/2024 Coll., on Construction Requirements (DCR), which do not apply in the City of Prague |
| red | Comments on the interface between the PBR and the DCR; references to provisions of the PBR |
| | Graphical marking of provisions for which an exemption may be granted can be found on the inside pages of this text |

→ back to content

# PART ONE INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

## Section 1 Subject Matter

This Decree / Regulation lays down the requirements for construction in the City of Prague, namely:

a) requirements for the delineation of land plots,

b) requirements for the siting of buildings; and

c) technical requirements for buildings.

## Section 2

(1) The requirements set out in Parts Two through Four apply to all types of buildings and facilities unless specified otherwise in Part Five.

(2) Where parts of a building serve different purposes, those parts are assessed separately.

## Section 3

For the purposes of this Decree, the following shall mean:

a) flat with a universal standard: a flat, the layout of which takes into account the needs of persons using mobility aids for walking, in which all rooms comply with the universal standard;

b) living space: a habitable room, or part of a habitable room, with a minimum floor area of 8 $m^2$, that meets the requirements for housing and which is expected to be predominantly occupied;

c) occupancy space: a room, or part of a room, the layout of which is suitable for persons to spend time in;

d) accommodation unit:

1. an individual room or set of rooms whose constructional and technical arrangement and equipment meet the requirements for temporary accommodation and are intended for that purpose; or
2. an accommodation unit in buildings providing social services.

e) education and training building: a nursery-school building with the exception of the facilities of a forest nursery school and the serving point of a forest nursery school; a building of an institution for the care of children of preschool age with the exception of premises in which childcare in a children's group is provided; buildings of primary schools, elementary arts schools, language schools with the right to conduct state language examinations, secondary schools, conservatories, tertiary professional schools, institutions for extracurricular education, educational and accommodation facilities for schools, institutions providing institutional or protective education, including facilities for children requiring immediate assistance;

f) sanitary facility: indoor areas and cubicles of washrooms, showers, toilets and changing cubicles;

g) parking space: an area for parking or placing a vehicle;

h) walkable surface: an area intended for the presence or movement of persons on level ground, on stairs or on a sloped ramp; each stair step and each landing is also considered a walkable surface;

i) flue: an unobstructed cavity intended for the discharge of flue gases into the outside air;

j) standard: a standard listed in Annex 14 to this Decree;

k) social services building: a building of a home for persons with disabilities, a retirement home, a home with a special care programme, sheltered housing, a homeless shelter, a halfway house and a follow-up care facility.

# Section 2

For the purposes of the Prague Building Regulations (PBR), the following definitions shall apply:

a) block: a coherent part of an area formed by a set of plots, a single plot or part thereof, usually bounded by street corridors and defined by the street line; blocks are distinguished as building blocks, intended mainly for building purposes, and non-building blocks, intended mainly for non-building purposes;

b) flood level: the level of the highest recorded natural flood, or the level for which the floodplain was designated, if that designated level is higher; the flood level varies along the watercourse;

c) gross floor area (GFA): the sum of the areas defined by the external outline of the construction of individual floors of a building except for open and partially open parts, such as balconies, loggias, passages or roof terraces; in floors with sloping walls or a sloping ceiling, the external contour at a height of 1.2 m above floor level is used;

d) utility tunnel: an underground walkable or crawl-through structure in which technical-infrastructure networks are grouped;

e) above-ground part of a building: the part of a building above the level of the adjacent landscaped terrain;

f) attic: a space predominantly defined by the construction of a sloping roof; attic storeys may be located in the attic.

g) storey: an accessible part of a building defined by two directly successive upper faces of the load-bearing ceiling structure, or by the upper face of the rough floor on grade, or by the roof structure; parts of a building with differing floor levels up to half the height of the storey are regarded as one storey; whereby:

1. underground storey: a storey the floor level or predominant part of which lies more than 0.8 m below the highest level of the adjacent terrain within a 5-m band along the perimeter of the building;
2. set-back storey: a storey above the last full-fledged storey or another receding storey whose perimeter walls recede from at least one edge of the predominant plane of the building's exterior wall;
3. attic storey: a storey above the last full-fledged storey, or above a set-back or another attic storey, predominantly defined by the construction of a sloping roof, in which no more than half the length of the perimeter walls exceeds 1.6 m in height above floor level;

h) underground part of a building: part of the building below the level of the adjacent landscaped terrain;

i) parking: an area used for parking or storing a passenger vehicle:

1. dedicated (long-term) parking: an area used for parking or placing passenger vehicles reserved for a specific use within the building or group of buildings, typically intended for employees or residents;
2. visitor (short-term) parking: an area used for parking passenger vehicles of visitors for all uses within a building or group of buildings;

j) stabilised area: an area with a fully developed existing character where no substantial changes to its character nor to the use of the area are to be expected, and which is only to be minimally adjusted;

k) advertising structure: an advertising device with a total area exceeding 8 m² under Section 7(2) of the Building Act;

l) building for family recreation: a building whose volumetric parameters, appearance and constructional arrangement correspond to the requirements for family recreation, in particular a cabin, a recreational cottage or a garden cottage;

m) tree line: a predominantly continuous linear planting of trees in a defined space, especially in street spaces and along roads;

n) planting strip: a continuous strip defined in a street corridor providing rooting space for planting tree lines and areas for water infiltration and other stormwater-management measures, or providing the minimum space necessary for the future establishment of a street tree line;

o) completely protected part of a floodplain: a part of the floodplain under the Water Act[1] after construction of an integrated part of permanent or mobile flood-protection measures against flood flows, including measures against inundation by wastewater and stormwater; only areas protected against inundation up to the flood level under Section 2(b) are considered completely protected.

[1] Section 66 of Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on Water and on the amendment to certain acts (the Water Act), as amended.



→ back to content

## Section 4

For the purposes of this Decree governing water structures, the following definitions also apply:

a) wastewater treatment plant: structures and equipment used to treat wastewater by mechanical, biological or other stages; facilities for rough preliminary treatment, septic tanks, cesspools and simple mechanical devices that are not regularly monitored and operated are not considered treatment plants;

b) designed flow: the water flow used for designing a water structure or part thereof with a required periodicity;

c) designed flood wave: a theoretical flood wave defined by flow rate, volume and time course, with a periodicity corresponding to the designed flow periodicity.

## Section 5

For the purposes of this Decree governing structures serving forest functions, the following definitions shall apply:

a) structure for forest functions: structures of forest roads, structures on other forest-transport routes, torrent-control structures and structures for regulating the water regime of forest soils;

b) forest road: a reinforced purpose-built route intended to provide access to forests and connect them with other roads, used for forest transport, rescue and cleanup work by the integrated rescue system, and ensuring national defence;

c) torrent-control and gully-control structures: structures for preventing or reducing flood damage or accelerated erosion in the catchment of mountain streams, in the streams themselves and in gullies;

d) mountain stream: a watercourse with a small catchment, with sudden and pronounced changes in flow and with steep flood waves that deepen the channel, undercut slopes, create bank deposits and significantly and irregularly move sediment, temporarily depositing it in gravel bars and bottom deposits in the inundated area or carrying it to higher-order watercourses and reservoirs;

e) gully: a natural terrain formation, a furrow or incision created by excessive concentrated erosion caused by surface runoff;

f) other forest transport routes: routes that are not public roads, especially forest skid trails and extraction lines;

g) structure for regulating the water regime of forest soils: a water structure under another legal regulation.

# Section 6

For the purposes of this Decree governing agricultural structures, the following definitions shall apply:

a) structure for farm animals: a structure or group of structures for animals intended for breeding, raising livestock, agricultural work or other agricultural purposes;

b) ancillary structure for farm animals: a structure for drying and storing hay and straw, a structure for storing livestock manure, a structure for collecting liquid waste, and a structure for conserving and storing silage and silage juices;

c) auxiliary storage: a structure, part of a structure or separate room intended for storing plant-protection products and auxiliary agents with a maximum permissible mass of up to 1,000 kg.

# REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DELINEATION OF LAND PLOTS

# PART TWO

The provisions of Part Two, i.e. Sections 7 to 10 of the DCR, do not apply and are fully replaced by Part Two of the PBR, i.e. Sections 3–7 of the PBR (Section 1(2) of the PBR).

## General Principles for the Delineation of Public Spaces

## Section 3

(1) Streets and roads shall preferably be interconnected.

(2) Along watercourses within developable areas, publicly accessible riverbanks, landscaped park areas or other public spaces shall be established wherever possible. Existing permeability for pedestrian and cyclist movement along watercourses and around significant bodies of water shall be preserved. Along the Vltava and the Berounka, land plots shall be delimited so as to ensure unobstructed passage.

## Delineation of Street Space (Street Line and Blocks)

## Section 4

(1) For the purposes of this Regulation, the street line delimits, within developable areas, the boundary between street spaces and blocks.

(2) In addition to defining street spaces, where this suits the character of the development, additional routes for pedestrians and cyclists shall be provided through building blocks, for example as passages, walk-throughs or drive-throughs.

(3) Subdivision and consolidation of land plots shall correspond to the alignment of the street line.

## Permeability of the Open Landscape

## Section 5

(1) When defining public spaces, their spatial and functional links to the open landscape[2] must be ensured.

(2) To meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists, a network of publicly accessible paths outside built-up areas shall ensure permeability of the open landscape.[2]

[2] ↗ Section 3 of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended.

# Section 6 Urban Design Types of Streets

From the perspective of their urban design significance for the city, the following urban design types of streets are defined:

a) urban boulevards - a type of public space forming the basic framework and structure of the city and its districts; characterised by a high concentration of commercial and social activities; ensuring important connections for the city or city districts; usually containing backbone routes of public transport;

b) significant streets - a type of public space forming a supplementary framework and structure of the city and its districts and the basic framework and structure of localities; ensuring important connections for city districts or localities; usually containing public transport routes;

c) local streets - a type of public space without special importance or significance within the system of public spaces of the city; these are typically streets that complement the system of significant streets and urban boulevards;

d) access streets - streets with the lowest degree of importance within the city's system of public spaces, intended primarily for local access.

# Section 7 Widths of Street Spaces

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act and in accordance with the PBR (Section 48), an exemption from → Section 7 of the PBR may be granted

(1) When laying out new streets, the width of the street space shall correspond to the urban-design street types pursuant to Section 6; in the case of modifications to existing streets, the approach shall be proportionate to the conditions of the area. If the minimum width is not specified in a land-use plan or a regulatory plan, the following minimum widths shall apply for individual street types:

a) 24 metres for urban boulevards,

b) 18 metres for significant streets,

c) 12 metres for local streets,

d) 8 metres for access streets.

(2) When determining the width of new street spaces pursuant to paragraph 1, the character of the area shall be taken into account.

# REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SITING OF BUILDINGS

# PART THREE

The provisions of Part Three, i.e. → Sections 11 to 15 of the DCR, do not apply and are fully replaced by Part Three of the PBR, i.e. → Sections 8-36 of the PBR (Section 1(2) of the PBR)

## Requirements for Public Spaces

## Title I

## General Requirements for Public Spaces

## Section 8

(1) In buildings forming public spaces, their amenity value, the significance of the place, and the needs of pedestrian movement and non-motorised transport shall be taken into account.

(2) In street spaces, with the exception of street spaces where mixed traffic is permitted pursuant to the Act on Roads[3] (e.g. residential zones or pedestrian zones pursuant to the Road Traffic Act[4]), a pavement shall generally be provided along the street line. The width of the pavement within the street profile shall be selected with regard to the urban design types of streets pursuant to Section 6 and the character of the area.

(3) Street spaces shall be equipped with public lighting.

(4) Urban boulevards and significant streets pursuant to Section 6 shall generally be equipped with a planting strip with a tree avenue. Unless a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan provides otherwise in accordance with Section 48(2), the centre-to-centre spacing between trees in a row shall be no more than 21 metres. The planting of trees shall comply with the requirements set out in Point I of Annex 1 to this Regulation.

(5) Underground structures shall be located within street spaces so as to enable the planting of trees.

**3**
↗ Section 6(2)(d) of Act No. 13/1997 Coll., on Roads, as amended.

**4**
↗ Section 39 of Act No. 361/2000 Coll., on Road Traffic and on Amendments to Certain Acts (Road Traffic Act), as amended.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may set requirements for the delineation of land plots and requirements for the siting of buildings that differ from → Section 8(4) of the PBR

**ANNEX 1 – SPECIFIC VALUES**

**I. TREES AND UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE**
***(TO SECTION 8(4) AND SECTION 12(2) AND (4))***

(1) Minimum distances of underground utilities from the base of the tree trunk

a) by water mains:

1. 2.5 m without restrictions,
2. 2. 1.0 m with the use of technical measures when constructing a new water main,
3. 3. 0.75 m when renewing a water main using technical measures;

b) by sewers:

1. 2.5 m without restrictions,
2. 2. 1.5 m where the sewer is up to and including 500 mm in diameter,
3. 3. 1.0 m for service connections using technical measures,
4. where sewer mains are installed at a depth greater than 6 m, the planting of trees and tree avenues within the protection zone is permitted provided that tree taxa suitable for planting in utility protection zones are used;

within protection zones of water supply and sewerage systems for public use installed at a depth of less than or equal to 6 m, the planting of trees and tree avenues is permitted provided that the installed utility is protected by appropriate technical measures (vertical or horizontal root barriers);

c) by gas pipelines:

1. 1 m for low-pressure and medium-pressure gas pipelines and service connections in built-up areas,
2. 4 m for other gas pipelines and service connections on both sides of the plan view,

d) up to and including 22 kV:

1. 1.0 m
2. 0.5 m using technical measures

e) 110 kV:

1. 1.5 m,
2. 1.0 m using technical measures,

f) 2.5 m by heating pipeline,

g) by public lighting (cables):

1. 1.0 m,
2. 0.5 m using technical measures;

h) by electronic communications:

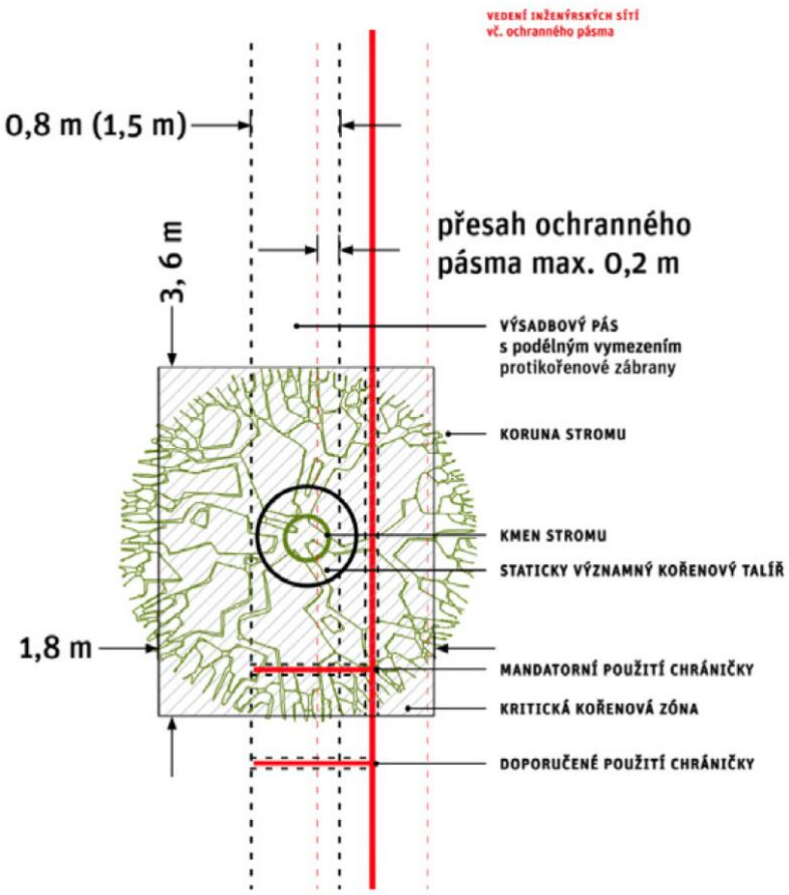
1. 1.0 m,
2. 0.5 m using technical measures;

i) by utility tunnels:

1. 3.0 m for tunnels with cover less than 5 m,
2. 1.5 m for tunnels with cover less than 5 m and using technical measures
   The distances apply both to main routes and individual service connections.

Where utilities are installed prior to the planned tree planting, or where a tree is planted in the vicinity of an existing utility, technical measures shall include the installation of utilities in protective conduits or the installation of vertical or horizontal root barriers to protect the utility in question.

Where utilities are installed near an existing tree, technical measures shall include trenchless methods (e.g. underboring, pipe jacking, cracking, relining), or manual excavation or excavation using non-destructive methods; treatment of roots and backfilling of the root zone.




[ANNEX 1 / FIG. 1]
Trees and utility infrastructure: planting strip, critical root zone, structurally significant root plate, use of protective conduits

PICTURE CAPTION: BASIC TREE PROTECTION ZONES WITHIN A PLANTING STRIP:

The rootable space represents the spatial extent of the planting strip, which usually extends beneath the structural layers of adjacent surfaces, including carriageways, and whose rootability is ensured by appropriate preparation technology. The rainwater infiltration area within rainwater management measures, in cases where a tree is located within a walkable surface, is addressed by an enlarged permeable surface of the paved area or by another technical measure.

The critical root zone is the area of primary rooting containing large, structurally significant roots. The critical root zone is defined as a rectangular area with a width (perpendicular to the street axis) of 1.8 m and a length (in the direction of the street axis) of 3.6 m.

The statically significant root plate is a circular area around the trunk of a mature tree, mechanical damage to which may lead to immediate structural failure of the tree. The radius of the structurally significant root plate equals 1.5 times the diameter of the trunk at ground contact, but at least 0.5 m from the trunk. The structurally significant root plate ensures the structural stability of the tree, and no earthworks (excavations) that could destabilise the tree or damage its roots or root flares are permitted within it. No buildings may be placed there, including foundation pads of tree protection elements, foundations of vertical traffic signs, or the placement of tree pit kerbs.
The installation of utility lines within the structurally significant root plate is permitted only within protective conduits that allow repair without the need for open excavation; vertical root barriers restricting its development must not be installed in this area.

# Section 9 Siting of Buildings in Public Spaces

(1) When siting individual buildings and other elements in public spaces, the overall quality of the public space shall be respected.

(2) In public spaces, the siting of buildings and installations must not unreasonably restrict pedestrian movement, and a clear passage width of at least 1.5 metres shall be maintained, unless precluded by the spatial arrangement of the street profile.

(3) In public spaces, elements of utilities and transport infrastructure shall be grouped, particularly on shared masts. In streets with development characterised predominantly by continuous or semi-continuous building lines, the suspension of traction lines and public lighting on façades shall be preferred over the placement of masts within the street space.

(4) The installation of guardrails along roads within developable areas is not permitted, unless otherwise provided under other legislation.[5] Temporary traffic measures shall be applied proportionately. In open landscape areas within developable territory, a proportionate approach shall also be applied.

(5) The placement of noise barriers and embankments within developable areas is not permitted, with the exception of barriers and embankments along motorways, roads with the character of motor vehicle roads, and railway lines.

5
↗ Decree No. 104/1997 Coll., implementing the Act on Roads, as amended.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act and in accordance with the PBR (Section 48), an exemption from → Section 9(4) and (5) of the PBR may be granted

# Section 10 Arrangement of Public Spaces

(1) Roads in areas with low motor vehicle traffic intensity and increased demands on the amenity value of public spaces shall preferably be designed as low-speed zones with mixed motorised and non-motorised traffic.

(2) At-grade surface crossings of pedestrian or cycle routes with routes of motor vehicles and trams within street spaces shall be preferred to underpasses and overpasses; where underpasses or overpasses are used, they shall at least be supplemented by at-grade surface crossings.

(3) Where pedestrian or cycle routes leading outside the carriageway cross routes of motor vehicles, such as at connections of minor roads, service lanes or connections of buildings to roads, and where the anticipated traffic intensity allows, such crossings shall preferably be designed as pavement crossings or path crossings respecting the spatial continuity of pedestrian and cycle routes.

(4) Street spaces generally include bicycle traffic and other forms of non-motorised transport. Depending on the urban design context and traffic intensity, such traffic shall either form part of the main traffic space or be separated.

# Arrangement of Utility Infrastructure Networks

Section 11

(1) Within developable areas, utility infrastructure networks shall be located outside building and non-building blocks. In sites and projects consisting of groups of family houses, networks serving exclusively to connect buildings within the site or project may also be located within building blocks. Utility infrastructure networks may be located within non-building blocks only in justified cases and solely beneath paved surfaces or along their edges. These provisions shall not apply to the connection of individual buildings or to the placement of higher-level networks at greater depths.

(2) Within developable areas, utility infrastructure networks shall be located underground. In justified cases, for temporary buildings of construction site facilities, such networks may be located above ground as temporary buildings.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act and in accordance with the PBR (Section 48), an exemption from → Section 11(2) of the PBR may be granted

(3) Within developable areas, underground and above-ground lines shall be concentrated in shared routes (corridors, utility tunnels, cable ducts). Where a utility tunnel has been established within a developable area, new and supplemented utility infrastructure networks shall preferably be located in that tunnel, subject to technical feasibility. Within street spaces equipped with cable ducts, new and supplemented utility infrastructure cables shall preferably be located in those ducts, subject to technical feasibility. A proportionate approach shall be followed outside developable areas.

(4) Within developable areas, utility infrastructure facilities shall preferably be located underground or as part of buildings. A proportionate approach shall be followed outside developable areas and in open landscape within developable areas.

(5) In floodplain areas, except for their fully protected parts, the following shall apply:

a) utility infrastructure networks, with the exception of high-voltage and very high-voltage power lines, shall be routed underground;

b) buildings of transformer, switching and heat exchange stations, gas regulation stations, access points of electronic communications networks and telephone exchanges shall be located so that their operational spaces are at least 1 m above the flood level.

# Planting Strips and Tree Avenues in Street Spaces

Section 12

(1) In newly established streets and in comprehensive reconstructions of existing streets with a width of 12 metres or more, a planting strip for a tree avenue with a minimum width of 0.8 metres shall be defined; in narrower streets, this shall apply where technically feasible within the spatial layout. In streets with a width of 18 metres or more, the minimum

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act and in accordance with the PBR (Section 48), an exemption from → Section 12(1) of the PBR may be granted

width of the planting strip shall be 1.5 metres.

(2) Utility infrastructure networks shall not be located within planting strips, with the exception of transverse crossings; the placement of masts and lighting is permitted. Protection zones of utility infrastructure networks shall not extend into the planting strip by more than 0.2 metres, unless technical measures pursuant to Point I of Annex 1 to this Regulation are applied.

(3) The arrangement of utility infrastructure networks within street spaces shall respect existing planting strips and enable the renewal and supplementation of existing tree avenues. When siting new utility infrastructure networks and carrying out alterations to existing ones, existing spaces for trees shall be preserved.

The provisions of Annex 1 – Specific Values, I. Trees and Utility Infrastructure - see → Section 8

(4) When siting utility infrastructure networks, including service connections, the minimum distances between networks and the base of the tree trunk, pursuant to Point I of Annex 1 to this Regulation, shall be observed.

# Siting of Buildings

# Title II

## General Requirements for the Siting of Buildings

## Section 13

(1) In squares and urban boulevards, buildings shall generally be sited so that the part of their ground floor facing the street space directly aligns with it in terms of height and is usable for retail, services and civic amenities.

(2) Buildings at the boundary of public spaces shall preferably be sited so as to create natural guiding lines for the visually impaired.

(3) When siting and permitting buildings at the boundary of public spaces, the quality of public spaces shall not be compromised, and due regard shall be given to their amenity value and significance.

(4) The siting of temporary buildings shall not result in the felling of trees in public spaces.

(5) Buildings of construction site facilities serving the execution of construction or maintenance works shall be sited and permitted only as temporary.

(6) In floodplain areas, except for their fully protected parts, buildings shall be sited so as not to worsen flow and drainage conditions.
The requirements of other legal regulations[6] shall not be affected.

(7) Buildings for family recreation may have a maximum gross floor area of 80 m², a maximum main eaves height of 6 metres and a maximum overall height of 8 metres.

(8) Garden cottages in allotment garden colonies shall not have a built-up area exceeding 25 m², including terraces, verandas and entrances. They may have one above-ground storey, a maximum main eaves height of 3.5 metres and a maximum overall height of 5 metres. They may contain a basement, provided that the level of the first above-ground storey with a habitable room is no more than 1 metre above the adjacent terrain.

6 ↗ Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on Water and on Amendments to Certain Acts (the Water Act), as amended.

## Building Line

## Section 14

(1) The method used to develop building blocks and the spatial relationship between development and public spaces is generally defined by the building line.

(2) Within a building block, the building line determines a non-exceedable boundary for permanent development by buildings. The building line further determines the following parameters:

a) the setback of development from the buildable boundary;

b) the extent and degree of development along the boundary of the buildable part of the block.

(3) On the basis of these parameters, individual types of building lines pursuant to Section 12(n) of the Building Act shall predominantly apply.

(4) The building line pursuant to Section 12(n)(1) of the Building Act shall apply as:

a) closed (fully), which defines the boundary between the buildable and non-buildable part of the block,

1. where development must not retreat at any point, and
2. which must be continuously and fully built up along its entire length; or

b) semi-closed, which defines the boundary between the buildable and non-buildable part of the block,

1. where development must not retreat at any point, and
2. which may be continuously and fully built up along its entire length.

(5) The building line pursuant to Section 12(n)(2) of the Building Act shall apply as:

a) open (fully), which defines the boundary between the buildable and non-buildable part of the block,

1. where development must not retreat at any point, and
2. which must be interrupted by building gaps; or

b) free, which defines the boundary between the buildable and non-buildable part of the block,

1. where development may retreat freely, and
2. which may be interrupted by building gaps.

# Section 15 Siting of Buildings in Relation to the Street Line and the Building Line

(1) Buildings shall be sited in accordance with the street line and the type of block pursuant to Section 4.
Where these are not specified in a land-use plan or a regulatory plan, the following shall apply:

a) in areas where street spaces have been established, the street line and the type of block shall be derived from a land use study or from existing public spaces, with regard to the designation of street spaces in spatial analytical documentation;

b) in areas where street spaces have not been established, the street line and the type of block shall be derived from a land use study or, where applicable, determined in the project permit documentation.

(2) Buildings, with the exception of buildings proportionate in scale and directly related to the character of public spaces (for example public toilets or public transport facilities), must not be located on land plots that include a street space.

(3) Buildings shall be sited in accordance with the building line pursuant to Section 14. Where not specified in a land-use plan or a regulatory plan, the following shall apply:

a) in stabilised areas, the building line shall be derived from a land use study or from the prevailing character of development and its relationship to public spaces; where the building line cannot be unambiguously derived, it shall be considered a free building line;

b) in other cases within developable areas, the building line shall be derived from a land use study or, where applicable, determined in the project permit documentation.

(4) For a building line that requires continuous and complete development along the boundary of the buildable part of the block, development may, in justified cases (for example in order to ensure permeability of the building block), be interrupted by a gap with a maximum width of 4 metres, unless a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan provides otherwise in accordance with Section 48(2).

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may set requirements for the delineation of land plots and requirements for the siting of buildings that differ from → Section 15(4) of the PBR

## Space Between the Street Line and the Building Line

Section 16

(1) The space between the street line and the building line shall generally be landscaped or used for activities related to the adjoining public space, in accordance with its character.

(2) Only the following may be located within the space between the street line and the building line: buildings forming part of landscaping and ground-level treatment, underground buildings, buildings for connection to utility infrastructure networks and transport infrastructure, and parts of buildings pursuant to Section 17.

## Elements in Front of the Building Line

Section 17

(1) Unless a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan provides otherwise in accordance with Section 48(2), the building line may be exceeded by:

a) foundations, plinths, façade cladding, architectural elements articulating the façade, equipment and elements, and additional thermal insulation of a building, up to a distance of 0.3 metres;

b) the cornice and roof, up to a distance of 1 metre;

c) buildings for advertising and advertising installations pursuant to Sections 34 and 35.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act and in accordance with the PBR (Section 48), an exemption from → Section 17(1) of the PBR may be granted

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may set requirements for the delineation of land plots and requirements for the siting of buildings that differ from → Section 17(1) of the PBR

d) bay windows and cantilevered parts of upper storeys containing interior space may extend up to a distance of 1 metre in front of the building line, and balconies, fixed awnings and entrance canopies up to a distance of 2 metres in front of the building line; taken together, these elements may form no more than one half of the area of the façade adjacent to the relevant building line, while elements containing interior space may form no more than one third of the area of the façade adjacent to the relevant building line; in streets narrower than 12 metres, they must not extend beyond the street line;

e) entrance parts of buildings may extend up to a distance of 3 metres and to the height of one storey, provided that they do not extend beyond the street line and do not exceed (by projection) a built-up area of 15 $m^2$;

f) underground parts of buildings, provided that they do not also extend beyond the street line;

**7**
↗ Section 27 of Decree No. 104/1997 Coll., implementing the Act on Roads.

g) above-ground buildings and parts of buildings up to a height of 1.2 metres above the modified terrain may extend in front of the building line, provided that they do not extend beyond the street line; railings are not included in this height; the prescribed maximum height may locally be exceeded up to a height of 1.8 metres where the greater height results from siting on a slope.

(2) Elements located in front of the building line must not encroach into the carriageway or pedestrian clearance space of a road as defined under other legislation.[7]

# Section 18 Height Regulation

(1) Where height regulation is not specified by a land-use plan or a regulatory plan, the height arrangement shall be defined by establishing height levels pursuant to paragraph 2, either by determining a binding maximum and minimum regulated height of buildings or by determining a minimum and maximum number of storeys.

(2) Height levels determine the minimum and maximum regulated height of buildings and are defined as follows:

a) Level I 0 metres - 6 metres,

b) Level II 0 metres - 9 metres,

c) Level III 0 metres - 12 metres,

d) Level IV 9 metres - 16 metres,

e) Level V 12 metres - 21 metres.

f) Level VI 16 metres - 26 metres,

g) Level VII 21 metres - 40 metres,

h) Level VIII above 40 metres;

the range of heights within an area may be determined by designating one or more levels. The maximum regulated height for individual levels shall apply across the entire defined area, while the minimum regulated height shall apply only along the building line facing the street.

