

Critical Catalogue — Review of Assessments of Historic Centre of Prague 1979–2020

11/2022

Ing. arch. Vít Rýpar

Critical Catalogue —————

Review of assessments of Historic Centre of Prague 1979–2020

Project

Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation

Author

Ing. arch. Vít Rýpar / Kancelář analýz města / rypar@ipr.praha.eu

Contributors

Ing. arch. Lukáš Kopp / Office for City Analysis

Mgr. Veronika Marianovská / Office for City Analysis

Ing. arch. Markéta Stefanová / Office for City Analysis

RNDr. Vladimír Vojtěch / Office for City Analysis

Ing. arch. Alena Zmeškalová / Office for City Analysis

Translator

Mike Allen

Cover

Fabien Barral / Unsplash

For the team of authors for the Prague Heritage Reservation
Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis, see Chapter 5 Registers and Lists

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Office for City Analysis

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OBSAH

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION	4
Technical Terms	6
Abbreviations Used	8
How To Read This Document	9
1.1 Context of the Project	11
1.1.1 History of the AUA PHR project	11
1.1.2 Task and Outputs of AUA PHR	11
1.1.3 Historic Centre of Prague Application	12
1.1.4 Users and Ties to Other Documents	16
1.2 Area under Consideration	16
2. ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PHR DOCUMENTS	18
2.1 Method of Analysis	18
2.1.1 Overview of Analysed Documents	18
2.1.2 Methodology of Document Analysis	32
2.2 Evaluation of Statements	33
2.2.1 Context of the Historic Centre	33
2.2.2 Compositions and Vedute of the Historic Centre	37
2.2.3 Coherent Units of the Historic Centre	56
2.2.4 Selected Elements of Natural Character	80
2.2.5 Themes and Elements of Urban Structure	88
2.2.6 Monuments of Immovable Cultural Heritage	98
2.2.7 Use of Territory and Qualities of the Intangible environment	106
2.2.8 Infrastructure, the Environment, Conflicts and Restriction s	116
2.2.9 Outstanding Values of UNESCO World Heritage Site	124
3. SYNTHESIS OF PHR CRITICAL SITES	128
3.1 Methodology of the Synthesis of Critical Sites	128
3.1.1 The Term Critical Site	128
3.1.2 Identification of Critical Sites	128
3.2 Overview of Critical Sites	128
3.2.1 Context of the Historic Centre	129
3.2.2 Compositions and Vedute of the Historic Centre	129
3.2.3 Heterogeneous Units of the Historic Centre	134
3.2.4 Selected Elements of Natural Character	138
3.2.5 Themes and Elements of the Urban Structure	138
3.2.6 Monuments of Immovable Cultural Heritage	142
3.2.7 Use of the Territory and Qualities of the Intangible Environment	146
3.2.8 Infrastructure, Environment, Conflicts and Restrictions	150
3.2.9 Outstanding Values of the UNESCO World Heritage Site	151
3.2.10 Combined Map of Critical Sites	154
4. CONCLUSION	158
5. REGISTERS AND LISTS	160
Team of Authors	160
Related Legislation	161
Sources Cited	161
6. ANNEXES	164

SUMMARY

Architectural and urban analysis of Prague's historic centre has been elaborated by the Prague Institute of Planning and Development respectively to the assignment of the Prague city council ruling No. 1692 of 12th July 2021. The resulting material serves as a source for a planning study, regulatory plan or another type of planning documentation and its commission. The development of the Critical Catalogue and web Application for Prague's historic centre is specified in the ruling appendix.

The Critical Catalogue (the Catalogue of Critical Places) is an analytical study – it is not a proposal. Its aim is to provide a structured background research material to the authors of Prague's historic centre planning proposals. The identification of critical places is based on a synthesis of analytical decomposition of both archived and recent planning documents available for the area of Prague's historic centre and its components. Documents included in the process date from 1981 to 2020. Identified critical places are derived solely from the assessments stated by the analysed documents. The catalogue does not provide actual assessments of the historic centre – it summarizes the existing ones only.

The analysed documents were processed in three steps. The first one consisted of an archive research during which all object-relevant and available documents were assembled, and, by a following assessment, the content-relevant documents were then selected for further analysis. The next step consisted of a thorough content breakdown of each document leading to an assembly of individual statements on the qualities of the historic centre and its components. These assessments were analysed and categorized by their meaning and significance. The third step focussed on the synthesis of individual statements and following identification of the critical places where the problems were concentrating.

The catalogue includes three types of outputs:

- Structured catalogue overview of statements on the qualities of Prague's historic centre with references to the documents of original evaluations.
- Synthesis of critical places derived from the statements on the qualities of Prague's historic centre. It comprises problematic places and topics contained throughout the statements. In this catalogue the critical places are defined as problems and their impacts – both spatially specific and vague, as well as intangible topics such as the problems of concentration, use, transport etc.
- GIS map layers localising or representing the objects of assessments in the overview and the critical places in the synthesis. These layers are represented by figures in respective chapters.

Based on the analysis and following synthesis of statements on Prague's historic centre it is possible to note several conclusions:

- The analysis of statements points out varying stability of assessed values in time. By their observation it is possible to identify objects with more stable assessments. This stability confirms the assessment (regardless of its positive or negative value).
- From the synthesis of statements, it is apparent that assessments with positive values are more stable in time than the negative ones. A confirmation with actual present-day assessments is therefore important especially for the statements in the synthesis of critical places.
- A vague spatial definition of problems identified in analysed documents is apparent in the synthesis of critical places. In its consequence it is impossible to localise many of the critical places in a map.
- By the synthesis of the critical places it is possible to specify five cross-cutting problems with negative impacts which are often repeated in the analysed documents:
 - a) increasing intensity of touristic and commercial exploitation in relation to the reduction of permanent housing and resident oriented services;
 - b) problems of panoramic townscape comprising the mutual influences among landscape, roovescape and visually prominent landmarks;
 - c) high intensity of automobile traffic including parking and its impacts to the use, habitability and permeability of street spaces;
 - d) intensive exploitation of the river and the riverbanks;
 - e) rising intensity of built-up areas and capacity of buildings in the historic centre.
- By the synthesis of the critical places it is possible to locate places which are most often referred to in relation to the criticism: a) the river space; b) the North-South Magistrála arterial road and its crossings; c) the Ječná a Žitná streets; d) the Royal Road.

Resulting document represents a unique cross-cutting analysis of existing assessments of Prague's historic centre. As one of source materials intended for currently processed planning study it will also serve for other planning materials and documents. By its systematic and intelligible structure to its users it enables easy tracking of the fulltext assessments, which otherwise might not be easy to trace in the original documents. It provides not only the supporting argumentation but also the possibility of intersubjective confirmation of current assessments by their stability in time.

1. INTRODUCTION

This catalogue is one of two results of the project Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation (AUA PHR) produced based on the assigned task of Prague City Council Resolution No. 1692 during the period 12 July 2021–31 December 2021.

The Critical Catalogue contains a cross-sectional study of assessments of the qualities of the Historic Centre of Prague contained in spatial planning materials and related documents in the period 1981–2020. The catalogue also includes a structured overview of the assessment statements and a synthetic evaluation of critical sites in the Historic Centre.

The document is part of the materials for the drafting of spatial planning documentation or spatial planning information, but does not substitute surveys and analyses of the current state. The catalogue does not present its own assessment, nor does it re-evaluate the qualities of the Historic Centre – it is an analytical document, not a proposal. Its purpose is to list and analyse existing assessments and provide a synthesis of critical sites.

The catalogue uses language appropriate to the terminology and context of spatial planning. For proper understanding of its content, refer to the following section of Technical Terms. The most important of these include the term value (not meant as a measure of appraisal, but as a valued quality), the term Historic Centre (here as the territory of the Prague Heritage Reservation) and the term critical site (here as a combination of the problem and its impact according to the assessments).

TECHNICAL TERMS

built environment

The building structure of the city formed by blocks of buildings, including vacant lots and street space.¹

character of the territory

The set of essential natural-landscape, socioeconomic, historical and cultural-civilisational, especially urbanistic, architectural and aesthetic elements or attributes specific for a specific territory (primarily position within the territory, density, structure and type of buildings, delineation and organisation of public spaces, infrastructure, manner of use of the territory and rate of changes thereto), including relations and ties between them.²

compositional axis

A significant, either historically developed or intentionally established line within the built-up or urbanised area that concentrates functional activities and spatial sensations; compositional axes may connect parts of the city, and may or may not point towards important destinations (nodes) in the urban structure or landscape (a significant natural feature can also be a destination). [Hexner, 2007]

composition / urban composition

The meaning of urban composition is the creative synthesis of all components of an urbanistic work expressed through the composition of spaces and materials; the components of urban composition are variable in time, as are the conditioning political-economic determinants. [Oberstein & Cach, 2001]

congestion

A road reaching capacity represented by a queue of vehicles. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

Historic Centre of Prague / Historic Centre

The term Historic Centre of Prague, shortened to Historic Centre (capitalised), indicates the territory of the Prague Heritage Reservation. The term Historic Centre corresponds to the name of component 616-001 of the serial property inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List under number 616.

historic garden

A garden adjoining a cultural monument or national cultural monument. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

historic urban landscape

It is the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, including both the historic centre and the broader urban context and its geographical setting. [UNESCO, Doporučení k historické městské krajině, 2011]

immovable cultural heritage

In addition to individual buildings and ensembles thereof, this also includes the material environment, both in the broader sense of the historic urban landscape and in the narrower sense of the environment of a cultural monument (i.e. part of the context of a monument that contributes to its significance or possibility of appreciating its significance). [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

Important Archaeological Area

An artificially created space in a residential agglomeration, the subsurface structure (underground) of which contains intact preserved archaeological monuments in various forms, either attested or assumed on the basis of expert evidence. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

intersubjective judgment / intersubjectivity

A term which newer philosophies sometimes use to replace the term objective. In contrast to the subjective, the intersubjective is what various subjects view the same, what they agree on. [Sokol, 2019]

landmark

A predominant (visually significant) element in the urban composition; a significant building or ensemble of buildings, or a natural feature, which dominates the structure of the city or landscape by virtue of its position, material or artistic qualities; the surroundings are subordinate to the landmark and help it stand out. [Oberstein & Cach, 2001]

landscape infrastructure

The network of ecologically stable parts of the landscape, interconnected by dynamic links, defined for the purposes of spatial and landscape planning; it is part of the broadly understood green (blue-green) infrastructure and fulfils the role of a system that in its functional form provides ecosystemic services that ensure the necessary degree of landscape stability. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

locality

An area or ensemble of areas, or part of an area, defined on the basis of its predominant character.³

national cultural monument

A cultural monument constituting the most important part of the nation's cultural wealth.⁴

open landscape

Predominantly undeveloped land.⁵

panorama

An overall picture capturing a large coherent part of the city, including the distant horizon. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

1 ——— Art. 5 (1) d) of the binding part of the Prague Metropolitan Plan

2 ——— as per Section 2 h) of City of Prague Regulation No. 10/2016 Coll. – Prague Building Regulations (PBR)

3 ——— as per Section 2 k) of City of Prague Regulation No. 10/2016 Coll. – Prague Building Regulations (PBR)

4 ——— as per Section 4 of Act No. 20/1987 Coll.

5 ——— Art. 5 (1) c) of the binding part of the Prague Metropolitan Plan

park

An area that is publicly accessible or has a schedule of accessibility that is natural in character and shows a certain level of maintenance and quality that corresponds to the character of the given park: parks are distinguished by a hierarchy and occur in both built-up and non-built-up areas.⁶

Planning Analytical Materials

Spatial planning information; serves primarily as the expert basis for procuring spatial planning documentation, territorial studies, territorial measures, delimitation of the built-up area and for decision-making in the territory; contains findings and assessments on the state and development of the territory, its values, limits to land use, plans to implement changes in the area, identification and evaluation of sustainable development conditions, and determining problems to be solved in the spatial planning documentation.⁷

Prague Heritage Reservation

The Heritage Reservation in the City of Prague (reg. no. ÚSKP 1028), alternatively the Prague Heritage Reservation (PHR), is the designation for the territory declared by Czechoslovak Government Order No. 66/1971 Coll. of 21 July 1971 as an urban heritage reservation in the sense of the subsequent territorial and legal updates. The current valid definition of the territory of the PHR corresponds to the definition of component 616-001 of the UNESCO World Heritage Site. For this reason, the term Prague Heritage Reservation in the sense of the spatial delineation is replaced by the term Historic Centre in this catalogue.

PHR buffer zone / buffer zone of Historic Centre

The territory defined as a specific tool of protection for the Prague Heritage Reservation, the status of which is enshrined in the Heritage Act No. 20/1987 Coll., spatially delineated by the city's Decision No. Kul/5-932/81, for the purpose of protecting the cultural-historical, architectural and urbanistic values within the heritage reservation. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

public space

Encompasses both physical and virtual space; squares surrounded by buildings are public space, as is the digital discussion space of social networks or the interior space of churches, hospitals, etc. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

public space (area)

A public space is a subset of the public space as a whole; it represents a physical urban space that meets the condition of public accessibility and has been established for the purpose of shared use. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

spatial permeability

The level to which an environment allows people to choose routes through them or within them. In general it is the degree of opportunity for movement (a structural aspect of the system); the related quality – accessibility – is what is achieved in practice. [Carmona, 2010]

spatial planning information

This is made up of spatial analysis materials, which determine and assess the state and development of a territory, and territorial studies, which check the possibilities and conditions for changes in the territory; serves as the basis for procuring a spatial development policy, spatial planning documentation, changes thereto, and for decision-making in the territory⁸

significant landmark structure

Structures and ensembles thereof, including those inscribed on the Central List of Cultural Monuments, whose placement in the terrain or character makes them highly visible and which influence the visual character of the site and landscape to a large extent. [Oberstein & Cach, 2001]

structure

The spatial composition of elements and parts organised in a unit of certain properties, displaying a clear degree of regularity and consistency.⁹

street space

The part of public space consisting of all the streets, squares and the paths and areas that form the basic network for access and permeability of the territory; street space is generally delineated by the street line and can be made up of both paved and unpaved spaces; together, the street space and publicly accessible parts of blocks form public space.¹⁰

street level / parterre

The Czech term parter comes from the French par terre (“on the ground”) – the part of the building where visual and spatial interaction between it and public space takes place. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

terrain morphology

A description of the shape of the terrain profile.

territorial study

Territorial study is a spatial planning information. It is produced based on the assignment, which is produced by the procurer. The assignment of the territorial study determines its content, scope and purpose.

6 ——— Art. 85 of the binding part of the Prague Metropolitan Plan

7 ——— as per Section 62 of Act No. 283/2021 Coll.

8 ——— as per Section 25 of Act No. 183/2006 Coll.

9 ——— Art. 4 g) of the binding part of the Prague Metropolitan Plan

10 ——— Section 2 z) of City of Prague Regulation No. 10/2016 Coll – Prague Building Regulations (PBR)

urban landscape

The predominantly built-up area consisting of the built environment and the landscape in the city [the draft for joint discussion of the 5th update to the City of Prague Territorial Development Principles introduces a different definition of the urban landscape [the contiguous built-up area from the city centre to its edge and enclaves of open landscape] and adds the term suburban landscape [the area beyond the edge of the city consisting of open landscape and component built-up areas]].¹¹

visual horizon

The visual horizon of a city's historic core is understood as the physical and emotional boundary of the part of the city directly associated with the centre visually. The physical delineation of the visual horizon is determined primarily geomorphologically, and secondarily also by anthropogenic influences (buildings, terrain modelling for building transport structures, landfills, etc.). [Gabor & Klokočková, 2008]

value / territory values / cultural value

In the context of this catalogue, in the sense of the assessed quality of the subject of evaluation (i.e. positive or negative). In the context of the current IPR Prague documents, in the sense of qualities of the natural or built-up environment on which there is a social consensus. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021; IPR Praha, Územně analytické podklady hl. m. Prahy 2020, 2020] In a general context of cultural values, in the sense of a scale of evaluation.

vacant lot

A missing part of the built-up area, either: 1. a not yet developed block or part of a block zoned for development in a predominantly built-up area; 2. an undeveloped or partially undeveloped part of a lot or set of lots, including corners, in existing built-up land, zoned for development, delineated by building lines and the borders of neighbouring lots that are developed or zoned for development.¹²

veduta (pl. vedute)

A factual graphic or photographic record of a segment of the landscape or urban space, generally with a broadened field of view. [Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, 2021]

ABBREVIATIONS USED

AUA	Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation, also AUA PHR
AUS	Updated Territorial Study of the Prague Heritage Reservation, also AUS PHR
FF UK	Charles University – Faculty of Arts
FA ČVUT	Faculty of Architecture of the Czech Technical University in Prague
GIS	Geographic Information System
HD	Prague City Hall Heritage Department (PCH HD)
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites (main UNESCO advisory body)
IPR	Prague Institute of Planning and Development, also IPR Prague
MgP	Management Plan for Conservation of World Cultural Heritage of the Historic Centre of Prague
MPP	City of Prague Metropolitan Plan
NKP	national cultural monument
NP	above-ground floor
NHI	National Heritage Institute
PCH	Prague City Hall (MHMP)
PDP	operational-dispositional survey of buildings
PHR	Prague Heritage Reservation
PR	river space
PCC	Prague City Council
SHP	archaeological building recordings
SC	coherent unit
SÚRPMO	State Institute for the Reconstruction of Historical Towns and Buildings
SZ	summary accompanying report
ÚAP	Prague Planning Analytical Materials
ÚTAM	Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of the Czech Academy of Sciences
UHZ	spatial and economic principles for drafting a territorial (regulatory) plan for a zone
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
ÚOP	Prague Regional Office of the National Heritage Institute (NPÚ ÚOP PR)

11 ——— Art. 5 (1) b) of the binding part of the Prague Metropolitan Plan

12 ——— Section 2 Terms, letter R of City of Prague Regulation No. 10/2016 Coll. – Prague Building Regulations (PBR)

HOW TO READ THIS DOCUMENT

The Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation (AUA PHR) has two main outputs: the Critical Catalogue and the Historic Centre of Prague map application.

The Critical Catalogue contains a text section and graphic image annexes, including an overview of the data layers in the geodatabase. The text section contains two thematic chapters: 2. Analysis of Selected PHR Documents and 3. Synthesis of Critical Sites. Both chapters contain a description of the methodology in the first part, then in the second part an overview of specific statements/critical sites, structured into a total of 9 groups of subjects of evaluation. For each group of subjects, the text and image annex include a summary of data layers for selected assessment subjects that can be georeferenced. The overview of critical sites includes an image annex with a composite map of the critical sites that have a territorial projection.

The map **application Historic Centre of Prague** contains material on the territory of the PHR. The app has four parts: Catalogue of Buildings (information on buildings, archaeological building survey); Atlas of the Historic Centre (current data layers from IPR, layers from terrain surveys); Archive of Maps and Plans; Atlas of Views and Vedute. The content of the application is described in more detail under 1.1.3 Historic Centre of Prague Application.

TECHNICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

At the start of the document, in section 1. Introduction, the definitions of **technical terms** and a list of **abbreviations used** for the given book are provided.

The first occurrences of the terms in the text are marked graphically: technical term.

IMAGE ANNEXES

The document contains image annexes such as map models, photographs, tables, etc. The image annexes include the title, author, year of creation, and any source data used with the date or source from which the material was adapted. Images annexes are numbered as part of the relevant unit. Annexes are listed in chapter 6. Annexes and their numbering corresponds to their position in the document.

In the text of the book, references are marked graphically: (→ Fig. 1.2.3.4) (→ Annex P.01).

REFERENCES

For cited and referenced academic sources such as books, studies, journal articles, analyses or dissertations, the APA citation format is used.

A list of all referenced materials in the document is provided at the end, in chapter 5. Registers and Lists in the section References Cited.

Analysed documents have a special type of reference, being labelled in the text part with an abbreviation of the document, the year published, the page number or range, and potentially the section of the given document. These are shown in square brackets in the text: [MgP 2019 p. 17, 28] [UNESCO 2016 crit. II] [AUS 2000 p. 15]. An explanation of which specific document this abbreviation represents is provided under 2.1.1 Summary of Analysed Documents, where every document abbreviation is listed under its official title.

RELATED TEXT

Chapters, sub-chapters or topics within the document can relate to and supplement each other. References to another part of the text within the document are provided with the appropriate number (and potentially also with its name): chapter 2 / sub-chapter 2.1 / topic 2.1.1 etc.

RELATED LEGISLATION

A list of acts, decrees, regulations, decisions and general measures related to the document is provided at the end in chapter 5. Registers and Lists in the section Related Legislation.

Related legislation is generally marked in the text with an abbreviated version of the title: (Act No. 256/2001 Coll.).

SPATIAL PROJECTION

In sections 2.2 Evaluation of Statements and 3.2 Overview of Critical Sites of the text, a summary of specific **data layers** is always provided for subjects of assessment and critical sites that have a territorial projection. Subjects of evaluation and critical sites that do not have any territorial projection do not have any data layers listed next to them.

Reference to the data layers is displayed in the text with an abbreviated name of the data layer and the source document of the data layer:

→ ÚAP Bodies of Water (2020)
→ AUS SC 1 Hradčany (2000)

If the individual statements on the subject of assessment contain descriptions of specific structures and spaces that can be localised exactly, they are underlined in the text: Royal Road, Jelení příkop, Old Town.

THEMATIC LABELS

For individual statements in section 2.2 Evaluation of Statements, thematic categories related to the content of the statements are provided. The purpose of these is to make the catalogue easier to navigate thematically. They were established by the author of the PHR territorial study (2021) and correspond to its synthetic objectives. A maximum of five categories is listed for each statement, with some statements having none. In the text, the categories of the thematic areas are indicated using colour labels:

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use Mobility

EVALUATION SYMBOLS

For all individual identified statements in section 2.2 Evaluation of Statements and 3.2 Overview of Critical Sites, the meaning of the assessment is listed as an assigned value. It is marked with the appropriate symbol in front of the text of each statement:

+ positive value / positive significance / desirable element or attribute

– negative value / negative significance / undesirable element or attribute, or lack of a desirable one

± both positive and negative value of the same element, meaning or attribute stated in a single statement

▲ complex meaning for overall value (generally compositional or panoramic)

1.1 Context of the Project

1.1.1 HISTORY OF THE AUA PHR PROJECT

Procuring a plan to have an **Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation** drafted was approved on 30 August 2011 by a Prague City Council Resolution with the wording: “Prague City Council approves of the drafting of an Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation (searching and classification system) with the aim of deepening the methodology of more effective care for the heritage stock in the City of Prague” [Usnesení Rady hl. m. Prahy č. 1262, 2011]. As part of the follow-up City of Prague Resolution No. 809 of 22 April 2014 [Usnesení Rady hl. m. Prahy č. 809, 2014], the plan of the **Heritage Department (PCH HD)** to execute a public contract “Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation” was approved, but was then overturned by Prague City Council Resolution No. 1460 of 16 June 2015 [Usnesení Rady hl. m. Prahy č. 1460, 2015]. The first phase of the project in the period 2011–2015 was produced by the PCH Heritage Department under the leadership of Mgr. Jiří Skalický.

The Prague Institute of Planning and Development (IPR) was commissioned with producing the Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation (AUA PHR) project by City Council Resolution No. 2812 of 18 November 2015 (→ Annex P.02), by which the task of processing all the background materials accumulated to date was transferred from the PCH HD to the City of Prague’s contributory organisation IPR due to the professional qualifications needed to complete this task. A more detailed specification of the task is part of the explanatory memorandum for this resolution: “The goal of procuring this analysis is to obtain a document with an analytical and synthetic part that will serve as a basis for improving the quality and efficiency of state administration in terms of heritage care for the Prague Heritage Reservation. The AUA PHR will describe the current state of the PHR, its values and its internal structure. The study furthermore aims to distinguish between the homogeneity and heterogeneity of the built-up area, closedness and openness of urban units, and to thoroughly assess the individual units, blocks and particular buildings in terms of their heritage significance. The study is also to determine the developmental determinants and degree of authenticity of individual units, blocks and particular buildings in the PHR and establish objective, locally and materially differentiated criteria that take into account the differences within the PHR as well as within units formed by the PHR. The analysis will serve as a basis for potential PHR regulatory plans or other forms of more detailed documentation.” [Usnesení Rady hl. m. Prahy č. 2812, 2015]

Over the course of this phase in 2016–2019, IPR (Mgr. Jiří Čtyroký, Ph.D.; Mgr. Eliška Bradová; Mgr. Kristýna Drápalová; Mgr. Bohdan Baron; Mgr. Monzer Ladislav; Mgr. Jana Irová; Ing. arch. Markéta Holá et al.) carried out digitalisation and rectification of historic maps; digitalisation of SÚRP MO surveys and building passports (1956–1990); preparation of layers for

describing the nature of the territory and subsequent detailed mapping with terrain surveys from 2018; and the database Building Age for the information application, which it worked on with the FF UK Department of Art History (under doc. PhDr. Richard Biegel, Ph.D.).

In the next phase of the AUA PHR project, its focus was adjusted in light of personnel changes at IPR and the impact of the concurrent research project of FA ČVUT and ÚTAM: Origin and Attributes of Heritage Values of Historical Towns in the Czech Republic (project NAKI II. 2016–2020). In 2019–2020, IPR (Ing. arch. Annamária Bohuniczky, Ing. arch. Michal Bartošek, Ing. arch. Lada Kolaříková, with external specialists Ing. arch. Jan Sedlák and Ing. arch. Vít Rýpar) drafted a revision of the objectives and content of the AUA PHR project. The result of this was a proposal to divide the AUA PHR project into a predominantly analytical part (AUA PHR) and a proposal part split off into a separate project (PHR Territorial Study). Work already done on the AUA PHR project was included in the analytical part of the project with the goal of producing an application with materials for the PHR. The AUA PHR was also expanded to include drafting of the Critical Catalogue.

The result of this phase was Prague City Council Resolution No. 1692 of 12 July 2021, revoking the original Prague City Council Resolution No. 2812 of 18 November 2015. As part of Annex 1 of this resolution, the project was specified in more detail, including the required outputs: the Critical Catalogue and Application of Materials for the PHR (for more detail see topic 1.1.2 Task and Outputs of AUA PHR), [Usnesení Rady hl. m. Prahy č. 1692, 2021]. Based on this revocation, IPR (see Project Team) produced the new parts of the project using the results from the previous stages of the AUA PHR project.

As part of the 5th update of the ÚAP 2020, the map layer data from the previous stages of the AUA PHR project was processed and replaced with the current IPR layers (with the exception of selected layers from the terrain surveys of the Historic Centre 2018). Digitalisation and processing of archival documentation, maps and depictions, which are gradually being added to the Historic Centre of Prague application (topic 1.1.3 Historic Centre of Prague), continues.

1.1.2 TASK AND OUTPUTS OF AUA PHR

The presented result of the Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation (AUA PHR) project was assigned by Annex 1 to Prague City Council Resolution No. 1692 of 12 July 2021 in the following wording: “The aim of procuring an architectural-urbanistic analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation is to obtain material that will serve as a basis for the commissioning of a territorial study, regulatory plan or other form of more detailed documentation for the territory of the PHR. The AUA PHR will produce a PHR Critical Catalogue containing a review of the urbanistic deficits and values of the territory described in analyses and assessments of the PHR to date, as well as providing a database of background material for the PHR accessible in a map application.” In

accordance with this task, two outputs were produced in the project (→ Fig. 1.1.2.1):

The Critical Catalogue contains a “localised summary of the values and deficits identified in the review of analyses produced for the Prague Heritage Reservation (PHR) and a geodatabase with spatial specification of the critical catalogue elements”. The content of the catalogue is further specified in the procedure for drafting the review of analyses produced for the PHR: “The study will follow up on already existing analyses and synthetic evaluations of the PHR available in the archival documents of IPR Prague, NPÚ ÚOP PR and PCH HD from the period 1971–2020, compile task-relevant assessment conclusions into a list of urbanistic values and deficits of the PHR and its components, subsequently catalogue the identified critical sites and localise them in a GIS environment.”

The application of materials for the PHR contains “archival passports of blocks and buildings, archival maps and depictions of the territory, a structural history description of buildings and data acquired while updating ÚAP 2020 and work to date on the AUA PHR project”. The content of the application is further specified in the procedure for producing the database of materials for the PHR: “An application will be created for the territory of the PHR for viewing archival maps and depictions of structural-historical descriptions and archival passports of

buildings. The application will also contain updated data for ÚAP 2020 and additional data for the PHR. The list thereof is provided in Annex 2 to this Resolution.” The web application has been published on the IPR Prague website under the name Historic Centre of Prague.

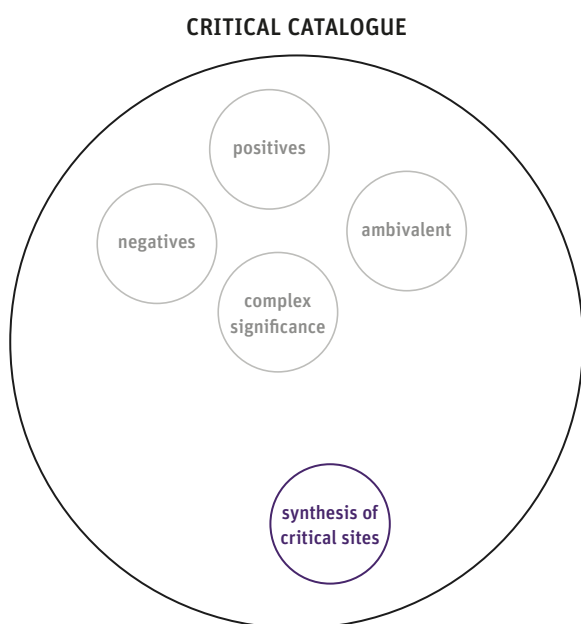
City of Prague Resolution No. 1692 of 12 July 2021, including all annexes, where specifications of the task are described in more details, is provided in an annex to this document (→ Annex P.01).

1.1.3 HISTORIC CENTRE OF PRAGUE APPLICATION

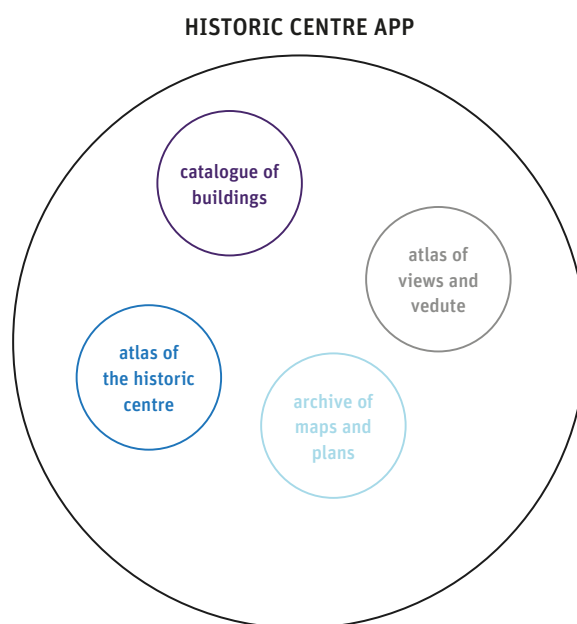
Historic Centre of Prague is an informational web-based application for the territory of the Prague Heritage Reservation, which since 1992 has been the eponymous UNESCO World Heritage Site No. 616. The application provides access to a selection of information and data from the Prague Planning Analytical Materials, archival maps and vedute, surveys and analyses, which is continually being added to and expanded. The minimum scope of the application stems from Annexes 1 and 2 to PCC Resolution No. 1692 as printed 12 July 2021. It is a contribution to deeper understanding of the qualities of the unique urban landscape and structure of the capital's centre. The application is divided into four parts in terms of content.

1.1.2.1 Main outputs of the AUA PHR project

IPR Prague 2022



catalogue overview and geodatabase from review of existing analyses



web application for the territory of the historic centre

The Catalogue of Buildings (→ Fig. 1.1.3.1) makes it possible to browse information on individual buildings in the Historic Centre and search them. The foundation for the database's content was produced in 2017–2019 by students of the FF UK Department of Art History under the supervision of doc. PhDr. Richard Biegel, Ph.D. using archaeological building recordings by SÚRPMO (1956–1990), the list of the NHI Heritage Catalogue, Artistic Monuments of Prague (1996–2017) and other resources. The catalogue gradually provides access to the documentation of archaeological surveys of blocks and individual buildings, but due to protection of the rights of the owners, they are only accessible to designated users.