## Siting of Buildings with Regard to Height Regulation

Section 19

Buildings shall be sited in accordance with the height regulation established pursuant to Section 18. Where the height regulation is not specified by a land-use plan or a regulatory plan, the following shall apply:

a) in stabilised areas, height levels shall be derived from a land use study or from the prevailing character of surrounding development, with regard to the heights indicated in spatial analytical documentation;

b) in other cases within developable areas, height levels shall be derived from a land use study or, where applicable, proposed in the project permit documentation.

## Determination of Height

Section 20

(1) The regulated height of a building means the distance measured vertically from the lowest point of the adjacent terrain to the level of the main eaves. The level of the main eaves means the intersection of the outer face of the perimeter wall and the upper edge of the roof covering, or the upper edge of the parapet. Height may be determined independently for individual parts of a building.

(2) Where a land-use plan or a regulatory plan does not specify requirements for parts of buildings above the level of the main eaves, the following may be constructed above the maximum regulated height:

a) a pitched roof with no more than two gables, including attic storeys where applicable, with a maximum pitch of 45° and a maximum height of 7.5 metres;

b) a recessed storey with a maximum height of 3.5 metres, set back by at least 2 metres from the external perimeter wall of the building facing the street line and from one additional perimeter wall;

c) another spatial roof solution that does not exceed the limits defined in points (a) or (b).

(3) Where a land-use plan or a regulatory plan does not specify regulations for dormers, dormers may exceed the spatial limits pursuant to paragraph 2, provided that they do not project beyond the outer face of the perimeter wall of the building, are not higher than 2.5 metres, do not occupy in total more than one third of the roof area in an orthogonal projection, and are positioned so that at least one third of the roof height in an orthogonal projection above them remains free of projecting elements.

(4) Where a land-use plan or a regulatory plan does not lay down rules for exceeding the maximum height, the maximum height may, in justified cases, be exceeded by:

a) public buildings (buildings for civic amenities);

b) buildings which, in an urbanistically exposed location (for example a corner or the axis of a square), locally accentuate the urban structure of the city (local landmarks), provided that this is not contrary to the character of the area; in such cases, the regulated height of the building may be increased by a maximum of two storeys and only over no more than one third of the area of the last full-height storey.

# Section 21 Distances from Surrounding Buildings

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act and in accordance with the PBR (Section 48), an exemption from → Section 21(1) of the PBR may be granted

(1) A building must be sited so as to maintain a sufficient distance from the windows of habitable rooms of existing surrounding buildings. Compliance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by meeting the distance angle pursuant to Point II of Annex 1 to this Regulation for the windows of habitable rooms of existing surrounding buildings.

(2) The distance requirement shall not apply where it would prevent compliance with the conditions of spatial regulation set out in a land-use plan or a regulatory plan, or would prevent development in stabilised areas in accordance with the building line; in such cases, development may extend to a depth of the development and a height corresponding to the surrounding development.

**ANNEX 1 – SPECIFIC VALUES**

**II. DISTANCE ANGLE**
***(TO SECTION 21(1))***

(1) The distance angle is satisfied where no proposed obstruction intrudes into the free space defined above a vertical angle of 45° and within a plan-view sector (horizontal angle) of at least 45°, measured from the control point in the assessed window of a habitable room of an existing building. The horizontal angle shall be measured at least 25° from the façade of the existing building and may not be combined from separate parts. An obstruction shall mean a proposed building or part thereof, a proposed retaining or other wall, or proposed surrounding terrain.

(2) For the assessment of the distance angle, the control point located at the centre of the window of the existing building at the level of the façade at

parapet height, or at a height of 1 m above the floor level of the relevant room, shall be used. Where there is more than one window in the relevant room, the window decisive for contact with the surroundings by virtue of its dimensions shall be assessed.

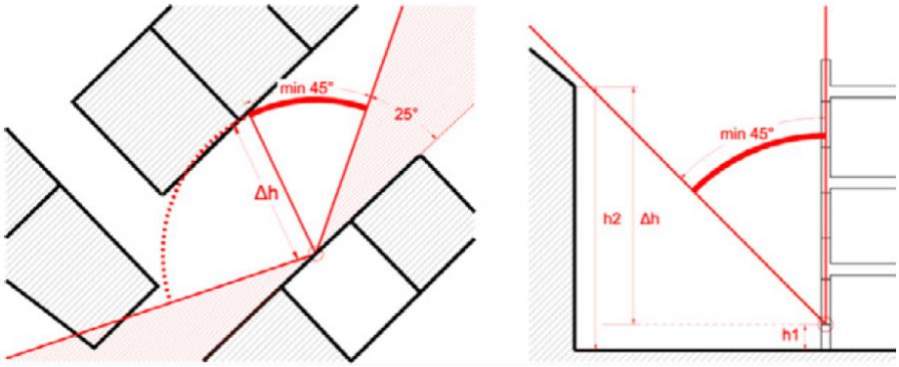
(3) Compliance with the distance angle may be demonstrated using a distance-angle diagram (Figure 3). The diagram shall be used as follows (according to the example in Figure 2):

a) the situation drawn on tracing paper and at the appropriate scale shall be placed on the diagram shown in Figure 3 so that, in the assessed situation, the control point of the assessed room coincides with the point marked “window” and the plane of the façade in the immediate vicinity of the window coincides with the line marked “façade plane”; the diagram is not dependent on orientation to the cardinal directions;

b) A segment of a circle with its centre at the point marked “window” and a radius corresponding to the difference between the height of the assessed window point and the height of the potential obstruction shall be plotted on the diagram;

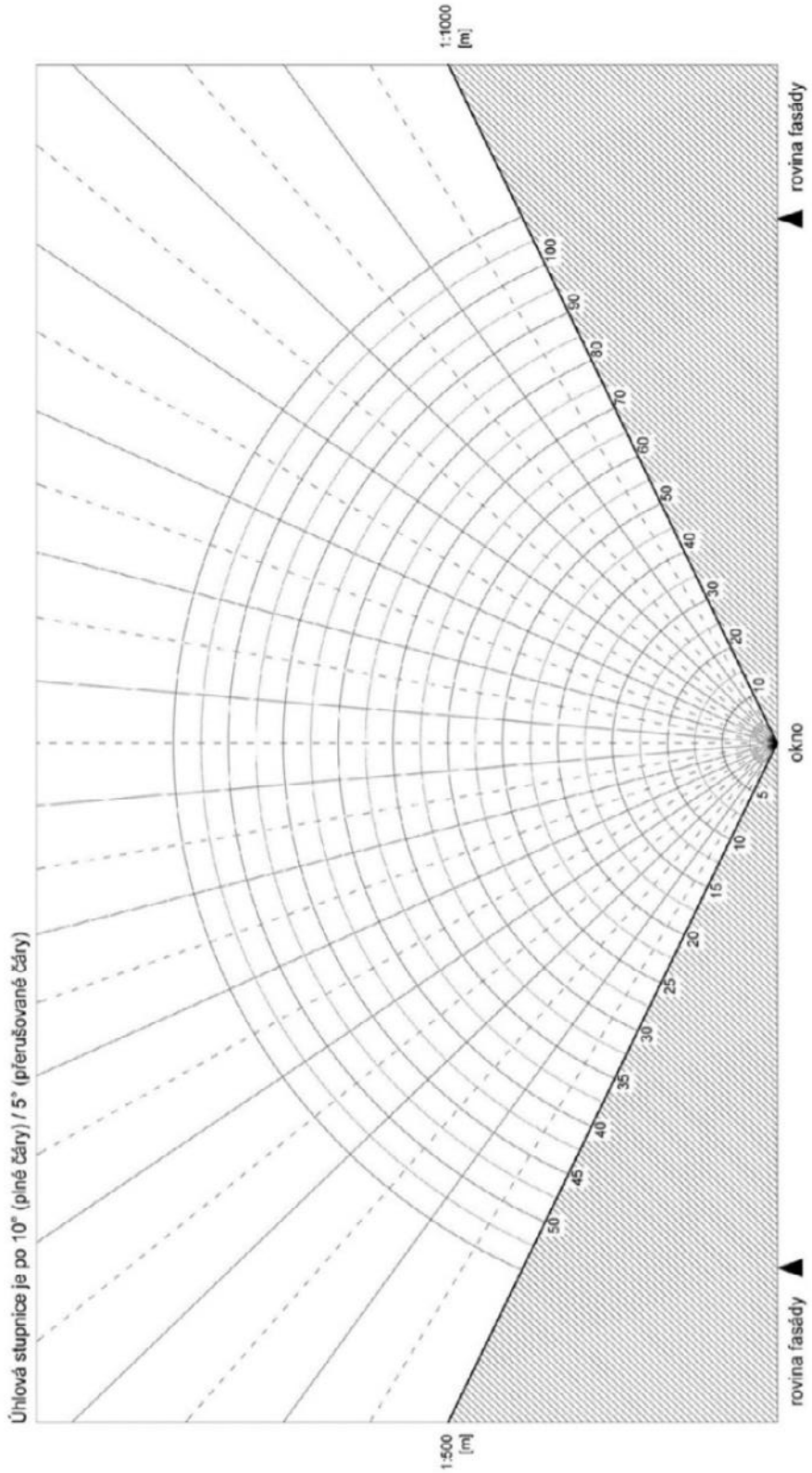
c) The distance angle shall be determined between the start of the segment (the thick line defining the hatched area of the non-countable 25° angle from the façade) and the intersection of the segment with the obstruction, or, where applicable, between two intersections; where any part of an obstruction closer to the assessed window intrudes into the distance angle, the distance angle must be reduced by the corresponding angle (see Figure 2);

d) The distance angle is satisfied where the horizontal angle is at least 45°; segments must not be added together.




[ANNEX 1 / FIG. 2]
Example of Demonstrating Compliance with the Distance Angle in a Site Plan


→ back to content




[ ANNEX 1 / FIGURE 3 ]
Distance Angle Diagram

# Distances of Buildings and Requirements for Construction at the Plot Boundary

Section 22

(1) The distance from the plot boundary and the requirements for the siting of buildings at the plot boundary shall not apply to boundaries adjoining public spaces and bodies of water.

(2) Unless a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan provides otherwise in accordance with Section 48(2), the distance of a building from the boundary of a neighbouring plot must be at least 2 metres. This requirement shall not apply:

a) where the routing of the building line or a land-use plan or regulatory plan requires a building to be sited at a distance of less than 2 metres or directly on the plot boundary,

b) where such a form of development is customary at the location, corresponds to the character of the area, or results from the parcel layout,

c) between plots within a single project,

d) to a building or part thereof not exceeding a height of 2.5 metres, or

e) to a building or part thereof not exceeding a height of 3.5 metres and a length of the edge adjoining one neighbouring plot of 9 metres and adjoining all neighbouring plots of 15 metres; these conditions must be met in total for all newly sited and existing buildings.

(3) The minimum distance from the plot boundary may be exceeded by a roof by up to 0.5 metres, by additional thermal insulation of a building by up to 0.3 metres, and by an underground part of a building up to the plot boundary.

(4) Where a building is sited on the plot boundary, no building openings may be located in the wall of the building facing the neighbouring plot, and the runoff of water and falling snow onto the neighbouring plot must be prevented.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may set requirements for the delineation of land plots and requirements for the siting of buildings that differ from → Section 22(2) of the PBR

Under the conditions set out in Section 138(1) of the Building Act and in accordance with the PBR (Section 48), an exemption from → Section 22(2) to (4) of the PBR may be granted

# Requirements for Fencing

Section 23

(1) Fences on plot boundaries adjoining public spaces must, by their spatial parameters and character, suitably follow fencing customary at the location.

(2) Unless a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan provides otherwise in accordance with Section 48(2), in development set back from the boundary of the public space, fencing on the boundary with the public space may be either opaque with a height of up to 1.2 metres, or transparent with a height of up to 2 metres, or transparent with an opaque part with a height of up to 1.2 metres. Opaque fencing with a height of up to 2 metres may be provided where required to meet the requirements laid down by another legal regulation.[8]

**8**
↗ Government Regulation No. 272/2011 Coll., on the protection of health from the adverse effects of noise and vibration, as amended.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may lay down requirements for the delineation of land plots and requirements for the siting of buildings that differ from → Sections 23(2) to (4) of the PBR

(3) Unless a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan provides otherwise in accordance with Section 48(2), in development that does not retreat from the boundary of the public space, fencing on the boundary with the public space may be constructed as opaque fencing with a height of up to 3.5 metres.

(4) Unless a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan provides otherwise in accordance with Section 48(2), fencing on plot boundaries within a building block must not exceed a height of 2 metres above the higher of the two adjacent terrain levels. These provisions shall not apply to boundaries between plots within a single project.

(5) The height of fencing pursuant to paragraphs 2 to 4 may be increased proportionately where higher fencing is customary at the location or required by another legal regulation or by the special purpose of the fenced property.

(6) The height of fencing pursuant to paragraph 2 and paragraph 4 may be locally increased up to 2.5 metres where the greater height results from siting on a slope.

(7) Fencing in flow-through floodplain areas must allow the passage of flood flows, including flood-borne objects and debris.

(8) Fencing of allotment garden colonies must be transparent and have a height of up to 2 metres.

# Connection of Buildings to Transport Infrastructure

**Title III**

## Connection to Roads

Section 24

(1) For buildings, a capacity-adequate connection to a road that meets the parameters required for such a connection shall be provided according to the type and needs of the building.

(2) Where the anticipated traffic intensity allows, the connection shall preferably be designed as a pavement crossing or path crossing, or by another method that does not impair the comfort of the crossed pavement or path within the meaning of Section 10(2).

(3) Entrance and exit ramps of collective garages must not be located within street spaces. In justified cases, ramps aligned parallel to the road may be located within street spaces, provided that the pavement is not interrupted. These provisions do not apply to public garages.

(4) For residential buildings, safe pedestrian and cycle connections to the street space must be provided.

(5) For buildings with more than three flats, access to a public transport station or stop must be taken into account.

## Parking Capacities

Section 25

(1) For buildings, with the exception of temporary buildings for a period of no more than 1 year, dedicated and visitor parking spaces must be provided in the numbers specified by this Regulation. For buildings, the following are determined:

a) the minimum required number of parking spaces; and

b) the maximum permissible number of parking spaces.

(2) The minimum required and maximum permissible number of parking spaces shall be determined as a percentage of the basic number of parking spaces specified in a regulatory plan or in a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan, in accordance with Section 48(2). Where not specified, the percentage determined on the basis of the centrality of the area and walking distances to public transport stations pursuant to Annex 3 to this Regulation shall apply, separately for:

a) dedicated parking spaces for residential use; and

b) dedicated parking spaces for other uses and visitor parking spaces for all uses.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act and in accordance with the PBR (Section 48), an exemption from → Section 25(1) of the PBR may be granted

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may set requirements for the delineation of land plots and requirements for the siting of buildings that differ from → Section 25(2) of the PBR

where buildings extend into more than one zone, the number of parking spaces shall be determined according to the rules for the zone with the lower percentage for the required minimum. The resulting minimum required number of parking spaces shall be rounded down to whole spaces. The resulting maximum permissible number of parking spaces shall be rounded up to whole spaces.

(3) The basic numbers of dedicated and visitor parking spaces for a building or a group of buildings shall be given by the sum of parking spaces for individual uses specified in point I of Annex 2 to this Regulation. For buildings or groups of buildings with a combination of multiple uses, the basic number of visitor parking spaces may be reduced in justified cases with regard to their mutual substitutability.

(4) From the total number of visitor parking spaces pursuant to paragraph 1, parking spaces for vehicles transporting persons with reduced mobility or orientation must be reserved at least in the number specified in Point II of Annex 2 to this Regulation. The dimensions of reserved parking spaces are specified in Point III of Annex 2 to this Regulation.

**ANNEX 2 – DEDICATED AND VISITOR PARKING SPACES**

**I. BASIC NUMBERS OF PARKING SPACES**
***(TO SECTION 25(3))***

(1) The table specifies, for individual uses, the basic number of parking spaces, including the proportion of dedicated and visitor parking spaces, for the calculation pursuant to Section 25. For individual uses, the indicator of the basic number of parking spaces is defined as the gross floor area of the use (in $m^2$) per 1 parking space. The proportion of dedicated and visitor parking spaces is specified as a percentage.

(2) For selected uses with specific requirements (listed in the table under individual categories of use), the relevant value shall always apply.

(3) For specific uses pursuant to Item 12, the basic number of parking spaces shall be determined individually according to the anticipated number of visitors and jobs.

(4) The gross floor area of a use means the sum of the gross floor areas [Section 2(c)] of all parts of a building or group of buildings for the selected use; areas of garages, basements, technical and ancillary spaces, and utility infrastructure structures are not included.

| NO. | PURPOSE OF USE | Indicator of basic number of parking spaces [GFA m² / 1 space] | Dedicated [%] | Visitor [%] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Residential | 85* | 90 | 10 | **however, no more than 2 spaces per unit* |
| 2a | Individual retail units at ground-floor level | 70 | 10 | 90 | |
| 2b | Services and small-scale premises | 40 | 10 | 90 | |
| | *(catering facilities, restaurants, pubs, craft workshops, repair shops, showrooms, e-shop pick-up points, etc.)*<br>*- selected uses with specific requirements:*<br>Vehicle service workshop | 20 | 10 | 90 | |
| 2c | Large-scale retail and services<br>*(supermarkets, department stores, shopping centres, hypermarkets, etc.)* | 40 | 10 | 90 | |
| 3a | Administration with low visitor numbers<br>*(standard administrative operations, company headquarters, design studios, etc.)* | 50 | 90 | 10 | |
| 3b | Administration with low visitor numbers<br>*(standard administrative operations, company headquarters, design studios, etc.)* | 50 | 90 | 10 | |
| 4a | Long-term accommodation<br>*(employee dormitories, etc.)* | 120 | 80 | 20 | |
| 4b | Student accommodation *(university halls of residence, etc.)* | 250 | 90 | 10 | |
| 4c | Short-term accommodation<br>*(hotels, guesthouses, etc.)* | 100 | 90 | 10 | |
| | - selected uses with specific requirements: | | | | |
| | Motel | 25 | 90 | 10 | |
| | Hostel | 180 | 90 | 10 | |
| 4d | Institutional and social care *(residential homes for seniors, assisted-living facilities, youth homes, shelters, etc.)* | 350 | 35 | 65 | |
| 5a | Education<br>*(primary schools, secondary schools, vocational schools, etc.)* | 250 | 30 | 70 | |
| | - selected uses with specific requirements: | | | | |
| | *Creche, nursery school* | *300* | *80* | *20* | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *University* | *100* | *30* | *70* |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5b | Education/Congress<br>*(training facilities, lecture centres, congress centres, etc.)* | 60 | 10 | 90 | |
| 6 | Facilities with assembly spaces<br><br>*(cinemas, theatres, concert halls, social and dance halls, etc.)* - selected uses with specific requirements: | 60 | 20 | 80 | |
| | *Church, prayer hall* | 200 | 5 | 95 | |
| | *Ceremonial hall, crematorium* | 120 | 10 | 90 | |
| 7 | Cultural institutions<br>*(galleries, museums, libraries, etc.)* | 120 | 20 | 80 | |
| 8a | Outpatient healthcare facilities<br><br>*(polyclinics, medical practices, etc.)* | 50 | 30 | 70 | |
| 8b | Inpatient healthcare facilities<br>*(hospitals, clinics, etc.)* | 300 | 50 | 50 | |
| 9a | Sports centres / without spectators - facilities with indoor playing areas<br>*(sports halls, gyms, squash, etc.)* | 100 | 20 | 80 | |
| 9b | Sports centres / without spectators - facilities without playing areas and swimming pools<br>*(wellness centres, fitness centres, bowling, swimming pools, water parks, etc.)* | 40 | 10 | 90 | |
| 9c | Outdoor sports facilities / without spectators**<br>*(tennis courts, volleyball court, small football pitches, etc.)*<br>- selected uses with specific requirements: | 120 | 10 | 90 | ***includes the outdoor area with pitches and sports facilities* |
| | *Football pitch* | 400 | 10 | 90 | |
| 10 | Manufacturing | 200-800 | 10 | 90 | |
| 11 | Storage | 200 | 30 | 70 | |
| 12 | Specific uses | | | | |
| | —Stadium, sports and multifunctional x hall, concert hall, etc. | x | x | x | |
| | —Zoo, botanical garden | x | x | x | |
| | —Exhibition centre, amusement park, *leisure area, etc.* | x | x | x | |

**II. RESERVED PARKING SPACES**
***(TO SECTION 25(4))***

(1) Reserved parking spaces for vehicles transporting persons with severe mobility impairments

The table specifies the minimum number of reserved parking spaces by recalculating from the total number of visitor parking spaces.

| NUMBER OF VISITOR PARKING SPACES | NUMBER OF RESERVED PARKING SPACES |
|---|---|
| 2 to 20 | 1 |
| 21 to 40 | 2 |
| 41 to 60 | 3 |
| 61 to 80 | 4 |
| 81 to 100 | 5 |
| 101 to 150 | 6 |
| 151 to 200 | 7 |
| 201 to 300 | 8 |
| 301 to 400 | 9 |
| 401 to 500 | 10 |
| 501 and more | 2% of the total number of visitor parking spaces, with the resulting number of reserved parking spaces rounded down to whole spaces |

(2) Reserved parking spaces for vehicles of persons accompanying a child in a stroller

For a retail building with a sales area exceeding 5,000 m² and for a hospital building, reserved parking spaces for vehicles of persons accompanying a child in a stroller must be provided in a minimum number of 1% of the total number of visitor parking spaces. The resulting number of reserved parking spaces shall be rounded down to whole spaces.

**III. DIMENSIONS OF RESERVED PARKING SPACES**
***(TO SECTION 25(4))***

(1) Reserved parking spaces must have a minimum width of 3,500 mm, including a manoeuvring area with a minimum width of 1,200 mm. Two adjacent parking spaces may share one manoeuvring area.

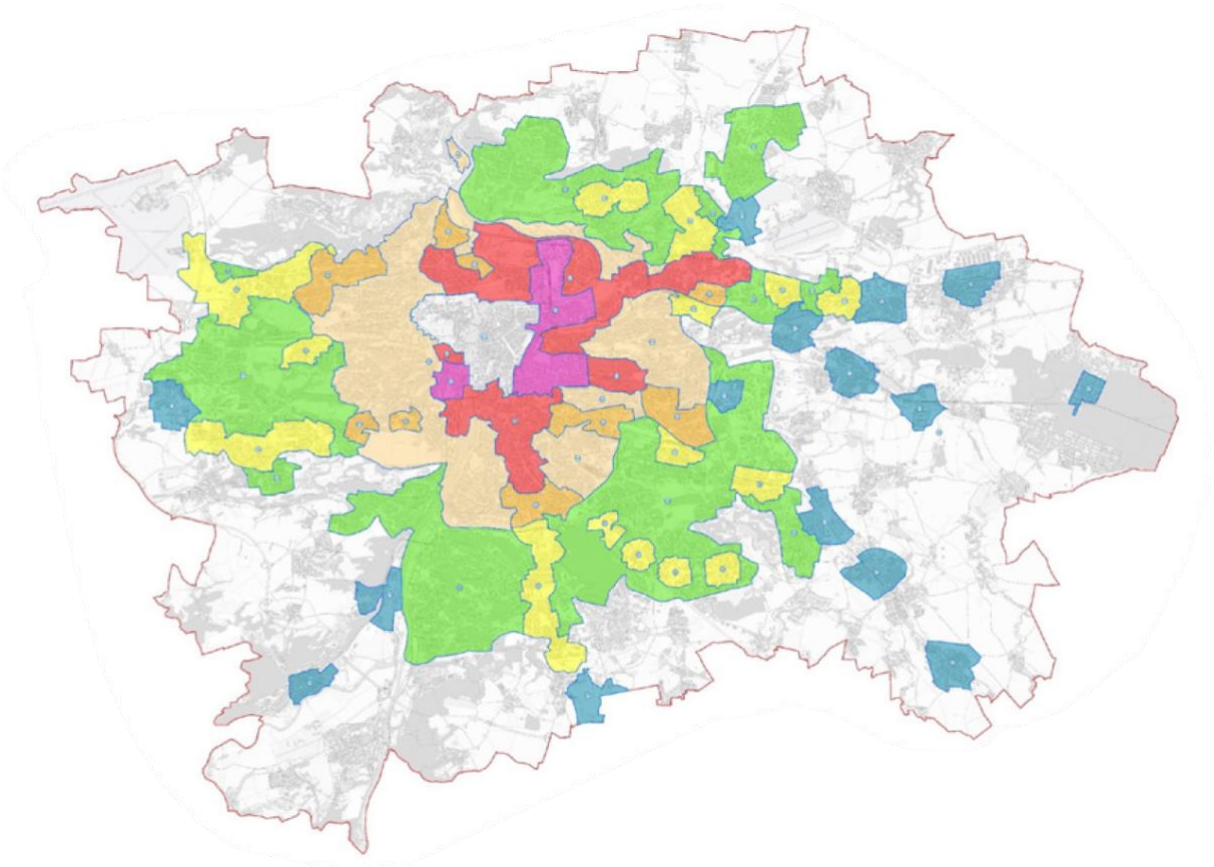
(2) In the case of parallel parking along a pavement, the length of a reserved parking space must be at least 7,000 mm.

(3) From reserved parking spaces, direct barrier-free access to a pedestrian route must be provided, and such spaces shall generally be located as close as possible to the entrance to and exit from the building for which they are intended.

(4) A reserved parking space may have a longitudinal gradient of no more than 1:50 (2.0%) and a transverse gradient of no more than 1:40 (2.5%).

**ANNEX 3**

***(TO SECTION 25(2))***



Link to detailed online map
[Atlas of Prague / Plans and Regulations /
City Zones - Parking Spaces]:
*https://app.iprpraha.cz/apl/app/atlas-prahy/?*
*&service[]=zony-mesta-parkovaci-stani*

| ZONE | | CONVERSION VISITOR PARKING SPACES – RESIDENTIAL USE; DEDICATED AND VISITOR PARKING SPACES FOR OTHER USES | | CONVERSION DEDICATED PARKING SPACES – RESIDENTIAL USE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | min. | max. | min. |
| | 00 | 0% - 15% | | 50% |
| | 01 | 10% - 35% | | 70% |
| | 02 | 15% - 55% | | 80% |
| | 03 | 30% - 75% | | 90% |
| | 04 | 50% - 90% | | 90% |
| | 05 | 65% | | 100% |
| | 06 | 80% - 110% | | 100% |
| | 07 | 90% | | 120% |
| | 08 | 100% | | 140% |

CITY ZONE MAP 1:50,000
FOR THE PURPOSES OF DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES
(TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 25(2))
*HOWEVER, NO MORE THAN 2 SPACES PER UNIT

## Form and Character of Parking

Section 26

(1) Parking spaces shall be located on the building plot, on plots within the relevant project, or where designated by a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan, in accordance with Section 48(2).

(2) Outside the building plot, or outside the relevant project, parking spaces may be located where an individual building is being sited within existing development and, due to local conditions, parking spaces cannot be provided on the building plot; in such cases, parking spaces must be located within a walking distance of up to 300 metres. Where the project is located within the Prague Heritage Reservation,9 the walking distance shall be 500 metres.

(3) Dedicated parking spaces shall be located outside street spaces. For projects with a predominant residential use of up to three storeys, dedicated parking spaces may, subject to compliance with the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2, also be located within street spaces, in a manner appropriate to the character of the street profile.

(4) Visitor parking spaces may, subject to compliance with the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2 and in a manner appropriate to the character of the street profile, be located within street spaces.

(5) Dedicated parking spaces for residential use, with the exception of low-rise development of up to three storeys and buildings with a maximum of three flats, must be provided in the form of enclosed or semi-open garages or parking stackers; an enclosed garage means an internal space enclosed by building structures, and a semi-open garage means an external space predominantly enclosed and defined by building structures; at the parking location, the garage must be roofed.

(6) Parking spaces must be individually accessible for vehicle access, with the exception of parking spaces for family houses where they are provided separately for each family house on its own plot.

(7) Surface car parks must be supplemented with areas enabling the growth and development of trees within the parking area, at a minimum ratio of one such area per eight parking spaces, unless a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan provides otherwise in accordance with Section 48(2). Where these areas cannot be located within the parking area for technical reasons, they may be located elsewhere on the building plot or within the relevant project.

(8) Visitor parking spaces must be publicly accessible; however, the regime of their use may be specified.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may set requirements for the delineation of land plots and requirements for the siting of buildings that differ from → Section 26(1) of the PBR

**9**
↗ Regulation No. 66/1971 Coll., on the heritage reservation in the City of Prague.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may lay down requirements for the delineation of land plots and requirements for the siting of buildings that differ from → Section 26(7) of the PBR

## Requirements for Bicycle Parking

Section 27

(9) Buildings are usually equipped with areas for bicycle parking with a capacity corresponding to the specific project and the location of the building. In particular, bicycle parking areas are provided for visitors at buildings of civic

amenities and for the storage of bicycles used by permanent users of buildings.

(10) Bicycle parking areas for visitors are provided as publicly accessible and must allow the bicycle to be locked. Facilities for the storage of bicycles used by permanent users of buildings are generally provided outside publicly accessible spaces.

# Title IV Connection of Buildings to Utilities Infrastructure

## Section 28 Drinking Water Supply and Wells

(1) Depending on their type and needs, buildings must be connected to a public drinking water supply system or to an individual source of drinking water.

(2) Buildings are generally connected to the public drinking water supply by a single service connection. Connection of a larger building by multiple service connections is permitted where this is appropriate for technical and economic reasons.

(3) A well serving as an individual water supply source must be sited and operated so that the usable quantity of groundwater in surrounding existing abstraction facilities is not substantially reduced. Wells must be secured to prevent the ingress of surface water.

(4) A well serving as an individual source of drinking water must be located in an environment that is not a source of potential pollution or a threat to water quality in the well.

(5) The minimum distance of a well serving as an individual source of drinking water from potential sources of pollution is specified in Point III of Annex 1 to this Regulation; a shorter distance may be specified depending on specific hydrogeological conditions on the basis of the results of a hydrogeological survey or hydrogeological assessment.

(6) In flood-prone areas, with the exception of their fully protected parts, wells serving as the sole source of drinking water supply must be secured against the ingress of floodwater up to a level of 0.5 metres above the flood level.

**ANNEX 1 – SPECIFIC VALUES**

**III. MINIMUM DISTANCE OF A WELL SERVING AS AN INDIVIDUAL SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FROM POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION**
***(TO SECTION 28(5))***

[Table 1: Minimum distance of a well serving as an individual source of drinking water from potential sources of pollution]

| POTENTIAL SOURCE OF POLLUTION | LOW-PERMEABILITY ENVIRONMENT | PERMEABLE ENVIRONMENT |
|---|---|---|
| Cesspits, small wastewater treatment plants, sewer connections | 5 m | 12 m |
| Liquid fuel tanks for individual heating located in a residential building or a separate ancillary building | 7 m | 20 m |
| Stables, slurry pits and manure storage for small-scale keeping of individual farm animals | 10 m | 25 m |
| Individual vehicle washing areas and drainage pipes and ditches leading from them | 15 m | 40 m |

# Wastewater Disposal

Section 29

(1) Requirements concerning wastewater disposal are laid down by another legal regulation.[10]

(2) Buildings are generally connected to the public sewerage system by a single sewer connection. The connection of multiple buildings by a single connection, or the connection of a larger building by multiple connections, is permitted where this is appropriate for technical and economic reasons.

(3) Small wastewater treatment plants may be established only where treated wastewater can be discharged via a separate discharge pipeline into a watercourse, or discharged through soil layers into groundwater, subject to compliance with the requirements of another legal regulation.[11] Wastewater must not adversely affect neighbouring plots and buildings. A small wastewater treatment plant is considered to be a wastewater treatment plant with a capacity of up to the equivalent of 50 inhabitants.

(4) Cesspits may be constructed only for individually sited single-family houses and buildings for family recreation in stabilised areas, or as a replacement for existing cesspits at such buildings, and only in justified cases where wastewater cannot be discharged into the sewer network and where it is not technically feasible to implement a small wastewater treatment plant; further, cesspits may be constructed for buildings of construction site facilities, allotment garden colonies, outdoor sports facilities, technical infrastructure and minor buildings in park areas.

(5) A cesspit or a small wastewater treatment plant must be sited and designed so as to allow for the future connection of the building to the sewerage system, where such a system is established within an accessible distance or where its implementation can be reasonably anticipated with regard to the character of the area. A cesspit or a small wastewater treatment plant must be sited so as to allow the removal of its contents.

**10**
↗ Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on Water and on Amendments to Certain Acts (the Water Act), as amended. Act No. 541/2020 Coll., on Waste, as amended.

**11**
↗ Section 38(8) of Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on Water and on Amendments to Certain Acts (the Water Act), as amended.

# Section 30

# Stormwater Management

(1) Requirements concerning stormwater management are laid down by another legal regulation.[12]

(2) The maximum stormwater runoff must not exceed 3 l/s per hectare of area, unless the watercourse administrator or sewerage system operator determines otherwise. Where the resulting total runoff is less than 0.5 l/s, a value of 0.5 l/s applies.

(3) Stormwater management facilities and systems must be designed so that their retention capacity is not exceeded more frequently than once every five years, unless the watercourse administrator or sewerage system operator determines otherwise. Facilities must be equipped with emergency overflows, and runoff from them must not cause damage to surrounding plots.

(4) Stormwater management must be addressed on the building plot, within the relevant project, or, where appropriate, on another suitable plot. Where a planting strip is designated in the adjacent street space, stormwater management may be addressed by conveying stormwater to vegetation elements located there, provided that such a solution is technically feasible.

12
↗ Section 5(3) of Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on Water and on Amendments to Certain Acts (the Water Act), as amended.

# Requirements for the Siting of Advertising Structures and Advertising Devices

# Title V

## General Requirements for the Siting of Advertising Structures and Advertising Devices

## Section 31

(1) Advertising structures and advertising devices must be sited so as not to disrupt the architectural, urban, landscape, natural or commemorative character of the environment, not to endanger traffic safety on roads and railways, not to cause disproportionate disturbance to the surroundings by noise or light, and not to encroach upon the crown or root zone of trees.

(2) Advertising structures and advertising devices with a panel area exceeding 4 m² may be sited in heritage reservations and heritage zones[13] only under the conditions set out in Section 32(1). This restriction does not apply to structures and devices placed on temporary construction site enclosures.

(3) Advertising structures or advertising devices that together form a single unit or may be perceived as a single unit are, for the purposes of Sections 31 to 36, regarded as a single advertising structure or advertising device.

(4) For the purposes of Sections 31 to 36, "panel area" means the area of a panel or another surface, or multiple surfaces, used to display advertising or information; multi-sided panels are counted only once.

[13] ↗ Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on State Heritage Care, as amended.

## Free-standing Advertising Structures and Advertising Devices

## Section 32

(1) Freestanding advertising structures and freestanding advertising devices with a panel area exceeding 4 m² may be placed in heritage reservations and heritage zones only:

a) as poster columns in public spaces, whose poster surface has a maximum height of 2.6 metres and a ground plan diameter not exceeding 1 metre,

b) where they are intended to convey information that does not constitute advertising within the meaning of the Advertising Regulation Act,[14] or

c) where they designate a specific establishment or institutional building; such structures or devices must be located on the plot of the building they designate or in its immediate vicinity

[14] ↗ Section 1(2) of Act No. 40/1995 Coll., on the Regulation of Advertising and on Amendments to Act No. 468/1991 Coll., on the Operation of Radio and Television Broadcasting, as amended.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may set requirements for the delineation of land plots and requirements for the siting of buildings that differ from → Section 32(2) of the PBR

(2) Unless otherwise provided by a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan, in accordance with Section 48(2), the minimum mutual distance between individual freestanding advertising structures or freestanding advertising devices with a panel area exceeding 4 m² shall, in metres, be at least three times the panel area (in square metres) of the larger of these structures or devices, but not less than 100 metres, always on one side of the road only. This provision shall not apply to structures and devices intended to convey information of a non-advertising nature or to identify a specific business premises or institutional building; such structures and devices must be located on the plot of the building they identify or in its immediate vicinity.

(3) Freestanding advertising structures and advertising devices may not be placed in parks, forests, nature parks, specially protected areas and their protection zones under other legislation,[15] significant landscape elements, tree avenues, bridges over watercourses, and pedestrian routes, with the exception of devices with a panel area smaller than 4 m² intended to convey non-advertising information, or devices designating a specific establishment or institutional building; such devices must be located on the plot of the building they designate or in its immediate vicinity. Freestanding advertising structures and advertising devices may not be placed in bodies of water and watercourses, and in tree planting areas.

**15**
↗ Sections 14 and 37 of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended.

(4) Freestanding advertising structures and advertising devices placed in public spaces, in accordance with Section 9(2), must be positioned so as not to unreasonably restrict pedestrian movement and so that a clear passage width of at least 1.5 m is maintained.

(5) Freestanding advertising structures and advertising devices located in active floodplain areas must allow the passage of flood flows, including flood-borne objects and debris.

# Section 33

# Advertising Structures and Advertising Devices Placed Above the Roof Plane

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may lay down requirements for the delineation of land plots and the placement of buildings that differ from → Section 33 of the PBR

Unless otherwise provided by a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan, in accordance with Section 48(2), advertising structures and advertising devices placed above the roof plane:

a) shall consist solely of letters, numerals and logos, unless they are structures or devices intended to convey information of a non-advertising nature;

b) shall not exceed a height of 2 metres, and in the case of pitched roofs with a slope exceeding 30°, shall not exceed the main roof ridge;

c) may serve exclusively to identify a specific business premises or institutional building, unless they are structures or devices intended to convey information of a non-advertising nature.

# Advertising Structures and Advertising Devices Placed Perpendicular to the Façade

Section

34

(1) Unless otherwise provided by a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan, in accordance with Section 48(2), advertising devices placed perpendicular to the façade may not project more than 0.8 metres in front of the façade and may not exceed a panel area of 6.5 m².

(2) Unless otherwise provided by a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan, in accordance with Section 48(2), advertising structures placed perpendicular to the façade may not be installed.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may lay down requirements for the delineation of land plots and the placement of buildings that differ from → Section 34(1) and (2) of the PBR

# Advertising Structures and Advertising Devices Placed on Façades or Projecting in Front of Façades

Section

35

(1) Unless otherwise provided by a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan, in accordance with Section 48(2), advertising structures and advertising devices placed on façades or projecting in front of façades:

a) outside the parterre of buildings with shop signs shall consist solely of letters, numerals and logos,

b) shall not exceed a height of 2 metres where the predominant dimension is horizontal, and shall not exceed a width of 1.5 metres where the predominant dimension is vertical.

(2) Paragraph 1 shall not apply to advertising structures and advertising devices that form part of the architectural design of the building, that are placed on blind gable walls or blind façades, or that are intended to convey information of a non-advertising nature.

(3) Advertising structures and advertising devices placed on blind gable walls or blind façades may not exceed their outline.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan may set requirements for the delineation of land plots and requirements for the siting of buildings that differ from → Section 35(1) of the PBR

# Section 36 Advertising Structures and Advertising Devices on Fences, Retaining Walls and Railings

(1) Advertising devices placed on fences, with the exception of temporary construction-site enclosures, may not exceed a panel area of 4 m² and may serve exclusively to identify a specific business premises or institutional building.

(2) Advertising devices placed on retaining walls may not exceed a panel area of 6 m².

(3) Advertising structures may not be placed on fences or retaining walls, with the exception of temporary construction-site enclosures.

(4) Advertising structures placed on temporary construction-site enclosures and advertising devices placed on fences or retaining walls may not exceed their height by more than 0.3 metres.

(5) Advertising structures and advertising devices may not be placed on railings in public spaces.

# TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS (SECTIONS 16–36)

# PART FOUR

# TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS (SECTIONS 16–36)

# TITLE I

# PART 1: REQUIREMENTS FOR MECHANICAL RESISTANCE AND STABILITY OF BUILDINGS (SECTIONS 16–18)

## Mechanical Resistance and Stability

Section

16

**A building must be designed and constructed so that its structural elements can withstand foreseeable influences. Structural elements must be designed and constructed in accordance with the applicable standards.**

**ANNEX 14 – LIST OF ČSN STANDARDS RELEVANT TO INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE *(ITEM 2 TO SECTION 16)***

2.1. ČSN EN 1990 ed.2 Eurocode 1: Basis of structural design

2.2. Czech National Annex containing nationally defined parameters ČSN EN 1990 ed.2 Eurocode 1: Basis of structural design

2.3. ČSN EN 1991-1-1 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-1: General actions - Densities, self-weight and imposed loads for buildings

2.4. Czech National Annex containing nationally defined parameters ČSN EN 1991-1-1 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-1: General actions - Densities, self-weight and imposed loads for buildings

2.5. ČSN EN 1991-1-2 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-2: General actions - Actions on structures exposed to fire

2.6. Czech National Annex containing nationally defined parameters ČSN EN 1991-1-2 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-2: General actions - Actions on structures exposed to fire

2.7. ČSN EN 1991-1-3 ed.2 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-3: General actions - Snow loads

2.8. Czech National Annex containing nationally defined parameters of ČSN EN 1991-1-3 ed. 2 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-3: General actions - Snow loads

2.9. ČSN EN 1991-1-4 ed. 2 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-4: General actions - Wind loads

2.10. Czech National Annex containing nationally specified parameters of ČSN EN 1991-1 4 ed. 2 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-4: General actions - Wind loads

2.11. ČSN EN 1991-1-5 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-5: General actions – Thermal actions

2.12. Czech National Annex containing nationally specified parameters of EN 1991-1 5 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-5: General actions – Thermal actions

2.13. ČSN EN 1991-1-6 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-6: General actions - Actions during execution

2.14. Czech National Annex containing nationally specified parameters of ČSN EN 1991-1 6 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-6: General actions - Actions during execution

2.15. ČSN EN 1991-1-7 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-7: General actions - Accidental actions

2.16. Czech National Annex containing nationally specified parameters of ČSN EN 1991-1 7 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-7: General actions - Accidental actions

2.17. ČSN EN 1991-3 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 3: Actions induced by cranes and machinery

2.18. Czech National Annex containing nationally specified parameters of ČSN EN 1991-3 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 3: Actions induced by cranes and machinery

2.19. ČSN EN 1991-4 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 4: Silos and tanks

2.20. Czech National Annex containing nationally specified parameters of ČSN EN 1991-4 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 4: Silos and tanks

2.21. ČSN EN 1998-1 Eurocode 8: Design of structures for earthquake resistance - Part 1: General rules, seismic actions and rules for buildings

2.22. Czech National Annex containing nationally specified parameters of ČSN EN 1998-1 Eurocode 8: Design of structures for earthquake resistance - Part 1: General rules, seismic actions and rules for buildings

2.23. ČSN 73 0040 Loading of technical seismicity on building structures and their response

2.24. Czech National Annex containing nationally determined parameters of ČSN 73 0040 Loading of building objects by technical seismicity and their response

## Building Foundations

Section 17

(1) The foundation of a building must be designed and constructed in a manner corresponding to the foundation conditions identified by a site investigation of foundation conditions at the building location.

(2) A building must be founded so that its stability is not endangered and surrounding plots and buildings are not put at risk.

(3) Underground structural elements separating the internal spaces of a building from the surrounding environment or from the foundations, including penetrations, must be protected against the adverse effects of groundwater, moisture or other undesirable influences, taking into account the design parameters of the internal environment.

Section 18

The floor level of a habitable room must be at least 0.15 m above the highest level of the adjacent finished ground within a belt 5 m wide from the external wall of a building with an opening for daylight and 1 m from the external wall of a building without such an opening, and at least 0.5 m above the groundwater level, unless the room is protected against adverse water effects by other means.

# PART 2: REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

## Ventilation

Section 19

(1) A building must, according to its intended use, be provided with sufficient natural, mechanical or combined ventilation, unless Annex 2 to this Decree provides otherwise.

(2) A building must, according to its intended use, be provided with sufficient natural, mechanical or combined ventilation, unless Annex 2 to this Decree provides otherwise.

DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 19(1) AND (2)

ČSN 12 7010 127010 (06/14) Ventilation systems – Design of ventilation and air-conditioning systems – General provisions (Z1:2016)

ČSN EN 15665 127021 (11/09) Ventilation for buildings – Determination of performance criteria for ventilation systems in residential buildings (Z1:2011)

(3) A habitable room in a building for education and training must be capable of being ventilated. Additional ventilation requirements are laid down by another legal regulation. A central cloakroom for children and pupils without natural ventilation must be mechanically ventilated by negative pressure with air exchange.

(4) The amount of ventilation air determined using specific designed values shall be established in accordance with Annex 2 to this Decree.

## ANNEX 2 - VENTILATION

1. The interior space of buildings must allow a minimum air-change rate of 0.5 achieved by an installed ventilation system, natural ventilation, or a combination thereof. Air exchange by an installed ventilation system in the given spaces need not be continuous; in such cases, the ventilation system must be controlled on the basis of selected physical quantities, chemical substances, or time schedules.

2. Air exchange by natural ventilation shall be verified on the basis of the clear airflow area of the window, without the influence of wind, for outdoor temperatures of 0 °C and 13 °C, with the supply element opened automatically according to a time schedule or with the window opened for 15 minutes per hour.

3. The amount of supplied outdoor air in a habitable room shall be determined with regard to the number of persons and the activity performed and must be designed and calculated so that, during occupancy, the carbon dioxide concentration in the interior environment does not exceed 1200 ppm.

4. Infiltration through window joints, including micro-ventilation, shall not be considered part of the ventilation concept for buildings with airtight windows preventing ventilation.

5. When designing negative-pressure ventilation, the sufficient capacity of elements directly intended for supplying air to the interior environment must be demonstrated. Elements for supplying outdoor air must, under the assumed design airflow rate, also comply with thermal-technical and acoustic requirements and take account of airflow in the occupied zone.

6. A residential and habitable room must be designed and constructed so as to ensure, during occupancy, a minimum supply of outdoor air of 25 $m^3 \cdot h^{-1}$ per person, unless otherwise stated in Table 1 or unless heat and pollutants are generated in workplaces in accordance with limit values laid down by other legal regulations.

[TABLE 1: DESIGNED REQUIREMENT FOR OUTDOOR AIR SUPPLY ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF BUILDING AND ITS USE]

| THE USE OF HABITABLE SPACE | CORRESPONDS TO THE ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY | MINIMUM DESIGNED OUTDOOR AIR SUPPLY DEMAND* | *Government Regulation No. 361/2007 Coll., laying down conditions for occupational health protection* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assembly spaces, teaching spaces (classrooms), spaces without sources of pollutants, excessive heat and odours (administration) | up to 1.2 Met (120 W/person) | 25 $m^3 \cdot h^{-1}$ per person | |
| Retail and services, dining areas** | up to 1.8 Met (up to 180 W/person) | 30 $m^3 \cdot h^{-1}$ per person | ***Space with increased odour load* |
| Indoor sports facilities, gyms | up to 6 Met (up to 600 W/person) | 36 $m^3 \cdot h^{-1}$ per person | |

[TABLE 2: MINIMUM EXHAUST AIR RATES FROM SPACES WITH SANITARY FACILITIES AND KITCHENS OF FLAT UNITS INTENDED FOR FAMILY HOUSING AND COMMERCIALLY OPERATED ACCOMMODATION UNITS (E.G. HOTELS)]

| USE OF THE SPACE | MINIMUM EXHAUST AIR FLOW (BOOST VENTILATION) |
|---|---|
| Toilet | 25 $m^3.h^{-1}$ per urinal<br>50 $m^3.h^{-1}$ per toilet pan |
| Bathroom | 50 $m^3.h^{-1}$ |
| Separate shower | 100 $m^3.h^{-1}$ |
| Kitchen | 100 $m^3.h^{-1}$ |

Where the listed fixtures, or only some of them, are located in one space, the extracted air volume may be reduced by 10 $m^3 \cdot h^{-1}$.

[TABLE 3: REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MINIMUM AIR-CHANGE RATE OF SPACES IN BUILDINGS OF ARTIFICIAL SWIMMING FACILITIES AND SAUNAS]

| USE OF THE SPACE | MINIMUM AIR EXCHANGE RATE |
|---|---|
| Swimming pools | |
| *Indoor swimming pool hall* | 2 times per hour |
| *Changing rooms and showers for swimming pool hall users* | 8 times per hour |
| *Other spaces adjoining the swimming pool hall* | 5 times per hour |
| *Indoor pool entrance hall* | 1 time per hour |
| Sauna | |
| *Corridor* | 2 times per hour |
| *Changing rooms* | 2 times per hour |
| *Indoor cooling room* | 2 times per hour |
| *Relaxation room* | 2 times per hour |
| *Toilet* | 50 $m^3.h^{-1}$ per toilet pan |

For air exchange in other spaces of artificial swimming facilities, the minimum requirements applicable to swimming pool hall spaces shall be applied by analogy, while the requirement for the maximum permissible relative humidity laid down by another legal regulation must be complied with.

# Section 20 Lighting, Daylighting and Shading

→ Section 37(1)(a) and (b) of the PBR modifies the requirements for daylighting in → Section 20(1) of the DCR

(1) The interior space of a building must be designed and constructed so as to ensure daylighting according to the use of the building,

provided that:

→ Section 37(1)(a) of the PBR

a) the requirements for daylighting of habitable rooms, or spaces, and habitable rooms, or spaces, in accommodation buildings shall not apply to buildings in development with a semi-closed building line defined in spatial planning documentation or a land use study, or in development with a closed building line; in such cases, the total area of window openings providing daylight to residential and habitable rooms must be at least one tenth of the floor area of the room (the area of window openings is determined based on the modular dimensions of the windows),

b) The requirements for daylighting of habitable rooms or spaces not listed in point (a) shall not apply to buildings in infill development, provided that the building is one whose parameters correspond to fully continuous development of the same height level and the same ground plan extent; this shall be without prejudice to the requirements of another legal regulation.

→ Section 37(1)(b) of the PBR

Requirements for daylighting of habitable rooms in buildings for education and training are laid down by another legal regulation.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act, an exemption from Section 20(1) of the DCR may be granted

(2) Bed spaces in healthcare facilities, habitable rooms in buildings for social services, and buildings used for the purposes of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic must be designed and constructed so as to ensure artificial lighting.

(3) ~~A habitable room in a building for social services and a playroom in a nursery school, with the exception of the facilities of a forest nursery school and the serving area of a forest nursery school, must be designed and constructed so as to ensure insolation.~~

→ Section 37(2) of the PBR excludes the requirements of → Section 20(3) of the DCR relating to insolation, both for proposed buildings and for buildings affected by the proposed building

(4) A building is designed and constructed with regard to the shading of occupied and habitable rooms of an existing building influenced by the designed building, with the exception of habitable rooms in an accommodation building and flat on underground floors.

→ Section 37(1)(c) of the PBR modifies the requirements for daylighting of a building affected by a proposed building (shading) set out in → Section 20(4) of the DCR

provided that:

c) the requirements for daylighting of residential spaces and habitable rooms or spaces in accommodation buildings that are affected by the proposed building shall not apply in the case of permitting buildings in development with a semi-closed building line defined in spatial planning documentation or a land use study, or in development with a closed building line.

→ Section 37(1)(c) of the PBR

(5) In the case of a building in infill development, the requirement under paragraph 4 shall not apply. For an infill building, the proposed shading shall be compared with the shading that would be caused by a building whose parameters correspond to fully continuous development of the same height as the surrounding development and, where applicable, additional criteria related to the building line.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act, an exemption from → Section 20(4) of the DCR may be granted

(6) When calculating daylighting, combined lighting, insolation and shading, shading shall be assessed having regard to the current state of the surroundings and to any changes in the area, in particular those arising from decisions or other measures issued under the Building Act or other legislation, or from a regulatory plan or a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan, where such instruments have been issued for the area concerned.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 20(1) TO (6)**

ČSN EN 17037+A1 730582 (10/23) Daylighting of buildings

ČSN 73 0580-1 730580 (06/07) Daylighting of buildings
- Part 1: Basic requirements (Z1:2011, Z2:2017, Z3:2019)
ČSN 73 0580-2 730580 (06/07) Daylighting of buildings
- Part 2: Daylighting of residential buildings (Z1:2019)
ČSN 73 0580-3 730580 (09/94) Daylighting of buildings.
- Part 3: Daylighting of schools (Z1:1996, Z2:1999, Z3:2019)
ČSN 73 0580-4 730580 (09/94) Daylighting of buildings.
- Part 4: Daylighting of industrial buildings (Z1:1996, Z2:1999, Z3:2019)

# Section 21

# Protection Against Noise and Vibration

(1) A building must be designed and constructed so as to comply with the hygienic limits for noise and vibration laid down by other legal regulations.[4),5)]

(2) Installed technical equipment and its distribution systems generating noise and vibration must be designed and constructed, in buildings with habitable rooms and in buildings for social services, so as to limit the transmission of noise and vibration into the building structure, in particular into the protected interior space of the building. A habitable room shall be designed and constructed so as to ensure its protection against noise.

(3) The internal building structures and the building envelope, including openings and their infill, shall be designed and constructed so as to meet the requirements for sound insulation parameters protecting the interior spaces of buildings against noise and vibration.

DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 21(2) AND (3)

ČSN 73 0532 730532 (12/20) Acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings and assessment of the acoustic properties of building structures and products – Requirements

ČSN 73 0527 730527 (08/23) Acoustics – Design in the field of room acoustics – Cultural spaces – Spaces in schools – Spaces for public use

**4)**
↗ Act No. 258/2000 Coll., on the Protection of Public Health and on amendments to certain related acts, as amended.
Decree No. 380/2002 Coll., on the preparation and implementation of population protection tasks, as amended.
Government Regulation No. 272/2011 Coll., on the protection of health from the adverse effects of noise and vibration.
Article 5(1) of Directive 2003/10/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 February 2003 on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (noise).

**5)**
↗ Article 5(1) of Directive 2003/10/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 February 2003 on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (noise).

# Section 22

# Thermal Protection of Buildings

(1) A building must be designed and constructed so as to ensure:

a) its thermal protection,

b) the minimum internal surface temperature,

c) the overall air permeability of the building envelope,

d) thermal stability of rooms during the summer,

e) protection against:

1. penetration of water into the building and its structures,
2. the spread of moisture within structures and within the interior environment of the building.

(2) A building must further be designed and constructed so as to prevent an increase in radon concentration.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 22(1) AND (2)**

ČSN 73 0540-2 730540 (10/11) Thermal protection of buildings - Part 2: Requirements (Z1:2012)

ČSN 73 0543-1 730543 (06/98) Indoor environment of livestock buildings - Part 1: Thermal protection

ČSN 14 8102 148102 (04/93) Thermal insulation of cold stores and freezers

ČSN 73 0601 730601 (09/19) Protection of buildings against radon from the subsoil

ČSN 73 0602 730602 (09/19) Protection of buildings against radon and gamma radiation from building materials

## Release of Hazardous Substances into Water or Soil

Section 23

A non-public service road, outdoor workplace, outdoor sports facility, or advertising device with a total surface area exceeding 8 m² shall be designed and constructed so as to limit the undesirable effects of exterior lighting. The first sentence shall apply mutatis mutandis to façade lighting.

## Limitation of the Undesirable Effects of Exterior Lighting

Section 24

A non-public service road, outdoor workplace, outdoor sports facility, or advertising device with a total surface area exceeding 8 m² shall be designed and constructed so as to limit the undesirable effects of exterior lighting. The first sentence shall apply mutatis mutandis to façade lighting.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 24**

ČSN 36 0459 360459 (02/23) Limitation of the undesirable effects of exterior lighting

## Section 25

## Municipal Waste

(1) A building shall, depending on its type and purpose, be equipped with a room or area for the collection of municipal waste, located on the building plot. The room or area for the collection of municipal waste must correspond, in terms of capacity, to the purpose of the building.

(2) In the case of a group of buildings, a shared municipal waste collection point may be established at a distance of up to 300 m.

(3) The room or area for the collection of municipal waste must meet accessibility requirements. This shall not apply to single-family houses and buildings for family recreation.

# PART 3: SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

## Section 26

## Lightning Protection

(1) Protection of a building against lightning must be designed and constructed for:

a) production facilities and storage facilities for explosive and flammable substances, liquids, gases and explosives, ammunition storage facilities, including open storage areas, shelters and handling areas,[6)] and

b) above-ground buildings or above-ground parts of buildings containing designated gas technical equipment pursuant to the Act on ensuring further conditions of occupational safety and health in connection with operation.

(2) In cases not referred to in paragraph 1, lightning protection must be designed and constructed wherever a lightning strike could endanger human or animal life or health, in particular for residential buildings and buildings for civic amenities, or where it could cause substantial damage.

(3) A foundation earthing electrode shall generally be designed and constructed for grounding the lightning protection system.

(4) For the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, appropriate protective measures must be designed and constructed; in particular, protective zones must be designed and constructed on the basis of the actual physical dimensions of the metallic air-termination system. When designing and constructing lightning protection, it is essential to assess and maintain a sufficient separation distance or safety clearance.

6) ↗ For example, Government Regulation No. 217/2017 Coll., on requirements for securing weapons, ammunition, black hunting powder, smokeless powder and percussion caps, and ammunition storage facilities; Decree No. 99/1995 Coll., on the storage of explosives, as amended.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 26(3) AND (4)**

ČSN EN 62305-1 ed. 2 341390 (09/11) Protection against lightning - Part 1: General principles

ČSN EN 62305-2 ed. 2 341390 (02/13) Protection against lightning - Part 2: Risk management

ČSN EN 62305-3 ed. 2 341390 (01/12) Protection against lightning - Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard (Z1:2013)

ČSN EN 62305-4 ed. 2 341390 (09/11) Protection against lightning - Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems in buildings

ČSN 33 2000-5-54 ed. 3 332000 (04/12) Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-54: Selection and construction of electrical equipment - Earthing and protective conductors (Z1:2018; Z2:2023)

# Protection Against Falling Ice, Snow and Runoff Water

# Section 27

A building must be designed and constructed so as not to endanger adjacent roads and adjacent pedestrian areas by falling ice, snow or runoff water.

# Protection Against Flooding and Heavy Rainfall

# Section 28

(2) In floodplain areas, except for their fully protected parts, the following shall apply:

a) building structures below the flood level shall be designed to withstand the effects of floodwater and allow unimpeded flow around them;

b) buildings shall be resistant to washing away, floating and overturning;

c) technical equipment of buildings shall be designed and constructed with enhanced resistance to the possible effects of floodwater;

d) equipment for the simple pumping of water from buildings shall be designed if the construction solution does not allow gravity drainage from the lowest floor.

→ Section 38(1) of the PBR excludes the application of Section 28 of the DCR in Prague.
Instead, the requirements of → Section 38(2) to (5) of the PBR shall apply

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act and in accordance with the PBR (Section 48), an exemption from → Section 38(3) of the PBR may be granted

(3) In flood-prone areas, with the exception of their fully protected parts, the following must be located at least 1 m above the flood level:

a) the floor level of habitable rooms,

b) the main electrical switchboard, boiler room equipment for building heating and emergency power supply,

c) the technical room for electronic communications,

d) lift machine rooms in residential buildings and buildings for civic infrastructure,

e) machine rooms of air-handling units.

(4) In flood-prone areas and in areas where buildings or land must be protected against backflow in public sewerage systems during floods or heavy rainfall, sewer connections or internal sewerage systems must be equipped with backflow prevention devices or shut-off valves.

(5) Tanks containing substances that may endanger water quality and that are located below the flood level must be secured against leakage and be resistant to the effects of water.

# Section 29 Accessibility

(1) A building shall, depending on its type and purpose, be designed and constructed so as to meet accessibility requirements in accordance with the standard.

(2) Depending on its type and use, a building shall be equipped with tactile and acoustic elements for persons with visual impairments and communication elements for persons with hearing impairments.

(3) Pedestrian routes in built-up and developable areas must allow independent, safe, easy and continuous movement for persons with reduced mobility or orientation; this shall not apply within industrial or warehouse complexes, except for access to spaces used by persons with reduced mobility or orientation.