The Atlas of the Historic Centre (→ Fig. 1.1.3.2) makes it possible to browse selected layers taken from the Atlas of Planning Analytical Materials, supplemented with thematic layers that relate to the territory of the Historic Centre of Prague. Layers are continually added to the atlas, informing about contemporary utilisation of the territory, architectural-urbanistic characteristics of its buildings and landscape and its historical transformations.

The Archive of Maps and Plans (→ Fig. 1.1.3.3) provides access to a selection of rectified archival maps and plans. It is intended for studying the transformations to the structure of the Historic Centre of Prague from the first half of the 19th century to the

present day. Maps and plans whose geometric accuracy allows them to be matched against current ones are continually being added. Older maps that cannot be displayed in the Archive of Maps and Plans due to their high degree of inaccuracy are placed in the Atlas of Views and Vedute.

The Atlas of Views and Vedute (→ Fig. 1.1.3.4) is intended for studying changes to the urban landscape from the end of the 15th century to the present day. It contains a constantly expanding selection of vedute comprising wide panoramic shots of the urban landscape, long-distance vistas and views into the urban interior at important streets and squares, and oblique bird's-eye views and vertical views that cannot be displayed in the Archive of Maps and Plans due to their low accuracy. It also includes panoramic photographs of protected views included in the Metropolitan Plan.

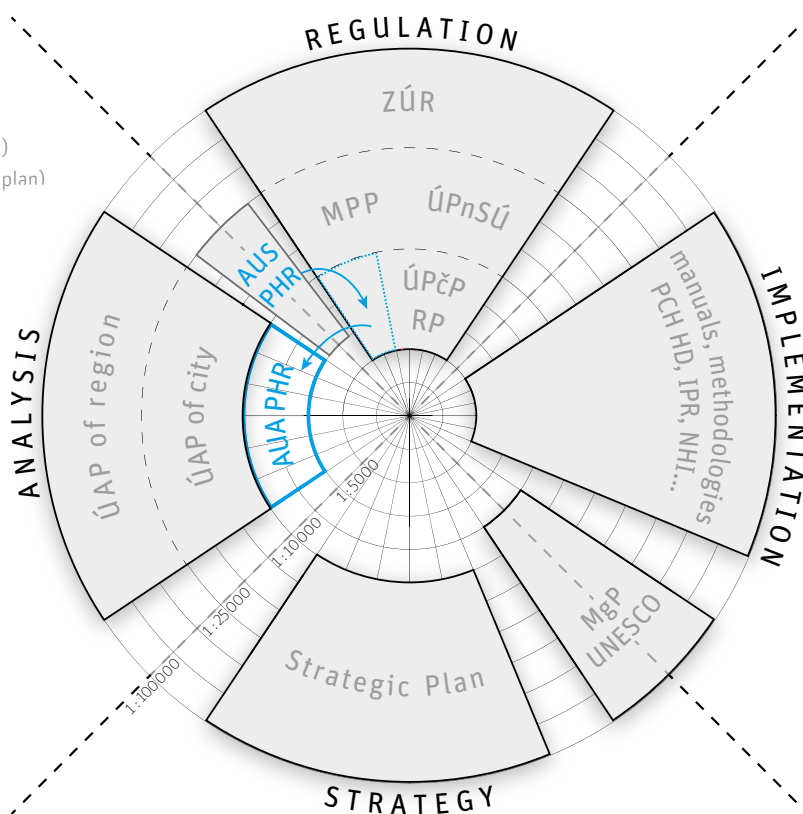
The application allows for archival maps and plans to be viewed in direct comparison with selected contemporary data. It is thus possible to trace the development of the urban pattern of the historic centre of Prague down to the detail of the character of the contemporary make-up or information on individual buildings. Information on buildings can be further filtered, e.g. by time period or architectural style.

1.1.4.1 Position of AUA PHR

IPR Prague 2022

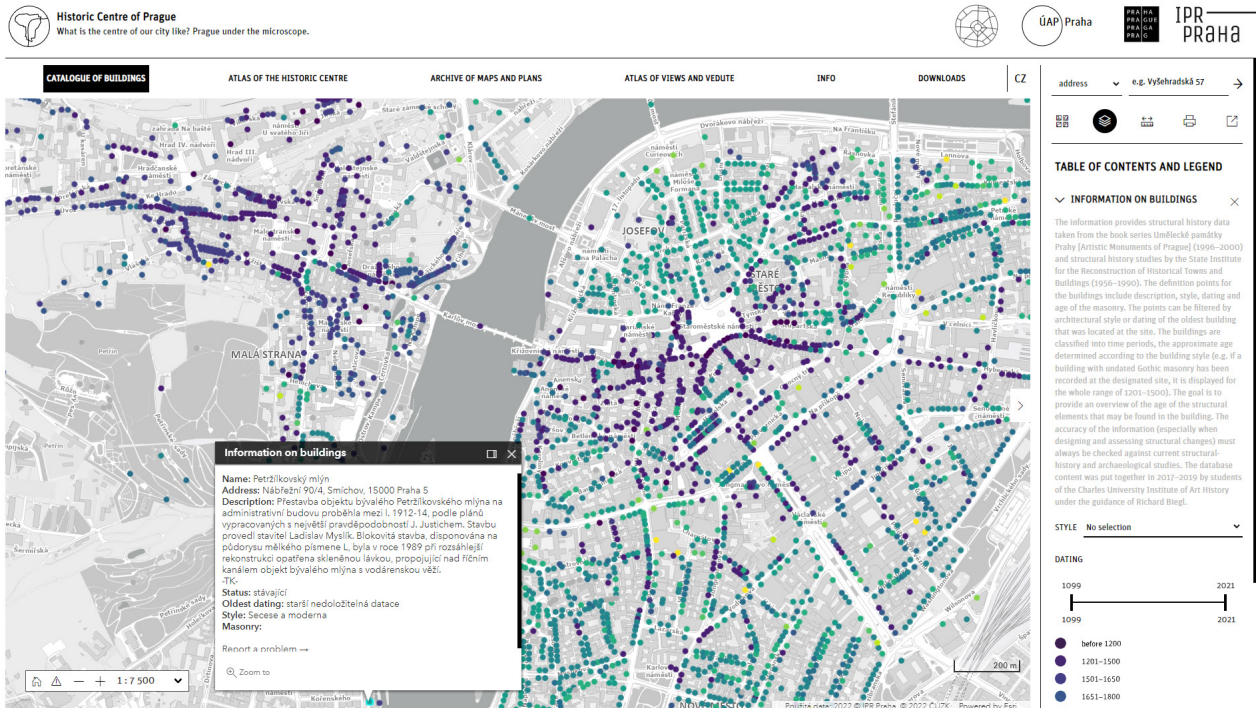
ZÚR	Principles of Territorial Development
MPP	Metropolitan Plan (forthcoming spatial plan)
ÚPnSÚ	Land Use Plan of the Settlement Unit (valid plan)
ÚPĚP	Spatial Plan for a Specific Part of Prague
RP	Regulatory Plan
MgP	Management Plan for UNESCO Site
ÚAP	Planning Analytical Materials
AUS PHR	Updated Territorial Study of the Prague Heritage Reservation (from 2000)

A representation of the shift in the AUA PHR project from the analytical-regulatory concept of the AUS PHR (2000) through the regulatory concept of the project under the assignment from 2015 to the final position of the outcomes resulting from the revocation of the assignment in 2021.



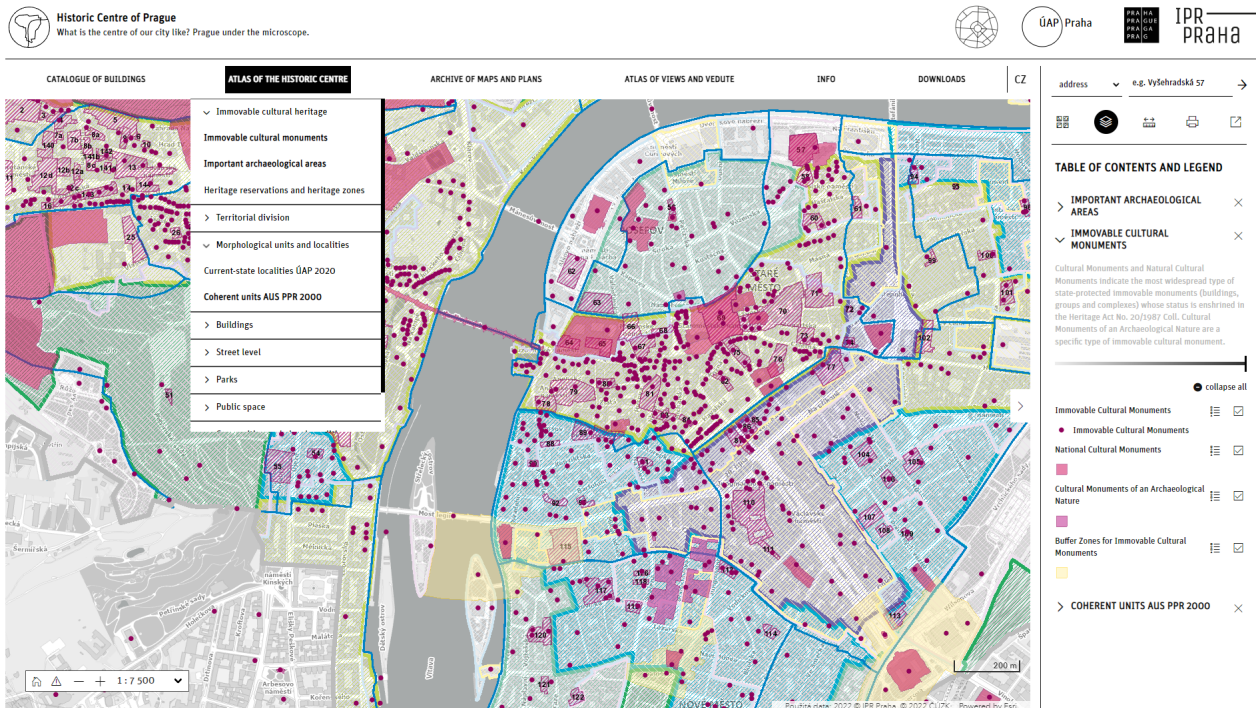
1.1.3.1 Web application Historic Centre of Prague – Catalogue of Buildings

IPR Prague 2022 / retrieved October 30, 2022




1.1.3.2 Web application Historic Centre of Prague – Atlas of the Historic Centre

IPR Prague 2022 / retrieved October 30, 2022



1.1.3.3 Web application Historic Centre of Prague – Archive of Maps and Plans


IPR Prague 2022 / retrieved October 30, 2022



Historic Centre of Prague
What is the centre of our city like? Prague under the microscope.



ÚAP Praha



IPR Praha

CATALOGUE OF BUILDINGS

ATLAS OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

ARCHIVE OF MAPS AND PLANS

ATLAS OF VIEWS AND VEDUTE

INFO

DOWNLOADS

CZ

address

e.g. Vyšehradská 57







TABLE OF CONTENTS AND LEGEND

1815 JÜTTNER'S MAP

Josef Jüttner (1775–1848) was an artillery officer in the Austrian army and the creator of the first map of Prague created on a geodetic basis. In 1803, he participated in the astronomical establishing of the coordinates of the observatory at Hradčany and measuring the base at Letná. In 1811, he used this in creating a trigonometric network of Prague. In February 1812, Emperor Francis I ordered Supreme Margrave Kolombat to create a map of Prague. Jüttner subsequently produced it in the years 1812–1815 at a scale of 1:4320, and it was then published by the National Museum under the title *Grundriss der königlichen Hauptstadt Prag* in the form of a large-sheet copperplate print in 1816. The elevation is depicted with hatching. Intentional changes were made to the depiction of the city's fortifications in the map: in general they were depicted in a simplified manner, in places left out, and sometimes actually portrayed incorrectly. He published academic material associated with the work in 1823 in the records of the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences (III, Vol. 8) under the title *Trigonometrische Vermessungen der königlichen Hauptstadt Prag und ihrer Umgebungen von Jahr 1804 bis 1812*. Antonie Langweil used Jüttner's Map in 1826–1837 when creating his own model of Prague. The Map came out in 1950 in the publication *Benrův řada (Roll of Assessment)* Vol. 3, modified by Václav Hlasek, including translation into Czech in cooperation with Václav Lhota.




1:7 500

200 m


Source: data, 2022 © IPR Praha, © 2022 CZDK. Powered by Serlio.

1.1.3.4 Web application Historic Centre of Prague – Atlas of Views and Vedute


IPR Prague 2022 / retrieved October 30, 2022



Historic Centre of Prague
What is the centre of our city like? Prague under the microscope.



ÚAP Praha



IPR Praha

CATALOGUE OF BUILDINGS

ATLAS OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

ARCHIVE OF MAPS AND PLANS

ATLAS OF VIEWS AND VEDUTE

INFO

DOWNLOADS

CZ

address

e.g. Vyšehradská 57








TABLE OF CONTENTS AND LEGEND

VEWS AND VEDUTE

TYPE OF VIEW

No selection

TECHNIQUE

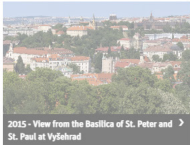
No selection

1692

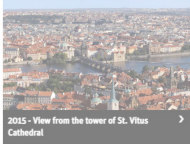
2021

1692


2021



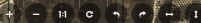
2015 - View from the Basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul at Vyšehrad



2015 - View from the tower of St. Vitus Cathedral



1868 - View from the Prague Castle hill towards Mala Strana, color lith. (AV 18 - 009427) under Franziska Rothsch, int. 1868



1.1.4 USERS AND TIES TO OTHER DOCUMENTS

The Critical Catalogue and Historic Centre of Prague application are publicly accessible publications, the users of which are both the professional and general public. The Critical Catalogue is primarily intended for planners and analysts drafting detailed spatial planning documentation and information that include the reservation territory. The Historic Centre of Prague application is intended as a source of information for city workers, professions related to planning and construction, as well as for the general public interested in the area of the reservation.

Specific groups of professional users follow from the assignment of the project of the Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation (→ Fig. 1.1.4.1). According to the task in PCC Resolution No. 1692 of 12 July 2021, the primary user is the commissioner of a territorial study, regulatory plan or other form of more detailed documentation for the territory of the PHR (as per the resolution's annex), or the commissioner of this documentation (as per the explanatory memorandum). According to the older assignment revoked in 2021 (as per the explanatory memorandum to PCC Resolution No. 2812 of 18 November 2015), the users included the PCH Heritage Department, which executes state administration in heritage care for the Prague Heritage Reservation, the improvement and streamlining of which was the aim of the analysis.

Both the Critical Catalogue and the Historic Centre of Prague application number among the bases for assigning and procuring detailed spatial planning information or documentation for the Prague Heritage Reservation. The Historic Centre of Prague application is also a source of information for managing the territory of the reservation that broadens selected themes contained in the Prague Planning Analytical Materials.

In contrast to the Planning Analytical Materials, neither the catalogue nor the application went through the procurement process for spatial planning material, thus they are not an indispensable basis for decision-making. Nor do they contain an evaluation of the analysis of the current state of the territory, which will be produced separately in the necessary scope as part of the subsequent spatial planning material: the territorial study of the Prague Heritage Reservation commissioned by PCC Resolution No. 1691 of 12 July 2021.

1.2 Area under Consideration

The area under consideration is the territory of the Prague Heritage Reservation (PHR), the largest protected area in Prague, which has the most important status among Prague's monuments from an international perspective. The spatial delineation of the PHR roughly corresponds to the boundaries of Prague before Holešovice was added in 1884. With an area of 895 ha, it includes today's cadastral areas of Old Town, Josefov (the Jewish Quarter), Malá Strana, Hradčany with the Prague Castle, and New Town with Vyšehrad, plus small parts

of the cadastral areas of Vinohrady (the buildings of the Federal Assembly, State Opera and Main Train Station), Holešovice (Letná Park and the embankment), Smíchov (embankments Janáčkovo and Hořejší nábreží with the islands), Podolí and Nusle.

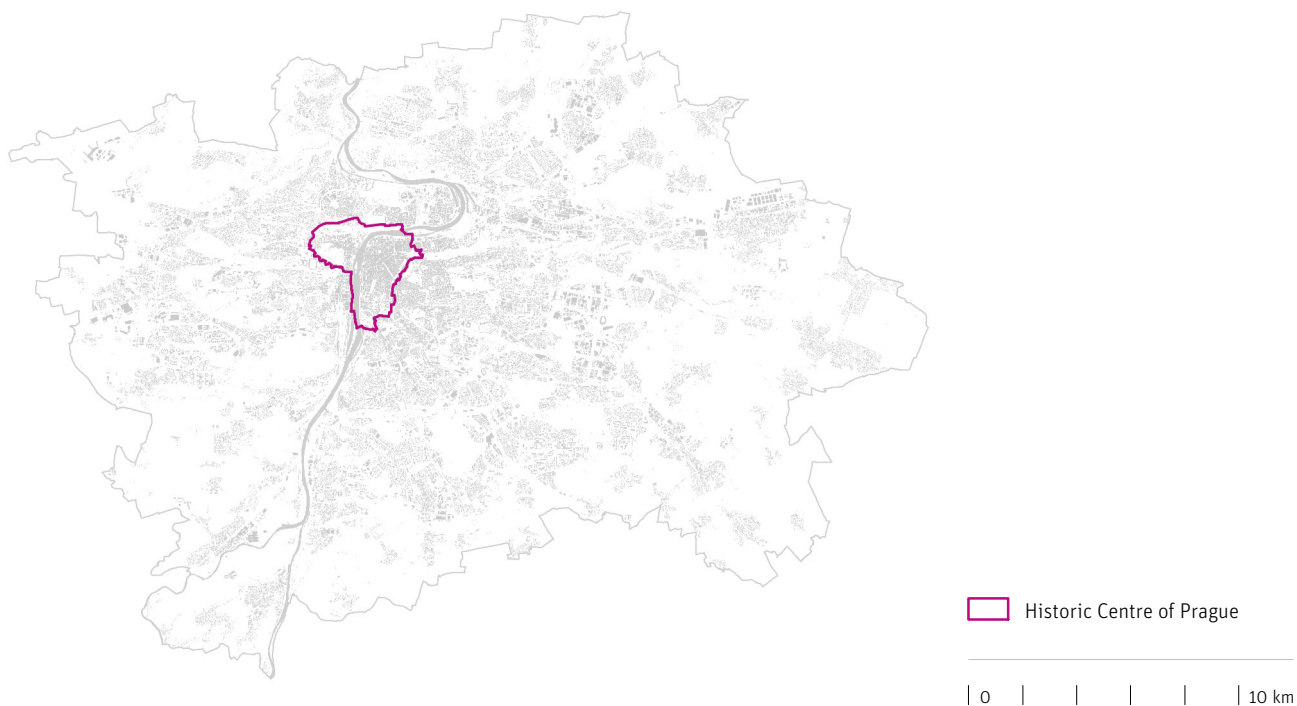
The current heritage reservation was created with Czechoslovak Government Order No. 66/1971 Coll. of 21 July 1971 on a Heritage Reservation in the City of Prague, which entered into legal force on 13 August 1971. Along with other heritage reservations and heritage zones, the PHR forms the protected heritage territory of Prague whose status is enshrined in the Heritage Act No. 20/1987 Coll. The original spatial definition of the PHR from 1971 was digitalised in 1996 by the City of Prague Department of Development and subsequently inserted in the Land Use Plan of the Settlement Unit of the City of Prague, approved by Prague City Assembly Resolution No. 10/05 of 9 September 1999. Later this delineation was revised by the National Heritage Institute, and in this altered form inserted in amendment Z1000 to the Land Use Plan of the Settlement Unit of the City of Prague of 2004. Since 2008, the new delineation of the PHR has also been part of the Prague Planning Analytical Materials.

The current demarcation of the PHR territory corresponds to the delineation of component 616-001 of the Historic Centre of Prague, Property No. 616 inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List by decree 16COM XA (1), Report of the 16th Session of the Committee, Santa Fe, USA, 14 December 1992, of 13 December 1992. The status of the property is enshrined in the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage [UNESCO, Úmluva o ochraně světového kulturního a přírodního dědictví, 1972] and related operational guidelines [UNESCO, Operační směrnice k naplňování Úmluvy o světovém dědictví., 2019].

For the assessments contained in the catalogue, the boundary delineating the territory of the Historic Centre is not a constraint. Outside the area under consideration itself, the context of this territory is also an integral part of the assessment (→ Fig. 1.2.1). In accordance with the standard practice and recommendations of the NHI, UNESCO and ICOMOS, this is considered to be the part of the setting that contributes to the significance of the property or the possibility of appreciating this significance. In keeping with this approach, in particular compositional and panoramic values defined in relation to the Historic Centre within the whole territory of the City of Prague are included in the evaluation.

1.2.1 Location of the territory within Prague

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 2022



2. ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PHR DOCUMENTS

2.1 Method of Analysis

The analysis is based on the assignment specified in section 1.1.2. Its purpose is to review archival analyses and synthetic assessments of the Historic Centre. The procedure is comprised of the two phases described in sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. In the first phase, the available archival materials were collected and assessed in terms of the relevance of their content in relation to the catalogue objective. An overview of the documents selected for the follow-up analysis is provided in section 2.1.1. In the second phase, the content of these documents was analysed with the goal of identifying and classifying the judgments therein. A description of the document analysis is provided in section 2.1.2.

2.1.1 OVERVIEW OF ANALYSED DOCUMENTS

Archival documents similar in content to spatial planning materials were included in the follow-up analysis of the assessment statements in part 2.1.2. Of the archival documents available (Fig. 2.1.1.1), those that contained an assessment of the qualities of the territory existing at the time they were produced were selected following an evaluation of their relevance to the task of the catalogue. Documents that were exclusively propositional or methodological (assessing the general approach, not the state) were excluded, as were those documents whose assessments only applied to facts about the territory that are no longer valid: technical, demographic, functional, etc.

ADOPTION OF RETROSPECTIVE STATEMENTS OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (UNESCO 2016)

[UNESCO 2016]

The document WHC/16/40.COM/8E.Rev adopted by the World Heritage Council in 2016 specifies the Outstanding Universal Values that are the grounds for inscribing the Historic Centre of Prague on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The subject of assessment of the Historic Centre of Prague (pp. 11–12) is achievement of the international criteria as per the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage¹³ (Chapter II. D, Section 77 and II.E) and the perspectives of integrity and authenticity. These assessments are the founding force of the Historic Centre of Prague's status in the sense of an internationally recognised UNESCO site. The assessments of the criteria of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Prague were already formulated in the document

WHC-08/32.COM/24Rev (UNESCO 2008), which followed up on the original assessment of the Advisory Body Evaluation from 1991 (ICOMOS 1992) (→ Fig. 2.1.1.2).

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CONSERVATION OF WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE: HISTORIC CENTRE OF PRAGUE – PART 001 (CIKÁN, SEDLÁK ET AL. 2018)

[MgP 2019]

The Management Plan is a propositional strategic document. It was created for the needs of managing the UNESCO World Heritage Site. Through objectives and measures, it lays down the manner of caring for the Historic Centre of Prague (Part 001) with the goal of preserving its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Its text section points out the most important components that form the historically and architecturally unique heritage value of the Historic Centre of Prague. In addition to tangible components, the Management Plan also tracks the intangible components, which necessarily help form the city's image. This evaluating part is the subject of the analysis of the document. The book version of the Management Plan, published at the end of 2021, was not available when the catalogue was being drafted. The original version of the Management Plan in the form of a text file from 2019 was used for analysis of the evaluation. (→ Fig. 2.1.1.3).

PRAGUE PLANNING ANALYTICAL MATERIALS 2008 TO 2020

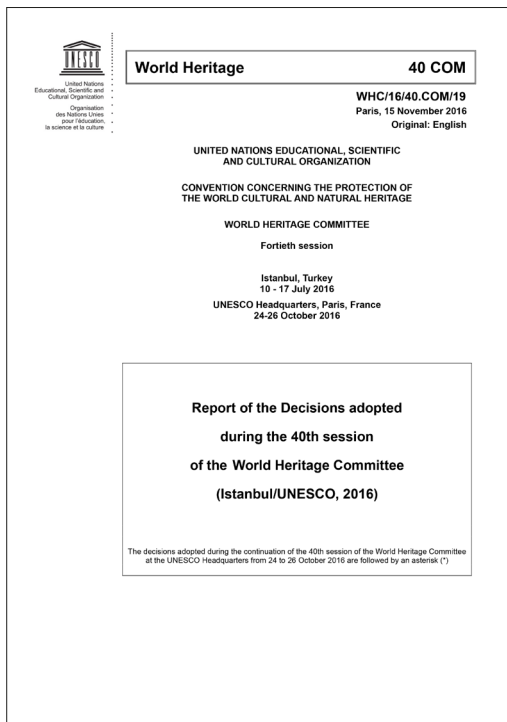
[ÚAP 2008–2020]

The Prague Planning Analytical Materials [ÚAP] serve as spatial planning information for procuring a territorial development policy [PÚR], spatial planning documentation [SPD], changes thereto and for decision-making within the territory. It is a current description of the city, in which its gradual development can be traced. In particular, the ÚAP contains findings and evaluations of the state and development of the area, its values, limits on use, plans for changes in the territory, findings and assessments of sustainable development, and identification of problems to be addressed in SPD. All the documents issued to date since 2008 were used in the analysis. Up until 2016, these materials were issued at an interval of two years, since 2016 at an interval of four years (→ Fig. 2.1.1.4). Both the graphic and text parts of the documents relevant for assessment of the Historic Centre were selected for the analysis.

13 — <https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

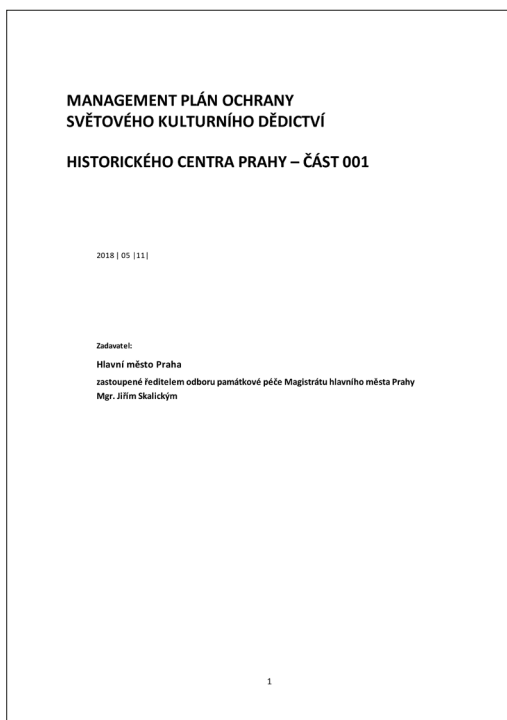
2.1.1.2 Report of the Decisions adopted during the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee

UNESCO 2016



2.1.1.3 Management Plan for Conservation of World Cultural Heritage: Historic Centre of Prague – Part 001

Cikán, Sedlák et al. 2021



2.1.1.1 Chronological and factual context of the project

IPR Prague 2022

1951–1994 Archaeological building recordings (SÚRPMO)	1950 original reservation declared (not including New Town)
1969–1970 overall heritage assessment of buildings (Aleš Vošahlík)	1971 current Prague Heritage Reservation (PHR) declared
1980–1981 surveys and analyses for Land Use Plan Jánský vršek (ÚHA & SÚRPMO)	1978–1982 PHR Territorial Prognosis (ÚHA & SÚRPMO: Miroslav Baše et al.)
1984–1988 surveys and analyses for Land Use Plan Staré Město (ÚHA & SÚRPMO)	1990–1991 Territorial Study Concept for the PHR (ÚHA & SÚRPMO: P. Šváb, J. Sedlák et al.)
1989–1990 surveys and analyses for Land Use Plan Dolní Malá Strana (ÚHA & SÚRPMO)	1993–1994 Territorial Study of the PHR (ÚHA & VEGA: Miroslav Baše, J. Sedlák et al.)
1982–1990 surveys and analyses for Land Use Plan Vyšehrad, Vojtěšská and Újezd (not found)	1996–2000 Updated Urbanistic Study of the PHR (ÚRM: Alena Hořejší, Jan Sedlák et al.)
1994–1995 surveys and analyses for Terr. Study Vyšehrad (SÚRPMO: M. Švábová et al.)	
1984–1999 surveys and analyses for Reg. Plan Anenská (SÚRPMO: Jan Sedlák et al.)	
1993–1999 surveys and analyses for Land Use Plan Petrská (Jan Sedlák et al.)	
2000 surveys and analyses for Regulatory Plan CITY (ÚAD a ARX: P. Šváb et al.)	



PRAGUE HERITAGE RESERVATION: URBAN STUDY – DRAFT, PRAGUE, 1993–1994

[US 1994]

The Urban Study of the Prague Heritage Reservation is a spatial planning material in which findings from previous documents were synthesised. Among the study's significant materials were the documentation of a territorial prognosis of the PHR from the beginning of the 1980s and many other spatial planning documents on sub-sections of the PHR. The study presents both an evaluation and propositional document for managing the territory of the Prague Heritage Reservation and its conservation (→ Fig. 2.1.1.5). The document was gradually produced in the years 1990 to 1994 and received a full update with a follow-up study in 2000.

PRAGUE HERITAGE RESERVATION: UPDATED URBAN STUDY 2000

[AUS 2000]

In 2000, an update to the original urban study from 1994 was drafted by the City of Prague Development Department along with Ing. arch. Jan Sedlák et al. The aim of the study was

primarily to react to the rapid developments in the PHR and the impact thereof on conservation of this territory. The study was to concentrate primarily on heritage conservation issues, congestion with individual automobile traffic, the state of the environment, flood risks, and socio-pathological phenomena. The part laying out the current problems and values of the area studied was analysed. The study was never implemented, but following up on it, preparations began on the Management Plan and the project Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the PHR (→ Fig. 2.1.1.6).

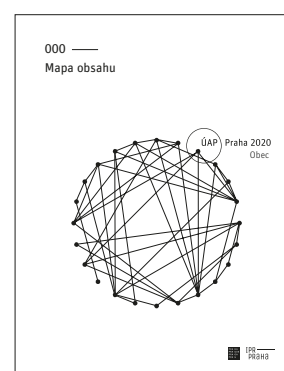
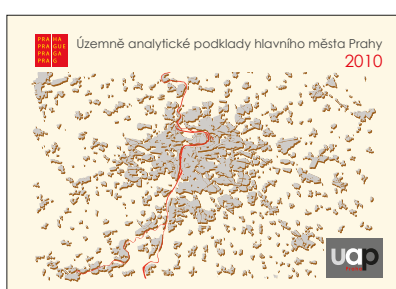
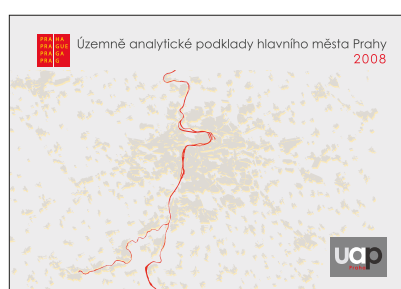
CITY – PRAGUE 1: REGULATORY PLAN – SURVEYS AND ANALYSES 2000

[CITY 2000]

This document was produced during preparations for the unfinished regulatory plan. It contains surveys and analyses on the “City” territory, comprising the cadastral territory of New Town around Wenceslas Square and its surroundings in the municipal districts of Prague 1 and Prague 2. The analysis looked at the text and drawing part of the survey assessments (→ Fig. 2.1.1.7).

2.1.1.4 Prague Planning Analytical Materials 2008–2020

URM 2008, URM 2010, URM 2012, IPR Prague 2014, IPR Prague 2016, IPR Prague 2020



2.1.1.5 Territorial Study Prague, 1993–1994: Prague Heritage Reservation

Baše, Sedlák et al. 1994



2.1.1.6 Prague Heritage Reservation: Updated Territorial Study

Hořejší, Sedlák et al. 2000



ANENSKÁ – ZONE LAND USE PLAN: SURVEYS AND ANALYSES, ANENSKÁ – PRAGUE 1, OLD TOWN

[Anenská 1993]

This document was produced over many years of preparation for the regulatory plan and contains surveys and analyses of the territory of Anenská čtvrť. The area in question lies in the southwest part of the Old Town cadastral area adjacent to the river. The analysis looked at the text part of the accompanying report – Urbanism and Architecture (→ Fig. 2.1.1.8).