(4) Access from a public space to a building for civic amenities in areas intended for public use, to a block of flats, and to a building employing more than 25 persons, where the nature of operation allows the employment of persons with disabilities, must be:

a) delineated by natural or artificial guiding lines, and

b) designed and constructed without steps or level differences; height differences may be resolved by a pedestrian route, a ramp for persons with reduced mobility or orientation, or a lift.

(5) Access to buildings providing specialised services for persons with visual impairments, buildings of public administration, hospitals, polyclinics, post offices, banks, health insurance offices, courts, buildings for education and training and universities, public areas of railway station buildings, public transport terminals and metro stations must be provided by an acoustic guidance element for persons with visual impairments.

(6) Spaces used by persons with reduced mobility or orientation must be designed and constructed so as to meet accessibility requirements.

(7) In buildings for social and healthcare services, in school accommodation facilities, and in tourist accommodation facilities for more than 20 persons, at least 5% of accommodation units must meet the requirements of dwellings for persons with severe mobility impairments. In sheltered housing, at least 5% of flats must meet the requirements of dwellings for persons with severe mobility impairments. The resulting number of accommodation units or flats shall be rounded up to whole numbers.

(8) Spaces intended for persons with reduced mobility or orientation must be marked with the appropriate symbol, and a directional sign indicating access must be placed in a visible location.

(9) Where a building includes basic information for public orientation, it must be visually perceivable and supplemented by tactile or acoustic elements pursuant to paragraph 2.

## ANNEX 14 – LIST OF ČSN STANDARDS RELATING TO THE INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE *(ITEM 3 TO SECTION 29(1))*

3. 1 ČSN 73 4001 Accessibility and barrier-free use

# Section 30

# Sanitary Facilities and Changing Rooms

→ Section 39(a) of the PBR regulates the requirements for calculating the required number of sanitary facilities for public catering establishments and for parts of accommodation facilities where catering services are provided, in point 3.2 of Annex 3 to the DCR.

→ Section 39(b) of the PBR allows shared toilets for men and women.

→ Section 39(c) of the PBR extends the obligation to provide public toilets in buildings for retail.

(1) The requirements for sanitary facilities and changing rooms are set out in Annex 3 to this Decree.

(2) In changing rooms intended for use by the public, at least 5% of the capacity must comply with accessibility requirements. The resulting capacity shall be rounded up to whole numbers.

(3) At least 5% of changing or fitting cubicles intended for use by the public must comply with accessibility requirements. The resulting number of changing or fitting cubicles complying with accessibility requirements shall be rounded up to whole numbers.

(4) In shower areas intended for use by the public, at least 1 shower must comply with accessibility requirements, with access provided from a shared area for women and men; if this is not technically feasible, at least 1 shower must be provided in the women's section and at least 1 shower in the men's section.

(5) In areas with bathtubs intended for use by the public, at least 1 bathtub must be provided with the possibility of using a lifting device, accessible from a shared area for women and men; if this is not technically feasible, at least 1 bathtub must be provided in the women's section and at least 1 bathtub in the men's section.

(6) In toilet areas intended for use by the public, at least 1 toilet cubicle designed for persons with limited mobility or orientation, allowing assisted use, must be provided, with access from a shared area for women and men; if this is not technically feasible, at least 1 toilet must be provided in the women's section and at least 1 toilet in the men's section.

(7) Buildings of civic amenities in areas intended for public use, or parts thereof intended for children under 3 years of age, passenger handling areas at public transport terminals, and retail buildings with a sales area exceeding 5,000 m² must be equipped, in areas intended for public use, with a baby-changing cubicle accessible from a shared area for women and men, or with a baby-changing table located within a toilet cubicle designed for persons with limited mobility or orientation; if this is not technically feasible, at least 1 must be provided in the women's section and at least 1 in the men's section.

(8) Every changing room and every sanitary facility referred to in paragraphs 1 to 7 that is intended for public use must be marked with a tactile label for persons who are blind.

(9) The requirements set out in paragraphs 2 to 6 shall apply mutatis mutandis to buildings used for work by more than 25 persons, provided that the nature of operation of such buildings allows the employment of persons with disabilities.

**ANNEX 3 - SANITARY FACILITIES AND CHANGING ROOMS**

1. Residential building

   A flat must be equipped with at least 1 toilet pan and 1 bathroom.

2. Buildings for cultural, sports or similar purposes with areas open to the public

   2.1. A building for cultural, sports or similar purposes that contains areas open to the public must be equipped with a separate room containing a toilet pan with an anteroom and a washbasin, at a ratio of one per every 50 women or 100 men, and additionally one urinal position or urinal bowl for every 50 men, provided separately for men and women. In the case of a building intended for use by no more than 6 visitors, a shared sanitary facility may be provided.

   2.2. Sanitary facilities for employees are generally provided separately from sanitary facilities for the public.

3. Accommodation facilities

   3.1. Accommodation units are generally equipped with sanitary facilities. If a sanitary facility is not provided within the accommodation unit, the room must contain at least a washbasin with running water. In such cases, each storey, and at least every 10 rooms, must be provided with a bathroom with a bathtub or shower and a washbasin, and a toilet with an anteroom and a washbasin, arranged separately for men and for women.

   3.2. In the part of an accommodation building where ~~catering services are provided~~ social or cultural activities are carried out, a separate room with a toilet pan for the public, arranged separately for men and women and both with an anteroom and a washbasin, must be provided. The following is required:

      a) for women: 1 toilet pan per 10 women, and 1 additional toilet pan for each additional 20 women,

      b) for men: 1 toilet pan and 1 urinal position or urinal bowl per 10 men, and 1 additional toilet pan and 1 urinal position or urinal bowl for each additional 40 men.

In the part of an accommodation building where catering services are provided, at least one separate room with a toilet pan, an anteroom and a washbasin must be provided; this room may also serve as a barrier-free toilet cubicle. The same applies analogously to standalone catering establishments.

→ Section 39(a) of the PBR

4. Buildings for education and training

   4.1. In a nursery school, with the exception of the facilities of a forest nursery school and the dispensing area of a forest nursery school, and in facilities for the care of preschool children, with the exception of spaces in which childcare services are provided in a children's group, toilets and washrooms for children must be accessible from both the cloakroom and the children's day room and must not be divided by sex. This does not apply where both the changing room and the daytime room are equipped with separate sanitary facilities. At one toilet bowl, a free manoeuvring space corresponding to a circle with a minimum diameter of 1.2m must be provided. Sanitary facilities must further include showers according to the intended use.

   4.2. In buildings for education, except for nursery schools and facilities for preschool childcare, separate lockable sanitary cubicles with a toilet and washbasin must be designed and constructed. This does not apply where toilets and washrooms are arranged separately for women and men. Sanitary facilities must further include showers and, for female pupils over the age of 12, a hygiene cubicle.

4.3. In the internal areas of primary schools, primary art schools, language schools with the right to conduct state language examinations, secondary schools, conservatories and higher vocational schools intended for pupils, washbasins with running water must be provided.

5. Artificial swimming facilities and saunas

5.1. In covered artificial swimming facilities, at least one shower must be provided for every 15 visitors; in uncovered artificial swimming facilities, at least one shower must be provided for every 100 visitors; and in the warming room, at least one shower must be provided for every four places in the warming room. Showers in artificial swimming facilities must be provided separately for men and women. Where a building is intended for use by no more than 6 visitors, shared showers may be provided.

5.2. Walls of shower areas must be fitted with an easily washable surface to a height of at least 2m. Ceilings and walls above the washable part must be plastered with plaster containing an anti-mould additive.

5.3. Toilets must be located so that visitors pass through the shower area when returning to the pool hall. Where toilets are also located directly at the pool, they must be equipped with a shower. The number of toilets is determined in the same manner as for buildings referred to in point 2 of this Annex. Where a building is intended for use by no more than six visitors, shared toilets may be provided.

5.4. Floors of shower areas and toilets must be made of an easily washable and easily disinfectable material with an anti-slip finish. Floors of shower areas must be sloped towards the drainage system, the location of which must ensure good maintenance conditions. Corners and junctions between walls and floors must be rounded.

→ Section 39(c) of the PBR

6. Retail Buildings

Commercial buildings with a sales area exceeding ~~5,000~~ 1,000 m² must be equipped with ~~sanitary facilities~~ a toilet for public use.

→ Section 39(b) of the PBR

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 3**

ČSN 73 4108 734108 (10/20) Sanitary facilities and changing rooms

7. Where the total required sanitary equipment does not exceed four toilet pans, urinal positions or urinal bowls in total, it is sufficient for the facilities to be provided jointly for men and women. In such cases, toilets may be equipped exclusively with toilet pans instead of urinal positions or urinal bowls and may also serve as an accessible toilet cubicle.

# Staircases and Sloping Ramps

Section

31

→ Section 40 of the PBR in Annex 4, points 2 and 3, governs stair step widths

(1) Each storey, except for the entrance storey at the level of the finished ground, must be served by at least one main staircase. A secondary staircase must be designed and constructed so as to meet the spatial parameters for escape routes or, as applicable, intervention routes. In place of a staircase, a sloping ramp may be designed; on an escape route, its longitudinal gradient must not exceed 12.5%.

(2) The main staircase and the main sloping ramp must comply with the parameters set out in Annex 4 to this Decree.

(3) Staircases and ramps intended for persons with reduced mobility or orientation must be designed and constructed so as to meet accessibility requirements. This does not apply to single-family houses, buildings for family recreation, or within flats.

(4) All stair steps within one flight of a main staircase must have the same designed riser height and, in straight flights, the same designed tread width.

(5) Ladder-type staircases may be designed and constructed only for occasional use. The minimum width of a ladder staircase flight and the minimum riser height of a stair step must be designed and constructed so as to ensure safe movement.

#### DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 31(1) AND (5)

ČSN 73 4130 (03/10) – Staircases and sloping ramps – Basic requirements (Z1:2018)

### ANNEX 4 – STAIRCASES AND SLOPING RAMPS

1. The minimum clear headroom and clear passage height of a staircase must be designed and constructed so as to ensure safe movement. The number of steps in a staircase flight must be designed and constructed according to the length of the flight.

→ Section 40 of the PBR

2. The minimum tread width on the walking line must be ~~0.3 m~~ 0.21 m. In flats, single-family houses and buildings for family recreation, the tread width of a main staircase may be reduced to ~~0.275 m~~ 0.18 m.

→ Section 40 of the PBR

   The relationship between the riser height and tread width must be designed and constructed so as to ensure safe movement.

3. For curved (spiral) staircases with a flight width of up to 1.1 m, the minimum tread width under point 2 must be maintained at a distance of 0.4 m from the outer edge of the flight. For curved (spiral) staircases with a flight width greater than 1.1 m, the minimum tread width at a distance of 0.3 m from the inner edge of the flight must be 0.21 m where the staircase serves the evacuation of more than ten persons; in other cases, it may be reduced to 0.18 m.

→ Section 40 of the PBR

4. The shape and surface finish of the stair step, going and riser must be designed and constructed so as to ensure safe movement.

5. The slope of staircase flights for individual types of buildings and staircase types must be designed and constructed so as to ensure safe movement.

6. The minimum permitted clear width of staircase flights, the dimensions of landings and intermediate landings, the placement of doors in landing areas, and other safety requirements for individual types of buildings must be designed and constructed so as to ensure safe movement.

7. A staircase flight must be fitted with a handrail:

   a) on at least one side for straight and curved flights with a clear width of up to 1.65 m inclusive,

   b) on both sides for straight and curved flights with a clear width greater than 1.65 m, and for spiral and combined flights with a clear width greater than 1.1 m.

8. Requirements for the offset of the handrail from fixed structures, the grip shape and the thermal conductivity coefficient must be designed and constructed so as to ensure safe movement.

DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 4

ČSN 73 4130 (03/10) – Staircases and sloping ramps – Basic requirements

# Section 32

# Lifts and Lifting Platforms

→ Section 41 of the PBR allows the requirement to install a lift to be waived in the case of flat conversions or extensions in previously completed buildings

(1) Depending on its type and use, a building must be equipped with a lift intended for:

   a) the transport of persons,

   b) the transport of goods,

   c) the transport of persons and goods,

   d) firefighting purposes, and

   e) evacuation.

(2) In buildings for civic amenities, access to parts intended for public use must be provided by a lift.

→ Section 41 of the PBR

(3) A lift must be installed in blocks of flats and accommodation buildings where entrances to flats or accommodation units are located on the fourth or higher above-ground storey, or in an attic at the same level. Lifts need not be installed, nor existing lifts extended, where entrances to new flats in previously completed buildings are located no more than one storey higher than the existing level.

(4) A lift in a block of flats must ensure access to all common areas. In a block of flats without a lift, access must be provided to at least one storey predominantly used for housing.

(5) A lift or lifting platform intended for persons with reduced mobility or orientation must be designed and constructed to enable their safe movement and to meet accessibility requirements. This does not apply to single-family houses or buildings for family recreation.

(6) Escalators and moving walkways intended for public use must be designed and constructed so that their operation, including travel direction and position, is indicated by an acoustic signal for persons with visual impairments. The acoustic signal and the comb plate at the entrance to and exit from moving walkways must meet accessibility requirements.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 32(1) AND (5)**

ČSN EN 81-20 ed. 2 274003 (02/21) Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Lifts for the transport of persons and goods - Part 20: Lifts for the Transport of Persons and Persons and Goods

ČSN EN 81-28 274003 (12/22) Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts – Lifts for the transport of persons and goods - Part 28: Remote emergency alarm systems for lifts for the transport of persons and persons and goods

ČSN EN 81-21 ed. 2 274003 (11/22) Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Lifts for the transport of persons and goods - Part 21: New lifts for the transport of persons and persons and goods in existing buildings

ČSN EN 81-3+A1 274003 (01/09) Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Part 3: Electric and hydraulic small goods lifts

ČSN EN 81-31 274003 (10/10) Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Lifts intended solely for the transport of goods - Part 31: Goods lifts with access for persons

ČSN EN 81-72 ed. 3 274003 (03/22) Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts – Special applications for lifts for the transport of persons and goods - Part 72: Fire-fighting lifts

ČSN ISO 4190-1 274315 (01/13) Installation of lifts - Part 1: Class I, II, III and VI lifts

# Section 33

# Lift Shafts, Ventilation Shafts and Refuse Chutes

(1) No wiring or other technical equipment unrelated to lift operation may be installed in a lift shaft.[7)] A lift shaft must be adequately ventilated to a space outside the building and must not be used for ventilating spaces unrelated to lift operation.

(2) No wiring or other technical equipment unrelated to shaft operation may be installed in ventilation shafts or refuse chutes.

(3) Refuse chutes must ensure the safe handling of waste. A refuse chute, including its inlet and cleaning openings, any inlet cabin, and the space for waste collection, must be designed and constructed so that fire, smoke, odour, dust or noise cannot penetrate from it into other parts of the building. The refuse chute shaft must be equipped with effective ventilation. The bottom of the refuse chute shaft must also be suitable for collecting any liquid components of waste.

(4) The inlet opening or any other fittings of the refuse chute shaft must not be located in a habitable room or an occupied room. The lower edge of the inlet opening must be located at least 1.1 m above the floor or be secured to prevent persons falling. The refuse chute shaft must discharge into a separate space outside the building.

7) ↗ Article 6(2) of Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts and safety components for lifts (recast).

# Section 34

# Protection Against Falls

(1) A guardrail or other protective barrier must be installed at the edge of a walkable surface where there is a risk of persons falling from a height, designed to protect persons against falling.

(2) A guardrail or other protective barrier need not be installed on a walkable surface where its installation would hinder the essential operation for which the surface is intended, or where the open space is covered by a structure designed to withstand the loads resulting from the intended use and the structure contains openings designed and constructed so that there is no risk of falling.

(3) Where there is a risk of slipping on a walkable surface, the guardrail or other protective barrier must be fitted with a kick plate at floor level.

(4) Guardrails or other protective barriers in parts of a building accessible to persons with limited mobility or orientation, or in public spaces, must be designed and constructed so as to meet accessibility requirements.

(5) A window sill above a free space from the level of the walkable surface to the level of the finished ground deeper than 0.5 m up to and including 12 m must be at least 0.85 m high and at least 0.2 m wide at the level of the upper edge of the sill. A window sill above a free space from the level of the walkable surface to the level of the finished ground deeper than 12 m must be at least 0.9 m high and at least 0.2 m wide at the level of the upper edge of the sill. A window sill whose

height and properties correspond to the required height of a protective guardrail need not meet the requirement for its minimum width. Where it is not possible to ensure the specified dimensional requirements for the sill, a protective guardrail must be installed. The height of the sill is measured from the level of the walkable surface to the upper edge of the sill.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 34(1), (2) AND (5)**

ČSN 74 3305 (09/17) – Protective guardrails

# Slip Resistance

Section 35

(1) Slip-resistant surface treatment must be provided on floors and walkable surfaces and must comply with the requirements set out in Annex 5 to this Decree.

(2) Slip-resistant surface treatment on floors and walkable surfaces used by persons with limited mobility or orientation must be designed and constructed so as to meet accessibility requirements.

(3) Slip-resistant surface treatment must be designed and constructed so as to ensure its durability or the possibility of regular renewal.

(4) The slip-resistant surface treatment of external walkable surfaces, staircases and sloping ramps must be designed and constructed so that water is not retained on the surface, safe year-round use is possible, and maintenance can be carried out.

**ANNEX 5 – SLIP RESISTANCE**

1. A floor or walkable surface not intended for public use must have a tread layer with slip-resistant treatment meeting the following requirements:

   a) a friction coefficient of at least 0.3;

   b) a pendulum test value of at least 30, or

   c) a slip angle at of least 6° (class R9).

2. A sloping floor, sloping walkable surface or sloping ramp with a gradient greater than 3° (5%), not intended for public use, must have a tread layer with slip-resistant treatment meeting the following requirements:

   a) a friction coefficient of at least $0.3 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha$;

   b) a pendulum test value of at least $30 \times (1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)$, or

   c) a slip angle of at least $6° \times (1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)$,

   where $\alpha$ is the angle of slope in the direction of walking.

3. Staircases, including landings, and levelling steps of buildings must have a tread layer with slip-resistant treatment meeting the following requirements:

   a) a friction coefficient of at least 0.5;

   b) a pendulum test value of at least 50, or

   c) a slip angle at of least 10° (class R10).

4. At the front edge of a stair step or levelling step and at landings up to a distance of 40 mm from the edge, slip-resistant treatment must meet the following requirements:

   a) a friction coefficient of at least 0.6;

   b) a pendulum test value of at least 60, or

   c) a slip angle at of least 12° (class R10).

   Slip-resistant treatments on stair steps must not protrude more than 3 mm above the tread surface.

5. A floor or walkable surface in a building with a workplace must have a tread layer with slip-resistant treatment meeting the following requirements:

   a) slip angle from 10° to 19° (class R10) for storage rooms, small kitchens, sanitary facilities, cafés and tearooms;

   b) slip angle from 19° to 27° (class R11) for production areas, kitchens serving up to 100 meals per day, shops, airport halls and car service facilities;

   c) slip angle from 27° to 35° (class R12) for dairies, smokehouses, kitchens serving more than 100 meals per day, industrial kitchens, wastewater treatment plants, vehicle stands, cold stores and fire stations;

   d) slip angle from 35° (class R13) for refineries, slaughterhouses, sausage production facilities and delicatessen production facilities.

6. Where the above-mentioned surfaces are not protected from rain or where standing water may occur, the slip-resistance requirements must also be met under wet conditions.

# Section 36 Safety During Building Maintenance

For safety during building maintenance, structural and technical measures must be designed and constructed to enable work at heights and to ensure the safe performance of work.

# Requirements for Interior and Exterior Spaces

# Title II

## Areas

## Section 37

(1) The minimum floor area of a room for accommodation in a building for social services must be:

a) 8 m² for a single-bed room,

b) 14 m² for a double-bed room, and

c) for multi-bed rooms, the area must be determined proportionately.

(2) The minimum floor area of a space for communal gatherings in a building for social services must be 18 m².

(3) The minimum floor area of a room in an accommodation unit must meet the spatial layout requirements according to the type of accommodation facility.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 37(3)**

ČSN EN ISO 18513 (05/22) – Tourism services – Hotels and other types of tourist accommodation – Vocabulary

ČSN 76 1110 (08/21) – Tourism services – Classification of accommodation facilities – Hotel, hotel garni, guesthouse, apartment hotel and apartment complex

(4) Auditoriums and lecture halls that form part of a building must provide, from the total number of seats, at least the following number of spaces for wheelchair users, depending on seating capacity:

a) 4 to 25 seats: 1 space,

b) 26 to 50 seats: 2 spaces,

c) 51 to 75 seats: 3 spaces,

d) 76 to 100 seats: 4 spaces,

e) 101 to 200 seats: 5 spaces,

f) 201 to 300 seats: 6 spaces,

g) 301 to 500 seats: 7 spaces, and

h) 501 seats and more: 7 spaces plus 1 additional space for every additional 500 seats.

(5) The space for wheelchair users must be designed and constructed to meet accessibility requirements.

# Section 38 Heights

→ Section 42(a) of the PBR modifies the requirements for the clear height of a habitable room under → Section 38(1) of the DCR.

→ Section 42(a) of the PBR

(1) The clear height of a habitable room or an occupied room in a residential building must be at least 2.5 m. The clear height may be reduced to 2.2 m, but only over a maximum of one half of the floor area of the habitable room. In attic spaces, the clear height of a habitable room must be at least 2.2 m. In a habitable room with a sloping ceiling, the minimum clear height must be achieved over at least one half of the floor area; in spaces with sloping ceilings, areas with a clear height of less than 1.2 m are not included in the floor area of the habitable room. The clear height of a habitable room or an occupied room in a residential building may be reduced to 2.4 m, provided that the flat contains at least one habitable room with a habitable space having a clear height of at least 2.5 m.

→ Section 42(b) of the PBR replaces the requirements for the clearance height of garages under → Section 38(3) of the DCR with the method set out in ↗ Section 43 of the PBR, which replaces both → Section 38(3) and Section 58 of the DCR.

→ Section 42(b) of the PBR

(2) The clear height of an occupied room in a nursery school, with the exception of facilities of forest nursery schools and dispensing facilities of forest nursery schools, must be at least 2.5 m. A reduction in the clear height is permitted provided that the limits laid down by the Decree governing hygienic requirements are complied with.

(3) The clearance height in garage spaces for vehicles must be at least 2.2 m. The clearance height at transition points between ramps with different longitudinal gradients, or above ramps with a longitudinal gradient exceeding 8%, must be at least 2.3 m.

# Section 39 Widths, Other Dimensions and Internal Building Circulation Routes

(1) Main entrance doors to flats and habitable rooms, and to internal building circulation routes, must have a minimum clear passage width of 0.8 m.

(2) Main internal circulation routes in buildings with occupied or habitable rooms must allow the transport of objects measuring 1.95 × 0.75 × 0.8 m; in buildings providing healthcare and social care, they must allow the transport of objects measuring 1.95 × 0.9 × 0.9 m. This does not apply to family houses and buildings for family recreation.

(3) The minimum clear width

a) of internal circulation routes providing access to spaces used by persons with limited mobility or orientation must be designed and constructed to meet accessibility requirements;

b) the main circulation routes in buildings for retail use must be 2 m wide in sales areas and 2.5 m wide on the first above-ground floor, and signage directing to exits, escape routes and the main staircase must be installed at intersections of these routes;

c) corridors for guests in accommodation facilities must be 1.5 m wide,

corridors for staff 1.2 m wide; staff circulation routes must not intersect with guest circulation routes;

d) entrance halls to guest rooms in accommodation facilities must be 0.9 m wide; and

e) corridors in buildings for primary schools, secondary schools and conservatories must meet accessibility requirements and the requirements of the Decree Governing Technical Fire Protection Conditions for Buildings; the minimum clear width of corridors in nursery schools, with the exception of facilities of forest nursery schools and dispensing facilities of forest nursery schools, must be 1.2 m.

(4) An access hatch in a ceiling must not have any dimension smaller than 0.7 m; in the case of an access opening to a shaft or duct, no dimension may be smaller than 0.6 m. The stated dimensions of the access opening must not be reduced by ladders or rungs.

(5) The clear passage width must be maintained throughout the entire plan profile of a corridor or other similar space.

(6) The clear passage width of other spaces related to the relevant building type must be designed and constructed so as to meet accessibility requirements.

## Vegetation Layer

Section

46

Roof areas of buildings with a slope not exceeding 20° and an area greater than 20 m² are generally fitted with a vegetation layer with a minimum thickness of 8 cm.
This provision does not apply to roof areas intended for other suitable and purposeful uses, such as occupancy and relaxation uses, technical equipment serving building operation, glazing or daylighting of building interiors, or parking areas.

# Title III

# Requirements for the Technical Facilities of Buildings

## Section 40

## Water Supply Connection and Internal Water Supply

(1) A water supply connection to the public water supply and the internal water supply system must not be connected to any other water source.

(2) The water supply connection, or a part of the internal water supply system, must be installed below the frost depth or otherwise protected against freezing.

(3) The water supply connection must be equipped with a device preventing the possible backflow of contaminated water from the internal water supply system.

(4) The main shut-off valve of the internal water supply system must be installed downstream of the water meter, must be accessible, and its location must be clearly and permanently marked.

(5) The water meter shaft must be protected against the ingress of impurities, groundwater and surface water and must be accessible.

(6) The water supply connection, or part of the internal water supply system, must be designed and constructed so as to meet the requirements for the protection of drinking water against contamination.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 40(3) AND (6)**

ČSN EN 1717 (04/02) – Protection against pollution of drinking water in internal water supply systems and general requirements for devices preventing pollution by backflow

ČSN EN 16941-2 (08/21) – On-site non-potable water systems - Part 2: Systems for the use of treated greywater

ČSN 75 5409 (02/13) – Internal water supply systems

ČSN EN 806-2 755410 (10/05) Specifications for installations inside buildings conveying water for human consumption - Part 2: Design

## Section 41

## Sewer Connection and Internal Sewerage

(1) Where a building is connected to a separate sewer system, the internal sewerage system must also be separate.

(2) The sewer connection pipeline must be installed below the frost depth or otherwise protected against freezing.

(3) A cleaning fitting must not be installed in a room where leakage of wastewater could endanger the safe use of the building.

(4) Ventilation pipes of the internal sewerage system must not discharge into chimneys, ventilation ducts, light wells, installation shafts, refuse chutes, lift shafts or attic spaces and must be led at least 0.5 m above the roof surface. Above walkable surfaces, ventilation pipes of the internal sewerage system must be positioned so as not to cause nuisance or danger to the surroundings and must terminate 0.5 m above the roof plane. The minimum horizontal distance between the outlet of a ventilation pipe and terraces, windows or other openings of residential or habitable rooms must be 3 m, or the ventilation pipe must terminate at least 1 m above the level of the highest part of such an opening.

(5) Spaces with wet floor cleaning, wet operation, or technical or technological equipment using water, if not connected to the sewer system, must be equipped with a system for collecting and draining operational water from the building and equipment, or with a retention tank of sufficient capacity equipped with a device for draining the collected water.

(6) The sewer connection, or the internal sewerage system, must be designed and constructed so as to meet technical parameters with regard to requirements for the safe drainage of wastewater and stormwater.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 41(6)**

ČSN 75 6760 756760 (01/14) Internal sewerage systems (Z1:2015)

ČSN EN 12056-1 756760 (06/01) Internal sewerage systems - Gravity drainage systems
- Part 1: General and functional requirements (Z1:2003)

ČSN EN 12056-2 756760 (06/01) Internal sewerage systems - Gravity drainage systems
- Part 2: Sanitary pipework – Design and calculation (Z1:2003)

EN 12056-3 756760 (06/01) Internal sewerage systems - Gravity drainage systems
- Part 3: Roof drainage – Design and calculation (Z1:2003; Z2:2014)

# Cesspits

Section

42

(1) A cesspit must be watertight, without any outlet, and fitted with ventilation.

(2) A cesspit must be designed and constructed so as to allow the connection of the building to a sewer system terminating in a wastewater treatment plant.

(3) A cesspit must be designed and constructed so that its volume corresponds to the designed number of connected occupants, average daily water consumption, and the designed emptying cycle.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 42(3)**

ČSN 75 6081 756081 (04/07) Cesspits

(4) The minimum distance of a cesspit as a potential source of pollution from a well is specified in Part 10 of Annex 8 to this Decree.

# Section 43

# Power Supply Distribution and Electronic Communications Distribution

(1) Where a building is equipped with a power supply distribution system, a main protective bonding bar shall be installed, usually grounded to a foundation earth electrode.

(2) Power supply distribution systems and electronic communications distribution systems must meet the requirements for the safety of persons, animals and property, operational reliability in the given environment under the intended mode of operation, and environmental influences.

(3) Crossings and parallel runs of power supply distribution systems and electronic communications distribution systems must be designed and constructed so that the two systems do not interfere with each other.

(4) The power supply distribution system must:

a) be protected against the effects of short-circuit currents and against overload and must be dimensioned so that no dangerous heating of conductors can occur at any point through which electric current flows;

b) meet the requirements for the supply of electrical energy to equipment that must remain operational in the event of a fire; and

**Designated standards for Section 43(1) to (3) and (4)(a) and (b)**

ČSN 33 2130 ed. 3 332130 (12/14) Low-voltage electrical installations - Internal electrical wiring (Z1:2018)

ČSN 33 2000-5-54 ed. 3 332000 (04/12) Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5 54: Selection and construction of electrical equipment - Earthing and protective conductors (Z1:2018; Z2:2023)

ČSN EN 50310 ed. 4 369072 (02/17) Application of equipotential bonding and earthing in buildings with information and communications technology equipment (A1:2020)

ČSN EN 50522 1) 333201 (12/11) Earthing of power installations exceeding AC 1 kV (Z1:2023)

ČSN EN 50522 ed. 2 1) 333201 (01/23) Earthing of power installations exceeding AC 1 kV

ČSN EN IEC 61936-1 ed. 2 333201 (08/22) Power installations exceeding AC 1 kV and DC 1.5 kV – Part 1: AC

ČSN 33 2000-5-52 ed. 2 332000 (02/12) Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Wiring systems (Z1:2018; Z2:2023)

ČSN EN 50173-1 ed. 4 367253 (01/19) Information Technology - Generic cabling systems - Part 1: General requirements

ČSN EN 60909-0 ed. 2 333022 (11/16) Short-circuit currents in three-phase AC systems – Part 0: Calculation of currents

ČSN 33 2000-4-43 ed. 2 1) 332000 (12/10) Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-43: Safety - Protection against overcurrent (Z1:2024)

ČSN 33 2000-4-43 ed. 3 1) 332000 (05/24) Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-43: Safety - Protection against overcurrent

ČSN 33 3015 333015 (04/83) Electrical engineering regulations – Electrical stations and electrical equipment – Principles of dimensioning based on electrodynamic and thermal resistance under short-circuit conditions

ČSN 33 3051 333051 (11/92) Protection of electrical machines and switchgear (Z1:2000)

ČSN 38 1754 381754 (07/74) Dimensioning of electrical equipment according to the effects of short-circuit currents (a:1984)

ČSN 73 0848 730848 (09/23) Fire safety of buildings - Electrical equipment, electrical installations and wiring

ČSN 73 0895 730895 (03/16) Fire safety of buildings – Maintenance of functionality of cable routes under fire conditions – Requirements, testing, Px-R and PHx-R classification and application of test results

ČSN 33 2000-5-56 ed. 3 332000 (08/19) Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-56: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Equipment for safety purposes

ČSN EN 50171 (1) 360630 (12/01) Central power supply systems (Z1:2022)

ČSN EN 50171 ed. 2 1) 360630 (10/22) Central safety power supply systems

ČSN EN 62305-3 ed. 2 341390 (01/12) Protection against lightning - Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard (Z1:2013)

ČSN 35 4516 354516 (03/07) Household socket outlets – Two-pole socket outlets and plugs AC 2.5 A 250 V and AC 16 A 250 V (Z1:2012)

ČSN 35 4517 354517 (09/01) Household socket outlets – Socket outlets and plugs with flat contacts 10 A 48 V, 10 A 250 V and 10 A 400 V

c) be designed and constructed so that it can be disconnected as required.

(5) A residential building must be connected by an electronic communications connection or must be connected by physical infrastructure linking the residential building to the street space.

(6) A residential building and a building of civic amenities must be equipped with physical infrastructure inside the building[8)] prepared for the deployment of a high-speed electronic communications network up to the network termination point in the end user's premises and must be equipped with a building access point.[9), 10)]

(7) The requirement under paragraph 6 shall not apply to the following buildings:[10)]

a) cultural heritage monuments and buildings located within a heritage reserve, heritage zone or a protective zone of an immovable cultural heritage monument, an immovable national cultural heritage monument, a heritage reserve or a heritage zone, where compliance with such a requirement could adversely affect the interests of state heritage conservation in their protection;

b) residential buildings with fewer than two flats; or

c) buildings important for the defence or security of the state.

**8)** ↗ Section 2(b) of Act No. 194/2017 Coll., on the Coordination of Infrastructure Construction and Measures to Reduce the Costs of Deploying High-speed Electronic Communications Networks, and amending certain related acts, as amended.

**9)** ↗ Section 2(f) of Act No. 194/2017 Coll., on the Coordination of Infrastructure Construction and Measures to Reduce the Costs of Deploying High-speed Electronic Communications Networks, and amending certain related acts, as amended.

**10)** ↗ Article 8 of Directive 2014/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks.

## Section 44 Backup Power Supply

(1) The back-up power supply must be provided with a sufficient fuel supply.

(2) In the area designated for handling fuel for the backup power supply, the floor and roof must be resistant to the effects of such fuel, and the floor or roof must be designed and constructed with a slope towards a containment sump equipped with a permanently operable system for the capture of hazardous substances, with a bottom outlet connected to the sewer system.

## Section 45 Gas Pipeline Connection

(1) The materials used for the gas pipeline connection and gas distribution system must be appropriate to the intended use, the type of distributed medium and the specified operating overpressure.

(2) The gas pipeline connection and gas distribution system must be designed and constructed so as to ensure the required operating overpressure for all gas appliances.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 45(1) AND (2)**

ČSN EN 12007-1 386413 (02/13) Gas infrastructure – Pipelines for a maximum operating pressure up to and including 16 bar - Part 1: General functional requirements

ČSN EN 12007-2 386413 (02/13) Gas infrastructure – Pipelines for a maximum operating pressure up to and including 16 bar - Part 2: Specific functional requirements for polyethylene (maximum operating pressure up to and including 10 bar)

ČSN EN 12007-3 386413 (10/15) Gas infrastructure - Pipelines for a maximum operating pressure up to and including 16 bar – Part 3: Specific functional requirements for steel

ČSN EN 12007-4 386413 (02/13) Gas infrastructure - Pipelines for a maximum operating pressure up to and including 16 bar – Part 4: Specific functional requirements for renovation

ČSN EN 1775 ed. 2 386441 (12/09) Gas supply - Gas pipelines in buildings - Maximum operating pressure ≤ 5 bar – Operational requirements

# Ventilation Systems

Section

46

(1) Ventilation systems must allow for the required regular cleaning and maintenance, including all ductwork.

(2) The exhaust outlet must be designed and constructed so that it does not cause nuisance to or endanger the surroundings. Exhaust outlets must be designed and constructed at a distance of at least 10 m from intake ducts and openings for outdoor air.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 46(2)**

ČSN 12 7010 127010 (06/14) Ventilation systems – Design of ventilation and air-conditioning systems – General provisions (Z1:2016)

(3) Intake ducts and openings must be designed and constructed so as to minimise the intake of pollutants from external sources and must be located at a distance of at least 10 m from roads with motor vehicle traffic and from areas where the occurrence of smoke is expected.

(4) Air ducts must be designed and constructed to be watertight, sloped and provided with drainage where air with a high water vapour content is exhausted, and must be designed and constructed so that water vapour condensation does not occur on the inside or outside of the duct.

(5) Ventilation systems in operations with an air exchange rate higher than 1.0 $h^{-1}$ must be equipped with heat recovery from exhaust air by means of a device with verified sufficient efficiency and a system for regulating the volume of supplied fresh air.

## Section 47

## Hot-Water Connection and Heat Distribution

Where heat is supplied from an external source, a main shut-off valve for the heating medium must be installed at the inlet to the building's internal heating system and at its outlet.

## Section 48

## Flue Systems

(1) The flue system must be designed and constructed so that, under all operating conditions of the connected fuel-burning appliances, the safe removal and dispersion of flue gases into the external atmosphere is ensured, the accumulation of flue gases within the interior spaces of buildings does not occur, permissible concentrations of pollutants in flue gases in relation to the appliances concerned and the surrounding development are not exceeded, and no threat to the life or health of persons or animals or to property arises.

(2) Flue gases from fuel-burning appliances shall be discharged via a flue system above the roof of the building. For appliances using gaseous fuels with a maximum rated output of 24 kW, it is permissible, provided that the conditions for safe dispersion of flue gases are ensured and the dimensions of the protective zone and safe distances in relation to other buildings and building openings are maintained, to discharge flue gases through the external wall into the open air.

(3) The flue system must be designed and constructed of materials ensuring the protection of human and animal life and health, the protection of property and the protection of the environment.

(4) The flue system must be designed and constructed so as to ensure the supply of a sufficient quantity of combustion air to the fuel-burning appliances and to the rooms through which the flue system passes, in which a draught regulator or draught limiter is installed.

(5) The termination of the flue system above the roof must be designed and constructed with regard to the height of its outlet above the roof covering and in relation to neighbouring structures, so as to ensure safe removal and dispersion of flue gases into the open air and to eliminate the disruptive influence of surrounding structures on the functioning of the flue system. Above a roof incorporating dormer windows or roof windows, the termination of the flue system must be designed and constructed so that the height of the flue outlet above the highest point of the dormer or roof window ensures that flue gases do not penetrate into the interior spaces of the building.

(6) As part of the flue system, inspection, soot-collection, sweeping and cleaning openings must be designed and constructed to ensure its safe operation and to allow inspection and cleaning of the flue system.

(7) For a flue system that is inspected and cleaned via its outlet, permanent access must be provided by means of the building, a roof opening, a chimney walkway, roof steps, or an external access route.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 48(2) TO (7)**

ČSN 73 4201 734201 (10/10) Chimneys and flue ducts – Design, execution and connection of fuel-burning appliances (Z1:2013; Z2:2015; Z3:2016; Z4:2016)

ČSN 73 4201 ed. 2 1) 734201 (12/16) Chimneys and flue ducts – Design, execution and connection of fuel-burning appliances

EN 1443 734200 (01/20) Chimneys - General requirements

EN 13084-1 734220 (09/27) Free-standing chimneys - Part 1: General requirements

EN 13084-2 734220 (01/08) Free-standing chimneys - Part 2: Concrete chimneys

EN 13084-4 734220 (06/06) Free-standing chimneys - Part 4: Masonry liners – Design and construction

EN 13084-6 734220 (04/17) Free-standing chimneys - Part 6: Steel liners – Design and construction

EN 13084-8 734220 (01/06) Free-standing industrial chimneys - Part 8: Design and construction of columns supporting chimney flues

# PART FIVE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN TYPES OF BUILDINGS

## Title I Residential Buildings and Flats

### Section 49

(1) A flat must be structurally enclosed.

(2) Blocks of flats must be provided with a room or space with a slop sink for cleaning common areas of the building.

(3) A special-purpose flat is classified as a flat for persons with severe

a) mobility impairments in a barrier-free standard, the layout and arrangement of which take into account the needs of wheelchair users, with all rooms meeting the barrier-free standard;

b) a flat for persons with severe mobility impairments in a specific standard, the layout and arrangement of which take into account the needs of persons using a stretcher or wheelchair with the use of lifting equipment and full-day assistance, with at least one habitable room and the bathroom meeting the specific standard; or

c) a flat for persons with severe visual impairments, the layout and arrangement of which take into account the needs of blind persons.

(4) Where a building contains a special-purpose flat, the common areas and building equipment related to the type of special-purpose flat must be designed and constructed to meet accessibility requirements.

(5) A flat with a universal standard must have a manoeuvring space corresponding to a circle with a minimum diameter of 1.2 m in all rooms.

(6) A flat for persons with severe mobility impairments in a barrier-free standard must have a manoeuvring space corresponding to a circle with a minimum diameter of 1.5 m in all rooms.

(7) A flat for persons with severe mobility impairments in a specific standard must have a manoeuvring space corresponding to a circle with a minimum diameter of 1.8 m in at least one habitable room and the bathroom.

(8) A flat for persons with severe visual impairments must have a right-angled layout.

(9) Where a residential building contains accommodation units for temporary accommodation, access to these accommodation units must meet accessibility requirements pursuant to Section 32(3) and Section 39(3)(a).

# Accommodation Facilities

## Title II

## Section 50

An accommodation building providing accommodation as a tourism service is classified by type into categories and classes.[11)]

**11)**
↗ Act No. 159/1999 Coll., on Certain Conditions of Business and on the Performance of Certain Activities in the Tourism Sector, as amended.
↗Section 17(8) of Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on Trade Licensing (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended.

# Title III Buildings for Social Services

## Section 51

(1) An accommodation unit in a social services building and a flat in a residential care home must meet the requirements for a flat with a universal standard or the requirements for a special-purpose flat pursuant to Section 49.

(2) A social services building must include a room for communal activities.

# Buildings for Education and Training and Buildings for Sport

# Title IV

## PART 1: BUILDINGS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING

## Section 52

(1) Buildings for education and training and higher education institutions must meet accessibility requirements in areas intended for use by the public and in areas intended for use by children, pupils and students.

(2) For nursery schools, primary schools, secondary schools and conservatories, an outdoor area of sufficient capacity enabling the free movement of children and pupils must be designed. This outdoor area may be replaced by ensuring the use of a comparable area.

(3) A building for education and training must be designed and constructed so that the surface temperature of the internal parts of the external walls is identical to the air temperature in the room throughout the year.

(4) In buildings for education and training, the requirements of Section 34(5) apply mutatis mutandis to the height of window parapets.

(5) Educational boarding and accommodation facilities must include a study room, linen storage, a space for drying clothes, storage and cleaning of footwear, and storage for seasonal equipment.

(6) An occupied room in a primary school, secondary school or conservatory must be designed and constructed so that an air volume of at least 5.3 $m^3$ per occupant is provided. An occupied room in a nursery school, with the exception of facilities of a forest nursery school and dispensing facilities of a forest nursery school, and in facilities for the care of pre-school children, with the exception of the space in which childcare services are provided in a children's group, must be designed and constructed so that a minimum air volume of 12 $m^3$ per occupant is provided.

(7) For an occupied room in which childcare services are provided in a children's group, where these services are not provided in a residential building, the requirements of the preceding paragraphs apply mutatis mutandis and the room must be designed and constructed to provide an air volume of at least 5.3 $m^3$ per occupant.

# PART 2: BUILDINGS FOR SPORT

## Section 53

(1) A building for sport must meet accessibility requirements in areas intended for use by the public. Changing rooms, sanitary facilities for athletes, and access to sports grounds or race tracks, taking into account increased requirements for manoeuvring space for the use of sports wheelchairs, must meet accessibility requirements.

(2) A building for sport must include a place for recharging the batteries of electric sports wheelchairs.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act, an exemption from → Section 53(1) of the DCR may be granted

## Section 54

### Covered Buildings for Winter Sports

Structures, materials, products, and technical and technological equipment of covered structures for winter sports must be designed and constructed so as to withstand increased loads arising from environmental influences and building operation, in particular high levels of internal humidity, low temperatures, the presence of aggressive substances, a high risk of condensation on surfaces and within structures, surface undercooling due to radiant cooling over the design period, and to allow maintenance and repairs to be carried out in accordance with the specified maintenance and repair cycles.

# PART 3 – ARTIFICIAL SWIMMING FACILITIES AND SAUNAS

## Section 55

### General requirements

(1) Structures, materials, products, and technical and technological equipment of artificial swimming facilities must be designed and constructed so as to withstand increased loads arising from environmental influences and building operation, in particular high levels of internal humidity and temperature, the presence of aggressive substances, the occurrence of back diffusion, a high risk and occurrence of condensation on surfaces and within structures, throughout the design service life under normal maintenance conditions, and to allow maintenance and repairs to be carried out in accordance with the specified maintenance and repair cycles.

(2) The requirements for artificial swimming facilities and saunas are set out in Annex 6 to this Decree.

(3) Access to artificial swimming facilities and saunas intended for persons with limited mobility or orientation shall be designed and constructed so as to comply with accessibility requirements.

# Specific Requirements

Section 56

(1) The requirements for pools for infants and toddlers are set out in Part 2 of Annex 6 to this Decree.

(2) The requirements for paddling pools are set out in Part 3 of Annex 6 to this Decree.

(3) The requirements for the changing rooms of artificial swimming facilities and saunas are set out in Part 4 of Annex 6 to this Decree.

(4) The requirements for saunas, rest rooms, and cooling rooms are set out in Parts 5 and 6 of Annex 6 to this Decree.

**ANNEX 6 – ARTIFICIAL SWIMMING FACILITIES AND SAUNAS**

**PART 1 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURES INTENDED FOR USE BY THE PUBLIC**

1.1. An easily cleanable circulation area with a non-slip surface finish in accordance with Annex 5 to this Decree shall be provided around the pool and shall be sloped so that all water used during cleaning drains into a drainage system that is operationally configured so that all water drains into the sewer system. The minimum slope shall be 2%. Drainage shall be provided in the same manner for all other circulation areas directly adjoining the circulation area and for all circulation areas where users are expected to carry pool water. The pool edge shall be designed and constructed so that, during cleaning of the circulation area, impurities are not washed into the pool water or into the recirculation system, whereby the recirculation system shall also include the pool overflow channel. The length of the overflow channel, which shall be provided at water level, shall be at least two thirds of the wetted perimeter of the pool. In pools deeper than 1.6 m, a safe standing ledge for users with a minimum width of 0.1 m shall be provided at a depth of 1.2 m along the perimeter walls.

1.2. For outdoor pools, or between the outdoor area and the circulation area of an indoor pool, users' access to the pool circulation area must be provided via footbaths. Footbaths shall be at least 2 m long in the direction of movement, with hardened surfaces before and after the footbath, an entry water depth of 0.1 m to 0.15 m, and a constant flow rate corresponding to a minimum complete water exchange in the footbath at least once per hour. Water for the footbath may be taken from the recirculation system after dosing of a disinfectant, or water overflowing from the pool may be used. The footbath shall be equipped with a shower supplied either with water from the recirculation system containing a disinfectant or with mains water.

1.3. A ventilated cleaning room shall be provided within the pool building. The wall of the cleaning room shall be fitted with an easily washable surface to a height of at least 1.8 m above floor level.

1.4. Requirements for ventilation of the pool hall of an indoor swimming pool are set out in Annex 2 to this Decree, and requirements for lighting of the pool hall of an indoor swimming pool are set out in Table 1 to this Annex.

1.5. Adequate artificial lighting shall be provided for swimming competitions or other organised events held in the pool.

1.6. Rooms and spaces of indoor and outdoor artificial swimming facilities must be

ventilated; if natural air exchange through windows is insufficient, air exchange must be provided by mechanical ventilation. Toilet ventilation must be under negative pressure. Ventilation capacities are specified in Annex 2 to this Decree.

1.7. Outdoor artificial swimming facilities operated year-round or seasonally, as well as indoor artificial swimming facilities, must be equipped with a recirculation system, including a water recirculation treatment plant, or, in the case of outdoor facilities, at least with a continuous disinfection system, while also ensuring continuous water replacement proportional to the current number of users. The method of water inflow and outflow for each pool must ensure that the water supplied from the water treatment plant is thoroughly mixed with the water in the pool. Compliance with this requirement must be ensured by a sufficient number of inlet and outlet elements with appropriate hydraulic parameters, suitably distributed so that short-circuit flows and areas with slow water exchange do not occur in the pool and so that water exchange and mixing take place over a short distance, with sufficient intensity and throughout the entire volume of the pool. Pools must enable water to be discharged to the recirculation water treatment plant both from the water surface level and from the pool bottom.

1.8. Pool systems must be designed so that water is not transferred directly from one pool to another. Water attractions in which water cascades from pool to pool within a pool system, and pool systems connected to a single treatment plant, are not considered water transfer, provided that a separate supply of treated water is ensured for each pool. The supply of treated water from the recirculation water treatment plant must be separate for each pool.

1.9. Both the pool and the balancing tank must be equipped at their deepest point with a drainage device allowing water to be discharged from the pool (tank) into the sewer system, a watercourse, or an appropriate drainage system in accordance with their connection conditions.

1.10. Water from the pool may be used for distribution to showers at the outlet from the recirculation system, provided that disinfection is carried out in accordance with another legal regulation.

1.11. Ventilation of the space above the water surface in pools must be ensured, inter alia, by a defined water level, which must not be lower than 0.3 m below the level of the pool surround.

1.12. An artificial swimming facility used as a swimming stadium must have a designated spectator area separated from the area reserved for pool users; access to this area must be via a separate entrance and a separate corridor. Based on the designed number of spectators, changing rooms and an adequate number of toilets with washbasins must be provided in accordance with Annex 3 to this Decree. The floor of spectator stands must be sloped towards the sewer system.

[Table 1: Lighting requirements for the pool hall of an indoor pool and its adjacent areas]

| PURPOSE OF THE POOL | POOL HALL* | ADJACENT AREAS FOR USERS (CHANGING ROOMS, TOILETS, SHOWERS, CORRIDORS, ETC.) | ENTRANCE HALL | **The minimum required lighting level must be met at a height of 0.2 m above the steady water level.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recreational use | 200 lx | 200 lx | 100 lx | |
| Swimming training | 300 lx | | | |
| Swimming competitions and organised events | 500 lx | | | |

1.13. A water supply distribution system must be provided within the premises of the artificial swimming facility.

## PART 2 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR POOLS FOR INFANTS AND TODDLERS

2.1. Pools for infants and toddlers must have an associated covered area, in particular for prams, children's changing rooms, a separate area for breastfeeding, rest and the acclimatisation of the children to the outdoor environment before departure, facilities for accompanying persons (changing room, shower, toilet, etc.), and a dry, ventilated room (storage) for storing dried aids and materials.

2.2. The area for bathing infants and toddlers must be structurally or operationally separated from other areas.

2.3. Ventilation requirements for the pool hall and adjacent spaces are specified in Annex 2 to this Decree.

2.4. Unless otherwise stated, requirements for pools for infants and toddlers are governed by the general requirements set out in Part 1 of this Annex.

## PART 3 – REQUIREMENTS FOR PADDLING POOLS

3.1. When determining the capacity of the water surface area of a paddling pool for children, there must be an area of 1 m² per child. The requirements set out in Part 1, point 1.2, apply mutatis mutandis to paddling pools.

3.2. The maximum water depth of a paddling pool must not exceed 0.4 m.

3.3. Paddling pools may be designed with or without recirculation. The water supply and discharge method must ensure intensive mixing of water in the paddling pool, and water must not be supplied to the paddling pool from another pool.

## PART 4 – CHANGING ROOMS OF ARTIFICIAL SWIMMING FACILITIES AND SAUNAS

4.1. The capacity of the changing rooms must correspond to the capacity of the artificial swimming facility. The capacity of the sauna warming room changing area must correspond to twice the number of places in the sauna warming room.

4.2. In outdoor artificial swimming facilities, a changing cabin may be provided instead of a changing room. The floor area of a single changing cabin in both outdoor and indoor facilities must be at least 1.5 m².

4.3. In indoor artificial swimming facilities, the changing room must be operationally separated for users who are going swimming from other users.

4.4. The number of showers must correspond to the anticipated capacity of the swimming facility. In indoor artificial swimming facilities, the following sequence must be maintained for entry: changing room – shower area – pool; and for exit: pool – shower area – drying area – changing room, with these sections structurally separated.

4.5. The floor and walls of the changing room must be made of easily cleanable materials. The floor must have an anti-slip finish in accordance with Annex 5 to this Decree and must be sloped at a minimum of 2% towards the drainage system. A partition wall that is not firmly connected to the floor along the entire length of its lower edge must terminate at least 0.15 m above the floor; edges and corners of perimeter walls must be rounded.

4.6. Fittings and equipment of changing rooms and changing cabins must be easily washable.

4.7. Ventilation capacity of the changing room is specified in Annex 2 to this Decree.

**PART 5 - SAUNAS**

5.1. The space of the sauna warming room must be at least 2 m³ per person. All materials used in the sauna must be durable and hygienically safe under the designed heat and humidity load.

5.2. The walls and ceiling of the sauna warming room must be clad with materials that provide good thermal insulation and effectively absorb moisture. The doors must be made of transparent material or fitted with a glazed window, be fitted with wooden handles on both sides, open outwards, and must not be fitted with a locking latch. Doors must reliably enable exit from the sauna warming room.

5.3. The floor must be made of easily washable materials with an anti-slip finish in accordance with Annex 5 to this Decree and sloped towards a floor drain. Where a floor drain is installed in the sauna, its construction must prevent odours from entering the sauna from the sewer system.

5.4. For heaters using solid or gaseous fuels, only the heat exchanger may be located within the sauna space; alternatively, the heater construction must be operable solely from outside the sauna. Flue ducts and related equipment must be located outside the sauna space.

5.5. The sauna must be sufficiently ventilated, with the possibility of regulation. It must be adequately lit and equipped with emergency lighting. Lighting requirements for saunas are specified in Table 2.

5.6. A cleaning room must be provided for the sauna and must be ventilated.

5.7. Ventilation requirements for saunas are specified in Annex 2 to this Decree.

[Table 2: Sauna lighting]

| LOCATION | MINIMUM LIGHTING INTENSITY (1×) | EMERGENCY LIGHTING |
|---|---|---|
| Corridor | 100 | yes |
| Cloakroom | 200 | yes |
| Warming room | 50 | yes |
| Indoor cooling room | 75 | yes |
| Outdoor cooling room | 75 | no |
| Relaxation room | 75 | yes |
| Toilet | 100 | no |

**PART 6 – COOLING ROOM AND SAUNA REST ROOM**

5.8. The pool and shower facilities must be located inside the building, in close proximity to the sauna warming room. The pool walls and bottom must have easily washable surfaces. The bottom surface must have an anti-slip finish in accordance with Annex 5 to this Decree. The pool must be fitted at water level with an overflow channel, with discharge to the pool water treatment plant or via a siphon trap where connected to the sewer system. Access to the pool must be fitted with steps with handrails or with an access ladder with handholds. The floor surrounding the pool must have an anti-slip finish in accordance with Annex 5 to this Decree and be sloped at a minimum of 2% towards the floor drains.

5.9. Where a pool is installed in an outdoor cooling room, it must comply with the requirements of this Decree.

5.10. The size of the sauna rest room must be at least 2 m² per place in the sauna warming room. The relaxation room must have a washable and easily cleanable surface finish. Ventilation requirements are set out in Annex 2 to this Decree.

# Title V Retail Buildings

## Section 57

A retail building with a sales area exceeding 2,000 m² must have customer entrances separated from entrances used for operational purposes.

# Garage, Service and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Filling Station for Fuels, Infrastructure for Alternative Fuels

# Title VI

## Garage

# Section 58

→ Section 58 of the Decree on Construction Requirements (DCR) does not apply in Prague; instead, → Section 43 of the Prague Building Regulations (PBR) applies; the application of Section 43 of the PBR does not affect the requirements for infrastructure for alternative fuels and for equipping buildings with charging points as set out in the DCR

(1) ~~Individual, row and collective garages must be designed and constructed to ensure the functionality of parking spaces, taking into account spatial requirements for parking spaces, in particular parking space dimensions, safety clearances and clear heights, according to the type of building and the type of vehicles envisaged.~~

(2) ~~Individual, row and collective garages must be designed and constructed with regard to adequate ventilation capacity and required building safety features. For collective garages intended for use by the public, requirements for reserved parking spaces under Section 7(4) apply mutatis mutandis.~~

(3) The clear height of garage spaces must be at least 0.2 m greater than the height of the tallest anticipated vehicle, and at least 2.2 m. Along the rear wall of dedicated perpendicular or dedicated angled parking spaces, a reduction of the clear height to 1.8 m is permitted over a depth of 0.7 m. Clear height means the unobstructed internal height of the building space between the floor and ceiling, into which no building components or equipment project.

(4) The basic dimensions of individual parking spaces must be 2.5 × 5 m for perpendicular and angled parking and 2 × 5.75 m for parallel parking; these basic dimensions may be appropriately adjusted depending on the size of the anticipated vehicles, the position of individual parking spaces and the structural and technical parameters of the garage. This does not affect the requirements for reserved parking spaces under Section 25(4) of the Prague Building Regulations (PBR).

(5) The parameters of internal traffic routes must allow the anticipated vehicles to pass through and enter individual perpendicular and angled parking spaces by forward driving along a curved path with no more than one corrective manoeuvre, and to enter individual parallel parking spaces either by driving forward or by reversing.

# Section 59

# Service and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Filling Stations

→ Section 59 of the Decree on Construction Requirements (DCR) does not apply in Prague; instead, → Section 44 of the Prague Building Regulations (PBR) applies. Pursuant to Section 44 of the PBR, Section 44(2) of the PBR applies, and by reference in Section 44(3) of the PBR, Section 59(3) of the DCR and the related "Designated Standards" apply; the application of Section 44 of the PBR does not affect the requirements for infrastructure for alternative fuels and for equipping buildings with charging points as set out in the DCR

→ Section 44(2) of the PBR

(1) ~~A building for the service and repair of motor vehicles must be designed and constructed so as to ensure the required spatial parameters, safety clearances, lighting of workplaces and circulation areas, with regard to the types of vehicles for which services are to be provided by the servicing or repair facility.~~

(2) ~~The outdoor areas of a filling station, vehicle servicing facility or vehicle repair facility where petroleum products are stored or handled must be impermeable to petroleum products and must be graded to a containment sump equipped with a permanently operable system for the capture of hazardous~~ substances with a bottom outlet connected to the sewer system.

(3) The outdoor areas of filling stations, vehicle servicing facilities and vehicle repair facilities where petroleum products are stored or handled must be impermeable to petroleum products and must be graded to containment sumps equipped with permanently operable systems for the capture of hazardous substances with a bottom outlet connected to the sewer system.

(4) Filling stations, vehicle servicing facilities and vehicle repair facilities must be designed and constructed so as to comply with ventilation requirements with respect to preventing the exceedance of permissible concentrations of air pollutants.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 59(3)**

ČSN 73 6059 736059 (08/77) Vehicle servicing and repair facilities, Filling stations – Basic provisions a:1991; (Z2:2006)

ČSN 73 6060 736060 (09/18) Filling stations (Z1:2020)

# Section 60

# Infrastructure for Alternative Fuels

**12)**
↗ Articles 4(4) and 4(5) and Article 5(2) of Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure.

The requirements for a normal-power AC recharging point, a high-power AC recharging point, a high-power DC recharging point, a publicly accessible AC recharging point, a recharging point for electric buses, shore-side electricity supply for inland waterway vessels, a hydrogen refuelling station, a connection point for vehicles other than motorcycles, hydrogen refuelling stations, and natural gas filling stations are set out in Annex 7 to this Decree[12]).

**ANNEX 7 – INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ALTERNATIVE FUELS**

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1745 of 13 August 2019 supplementing and amending Directive 2014/94/EU

1. A normal-power AC recharging point for electric vehicles must be equipped

with at least a Type 2 socket outlet or vehicle connector.