PETRSKÁ ČTVRŤ – ZONE LAND USE PLAN: PREPARATORY WORK – STUDY AND EVALUATION OF MATERIALS 1992

[Petrská 1992]

The document contains studies and evaluations of the materials for the draft land use plan for part of the Prague Heritage Reservation – Petráská čtvrť. The area in question is located in the cadastre of New Town and in addition to the residential core, also contains a section stretching beyond the boundaries of the PHR at the time (→ Fig. 2.1.1.9).

PETRSKÁ ČTVRŤ IN PRAGUE 1 – URBAN REGULATORY STUDY: PART III: DRAFT CONCEPT 1995

[Petrská 1995]

This document follows up on previous surveys from the years 1992–1994 adapted for the newly commissioned regulatory study. The draft concept is focused on the urban concept and traffic solutions. The analysis looked at the text part – Urbanism, where the values and issues of the area in question are presented (→ Fig. 2.1.1.10).

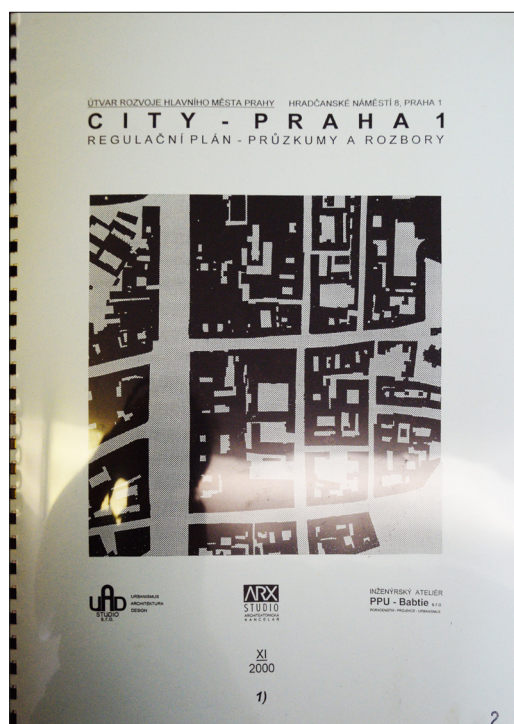
REGULATORY PLAN – CONCEPT, PRAGUE 1 – NEW TOWN: PETRSKÁ – TEXT PART 1998

[Petrská 1998]

This analytical-propositional document follows up on previous surveys from 1995. It was drawn up for the regulatory plan for the defined territory of Petráská čtvrť at a scale of 1 : 1 000. The authors approached the issue of the territory as a heterogeneous area made up of a relatively stable northern section and a dynamic southern one. The subject of analysis was the text part – Urbanism (→ Fig. 2.1.1.11).

2.1.1.7 CITY – Prague 1: Regulatory Plan – Surveys and Analyses

Šváb, Vejražka et al. 2000



2.1.1.8 Zone Spatial Plan – Surveys and Analyses: Anenská – Prague 1, Old Town

Sedlák et al. 1993



2.1.1.9 Petřská čtvrť – Zone Land Use Plan: Preparatory Work – Study and Assessment of Materials

Baše 1992



PETRSKÁ – REGULATORY PLAN: CONCEPT 2004

[Petrská 2004]

This document contains an updated, supplemented and expanded version of the prior document from 1998. The analysis assessed the text section A – Basic Data (→ Fig. 2.1.1.12).

URBAN STUDY OF NATIONAL CULTURAL MONUMENT VYŠEHRADEK: SUMMARY REPORT ON DRAFT CONCEPT 1995

[Vyšehrad 1995]

This document contains an assessment of the surveys for an urban study of the area of national cultural monument Vyšehrad commenced in 1993, which was an update to previous studies. The area in question is defined by the walls of Vyšehrad and their immediate surroundings. The analysis evaluated the section of the study Draft Solution (→ Fig. 2.1.1.13).

MALÁ STRANA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

[Malá Strana 1989]

This document contains an assessment of surveys for the development concept of part of Malá Strana and an action plan for implementing it. The analytical part of this document was evaluated in the topics of current state, the environment, technical infrastructure and functional use (→ Fig. 2.1.1.14).

LOWER MALÁ STRANA – PRAGUE 1: ZONE LAND USE PLAN – SURVEYS AND ANALYSES: ACCOMPANYING REPORT – PART A 1990

[Malá Strana 1990]

This document contains a detailed assessment of surveys and analyses for the territory of Lower Malá Strana for preparing spatial planning documentation. The analysis looked primarily at the analytical part of the document defining the values and problems of the given territory (→ Fig. 2.1.1.15).

2.1.1.10 Petráská čtvrť in Prague 1 – Urban Regulatory Study: Part III: Concept for Draft

Baše et al. 1995



2.1.1.11 Regulatory Plan – Concept, Prague 1 – New Town: Petřská – text section
Sedlák et al. 1998

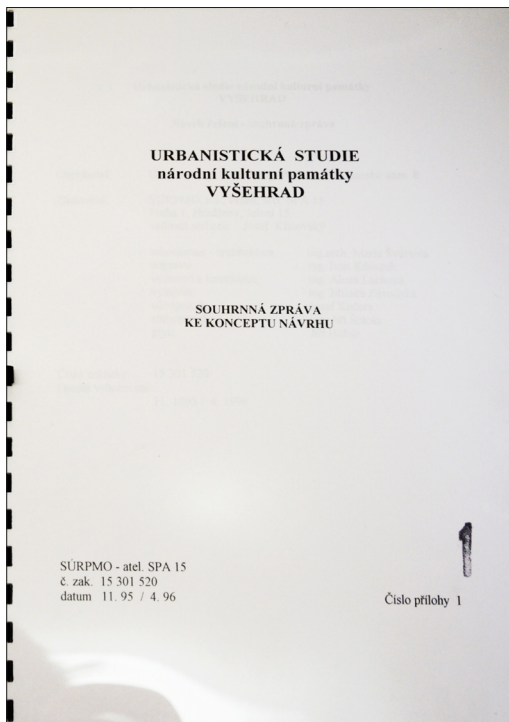


2.1.1.12 Petřská – Regulatory Plan: Concept
Sedlák et al. 2004



2.1.1.13 Territorial Study for National Cultural Monument Vyšehrad: Summary Report on Concept for Draft

Jahn et al. 1995



2.1.1.14 Malá Strana Development Plan

UHA 1989



2.1.1.15 Lower Malá Strana – Prague 1: Zone Land Use Plan – Surveys and Analyses: Accompanying Report – Part A
Sedlák et al. 1990

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SURPMO PRAHA 1, CELETNÁ 19 TEL. 23 18 312 STŘEDISKO		STÁTNÍ ÚSTAV PRO REKONSTRUKCI PAMÁTEK MĚST A OBJEKTŮ AKCE PRŮZKUMY A ROZBORŮ k ÚPNZ PRAHA Tolstoj Malá Strana		VED. PROJ. ing. arch. J. Sedláček ZOD. PROJ. ing. arch. J. Bláškovič SPOLUPRÁCE státní FPR závozu 03	
VED. STŘED ing. arch. M. Baše	HLAV. KONSTR. ing. arch. M. Baše	CAST	vykres	INVESTIČNÍ ÚSTAV P-P-1044/2	ZAKAZ. ČÍSLO 0049-0500-18
KONTROLA ing. arch. B. Sedláček	OVN Praha	TECHNICKÁ SPRÁVA	STUPEN	P-R	PROFESÍ VYKRES C
MNV Praha 1	INVESTOR JHA	MEŘ	FORMAT	DATUM	červen 1990

2.1.1.16 Lower Malá Strana – Prague 1: Zone Land Use Plan – Surveys and Analyses: Purpose and Layout Survey of Buildings
Baše, Sedlák et al. 1990

MR 2/10

SURPMO PRAHA 1, CELETNÁ 19 TEL. 808 41 STŘEDISKO		STÁTNÍ ÚSTAV PRO REKONSTRUKCI PAMÁTEK MĚST A OBJEKTŮ AKCE PRŮZKUMY A ROZBORŮ k ÚPNZ PRAHA Tolstoj Malá Strana		VED. PROJ. ing. arch. J. Sedláček ZOD. PROJ. ing. arch. J. Bláškovič SPOLUPRÁCE státní FPR závozu 03	
VED. STŘED ing. arch. M. Baše	HLAV. KONSTR. ing. arch. M. Baše	CAST	vykres	INVESTIČNÍ ÚSTAV P-P-1044/2	ZAKAZ. ČÍSLO 0049-0500-18
KONTROLA ing. arch. B. Sedláček	OVN Praha	TECHNICKÁ SPRÁVA	STUPEN	P-R	PROFESÍ VYKRES C
MNV Praha 1	INVESTOR JHA	MEŘ	FORMAT	DATUM	červen 1990

LOWER MALÁ STRANA – PRAGUE 1: ZONE LAND USE PLAN – SURVEYS AND ANALYSES: OPERATIONAL-LAYOUT SURVEY OF BUILDINGS 1990

[Malá Strana PDP 1990]

This document follows up directly on the Accompanying Report – Part A. It contains a structural-technical assessment for the area of Lower Malá Strana. The analysis looked primarily at the analytical section of the accompanying part of the document (→ Fig. 2.1.1.16).

ZONE LAND USE PLAN PRAGUE 1 – JÁNSKÝ VRŠEK: SUMMARY ACCOMPANYING REPORT – SURVEYS AND ANALYSES 1981

[Jánský vršek SZ 1981]

This document contains a detailed assessment of surveys and analyses for the part of the valley between the slopes of Petřín and Prague Castle promontory. The subject of the analysis was particularly the section Architecture and Urbanism and the final evaluation of the territory (→ Fig. 2.1.1.17).

ZONE LAND USE PLAN PRAGUE 1 – JÁNSKÝ VRŠEK: SUMMARY ACCOMPANYING REPORT – 2ND DESIGN CONCEPT

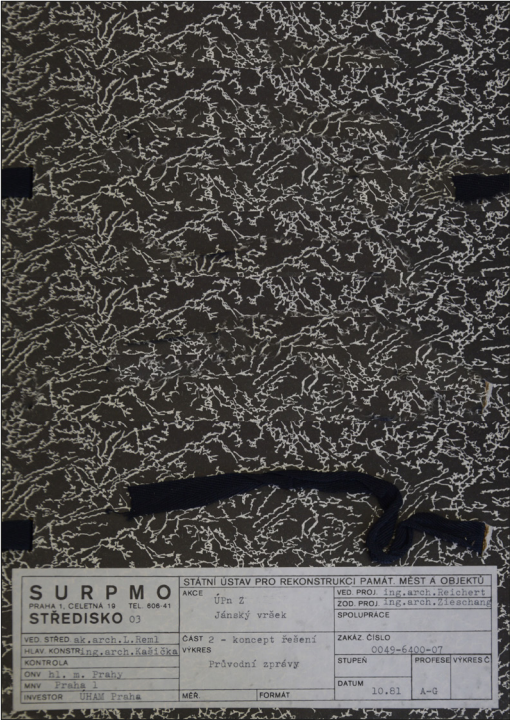
[Jánský vršek 1981]

This document follows up on the part of the surveys and analyses and presents an overall design concept based on an assessment of the basic findings. It was drawn up as material for addressing regeneration of the area of Jánský vršek. The analysis looked primarily at the sections Architecture and Urbanism and Landscape and Vegetation (→ Fig. 2.1.1.18).

2.1.1.17 Zone Land Use Plan Prague 1 – Jánský vršek: Summary Accompanying Report – Surveys and Analyses
Reichert, Zieschang et al. 1981



2.1.1.18 Zone Land Use Plan Prague 1 – Jánský vršek: Summary Accompanying Report – 2nd Design Concept
Reichert, Zieschang et al. 1981



2.1.2 METHODOLOGY OF DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

The goal of the procedure in this section is to compile relevant assessment statements contained in the documents listed in section 2.1.1. The method is original, having been chosen so as to best suit the catalogue assignment specified in section 1.1.2., in particular the need for a territorial study, and the nature of the analysed documents. The analysis was preceded by preparations, consisting of familiarisation with the individual analysed documents, their texts and graphic annexes.

The first step was identifying all the judgments/assessment statements found in the document's text and graphic annexes. These first had to be distinguished from mere description of the state (e.g. "the height level of buildings in the area is two storeys"). A key decision in this step was distinguishing propositional judgments (e.g. "new buildings in the area must not exceed the height level of two storeys") from judgments assessing the existing quality of the territory (e.g. "the area is valuable for its even height level of two storeys") – for the following work, only judgments were relevant, i.e. statements assessing the existing quality of the area, not proposals.

In the second step, those statements that were outdated or not relevant in terms of the catalogue's focus (e.g. assessing infrastructure problems at the regional level) were excluded. The perspective of datedness was whether the factual relevance of the original data and the period context of the judgments no longer applied to the current state; assessments excluded tended to relate to the structural-technical state of the buildings and infrastructure having already changed, or the usage and burden on an area no longer being the case. All assessments where it could be partially assumed that they are essentially current were retained in the analysis – this applies in particular to assessments related to cultural or visual qualities.

In the third step, the assessment statements were edited and indexes were added based on the corresponding categories. The majority of statements were reformulated with consideration for context so as to promote clarity while retaining their content and meaning. Statements with identical content within the same document were merged in this step. The indexes used for the individual statements are as follows:

- **Subject of Assessment** – the building, topic or phenomenon being assessed in the statement. It could be a tangible or intangible, georeferenceable or spatially indeterminate object of evaluation that is important for the value of the PHR environment or for the possibility of appreciating it.
- **Value** – the evaluation of quality or meaning of the subject of assessment expressed by four types of value, with each statement being assigned one:
 - + positive** – identified positive value / positive significance / desirable element or attribute
 - negative** – identified negative value / negative significance / undesirable element or attribute, or lack of a desirable one

± ambivalent – both positive and negative value of the same element, meaning or attribute stated in a single statement

▲ complex value – attributes of the subject that are significant for the overall value, but are not individually identified as a value.

- **Category** – the thematic area into which the statement can be classified. At the suggestion of the drafter of the PHR territorial study, categories were added and they correspond to the synthetic objectives of the study identified in the measures and objectives of the Management Plan for Conservation of World Cultural Heritage. Five types are used, with each statement being able to be assigned zero, one or multiple categories, depending on its content:

assessment of visual qualities of a unit of the territory

Composition & Panorama

assessment of the urban structure, its spatial components and elements

Structure

assessment of the space in the broader sense of public accessibility

Public Spaces

assessment of the functional usage, including manifestations thereof

Use

assessment of transport in the broader sense and manifestations thereof

Mobility

- **Source** – reference to the document and the page or drawing where the given assessment is found

In the final, fifth step, the individual statements from the various documents were grouped by shared subjects of assessment and individual subjects of assessment were further organised by affinity into groups of subjects. The classification of groups of subjects and individual subjects of assessment in the catalogue is derived from the classification of themes in the Planning Analytical Materials, but was adjusted in light of the nature and balance of the content. Ranking of individual statements within the assessed subjects is based solely on the significance of the values.

2.2 Evaluation of Statements

The chapter Evaluation of Statements contains an overview of all the identified statements structured by subject of assessment and groups and indices thereof (see 2.1.2 Methodology of Document Analysis). The sorting of groups of subjects as well as individual subjects of assessment in this section is similar to the sequence of topics in the Planning Analytical Materials. The same arrangement of groups is also used in the subsequent part of the catalogue containing an overview of identified critical sites (see 3.2 Overview of Critical Sites).

The first group is 2.2.1 Context of the Historic Centre. It includes assessments of subjects associated with the relationship between its tangible and intangible context. Group 2.2.2 Compositions and Vedute of the Historic Centre contains subjects of assessment related to the complex spatial composition of the environment and landscape of the Historic Centre. The group 2.2.3 Coherent Units of the Historic Centre contains a cross-section of all themes that were assessed in the sub-areas of the PHR (coherent units and identical units of the city, panoramic units of the river and parts assessed in preparing the spatial planning documentation). The group of subjects 2.2.4 Selected Natural Features contains assessments incorporating parts of the territory and features related to the values of the natural environment and vegetation. Group 2.2.5 Themes and Elements of the Urban Structure contains assessments of subjects that relate to urban morphology: the structure of the urban layout, built-up area and public spaces. The group 2.2.6 Immovable Cultural Heritage Monuments contains assessments of subjects and themes relating to immovable monuments, including archaeological ones, valuable sites of immovable cultural heritage, and care for such. The group 2.2.7 Use of the Territory and Qualities of the Intangible Environment contains an assessment of subjects related to use of the territory, activities and their concentration, ownership and transformation areas. The group of subjects 2.2.8 Infrastructure, Environment, Conflicts and Restrictions contains assessments related to the transport and technical infrastructure, noise limits, threats to the natural environment and conflicts between or restrictions on plans. The last group 2.2.9 Outstanding Values of the UNESCO World Heritage Site contains assessments of subjects – criteria and themes – that form the basis of the Historic Centre of Prague's status in the sense of the internationally recognised UNESCO site.

2.2.1 CONTEXT OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

The first group of subjects includes assessments concerning the relationship between the Historic Centre and its tangible and intangible context. It contains assessments of the significance of the Historic Centre for the surrounding environment, as well as of the relevant qualities of the surroundings in relation to the Historic Centre.

Significance of the Historic Centre, the first group of assessed subjects, includes assessments of the intangible roles of the Historic Centre for society at large. Also related to this are assessments of the OUV of the UNESCO World Heritage Site listed further on in chapter 2.2.9.

The remaining three subjects: **natural context**, **urban context** and **visual context of the Historic Centre** represent three sub-aspects of the context in the sense of evaluating the relationships between the tangible environment of the Historic Centre and the surrounding historic urban landscape.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

+ The significance of the Historic Centre as an irreducible symbol of the city and country. [MgP 2019 p. 15]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ The significance of the Historic Centre as the dominant bearer of the identity of the whole city. [MgP 2019 p. 15]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ The Historic Centre is the focal point of the whole city. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

Composition & Panorama Structure Use

+ The exemplary nature of the process of continuous urban growth of the Historic Centre, which preserves elements of all historical phases from the Middle Ages to the present day, as well as examples of unique feats of medieval urban planning. [MgP 2019 p. 28]

Composition & Panorama Structure

NATURAL CONTEXT OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

+ The situation of the city and its landscape framework is a tangible component that produces the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 pp. 21–22]

Composition & Panorama

+ The favourable characteristics of the city's landscape include its rich terrain morphology with the most important axis formed by the valley of the Vltava, which is connected to centrally by the valleys of streams and the edges of ridges – natural axes connecting the centre of the city to its outskirts, and the presence of undeveloped slopes. [ÚAP 2016 1100/6] [ÚAP 2016 1100/26]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The natural conditions of Prague stand out for their extraordinary diversity; there is a large number of sites of national or international significance in a relatively small area. [ÚAP 2020 1100/147] [ÚAP 2016 1100/26]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The landscape situation in which the city has been developing from time immemorial and by which it is constantly influenced in the Historic Centre and the adjacent context. [MgP 2019 p. 22]

Composition & Panorama

+ The visual values of the terrain configuration and horizons, which define the broader space of the historic city. [MgP 2019 p. 14]

Composition & Panorama

+ The permanent and pervasive interweaving of the settlement and landscape; the synergy of the relationship between the basic elements of the original landscape and the backbone of the river and the emergence and expansion of the city. [MgP 2019 p. 22]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The system of green wedges running from the open landscape right into the Historic Centre has significance for its Outstanding Universal Value and recreational potential. [MgP 2019 p. 22]

Composition & Panorama Structure Use

+ In particular the green wedges that infiltrate radially into the urban structure and connect it to the open landscape have significance for the city's historic core. [AUS 2000 p. 7]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Prague's landscape framework contains plenty of recreational opportunities and is easily accessible from the Historic Centre and its Buffer Zone. [MgP 2019 p. 28]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ Important parks outside the Historic Centre of Prague help generate its value. [MgP 2019 p. 24]

Structure Public Spaces Use

– Insufficient maintenance of undeveloped areas of greenery with overgrown trees and underutilised recreational potential in the Historic Centre's Buffer Zone. [MgP 2019 p. 24]

Composition & Panorama Use

– Ongoing loss of undeveloped areas with natural greenery in the Historic Centre and its Buffer Zone as a result of construction activity. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Composition & Panorama Structure

– Extensive paved areas with limited rainfall absorption and accelerated runoff out of the city environment resulting in a decline in water in the landscape and worsened microclimatic conditions number among the negative characteristics of the urban landscape. [ÚAP 2016 1100/6]

Structure Use

– The existence of a heat island numbers among the negative characteristics of the urban landscape. [ÚAP 2016 1100/6]

Structure

URBAN CONTEXT OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

+ The continuous development of the city over time and space numbers among the positive characteristics of the evolution of the urban environment. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The organic transition of the quality of the historic structure into other parts of the city. [MgP 2019 p. 14]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces Structure

+ The connection and continuity of the Historic Centre with neighbouring districts built at the turn of the 20th century holds potential for expanding tourism and decentralising its pressure on the PHR. [US 1994 p. 37]

Structure Use

+ The positive characteristics of the city's spatial organisation include:

- a a varied urban structure and compositional diversity,
- b a well-established dense network of public spaces in the compact and historic city,
- c natural axes connect the city with its hinterland. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

± The coexistence of a historically built-up and ever-developing centre with the everyday functioning of a modern city is a valuable asset that can only be maintained at the cost of great effort and support of adjacent urban zones that together withstand the pressure for the expected comforts of today's world and protection of tangible values, but also (for) the quality of the environment. [ÚAP 2016 1100/30]

Structure Use Mobility

– The relationship between the Historic Centre and its surroundings has been disrupted by the loss of traditional coexistence between certain parts of the city. [US 1994 p. 38]

Structure Use

PANORAMIC CONTEXT OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

+ The scale and character of landmark buildings around the Historic Centre largely corresponds to the harmonic nature of the visual whole. [MgP 2019 p. 25]

Composition & Panorama

+ The traditional vistas, existing compositions and scales of individual landmarks and their interaction in the visual context of the Historic Centre. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

Composition & Panorama

+ Important vistas into the surrounding city and landscape: From the centre of the Prague Heritage Reservation, it is possible to see the green horizons of the surrounding landscape, a phenomenon which is quite rare for a city the size of Prague. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

Composition & Panorama

+ The relationship between the territory of the PHR and the surrounding city is harmonic in terms of:

- a visual relationships into and out of the centre,
- b the continuity of the structural and spatial urban structure. [AUS 2000 p. 42]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The synergy between the composition of the historic urban landscape and the natural framework that forms the characteristic panorama of Prague:

- a by accentuating the intimacy of the space of the centre with long-distance views from the city centre into the surrounding landscape,
- b by the concentration of sites for panoramic views of the city in varied reliefs of the surrounding, slopes or the axis of the river
- c through the interaction between the morphology of the terrain, the river and the urban fabric and the varying height of historical buildings, in particular with the most important vertical landmarks,
- d through the polarity of the undeveloped green slopes and the built-up area completing and enhancing the city's urban composition. [ÚAP 2020 1100/147] [ÚAP 2016 1100/26]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The essential elements (basic principles) of views of the Historic Centre include:

- a the effect of the terrain configuration,
- b the effect of the vertical and massive architectural landmarks,
- c long-distance vistas into the spatial landscape of the Historic Centre along the river valley,
- d vistas of the PHR's main landmarks from the street space of the surrounding parts of the city, (visual axes),
- e the continuity of the character of the street spaces. [AUS 2000 p. 42]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

▲ The essential elements (basic principles) of views from the Historic Centre include:

- a the character of the visual horizons defining the space of the PHR,
- b vistas into the surrounding parts of the city and visual relationships to their landmarks,
- c vistas into the surrounding open landscape,
- d continuity between the main arterial streets and the surroundings. [AUS 2000 p. 42]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ The basic proportional and aesthetic framework for all structural intervention in the panoramic context of the PHR is formed by the layout and height proportions of individual landscape formations, as well as their morphology. [MgP 2019 p. 24]

Composition & Panorama

— Modern visual landmarks of structures that are profane in terms of the panorama in inappropriate positions at the outer periphery of the Buffer Zone. [MgP 2019 p. 25]

Composition & Panorama

— Non-differentiated conditions for conservation of panoramic values in the Buffer Zone that should reflect the specific situation of this broadly defined area. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

Composition & Panorama

2.2.2 COMPOSITIONS AND VEDUTE OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

The second group comprises subjects of assessment that relate to the complex spatial composition of the environment and landscape of the Historic Centre (→ Fig. 2.2.2.1). The order of the subjects goes from the whole of the Historic Centre to its spatial components to compositions and visual elements.

The image of the city is a subject of assessment that relates to the entire territory of the Historic Centre. It is evaluated from the perspective of complex qualities of both the tangible and intangible environment, which are assessed individually in the following, more narrowly defined subjects and groups thereof.

The subjects of evaluation the **river, river space, space of the Historic Centre** and **landscape spaces of the Historic Centre** apply to comprehensive spatial components of the landscape of the Historic Centre. As is evident from their description in various documents, the boundaries of these spaces, aside from the surface of the river, are rather ambiguous. Due to the appeal of these spaces in the city's visual composition, the assessed qualities of the landscape spaces also include their morphological-topographic definition: the space of the river is represented by delineation of the river floodplain in the map from ÚAP 2020; the space of the Historic Centre is not clearly demarcated, but based on descriptions is represented in the broader view by a demarcation of the Prague Basin within the visually exposed area, or in the more narrow view by a delimitation of the "triangle" of historic values, Prague Castle – Vyšehrad – Vítkov; the landscape space of the Historic Centre is defined only topographically.

The subject with the collective title **Views, Vedute, Panoramas and Vistas** includes diverse assessments of all types of views and the effect of visual elements in depictions. Combined within it are assessments of vedute (depictions of the urban landscape), panoramas (depictions of the urban landscape with a wide view) and vistas (depictions of the urban landscape with a visual target, generally bounded by visual elements or a corridor). Also evaluated is the compositional impact of visual scenes and their elements, in particular visual axes, edges and horizons. The subject is represented by two mutually complementary map figures: panoramic units taken from an urban study of the Historic Centre [Sedlák, 2000] and axes of important vistas from the annex to the ÚAP [Hexner, 2008].

A common theme of the three following subjects of **visibility thresholds, visually exposed areas** and **visual horizons I and II** is assessment of the definition of the space visible in panoramas of the Historic Centre and its visual impact. Visibility thresholds represent the distance between the viewing point and the object of view and in relation to its impression in the depicted panoramic scene. Selected thresholds of visibility are represented in the eponymous map layer by concentric circles representing views of the Historic Centre from Prague Castle, Vítkov or Vyšehrad, defined in a drawing in the ÚAP (2020). Visually exposed areas include the more narrowly defined Prague Basin (as per Löw, 2008) and other

areas lying outside the Historic Centre as per the drawings of the ÚAP (2016), that are exposed in the panoramic views of the Historic Centre. The visual horizons I ("narrow") and II ("wide") describe with a continuous boundary the area in which visually the exposed areas (called localities) defined under the method specified in the annex to the ÚAP occur (Gabor and Klokočková, 2008). The depiction of visual horizons on the map is taken from the drawings of the ÚAP (2016).

Visual Edges and Horizons, Prominent Terrain Formations, Rock Faces and Quarries, Slopes and Edges of Slopes are subjects that are applied in the form of edges and planes in panoramic views. In the map, they are represented by the layer of visual edges, applied from three directions of customary views of the Historic Centre taken from AUS (2000). Prominent Terrain Formations, Rock Faces and Quarries, Slopes and Edges of Slopes are components of the compositional ensemble of the urban landscape taken from ÚAP (2016) and (2020).

Vegetation on the Visual Horizons and **Continuous Areas of Vegetation** are two related subjects involving the assessment of areas of vegetation appearing in panoramic views. The delineation of continuous areas of vegetation is taken from ÚAP (2016).

Prague Castle – Vyšehrad – Vítkov (called the triangle of Prague values), Viewing Points and **Landmarks** are subjects closely related to the panoramic assessment of the Historic Centre in the sense of both objects of view and lookout locations. Their definition is taken from ÚAP 2020, which also features detailed characterisation thereof.

The last subject of assessment is the roofscape. The scope of this subject only demonstrates the judgments contained within, ranging from the presence of the roofscape as a unit in panoramas to material designs and shapes of roof elements. This is represented on the map by two layers from AUS (2000) assessing both the degree of heterogeneity of the roof level in individual street fronts and the presence of coherent roof units in panoramas.