2. A high-power AC recharging point for electric vehicles must be equipped with at least a Type 2 socket outlet.
3. A high-power DC recharging point for electric vehicles must be equipped with at least a Combo 2 combined charging system connector.
4. A publicly accessible AC recharging point with an apparent power not exceeding 3.7 kVA, intended for an electric vehicle of category L, must be equipped with at least:
   a) a Type 3A socket outlet or vehicle connector for charging mode 3, and
   b) a socket outlet for charging mode 1 or 2.
5. A publicly accessible AC recharging point with an apparent power exceeding 3.7 kVA, intended for an electric vehicle of category L, must be equipped with at least a Type 2 socket outlet or vehicle connector.
6. A recharging point for an electric bus must, for interoperability purposes, be equipped with:
   a) in the case of a normal-power and high-power AC charging point for an electric bus, at least a Type 2 socket outlet,
   b) in the case of a normal-power and high-power DC charging point for an electric bus, at least a Combo 2 combined charging system connector,
   c) an automated device with a contact interface for conductive charging of an electric bus in charging mode 4,
   d) an automated connection device (ACD) mounted on the infrastructure (reverse pantograph), mounted on the vehicle roof, mounted under the vehicle, or mounted on the infrastructure and connecting to the side or roof of the vehicle, which must be equipped with a mechanical and electrical interface.
7. For inland waterway vessels, the supply of electricity from shore must be provided.
8. Outdoor hydrogen refuelling stations dispensing gaseous hydrogen used as fuel in motor vehicles must comply with the technical specifications for the supply of gaseous hydrogen as a fuel.
9. Hydrogen refuelling stations dispensing gaseous hydrogen used as fuel in motor vehicles must use refuelling algorithms and equipment that comply with the applicable technical specifications for the supply of gaseous hydrogen as a fuel.
10. Connection points for motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles, for the refuelling of gaseous hydrogen must comply with the technical specifications for connection devices for refuelling gaseous hydrogen into motor vehicles.

of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards recharging points for motor vehicles of category L, shore-side electricity supply for inland waterway vessels, hydrogen supply for road transport, and natural gas supply for road and water transport, and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/674. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1444 of 17 June 2021 supplementing Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards standards for recharging points for electric buses.

11. Natural gas filling stations dispensing compressed natural gas (CNG) used as fuel in motor vehicles must comply with the applicable technical specifications laid down for filling pressure.
12. Natural gas filling stations dispensing liquefied natural gas (LNG) used as fuel in motor vehicles must comply with the applicable technical specifications laid down for filling pressure.
13. The connection profile for motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles, for the refuelling of liquefied natural gas must comply with the applicable technical specifications.
14. Natural gas filling stations dispensing liquefied natural gas (LNG) used as fuel for inland waterway vessels must, exclusively for the purposes of interoperability, comply with the applicable technical specifications.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 7**

ČSN EN 62196-2 ed. 2[1] 354572 (10/17) Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle inlets – Conductive charging of electric vehicles – Part 2: Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for AC pin and contact-tube accessories (Z1:2023)

ČSN EN IEC 62196-2 ed. 3[1] 354572 (06/23) Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle inlets – Conductive charging of electric vehicles - Part 2: Dimensional compatibility requirements for AC pin and contact-tube accessories

ČSN EN 62196-3[1] 354572 (03/16) Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle inlets – Conductive charging of electric vehicles – Part 3: Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for DC and AC/DC pin and contact-tube vehicle couplers (Z1:2023)

ČSN EN IEC 62196-3 ed. 2[1] 354572 (01/23) Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle inlets – Conductive charging of electric vehicles - Part 3: Dimensional compatibility requirements for vehicle coupler connectors with pins and contact tubes for DC and AC/DC current

ČSN EN 17127 697280 (08/24) Outdoor gaseous hydrogen refuelling stations with filling protocols

ČSN EN ISO 17268 656521 (07/22) Gaseous hydrogen – Connection devices for refuelling land vehicles with gaseous hydrogen

ČSN EN IEC 60884-1 354515 (06/24) Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes - Part 1: General requirements

ČSN EN 15869-2 326360 (06/21) Inland navigation vessels – Electrical shore connection, three-phase voltage 400 V, 50 Hz, current up to 125 A – Part 2: Shore-side equipment, additional requirements

ČSN EN 16840 326361 (09/17) Inland navigation vessels – Electrical shore connection, three-phase voltage 400 V, 50 Hz and current of at least 250 A

ČSN EN ISO 16923 300087 (05/19) Filling stations for natural gas – CNG stations for fuelling vehicles

ČSN EN ISO 16924 300088 (05/19) Filling stations for natural gas – LNG stations for fuelling vehicles

ČSN EN ISO 12617 300225 (09/17) Road vehicles – Connector for refuelling liquified natural gas – 3.1 MPa connector

ČSN EN ISO 20519 386640 (11/22) Ships and marine technology – Specification for bunkering of liquefied natural gas fuelled vessels

# Equipment of a building with a charging point

Section 61

(1) A new building or a change to a completed building with more than 10 parking spaces, excluding residential buildings and changes to completed residential buildings, must be equipped with at least one charging point and with cable ducts for the future installation of a charging point for an electric vehicle for every fifth parking space, provided that the car park[13)] of the building

a) is located inside the building and, in the case of a change to a completed building, the change also concerns the car park or the electrical installations of the building, or

b) is physically adjacent to the building and, in the case of a change to a completed building, the change also concerns the car park or the electrical installations of the car park.

(2) A new residential building and a change to a completed residential building with more than 10 parking spaces must be provided with the installation of cable ducts for each parking space for the future installation of a charging point for an electric vehicle, provided that the car park[14)] of the building

a) is located inside the building and, in the case of a change to a completed building, the change also concerns the car park or the electrical installations of the building, or

b) is physically adjacent to the building and, in the case of a change to a completed building, the change also concerns the car park or the electrical installations of the car park.

(3) The requirements for buildings set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply to a change to a completed building where the costs of installing a charging point and electrical installations exceed 7% of the total costs of the change to the completed building.[15)]

13) ↗ Article 8(2) of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings, as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/844.

14) ↗ Article 8(5) of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings, as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/844.

15) ↗ Article 8(6) of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings, as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/844.

# Section 62

# Accessibility of Filling Stations and Publicly Accessible Charging Points

(1) Filling stations must enable the dispensing of fuels to persons with limited mobility or orientation.

(2) A publicly accessible charging point under the Act on Fuels must comply with accessibility requirements. In the case of a charging park consisting of two or more charging points, this requirement is deemed to be met if at least 5% of the charging points comply with accessibility requirements. The resulting number of charging points is rounded up to whole numbers.

# Water Structures Title VII

## PART 1: REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER STRUCTURES

### ANNEX 8 - WATER STRUCTURES

For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions apply:

a) abstraction structure means a water structure or part thereof serving to abstract water from the channel of a watercourse or from a water reservoir,

b) outlet structure means a water structure or part thereof serving to discharge water from a water reservoir,

c) designed flood wave means a flow wave defined by its peak discharge with a selected probability of exceedance, volume and time course,

d) inverted siphon means a water structure or part thereof serving to convey water beneath an obstacle,

e) inflatable weir means a weir whose impounding closure consists of an inflatable bladder, being a flexible casing made of plastic or rubber attached to the rigid substructure of the weir and filled with water or air,

f) emergency spillway structure means a structure serving to protect a dam against overtopping,

g) water treatment structure means a set of buildings and facilities with water treatment technology (water treatment plant); a water abstraction structure with possible facilities for the hygienic safeguarding of water without water treatment technology is also considered a water treatment structure.

### DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 8

ČSN 75 6262 756262 (12/19) Overflow chambers

ČSN 75 5401 755401 (03/20) Design of water supply pipelines

ČSN 75 5911 755911 (04/95) Pressure testing of water supply and irrigation pipelines Z1:2007

ČSN 75 0905 750905 (04/14) Water tightness tests of water supply and sewerage tanks

ČSN 75 2200 752200 (09/21) Linear flood protection structures

ČSN 73 1208 731208 (09/10) Design of concrete structures of water management facilities

ČSN 75 2935 752935 (01/14) Assessment of the safety of water structures during floods

ČSN 75 2340 752340 (09/17) Design of dams - Main parameters and equipmentSection

ČSN 75 2310 752310 (09/06) Earthfill dams

ČSN 75 2101 752101 (04/09) Ecological rehabilitation of watercourses

# Section 63 Basic Requirements for Water Structures

(1) A water structure must meet the requirements for protection against the effects of frost, ice and debris, and for adequate resistance to misuse through violent activity.

(2) The technical requirements for a water structure are determined by its purpose and its connection to the channel of a watercourse, a water reservoir, a weir pool or another body of water. A water structure must be designed and constructed with regard to the location of technical infrastructure networks under Section 12 and to the possibility of conveying water during the construction of the water structure.

(3) A water structure must be designed and constructed with regard to:

a) the stabilisation of the adjoining section of the watercourse channel, and

b) the morphological conditions of the territory.

# Section 64 Technical Requirements for Water Structures

(1) The requirements for the foundations of a water structure are set out in Part 1 of Annex 8 to this Decree.

(2) The requirements for the structural components of a water structure are set out in Part 2 of Annex 8 to this Decree.

**ANNEX 8 - WATER STRUCTURES**

**PART 1 – FOUNDATIONS OF WATER STRUCTURES**

1.1. The foundations of a water structure located in the channel of a watercourse or in a location where it may be affected by water must meet the requirements for stability and resistance under the most unfavourable load conditions caused by the effects of water and possible accidental loads.

1.2. When designing the foundations of a water structure, possible changes in flow conditions must also be assessed, in particular the passage of floods and possible changes in the groundwater regime.

1.3. The foundations of a dam, embankment or weir must meet requirements ensuring the drainage stability of the subsoil and limiting seepage quantities.

1.4. The method used for the foundation of a dam or embankment, or parts thereof such as a combined structure, abstraction structure or outlet structure, must be based on the geotechnical conditions identified at the site of the foundations. No part of the structure in the foundation subsoil of a dam may be founded on piles, sills or saddles.

1.5. Underground structures separating the internal spaces of a water structure from the surrounding rock environment must, according to their nature and purpose, be insulated against groundwater and, where necessary, further protected against its adverse effects.

1.6. A water structure designed and constructed in an area affected by the impacts of deep mining or by seismic effects must also be designed and constructed with regard to the anticipated deformation of the foundation soil caused by mining activity or seismic activity.

## PART 2 – TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS OF WATER STRUCTURES

2.1. The design of a structural component or structural element of a water structure must comply with the requirements arising from the purpose of the water structure and with requirements for resistance to all foreseeable loads and other effects that may occur during the construction and use of the water structure (for example adverse environmental effects, floods, ice phenomena, mechanical action of floating objects, corrosion, vibrations, and temperature changes).

2.2. Foreseeable loads and adverse effects must not result in

a) the unacceptable deformation of the structural component (for example deformation or cracking) that could compromise the mechanical resistance, stability, safety, or use of the water structure or part thereof, or

b) damage to or the endangerment of the operational capability of connected technical equipment as a result of deformation of the structural component or changes in the groundwater level adversely affecting the foundation conditions of other structures in the vicinity of the water structure.

2.3. Concrete designed and used for the structural components of a water structure or parts thereof that come into contact with water must meet the requirements for hydraulic concrete for watertight structures in terms of durability, frost resistance, watertightness, seepage resistance, volumetric stability, strength, and toughness.

2.4. The design of a water structure that allows water management activities requiring the measurement of water quantity and quality, or the measurement of the quantity of water impounded or accumulated by the water structure pursuant to Section 10 of the Water Act, must allow for the installation of measuring equipment.

2.5. A water structure intended for water impoundment must be equipped with a staff gauge installed up to the elevation of the dam crest or with a limnigraph (automatic water level recorder) for measuring water level elevations.

2.6. The safety of a dam or embankment during floods must be assessed in a graduated manner according to its significance in terms of potential damage in the event of failure. The significance of a dam or embankment in terms of potential damage is derived from its classification under another legal regulation. The required level of safety is expressed by the probability of exceedance of the peak discharge of the control flood wave that must be safely conveyed through the water structure.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 8**

See the introduction to TITLE VII, Water Structures, Part 1, Requirements for Water Structures (before Section 63)

## Section 65

(1) Technical conditions for tailings ponds are determined by the type and category of waste deposited pursuant to the Waste Act and, where applicable, by other properties of the deposited material.

(2) A tailings pond must not be designed or constructed on land located in an area protected under another legal regulation, on land with designated protection zones, within the active floodplain zone, or in an area affected by slope instability.

(3) A tailings pond for the disposal of hazardous waste pursuant to the Waste Act must not be designed or constructed on land that cannot be secured against failure due to the exceedance of the bearing capacity or excessive deformation of the subsoil, against flooding, or in areas where tourism or recreation is a significant factor in land use.

## Section 66

(1) A structure serving to observe the status of surface waters must be designed and constructed at a location where the river channel is not divided into secondary branches and where the water level is not affected by a natural or artificial obstruction in the channel. The structure referred to in the first sentence must fulfil its function and must be accessible even during flood events, unless it concerns the measurement of minimum residual flows.

(2) A protective embankment, wall, or other flood-protection structure along a river channel must be designed and constructed so as to create a sufficient flow profile for the safe conveyance of the designed discharge pursuant to Section 73.

(3) Where technically feasible and where a pumping station for water removal by pumping forms part of the water structure, the floor of its machinery room must be located above the water level corresponding at least to the discharge occurring during a natural flood with a return period of 20 years (Q20). Associated electrical equipment and other equipment that could be damaged by water must be located above the water level corresponding at least to the discharge occurring during a natural flood with a return period of 100 years (Q100).

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 66(3)**

ČSN 75 1400 751400 (01/14) Hydrological data of surface waters

# PART 2: WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Section 67

(1) Water supply pipelines must not be interconnected with pipelines carrying utility or operational water, nor with water supply pipelines from another water source that could endanger water quality or the operation of the water supply system.

(2) Water supply pipelines must be protected against freezing, damage from external effects, external and internal corrosion, and the ingress of harmful microorganisms, chemical substances, and other contaminants, having regard to the properties of the pipe material, the quality of the conveyed water, and the environment in which the pipeline is installed.

(3) Manholes on water supply pipelines must be designed and constructed so that fittings located therein are adequately protected against frost.

(4) Detailed requirements for the water supply network and its components are set out in Part 3 of Annex 8 to this Decree.

**ANNEX 8 - WATER STRUCTURES**

**PART 3 – REQUIREMENTS FOR THE WATER SUPPLY NETWORK**

3.1. The distribution water supply network and main pipelines must be designed and constructed for the maximum hourly water demand. Other water supply pipelines must be designed and constructed for the maximum daily water demand.

3.2. Water supply pipelines must be designed and constructed from construction materials and products ensuring compliance with all technical requirements for water supply pipelines.

3.3. The maximum overpressure at the lowest points of the water supply network in each pressure zone must not exceed 0.6 MPa, or 0.7 MPa where necessary in view of the circumstances.

3.4. For development up to two above-ground storeys, the hydrodynamic pressure at the connection point of the water service line must be at least 0.15 MPa. For development of three or more above-ground storeys, at least 0.25 MPa.

3.5. Water supply pipelines with an internal diameter up to 200 mm must be designed and constructed with a longitudinal gradient of at least 3‰; pipelines with an internal diameter from 250 mm to 500 mm with a gradient of at least 1‰; and pipelines with an internal diameter of 600 mm or more with a gradient of at least 0.5‰.

3.6. The watertightness of water supply pipelines must be verified by pressure testing.

3.7. The watertightness of water reservoirs must be verified by watertightness testing.

3.8. Requirements for materials, chemicals used, and products coming into direct contact with drinking water are set out in a regulation governing hygienic requirements for products coming into direct contact with water and for water treatment.

3.9. A water treatment structure must be designed and constructed in accordance with technical requirements derived from indicators of raw water quality and the conformity of its category with the type of water treatment under another legal regulation.

3.10. The connection of a new section of a water supply system to an existing water supply system must be designed and constructed with regard to its impact on the ability to supply drinking water to existing or new consumers, particularly whether the delivery of drinking water in the required quantity would adversely affect supply, including pressure conditions, for existing or new consumers. The assessment must be carried out by a professionally qualified person on the basis of authorisation from the owner or operator of the existing water supply system, at the investor's expense. The assessment shall be carried out only if the owner or operator of the existing water supply reasonably assumes that connection of a new section may adversely affect the supply of drinking water or pressure conditions for existing or new consumers.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 8**

See the introduction to TITLE VII, Water Structures, Part 1, Requirements for Water Structures (before Section 63)

Section 68

## PART 3: SEWER NETWORK AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

(1) The conveyance of wastewater pursuant to the Water Act must be designed and constructed on the basis of the designed volume of wastewater, calculation of the volume of conveyed stormwater, and the combined or separate sewerage system.

(2) The sewer network must be designed and constructed so that its spatial, capacity, and technical parameters correspond to its type and functional classification. Detailed requirements for sewer networks are set out in Part 4 of Annex 8 to this Decree.

(3) The sewer network must be designed and constructed with regard to long-term service life, the difficulty of rehabilitation works, and the future condition of the sewered area.

(4) The sewer network must be designed and constructed as gravity, pressure, vacuum, or combined systems.

(5) Sewers and wastewater conveyance structures and their joints must be designed and constructed as watertight structures. Watertightness is not required for the conveyance of stormwater.

(6) Detailed requirements for wastewater treatment plants are set out in Part 5 of Annex 8 to this Decree.[16)]

16) ↗ Article 4(3), Article 10 and Annex I, point B, to Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

## DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 68(2), (3) AND (5)

ČSN 75 6101 756101 (02/24) Sewer networks and sewer connections

ČSN EN 752 756110 (06/19) Drainage and sewer systems outside buildings - Management of sewer systems

ČSN EN 16932-1 756113 (02/19) Drainage and sewer systems outside buildings - Pumping systems - Part 1: General

ČSN EN 16932-2 756113 (02/19) Drainage and sewer systems outside buildings - Pumping systems - Part 2: Pressure systems

ČSN EN 16932-3 756113 (02/19) Drainage and sewer systems outside buildings - Pumping systems - Part 3: Vacuum systems

ČSN EN 1610 756114 (04/17) Construction and testing of drains and sewers

ČSN 75 6909 756909 (10/04) Testing of watertightness of sewers and sewer connections

ČSN 75 0905 750905 (04/14) Water tightness tests of water supply and sewerage tanks

ČSN 75 6401 756401 (10/14) Wastewater treatment plants for an equivalent population (EP) greater than 500

ČSN 75 6415 756415 (07/20) Gas management of wastewater treatment plants

## ANNEX 8 - WATER STRUCTURES

### PART 4 - SEWER NETWORK

4.1. In a combined sewer system, stormwater overflow chambers must reliably divide the designed inflow of wastewater in the ratio determined by a hydrotechnical calculation and safely convey the designed flow to the wastewater treatment plant.

4.2. For newly constructed overflow chambers, the designed flow values must be determined; the same procedure applies when assessing existing overflow chambers.

4.3. For pipe gradients of up to 10‰, the vertical deviation in sewer installation may be no more than ±10mm; for gradients exceeding 10‰, ±30mm relative to the invert level. No adverse gradient or zero gradient may occur in the pipeline.

4.4. Straight sewer sections between two manholes may deviate from a straight alignment by up to 50mm for nominal diameters up to DN 500 inclusive, and by up to 80mm for larger diameters.

4.5. The distance between inspection and access manholes in straight sections of non-walkable sewers must not exceed 50m in built-up areas; in non-built-up areas, to enable high-pressure cleaning, it must not exceed 80m for sewers with a nominal diameter less than DN 500, 60m for DN 500 to DN 600, and 50m for DN 800 and larger; for walkable sewers, the maximum distance is 200m. Inspection, access and deflection manholes and drop structures may not be located outside the route of the sewer.

4.6. The connection of a new section of a separate or combined sewer system to an existing combined sewer system must also be designed and constructed with regard to the impact on the capacity of the sewer system to convey an increased volume of wastewater, including an assessment of existing overflow chambers affected by the new sewer construction. The assessment must be carried out by a professionally qualified person on the basis of authorisation from the owner or operator of the existing sewer system, at the investor's expense. If the assessment demonstrates that the sewer system is unable to convey the increased volume of water or shows a deterioration of dilution conditions beyond the limits of the valid sewer operating rules, the sewer in question must not be connected to the existing sewer system. Any proposal for new overflow structures must be prepared in accordance with point 4.1.

## PART 5 – WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

5.1. The quantity of dry-weather wastewater flowing into a wastewater treatment plant must be determined primarily on the basis of direct measurement, taking account of future trends in water consumption.

5.2. In a combined sewer system, the maximum inflow to the wastewater treatment plant is the volume of diluted wastewater flowing into the plant after overflow at the last overflow chamber upstream of the wastewater treatment plant.

5.3. The inflow of wastewater conveyed to the biological treatment stage during rainfall must be designed and constructed so that it does not exceed 1.2 Qh for treatment plants up to 5,000 equivalent inhabitants, and 2 Qd − QB for wastewater treatment plants serving more than 5,000 equivalent inhabitants, unless the biological treatment stage, including the secondary settling tank, is designed differently. If the maximum inflow may cause overloading of mechanical treatment facilities (screens, grit chambers, primary settling tanks), an equalisation tank must be designed and constructed to capture the inflow wave during rainfall. If even such an equalisation tank does not protect the biological stage of the wastewater treatment plant, a wastewater overflow structure must be designed and constructed upstream of the biological treatment stage so that the maximum inflow does not overload the biological treatment facilities and does not reduce the efficiency of wastewater treatment.

5.4. The pollution load of wastewater flowing into the wastewater treatment plant must be determined on the basis of a survey with a precisely defined sampling methodology, the results of chemical analyses of wastewater, and other data, in particular the number of connected inhabitants and the nature and capacity of industrial production.

5.5. The average dry-weather daily inflow Q24 is the reference value for determining the average values of pollutant loads conveyed in wastewater, on the basis of which the technological facilities of the wastewater treatment plant are designed and constructed; the design parameters include values expressed per day, sludge age, sludge production, grit production, biogas production, and similar parameters.

5.6. The daily inflow Qv is the reference value for the design of the technological units of a wastewater treatment plant, for which the design parameters include hydraulic loading, retention time, contact time, recirculation ratio, and similar parameters.

5.7. The technological units of a wastewater treatment plant must, according to their function, be designed and constructed so as to withstand the maximum hydraulic and pollutant loads.

5.8. The layout of a wastewater treatment plant must be designed and constructed so as to include a bypass of the entire wastewater treatment plant and, where possible, also bypasses and alternative interconnections for individual technological units of the wastewater treatment plant. Bypasses must be secured against misuse.

5.9. A wastewater treatment plant must be designed and constructed with regard to its gas management system.

5.10. Potable water must be available for the operation of sanitary facilities in the wastewater treatment plant.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 8**

See the introduction to TITLE VII, Water Structures, Part 1, Requirements for Water Structures (before Section 63)

# PART 4 – STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS OF WATER STRUCTURES

## Dams and Embankments

Section

69

(1) When determining the elevation of the crest of an embankment, consideration must be given to the requirement for structural safety against overtopping, taking into account the reliability of determining the maximum water level, the character of the area threatened by special floods, conditions for the formation of wind-generated waves, the type of embankment structure, the treatment of the crest, and the operational requirements of the embankment.

(2) To protect against the effects of waves, ice, weather conditions, and other influences, the upstream face of an earthfill embankment must be reinforced in a manner ensuring the stability of the embankment and its protection under all loading conditions, preventing sliding along the slope, and eliminating damage to the protection caused by water pressure flowing out of the embankment body during drawdown of the water level.

(3) The requirements for dams and embankments are set out in Part 6 of Annex 8 to this Decree.

## ANNEX 8 - WATER STRUCTURES

### PART 6 – DAMS AND EMBANKMENTS

6.1. The construction of an earthfill embankment must be carried out so as to ensure compliance with the designed compaction criteria of the fill material.

6.2. Borrow pits for embankment material of a water structure used for impounding or accumulating water should preferably be designed and constructed within the inundation area of the future water reservoir. After the extraction is complete, the stability of the slopes of the borrow pit must be assessed and their remediation and reclamation designed and carried out.

6.3. The level of flood protection of the embankment construction site must be designed with regard to the potential impacts of overtopping or breach of an embankment under construction.

6.4. Protection of the excavation for the foundation of the embankment must be designed and constructed proportionally to the potential damage caused by flooding of the excavation.

6.5. A dam must be equipped with at least two independently operable, functionally independent bottom outlets with three control closures; one of the bottom outlets may also be another intake facility, such as a water-supply intake facility, with a capacity appropriate to the purpose of the water structure. For newly constructed dams, another intake facility, such as a water-supply intake facility, may not be considered as one of the bottom outlets. A dam may be equipped with only one bottom outlet in exceptional cases, for a water structure with a controllable volume not exceeding 1 million $m^3$ of water, a maximum water depth of no more than 9 m above the level of the inlet to the bottom outlet at maximum water level, and an ungated spillway, or where conveyance of the designed flood was assumed solely by overflow over closed closures and maintenance of a permanent flow in the watercourse bed is not required.

6.6. The capacity of bottom outlets must enable, at all relevant water levels in the reservoir, a reduction of the water level to the required level within the required time and compliance with the prescribed procedure for the initial filling of the reservoir with an adequate level of safety. It must be possible to discharge the required water flow rates through only a single bottom outlet.

6.7. A dam or reservoir embankment must be equipped with a safety spillway device for the safe conveyance of flood flows. The structure and capacity of the safety spillway device must correspond to the required level of safety associated with the category of the water structure for the purposes of technical safety supervision under another legal regulation.

6.8. Pipelines or galleries passing through the body of an earthfill embankment must be designed and constructed with free-surface flow to prevent seepage. If a pipeline with pressurised flow is designed, it must be laid freely within a gallery.

### DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 8

See the introduction to TITLE VII, Water Structures, Part 1, Requirements for Water Structures (before Section 63)

# Water Reservoirs and Impoundments

Section 70

(1) The structural design of a water reservoir must be designed and constructed with regard to:

a) the permeability of the bottom and slopes of the reservoir and the anticipated water losses due to seepage,

b) the stability of the banks against abrasion, their resistance to landslides, and the prognosis of their deformation under new conditions,

c) the anticipated changes in hydrogeological conditions,

d) the possibility of leaching substances that could endanger water quality in the reservoir and their potential aggressive effects on concrete structures,

e) the sediment transport regime for predicting reservoir siltation and any proposed extraction and handling of sediments, in particular in larger and gravel-bearing watercourses, and

f) the foundations of other structures and the location of existing sewer or drainage outlets.

(2) The impact of a reservoir or impoundment on ice formation and movement regimes, the potential formation of ice phenomena at the end of the impoundment, and the influence on the temperature regime of the watercourse downstream of the reservoir must be assessed using an ice phenomena forecast.

(3) When establishing a reservoir or impoundment, sources of potential pollution must be removed from the area of the future inundation.

(4) Woody vegetation must be removed from the area of the future inundation of a water reservoir up to the elevation determined by the highest anticipated reach of water effects at the level of the storage zone, and from an impoundment up to the level of permanent water impoundment.

(5) Structures must be removed from the area of the future inundation of the water reservoir, with the exception of structures that are difficult to remove and that will not affect water quality or restrict the operation and use of the reservoir.

# Weirs

Section 71

(1) The structural design of a weir must be designed and constructed with regard to the possible use of the energy potential of surface water. If the suitability of using the energy potential is demonstrated, the weir design must take into account the current or future possibility of installing facilities for its utilisation.

(2) The requirements for the structural design of weirs are set out in Part 7 of Annex 8 to this Decree.

## ANNEX 8 - WATER STRUCTURES

### PART 7 - WEIRS

7.1. For watercourse channels with sediment transport, the design of the structural works of the weir must include options for transporting sediment over the weir, including its extraction and removal.

7.2. When designing the structural works of an inflatable weir, the risk of damage to the weir by floating objects and bedload and the risk of intentional damage at the given location must be assessed.

7.3. On a transport-significant waterway under the Inland Navigation Act, the weir design must include the layout solution for a navigation lock or another structure for navigation purposes, corresponding to the classification of the waterway.

7.4. When designing a weir structure below which there is river flow in the watercourse channel, it is necessary to ensure the dissipation of the energy of falling water, usually by a stilling basin or by effective roughness of the overflow surface and the downstream reach. When designing the stilling basin, the influence of the condition of the watercourse channel on flow conditions below the structure must be considered, as well as the expected operation of the weir gates, operation during ice run, operation during the temporary closure of a weir bay, and operation during the construction of the weir.

7.5. The structural works of a movable weir must allow the withdrawal of the impounding structure before the peak of the designed flood wave is reached and must prevent the water level in the impounded reach from dropping below the normal impounded water level.

7.6. When designing the structural works of a weir, the impact on the conveyance capacity of the existing watercourse channel, including any flood-protection embankments upstream of the weir, must be assessed and, if necessary, measures must be designed to maintain this conveyance capacity.

7.7. When designing the structural works of a weir, the impact on the stability of the banks of the existing watercourse channel within the range of the weir backwater, and the impact on the groundwater level in the surrounding area, or other adverse impacts, must be assessed.

7.8. The structural works of a weir must be designed and constructed so as to meet the noise and vibration limits arising from falling water as set out in the Public Health Protection Act.

## DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 8

See the introduction to PART VII, Water Structure, Part 1, Requirements for Water Structures (before Section 63) 71

# Structures for the Establishment, Modification or Alteration of Watercourse Channels

# Section 72

(1) The alignment adjustment of the structural works of a structure by which a watercourse channel is established, modified or changed must be designed and constructed according to the character of the watercourse and local conditions and must not prevent maintenance in the related section of the watercourse channel. When designing a rerouting of the watercourse channel, the use of the original watercourse channel must be addressed at the same time.

(2) A watercourse channel route in a closed conduit must be designed and constructed only exceptionally in a built-up area or in connection with engineering structures, if such a solution is necessary for spatial or operational reasons.

(3) Requirements for the designed flow rate and the parameters of the watercourse channel are set out in Part 8 of Annex 8 to this Decree.

**ANNEX 8 - WATER STRUCTURES**

**PART 8 - STRUCTURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT, MODIFICATION OR ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSE CHANNELS**

8.1. For the design of modifications to a watercourse channel, the designed flow rate must be selected with regard to the risk of possible loss of life and possible flood damage.

8.2. The design of the longitudinal bed slope, width, depth and lining of the watercourse channel must be addressed in conjunction with the sediment-transport regime and must ensure the stability of the watercourse channel; stability means a condition where deposits and scour do not endanger the stability of its banks.

8.3. The design of the invert level of the bed of the watercourse must take into account the operation of water structures and facilities in the watercourse, for example the location of outlets and abstractions for industry and energy, structures for water management land improvement, or the discharge points of sewers. The designed water level corresponding to a flow rate occurring with a return period of 210 days must be selected with regard to the groundwater level in the adjacent area.