IMAGE OF THE CITY / IMAGE OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF PRAGUE

+ The Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague consists of:

- a tangible components including the characteristics of the buildings and the river space,
- b intangible components. [MgP 2019 pp. 21–45]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use

+ The indivisibility and irreplaceability of the peak sociocultural values (“vertical”) and the distinctive everyday lifestyle (“horizontal”) for the whole of the Historic Centre, which is their “junction”. [MgP 2019 p. 17]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ The river space is a fundamental value for the establishing and shaping of the city and an integral part of the city’s image and its life. [ÚAP 2016 1100/30]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ The evolutionary nature of the filling in of the city’s image with constants where the image has been stabilised. [MgP 2019 p. 17]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use

± The ability of the city’s image to assimilate – its fragility and limitations based on:

- a a deep respect and understanding for existing values,
- b authors building on each other’s work with a strong will to harmonise the whole. [MgP 2019 p. 17]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use

RIVER / BODIES OF WATER AND WATERCOURSES

→ *ÚAP Watercourses (2020)*

+ Bodies of water and watercourses are part of the diverse natural conditions in harmony with the urban and natural environment, which numbers among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ The river is the city’s most prominent natural element and its main axis. [MgP 2019 p. 6, 23] [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama

+ The substantial phenomenon of the river Vltava as a fundamental factor in shaping the landscape and visual axes and as an opportunity for leisure and recreation. [MgP 2019 p. 62]

Composition & Panorama Use

– Blurring of the interface between the water and the banks with numerous anchorages of short-term and permanent vessels that visually disintegrate the river’s monumentality. [MgP 2019 p. 36]

Composition & Panorama Use Mobility

– Due to mass tourist boat traffic, particularly in the summer season, the following limiting effects thereof grow:

- a congestion of river traffic,
- b visual dominance and low aesthetic quality of vessels,
- c limitation of the unique possibility of individual recreational use of the river by city inhabitants,
- d noise and light pollution originating on the vessels and the burden of engine emissions. [MgP 2019 p. 36, 62]

Composition & Panorama Use Mobility

RIVER SPACE / RIVER FLOODPLAIN

→ *ÚAP River Floodplain (2020)*

+ The space of the river is a tangible component that produces Outstanding Universal Value for the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 23]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ An accessible counterbalance to the busy city centre. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama Structure Use

+ A place for short-term recreation of Prague residents. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Use

+ A unique “lookout point” for the area’s historical values. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama

+ The space of the river numbers among the urbanistic values of the territory [ÚAP 2016 V1120]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The space of the river (the caesura that the flow of the river forms in the city) is a site of valuable long vistas. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama

+ The river space is an integral part of the city’s image and its life and a fundamental value for the establishing and shaping of the city. [ÚAP 2016 1100/30]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ The river floodplain is part of the diverse natural conditions in harmony with the urban and natural environment, which number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The almost intimate and idyllic atmosphere of the riverside and the spectacular vistas of the far-off landscape and the significant monumentality of the landmark Prague Castle in the view in the opposite direction. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama

+ Architectural qualities in the form of structural and non-structural modifications to the riverbanks and bridges; the unique ensemble of bridge architecture. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The existing scale and visual parameters of the architecture of the single large landscape area of the river’s meander bounded by the surrounding slopes. [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Composition & Panorama

+ The dramatic contrast of the formation of the opposite banks. [US 1994 p. 52]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The gradation of buildings from the river to the depth of the urban structure, creating a greater feeling of belonging of both banks towards the river. [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama

+ The complementary nature of the contrasting formation of the opposite banks (terrain, types of landmarks, spatial structures and predominant functions). [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Composition & Panorama Structure Use

▲ The main landscape axes of the city are defined primarily by the river’s floodplain and the valleys of its tributaries. The typical character of the landscape of the city centre is dictated by the dramatically formed Prague Basin, which was created by the Vltava. The Vltava, which modelled its canyons and gravel terraces in the Prague Plateau over thousands of years, is the primary natural and urbanistic axis of Prague. [ÚAP 2020 100/16–19]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The parameters of the river space that are important for the scale of the city’s historical part:

- a an area of approximately 4.5 km in length bounded by the horizons of the surrounding hills and terraces which rise an average of 40 to 60 m above the level of the Vltava,
- b the width of the river between 150 and 450 m. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ The size of the river landscape is one of the constants determining the basic parameters of the architecture that has and can emerge. [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ The river space consists of sections, panoramic units of the river, which have differing characters. [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ The foundation of the river space is formed by both landscape and urban units – distinct sub-spaces tying in to the river space articulated by the formation of the banks and the surrounding terrain formations. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ The bridges delimit the individual units of the river space; together with the weirs, they break it up and in harmony with the terrain formation rhythmically divide it into sections with distinct aesthetic, architectural and functional expressions. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama Structure Use

– The growing pressure for substantial traffic with visual and acoustic overload of the river surface, banks and bridges with the enormous concentration of visitors by Charles Bridge. [MgP 2019 p. 36]

Composition & Panorama Use Mobility

– The river and the space around it in the most important places on the embankments are gradually being infested with permanently moored oversized commercial vessels for high-capacity tourist accommodations and hospitality businesses, which degrades the adjacent public spaces and in some cases even the panoramic views. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Composition & Panorama Use Mobility

– Excessive traffic and use of the river for commercial purposes are among the problems of the spatial organisation of the city centre. [ÚAP 2016 1100/9]

Public Spaces Use Mobility

– Inappropriate use of river plains numbers among the problems of the watercourses. [ÚAP 2020 1100/134] [ÚAP 2020 1100/138] [ÚAP 2016 1100/7]

Use

– The accumulation of interests in the area around the Vltava numbers among the urbanistic problems. [ÚAP 2016 V1130 a 138]

Use

– Areas with a high accumulation of interests tied to the Vltava numbers among the urbanistic problems in the sense of usage and preserving existing values. [ÚAP 2012 V4]

Use

SPACE OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE / BASIC SPACE OF THE CITY

+

▲ The basic space of the city is a tangible component that produces the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21]

Composition & Panorama

+

▲ The living and functional historic core lying at the southern entrance to the Vltava meander is defined and optically controlled from the natural vantage points of Vyšehrad, Hradčany and Vítkov. [ÚAP 2016 1100/29]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The visibility of the small space of the historic centre of the city bounded by the hills of Hradčany, Vyšehrad and Vítkov (a triangle with sides of 3 500 m). [MgP 2019 p. 21]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The variable bounding of the profile of the river space (over 5 000 m at its widest point) by the horizons of the surrounding slopes delimited from the narrows (the notional gateway) in the south (860 m at the level of Vyšehrad) and the north-east (1 200 m around Vítkov and the Letná formation). [MgP 2019 p. 22]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The elemental and permanent scale of the historic part of the city is given by the parameters of the river space, along with the adjacent buildings. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama

LANDSCAPE SPACES OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

+ The morphologically highly diverse landscape of the centre of Prague is the basic starting point for the aesthetically spectacular and balanced alternation of undeveloped parts and built-up areas. This spatial organisation gives the city its scale and inimitable character, which is a natural value. [ÚAP 2020 100/18]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The unique and distinctive character of small spaces that are a subset of the basic large landscape space: a) Petřín, b) the valley of Brusnice – Jelení příkop, c) the valley of Malá Strana, d) lower Malá Strana, e) Old Town, f) Letná, g) lower and upper New Town, h) Albertov and the Botič valley. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama Structure

VIEWS / VEDUTE / PANORAMAS / VISTAS

→ AUA Panoramic Units (2000)

→ ÚAP Vistas (2008)

+ The visually exposed compositional axes, public spaces and facades are a tangible component that produces the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 25–26]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ The integral parts of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Prague include:

- a the panoramic visual values,
- b the perception of the composition as a whole, its scale and silhouette. [MgP 2019 p. 14]

Composition & Panorama

+ The appeal of the internal scenery accented by the contrast of the plastic formation of the terrain and structures of the historic centre and the visually open horizons with more balanced buildings from the perspective of height. [MgP 2019 p. 22]

Composition & Panorama

+ The intimacy of the historic centre and the feeling of empty space beyond the visible terrain edges: the concealment of the surrounding city beyond the horizons of the river corridor when viewed from the river level. [MgP 2019 p. 22]

Composition & Panorama

+ A unique interplay: the complementary intimacy of the space viewed from the river and the grandeur of the long-distance views from elevated sites, distant more than 10 km on the axis of the river into the surrounding landscape. [MgP 2019 p. 22]

Composition & Panorama

+ Selected vistas within the historic core and broader area. [ÚAP 2008 11.15 pp. 26–37]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Valuable vistas into the landscape beyond the city which can be seen from within the territory, e.g. from the Letná ridge. [US 1994 p. 127]

Composition & Panorama

+ Unique vedute and panoramic views of the city from numerous lookouts number among the values of the city centre. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

Composition & Panorama

+ The authentic, uninterrupted, harmonious whole in the panorama towards the centre of the Historic Centre. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Composition & Panorama

+ Stabilised visual values in the area of Malá Strana and Old Town. [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Thanks to the vertical differentiation of the Prague Basin, the city has many panoramas, is picturesque and evokes strong emotions. The landscape of the Prague Basin also forms the primary scenery for Prague's main cultural and historical monuments, the significance and beauty of which are based on this dramatic landscape around the Vltava. The visual impact of the landscape manifests in the images, the visual horizons that the human eye usually sees from viewing points, primarily those along the roads and paths on the slopes, but also from down along the Vltava, for example on the embankment promenades, where there are views of the visually exposed slopes or the valleys of tributaries cutting in from the sides. These slopes often form the background for the image of a historical monument, or frame such an image. [ÚAP 2020 100/19–22]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

▲ The pronounced picturesqueness, based on the plasticity of the terrain, the interplay of forms and the scale of the overall urban visual scene. [MgP 2019 p. 22]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The historical framework of the established full-city vedute based on a dialogue between the formations of the banks:

- a the left bank with its dramatically formed terrain and composition of landmarks,
- b the right bank with its free flowing terrain running east towards a broad open horizon with a gradual decline in prominent landmarks; in modern times, horizontal lines of prefabricated “panel” estates have been added on the distant horizons and on the closer horizons an ensemble of high-rise buildings. [MgP 2019 p. 25]

Composition & Panorama

▲ A characteristic panorama is:

- a based on the inseparable interaction of:
 - 1. the terrain morphology
 - 2. the river
 - 3. the built-up urban area with varying heights of historical buildings and vertical landmarks,
- b represented by views:
 - 1. of Hradčany from the central part of Prague from the Old Town bank
 - 2. from the terrain landmarks of Petřín, Prague Castle, Letná, Vítkov and Vyšehrad into the centre,

in particular to Old Town, New Town, Malá Strana and Hradčany. [MgP 2019 p. 26]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The most important visual axes of the historic centre:

- a the axis of the river with long-distance views,
- b the axes of the city's important public spaces and the routes that they form together. [MgP 2019 p. 27]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

▲ The important exposed visuals of the historic centre include:

- a the sets of building facades, e.g. the tracts of the Old Town and New Town embankments,
- b the sets of facades on the best known squares, e.g. Old Town Square, Wenceslas Square,
- c the edges of the built-up area visible in long-distance panoramic views, e.g. the boundary between the built-up area and undeveloped green space. [MgP 2019 p. 27]

Composition & Panorama Structure

– Possible threats in development plans for the south and south-eastern sector of the city. [MgP 2019 p. 22]

Composition & Panorama

– Gradual increase in the height of development around landmarks with disruptive buildings: by their dimensions, harsh shapes – in particular for the proportions and softness of the buildings on the right bank. [MgP 2019 p. 25]

Composition & Panorama Structure

VISIBILITY THRESHOLDS

→ *ÚAP Visibility Thresholds (2020)*

+ The thresholds of visibility in synergy with the composition of the historic urban landscape and natural framework number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama

+ The visibility threshold of the historic values in the city's core numbers among the compositional values of the territory [ÚAP 2016 V1120]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The threshold of visibility of the human eye, which is best seen in the vedute of Prague, has an important role in perception of the city's panorama and in particular of the historic core. [ÚAP 2016 1100/31]

Composition & Panorama

VISUALLY EXPOSED AREAS / PRAGUE BASIN AND LOCALITIES VISUALLY EXPOSED FROM THE PRAGUE HERITAGE RESERVATION

→ *ÚAP Visually Exposed Areas (2016)*

+ Visually exposed areas number among the compositional values of the territory [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120]

Composition & Panorama

— Significantly visually exposed localities from the Historic Centre number among the urbanistic problems in the sense of usage and preservation of existing values. [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The Prague Basin and localities that are visually exposed from the Prague Heritage Reservation number among the territory's composition elements. [ÚAP 2012 V8] [ÚAP 2010 V8]

Composition & Panorama

VISUAL HORIZONS I AND II – AREAS VISIBLE FROM THE PRAGUE HERITAGE RESERVATION AND ITS BUFFER ZONE

→ *ÚAP Visual Horizons (2016)*

+ Visual horizons number among the compositional values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Visual horizons number among the compositional elements of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V8] [ÚAP 2010 V8] [ÚAP 2008 V9]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Horizons, i.e. horizontal division of the ground from the sky, are the farthest background of views and panoramas of Prague. Depending on the viewpoint, the horizon can be formed by the Bohnice housing estate and other housing estates often built on plateaus, or in views from Prague's towers we can even see the formations of the Central Bohemian Highlands (Říp, Milešovka) tens of kilometres away on the horizon. [ÚAP 2020 100/22]

Composition & Panorama

– Visual horizons number among the urbanistic problems in the sense of usage and preservation of existing values. [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Composition & Panorama

VISUAL EDGES AND HORIZONS / EDGES OF SLOPES

→ *ÚAP Edges of Slopes (2020)*

→ *AUS Visual Edges (2000)*

+ The edges of slopes and synergy of the composition of the historic urban landscape and its natural framework number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama

+ The visual edges and horizons of the dramatic terrain and the city's valley location give panoramic views of it significant value. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

Composition & Panorama

+ Valuable visual edges in the city's interior [AUS 2000 p. 41] [AUS 2000 p. V4b Panoramic Landscape / Visual Edges]

Composition & Panorama

+ The terrain boundary between New Town and Vinohrady, today gently and delicately supported by the greenery of Riegrovy sady and underscored by the subtle architecture of the train station building, is a sensitive panoramic value. [US 1994 p. 127]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The terrain of the built-up area is formed in the west by the steep amphitheatre of the Malá Strana valley heading towards the opposite bank into the flat part of the floodplain, the area of Old Town; further to the east then into the much larger and more open amphitheatre of New Town, rising to the very horizon of Vinohrady. [MgP 2019 p. 26]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The characteristic composition of the historic urban landscape:

- a the relief rising amphitheatrically from the river with great swaths of greenery, often forming the visual horizons of the city centre (Petřín, Letná, Vítkov),
- b the meandering river. [MgP 2019 p. 26]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The area of the historic core on the left bank is defined from the south by the slopes of Děvín running down to the Vltava; in the north it is the promontory of Prague Castle and the ridge of Letná. (...) The prominent landscape formations that close out the space of the historic core on the right bank are the terrace of the Pankrác Plain and Vyšehrad Cliff in the south, and in the north the terrace of Bohnice. [AUS 2000 p. 6]

Composition & Panorama

— The visual edges of the post-war blocks of housing close off views from inside the area in question as a newly formed horizon. [US 1994 p. 127]

Composition & Panorama

— Disruption of the long-distance views with compositionally non-conceptual construction of overly high or massive buildings with non-contextual forms: the emergence of a backdrop of housing estates evident from the internal views leads to the impression of the distant horizons coming closer; the creation of new vertical landmarks on the horizons leads to the weakening of the dialogue between the dramatically formed historical part of the city and the previously calm, balanced buildings surrounding it. [MgP 2019 p. 26]

Composition & Panorama

PROMINENT TERRAIN FORMATIONS / PROMINENT LANDSCAPE FORMATIONS

→ *ÚAP Prominent Terrain Formations (2016)*

+ Prominent landscape formations number among the compositional values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120]

Composition & Panorama

+ Prominent terrain formations number among the compositional values of the territory. [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Composition & Panorama

+ Augmentation of these natural landmarks with architecture built since the city's beginnings. [US 1994 p. 52]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

▲ The main terrain landmarks are Hradčany, Vyšehrad, Letná, Petřín and beyond the boundaries of the PHR Vítkov. [US 1994 p. 52]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Prominent terrain formations with iconic significance, in particular Vyšehrad Cliff, Hradčany with the adjacent slope of Petřín, Letná and Vítkov fundamentally influence the composition of the city. [ÚAP 2016 1100/31]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Prominent terrain formations number among the compositional elements of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V8] [ÚAP 2010 V8] [ÚAP 2008 V9]

Composition & Panorama

ROCK FACES AND QUARRIES

→ *ÚAP Rock Faces and Quarries (2016)*

+ Rock faces and quarries number among the compositional values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Rock faces and quarries number among the selected spatial and compositional elements of the built-up area and the landscape. [ÚAP 2008 V9]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Rock faces and quarries number among the compositional elements of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V8] [ÚAP 2010 V8] [ÚAP 2008 V9]

Composition & Panorama

SLOPES / MAIN AND SECONDARY SLOPES / VISUALLY EXPOSED SLOPES

→ *ÚAP Main and Secondary Slopes (2020)*

+ Slopes in the synergy of the composition of the historic urban landscape and the natural framework number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama

+ Visually important main slopes number among the compositional values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V242] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Composition & Panorama

+ Green slopes extending all the way to the central part of the city are not only a historical part of Prague's vedute, but they also help the city in adapting to climate change. In the visual impact of the landscape, slopes play an important role, particularly due to being exposed and visible from many parts of the city. Thanks to this, they form the foundation of the landscape vedute of Prague. The visually exposed slopes in the centre of the city primarily include the slopes of Petřín, Letná, Troja, Baba, Bílá skála, Vítkov and Barrandov. [ÚAP 2020 100/18, 19]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Visually exposed slopes number among the compositional elements of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V8] [ÚAP 2010 V8] [ÚAP 2008 V9]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Visually exposed slopes that tie in to the natural axes form an important visual element of Prague's horizons. [ÚAP 2016 1100/31]

Composition & Panorama

– Insufficient protection of the landscape landmarks and visually exposed slopes, which contribute to the city's unique image. [ÚAP 2016 1100/7]

Composition & Panorama

VEGETATION ON THE VISUAL HORIZONS

+ The green slopes form a natural backdrop for the historic core and are part of the important panoramas. [AUS 2000 p. 6]

Composition & Panorama

+ Important areas of vegetation — the green visual horizon — especially on the slopes, which visually support the buildings in the river's meander, in particular: the Botič valley, park at Folimanka, park at Karlovo náměstí, the Vyšehrad Cliff (west and north slopes) and Vyšehrad with the cemetery, the south part of the left bank in Smíchov and Císařská louka, the riverbanks and islands on the Vltava, public gardens and greenery in the inner courtyards of Malá Strana, historic gardens under Prague Castle (visually dominant), the rises of Petřín, Strahov Garden and the gardens south of Úvoz, Lower and Upper Jelení příkop, the garden Na Baště and park landscaping around the Riding School, Lumbe Garden and the adjacent gardens leading towards Brusnice. [AUS 2000 pp. 22–23] [AUS 2000 p. Spatial and Compositional Relationships / Greenery Present in Panoramas of the PHR]

Composition & Panorama

+ The panoramically important component of the green areas of Prague's historic gardens. [MgP 2019 p. 24]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The belt of vegetation associated with the fortifications around the western and northern segment of the historic centre's perimeter along with the terrain morphology supplement the urbanistic value of the Historic Centre. [MgP 2019 p. 35]

Composition & Panorama Structure

CONTINUOUS AREAS OF VEGETATION

→ *ÚAP Continuous Areas of Vegetation (2020)*

+ Continuous areas of vegetation number among the compositional values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Continuous areas of vegetation number among the compositional elements of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V8] [ÚAP 2010 V8] [ÚAP 2008 V9]

Composition & Panorama

NATURAL AXES / AXES OF RIDGES AND VALLEYS

→ *ÚAP Axes of Ridges and Valleys (2020)*

+ The axes of ridges and valleys in the synergy of the composition of the historic urban landscape and the natural framework number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama

+ The natural axes (natural axes of vegetation) number among the compositional values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Composition & Panorama

+ The river Vltava forms the basic north-south axis of the whole city. [AUS 2000 p. 6, 23]

Composition & Panorama

▲ These axes, if they run along plateaus, form an important visual element of Prague's horizons with connecting visually exposed slopes. In valley locations, they manifest as compositional lines influencing more the local scenery. [ÚAP 2016 1100/31]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Stream valleys, ridges and slopes form natural axes leading from the open landscape to the city centre and forming the basic skeleton of green infrastructure. These structures improve microclimatic conditions in the city, playing a key role in maintaining biodiversity and being the main areas for recreation and relaxation of the population. [ÚAP 2020 100/17]

Composition & Panorama Use

▲ Natural axes of vegetation number among the compositional elements of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V8] [ÚAP 2010 V8] [ÚAP 2008 V9]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The flow of the river in the form of the Old Town meander is the axis of the Historic Centre. [MgP 2019 p. 21]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The imaginary centre of the city where it is perceived most intensely is found in the area around Charles Bridge, on the surface of the centre line of the river. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama

ROUTES OF HISTORIC ROADS AND STREETS / HISTORIC URBANISATION AXES

→ *ÚAP Routes of Historic Roads and Streets (2020)*

+ The routes of historic roads and streets in the network of public spaces numbers among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ The historic urbanisation axes number among the compositional values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The historic urbanisation axes number among the compositional elements. [ÚAP 2010 V8] [ÚAP 2012 V8] [ÚAP 2010 V8]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The historic urbanisation axes number among the important spaces and roadways. [ÚAP 2008 V8]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ The historic urbanisation axes reflected in the structure of the city are, at least since the founding of the New Town, the foundation for subsequent urban compositions. [ÚAP 2016 1100/31]

Composition & Panorama

COMPOSITIONAL AXES / AXES OF MAIN THOROUGHFARES

→ ÚAP *Compositional Axes* (2016)

+ The axes of the main thoroughfares heading towards the Castle in almost all parts of the city formed beyond the former city walls: Smíchov, Dejvice, Bubeneč, Břevnov, Žižkov, Vinohrady, Pankrác and partially Karlín as well. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ The important routes and compositional relationships between the public spaces of the Historic Centre: the Royal Road, Old Town Circuit, New Town's Charles-era composition of three medieval marketplaces. [MgP 2019 p. 29, 35]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ Compositional axes number among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V242] [ÚAP 2014 V242]

Composition & Panorama

+ Compositional axes number among the cultural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V9] [ÚAP 2010 V9] [ÚAP 2010 V9]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The basic compositional axes of the city's historic centre are the landscape axis (the river) and the perpendicular urban axis (called the Royal Road), the junction of which at the position of the Charles Bridge is the culmination of Prague's dialogue between city and nature. [MgP 2019 p. 26]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The valuable structural compositions, axes and vistas are formed by a network of the public spaces of streets and squares that co-determine the urban structure of the city. [ÚAP 2016 1100/30]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ The compositional axes number among the selected spatial and compositional elements of the built-up area and landscape. [ÚAP 2008 V9]

Composition & Panorama

PRAGUE CASTLE – VYŠEHRAĐ – VÍTKOV / TRIANGLE OF HISTORIC VALUES

→ ÚAP *Triangle of Historic Values* (2020)

+ The space of the Historic Centre in the panorama is defined from a narrower perspective by the ensemble of the three most important landmarks. These are the Vyšehrad Cliff with its landmark the Church of St Peter and Paul, the Prague Castle promontory with its dominant St Vitus Cathedral and, just beyond the border of the reservation, the hill of Vítkov with its landmark Unknown Soldier Monument, or rather the equestrian statue. These three landmarks form a composition of an almost equilateral triangle evident from full panoramic views of the city. [AUS 2000 p. 49] [AUS 2000 V1 Broader Relationships / Symbolic Historical Landmarks]

Composition & Panorama

+ The triangle of historic values of Prague Castle, Vyšehrad, Vítkov in the synergy of the composition of the historic urban landscape and the natural framework numbers among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama

+ The triangle of historic values of Prague Castle, Vyšehrad, Vítkov numbers among the cultural-historical values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120]

Composition & Panorama

+ Three historic values key for the centre: the landmarks the Cathedral of St Vitus, Wenceslas and Adalbert at Prague Castle, the Vítkov monument and the Basilica of St Peter and Paul at Vyšehrad. [ÚAP 2020 1100/149] [ÚAP 2016 1100/26]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Three terrain landmarks and at the same time three cultural-historical milestones in the history of the city and country, Prague Castle, Vyšehrad and Vítkov, are the central triangle of the city's values with cultural, spiritual and state-building significance. [ÚAP 2016 1100/26]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ The triangle of Prague Castle, Vyšehrad and Vítkov is a symbol concentrating the cultural-historical values of the Prague's core and the whole city. [ÚAP 2016 1100/29-30]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The Historic Centre of Prague lies in the river's meander bounded by the surrounding slopes of the historic landmarks of Prague Castle, Vyšehrad and Vítkov, complemented by the modern landmarks of the Petřín lookout tower, the Žižkov TV Tower and the ensemble of high-rise buildings on the Pankrác Plain. The dimensions of this area is one of the constants that

defines the scale and visual parameters of the architecture that could and still could be built here. [AUS 2000 p. 16]

Composition & Panorama

▲ From a broader perspective, a parallel can be found in the panorama with the principle of the three delineating landmarks of modern vertical objects: the lookout tower on Petřín, the television tower on the Žižkov-Vinohrady horizon and the ensemble of high-rise buildings on the Pankrác plateau. [AUS 2000 p. 49] [AUS 2000 p. V1 Broader Relationships / Modern Vertical Landmarks]

Composition & Panorama

VIEWING POINTS / SITES OF IMPORTANT VIEWS

→ ÚAP Selected Viewing Points and Segments Thereof (2020)

+ Selected viewing points in synergy with the composition of the historic urban landscape and the natural framework number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama

+ Viewing points number among the compositional values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1]

Composition & Panorama

+ Selected viewing points mark places from which it is possible to see important views of the city: significant Prague panoramas and typical Prague vedute. [ÚAP 2020 200/94]

Composition & Panorama

+ Viewing points offer unique panoramic views of the city. [ÚAP 2016 1100/26]

Composition & Panorama

+ A fundamental compositional value of Prague is the overall perception of the visual horizons from important viewing points. [ÚAP 2016 1100/31]

Composition & Panorama

+ The Hradčany panorama when viewed from the Vltava numbers among the most valuable images of Prague. Conversely, views of the city from above, e.g. from Kinský Garden, the old Strahov garden or Letná park make it possible to perceive the significance of the city's historical and cultural value. From the open landscape (for example on the upper edge of the Nebušice stream valley) there are often views of the city's landmarks such as the St Vitus Cathedral, Vyšehrad or Petřín. These distant views make it possible to perceive the open and urban landscapes in a broader context and the closeness of city and countryside in the wider region. [ÚAP 2020 100/19–22]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Viewing points and routes on the slopes of the surrounding hillsides, in particular on the left bank, present the city in all its variety. [MgP 2019 p. 21]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Spots with important views of the PHR: the tower of St Vitus Cathedral, Hanau Pavilion, Letná at the axis of Pařížská, Letná from the Expo 58 Restaurant, the Vítkov Monument, Riegrovy sady, the ramp of the National Museum, the terrace in front of the Congress Centre, Vyšehrad – Libuše's Bath, the tower on the Hunger Wall, the Petřín lookout tower, the terrace in front of the

Strahov Monastery, the Castle Ramp [AUS 2000 p. depiction on p. 42] [AUS 2000 drawing: PHR Buffer Zone/Sites with Important Views]

Composition & Panorama

▲ For views of the Historic Centre, three observation distances are relevant:

- a very distant, e.g.: Horní Roztyly, Kavčí hory, Zbraslav, Severní terasy, Dívčí hrady,
- b closer distances on the upper terraces that define the landscape space of the river meander, e.g.: the terraces of Pankrác, the Baba promontory, Libeň-Bulovka, Paví vrch,
- c the closest, e.g.: Letná, Hradčany, Strahov-Petřín and Vítkov. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

Composition & Panorama

▲ There are Important observation sites where the terrain opens up into long-distance views in both directions, towards the east at the river floodplain and towards the south. [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Sites of important long-distance vistas: the tower of St Vitus Cathedral, Letná, the Monument at the top of Vítkov and Strahov Monastery. [AUS 2000 p. PHR Buffer Zone/important long-distance vistas]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Important viewing points number among the compositional elements of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V8] [ÚAP 2010 V8] [ÚAP 2008 V9]

Composition & Panorama

LANDMARK STRUCTURES

→ ÚAP Landmark Structures (2016)

→ ÚAP Concentration of Architectural and Structural Landmarks (2020)

→ AUS Massive and Vertical Landmarks (2000)

+ The proportions of the terrain relief and its landmarks are a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 24]

Composition & Panorama

+ The harmonious marriage of spatial principles with the significance of the individual landmarks: the importance of structures and specific sites and the overall configuration of the urban structure corresponds to the proportional relationships with the terrain relief and the conscious hierarchisation of heights. [MgP 2019 pp. 24–25]

Composition & Panorama

+ The diverse yet not chaotic composition of vertical and massive landmarks that offer various views of the city – a dynamically perceivable, variable veduta. [MgP 2019 p. 21]

Composition & Panorama

+ The balance of the relationship between the height of the landmarks and the surrounding buildings, the level of the terrain and the placement in the structure of the city. [MgP 2019 p. 25]

Composition & Panorama

+ The height hierarchy of the composition of vertical landmarks of sacred or public buildings, predominantly of cultural or social use (represented primarily by the towers of the city's churches, and bridge, town hall and castle towers: Old Town and New Town Hall, Powder Gate and others), supplemented by the landmarks of public buildings of the 19th century (National Theatre, Rudolfinum, National Museum, Main Train Station), complemented by the minor architectural height accents of residential buildings). [MgP 2019 p. 27]

Composition & Panorama

+ The vertical structure of St Vitus emphasises and accentuates the terrain composition. [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama

+ The Týn Church marks the centre of “the place”. [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama

+ Concentration of architectural and structural landmarks numbers among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama

+ Selected landmark structures number among the compositional values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1]

Composition & Panorama

+ Especially the landmarks of citywide importance. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

Composition & Panorama

▲ The main concentration of vertical landmarks is in the area of Old Town and Malá Strana. [MgP 2019 p. 25]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Composition of the landmark structures:

- a the left bank is founded on the impression of the two most important landmarks: St Vitus Cathedral, dominating the whole historic centre of Prague, and the Church of St Nicholas, marking the compositional centre of the built-up area of Malá Strana
- b the space of Old Town forms an accumulation of vertical landmarks around the centre, which is Týn Church
- c the New Town composition corresponds to the division of the city into three parts, which are dominated by the bell tower of St Henry and the tower of the New Town Hall, with the centre at the Church of Our Lady of the Snows. [MgP 2019 p. 26]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Vertical landmarks in absolute values:

- a 90.5 m the tallest tower of St Vitus Cathedral,
- b 78 m Týn Church and 60 m the tower of Old Town Hall (the centre of Old Town),
- c around 50 m landmarks visually tied to the river (St Francis, Bridge Tower, Water Towers),
- d around 45 m most of the towers of the Old Town churches. [MgP 2019 p. 25]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Important landmark structures are compositional elements whose highest concentration we find in the city centre, but also around Pankrác, where a modern compositional accent of high-rise buildings has emerged. Other high-rise buildings tend to be isolated landmarks without significant compositional intent. [ÚAP 2016 1100/31]

Composition & Panorama

▲ Landmark structures number among the compositional elements of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V8] [ÚAP 2010 V8] [ÚAP 2008 V9]

Composition & Panorama

— New buildings, renovations and additions that do not respect the historic proportions of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Composition & Panorama

— Buildings that degrade the value of certain views: the former Pension Institute, telecommunication headquarters, Žižkov tower. [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama

— The lost dominant status of the church on nám. Jiřího z Poděbrad, the church on nám. Míru. [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama

— The panoramic visual continuity between upper New Town and Vinohrady, and lower New Town and Karlín, has been disrupted by unsuitable structures whose scale have altered their overall effect: the central dispatching building Na Bojišti, the television tower in Žižkov, Hotel Hilton on Rohanské nábřeží. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

Composition & Panorama

— The disruption of the terrain boundary towards Vinohrady with the disproportionate structures of the TV tower and central dispatching [US 1994 p. 53]

Composition & Panorama

— Some existing unsuitable structures in terms of height, mass or shape at visually exposed locations disrupt the panoramic values and the long-distance views, partially those of the centre, but especially those looking out of the centre. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Composition & Panorama

ROOFSCAPE

→ *AUS Homogeneous Units of Roofscape (2000)*

→ *AUS Character of the building level (2000)*

+ The roofscape along with the historical vertical landmarks is a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 25–26]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Homogeneity of the roofscape. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ The roofscape:

- a co-determines the character of Prague's panoramic views,
- b is one of the fundamental components of the city's image,
- c is formed primarily by the morphology of the roofs, their materials, tiles and the resulting colour,
- d is compositionally complemented by vertical landmarks and local architectural accents in the form of corner turrets, gables and architecturally distinctive roofs,
- e is evidence of the exceptional number of preserved historic roofs, including the rafters. [MgP 2019 p. 27]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ Panoramic units – areas with a varying visual character of the roofs – are formed by the formation of a roof level, locally differentiated by the character of the roofscape:

- a the degree to which the height level of buildings is level or not,
- b the specific morphology of the roofs, the tiles used, and potentially the type of roof openings. [MgP 2019 p. 28]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ The irreplaceable effect of fully grown wild semi-park vegetation in the roofscape and panoramas. [MgP 2019 p. 24]

Composition & Panorama Structure

– The levelling of heterogeneous structures by raising them to the level of the highest buildings, and also the disrupting of units with homogeneous heights by new additions. [MgP 2019 p. 28]

Composition & Panorama Structure

– Increasing the height level of buildings in the Historic Centre of Prague and Buffer Zone, causing damage to the character of the historic roofscape and weakening the effect of the historical vertical landmarks. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Composition & Panorama Structure

– Unsuitably designed glass roofs, dormer windows and skylights that serve to light up attic spaces in areas where they did not occur historically. [MgP 2019 p. 27]

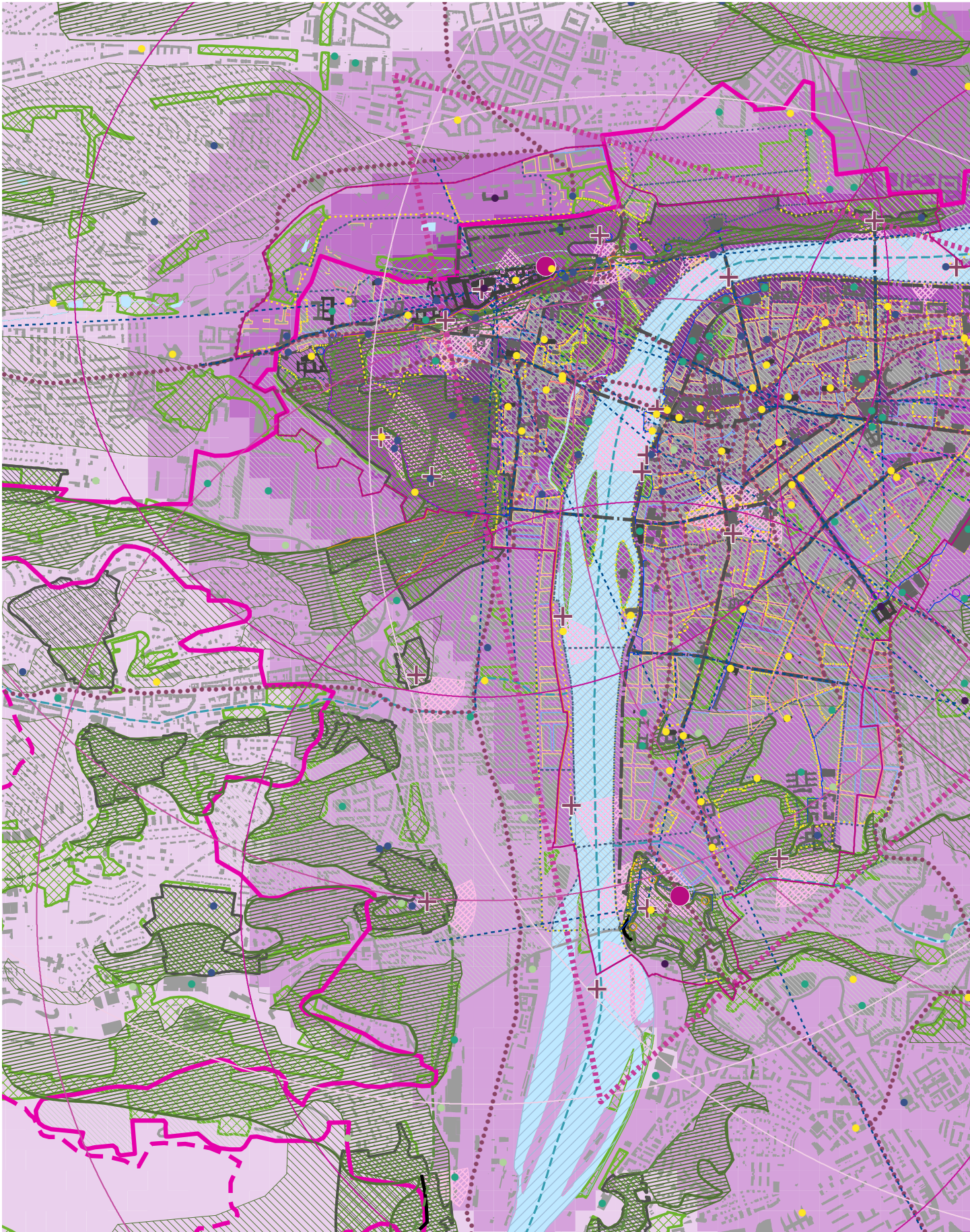
Composition & Panorama Structure

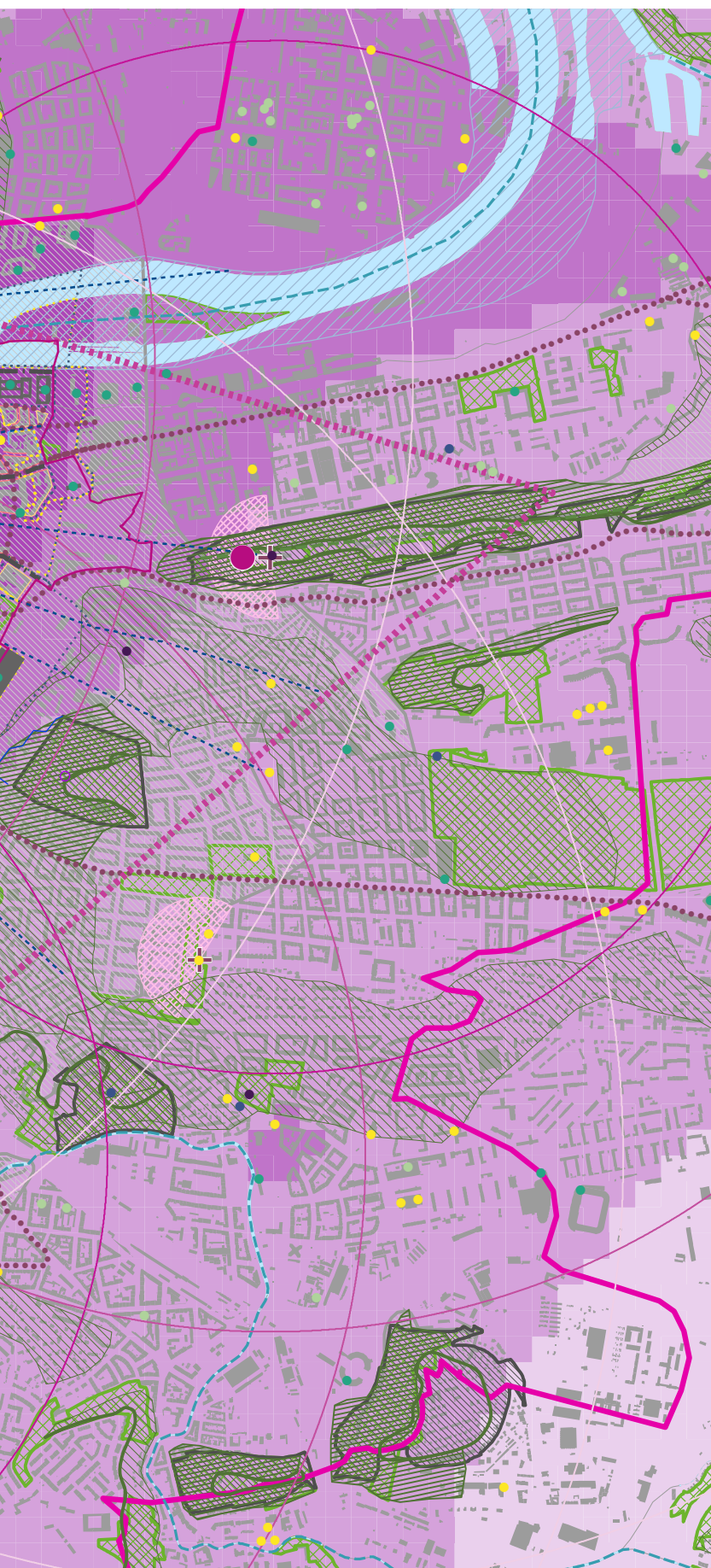
– Disruption of the city's visual scene and roofscape through ill-advised altering of the scale and capacity of the existing buildings weakens the value of the historic centre. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

Composition & Panorama Structure

2.2.2.1 Composition and Vedute of the Historic Centre

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 2000–2020





Historic Centre of Prague

Landmark structures (2016)

- technical
- massive
- compositional
- vertical
- combined

Representative Viewing Points (2020)

Prague Castle, Vyšehrad, Vítkov (2020)

Triangle of historical values (2020)

Visibility thresholds (2020)

- 2 km
- 3 km
- 4 km

Massive landmarks (2000)

Vertical landmarks (2000)

Edges of views from the Castle (2000)

Edges of views from Vyšehrad (2000)

Edges of views from Vinohrady (2000)

Vistas (2008)

Compositional axes (2016)

Routes of historic paths and roads (2020)

Axes of ridges (2020)

Axes of valleys (2020)

Cliffs and quarries (2016)

Edges of slopes (2020)

Visual horizon I (2016)

Visual horizon II (2016)

Panoramic units (2000)

Cohesive roofscape units (2000)

Character of building levels (2000)

- balanced
- homogeneous
- heterogeneous

Main slopes (2020)

Secondary slopes (2020)

Distinct terrain formations (2016)

Horizontal fields of selected viewing points (2020)

River floodplain (2020)

Pohledově exponovaná území (2016)

Bodies of water and watercourses (2020)

Contiguous green areas (2012)

Concentration of architectural and structural landmarks (2020)

- 0,01 - 3,00
- 3,01 - 6,00
- 6,01 - 10,00
- 10,01 - 14,00
- 14,01 - 17,91

0 | | | | | 1,5 km

2.2.3 COHERENT UNITS OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

The third group brings together various themes of assessment that are related in their spatial definition within the broader territory of the Historic Centre (→ Fig. 2.2.3.1). The subject of assessment is spatial units represented by two types. The first type is what we call “coherent units”, i.e. the parts of the territory laid out in AUS (2000) based on the dominant character of the urban structure much like the status localities in ÚAP 2020. The definition of coherent units in AUS is very similar to the “identical units” laid out in US (1994), the predecessors of which can also be found in documents from the start of the 1980s. In addition to the assessed coherent unit, also assigned to this group are panoramic units of the river, comprising the original four sections of the river laid out in AUS (2000) adjusted to add a fifth segment of the river defined in the MgP (2019).

Also included among the subjects of coherent units were assessments of specially defined areas drafted as part of preparations for spatial planning documentation. The assessments of three of these (the areas of Petráská, City and Vyšehrad) were incorporated into the assessments of the coherent units to which they belong. The remaining three (the areas of Janský vršek, Lower Malá Strana and Anenská) were included among the coherent units as separate subjects due to the specific nature of their definition.

COHERENT UNIT HRADČANY / IDENTICAL UNIT HRADČANY

→ AUS SC 1 Hradčany (2000)

▲ A citywide landmark (by both its significance and scope of effect); an autonomous unit facing south; the centre of the topographical and architectural composition of the PHR; the vertex of numerous visual axes is the St Vitus Cathedral. [AUS 2000 p. 54] [US 1994 p. 62]

Composition & Panorama

+ The concentration of the most important architectural and urbanistic historical values from all periods of development. [AUS 2000 p. 54] [US 1994 p. 62]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

+ The symbolic significance of the ensemble's panorama in the scope of the city and country. [AUS 2000 p. 54] [US 1994 p. 62]

Composition & Panorama

+ The untouched complex of buildings, spaces and greenery of the gardens surrounding the Castle. [AUS 2000 p. 54]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

+ Clear topographical definition of the unit of important and individually dominant buildings. [AUS 2000 p. 54] [US 1994 p. 62]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

+ The landmark of the Belvedere with its surrounding gardens in the northern part. [AUS 2000 p. 54] [US 1994 p. 62]

Composition & Panorama

+ The contrast of the intimate character of New World: the provincial buildings and remote site. [AUS 2000 p. 54] [US 1994 p. 62]

Structure

Public Spaces

+ The recreational potential in the northwest part of the complex. [AUS 2000 p. 54]

Use

– Commercial pressure leading to overburdening of the territory and its structures and a touristic environment of consumption. [AUS 2000 p. 54] [US 1994 p. 62]

Use

COHERENT UNIT MALÁ STRANA / IDENTICAL UNIT MALÁ STRANA

→ AUS SC 2 Malá Strana (2000)

▲ A panoramic plinth for the Prague Castle accenting its importance from long-distance views; along with the Prague Castle, Strahov Monastery and the adjacent part of the river, it forms a visually superior whole; its counterpoint is the right-bank urban structure; the tiny structure of the roofscape with the inserted greenery of gardens contrasts with the mass of its landmarks; a more-or-less uniform height of its buildings (up to 4 storeys) with the verticals of church towers; the citywide landmark: the dome of St Nicholas Church; the marked three-dimensionality in the composition of visual qualities in views from the river suggest the depth of the whole slope up to the landmark of the Strahov Monastery. [AUS 2000 p. 54–55] [US 1994 p. 63]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The roofscape accented by the dramatic terrain. [AUS 2000 p. 55] [US 1994 p. 63]

Composition & Panorama

+ The natural character of the formation of the Malá Strana riverbank. [AUS 2000 p. 54] [US 1994 p. 63]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ The picturesque environment borne by the contrast of scales: “large and small” architecture, the ostentatious public buildings and palaces and the distinct small-town feel of the residential buildings, the dialogue between the roofscape of the profane buildings and the distinguished architecture of the sacred buildings. [AUS 2000 p. 54–55] [US 1994 p. 63]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The important role of residential function. [AUS 2000 p. 55]

Structure Use

+ The waning atmosphere of a small town. [AUS 2000 p. 55]

Structure Use

– Pressure for overly functional use that is not suited to the layout of the buildings. [AUS 2000 p. 55]

Structure Use

– The condition/use of the sports ground by Tyrš House. [AUS 2000 p. 55]

Structure Use

+ Architecturally valuable courtyards. [AUS 2000 p. 54]

Structure

– The impact of automobile traffic. [AUS 2000 p. 55]

Mobility

– The undesirable volume of traffic in Malá Strana and parked vehicles on Malostranské náměstí. [AUS 2000 p. 8] [US 1994 p. 63]

Public Spaces Mobility

COHERENT UNIT MALÁ STRANA, AREA OF JÁNSKÝ VRŠEK

→ *PR Jánský vršek (1981)*

+ An architecturally valuable urbanistic whole; the Church of St Nicholas and Strahov Monastery as the spiritual landmarks or focal points of the Malá Strana valley. [Jánský vršek 1981 p. 1, 6] [Jánský vršek SZ 1981 p. A1-5]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The quality of the zone from a residential perspective determined by the modelling of the terrain and the proportions of the building masses and the urban spaces. [Jánský vršek 1981 p. 6]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ Highly favourable noise conditions. [Jánský vršek SZ 1981 p. A1-2]

Use

+ House no. 226 is a charming end to the rising row of burgher houses on Nerudova. It is viewed as a perfect fusion of the buildings and the terrain. [Jánský vršek SZ 1981 p. A1-8]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The interesting layout of the buildings on Jánská dictated by the difference in terrain between Nerudova and Jánská. [Jánský vršek SZ 1981 p. A1-8, A1-9]

Structure

+ The excellent urbanistic location with unique sunlight, the relative proximity of public greenery and a peaceful environment. [Jánský vršek SZ 1981 p. A5-4]

Structure Use

± A highly exposed area affected by tourism and recreational use by Prague residents. [Jánský vršek SZ 1981 p. A1-22]

Use

— Considering the nature of the terrain, there is a lack of publicly accessible small residential/rest areas. [Jánský vršek SZ 1981 p. A2-1]

Structure Public Spaces

— The increased tendency to convert former residential and burgher homes into administrative workplaces. [Jánský vršek SZ 1981 p. A1-20, A5-1]

Use

COHERENT UNIT MALÁ STRANA, AREA OF LOWER MALÁ STRANA

→ *PR Lower Malá Strana (1990)*

▲ Lower Malá Strana, together with Hradčany, plays both an ultimate and a balancing role in relation to the other parts of the inner city; from a panoramic perspective, they form the foundation for the “drama of the Castle district” and the area below the castle walls; it is an organic part of the landscape formation on which the city was founded. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 6]

Composition & Panorama

+ In its complexity, Lower Malá Strana is inscribed as a value in the consciousness or even identity of the Czech nation. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 11]

Composition & Panorama

+ The fundamental value of greenery for Lower Malá Strana. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 6]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use

+ Lower Malá Strana is an exceptional territory in terms of the concentration of protected buildings. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 8, Urbanistic Economy p. 1] [Malá Strana 1989 p. 2]

Structure

+ The exceptional urbanistic-architectural value of Lower Malá Strana even within the framework of the Historic Centre. [Malá Strana PDP 1990 p. 5]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Uninterrupted contact with the river. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 6]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The balance of values, comprising architectural, urbanistic and natural elements of immense significance. This is amplified by the complexity and integrity of all the qualities. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 11]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use

± An environmentally unfavourable location, in particular the occurrence of inversion as a result of poor ventilation due to the geographic location and density of buildings. On the other hand, the very attractive framework within which Lower Malá Strana is composed. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 6] [Malá Strana PDP 1990 p. 33]

Composition & Panorama Structure Use

— Terrain conditions that complicate access to amenities. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 13]

Public Spaces Use

— The dismal situation at the level of amenities for inhabitants. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 2, 12]

Use

— Minority representation of residential function in the territory. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 25]

Use

— The buildings around Charles Bridge are burdened by noise from tourism. [Malá Strana PDP 1990 p. 33]

Use

— Overgrown vegetation obstructing visual qualities in places. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 9]

Composition & Panorama

— The demands of parked vehicles preventing proper use of the streets and squares. [Malá Strana 1989 p. 2]

Public Spaces Mobility

— Collision between traffic and the frequented pedestrian path of the Royal Road around Malostranské náměstí. [Malá Strana 1989 p. 2]

Public Spaces Mobility

COHERENT UNIT PETŘÍN / IDENTICAL UNIT PETŘÍN

→ *AUS SC 3 Petřín (2000)*

▲ One of the main natural landmarks of the Historic Centre, with significance outstripping its territory; contains many viewing points and paths providing valuable views of the historic city and its surroundings. [AUS 2000 p. 55] [US 1994 p. 63]

Composition & Panorama

+ The recreational importance of the whole. [AUS 2000 p. 55] [US 1994 p. 64]

Use

+ The unique character of this natural site inside the Historic Centre. [US 1994 p. 64]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces Use

+ A well thought-out concept of alternating fruit and ornamental trees. [AUS 2000 p. 55]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Visual values – the unit is a part of panoramas as well as a place of lookouts. [AUS 2000 p. 55] [US 1994 p. 64]

Composition & Panorama

— Tall vegetation in some places prevents or could in the future prevent views of the city. [US 1994 p. 64]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

— Insufficient incorporation of the funicular into the surrounding terrain – technologically poor quality landscaping around the track. [AUS 2000 p. 55] [US 1994 p. 64]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

COHERENT UNIT NORTHERN CASTLE FORELAND / IDENTICAL UNIT AREA OF NORTHERN CASTLE FORELAND

→ AUS SC 4 Northern Castle Foreland (2000)

▲ A place of transition between two differing environments; the whole is broken up into several parts by the rhythm of the bastions. [AUS 2000 p. 55] [US 1994 p. 65]

Composition & Panorama

+ The value of going unused: the necessary framework or background for the Prague Castle separating the unit of the Prague Castle from the city, in contrast to the exposed southern side of Hradčany. [AUS 2000 pp. 55-56] [US 1994 p. 65]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ The valuable situation of empty space for the effect of the cathedral. [AUS 2000 p. 55]

Composition & Panorama

+ The preserved parts of the fortification system. [AUS 2000 p. 56] [US 1994 p. 65]

Structure

– Neglect – unkempt and overgrown. [AUS 2000 p. 56] [US 1994 p. 65]

Structure Use Public Spaces

COHERENT UNIT NA BAŠTÁCH / IDENTICAL UNIT AREA OF NORTHERN CASTLE FORELAND – BASTIONS

→ AUS SC 5 Na Baštách (2000)

+ High quality residential environment built on the floor plan of the Baroque castle walls. [AUS 2000 p. 55] [US 1994 p. 65]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ High residential standard of the territory. [AUS 2000 p. 56] [US 1994 p. 65]

Structure Use

+ Structurally complete ensemble of high quality architecture. [AUS 2000 p. 56] [US 1994 p. 65]

Structure

COHERENT UNIT LETNÁ / IDENTICAL UNIT LETNÁ

→ AUS SC 6 Letná (2000)

▲ Along with Petřín, it forms a natural mass of greenery that visually bounds Prague Castle from the south and east; it contains sites with highly valuable views of the city and its quite distant surroundings; visually exposed edge, esp. on the axis of Pařížská. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 65]

Composition & Panorama

+ The natural character of the undeveloped hillside and riverbank – a counterpoint to the surrounding dense development. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 65]

Composition & Panorama

+ A unique large area, freely open to and used by the public. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 65]

Public Spaces

+ A site of unique views of the city. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 65]

Composition & Panorama

– Neglect of highly overgrown vegetation obstructs views of the city. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 65]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

COHERENT UNIT KLÁROV / IDENTICAL UNIT KLÁROV

→ AUS SC 7 Klárov (2000)

▲ A site of important vistas; the homes on the street U Železné lávky have the character of traditional modern roofs; a distinct characteristic of the place is nonchalance stemming from a certain incompleteness; the site of an important frequented transport hub. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 66]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Important views of Hradčany and Old Town from the level of the river. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 66]

Composition & Panorama

+ Open space, greenery and the relationship to the river. [AUS 2000 p. 57]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

– Low quality vegetation. [AUS 2000 p. 57]

Structure Public Spaces

– The view from Čechův most on the rear facade of the buildings at Klárov. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 66]

Composition & Panorama Structure

– The state of the embankment in front of Straka Academy. [AUS 2000 p. 57]

Public Spaces

– High volume of transit traffic. [AUS 2000 p. 57]

Mobility

COHERENT UNIT ÚJEZD / IDENTICAL UNIT ÚJEZD

→ AUS SC 8 Újezd (2000)

▲ Significant visual exposure of the roofscape when viewed from Petřín. [AUS 2000 p. 57]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ A local centre with important transport links. [AUS 2000 p. 57]

Structure Use Mobility

+ Vítězná třída – a unique urban whole and extension and culmination of the symbolic axis from the National Theatre. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 67]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Above-average architectural value of the Neo-classicist and eclectic ensembles of the residential buildings. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 pp. 66–67]

Structure

+ High quality vegetation. [AUS 2000 p. 57]

Public Spaces

– The state of the inner courtyards. [AUS 2000 p. 57]

Structure

COHERENT UNIT OLD TOWN / IDENTICAL UNIT OLD TOWN

→ AUS SC 9 Old Town (2000)

▲ A panoramic counterpoint to the drama of Hradčany and Malá Strana; the flat part of the floodplain in the crook of the river, from a wider perspective it forms a single space along with lower Malá Strana; the relief is determined by the towers rising from the relatively uniform level of the buildings, mostly 4 storeys; character of traditional historical roofs predominates; the landmarks are a concentration of towers, especially by the Old Town Square and the bridgehead of the Charles Bridge; its compositional focal point on Old Town Square is the centre of a radial spatial structure on the right-bank part of the inner city. [AUS 2000 pp. 57–58] [US 1994 p. 67]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ A complementary panoramic role to Hradčany and Malá Strana. [AUS 2000 p. 58] [US 1994 p. 67]

Composition & Panorama

+ Characteristic “ragged unity” – an expression of the characteristic intertwining of the pre- and post-raiding development into a single dramatic whole. [AUS 2000 p. 58]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ A medieval spatial structure with a high level of built-up area and intensive use of small courtyards. [AUS 2000 p. 58] [US 1994 p. 67]

Structure

+ Together with Malá Strana, the highest concentration of monuments in the Historic Centre. [AUS 2000 p. 58]

Structure

+ A network of passages forming the essence of the image of historic Prague. [US 1994 p. 67]

Structure Public Spaces Use

+ Still existing residential use and local character of the activities on the ground floor. [AUS 2000 p. 58] [US 1994 p. 67]

Use

– Centralisation of the tourist corridor on the Royal Road. [AUS 2000 p. 58] [US 1994 p. 68]

Use

— With a few exceptions, Old Town has no green space that could be used for true recreation of PHR inhabitants, visitors and employees. [US 1994 p. 12]

Public Spaces Use

— From the perspective of consistency of the context of incomplete spaces: a) around the parish church on Haštalské náměstí and b) the space to the west of St Agnes Convent. [US 1994 p. 67]

Composition & Panorama Structure

COHERENT UNIT OLD TOWN, AREA OF ANENSKÁ ČTVRŤ

→ *PR Anenská (1993)*

▲ The concentration of historical buildings: the concentration of significant buildings along the Royal Road, the core forming a distinct environment: the area around Karlova ulice and Křižovnické náměstí, the north-eastern part of the street Karoliny Světlé, the area around the Rotunda of the Holy Cross; one of the spatial characteristics of Anenská čtvrť are the passages in the homes. [Anenská 1993 p. 24, 25, 26]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ Anenská čtvrť, along with the area of lower Malá Strana, forms one of the city's most important urban units; in terms of the area's incorporation into the broader panorama it is one of the most significant localities, where the concentration of vertical landmarks on the bridgehead of Charles Bridge fulfils the metaphor of the "city of a hundred spires". [Anenská 1993 p. 14]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The value of the quarter lies mainly in its preserved, if considerably rectified, layout of the early feudal street network and in the shapes of the streets and street walls, which are largely determined by the routes of the oldest roads and paths leading between the Romanesque courts. [Anenská 1993 p. 6]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Contrasts and clashes are an important characteristic of Anenská čtvrť. The meeting between buildings from the 19th and 20th century and older buildings is evidently the most striking contrast. The coexistence of highly different buildings, today often already deep-rooted, often produces very interesting, one could even say valuable urban situations. [Anenská 1993 p. 27]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Anenská čtvrť is a part of the city that in and of itself is relatively quiet, in which the traditional residential function is still felt most strongly today in its character. The intimacy of this "core" of Anenská čtvrť is its value. [Anenská 1993 p. 26]

Structure Use

+ The proportion of representation of the residential function in Anenská čtvrť of 41% residential buildings, 17% mixed use and 41% commercial buildings would seem to be optimal and should be preserved. [Anenská 1993 p. 40]

Structure Use

— The ground floor amenities in Anenská čtvrť are concentrated primarily into a very narrowly defined corridor of the Royal Road route where, as with many other uncultured and banal

displays of commerce, the character of the otherwise residential part of the city has started to change into the form of a backdrop for tourists. [Anenská 1993 p. 28]

Structure Use Public Spaces

— The moving of commercial activities into the residential parts of buildings – the courtyards of gallery tenements. [Anenská 1993 p. 54]

Use

— The decline in basic amenities in Anenská čtvrť associated with the increase in tourist-oriented amenities. [Anenská 1993 p. 54]

Use

— Attic extensions in very visually exposed places and inappropriate roof windows. [Anenská 1993 p. 54]

Structure Use

COHERENT UNIT JOSEFOV / IDENTICAL UNIT JOSEFOV

→ AUS SC 10 Josefov (2000)

▲ The visually exposed line of the river to the north and north-west; the characteristic unified height of buildings (5 storeys); homogeneous roofscape with local landmarks of architectural and decorative accents; some of the landmarks have an impact at the city level, especially the churches and corners; massive landmarks of public buildings on the embankment. [AUS 2000 pp. 58–59]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Positive tension of the contrast between hard and straight lines of new streets with the slightly winding streets following the historical path of Maiselova and Dušný. [AUS 2000 p. 58] [US 1994 p. 68]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ Highly valuable urban spaces. [AUS 2000 p. 58]

Structure Public Spaces

+ A unique urban unit consisting of valuable apartment buildings of high architectural quality and craftsmanship with a very high standard of living, especially the buildings at the compositional junction of Pařížská and Široká. [AUS 2000 p. 58] [US 1994 p. 68]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Highly uniform style of the ensemble. [AUS 2000 p. 59]

Structure

+ The ensemble of important solitary buildings on the embankment. [AUS 2000 p. 58]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Blocks of buildings with high quality inner courtyards. [AUS 2000 p. 58]

Structure

+ One of the most densely populated parts of the Historic Centre. [US 1994 p. 68]

Use

— A lack of amenities and services geared towards residents. [US 1994 p. 135]

Use

— Valueless secondary development of inner courtyards. [AUS 2000 p. 58]

Structure

— The problematic space where Pařížská ulice enters Old Town Square. [AUS 2000 p. 59] [US 1994 p. 68]

Structure Public Spaces

— The state of the piazzetta south of the Hotel Intercontinental. [US 1994 p. 69]

Structure Public Spaces

— The state of the space between the hospital and St Agnes Convent. [AUS 2000 p. 59] [US 1994 p. 67]

Structure Public Spaces

COHERENT UNIT CITY / IDENTICAL UNIT CITY

→ *AUS SC 11 City (2000)*

▲ A homogeneous grouping of modern roofs (often flat, in a spectrum of cool colours, contrasting with the traditional roofs) with important citywide landmarks dominating the right bank; a more balanced ratio of sacred landmarks towards the level of profane buildings (the highest horizon of buildings in the whole PHR); a compositional cross of four landmarks of citywide significance: the Church of Our Lady of the Snows, the National Museum, St Henry's Tower and the New Town Hall Tower; the dominant position of the train station building against the backdrop of the green Riegrovy sady in the first plane and the small scale of the eclectic buildings of Vinohrady in the second plane; on the whole uneven layout of blocks, local landmarks and minor accents. [AUS 2000 pp. 59–60] [US 1994 p. 69] [City 2000 p. 27]

Composition & Panorama Structure

▲ Vertical and massive local accents to the buildings within the City used primarily in the interiors of streets and squares: taller and architecturally distinct corners, towers and rooftop pavilions, some striking facades and exceptional buildings with a differing scale and mass, in particular palaces and public administration, cultural or commercial buildings (both historical and contemporary). [City 2000 p. 27, V 3.1.4.]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Preserved remains of originally extensive greenery. [AUS 2000 p. 60]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

+ Original street network and square design of the “Charles concept”. [AUS 2000 p. 59] [US 1994 p. 69]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

+ The centre of a citywide spatial street network composition. [AUS 2000 p. 60] [US 1994 p. 69]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

+ Shifted centre of the right-bank part of the Historic Centre and the whole city. [AUS 2000 p. 60] [US 1994 p. 69]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ A site of concentration of architecturally valuable buildings from all periods of the city's development, including modern times. [AUS 2000 p. 59]

Structure

+ A system of passages and shopping galleries in the central part of the unit. [AUS 2000 p. 59] [City 2000 p. 28]

Public Spaces Use

+ An accumulation of ground floor life in the core of the City at the junction of Wenceslas Square with Jindřišská and Vodičkova and in all the other busy main streets that line the most important blocks: Štěpánská, Jungmannova, Hybernská etc. [City 2000 p. 27]

Public Spaces Use

+ The character of a modern boulevard in the space of the medieval Wenceslas Square as a genius loci and evidence of the transformation of the historic town into a metropolitan "City". [US 1994 p. 69]

Public Spaces

+ A memory of place that resists transformations, including inter alia:

- a traditional shops (delicatessens, pastry shops, bookshops, etc.),
- b company flagships (Moser, Baťa, Krásná jizba, etc.),
- c restaurants, cafés and pubs (Pelikán, Vaňha, Slavia, U Tygra, etc.),
- d luxury hotels and specialised services (fashion salons, etc.),
- e small cultural facilities (culture and entertainment venues, clubs, exhibition halls, etc.). [US 1994 p. 132]

+ Diverse localities with public greenery within the City: the largest Franciscan Gardens, smaller locations: the little park by the Church of St Henry and by the pavilion of the metro exit at Vladislavova, the park in the inner courtyard of Slovanský dům, or the former gardens, in particular at the Dobřenský Palace on Panská (in poor condition). [City 2000 p. 27]

Public Spaces Use

+ Alleys and rows of trees, in particular: Wenceslas Square, Na Příkopě, on Národní třída or the fragment of row of trees on Senovážné náměstí. [City 2000 p. 27]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Characteristic compositional cross joining the streets Vodičkova and Jindřišská with the main squares Wenceslas, Senovážné and Karlovo. [City 2000 p. 28]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

+ The most important visual axes in the City include:

- a the axis of Wenceslas Square ending with the monumental building of the National Museum,
- b the visual axis on Jindřišská ending with the St Henry Tower, in the opposite direction with the dome of the former Bohemian Bank (Ligna),
- c the visual axis of the vista along Palackého ulice to the new part of the U Nováků Palace (with ABV Theatre),
- d the visual axis from the area outside the City down the street Havířská at the facade of the Sylva Taroucca Palace. [City 2000 p. 28]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

+ Socially exposed places with long-distance views: the terrace of the National Museum, the space of Fromin café on the Krone department store, the Autoklub restaurant lounge on Opletalova. [City 2000 p. 28]

Composition & Panorama

± The untapped potential of the area of náměstí Republiky (complementary to the historical Senovážné náměstí) and around Masaryk Train Station. [AUS 2000 p. 60] [US 1994 pp. 69–70]

Public Spaces Use

± Dead streets: spaces of parts thereof which, despite suitable functional content in the buildings and certain spatial qualities, deserve revitalisation: Vladislavova, U Půjčovny, Opletalova (in front of the Train Station), Olivová, Krakovská, Ve Smečkách, Senovážné nám. [City 2000 p. 28]

Public Spaces Use

– Decline in the value of Vrchlického sady. [AUS 2000 p. 60]

Public Spaces

– The state of the space at Těšnov. [AUS 2000 p. 60]

Public Spaces

– Relationship and permeability between Wenceslas Square and Vinohradská třída. [AUS 2000 p. 60] [US 1994 p. 70]

Public Spaces Mobility

– The state of Wenceslas Square and the adjoining passages. [AUS 2000 p. 60]

Public Spaces Use

– The empty lot on the street Politických vězňů at no. 910., peripheral buildings, insignificant structures, devalued and architecturally insignificant facades, e.g. the ground-floor building of the former CKM on Jindřišská, the facade of the

corner building at Lazarská and Omladinářů, etc. [City 2000 p. 28]

Structure

— Peripheral public spaces – spatially cramped dead-end streets and passages, unmaintained, with poor quality and uninteresting architecture, with blank walls, deserving of revitalisation, e.g.: the street V Cípu or the passage on Opletalova by building no. 926. [City 2000 p. 28]

Structure

Public Spaces

COHERENT UNIT PETRSKÁ / IDENTICAL UNIT PETRSKÁ

→ AUS SC 12 Petřská (2000)