8.4. A closed conduit or siphon must be designed and constructed for the designed flow rate occurring during a natural flood with a 100-year return period (Q100); for flow in a closed conduit with a free surface, a freeboard of at least 0.5 m above the water level must be provided. When designing a closed conduit or siphon, the risk of blockage and silting, winter operating conditions, and the possibilities for repair and maintenance of the water structure must be taken into account.

8.5. The lining of the watercourse channel, except in duly justified cases, must not prevent the interconnection of groundwater with water in the watercourse channel. Outside built-up areas, a vegetative lining must be preferred; alternatively, combined lining using vegetative and non-vegetative elements may be used.

8.6. The designed flow rate for a bridge structure where a watercourse channel is crossed by a railway or road must not be lower than the desigedn flow rate of the modified section of the watercourse channel upstream of the bridge opening. The clear height between the water level at the designed flow rate and the top edge of the waterway opening must not be less than 0.5 m.

8.7. Crossings and parallel runs of the watercourse channel with railways, roads and utilities must be designed and constructed as safe and without mutual interference.

8.8. The modification and embankment of the watercourse channel must be designed and constructed with regard to the construction of a facility that will pass flows higher than the designed flow rate so that the safety of the flood-protection embankment is not endangered. This facility must be fitted with culverts through the embankment with a closure device, or with strengthening.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 8**

See the introduction to TITLE VII, Water Structures, Part 1, Requirements for Water Structures (before Section 63)

# Section 73

## Flood Protection Structures

(1) The structural works of a flood-protection embankment must be designed and constructed so as not to prevent the concentration of the designed flood into the upper part of the watercourse channel. At a designed flow rate lower than the specified designed flow rate, the flood-protection embankment must be protected against failure due to overtopping. The outflow of water must be ensured from the area protected by the flood-protection embankment. Instead of a flood-protection embankment, or as its part, a mobile barrier fixed to the ground by a permanent foundation may be designed and constructed.

(2) The designed flow rate for a flood-protection embankment or mobile barrier under paragraph 1 corresponds to the manner of use or the importance of the protected land and structures. When designing the parameters of a flood-protection embankment or mobile barrier under paragraph 1, the impact on flow conditions in the upper part of the watercourse channel must be assessed.

(3) The route of a flood-protection embankment along an unstable watercourse channel must be designed and constructed at such a distance from the concave bank of the watercourse channel that, in the event of undercutting, the stability and safety of the body of the flood-protection embankment are not endangered. Where an unavoidable crossing of oxbow or cut-off branches of watercourse channels occurs, technical measures must be designed and constructed to ensure deformation and filtration stability with regard to the bearing capacity of the subsoil.

(4) A dry detention basin also serves as a flood protection structure. A dry detention basin must be designed and constructed so as to retain a flood wave or part of it, while its inundation area can otherwise be used in the usual manner.

(5) Requirements for freeboard and the parameters of the flood-protection embankment are set out in Part 9 of Annex 8 to this Decree.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 73(1), (3) AND (4)**

ČSN 75 1400 751400 (01/14) Hydrological data of surface waters
ČSN 75 2410 752410 (04/11) Small water reservoirs
ČSN 75 2200 752200 (09/21) Linear flood protection structures

**ANNEX 8 - WATER STRUCTURES**

**PART 9 - FLOOD PROTECTION STRUCTURES**

9.1. The freeboard of a flood-protection embankment must be designed and constructed with regard to flow conditions in the watercourse channel and the extent of possible damage in the event of flooding. A flood protection structure must be designed and constructed with regard to the freeboard above the water level at the designed flow rate.

9.2. The crest width of a flood-protection embankment is based on the technical solution, the embankment height, and any other requirements for use of the crest. The slopes and crest of a flood-protection embankment must be protected by a suitable lining, at least by seeding. The lining of flood-protection embankments must be designed and constructed on the basis of a calculation of tractive forces at the designed flow rate.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 8**

See the introduction to TITLE VII, Water Structures, Part 1, Requirements for Water Structures (before Section 63)

Section 74

# Structure for Water-Management Melioration

(1) A structure for draining land is generally designed and constructed as surface drainage using collecting ditches and associated structures. In justified cases, subsurface drainage is provided using collecting and carrier drains. The removal of excess water must be designed and constructed primarily by gravity; pumping must be designed and constructed exclusively where required by the elevation conditions of the drained land.

(2) A drainage pumping station must be designed and constructed with regard to variability in the volume of water pumped and pumping head over time so that pumping is carried out by a larger number of pumps of the same capacity and type.

# Section 75

## Structures Established for Navigation Purposes in a Watercourse Channel or on Its Banks

(1) A navigation lock must be designed and constructed with regard to the amount of water required for navigation.

(2) The bed and slopes of a canal or navigation channel whose water level is permanently or temporarily above the groundwater level must be suitably sealed.

# Section 76

## Structures for the Use of Water Power and Energy Potential

(1) The lower edge of the intake structure of a structure for the use of water power and energy potential in a water reservoir must be located higher than the lower edge of the bottom outlet, above the level of the expected silting of the water reservoir. An intake structure on a gravel-bed watercourse channel, or in a watercourse channel with a higher amount of sediment, must be equipped with a settling basin.

(2) A structure for the use of water power and energy potential must include a surge tank or other technical device if this is necessary to damp hydraulic shocks caused by sudden changes in the flow rate on the water supply or discharge.

# Section 77

## Tailings Facility Structures

(1) The structural works of a tailings facility must be designed and constructed so as to meet the requirements of the expected operating life of the facility producing the deposited waste. A tailings facility and its structures must be designed and constructed to achieve the highest possible utilisation of the site. The design must include a calculation of the expected volume of discharged clarified wastewater and its pollution, and a demonstration of the effectiveness of the drainage system.

(2) The stability of the embankment system of the tailings facility must be designed and constructed so as to meet the requirements for the highest designed height for all construction stages and for the operation of the tailings facility, with regard to the possibility of an emergency situation occurring due to natural seismicity of the area of intensity of 5 degrees on the Richter scale and above, or due to intensive induced (technical) seismicity. The freeboard of the lowest point of the crest of the embankment above the maximum water level for the designed flood wave must be at least 0.6 m.

Section 78

# Structures Serving to Observe the Condition of Surface or Groundwater

(1) A structure serving to observe the condition of surface water or groundwater means a gauging profile fitted with a gauging station or measuring weir for monitoring the quantity of surface water, equipment for monitoring the quality of surface water, or a well and borehole used to observe the water level, or also the quality of springs and shallow aquifers or deep aquifers.

(2) A gauging station must be equipped with instruments and devices and must allow the measurement of the water level with an accuracy of ±10 mm.

(3) A gauging profile, as a fixed measuring profile, must have a regular shape and an even distribution of flow velocities and must allow measurement across the full range of discharges for which it is intended.

(4) The cable of a cableway used for discharge measurement must not be less than 0.5 m above the water level at the point of greatest sag when conveying the designed discharge corresponding to the designed values occurring with a flood return period of 100 years (Q100).

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 78(4)**

ČSN 75 1400 751400 (01/14) Hydrological data of surface waters

Section 79

# Wells

(1) ~~A well must be designed and constructed in an environment that is not a source of potential pollution or a threat to the quality of water in the well, and in such a position that it does not adversely affect the yield of neighbouring wells.~~

(2) ~~The minimum distance of a well from potential sources of pollution is specified in Part 10 of Annex 8 to this Decree.~~

(3) The construction of a well must be designed and constructed using construction materials and products ensuring compliance with all technical requirements applicable to wells. A well for the abstraction of groundwater used for drinking water supply must be constructed from materials in accordance with the requirements of another legal regulation.

→ Section 45 of the PBR refers to the requirements for the siting of a well (see Part Three – Requirements for the Siting of Buildings) set out in → Section 28(3), (4) and (5) of the PBR and point III of Annex 1 to the PBR

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 79(3)**

ČSN 75 5115 755115 (06/10) Groundwater abstraction Z1:2012

(4) The construction of a well must be designed and constructed so as to prevent the ingress of precipitation water and pollutants into the well.

Section 80

## Other Structures Requiring a Permit for Water Use

(1) Other structures requiring a permit for the use of surface water or groundwater include a fish pass, canal, millrace, discharge canal or adit.

(2) A fish pass must be designed and constructed so as to be protected against unauthorised manipulation and illegal fishing. The design of a fish pass must take into account:

a) The ichthyological assessment and data on species composition, size structure, characteristics and migratory capabilities of individual fish species, with regard to seasons and lighting conditions,

b) the hydrological regime of the watercourse, including flood events and sediment transport,

c) the possibility of regulating water flow, and

d) the anticipated operational reliability and maintenance demands.

(3) In sections where the water level is above the surrounding terrain, the bed and slopes of a canal or millrace must be fitted with seals. At suitable locations, for example where crossing a watercourse, relief spillways must be installed to convey flows exceeding the capacity of the canal or millrace.

(4) A discharge canal must be designed and constructed in a manner analogous to artificial watercourse channels, taking into account the specific operational conditions.

(5) An adit must be designed and constructed where the surrounding terrain does not enable the routing of an open canal.

# Buildings Performing the Function of Forest Land — Title VIII

## ANNEX 9 – BUILDINGS PERFORMING THE FUNCTION OF FOREST LAND

For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions apply:

a) Forest road for year-round operation: a forest road whose spatial arrangement and technical equipment allow year-round operation;

b) Forest road for seasonal operation: a forest road whose spatial arrangement and technical equipment allow seasonal operation during periods of lower precipitation or frost;

c) Forest road carriageway: the reinforcement of a forest road whose width and load-bearing capacity allow the operation of vehicle combinations for timber transport; a forest road with a carriageway is a paved forest road; a forest road without a carriageway is an unpaved forest road;

d) Carriageway with a bound surface: a carriageway with a concrete, asphalt, paved surface, a surface made of aggregate bound with a binder, or a panel surface;

e) Forest road drainage: a set of products, structures or terrain modifications for the safe conveyance and drainage of surface water from the forest road body and adjacent land, and for protection against the adverse effects of groundwater;

f) Passing place: a widening of a single-lane forest road to the width of a traffic lane, enabling the safe passing of oncoming vehicles or bypassing of stationary vehicles;

g) Water chute: an open drainage channel located along the crown of a forest road;

h) Culvert: a structure with a clear vertical opening of up to 2 m inclusive, used to convey surface water flow across the body of a forest road;

i) Service culvert: a structure with a clear vertical opening of up to 2 m inclusive, used to convey surface water beneath connections of other forest transport routes or adjacent land to a forest road;

j) Forest storage yard: a structurally modified area adjacent to a forest road used for the processing, storage or loading of timber, harvesting residues or wood chips, and for storing materials or equipment for forest management;

k) Turning area: a structure or terrain modification used for vehicle turning;

l) Waterlogging of forest soils: excessive soil moisture inconsistent with natural site conditions and causing damage to forest stands or hindering forest regeneration or establishment, caused by surface or subsurface inflows or by water retained on forest land.

## DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 9

ČSN 73 6108 736108 (08/18) Forest road network

Section 81

The requirements of this Decree apply regardless of whether a structure for the performance of forest functions is located within forest land.

Section 82

## Requirements for Forest Roads and Structures on Other Forest Transport Routes

(1) A forest road must be designed so as to:

a) provide transport access to the largest possible forest area,

b) effectively provide access to nearby water sources for firefighting and to assembly areas for firefighting equipment,

c) comply with the requirements of proper forest management and forest protection,

d) minimise disruption to the spatial arrangement and stability of forest stands, and

e) ensure uniform, smooth and safe driving at the designed speed through coordinated horizontal and vertical alignment.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 82(1)(E)**

ČSN 73 6108 736108 (08/18) Forest road network

(2) The requirements for forest roads and structures on other forest transport routes are set out in Part 1 of Annex 9 to this Decree.

**ANNEX 9 – STRUCTURE SERVING THE FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS**

**PART 1 – REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREST ROADS AND STRUCTURES ON OTHER FOREST TRANSPORT ROUTES**

1.1. A forest road for year-round operation must be provided with a carriageway, effective and technically appropriate drainage, and passing places. Small watercourses crossed by a forest road for year-round operation must not be crossed by fords.

1.2. A forest road for seasonal operation must, where the subgrade has insufficient bearing capacity or drainage, be provided with a carriageway, effective and technically appropriate drainage, and passing places.

1.3. The maximum longitudinal gradient of a newly constructed forest road with a designed speed of 30 km/h is 12%; for a designed speed of 20 km/h, it is 14%.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act, an exemption from → Annex 9, Part 1, point 1.3 of the DCR may be granted

1.4. The cross slope of the carriageway and formation of a forest road must be cambered or one-sided. The minimum cross slope of the carriageway and formation is 3.0% on paved forest roads with a bound surface and 3.5% on other forest roads.

1.5. Forest roads with a longitudinal gradient exceeding 6% must be equipped with water chutes arranged diagonally to the road axis, unless provided with a carriageway with a bound surface.

1.6. The minimum clear vertical opening of a culvert in the body of a forest road must be 0.51 m. The minimum clear vertical opening of a service culvert with a length of up to 8 m must be 0.4 m; otherwise, 0.51 m. The minimum longitudinal gradient of the bed of a culvert or service culvert must be 0.5%.

1.7. The connection of a forest road to a road or local road must be designed and constructed as an access road with a minimum width of 6 m at the point of connection, a minimum length of 25 m, and provided with a carriageway surface. The connection of a forest road to a purpose-built road must be designed and constructed as an access road with a minimum width of 6 m at the point of connection, a minimum length of 25 m, and provided with surfacing equivalent to that of the adjoining purpose-built road. The connection of other forest transport routes or adjoining plots to a forest road must be designed and constructed as a separate access road with a minimum width of 6 m at the point of connection, a minimum length of 6 m, and hardened at least with a layer of crushed aggregate.

1.8. A passing place must, under favourable terrain conditions, be designed and constructed at a minimum frequency of one passing place per 1 km of forest road, located at points with good visibility of the subsequent alignment of the forest road.

1.9. A passing place must be designed and constructed with a minimum length of 25 m and must have the same structural composition as the forest road. A junction of forest roads, a separate access road to another forest transport route or an adjoining plot, a forest storage yard, or another widened section along the forest road alignment may also serve as a passing place, provided that it meets the technical requirements for a passing place.

1.10. At the end of a dead-end forest road longer than 100 m, a turning area must be designed and constructed, unless a separate access road to another forest transport route or an adjoining plot, a forest storage yard, or another widened area suitable for turning timber transport vehicle combinations can be used at that location. The turning area must be designed and constructed as either a circular turning area or a reversing turning area.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act, an exemption from → Annex 9, Part 1, point 1.10 of the DCR may be granted

1.11. A safety restraint system must be designed and constructed for a forest road in the case of a bridge, retaining wall, or culvert with a vertical headwall, where the elevation of the forest road crown above the terrain, the bed of a watercourse, or the surface of the crossed road or obstacle exceeds 2 m.

1.12. For culverts and agricultural culverts on other forest transport routes, the provisions of point 1.6 apply mutatis mutandis.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 9**

See introduction to TITLE VIII, Structure Serving the Functions of Forests (before Section 81)

# Section 83

# Requirements for Structures Adjusting the Water Regime of Forest Soils

(1) A structure intended to adjust the water regime of forest soils must be designed and constructed with regard to:

a) local terrain conditions, in particular slope gradients,

b) the pedological characteristics of forest soils,

c) the causes of the adverse water regime of forest soils,

d) the state of fulfilment of forest functions, in particular damage to forest stands,

e) impacts on water sources used for firefighting, and

f) the degree of restriction on forest management, in particular regeneration, protection and tending of forest stands.

(2) The routes of drainage and irrigation ditches shall be designed and constructed in accordance with local terrain conditions, in particular the slope of the area, and with regard to the spatial arrangement of forest stands, especially their stability against windthrow.

(3) The requirements for structures adjusting the water regime of forest soils are set out in Part 2 of Annex 9 to this Decree.

**ANNEX 9 – STRUCTURE SERVING THE FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS**

**PART 2 – REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURES ADJUSTING THE WATER REGIME OF FOREST SOILS**

2.1. A drainage or irrigation ditch must be designed and constructed with a minimum depth of 0.6 m and a minimum spacing of 30 m, unless otherwise determined by calculation. In doing so, account must be taken of the site requirements of forest tree species and of the species and age structure of forest stands.

2.2. A drainage ditch must be designed and constructed with such a longitudinal gradient that erosive flow velocities are not reached.

2.3. An irrigation ditch must be designed and constructed according to the location and yield of the irrigation water source.

Under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act, an exemption from → Annex 9, Part 2, point 2.4 of the DCR may be granted

2.4. Pipe and cable lines must, at crossings with drainage or irrigation ditches, be placed in protective sleeves and positioned at least 0.7 m below the ditch bed surface in the case of pipelines and communication cables, or at least 1.0 m below the ditch bed surface in the case of power cables. Where a trench is excavated for pipe or cable lines at a crossing with a drainage or irrigation ditch, it must be backfilled and compacted, and the ditch bed and side slopes must be provided with protective lining.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 9**

See introduction to TITLE VIII, Structure Serving the Functions of Forests (before Section 81)

# Torrent and Gully Control

Section 84

(1) The basic elements of the original alignment of a torrent or gully must be preserved wherever possible. Control structures must not prevent the use of adjoining plots and must allow the performance of maintenance work on controlled sections, as well as the care of uncontrolled sections.

(2) Where water significantly or permanently erodes or deepens the bed of a torrent or gully, increased resistance must be designed and constructed by

a) reducing the longitudinal gradient of the bed and stabilising it using transverse structures, in particular sills, weirs, steps, chutes or check dams,

b) reinforcement, in particular of the bed or the toes of slopes, or

c) modifying the dimensions of the torrent or gully bed to reduce hydraulic loading.

(3) The designed discharge must correspond, in terms of recurrence interval, to the designed level of protection, and the historically highest documented flood level reached must always be assessed.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR SECTION 84(2) AND (3)**

ČSN 75 2106-1 752106 (08/16) Torrent and gully control - Part 1: General

(4) A closed flow profile must be designed and constructed only in justified cases. Pressurised flow in a closed flow profile is not permitted; above the water level at the designed discharge corresponding to a flood with a return period of 100 years (Q100), a free space of at least 0.5 m must be provided. The inlet to a closed flow profile must be designed and constructed with appropriate protective measures to prevent clogging by bedload and floating debris. A closed flow profile must be designed and constructed so that it can be cleaned.

# Title IX
# Store for Pyrotechnic Products

## Section 85
## Structural and Technical Requirements for the Storage Facility

A storage facility for pyrotechnic articles shall be designed and constructed so that

a) the materials used for the construction of the storage facility protect the stored pyrotechnic articles against hazardous reactions caused by shocks resulting from contact or friction with floors, walls, ceilings or structural elements of the facility;

b) materials forming roof structures, walls, partitions and infill elements that are susceptible to breakage due to internal or external overpressure do not produce sharp fragments upon breakage;

c) entrance doors to the storage facility open outwards and are opened by simple pushing from the inside and simple handling from the outside;

d) floors have a solid, continuous and level surface;

e) the glazing of infill elements exposed to sunlight shows no defects or surface irregularities that could cause the convergence of solar rays and is glazed with frosted glass or clear glass coated with an anti-solar film; and

f) the surfaces of structures enclosing areas with a risk of dust explosion are smooth and finished to allow easy cleaning.

## Section 86
## Safety Distance and Protection Against External Influences

(1) The siting of a storage facility for pyrotechnic articles classified in subclass 1.1 under the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)17) shall comply with the required safety distances. The method for calculating the safety distance is set out in Annex 10 to this Decree.

(2) The calculation method pursuant to Annex 10 to this Decree shall not apply where the storage facility stores no more than 100 kg of the net mass of explosive substances contained in pyrotechnic articles classified in subclass 1.1 under the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR).[17)]

(3) The safety distance shall not apply to access roads or to structures and buildings serving the operation of the storage facility.

(4) The storage facility for pyrotechnic articles shall be designed and constructed so as to prevent theft or damage to the pyrotechnic articles.

17) ↗ Decree No. 64/1987 Coll., on the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR).

## ANNEX 10 – SAFETY DISTANCES FOR A STORAGE FACILITY FOR PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES CLASSIFIED IN SUBCLASS 1.1 UNDER THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR)[17]

The safety distance of a storage facility, defined as the minimum permissible distance between the storage facility and surrounding development, roads and railways, shall be calculated

– for surrounding development according to the formula:
  $E = 22 \times NEC\ 1/3$

– for roads and railways according to the formula:
  $E = 15 \times NEC\ 1/3$

where
E is the safety distance in metres,
NEC is the net explosive content in kilograms.

# Title X

# Premises for the Storage of Weapons and Ammunition and Ammunition Storage Facilities

## Section 87

(1) The requirements for premises for the storage of weapons and ammunition subject to the Weapons Act are set out in Part 1 of Annex 11 to this Decree.

(2) The requirements for ammunition storage facilities intended for ammunition subject to the Weapons Act are set out in Part 2 of Annex 11 to this Decree.

(3) The technical requirements for an ammunition storage facility may, as an alternative to the requirements of this Part, also be met in a manner corresponding to an international standard in the field of ammunition storage or a comparable standard used by the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic derived from such international standards (hereinafter referred to as the "international standard"). Where the international standard specifies particular measures for ammunition storage only above a certain quantity of loaded explosive, those measures shall also apply to the storage of ammunition containing any lower quantity of loaded explosive.

**ANNEX 11 – PREMISES FOR THE STORAGE OF WEAPONS, AMMUNITION AND AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES**

PART 1 – PREMISES FOR THE STORAGE OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

1.1. Premises for the storage of weapons and ammunition shall be fitted with vault doors meeting the requirements for the classification of vault doors and chamber vaults of Security Class I, or with all-steel doors meeting the requirements of Security Class 5.

1.2. The walls, ceiling and floor of the premises for the storage of weapons and ammunition shall have a minimum thickness of

a) 300 mm if constructed of bricks, lime-cement blocks or aerated concrete blocks, or

b) 150 mm if constructed of concrete panels or a comparable building material.

1.3. Windows, including wall sections of the premises for the storage of weapons and ammunition made of hollow glass blocks (luxfer blocks), skylights, chimneys, vents, shafts and other openings with dimensions exceeding 150 mm × 150 mm located in the external envelope shall be designed and constructed with permanently installed steel bars with a minimum diameter of 10 mm and a maximum bar centre spacing of 130 mm. The bar joints shall be welded or riveted. Anchoring of the bars shall be designed and constructed using anchors with a maximum spacing of 750 mm and embedded into masonry to a depth of at least 150 mm. For securing windows, skylights, chimneys, vents, shafts or other openings pursuant to the first sentence, alternative security measures may also be used, such as a grille or shutter meeting the requirements of Security Class 4.

1.4. Where the premises for the storage of weapons and ammunition are located on the second or higher above-ground floor and access to that level cannot be gained from the roof or from the external envelope of the building by means of a lightning conductor, gutter, parapet, other building elements, terrain irregularities, trees or other structures, a lockable window with a steel window frame permanently anchored into the wall of the building may be used instead of a grille, with glazing fitted with an anti-burglary safety film with resistance of at least 250 J, or glazing with comparable resistance to penetration and forced removal from the frame, or other security measures meeting the requirements of Security Class 3.

1.5. The surface of the structure of the premises for the storage of weapons and ammunition shall be smooth and finished to allow easy cleaning.

**GLAZED DISPLAY WINDOWS OF PREMISES FOR THE STORAGE OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION**

1.6. A glazed display window shall have a steel frame firmly anchored into the building wall and shall be fitted with

a) display glazing fitted with an anti-burglary safety film with resistance of at least 250 J, or glazing with comparable resistance to penetration or forced removal from the frame;

b) a firmly anchored steel grille meeting requirements comparable to those for the steel grille of a special object for securing weapons and ammunition; and

c) a sliding, folding or roller steel grille or shutter meeting the requirements of Security Class 3.

1.7. The sliding, folding or roller steel grille or shutter pursuant to paragraph (c) shall be fitted with high-security locks classified as Class A.

**PART 2 – AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES**

**PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES**

2.1. An ammunition storage facility must

a) take into account the risk of the projection of ammunition and ammunition fragments in the event of a hazardous incident, including the potential projection of unexploded ammunition, as well as local conditions, in particular the terrain configuration surrounding the storage facility, the method used to store ammunition, and storage and handling equipment and technology; and

b) be designed and constructed, including determination of the maximum permitted quantity of stored ammunition, in relation to distances from surrounding structures that could be endangered by the projection of fragments.

2.2. An ammunition storage facility shall be designed and constructed in such a manner that, in the event of a fire,

a) the load-bearing capacity of its structure is maintained for at least 180 minutes;

b) the generation and spread of fire and smoke inside the structure are limited;

c) users are able to evacuate the structure or be rescued by other means; and

d) the safety of fire protection units is taken into account.

2.3. The design of the ammunition storage facility structure, including external protective elements such as a protective embankment or protective wall, shall limit the risk that the projection of fragments endangers buildings containing residential or occupied rooms, other ammunition storage facilities, transport and technical infrastructure networks (hereinafter referred to as an "endangered structure"), and shall, in the event of an explosion or fire in the ammunition storage facility, limit as far as possible any projection of unexploded ammunition into the surrounding area.

2.4. An ammunition storage facility building shall be designed and constructed as a single-storey structure.

2.5. In addition to the main exit, an additional exit shall be designed and constructed for an ammunition storage facility where the length of the escape route from any point within the ammunition storage facility to the nearest exit exceeds 20 m.

2.6. The main exit (entrance) of an ammunition storage facility surrounded by an embankment shall be designed and constructed as close as possible to the passage through the embankment.

2.7. Around the ammunition storage facility, a strip of non-combustible materials with a minimum width of 1 m shall be designed and constructed; this strip shall be drained and shall adjoin a fire protection strip with a minimum width of 5 m. The surface of the fire protection strip shall be designed and constructed as non-combustible or, alternatively, grassed. For an earth-covered ammunition storage facility, a fire protection strip with a minimum width of 3 m shall be designed and constructed from the entrance to the ammunition storage facility and from the outlets of ventilation shafts.

2.8. The ammunition storage facility shall be enclosed by a fence with a minimum height of 2.2 m. Where a wire mesh fence is used, the mesh size shall not exceed 50 mm and shall be topped with three rows of barbed wire. This provision shall not apply to an ammunition storage facility located within a similarly fenced area, provided that regime measures preventing access by unauthorised persons are established.

**STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL PARTS OF AN AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITY**

2.9. The design of walls, partitions, door frames, doors, blow-out surfaces and roof structures shall use only construction products classified in reaction-to-fire classes A1, A2 or B in accordance with the legal regulation governing technical fire-protection requirements for buildings under other legislation. Construction products made of timber may be used only if treated to achieve reaction-to-fire class B in accordance with the relevant legal regulation governing technical fire-protection requirements for buildings. The use of construction materials and coatings that form explosive or flammable mixtures or compounds with explosives shall be excluded.

2.10. The roof of an ammunition storage facility shall be designed and constructed either as

a) a blow-out roof made of lightweight, easily fragmentable material that, in the event of an explosion inside the structure, does not endanger the surroundings by the projection of heavy fragments; or

b) a roof resistant to the effects of an ammunition explosion or reducing the effects of the blast wave, firmly anchored to the surrounding walls and dimensioned so as to withstand the blast wave and other effects of the explosion or to mitigate them.

2.11. The floor shall be designed and constructed as level and shall connect to the walls with a rounded junction without joints to a height of at least 100 mm above the floor. The floor surface shall be designed and constructed of a non-sparking material as impermeable, free of cracks and easy to clean. In an ammunition storage facility storing ammunition where there is a risk of initiation due to electrostatic discharge, the floor shall be designed and constructed with protection against the accumulation of static electricity.

2.12. Doors and door frames shall be designed and constructed exclusively as outward-opening, without thresholds and sealed along their entire perimeter.

2.13. Windows, including wall sections made of hollow glass blocks (luxfer blocks), skylights, chimneys, vents, shafts and other openings with dimensions exceeding 150 mm × 150 mm located in the external envelope of the ammunition storage facility shall be designed and constructed with permanently installed steel grilles with bars of a minimum diameter of 10 mm and a maximum bar centre spacing of 130 mm. The bar joints shall be welded or riveted. The anchoring of the grille shall be designed and constructed using anchors with a maximum spacing of 750 mm embedded into masonry to a depth of at least 150 mm. For securing windows, skylights, chimneys, vents, shafts or other openings pursuant to the first sentence, alternative security measures may be designed and constructed, such as a grille or shutter meeting the requirements of Security Class 3.

2.14. The grille pursuant to point 2.13 shall be designed and constructed with a light-coloured coating. The glazing of windows through which sunlight may pass shall be designed and constructed as frosted or clear glass free of bubbles and defects and fitted with an anti-solar film.

**SAFETY DISTANCE**

2.15. Safety distance means the minimum permissible distance between an ammunition storage facility and an endangered structure. Safety distances shall be determined both between individual buildings and workplaces within the site where the ammunition storage facility is located (internal safety distances) and between the ammunition storage facility and other endangered structures outside the site (external safety distances).

2.16. The safety distance shall be determined in accordance with another legal regulation, on the basis of the total quantity of explosive charge contained in the ammunition at the maximum permitted loading of the ammunition storage facility.

2.17. Where there is a risk of fragment projection, the safety distance determined under other legal regulations shall, taking into account local conditions, be increased as appropriate up to the maximum distance endangered by the fragment effect of the stored ammunition. The maximum distance at risk from fragment effects shall be determined on the basis of the documentation for the stored ammunition, or by technical testing. A report shall be drawn up, forming an annex to the project permit documentation.

**HEATING AND VENTILATION OF AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES**

2.18. Equipment for ventilation and, where appropriate, heating shall be designed and constructed in the ammunition storage facility in order to regulate temperature and humidity. The ventilation regime shall include equipment for monitoring temperature and humidity values and changes in these values over time.

2.19. Ventilation equipment shall be designed and constructed so as to be easy to clean and shall prevent the spread of fire.

## ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND PROTECTION AGAINST ELECTRICAL EFFECTS

2.20. Electrical equipment and electrical installations shall be designed and constructed so as to ensure the protection of equipment in environments with a risk of fire or explosion of explosives.

2.21. The ammunition storage facility shall be designed and constructed as protected against the effects of lightning.

## TRANSPORT ROUTES WITHIN THE FACILITY SITE

2.22. A railway line leading to the ammunition storage facility shall be designed and constructed as a through line allowing the transport of other materials.

2.23. A railway marshalling yard where ammunition consignments are sorted shall be designed and constructed at a distance of at least 300 m from the ammunition storage facility.

2.24. Railway routes and roads used for the transport of ammunition to the ammunition storage facility shall be designed and constructed at a distance of at least

a) 50 m from buildings in which work involving naked flames is carried out,

b) 10 m from buildings hazardous due to explosion.

2.25. The ammunition storage facility shall have a safe access route designed and constructed.

## TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SECURING AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES

2.26. The ammunition storage facility shall be secured against unauthorised access by the following measures:

a) securing each entrance gate or door of the ammunition storage facility, which shall be fitted with a lock and security fittings or a barrier meeting the requirements of Security Class 3,

b) installation of an electronic security system in accordance with point 2.30,

c) installation allowing future equipment of the ammunition storage facility with a television and video surveillance system for use in security applications at Security Level 2.

2.27. The electronic security system providing protection of the ammunition storage facility shall be designed and constructed so as to meet the requirements for spatial protection, envelope protection, perimeter protection and an emergency alarm system and, including the method of installation, shall comply with the general requirements for alarm transmission systems and the requirements for Security Level 2. Perimeter protection of the ammunition storage facility shall be designed and constructed by installing an electronic security system enabling detection of unauthorised entry into the external perimeter of the ammunition storage facility, at least at the level of the perimeter fencing. Where the storage facility is not separately fenced, protection of the external perimeter of the entire site shall be designed and constructed.

2.28. The ceiling or wall of the ammunition storage facility shall be designed and constructed over its entire area as a blow-out surface and protected by an electronic security system ensuring protection of the ammunition storage facility.

**PREVENTION OF THE RISK OF FIRE OR EXPLOSION OF STORED AMMUNITION**

2.29. The ammunition storage facility shall be equipped with an electronic fire alarm system.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 11**

ČSN EN 1300 165110 (05/24) Secure storage units – Classification of high-security locks according to their resistance to unauthorised opening

ČSN EN 1143-1 916011 (01/20) Secure storage units – Requirements, classification and methods of testing for resistance to burglary – Part 1: Safes, ATM safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms

ČSN EN 1627 746001 (03/22) Doors, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters – Resistance to burglary – Requirements and classification

ČSN EN 50131-1 ed. 2 334591 (04/07) Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up alarm systems - Part 1: System requirements (A1:2010, A2:2017, A3:2020, Z2:2011)

ČSN EN 50136-1 334596 (10/12) Alarm systems – Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 1: General requirements for alarm transmission systems (A1:2019)

ČSN EN 62676-1-1 334592 (08/14) Video surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 1-1: System requirements - General

ČSN EN 62305-1 ed. 2 341390 (09/11) Protection against lightning - Part 1: General principles

ČSN 33 2340 ed. 2 332340 (08/10) Electrical installations in areas

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 9**

See introduction to TITLE VIII, Structure Serving the Functions of Forests
(before Section 81)

# Protective Embankments and Protective Walls

Section

88

**The requirements for the protective embankments and protective walls of ammunition storage facilities are set out in Part 3 of Annex 11 to this Decree.**

**ANNEX 11 – PREMISES FOR THE STORAGE OF WEAPONS, AMMUNITION AND AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES**

**PART 3 – PROTECTIVE EMBANKMENTS**

3.1. The protective embankment shall be designed and constructed as enclosed, single-sided open, or single-sided open with a separated embankment.

3.2. The protective embankment shall be designed and constructed exclusively from non-combustible, compacted materials. In the case of a protective embankment made of rock fill, a layer of graded material with a thickness of at least 1 m and a maximum grain size of 16 mm shall be designed and constructed on its inner side. The surface of the protective embankment shall be resistant to erosion.

3.3. The inner slope of the protective embankment may have a maximum inclination of 40°, with a minimum crest width of 0.5 m. The profile of the protective embankment shall be documented in the design documentation by a stability calculation, including settlement and penetration of the embankment body into the subsoil. The protective embankment shall not be planted with woody vegetation.

3.4. The lower part of the inner slope of the protective embankment may be replaced in the design by a retaining wall, which shall not exceed half the height of the protective embankment.

3.5. The crest of the protective embankment shall not be lower than the level of the roof eaves of the ammunition storage facility; in the case of a building with a mono-pitch roof, this applies to the lower eaves line.

The crest of the protective embankment shall exceed the upper level of the stored ammunition, including its packaging, by at least 0.5 m.

3.6. The side edge of the crest of a single-sided open or separated embankment shall extend beyond the visible outline of the storage facility by at least 0.5 m.

3.7. The distance between the toe of the protective embankment and the perimeter wall of the storage facility shall not exceed 2 m for enclosed and single-sided open embankments and 5 m for separated embankments.

3.8. The area between the toe of the protective embankment and the storage facility shall be designed and constructed as a firebreak in accordance with point 2.8 and shall be drained.

3.9. The passage through the protective embankment shall be designed and constructed as close as possible to the emergency exit route from the storage facility, either by a break in the protective embankment or as a tunnel. The passage shall be at least 1.5 m wide, with a maximum gradient of 8°.

3.10. The passage shall be designed and constructed as curved or angled so that any straight line passing through it intersects the wall protected by the protective embankment. Where this requirement cannot be technically met, an additional protective embankment or protective wall shall be designed and constructed at a distance of 1 to 4 m from the outer toe of the protective embankment opposite the passage opening, covering the tunnel opening in all directions by at least 1.5 m or to the same height as the interrupted embankment, with its crest exceeding the crest of the interrupted embankment by at least 0.5 m.

3.11. A tunnel passage shall have a minimum height of 2.1 m, be illuminated, and be free of any protrusions. Its walls and ceiling shall be designed and constructed from structurally resistant materials.

3.12. A shared embankment between two storage facilities shall not include any passage. A penetration for utility services shall not be considered a passage provided it is secured against the transmission of detonation.

3.13. Terrain irregularities with equivalent technical parameters may be considered equivalent protection to a protective embankment.

**PROTECTIVE WALLS**

3.14. Instead of a protective embankment, a protective wall may be designed and constructed, including in the form of a palisade.

3.15. The protective wall shall be securely anchored in the ground, and its stability and resistance to ammunition explosion effects shall be demonstrated by calculation.

3.16. The distance between the protective wall and the wall of the ammunition storage facility shall be at least 2 m and not more than 5 m.

3.17. The provisions governing the height and length of protective embankments shall apply to protective walls accordingly.

3.18. A protective wall in front of a blow-out surface shall be designed and constructed so as to prevent the dangerous channelling of a pressure wave or reflection of fragments, for example into adjacent areas.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 11**

See Part 1 of Annex 11 after Section 87

# Building Intended for the Handling of Explosives

Section 89

**The requirements for a building intended for the handling of explosives are set out in Annex 12 to this Decree.**

**ANNEX 12 - TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS INTENDED FOR THE HANDLING OF EXPLOSIVES**

**PART 1 – PROTECTION OF THE SURROUNDINGS**

1.1. A building intended for the handling of explosives shall be designed and constructed to protect the surrounding area from the effects of handling explosives and to protect the building from hazardous effects arising from surrounding buildings, having regard to the type and maximum quantity of explosives that may be present.

1.2. Where a protective embankment is provided for a building intended for the handling of Hazard Class A explosives, the following requirements shall be met:

a) the protective embankment shall be stable and protected against erosion. Only non-combustible and compacted materials may be used for the construction of protective embankments. If the protective embankment is made of rocky fill, a layer of graded material with a maximum particle size of 16 mm is used on its inner side;

b) the roof eaves of a building intended for the handling of explosives shall not exceed the crest of the protective embankment; in the case of a building with a single-pitch roof, this requirement shall apply to the eaves on the lower side of the roof. The internal slope of the protective embankment may have a maximum inclination of 40° and a minimum crest width of 0.5 m; the internal slope of the protective embankment need not comply with the 40° inclination along its entire length if it incorporates a vertical retaining wall, provided that such retaining wall does not exceed one half of the height of the protective embankment. Where separate protective embankments are used, one of these embankments shall extend beyond the side edges of the other protective embankments by at least 0.5 m;

c) the distance between the toe of the protective embankment and the external wall of the building shall be at least 1 m and no more than 5 m. The space between the toe of the protective embankment and the building wall shall be drained and designed and constructed of fine non-combustible material, or alternatively paved or concreted;

d) no equipment or spaces intended for the handling of explosives shall be located on the internal slope of the protective embankment. No equipment or spaces unrelated to the operation of the building within the protective embankment, nor equipment for the remote control of technology in that building, shall be located on the external slope of the protective embankment;

e) where a passage is provided in the protective embankment, it shall be constructed as a stable tunnel passage with a minimum height of 2.1 m, without any projections into its profile; and

f) a protective wall or another protective structural element may be constructed instead of a protective embankment, provided that it affords protection equivalent to that of a protective embankment in accordance with points (a) to (e).

1.3. Where protective embankments, protective walls or other protective structural elements are constructed around buildings intended for the handling of explosives of a lower hazard class[19)] than Hazard Class A, the provisions of Part 1.2 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

19) ↗ Annex 1 to Decree No. 99/1995 Coll., on the Storage of Explosives.

**PART 2 – PRINCIPLES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS**

2.1. An explosives store shall be designed and constructed as a single-storey building.

2.2. In view of the nature of the explosives, a wall or part thereof, or the roof of a partial space of the building, shall be designed and constructed as a blow-out structure. An explosives store, or a building for the manufacture or processing of explosives, or the relevant room thereof, shall be provided with a blow-out surface where explosives of Hazard Class C are handled therein; the total blow-out surface area shall exceed $3 \cdot 10\text{-}3$ m² per 1 kg of such explosives. The blow-out surface shall be designed to face a protected area.

2.3. Where the building is not provided with a protective embankment or other protective structural elements, a drained strip of non-combustible material at least 5 m wide shall be provided around the building.

2.4. The exit from a building intended for the handling of explosives and provided with a protective embankment shall be designed and constructed as close as possible to the passage through the embankment. Where a passage is provided in the protective embankment, it shall be constructed as a stable tunnel passage with a minimum height of 2.1 m, without any projections into its profile. With the exception of an explosives store, a building intended for the handling of explosives shall have at least two exits. The number of exits from a building intended for the handling of explosives shall be such that the maximum escape route length from any point in the building does not exceed 20 m.

## PART 3 – REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS

3.1. The construction of walls, partitions, door frames, doors, blow-out surfaces, roof structures, roof coverings and other building elements shall be designed and constructed of non-combustible or limited-combustibility materials. The requirement in the first sentence shall be deemed fulfilled where construction products of reaction-to-fire class A1, A2 or B are used, or, in the case of timber construction products, products treated to achieve reaction-to-fire class B, classified in accordance with the legal regulation governing the technical conditions for the fire protection of buildings. The materials used shall be inert with respect to explosives and shall not form hazardous mixtures with explosives or other substances and mixtures present in the building.

3.2. The roof of a building intended for the handling of explosives shall be designed and constructed:

a) as a blow-out roof, with a specific mass of the roof covering without roof framing not exceeding 150 kg/m², or

b) as a roof resistant to explosion effects, firmly anchored to the surrounding walls and dimensioned to withstand the pressure wave and other effects of a potential explosive transformation, or

c) as a roof reducing the effect of the pressure wave, limiting the effects of a potential explosion to the lowest possible level.

3.3. The surface of the internal floor of a building intended for the handling of explosives shall be easy to clean, impermeable and free of cracks. The floor material shall correspond to the nature of the explosives present; floors in buildings or rooms containing explosives sensitive to impact shall be covered with resilient material. Floors in buildings or rooms containing explosives sensitive to electrostatic discharge shall be designed and constructed with protection against the accumulation of electrical charge. Internal walls, and ceilings where appropriate, shall be smooth; in buildings intended for the manufacture or processing of explosives, junctions between walls and floors shall be rounded.

3.4. In a building intended for the handling of explosives, doors shall open outwards in the direction of escape and shall be threshold-free; where doors are intended to prevent the transmission of an explosion from a room, they may be designed and constructed to open inwards.

3.5. Windows in explosives stores shall be fitted with a metal grille or mesh with a maximum mesh size of 0.02 m.

## PART 4 – HEATING, VENTILATION, WATER SUPPLY, WASTEWATER AND SEWERAGE

4.1. The building shall be designed and constructed with regard to the formation of gases and dusts hazardous due to fire or explosion, and shall be equipped with ventilation systems or systems for neutralising such substances and mixtures. The design and type of equipment shall correspond to their quantity and physicochemical properties, including sensitivity to external stimuli. Dust and vapours whose mixtures are hazardous due to fire or explosion shall not be extracted together. Ventilation equipment and ducts shall be designed and constructed to allow easy cleaning and to prevent the spread of fire. Ventilation equipment or systems for neutralising hazardous substances and mixtures shall be provided with an emergency power supply.

4.2. Heating units, fittings and similar equipment shall be designed and constructed with smooth surfaces. Control valves and equipment shall not be designed or installed in rooms where explosives are handled. The distance between heating units and walls or technological piping shall not be less than 0.1 m. Chimneys up to a height of 20 m shall be fitted with spark arresters; this shall not apply to chimneys of gas boiler rooms.

4.3. A building intended for the handling of explosives in which an interruption of the water supply could cause an explosion or fire shall be connected via two supply lines from a looped network or from two independent sources. Hydrants shall not be located inside the embankment or opposite open blow-out surfaces.

4.4. All wastewater contaminated with explosives shall pass through a treatment, neutralisation and disposal station prior to discharge into the external network, where explosives shall be captured and, where possible, neutralised.

4.5. Wastewater channels, including piping beneath the floor, shall be designed and constructed to prevent the ingress of explosives; the discharge shall be connected to a trap. This requirement shall not apply to channels used for conveying explosive residues to a disposal station.

## PART 5 – ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

5.1. A building intended for the handling of explosives in which an interruption in the electricity supply could endanger persons or disrupt production shall be supplied with electricity from two separate substations or two independent sections, at least one of which shall be equipped with automatic switching and an independent power source.

## PART 6 – TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SECURITY OF EXPLOSIVES

6.1. A building intended for the handling of explosives shall be fenced around its entire perimeter; the joint fencing of multiple such buildings, or of an entire site, is permitted, provided that each individual building is secured against unauthorised access. The fence shall have a minimum height of 2.2 m. Where mesh fencing is used, the maximum mesh size shall be 0.05 m, with an extension of two rows of barbed wire.

6.2. Structural elements of explosives stores shall be sufficiently resistant to forced entry.

## PART 7 – AREA FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF EXPLOSIVES AND TEST FACILITY

7.1. Areas for the destruction or testing of explosives shall be assessed with regard to the nature and quantity of the explosives, in particular the anticipated effects of an explosion or ignition on the surroundings, which shall not endanger life, health or property. For the assessment of destruction and testing areas, Parts 1 to 5 and Part 6.1 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

7.2. Areas for the destruction or testing of explosives shall include a shelter for operators and a separate area for storing material intended for destruction or testing. The operator shelter shall ensure protection against the effects of destroyed or tested explosives. The storage area for material intended for destruction or testing shall be protected against the effects of the explosives and other environmental influences, so as to prevent changes in the properties of the stored explosives prior to destruction or testing. An operator shelter is not required where the technology for the destruction or testing of explosives is equipped with devices eliminating any risk of an explosion or ignition effects beyond the equipment itself.

## PART 8 – LABORATORIES

8.1. In the design of a laboratory, Parts 1 to 5 and Part 6.1 shall apply mutatis mutandis. A laboratory may be located in a building not intended for the handling of explosives, provided that the quantity of explosives in the laboratory is minimised so as not to endanger life, health or property outside the laboratory.

# Title XI Agricultural Buildings

## Section 90

An agricultural building shall be designed and constructed so as to meet the requirements laid down for:

a) a building for farm animals in Part 1 of Annex 13 to this Decree;

b) an auxiliary building for farm animals in Part 2 of Annex 13 to this Decree;

c) a building for post-harvest processing and storage of crop products in Part 3 of Annex 13 to this Decree;

d) a building for the storage of mineral fertilisers in Part 4 of Annex 13 to this Decree;

e) a building for the storage of plant protection products and auxiliary agents in Part 5 of Annex 13 to this Decree.[18)]

18) ↗ Article 13(3) of Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

### ANNEX 13 – AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

### PART 1 – BUILDING FOR FARM ANIMALS

1.1. The piped distribution of cold water need not be thermally insulated except to prevent freezing.

1.2. The surface of the floor and walls shall be easy to wash and disinfect in rooms where increased cleanliness is required, in particular in milking parlours, milk rooms, cheese dairies and separate rooms for veterinary procedures.

1.3. A building used for keeping farm animals without the possibility of natural ventilation and natural lighting shall have a continuous supply of electricity, supplemented by an emergency power source. The output of the emergency power source shall be determined individually for the designed technological system and technical equipment to maintain the most important life functions.

1.4. A building subject to basic safeguards for hazardous substances shall prevent uncontrolled seepage of substances endangering water quality from the building and its components into the surrounding terrain and subsoil and subsequently into surface water and groundwater by:

a) the impermeability of surfaces and structures that come into contact with harmful substances,

b) drainage, or constructional or technological modifications preventing substances from escaping from the building by leakage, overflow or wash-off.

## PART 2 – AUXILIARY BUILDING FOR FARM ANIMALS

2.1. The perimeter wall and roofing of a building for the drying and storage of hay and straw shall prevent precipitation water from entering the stored mass. The floor of such buildings shall prevent moisture from penetrating into the stored mass. The ventilation opening of a building for the drying and storage of hay and straw shall be of a size and location appropriate to the ventilation technology, shall meet occupational safety conditions with regard to the technical equipment, and shall be designed so as to prevent birds from entering the building.

2.2. The bottom of a manure heap shall have a longitudinal slope towards the slurry tank. The longitudinal and transverse slope of the bottom of the handling area shall be designed and constructed so that slurry and contaminated precipitation water drains into a collection gutter or channel and into the tank.

2.3. The dispensing area of the tank and pit for slurry and liquid manure shall have a reinforced impermeable surface with a width equal to the access roadway and a length equal to the means of transport used. On the sides it shall be protected by a kerb raised above the terrain and by a front ramp raised above the gradient of the access road as protection against torrential rainwater.

2.4. A building for the storage of farmyard manure, a building for the collection of liquid waste, a building for the preservation and storage of silage, and a building for the storage of silage effluent shall meet the conditions for basic security measures for buildings with regard to the production of harmful substances.

2.5. The storage and handling area of the silage trench, except for the access and exit ramps, shall be protected by a kerb or a ditch so that stormwater runoff cannot enter it and liquid cannot flow out of it onto an area without water-management protection.

## PART 3 – BUILDING FOR POST-HARVEST PROCESSING AND STORAGE OF CROP PRODUCTS

3.1. A building for post-harvest processing and for the storage of grain and its technical design must

a) be dry, roofed, capable of ventilation and capable of being cleaned, with smooth internal wall surfaces and a floor protected against ground moisture;

b) allow sampling for assessing the quality of stored grain;

c) allow corrective measures in the event of an increase in the temperature or moisture content of stored grain by transferring it, aerating it, drying it or cooling it;

d) provide effective protection of stored products against harmful insects, birds and rodents;

e) provide active ventilation of the storage area, where appropriate with regulation of air temperature and relative humidity;

f) allow remote measurement of temperatures of stored cereals and remote monitoring of the filling level of tower storage buildings; and

g) ensure dust reduction by a system of extraction, separation and capture of waste from technological lines.

3.2. A building for the post-harvest processing and storage of potatoes shall maintain conditions for the long-term storage of potatoes and suppress undesirable biological processes of tubers in storage areas by means of:

a) thermal insulation;

b) ventilation, temperature and relative humidity adjustment equipment; and

c) the regulation of light conditions.

3.3. A building for the post-harvest processing and storage of fruit and vegetables shall meet the requirements for maintaining or improving the quality of individual types under appropriate microclimatic conditions.

3.4. In a refrigerated storage area for fruit and vegetables, the floor shall be insulated against moisture; in a controlled-atmosphere area, the floor shall be gas-tight; in a ventilated storage area for fruit and vegetables, excluding bulb vegetables, insulation against ground moisture is not required.

## PART 4 – BUILDING FOR THE STORAGE OF MINERAL FERTILISERS

4.1. A building for the storage of fertilisers shall enable their receipt by unloading from railway wagons or road freight vehicles and the separate storage of individual types of fertilisers in storage sections, bays or tanks according to the required capacity, with due regard to the physico-chemical properties of the stored substances.

4.2. The structure and the perimeter and roof envelope of a fertiliser storage building shall meet the requirements for:

a) protection against climatic effects and against the excessive heating of building components, thermal insulation properties and the creation of a space with the required climatic conditions according to the types of fertilisers stored;

b) resistance to the chemical effects of fertilisers and to corrosion;

c) prevention of pyrolytic decomposition of solid fertilisers;

d) transfer of the static load of stored fertilisers and technological equipment according to the methods used to store and handle them during filling and unloading;

e) the ability to be closed on all sides and protection against the ingress of water and moisture into storage areas for solid fertilisers;

f) the limitation of technological openings to ensure minimal air exchange and to limit dustiness of solid fertilisers; and

g) resistance of floors to ground moisture, water and chemical effects and to loads from stored solid fertilisers and mobile technological equipment.

4.3. The structure of floors and parts of a building for the storage of solid fertilisers shall meet the conditions for basic security measures for buildings with regard to the production of harmful substances.

4.4. The structure of a building for the storage of solid, bulk fertilisers shall meet the technological requirements and load-transfer requirements for bins and handling equipment, including the stored fertilisers.

4.5. A building for the storage of ammonium nitrate, multi-component fertilisers containing ammonium nitrate, and multi-component fertilisers of the NP, NPK and, where appropriate, NK type containing nitrogen partly or wholly in the form of ammonium nitrate shall be designed and constructed so that it is dry and without a basement. The wall, ceiling and floor of the storage area shall have a surface finish that is easy to clean. Doors shall open outwards. The floor shall not have channels or openings; it shall be insulated against ground moisture without the use of asphalt or other organic matter.

**PART 5 – BUILDING FOR THE STORAGE OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS AND AUXILIARY AGENTS**

5.1. The building shall be designed and constructed so as to prevent uncontrolled seepage of substances endangering water quality from the building into the surrounding terrain and subsoil and subsequently into surface water and groundwater by ensuring the impermeability of surfaces and structures that come into contact with harmful substances.

5.2. The building shall be divided into:

a) a receipt and dispatch area for plant protection products and auxiliary agents, with a covered handling area with a ramp and an emergency containment area;

b) a storage area for plant protection products and auxiliary agents, providing separate storage of individual types and of empty contaminated packaging for take-back; this area shall be separately ventilated, with the possibility of space heating and air-temperature monitoring;

c) an area for ancillary and sanitary facilities, separately ventilated with the possibility of space heating, in particular washrooms, toilets and changing rooms.

5.3. The floor shall be impermeable to liquids, resistant to the chemical effects of stored plant protection products and auxiliary agents, with a surface allowing easy cleaning, and sloped towards a separate emergency tank pursuant to another legal regulation.

5.4. The sewer system shall be designed as a separate system for stormwater, sanitary wastewater and product-contaminated wastewater.

5.5. A building for the storage of plant protection products and auxiliary agents shall be provided with an emergency containment tank as required under other legislation; it shall have a surface resistant to the chemical effects of the stored products and shall be protected against the inflow of rainwater from surrounding areas and against groundwater infiltration. It shall be sized to at least 10% of the total volume of stored liquids, but in any event to at least the full volume of the single largest stored transport package or container.

5.6. The floor of the on-site store shall be impermeable to liquids and resistant to the chemical effects of stored plant protection products and auxiliary agents. It shall be fitted with a raised plinth around the perimeter of the walls, including the door threshold, as a substitute for an emergency tank. The on-site store shall be separately ventilated, and shall enable space heating and air-temperature monitoring. The technical and layout design shall allow plant protection products and auxiliary agents to be stored clearly and separately according to the type of hazard, in transport packaging, containers and vessels, and shall also allow the separate storage of contaminated packaging and personal protective equipment and clothing, while complying with hygiene requirements and occupational safety and health requirements. Points 5.1 to 5.5 shall not apply to the on-site store.

**DESIGNATED STANDARDS FOR ANNEX 13**

ČSN 46 5750 465750 (08/82) Principles for the storage of solid industrial fertilisers

# MAJOR SETTLEMENTS

# PART SIX

Section

# 91

## Requirements for Buildings in Major Settlements

(1) ~~A major settlement means the City of Prague and the seat of a region pursuant to the Constitutional Act on the Establishment of Higher Territorial Self-Governing Units.~~

(2) ~~Within the built-up area, the requirements of Parts Two and Three of this Decree shall not apply to buildings in major settlements on infill sites, provided that the building's parameters correspond to the fully continuous development of the same height level and the same building footprint, having regard to the building line; provided at the same time that there is no threat to safety, the protection of the life and health of persons or animals or the environment; and provided that it is in accordance with the conditions of spatial planning documentation.~~

In accordance with → Section 47 of the PBR, the provisions of → Section 91 of the DCR shall not apply in Prague; this does not affect the possibility of granting an exemption which, for major settlements, is laid down under the conditions set out in ↗ Section 138(1) of the Building Act by → Section 95 of the DCR

# PART SEVEN COMMON AND FINAL PROVISIONS

## Section 92

This Decree was notified in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on information society services.

## Section 93

### Deviation and Alternative Technical Solution

A deviation of geometric parameters from the requirements set out in this Decree shall be determined in accordance with a standard.

**ANNEX 14 – LIST OF ČSN STANDARDS FOR INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE *(4 TO SECTION 93)***

4.1. ČSN 73 0205 Geometric accuracy in construction. Designing geometric accuracy

## Section 94

The requirements set out in ~~Section 9(4), Section 12(4)~~, Section 19(1) and (2), Section 20(1) to (6), Section 21(2) and (3), Section 22(1) and (2), Section 24, Section 26(3) and (4), Section 31(1) and (5), Section 32(1) and (5), Section 34(1), (2) and (5), Section 37(3), Section 40(3) and (6), Section 41(6), Section 42(3), Section 43(1) to (3) and (4)(a) and (b), Section 45(1) and (2), Section 46(2), Section 48(2) to (7), Section ~~58(1) and (2)~~, Section 59(1) and (3), Section 59(3), Section 66(3), Section 68(2), (3) and (5), Section 73(1), (3) and (4), Section 78(4), Section 79(~~1) and~~ (3), Section 82(1)(e), Section 84(2) and (3), Annex 3, Annex 4, Annex 7, Annex 8, Annex 9, Annex 11 and Annex 13 shall be deemed to be satisfied if the requirements of the standard or the part thereof designated in the Bulletin of the Office for Technical Standardization, Metrology and State Testing are satisfied. These requirements may also be satisfied by an alternative technical solution if it is demonstrated that the proposed solution guarantees at least the basic requirements for buildings under the Building Act.

## Exemptions

Exemptions from Parts Two and Three (numbering corresponds to the numbering in Parts Two and Three)

(1) Under the conditions set out in Section 138(1) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, an exemption may be granted from Section 7, Section 9(4) and (5), Section 11(2), Section 12(1), Section 17(1), Section 21(1), Section 22(2) to (4) and Section 25(1).

(2) Under the conditions set out in Section 138(2) of the Building Act and in accordance with this Regulation, requirements for the delineation of plots and for the siting of buildings may be set out in a regulatory plan or in a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan differing from Section 8(4), Section 15(4), Section 17(1), Section 22(2), Section 23(2) to (4), Section 25(2), Section 26(1) and (7), Section 32(2), Section 33, Section 34(1) and (2) and Section 35(1).

Exemptions from Parts Four to Six (numbering corresponds to the numbering in Parts Four to Six)

(1) Under the conditions set out in Section 138(1) of the Building Act, an exemption may be granted from ~~Section 7(1), (2) and (5), Section 9(1) and (3), Section 11(2) and (4), Section 12(1) and (6),~~ Section 20(1) and (4), ~~Section 38(3)~~, Section 53(1), ~~Section 79(2), Annex 8, Part 10~~, Annex 9, Part 1, points 1.3 and 1.10, and Annex 9 Part 2 point 2.4.

(2) ~~In major settlements under Section 91(1), an exemption may additionally be granted under the conditions set out in Section 138(1) of the Building Act from Section 7(3), Section 11(1) and (5) and Section 15.~~

(3) Under the conditions set out in Section 138(2) of the Building Act, requirements set out in Parts Two and Three of this Decree may be set out in a regulatory plan or in a land-use plan containing elements of a regulatory plan differing therefrom.

Section 48

→ Section 48 of the PBR governs exemptions from Parts Two and Three (requirements for the delineation of plots and the siting of buildings)

→ Section 42(4) of the DCR refers to the minimum distance from a well set out in Part 10 of Annex 8 to the DCR (minimum distance of a well from sources of possible contamination) →

→ Section 45 of the PBR excludes application of the DCR to requirements for the siting of a well, to which → Section 28(3), (4) and (5) of the PBR and point III of Annex 1 to the PBR apply → this does not affect the requirement in Section 42(4) of the DCR and in Part 10 of Annex 8 to the DCR for the siting of a new cesspit at the prescribed distance from an existing well.

Section 95

→ Section 47 of the PBR permits use of the provision in → Section 95(2) of the DCR; however, in the current wording of the DCR there is no provision that would not be addressed differently in the PBR and from which an exemption would at the same time be permitted. In practice, Section 95(2) of the DCR therefore does not apply in Prague in any way.

→ Section 1 of the PBR

# PART EIGHT EFFECTIVE DATE

## Section 96

This Decree shall enter into force on 1 July 2024.

## Section 50

### Effective Date

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 2024.

→ Section 30 of the PBR, which replaces Section 8 of the DCR, contains no reference to a standard

**ANNEX 14 – LIST OF ČSN STANDARDS FOR INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE** ~~*(1 TO SECTION 8(1))*~~

1.1. ~~ČSN 75 9010 Stormwater management~~