▲ Significance for vistas along the river plain towards Hradčany and in the opposite direction to the east into the landscape (disruption by Hotel Hilton building); coherent structure of non-uniform height level of buildings; heterogeneous whole (representative of the Prague genius of harmonic incongruity). [AUS 2000 pp. 60–61]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

▲ The panoramic role of Petřská čtvrť lies in its calming counterpoint to the dramatic terrain configuration of the left bank and the similarly dramatic buildings of Old Town. [Petřská 1998 p. 11]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

▲ The two basic characters of the territory of Petřská čtvrť:
a) the centrally formed residential northern part,
b) the metropolitan, centrifugally expanding southern part as part of Prague's commercial centre. [Petřská 2004 p. 21]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

▲ The structure of the territory is as diverse as its buildings. There is a wide spectrum of spaces here, in terms of their shape, profile, origin, operational-functional characteristics and typology. [Petřská 2004 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

▲ The system of radial streets in Petřská čtvrť, leading to the area of náměstí Republiky, or to the Old Town Circuit, is a link to the surrounding neighbourhoods and a carrier of important commercial and transport activities. [Petřská 1998 p. 10]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

Public Spaces

Mobility

+ A highly important position in the city; expectation of future dynamism. [AUS 2000 p. 60] [US 1994 p. 70]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

Use

+ Valuable residential core / residential enclave. [AUS 2000 p. 60] [US 1994 p. 70]

Structure

Use

+ Spatial situation of inner courtyards. [AUS 2000 p. 60]

Structure

+ The layout of the street network and lot structure. [AUS 2000 p. 60] [US 1994 p. 70]

Structure

Public Spaces

— The panoramic defect of the Hotel Hilton in the view from the Castle. [AUS 2000 p. 61]

Composition & Panorama Structure

— Undeveloped empty lots, in particular Novomlýnská ulice. [AUS 2000 p. 61]

Structure Public Spaces

— Poor quality courtyard buildings that can not be used for services and other functions to supplement the residential character of Petrská čtvrť. [Petrská UHZ 1998 p. 7]

Structure Use

— Excessive height and capacity of burgher homes exposed to the original historical network of generally narrow streets and other spaces, particularly small squares. [Petrská 1995 p. 8]

Composition & Panorama Structure Use

— Poor permeability of the long blocks in the northern part of Petrská čtvrť. [Petrská 2004 p. 23]

Structure Public Spaces

— The urbanistically and architecturally unfinished or partially constructed spaces of Petrská čtvrť, especially the bridgehead of Štefáníkův most with nábřeží L. Svobody. [Petrská UHZ 1998 p. 6]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

COHERENT UNIT ŠTĚPÁNSKÁ / IDENTICAL UNITS ŠTĚPÁNSKÁ AND KARLOVO NÁMĚSTÍ

→ AUS SC 13 Štěpánská (2000)

▲ Part of the panoramic unit centred on Karlovo náměstí and a distinctive whole on sloped land; uneven building heights; important landmarks the churches of St Ignatius and St Stephen. [AUS 2000 p. 61]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Good ties of the core of the unit around St Stephen's Church to the central area of New Town at Karlovo náměstí. [AUS 2000 p. 61] [US 1994 p. 75]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Existing representation of the residential function with the core around St Stephen's Church. [AUS 2000 p. 61] [US 1994 p. 71]

Structure Use

— Conflicting positions and character of the buildings around St Longin's Rotunda and St Stephen's Church. [AUS 2000 p. 61] [US 1994 p. 71]

Composition & Panorama Structure

— The building of the Central Dispatching disrupts the panorama in terms of height and architecture (form and colour). [AUS 2000 p. 61] [US 1994 p. 71]

Composition & Panorama Structure

— The expected pressure for exploitation of the territory in light of the proximity of the commercial and administrative centre. [AUS 2000 p. 61]

Structure Use

— The burden of transit automobile traffic on the streets Ječná and Žitná. [AUS 2000 p. 61] [US 1994 p. 71]

Public Spaces Mobility

— The suppressed monumentality of the space of Karlovo náměstí due to the low transparency of the thick vegetation. [US 1994 p. 75]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

— Division of the space of Karlovo náměstí by transit traffic and its negative impact on the function and activities in the park in terms of the burden and the spatial division of the park part around the perimeter. [US 1994 p. 75]

Structure Use Mobility Public Spaces

COHERENT UNIT VOJTĚŠSKÁ / IDENTICAL UNIT VOJTĚŠSKÁ

→ AUS SC 14 Vojtěšská (2000)

▲ Part of the panoramic whole centred on Karlovo náměstí and part of the island landscape of the river; helps form a highly valuable part of the right-bank embankment with a landmark of citywide importance, the National Theatre. [AUS 2000 p. 61]

Composition & Panorama

+ Architecturally and functionally balanced and highly stabilised unit. [AUS 2000 p. 61]

Structure Use

+ The core of Vojtěšská čtvrť is formed by the churches of St Adalbert and St Michael (especially its surroundings with thick vegetation), which are compositionally valuable despite the partial depreciation of their scale by the height of the modern residential buildings in their immediate vicinity. [AUS 2000 p. 61] [US 1994 p. 72]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ An attractive site for both commercial and tourist activities thanks to the proximity of the centre of the PHR. [US 1994 p. 72]

Structure Use

+ Some buildings have exceptional architectural and layout qualities, and produce higher value urban complexes, especially on Masarykovo nábřeží. [AUS 2000 p. 61] [US 1994 p. 72]

Structure Use

+ A highly valuable part of the embankment. [AUS 2000 p. 62] [US 1994 p. 72]

Structure Public Spaces

+ A highly valuable residential environment. [AUS 2000 p. 61] [US 1994 p. 72]

Structure Public Spaces Use

+ Inner courtyards have good potential as a back area for the residential buildings. [US 1994 p. 72]

Structure Use

+ The proximity of the river and greenery on Žofín together make for good conditions for living and short-term urban recreation. [AUS 2000 p. 61] [US 1994 p. 72]

Structure Use

— Inappropriate secondary development of inner courtyards. [AUS 2000 p. 62]

Structure

COHERENT UNIT PODSKALÍ / IDENTICAL UNIT PODSKALÍ

→ AUS SC 15 Podskalí (2000)

▲ Part of the panoramic whole centred on Karlovo náměstí; an important part of the embankment visually forming the space of the regulated river; a calm footstool for Vyšehrad; dominated by Emmaus Monastery. [AUS 2000 p. 62]

Composition & Panorama

+ The value of a substantially residential unit in contact with the river. [ÚS 1994 p. 72]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ Trace of the historic route connecting Vyšehrad with Hradčany. [AUS 2000 p. 62]

Structure Public Spaces

± Somewhat problematic landmark of Emmaus. [AUS 2000 p. 62]

Composition & Panorama Structure

– The state of the eastern part of the street Na Moráni towards Karlovo náměstí. [AUS 2000 p. 62] [US 1994 p. 72]

Structure Public Spaces

COHERENT UNIT KARLOV–ALBERTOV / IDENTICAL UNITS KARLOV–ALBERTOV AND NUSLE VALLEY

→ AUS SC 16 Karlov–Albertov (2000)

▲ The unit turns away from the Castle, on its south side forming a composition with Vyšehrad, on the east side flowing into Vinohrady; it forms two wholes: a) the upper part with two promontories dominated by Karlovy and the church of St Apollinaire b) the Albertov basin with its axis pointing towards Vyšehrad; the character of the roofscape follows the unevenness of the buildings and is mixed; a landmark of citywide significance is Karlovy; a significant compositional element is the greenery in the form of rows of trees and former or still existing gardens. [AUS 2000 p. 62] [US 1994 p. 72]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The topographical situation. [AUS 2000 p. 62] [US 1994 p. 72]

Composition & Panorama

+ The potential of the landscape, the symbiosis of the dramatic terrain, elements of greenery and the architecture. [AUS 2000 p. 62]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Characteristic typological disparity and variety. [AUS 2000 p. 62] [US 1994 p. 72]

Structure

+ Numerous small-scale accents of sacred landmarks: the subtle landmarks of medieval churches with their towers. [AUS 2000 p. 62] [US 1994 p. 72]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Significant views of the medieval fortification system and the landmark of Karlovy from Nusle Valley. [US 1994 p. 74]

Composition & Panorama

+ The hospital complexes situated around Karlovo náměstí are architecturally valuable and belong to the historic urban structure. [MgP 2019 p. 45]

Structure

± Non-uniform spatial urban structure; a structurally and typologically heterogeneous territory. [AUS 2000 p. 62] [US 1994 p. 72]

Structure Use

± Unbalanced value of individual buildings. [AUS 2000 p. 62]

Structure

— Irregular and oversized buildings of the complex of the General University Hospital. [AUS 2000 p. 62]

Composition & Panorama Structure

— Debatable functional and operational use of the space of Albertov and the surrounding slopes in light of their potential. [AUS 2000 p. 62] [US 1994 p. 72]

Structure Use

— The modelling of the Albertov Basin has been damaged by overly massive, though architecturally interesting, development along the axis of its backbone. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 5]

Composition & Panorama Structure

COHERENT UNIT VÝTOŇ / IDENTICAL UNIT VYŠEHRADSKÉ PODHRADÍ (NORTHERN PART)

→ AUS SC 17 Výtoň (2000)

▲ The connecting link between the Historic Centre of Prague and Nusle and the area under the Vyšehrad castle (separated by the railway); due to the terrain configuration, no longer tied to the space of the river meander; mixed character of roofscape. [AUS 2000 p. 63]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Potential of location at the meeting of important routes running through the city along historic paths. [AUS 2000 p. 63]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Mobility

— Inappropriate spatial separation of the whole from the area below Vyšehrad by the railway, which cuts through along the axis of the original whole. [US 1994 pp. 73–74]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

— The non-functioning Vyšehrad Station and state of the adjacent premises. [US 1994 p. 74]

Public Spaces Mobility

COHERENT UNIT VYŠEHRAĐ / IDENTICAL UNITS VYŠEHRAĐ AND VYŠEHRAĐSKÉ PODHRADÍ (SOUTHERN PART)

→ AUS SC 18 Vyšehrad (2000)

▲ A fundamental element of the overall composition of the city; a complement to Hradčany; panoramically closes off the space of the river from the south; compositionally important panoramic situation in relation to the Historic Centre of Prague and the buildings on Pankrác Plain. [AUS 2000 p. 63] [US 1994 p. 74]

Composition & Panorama

▲ A prominent location in the urban relief; a passive relationship to the immediate surroundings (introversion being a characteristic attribute of Vyšehrad), strong internal ideological charge; heterogeneity, in places almost small-town feel; the precious and fragile atmosphere of Vyšehrad, coexistence of the ecclesiastical and the secular. [Vyšehrad 1995 pp. 4–6]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+

The core landscape and symbolic significance of the site: its value is not in the buildings, but in its existence. [AUS 2000 p. 63] [US 1994 p. 74]

Composition & Panorama

+

The atmosphere of the monumental topographical location tied to the legends. [AUS 2000 p. 63] [US 1994 p. 74]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

+

The timelessness and certain constancy of Vyšehrad. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 8]

Composition & Panorama Use

+

The greenery connecting the isolated monuments and creating a timeless, positive if melancholy, conciliatory atmosphere. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 6]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

+

The footpaths leading down the southern slope to Libušina. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 5]

Composition & Panorama Public Spaces

+

The important pedestrian connection of the passage through the castle walls between Tábor Gate and Špička. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 11]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

+

Newly created link to the city with access from the Vyšehrad metro station, in importance replacing the older link

from Vratislavova ulice, with the potential for gradation when moving about the complex from Tábor Gate to the royal district, church and cemetery. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 10]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Mobility

±

The clash between existing sports grounds and the high cultural and memorial value of the site of the Vyšehrad National Cultural Monument. [AUS 2000 p. 22]

Public Spaces Use

±

The special status and strong tradition of Jedlička Institute emphasising the loneliness and exceptionality of its clientele, and also a heterogeneous group of structures without architectural and urbanistic value, proportionally too close to the Leopold Gate, with limited options for modernisation. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 7, 12]

Structure Use

–

Insufficient use of the potential link between Vyšehrad and the northern area under the castle and the structure of the historic city. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 5]

Structure Public Spaces

–

Insufficient cultivation of its historic and symbolic value. [AUS 2000 p. 63] [US 1994 p. 74]

Public Spaces Use

–

Overgrown vegetation underneath Vyšehrad is unsuitable from a panoramic perspective. [US 1994 p. 74] [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 5]

Composition & Panorama

–

Vegetation along the path up to Leopold Gate masks the layout of the fortifications and hinders the impression of the gate in relation to the castle walls. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 12]

Composition & Panorama

–

The form of the block of houses on the Vltava embankment on the street Na Libušince. [US 1994 p. 74]

Composition & Panorama Structure

–

Damaging of the foot of Vyšehrad by the river with the torso of the block of Libušina ulice as well as Roith's gymnasium. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 5]

Composition & Panorama

COHERENT UNIT VINOHRADY

→ AUS SC 19 Vinohrady (2000)

▲ The unit is panoramically part of the larger homogeneous and height-balanced whole of Vinohrady, with the height of the blocks incongruent in a closer view of particular situations; the roofscape has a traditional modern character with local accents. [AUS 2000 p. 64]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Valuable views from the bridgehead of Nuselský most. [AUS 2000 p. 64]

Composition & Panorama

+ High quality buildings with a residential function. [AUS 2000 p. 64]

Structure Use

– Poor quality secondary development of inner courtyards. [AUS 2000 p. 64]

Structure Use

– Negative impact of transit traffic. [AUS 2000 p. 64]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

COHERENT UNIT SMÍCHOV

→ AUS SC 20 Smíchov (2000)

▲ Part of the larger territory of Smíchov; delineates the homogeneous area of the regulated river; the roofscape has a unified traditional modern character with architectural accents and local landmarks; the height of the blocks of homes is consistent. [AUS 2000 p. 64]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Very high architectural quality of buildings on the embankment, falling as one moves south. [AUS 2000 p. 64]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ High quality embankment with fully grown vegetation and valuable residential buildings. [AUS 2000 p. 64]

Structure Public Spaces

OLD TOWN MEANDER / MEANDER

→ *MgP PRI Old Town Meander (2019)*

+ From a topographical perspective, the Old Town Meander is the most important factor forming the space of the historic city centre. [MgP 2019 p. 35]

Composition & Panorama

+ The dynamically changing buildings on the banks and views of the city's landmarks when moving along the curve of the river – the unit is multifaceted in its visual variations. [MgP 2019 p. 35]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The dynamically changing views of the city's landmarks when moving along the curve of the river – the soft lines producing countless visual additions and superpositions of Prague's main landmarks. [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Composition & Panorama

+ The soft line of the meander produces countless visual additions and superpositions of Prague's main landmarks. [US 1994 p. 54]

Composition & Panorama

+ The curved course of the river without stable anchorages and the resulting spatial dynamic are a high value. [US 1994 p. 54]

Composition & Panorama Mobility

+ Built-up areas and solitary structures are inserted into the morphology and scale of the space at mutually optimal observation distances and places. [MgP 2019 p. 21]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Views of the Prague Castle from the east from the rounded section of the river and from the east. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 54]

Composition & Panorama

+ The natural character of the river's left bank preserved due to the technically discrete approach to regulation is the opposite of the right bank. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 54]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The natural character of the Letná hillside, including the "incompleteness" of the grand urban gesture of Pařížská třída. [US 1994 p. 54]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ The form of regulation of the Vltava's flow at the turn of the 20th century: preserving the natural character and openness of the city to the river on the left bank, complementary to the right bank. [MgP 2019 p. 35]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The value of the functional logic of the work of engineering for regulating the right bank. [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Composition & Panorama Structure Use

– Stable moorings for boat transport disrupt the high value of the spatial dynamic of the winding course of the meander. [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Composition & Panorama Use Mobility

– Problematic views from Čechův most to the western facade of the buildings at Klárov. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 54]

Composition & Panorama Structure

– Overgrown vegetation in places. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 54]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

ISLAND PART / ISLAND LANDSCAPE

→ *AUS PR II Island Part (2000)*

+ The most exposed and for the image of Prague most important – the picturesque nature of this part of the river is its highest value: the image of a lake with islands forming a calm framework for the majestic view of the Castle; a strong dialogue of natural elements with the architecture occurs here. [MgP 2019 p. 35] [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Composition & Panorama

+ Along with the meander section, it forms the visually and functionally most exposed part of the river with unique individual recreational potential in the very centre of the big city. [MgP 2019 p. 35]

Composition & Panorama Use

+ The highest value of this part is its picturesqueness; one can even speak of a complete image of the place. [MgP 2019 p. 35] [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Composition & Panorama

+ Unique views of the historic centre from the islands: the appeal of the dialogue between the natural elements and the surrounding buildings in contact with the calm surface of the river. [MgP 2019 p. 35]

Composition & Panorama

+ Sensitively addressed regulation of the river. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 54]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The spatial qualities of the technical works, in particular the weirs. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 55]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The significant recreational potential of the islands in the framework of the whole city. [MgP 2019 p. 35]

Public Spaces Use

+ The rare character of the calm surface protected from contact with boat transport allows for individual recreation in the form of small boats. [MgP 2019 p. 35] [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Composition & Panorama Use Mobility

+ The discrete management of boat transport hidden by Střelecký ostrov. [US 1994 p. 54]

Composition & Panorama Mobility

+ The unique recreational character of the river in the very city centre. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Use

– Exploitation of the territory, esp. the banks and the river. [AUS 2000 p. 46] [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Structure Use

– In places, overgrown vegetation in danger of “dying off” all at once. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [AUS 2000 p. 45]

Structure

REGULATED RIVER

→ *AUS PR III Regulated River (2000)*

+ The direct and calm character of the river, the calm urbanistic form of the buildings lining both banks. [AUS 2000 p. 46]

Composition & Panorama

+ The continuous two-sided promenade along the embankment, which on the right bank has become a riverside promenade leading to Vyšehrad. [MgP 2019 p. 36] [AUS 2000 p. 46] [US 1994 p. 55]

Public Spaces Use

+ The simultaneous recreational and commercial use of the riverside promenades positively animates this area. [MgP 2019 p. 36]

Public Spaces Use

– The lack of a pedestrian connection with opposite Smíchov at the level of the street Trojická. [US 1994 p. 55]

Public Spaces Mobility

– Intensive automobile traffic. [US 1994 p. 55]

Public Spaces Mobility

– The exploitation of the riverbank areas for the mooring of “static” vessels. [US 1994 p. 55]

Public Spaces Mobility

FROM VYŠEHRAD RAILWAY BRIDGE TO THE SOUTH / RIVER – LANDSCAPE

→ *AUS PR IV South River (2000)*

+ The symbolic and romantic value of Vyšehrad Cliff. [AUS 2000 p. 46]

Composition & Panorama

+ The highest quality vista from the city into the landscape – views to the south. [AUS 2000 p. 46] [US 1994 p. 55]

Composition & Panorama

+ The natural character of the river in the city – the unregulated character of the landscape against the flow of the river. [AUS 2000 p. 46] [US 1994 p. 55]

Composition & Panorama

+ Significance for long-distance panoramic views towards the centre at the city's pivotal landmarks Vyšehrad and Prague Castle. [MgP 2019 p. 36]

Composition & Panorama

+ Significance for long-term panoramic views out of the centre into the landscape beyond. [MgP 2019 p. 36] [US 1994 p. 55]

Composition & Panorama

+ A symbolic natural site in the form of the Vyšehrad Cliff. [US 1994 p. 56]

Composition & Panorama

± Construction on the Smíchov embankment is changing the proportional effect of the significant terrain landmark of Dívčí hrady. [MgP 2019 p. 37]

Composition & Panorama

– From the perspective of the natural character, the plan for a new bridge is problematic. [US 1994 p. 55]

Composition & Panorama

EASTERN RIVER AND HOLEŠOVICE MEANDER FROM ČECHŮV MOST TO HLÁVKŮV MOST

→ *MgP PR V Eastern River (2019)*

+ Long, deep vistas from Hradčany to the east, characterised by the wide and majestic floodplain with the homogeneous buildings of Karlín and Holešovice, accented by solitary tall buildings and substantial vegetation on the banks. [MgP 2019 p. 36]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Forms a monumental framework for the significant view of the Prague Castle from the east. [MgP 2019 p. 36]

Composition & Panorama

± Construction on Rohanské nábřeží is changing the scale of the river space – the much higher new developments visually separate the historic neighbourhood of Karlín from the river and change the proportional effect of the significant terrain landmark of Vítkov. [MgP 2019 p. 37]

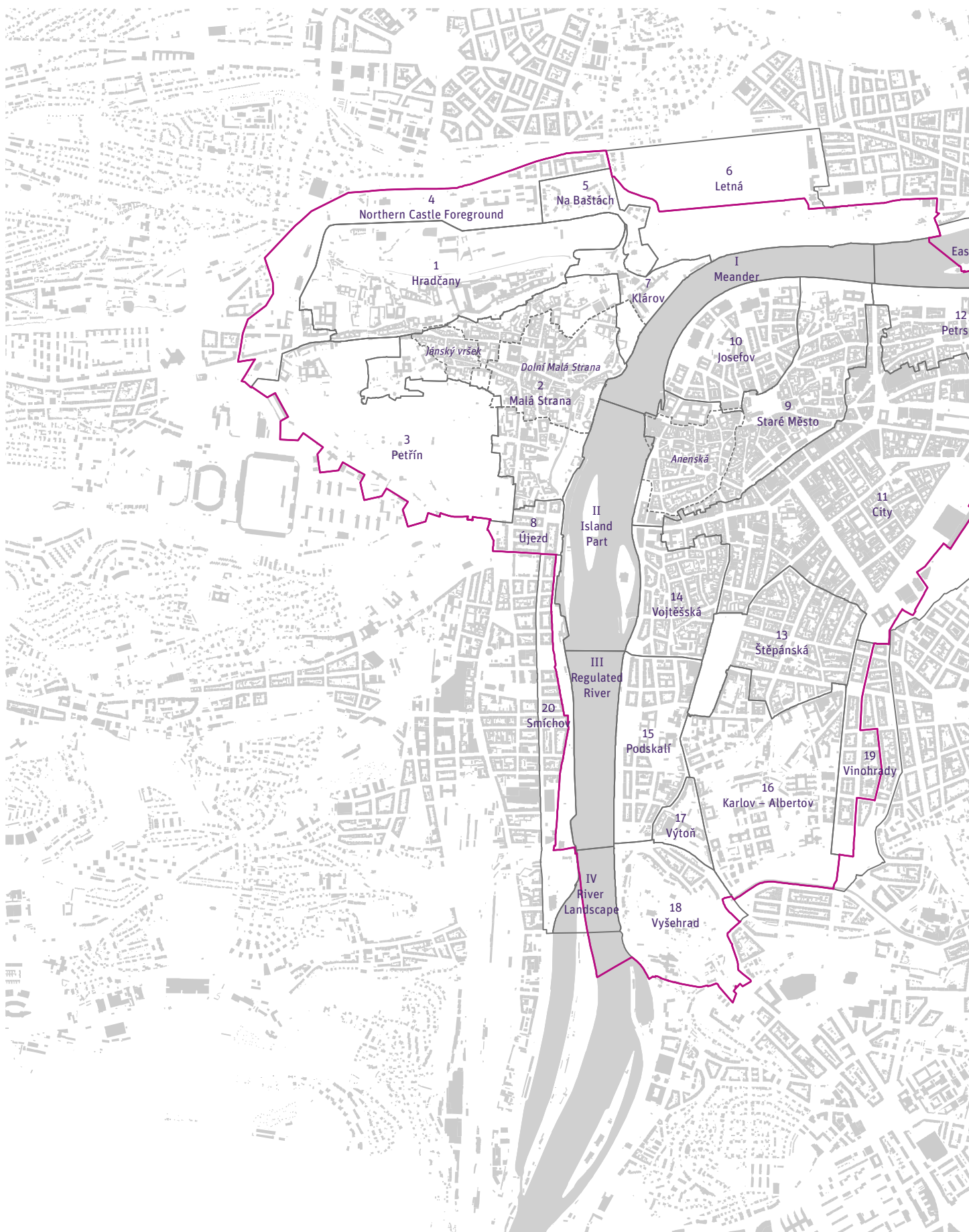
Composition & Panorama Structure

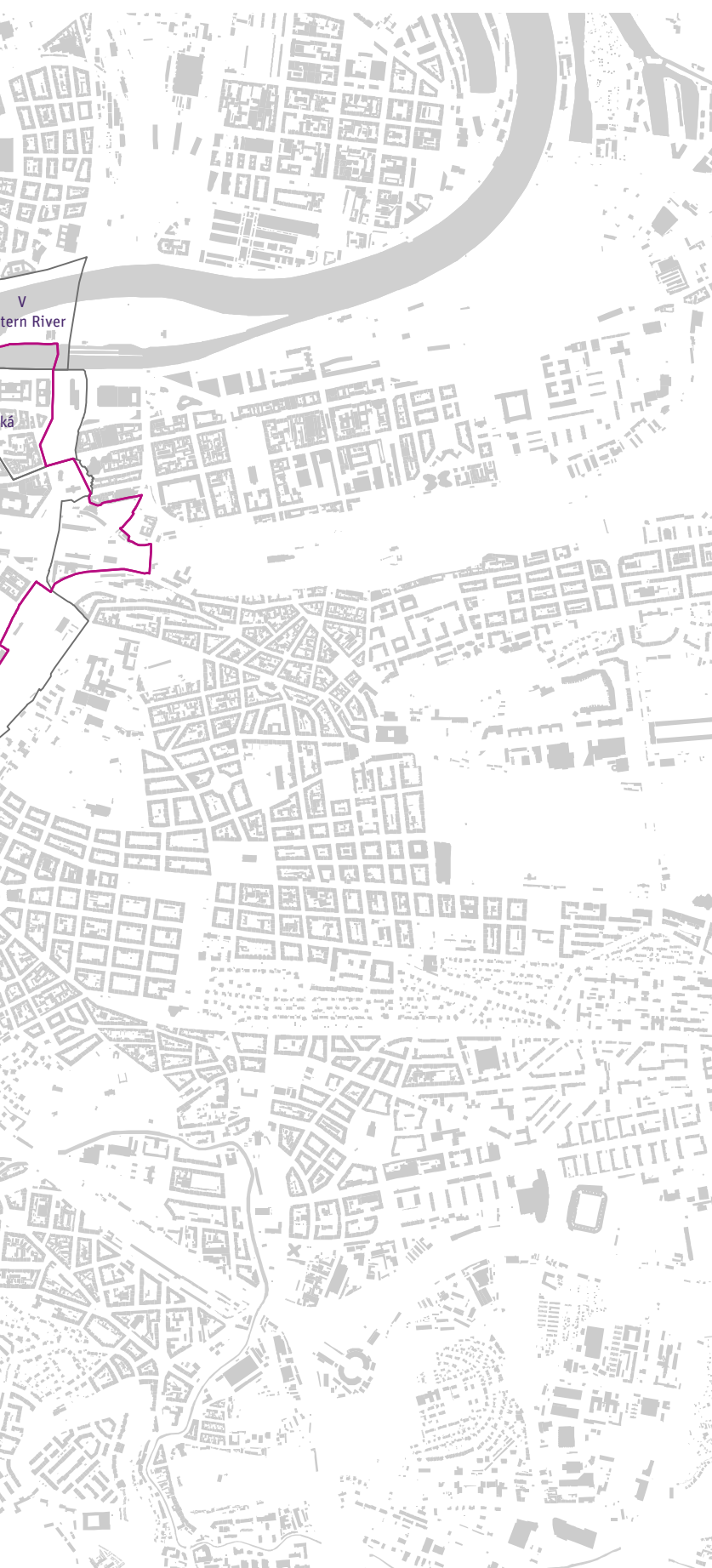
– The non-continuous permeability of the banks preventing exploitation of its recreational and aesthetic potential. [MgP 2019 p. 36]

Structure Public Spaces

2.2.3.1 Coherent units of the Historic Centre

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 1981–2019





- Historic Centre of Prague
- Boundaries of coherent units (2000-2019)
- Areas with completed surveys and analyses (1981-1993)

0 | | | | | 1,5 km

2.2.4 SELECTED ELEMENTS OF NATURAL CHARACTER

The fourth group includes subjects comprising important components of the natural, or landscape, environment and vegetation (→ Fig. 2.2.4.1). Assessed subjects of **natural monuments, important landscape elements and European areas of conservation** number among the components set out under the Nature and Landscape Protection Act. On the map, they are depicted with layers of the same names taken from ÚAP 2020.

Historic gardens, parks and cemeteries are areas defined by the map layers of ÚAP (2020, or 2016). The map layers representing individual subjects of assessment were produced independent of each other and overlap in multiple cases, especially in the historic centre.

Areas of vegetation or green space as subjects of assessment represent other unspecified areas with vegetation that round out the structure of the city in the form of non-public gardens and inner courtyards.

The final trio of subjects, **Memorial Trees, solitary trees** and **rows of trees**, includes individual elements of vegetation. Rows of trees and memorial trees are characterised and defined in ÚAP (2020, or 2016). Other solitary trees, often supplementing rows of trees in the public space, are not localised.

NATURAL MONUMENTS / COMPACT SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

→ *ÚAP Natural Monuments (2020)*

+ Natural Monuments are part of the diverse natural conditions in harmony with the urban and natural environment that number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

+ Compact specially protected areas / natural monuments number among the natural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

REGISTERED SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE FEATURES

→ *ÚAP Registered Significant Landscape Features (2020)*

+ Registered Significant Landscape Features are part of the diverse natural conditions in harmony with the urban and natural environment that number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Registered Significant Landscape Features number among the natural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Composition & Panorama Structure

NATURA 2000 – EUROPEAN AREAS OF CONSERVATION

→ *ÚAP Natura 2000 (2020)*

+ Natura 2000 European areas of conservation are part of the diverse natural conditions in harmony with the urban and natural environment that number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Structure Use

+ Natura 2000 European areas of conservation number among the natural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure Use

HISTORIC GARDENS

→ ÚAP Historic Gardens (2016)

+ Historic gardens and parks are a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 24]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use

+ Historic gardens and parks documenting the city's development and contributing to varying extents to its appearance. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ Valuable modifications from the start of the 20th century for many historic gardens by the Prague Castle. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Historic gardens and parks number among the cultural-historical values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Extraordinary cultural heritage in the form of historic gardens numbers among the positive characteristics of the city's landscape. [ÚAP 2016 1100/6] [ÚAP 2016 1100/26]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Historic gardens and parks number among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V242] [ÚAP 2014 V242]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Historic gardens and parks / historic gardens and cemeteries / historic gardens number among the cultural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2012 V9] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V9] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure Public Spaces

PARKS

→ ÚAP Parks (2020)

▲ Historic gardens, which are one of the types of parks, play a significant role in the structure of the city. Some of them have become local landmarks; the following are significant in the panorama of Prague: the gardens on the slopes under the Prague Castle, the gardens and parks on Petřín hill and the complex of parks on Vyšehrad. [ÚAP 2020 100/22]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use

+ The quality of parks and the diversity of their:

- hierarchy that is an important component of the composition of the city,
- character, ensuring diverse recreational use for inhabitants. [ÚAP 2020 1100/148]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use

+ Quality and diverse parks in harmony with the urban and natural environment number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Structure Public Spaces Use

+ The hierarchy of parks numbers among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120]

Structure Public Spaces Use

+ Parks number among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2014 V1120]

Structure Public Spaces Use

+ Parks number among the civilisational values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure Public Spaces Use

CEMETERIES

→ *ÚAP Cemeteries (2016)*

+ Cemeteries number among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120]

Structure Public Spaces Use

+ Parks and cemeteries number among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2014 V1120]

Structure Public Spaces Use

+ Parks and cemeteries number among the civilisational values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V1]

Structure Public Spaces Use

+ The artistically valuable funerary elements of cemeteries. [MgP 2019 p. 23]

Structure

AREAS WITH VEGETATION / GREEN SPACE

+ Green spaces in inner courtyards are a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 24]

Composition & Panorama Structure Use

+ The significant proportion of green space in the Historic Centre and the natural element of the meandering river. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The urbanistic-ecological value and public health quality of historic gardens, parks, orchards and greenery in inner courtyards; they are important for documenting the development of the city, for everyday life and for the sustainability of its residential and visitor functions. [MgP 2019 p. 24]

Structure Use

– The disappearance of green spaces and solitary trees in inner courtyards caused by the pressure to increase the proportion of built-up areas. [MgP 2019 p. 24]

Structure Use

– The destruction of vegetation on the grown-over terrain of certain inner courtyards numbers among the negative characteristics of the city's landscape. [ÚAP 2016 1100/6]

Structure Use

MEMORIAL TREES

→ ÚAP Memorial Trees (2016)

+ Memorial Trees number among the natural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure

SOLITARY TREES AND ROWS OF TREES

→ ÚAP Rows of Trees (2020)

+ Solitary trees fill out the environment of public and non-public spaces from a historical, spatial, compositional and panoramic perspective, especially in Malá Strana and Old Town. [AUS 2000 p. 46]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

Public Spaces

+ Rows of trees fill out the environment of public and non-public spaces from a historical, spatial, compositional and panoramic perspective, especially in New Town, Josefov and on the embankments. [AUS 2000 p. 46]

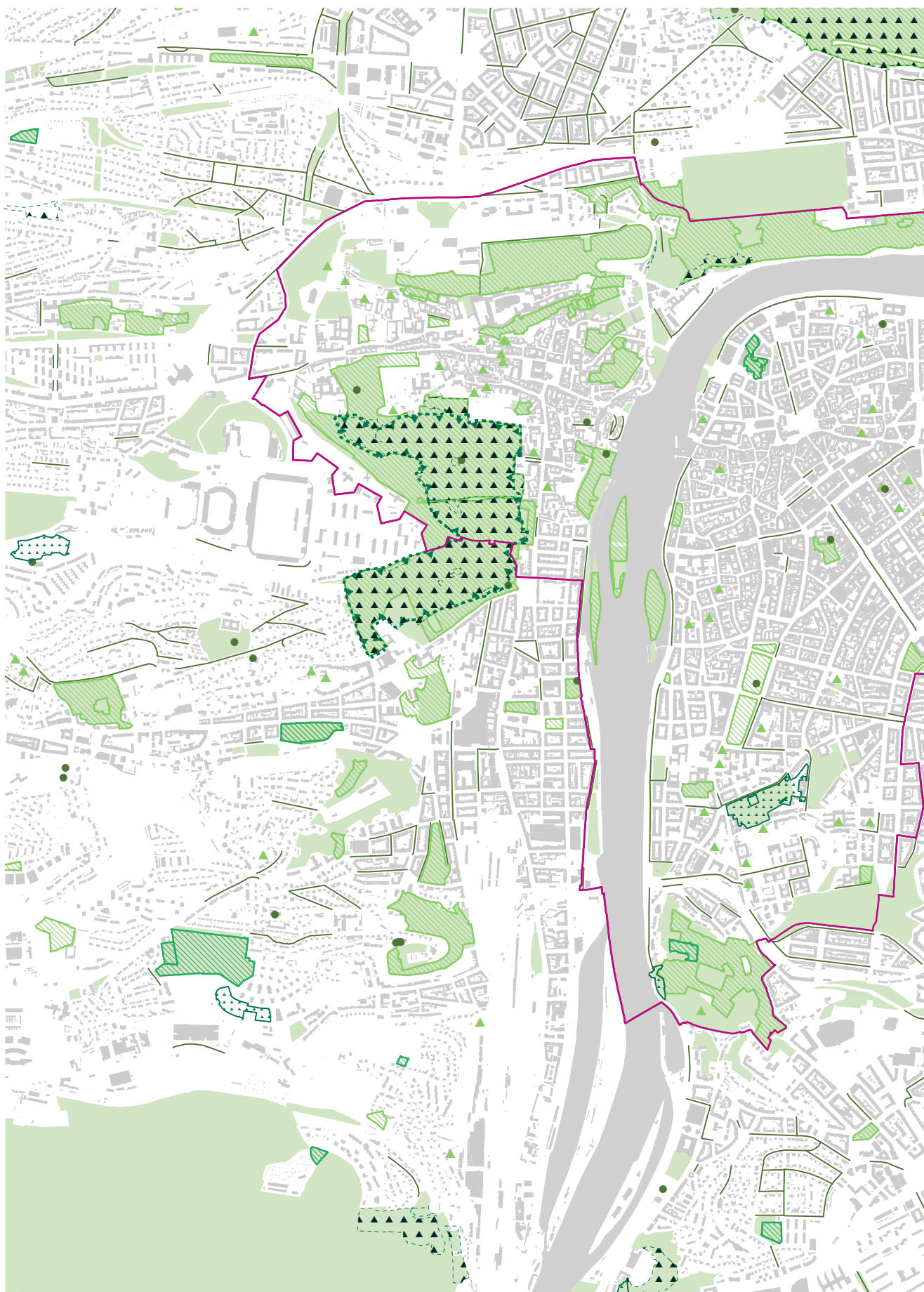
Composition & Panorama

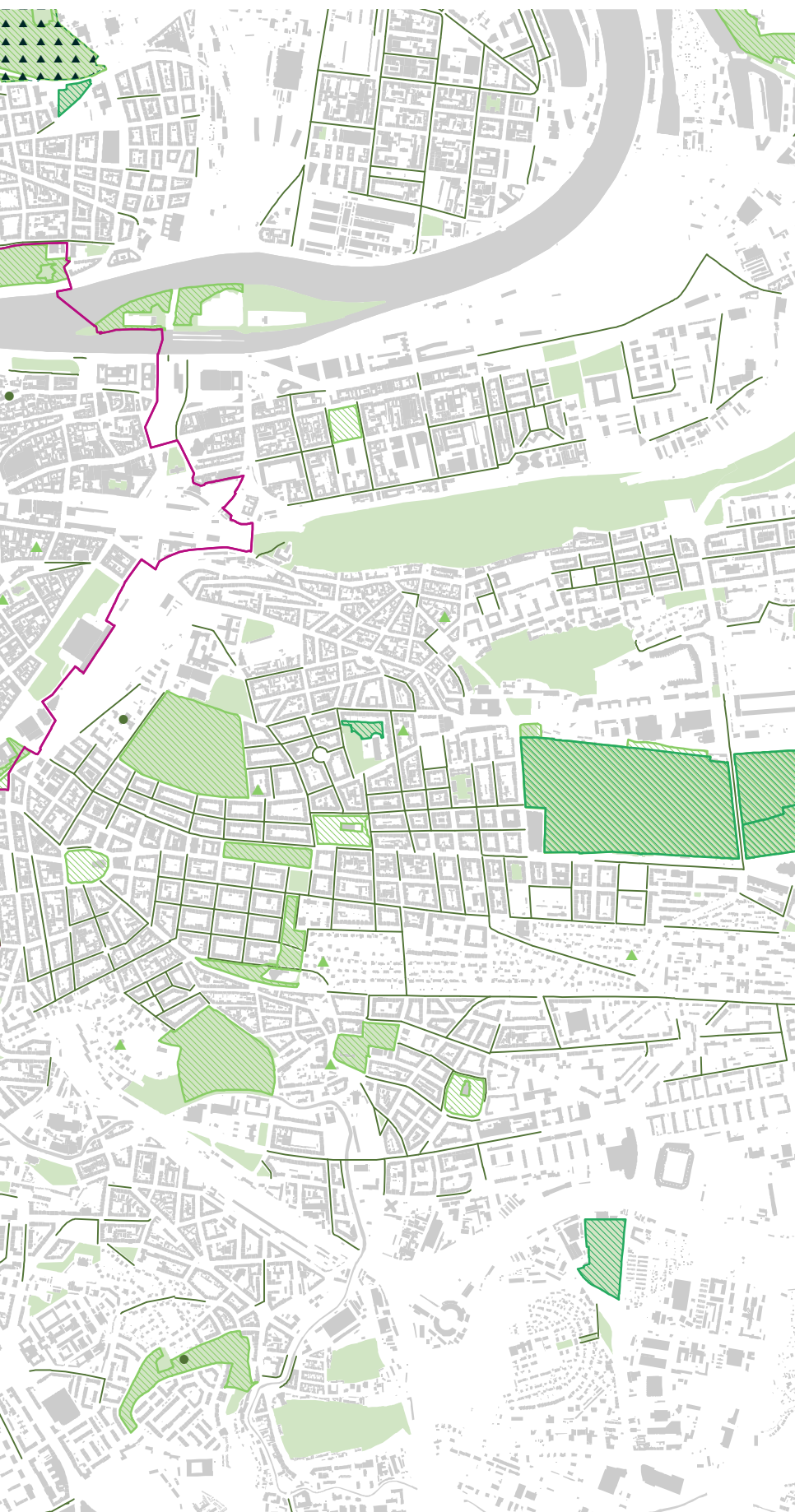
Structure

Public Spaces

2.2.4.1 Selected natural elements

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 2016–2020





- Historic Centre of Prague
- Natural Monuments (2020)
- Registered significant landscape elements (2020)
- Natura 2000 – Sites of Community Importance (2020)
- Parks (2020)
- Cemeteries (2016)
- Historical gardens – areas (2016)
- ▲ Historical gardens – points (2016)
- Memorial trees (2016)
- Rows of trees (2020)

| 0 | | | | | 1,5 km

2.2.5 THEMES AND ELEMENTS OF URBAN STRUCTURE

The fifth group of subjects comprises assessments of the overall spatial composition and individual components of its urban structure (→ Fig. 2.2.5.1). The first two subjects in this group, the **structure of the Historic Centre** and the **layout structure**, contain assessments focused primarily on evaluating the composition of the urban plan with an emphasis on its morphological qualities. In the case of the structure of the Historic Centre there is more of a focus on synthetic spatial qualities of the urban structure, in the case of the layout structure mostly the composition of how lots are divided up. The subject Structure of the Historic Centre is represented by a map figure of “status localities” set out in ÚAP (2020).

The subject of **buildings** includes all assessments of qualities associated with the physical nature of buildings, and ensembles and parts thereof. The subject **passages and alleys**, much like the subject **ground floors**, contains assessments of the qualities occurring at the boundary between buildings and public space. The scope of these assessed subjects is not precisely defined spatially.

The subjects of public spaces and street spaces include assessments of the qualities of the urban public space. Most assessments relate to the term public space in its broader, spatially ambiguous sense. Street spaces, forming a spatially delineated component of public spaces, are represented by a map layer from ÚAP (2020). The subject permeability, which also relates to public space, comprises assessments of the extent to which the environment allows a choice of pedestrian routes through it and within it. The negative assessments of permeability primarily identify spatial barriers.

A specific topic of both the catalogue and this group is the **issue of the North-South Trunk Road**, which is represented among the catalogue’s assessed subjects as a unique urban space of its own type, not just due to its significance for the Historic Centre, but particularly because it is the exclusive subject of several assessments. In the map it is represented by a layer from ÚAP (2016).

STRUCTURE OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE / CITY STRUCTURE / URBAN STRUCTURE

→ *ÚAP Status Localities (2020)*

+ Diversity (specificity) and mutual heterogeneity of smaller, urbanistically coherent or functionally autonomous units, internally structuring the whole of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 17, 28]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use

+ The stabilised material structures of the Historic Centre. [MgP 2019 p. 16]

Structure

+ The internal dynamic of the content, activities and qualitative changes to the stabilised material structures. [MgP 2019 p. 16]

Structure Use

+ The variety and diversity of the structural and urban structure of the Historic Centre – the extraordinary and supporting significance of structures and spaces. [MgP 2019 p. 17]

Structure Public Spaces

+ The level of respect of more recent stages of development for the medieval urban structure. [MgP 2019 p. 16]

Structure Public Spaces

+ The preserved original medieval street network and block structure in the vast majority of the historic urban layout of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Structure Public Spaces

LAYOUT STRUCTURE

+ Lot division preserves traces of individual stages of historical urban planning; the original medieval structures and their transformation attest to the long-term urban planning development of the city. Despite its virtual nature, it significantly preserves the scale, volumetrics and character of the built-up area. [MgP 2019 pp. 28–29]

Structure Use

+ The original medieval lot division is a material component that produces the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 28]

Structure

+ The preserved original medieval urban structure in the vast majority of the historic urban layout and the historic lot division of the Historic Centre. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Structure

▲ Various characteristics of the structure of the Historic Centre:

- a the organic structure on the left bank reacting to the irregular terrain,
- b the very densely built-up block structure of Old Town, producing a predominantly softly modelled street network, often copying very old road routes,
- c the block structure of New Town expanding on the composition of Old Town with a modified generous scale, rectilinear layout and geometric regularity. [MgP 2019 pp. 26–27]

Structure Public Spaces

± The actual built-up area of the blocks in the Historic Centre is very high, in many cases approaching 100%. [US 1994 p. 10]

Structure

– The pressure to merge individual historic lots and the subsequent functional linking of neighbouring buildings. [MgP 2019 p. 29]

Structure Use

BUILDINGS

→ *AUS Coherent Units of Building Typology (2000)*

+ The fundamental character of the built-up area from the perspective of the values of the panorama / panoramic vedute is a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 25–26]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The character of the built-up area and individual urbanistically valuable buildings are a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 28]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The preserved historical layering in the cores of historical buildings is a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 30]

Structure

+ The architectural values / examples of high quality architecture are a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 31]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The considerable presence of authentic materials and structures in the building stock, including preserved structural details, e.g. original doors and windows, metalwork, etc. [MgP 2019 p. 30]

Structure

+ The diverse character of the city blocks. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ The typical heterogeneity of the buildings in those areas where the historic and post-razing structures mix: smaller parts of Malá Strana and Old Town (e.g. the area around the Church of St Castulus), the area of New Town, particularly around the main urban boulevards and squares (the Old Town Circuit, Wenceslas Square), or certain smaller enclaves (Petrská čtvrť). [MgP 2019 p. 28]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ Certain buildings that do not represent the typical, dominant character of the area today form an integral part of it and are themselves a testament to the historical urban development,

and in this sense are urbanistically and historically valuable. [MgP 2019 p. 28]

Structure

+ Architecturally valuable structures documenting the city's stylistic and structural changes and growth:

- a coherent ensembles of burgher houses,
- b ensembles of unique apartment buildings from the 19th century: Josefov and Vojtěšská čtvrť,
- c the ensemble of interwar multifunctional buildings on the main urban boulevards, in particular around Wenceslas Square,
- d interwar apartment buildings scattered primarily in the residential areas of the river's right bank. [MgP 2019 pp. 30–31]

Structure

+ Architecturally exceptionally valuable structures:

- a Exceptional structures that had an impact on development, in particular: the St Vitus Cathedral or Vladislav Hall,
- b The set of structures with a cultural and educational function, including structures adapted for this purpose, especially: museums, university buildings, palaces of state authorities. [MgP 2019 pp. 30–31]

Structure

+ Many hospital complexes situated in the Historic Centre of Prague are architecturally valuable and belong to the historical urban structure. [MgP 2019 p. 45]

Structure Use

▲ The frequent variety of architecture and scale in the naturally grown structures as a specific feature of Prague. [US 1994 p. 59]

Composition & Panorama Structure

± Characteristic local heterogeneity of the buildings within a coherent unit: this can be a positive local quality or a threat to it. [MgP 2019 p. 28]

Composition & Panorama Structure

— Ongoing intensification and transformation processes, especially in New Town, increasing density and level of use of the territory, including building up inner courtyards. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Structure Use

— The quality of contemporary architectural work is often lower than in past works and does not produce added value for the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Composition & Panorama Structure

— The sensitivity of builders and planners to the locally differentiated genius loci of the Historic Centre of Prague is insufficient. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Composition & Panorama Structure

— The displacement of traditional functions and inappropriate choice of new functions in the use of buildings and ensembles and overloading their capacity with negative consequences, these being loss of authenticity and disappearance of valuable historical structures and details of architecture and craftsmanship. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Structure Use

PASSAGES AND ALLEYS

+ The restoration and revitalisation of the preserved structure of public spaces, including passages, as a commercial-movement type of public space specific to Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Structure Public Spaces Use

– The tendency to roof over courtyards and passages, or build up inner courtyards. [MgP 2019 p. 27]

Structure

GROUND FLOOR / STREET LEVEL

+ High quality durable surfaces in public spaces and timeless details. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Street fronts are preserved in their original shape and material composition without major distortions or alterations. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Structure Public Spaces

– Unsuitable physical or functional-operational transformation of the organisation of the street level is taking place, in particular:

- a by prioritising car traffic in driving and walking areas,
- b pushing pedestrian and bicycle traffic into the background,
- c use of inappropriate surface materials,
- d building spaces for parking vehicles and entrance ramps into underground garages. [MgP 2019 p. 30]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

– The “pollution” of the Historic Centre of Prague with unsightly, uncoordinated buildings and building smog, leading to the visual degradation of public spaces and in some cases with negative consequences for panoramic views as well. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

– Disproportionate and inappropriate use of signage, advertising and promotional installations, leading to visual obscuring of the environment (visual smog). [MgP 2019 p. 49, 62]

Public Spaces Use

– The depreciation of the residential and general cultural and social function of the street level in the city's public space due to parked vehicles. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Public Spaces Use Mobility

– The depreciation of public spaces as a consequence of parked and moving vehicles. [MgP 2019 p. 60]

Public Spaces Use Mobility

– In places inappropriate surfaces for spaces overburdened by traffic which prevent the development on non-motorised transport. [MgP 2019 p. 58]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

PUBLIC SPACES

+ Public space and its significance are a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 29]

Structure Public Spaces

+ The historic street network is a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 29]

Structure Public Spaces

+ The continuum of public spaces, particularly in the form of the street network, squares, embankments and public park greenery, is an irreplaceable value of the Historic Centre. [MgP 2019 p. 29]

Structure Public Spaces

+ The value of individual spaces includes the fact that:

- a they form the urban interior and co-determine the city's identity,
- b they make up the composition of the higher compositional whole,
- c they are bearers of important historical functional and compositional relationships of urban axes and major routes,
- d they have historically preserved complete building fronts / facades,
- e their basis is the medieval structure enriched with dramatic and surprising visual orientations and a clear hierarchy by the Baroque "backdrop",
- f their continuity is constituted visually and in terms of meaning by the interplay of types of space and topography,
- g they are the bearer of a distinctive manner of everyday life. [MgP 2019 pp. 29–30]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces Use

+ High-quality establishment of a network of public spaces:

- a a document of the city's historic image,
- b a central part of the overall urban planning and architectural composition of the city. [ÚAP 2020 1100/148]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ The fabric of streets and spaces creates a diverse composition of spaces in the Historic Centre. [US 1994 p. 57]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

+ Documents of the historic urban structure concept in the original road network. [MgP 2019 p. 29]

Structure Public Spaces

– The negative characteristics of the city's spatial organisation include:

- a the low quality of the city's street level and slow revitalisation of public spaces,
- b the degradation of public spaces prioritising the physical and spatial organisation for the demands of individual automobile transport,
- c a non-conceptual and uncoordinated approach to restoration of public spaces, application of technocratic approaches. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

Structure Public Spaces Use Mobility

– The degradation of public spaces in the historic centre through commerce taking centre stage numbers among the problems of the spatial organisation of the city centre. [ÚAP 2016 1100/9]

Public Spaces Use

STREET SPACE

→ *ÚAP Street Space (2020)*

+ The street space in the network of public spaces numbers among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Squares number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Street space numbers among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120]

Structure Public Spaces

+ The hierarchy of street spaces numbers among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Paved public spaces number among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2014 V1120]

Structure Public Spaces

+ Important public spaces number among the civilisational values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure Public Spaces

PERMEABILITY

+ The permeability and accessibility of public spaces to all without restriction, supporting continuity and interconnectedness of the street network, allowing for a sufficient amount of choice of movement and not producing isolated areas. [ÚAP 2020 1100/148]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

▲ In creating its barriers, the city reacted to the natural landscape in its development. [US 1994 p. 36]

Structure Mobility

– Complicated tangential relationships determined by the terrain configuration. [US 1994 p. 36]

Structure Mobility

– Transport relationships into the centre predominate and the transport demands of the city's urban structure are high. [US 1994 p. 39]

Structure Mobility

– Underappreciated significance of circular layout structures for urban “communication” inside the Historic Centre. [US 1994 p. 58]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

– Impermeability and disconnectedness of certain important green spaces, horticultural monuments including parks and other areas of the system of greenery. [MgP 2019 p. 62]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

NORTH-SOUTH TRUNK ROAD / PROBLEM OF THE NORTH-SOUTH TRUNK ROAD

→ *ÚAP Problem of the North-South Trunk Road (2016)*

— The urban barrier of the North-South Trunk Road preventing the traditional historical connection of the Historic Centre of Prague with neighbouring municipal districts. [MgP 2019 p. 60]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

— The issue of the North-South Trunk Road. [AUS 2000 p. 8]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

— The historically formed continuity of the city, in the connection between upper New Town and Vinohrady and to a certain extent lower New Town and Karlín, was violently sundered by the North-South Trunk Road. Today, in part due to this barrier, the territory of the PHR is more understood as a separate unit. This alters its importance as an integral part of the compact inner city. [AUS 2000 p. 6]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

— Disruption of the continuity at the level of the street network is dictated by the route of the North-South Trunk Road. Interruption of the smooth flow of the city radial roads, especially the streets Vinohradská and Seifertova. Due to these barriers, the territory of the Prague Heritage Reservation is understood as a separated unit and loses its importance as an integral part of the compact city. Rehabilitation of this connection is a priority for integration of the centre. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

— The forcible sundering of the city's continuity by the North-South Trunk Road in the contact between Upper New Town and Vinohrady and Lower New Town and Karlín: the route of the North-South Trunk Road has bisected the city in the continuous terrain and interrupted the course of the city radial roads, especially Vinohradská and Seifertova [US 1994 pp. 36–37]

Composition & Panorama Structure Public Spaces

— The highly problematic impact of the high concentration of automobile traffic. [US 1994 p. 37]

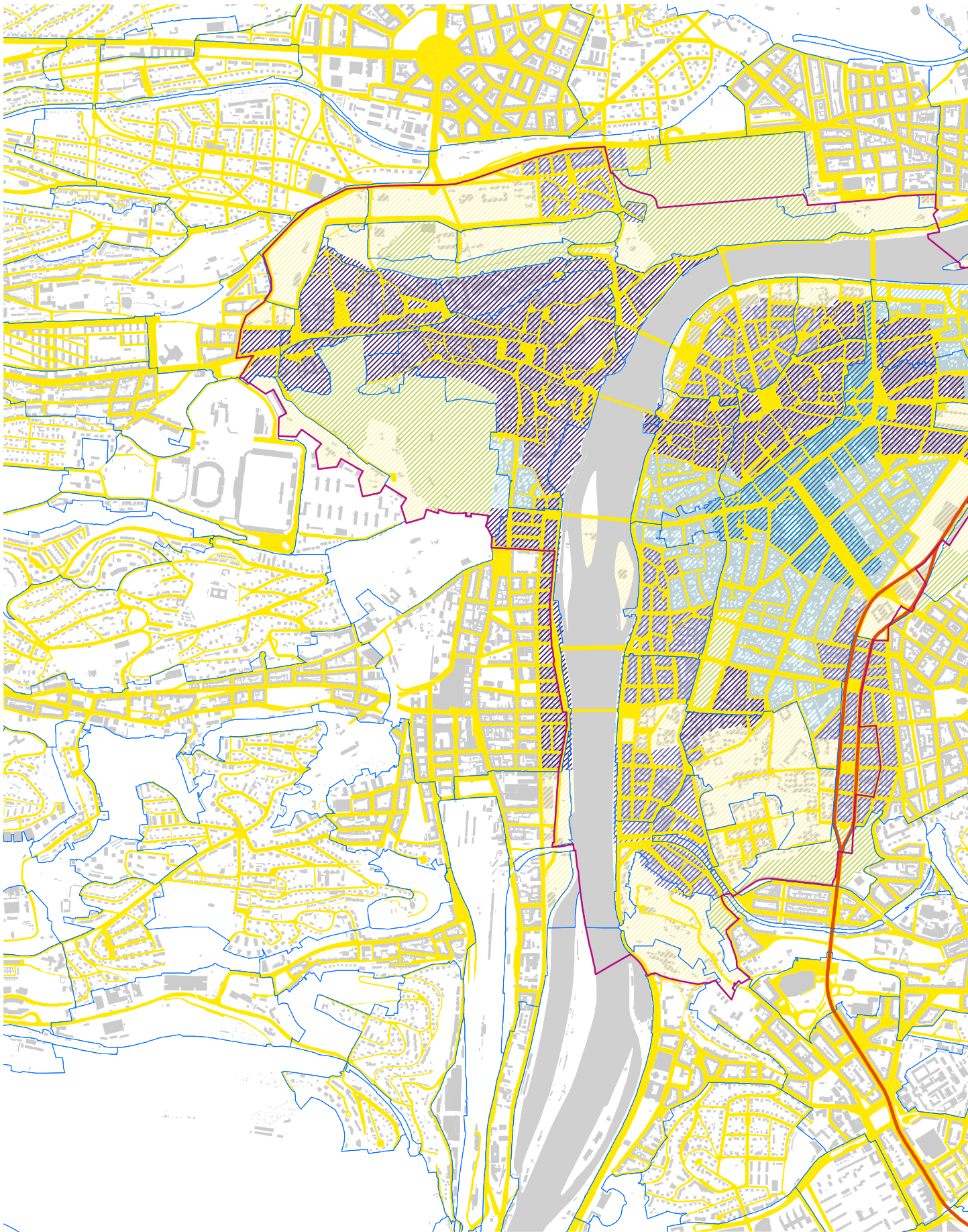
Mobility

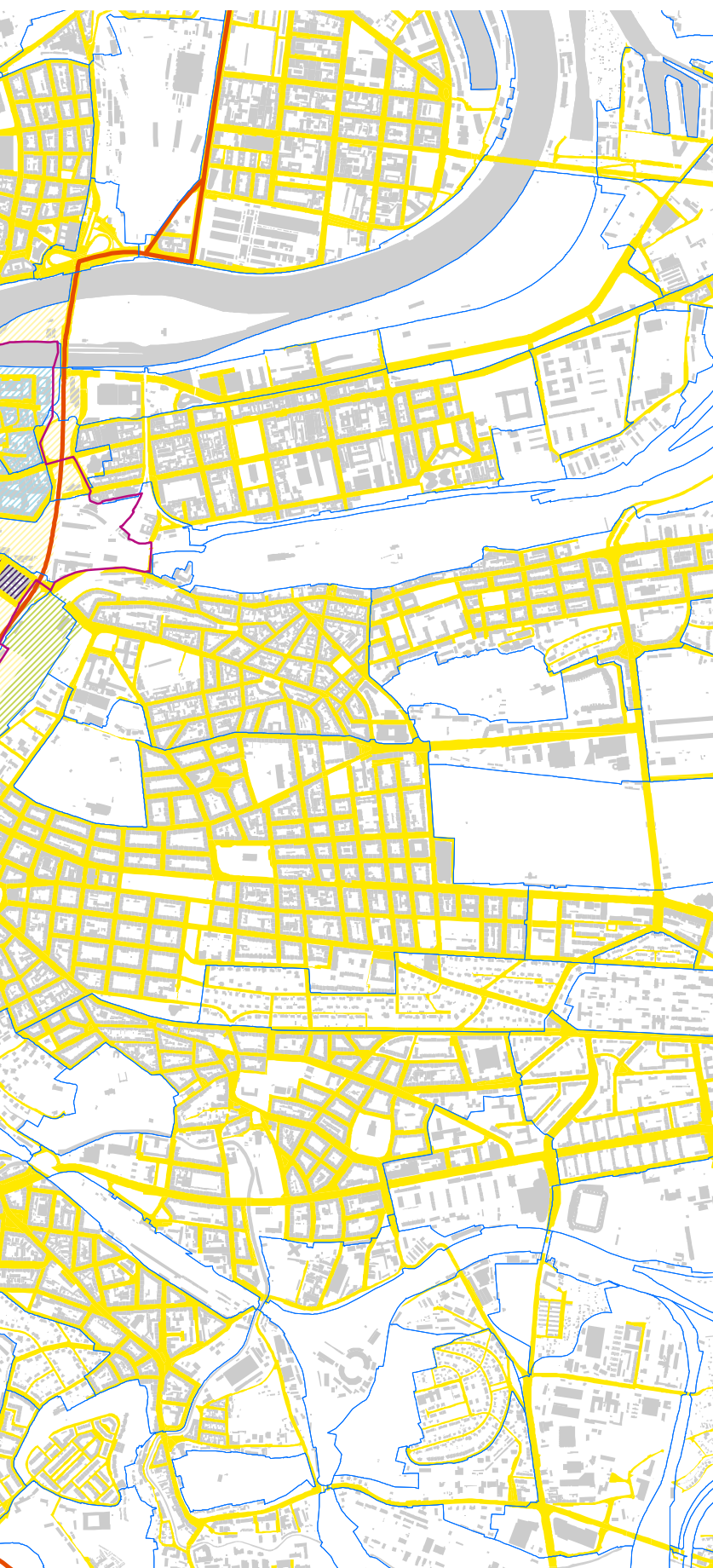
— The problem of the North-South Trunk Road is a problem of transport infrastructure. [ÚAP 2016 1100/40] [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2014 V1130] [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Public Spaces Mobility

2.2.5.1 Topics and features of the urban structure

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 2000–2020





- Historic Centre of Prague
- Current-state localities (2020)
- Street space (2020)
- Issue of North-South Trunk Road (2016)

- Coherent units of building typology (2000)
- blocks, separate courtyards
 - blocks, shared courtyards
 - solid
 - mixed
 - solitary
 - undeveloped

0 | | | | | 1,5 km

2.2.6 MONUMENTS OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

The sixth group includes subjects related to intangible monuments, including archaeological monuments and in the broader sense of the word all valuable immovable cultural heritage properties along with care for such (→ Fig. 2.2.6.1). The subject **Immovable Cultural Heritage of the Historic Centre** contains assessments related to the overall quality, occurrence and importance of Prague's cultural heritage.

The subjects of **immovable cultural monuments and national cultural monuments** and **immovable archaeological heritage** represent overall assessments of monuments inscribed on the central list of cultural monuments of the Czech Republic subject to a specific regime of state heritage care. Included among these are important archaeological areas defined with the Historic Centre. All the subjects presented are represented in the map by layers from ÚAP (2020, resp. 2022).

The subjects of **historically valuable structures and ensembles, architecturally valuable structures and ensembles, sites of important events and memorial sites and war graves** represent various types of monuments in the broader sense identified and characterised in ÚAP (2020, or 2016). They are represented by map layers of the same name.

The subject of care for cultural heritage in the historic centre contains assessments of problems related to care for immovable cultural heritage in Prague. This subject is not represented on the map.

IMMOVABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE

+ The Historic Centre is a unique ensemble of:

- a artistic-historical values,
- b structural-urbanistic values. [MgP 2019 p. 15]

Structure

+ Authenticity of material and form. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Structure

+ The preserved layering of various building eras, including authentic materials, historical structures, archaeological layers and the coexistence of various stylistic periods within a single building or public space. [MgP 2019 p. 48]

Structure

Public Spaces

+ The cultural-historical heritage of Prague is an important means for the residents of Prague to identify with their city and an integral part of their lives. [ÚAP 2016 1100/26]

Structure

Use

+ A high concentration of cultural and architectural heritage. [ÚAP 2020 1100/149] [ÚAP 2016 1100/26]

Structure

+ The harmonic layering of various historical eras of the city's development, including the concept from the time of Charles IV, which was continually implemented and developed over the centuries, but was never disavowed. [ÚAP 2020 1100/149]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

+ The unique cultural and historical heritage of Prague is formed by: the immovable national cultural monuments, immovable cultural monuments and cultural monuments of archaeological nature along with other historical and architectural landmarks and valuable urbanistic ensembles. [ÚAP 2020 1100/149]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

+ The richness of extent of the heritage numbers among the values of the city centre. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

Structure

IMMOVABLE CULTURAL MONUMENTS AND NATIONAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS

→ ÚAP Immovable Cultural Monuments (2022)

→ ÚAP Immovable National Cultural Monuments (2020)

+ Immovable cultural monuments and national cultural monuments number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Structure

+ Immovable cultural monuments and national cultural monuments numbers among the cultural-historical values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120]

Structure

+ Immovable cultural monuments and national cultural monuments numbers among the cultural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2012 V9] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V9] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure

IMMOVABLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

→ ÚAP Cultural Monuments of Archaeological Nature (2020)

→ ÚAP Important Archaeological Areas (2022)

+ Valuable archaeological terrains are a tangible component producing the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 31]

Structure

+ The underground of historic structures is a tangible component of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 30]

Structure

+ The historic drainage systems of Hradčany, Strahov Monastery and Malá Strana. [MgP 2019 p. 31]

Structure

+ Cultural monuments of archaeological nature number among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Structure

+ Cultural monuments of archaeological nature number among the cultural-historical values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120]

Structure

+ Cultural monuments of archaeological nature (archaeological traces) number among the cultural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V9]

Structure

+ Important Archaeological Areas number among the cultural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V9] [ÚAP 2010 V9]

Structure

+ Important Archaeological Areas comprise the most valuable parts of the underground of the Historic Centre of Prague, places where particularly important archaeological monuments have been attested or can be reasonably expected. [ÚAP 2020 200/26]

Structure

– The shrinking scope of valuable archaeological terrains in connection with the expansion of the city and its infrastructure. [MgP 2019 p. 31]

Structure

Public Spaces

Use

HISTORICALLY VALUABLE STRUCTURES AND ENSEMBLES

→ *ÚAP Historically Valuable Structures and Ensembles (2016)*

+ Historically valuable structures and ensembles number among the cultural-historical values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure

+ Historically significant structures and ensembles number among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V242] [ÚAP 2014 V242]

Structure

+ Historically significant structures and ensembles number among the cultural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2012 V9] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V9]

Structure

ARCHITECTURALLY VALUABLE STRUCTURES AND ENSEMBLES

→ *ÚAP Architecturally Valuable Structures and Ensembles (2016)*

+ Architecturally valuable structures and ensembles number among the cultural-historical values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure

+ Architecturally valuable structures and ensembles number among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V242] [ÚAP 2014 V242]

Structure

+ Architecturally valuable structures and ensembles number among the cultural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2012 V9] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V9] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure

SITES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

→ *ÚAP Sites of Important Events (2016)*

+ Sites of important events number among the cultural-historical values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure

+ Sites of important events number among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V242]

Structure

+ Sites of important events number are part of the city's memory. [ÚAP 2014 V242]

Structure

+ Sites of important events number among the cultural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2012 V9] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V9] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure

MEMORIAL SITES AND WAR GRAVES

→ *ÚAP Memorial Sites and War Graves (2016)*

+ Memorial sites and war graves number among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V242]

Structure

Use

+ Memorial sites and war graves are part of the city's memory. [ÚAP 2014 V242] [ÚAP 2016 1100/29]

Structure

Use

+ Memorial sites and war graves number among the cultural values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V9] [ÚAP 2010 V9]

Structure

Use

CARE FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

— Insufficient respect for the preserved current state of the urbanistic and architectural structure of Historic Centre of Prague when deciding about plans in territory. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Structure

— The potential for disruptive influences arising on the boundaries of areas of conservation. [MgP 2019 p. 14]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

Use

— The problems of care for the values of Prague's city centre include:

- a stabilised territories lack the characteristic supporting respect for the structure and composition thereof,
- b lack of rules for assessing buildings that could negatively affect Prague's vedute, esp.: in the process of assessing plans, the aspects that form the basis for assessing the urban scene are undervalued: scale, mass, height or proportions; the qualities of the urban panorama are not assessed thoroughly and the vedute of Prague's embankments remain neglected. [UAP 2016 1100/9, 31]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

— The division of public space management among various organisations creates a problem in the defining of powers and managing details, both in investments and maintenance, and in cleaning, and causes fragmentation, loss of detail and responsibility for the overall quality of the public spaces. [MgP 2019 p. 30, 49]

Structure

Public Spaces

Use

— The administrative inconsistency of the territory of the Historic Centre divided into various municipal districts. [US 1994 p. 10]

Structure

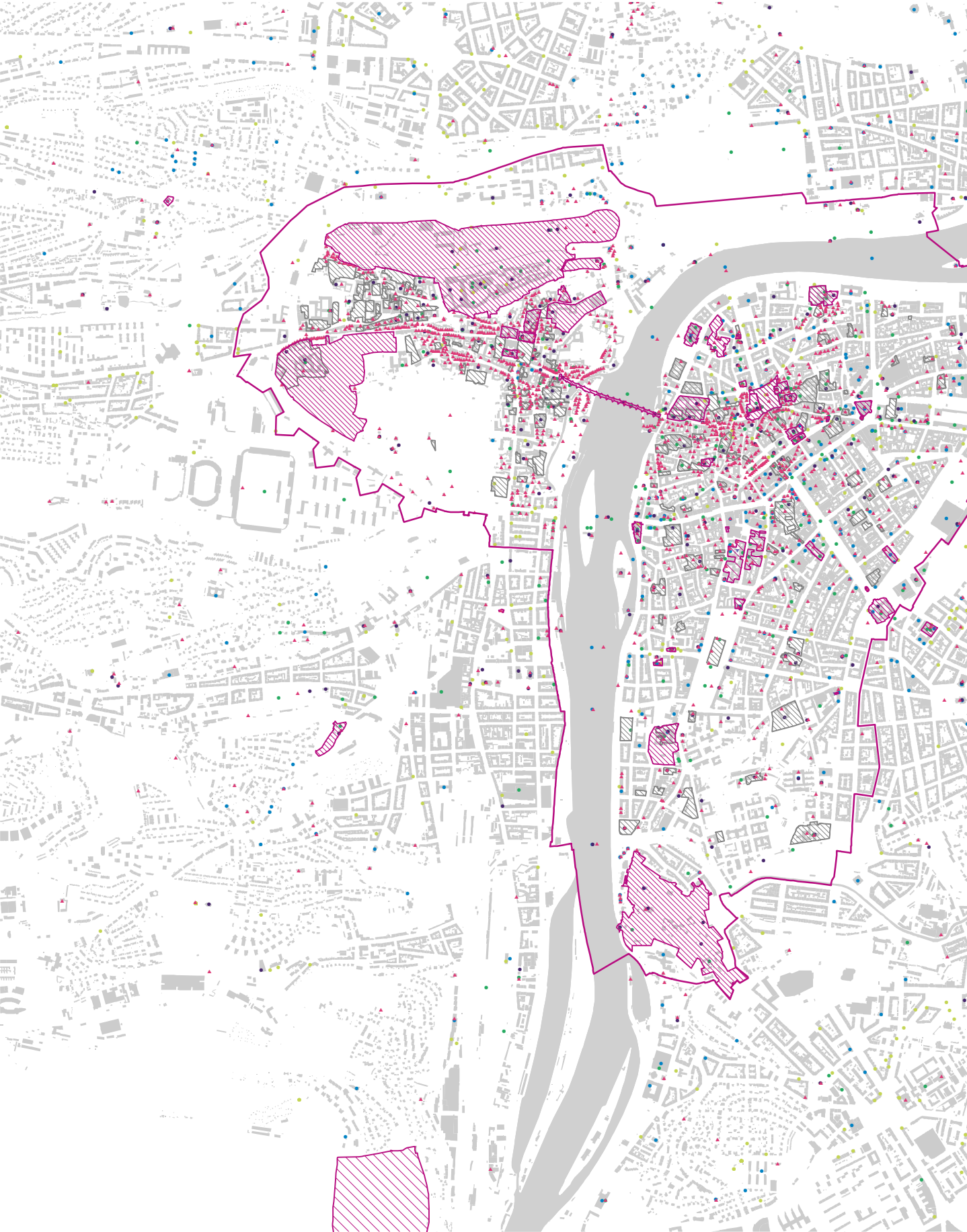
— A non-existent or not entirely functional defence mechanism for the city, non-functional heritage conservation principles and a lack of rules for investor behaviour are an obstacle to positive conceptual changes in the city centre. [AUS 2000 p. 15]

Structure











Use

2.2.6.1 Monuments of immovable cultural heritage

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 2016–2022





-  Historic Centre of Prague
-  Archaeological cultural monuments (2020)
-  Important archaeological areas (2022)
-  Immovable national cultural monuments (2020)
-  Immovable cultural monuments (2022)
-  Archaeological cultural monuments – points (2020)
-  Historically valuable buildings and ensembles (2016)
-  Architecturally valuable buildings and ensembles (2016)
-  Sites of important events (2016)
-  Memorial sites and war graves (2016)

| 0 | | | | | 1,5 km

2.2.7 USE OF TERRITORY AND QUALITIES OF THE INTANGIBLE ENVIRONMENT

The seventh group contains assessments of subjects related to the use of the territory, activities and the concentration thereof, ownership and transformation areas (→ Fig. 2.2.7.1). The subject **concentration of use** (also called high concentration of activities or citywide centre) includes a number of judgments focused on the changing intensity of use within the Historic Centre of Prague and its surroundings. The subject is represented by a layer from ÚAP (2020).

The three subjects **housing**, **work** and **recreation** contains evaluations of various uses of the territory of the Historic Centre, often considered in conjunction. The subject of housing also includes assessments of the subject of the population. The subject of work is represented by a map layer on the concentration of job opportunities taken from ÚAP (2012). The next three subjects of assessment are also related to use of the territory: **public facilities**, **tourism** and **culture**, which are not represented on the map.

Ownership and transformation areas are subjects that straddle the boundary between use and conditions of the environment and are characterised in ÚAP (2020). Ownership is represented on the map by the layers Land Owned by the City of Prague. Transformation areas which are a condition for the city's development are represented by the map layer "transformation areas over 5 ha".

CONCENTRATION OF USE / HIGH CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITY / CITY CENTRE / CITYWIDE CENTRE

→ *ÚAP Area with High Concentration of Activity (2020)*

+ The vitality of the Historic Centre and its central role for the whole capital as a site of important cultural, political, administrative, social, economic and visitor activities. [MgP 2019 p. 16]

Structure Use

+ The strong, dominant centre numbers among the positive characteristics of the development of the city's urban environment. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

Structure Use

+ The city centre numbers among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2014 V1120]

Structure Use

+ The citywide centre numbers among the civilisational values of the territory. [ÚAP 2012 V1] [ÚAP 2010 V1] [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure Use

+ The life, authenticity and attractiveness of the historic core numbers among the values of the urban centre. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

Structure Use

– The disproportionately high concentration of activities, esp. tourist activities, in the city in the relatively small territory of the centre and the resulting increasing pressure to transform use to be geared to tourism, negatively influencing the value of the architectural heritage, number among the problems to be addressed. [ÚAP 2020 1100/132] [ÚAP 2020 04] [ÚAP 2016 1100/10]

Structure Use

– The negative characteristics of use of the city centre of Prague include:

- a the one-sided focus of services and activities in the citywide centre on tourists,
- b the "depopulation" of the city centre in combination with the considerable concentration of job opportunities leading to increased mobility. [ÚAP 2016 1100/10, 16]

Use Mobility

— The accumulation of interests in the city centre numbers among the urbanistic problems. [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2014 V1130]

Structure Use

— The area of the citywide centre numbers among the urbanistic problems in the sense of utilisation and preservation of existing values. [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Structure Use

— The rising level of physical and functional exploitation, endangering the traditional inner balance of life in the area. [MgP 2019 p. 16]

Use

— The overburdening of historically valuable parts of the city and pushing of the residential function out of the city centre while also increasing the area for commerce and administration, including banking. [AUS 2000 p. 6]

Structure Use

— The high burden of office space and the associated job opportunities in the centre and the constant decline of flats and residents. [AUS 2000 p. 21]

Structure Use

— The overall high number and inappropriate structure of workplaces, in particular the concentration of office complexes, is a problem from the point of view of the interests and needs of the population. [US 1994 p. 85]

Structure Use

— Centrality is the cause of the current overburdening with administrative and commercial functions. This primarily concerns the area around Wenceslas Square and lower New Town. [AUS 2000 p. 6] [US 1994 p. 37, 38] [US 1994 p. 37, 38]

Structure Use

— The utilisation of the historic core is considerably uneven, being severely overcrowded in some parts, and insufficiently utilised in others. [US 1994 p. 84]

Use

— The problems of the city centre's development include the concentration of tourist activities in the small territory of the historic core of Prague, esp. the Royal Road, which results in the overburdening of this area. [ÚAP 2016 1100/9]

Structure Public Spaces Use

— The pressure for urbanistically and operationally disproportionate use of the Prague Heritage Reservation, which could end up impacting its status among monuments. [ÚAP 2016 1100/5]

Use

— Speculative ownership of buildings, often without use and building maintenance. [MgP 2019 p. 50]

Structure Use

— A lack of activities in the broader daytime and evening time segment in the area of upper New Town on the bank opposite to Smíchov. [AUS 2000 p. 6] [US 1994 p. 37]

Use

— Dispersion of activities typical for the centre into the surrounding residential neighbourhoods from the 19th century. [US 1994 p. 37]

Use

HOUSING / POPULATION

+ Housing (residential function) is a vital intangible component that produces the image, or rather the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 41]

Use

+ The occupied nature of the city with its own lifestyle. [MgP 2019 p. 16]

Structure Use

– The negative characteristics of living in the centre of Prague include:

- a the ageing population and the increasing number of people of post-productive age,
- b the relatively low financial accessibility of housing due to high market prices and the growing burden of housing costs for households. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

Structure Use

– The increasing average age of the population of the historic centre in connection with the decline in numbers of permanent residents. [AUS 2000 p. 11]

Use

– In the area in immediate contact with the territory of the “urban core and city type”, there is the persistent risk that commercial pressure will lead to curtailing of the residential function and thereby a decline in the number of permanent residents. This territory would then transform into a purely commercial and tourist area without local communities of permanent residents and with no social control. [AUS 2000 p. 11]

Structure Use

– The overall decline in permanent residents (ongoing since 1900), their ageing and the lower proportion of the youngest age groups. [US 1994 p. 10, 13] [MgP 2019 p. 41]

Use

– The causes of the decline or stagnation of the residential function, particularly of family housing:

- a the fading liveability of public spaces due to the high traffic burden, tourism, low level of safety and user comfort,
- b insufficient presence of basic amenities, services oriented to permanent residents,
- c the profit-oriented transformation of the housing stock into non-residential space. [MgP 2019 p. 41]

Structure Use

– The negative consequences of the ongoing trend of the declining population include loss of the housing function from a large part of the centre, loss of the everyday dimension from the life of the Historic Centre, loss of social control over the area, and last but not least the decline in voters for local councils. [US 1994 p. 14]

Use

– In many parts of the PHR, the negative aspects of insufficient social control and interest in public order have manifested. [US 1994 p. 81]

Use

– Insufficient support for housing and the related basic amenities. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Use

– The decline and stagnation of the housing function in the central part of the city and insufficient protection thereof in the historic core is a problem. [ÚAP 2016 1100/9]

Use

– The decline in the housing stock and differentiation thereof for various social and age groups; the connecting of small apartments. [MgP 2019 p. 58]

Structure Use

WORK

→ *ÚAP Concentration of Job Opportunities (2012)*

+ Areas with concentration of job opportunities number among the civilisational values of the territory. [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure Use

+ Job opportunities are an intangible component producing the image, or rather the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 41]

Use

± The area of the Historic Centre of Prague is important in terms of the enormous concentration of work opportunities in a relatively small space, but this also leads to pressure on transformation of the historical building stock, depopulation of the territory and a decline in permanent residents. [MgP 2019 pp. 42–43]

Structure Use

± The daily movement of workers revitalises the Historic Centre of Prague for part of the day, but also leads to a high overcrowding of the area with parked and moving vehicles. [MgP 2019 p. 43]

Structure Use Mobility

RECREATION

+ Recreation and free time in the city are an intangible component producing the image, or rather the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 43]

Use

+ The attractiveness of the historical environment of the centre of Prague, which in and of itself has become an environment in which to spend free time, and also a motivation to spend such time in a certain manner. [MgP 2019 p. 43]

Use

+ The concentration of significant natural elements in the form of public parks and large areas of greenery, as well as historic gardens and the river space with its islands and banks, which are highly attractive for recreational use. [MgP 2019 p. 43]

Structure Public Spaces Use

PUBLIC FACILITIES

+ The school system is an intangible component producing the image, or rather the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 44]

Use

+ Healthcare and social care are an intangible component producing the image, or rather the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 45]

Use

+ Spiritual institutions are an intangible component producing the image, or rather the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 40]

Use

+ Commercial facilities and services are an intangible component producing the image, or rather the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 44]

Use

+ The presence of schools, pupils and students in the Historic Centre of Prague influences its atmosphere very positively:

- a by creating the preconditions for understanding the meaning and significance of cultural heritage,
- b by cultivating the content and form of care for this heritage,
- c by supporting social diversity and the quality of the living cultural offer,
- d by developing community forms of student housing, boosting population volume and density,
- e by supporting local cultural diversity and creativity,
- f by supporting the emergence of further cultural and educational institutions and premium academic workplaces with both cultural and economic high added value. [MgP 2019 pp. 44–45]

Structure Use

+ Many hospital complexes situated in the Historic Centre of Prague belong to its historical urban structure. [MgP 2019 p. 45]

Structure Use

+ The positive characteristics of the use of Prague's city centre include:

- a the strength and compactness of the city centre with a concentration of all kinds of amenities and administration, with a large density of job opportunities,
- b the traditional existence of higher education institutions in the centre of Prague, supporting the diversity of the urban environment and contributing to the intensity of social life. [ÚAP 2016 1100/10]

Structure Use

± The territory of the Historic Centre of Prague is the site of the greatest concentration of public amenities in the city. The competitive pressure from the emergence of other large primarily peripheral shopping centres has a rather negative effect on the existence and diversity of smaller commercial facilities in the central part of the city. [MgP 2019 p. 44]

Structure Use

− The operational shortcomings of nursery, primary and secondary schools resulting from the age of their layouts (incl. frequent conversion from a different type) and lack of outdoor space. [AUS 2000 p. 18]

Structure Use

− The problem with providing for physical education at schools: not all schools have their own gym and only rarely is it a regular gym. No school has sufficient outdoor space for physical education class. [AUS 2000 p. 22]

Structure Use

− Insufficient efforts to keep universities in the centre. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Use

− The absence of basic amenities and accessibility of basic goods for permanent residents of the historic centre. [MgP 2019 p. 44]

Use

− The decline in smaller commercial establishments in the ground floors of homes and passages, even in highly attractive places, as a result of high rents and the emergence of large shopping complexes. [MgP 2019 p. 44]

Use

− Basic amenities and services aimed at permanent residents being replaced by shops and restaurants aimed mainly at tourists. [MgP 2019 p. 58]

Use

— Disruptive businesses and other problematic facilities with a focus outside the needs of both residents and visitors. [US 1994 p. 85]

Use

TOURISM

+ Tourism is an intangible component that produces the image, or rather the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 40]

Use

— Excessive concentration of tourists into just a few busy areas. [MgP 2019 p. 41, 49]

Use

— Pressure for the proliferation of facilities that serve tourists. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

Use

— The lack of tourist attractions and architectural landmarks outside the Historic Centre of Prague, or insufficient utilisation and promotion thereof. [ÚAP 2020 1100/140]

Structure

Use

— Preference for the income from expanding the tourist industry over the needs of permanent residents of the given municipal districts and inhabitants of Prague as a whole. [ÚAP 2020 1100/140]

Use

— Residential buildings are used for accommodations without being re-approved for another use. [ÚAP 2020 1100/140]

Use

CULTURE

+ Culture in the narrow sense of the word is an intangible component producing the image, or rather the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 38]

Use

+ Cultural entities are an intangible component producing the image, or rather the Outstanding Universal Value of the image of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 21, 38]

Use

+ The diversity and quality of cultural life. The significance of culture in the narrow sense lies in the richness of the architectural heritage, the quality and diversity of art, the quality of life of its inhabitants, the level of development of education and in the weight and reach of cultural influences that Prague takes in and with which it influences the world around it. [MgP 2019 p. 38]

Use

+ The Historic Centre of Prague has an exceptional position in the city's cultural life. A great number of cultural facilities are concentrated within it, from institutions of countrywide importance to small experimental theatres, independent galleries and music clubs, and short-term one-off cultural projects. [MgP 2019 p. 38]

Use

– There is a lack of a non-static offering of cultural goods and services of at least European importance. [MgP 2019 p. 38]

Use

– Localisation of a diversified structure of the cultural goods and services on offer is uneven; localisation outside the Historic Centre of Prague is insufficient. [MgP 2019 p. 38]

Structure Use

OWNERSHIP

→ *ÚAP Land Owned by the City of Prague (2020)*

+ The concentration of land owned by the capital and municipal districts allows for active promotion of citywide strategies and the public interest. [ÚAP 2020 1100/149]

Structure Use

+ Land owned by the City of Prague numbers among the values of the territory. [ÚAP 2020 01]

Structure Use

+ Land owned by the City of Prague numbers among the urbanistic values of the territory. [ÚAP 2016 V1120] [ÚAP 2016 1100/30] [ÚAP 2014 V1120]

Structure Use

TRANSFORMATION AREAS

→ ÚAP Transformation Areas over 5 ha (2020)

— Transformation areas over 5 ha which are a condition for development of key transformation areas number among the issues to be addressed. [ÚAP 2020 1100/130] [ÚAP 2020 04]

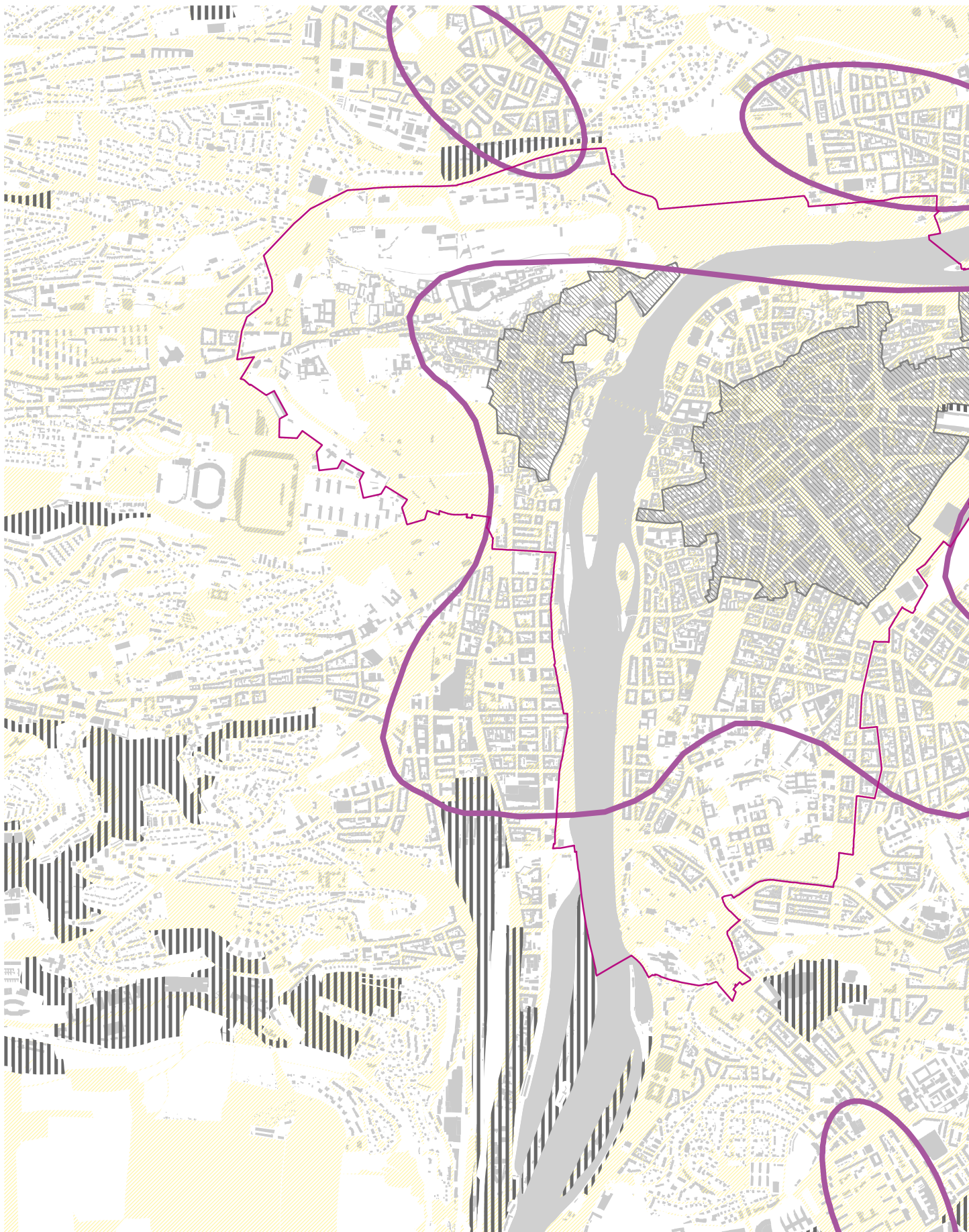
Structure Use

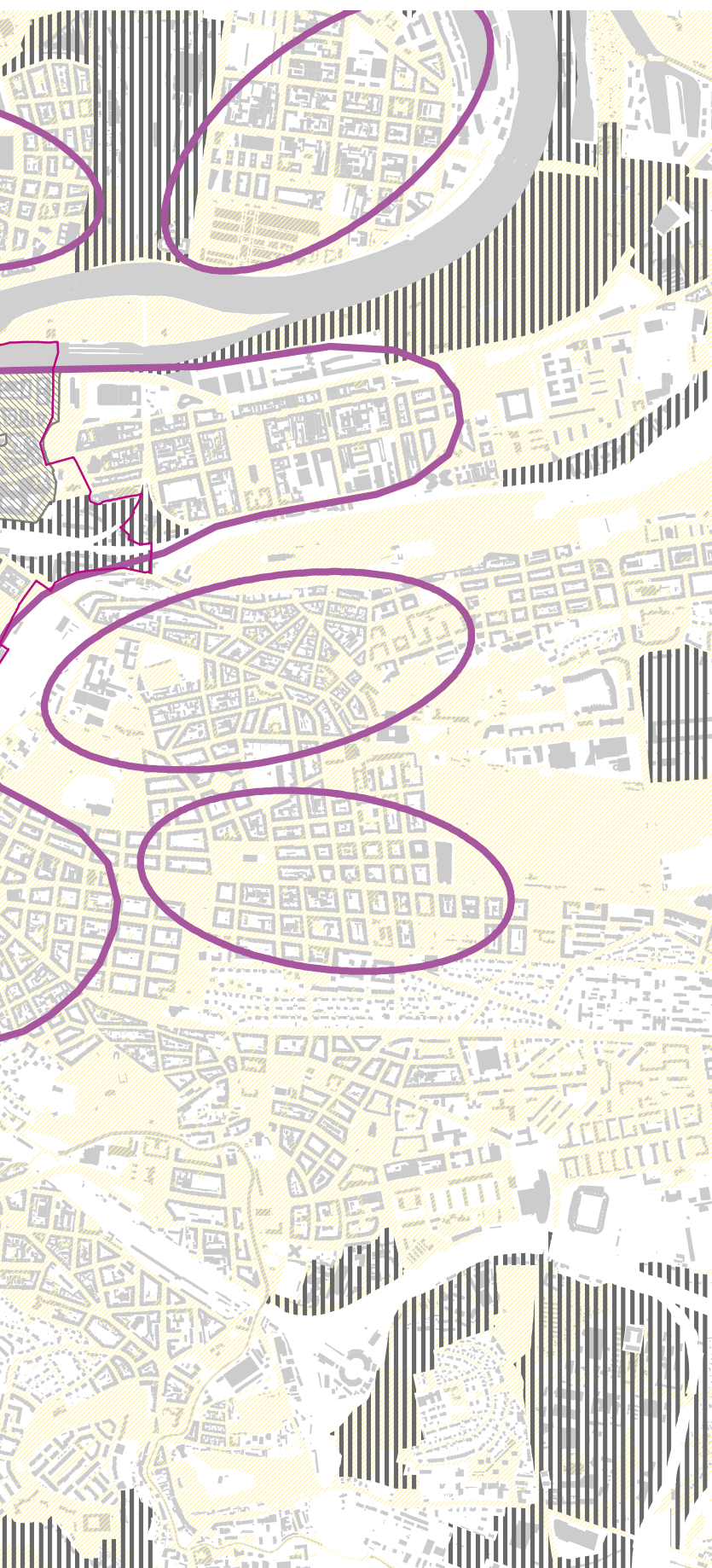
— Areas to be redeveloped number among the urban planning issues. [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2014 V1130]

Structure Use

2.2.7.1 Land use and quality of the intangible environment

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 2012–2020





- Historic Centre of Prague
- Areas with a high concentration of activity (2020)
- Area with concentration of job opportunities (2012)
- Land owned by the City of Prague (2020)
- Transformation areas larger than 5 ha (2020)

0 | | | | | 1,5 km

2.2.8 INFRASTRUCTURE, THE ENVIRONMENT, CONFLICTS AND RESTRICTIONS

The eighth group of subjects contains assessments related to the transport and technical infrastructure, noise limits, threats to the natural environment, and conflicts or restrictions on plans (→ Fig. 2.2.8.1). This section evaluates environments of transport infrastructure represented by the subjects: **public transport, bicycle transport, automobile transport and rail transport**. These subjects are characterised in ÚAP (2020), which is also the source of their map depictions. The evaluation of bicycle transport is represented by a layer of the absent arterial connection for bicycles. Automobile transport is represented by a layer showing the capacity problems of the road network. Rail transport, looking at the state of the metro, railways and tram tracks, is represented by a layer of the issues of the rail network. Also assessed briefly in the group is the subject of **technical infrastructure**, which is not displayed on the map.

Assessments related to environmental threats are represented by three subjects taken from the ÚAP: **areas with an accumulation of noise limit exceedances, flood zones and flood protection and landslide zones. Areas with an accumulation of noise limit exceedances are represented by the map layer of the same name from ÚAP (2020)**. Flood zones and flood protection are represented by the pair of eponymous map layers from ÚAP (2020). Landslide zones are represented by data from ÚAP (2016).

The last subject of assessment in this group is **conflicts and restrictions, characterised in detail by the documentation of ÚAP (2020)**, where they are represented by the map layer Problems Resulting from Conflicts.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

+ The very dense network of good quality public transport. [MgP 2019 p. 58]

Mobility

+ Excellent transport accessibility of the Historic Centre of Prague by public transport, and its high level of use. [MgP 2019 p. 60]

Structure

Mobility

+ Functional and accessible public transport, which is a positive prerequisite for sustainable urban mobility. [ÚAP 2020 1100/149]

Mobility

+ A high level of use of means of public transport in trips to and around the city. [US 1994 p. 39]

Mobility

– The difficulty in finding suitable locations for lifts and metro entrances in the public space. [ÚAP 2020 1100/142]

Public Spaces

Mobility

BICYCLE TRANSPORT

→ *ÚAP Lacking Arterial Connection for Bicycle Transport (2020)*

— Disjointed network of bicycle paths, traffic-calmed areas and integrated measures for alternative forms of transport. [MgP 2019 p. 60]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

— Low support for bicycle transport. [MgP 2019 p. 62]

Mobility

— The absence of important connections for bicycle transport numbers among the issues to be addressed. [ÚAP 2020 1100/133] [ÚAP 2020 04]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

— Inappropriate design for the public space of important local roads in the existing built-up area with regard to pedestrian and bicycle traffic. [ÚAP 2020 1100/142]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

— The absence of connections for bicycle transport, especially in the city centre. [ÚAP 2020 1100/142]

Structure Public Spaces Mobility

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC

→ *ÚAP Capacity Problems of the Road Network (2020)*

+ Regulation of parking spaces for residents in the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 60]

Public Spaces Mobility

— Large swaths of public space in the Prague Heritage Reservation dominated by individual automobile transport. [ÚAP 2020 1100/142-143]

Public Spaces Mobility

— The high burden on certain segments of the street network by parked and moving automobiles. [MgP 2019 p. 58]

Public Spaces Mobility

— The problem of parking; the critical situation in the number of parked vehicles within the Historic Centre. [AUS 2000 p. 69] [US 1994 p. 94]

Public Spaces Mobility

— The extraordinary burden of automobile traffic, which directly affects the Historic Centre. [MgP 2019 p. 60]

Mobility

— The growing number of destinations for individual automobile traffic in the Historic Centre and the insufficient regulation of access to it by individual automobile transport. [MgP 2019 p. 60, 62]

Mobility

— The formidable use of the current system of collector roads in the city centre by individual automobile traffic, degrading the quality of many valuable street spaces. [AUS 2000 p. 68]

Public Spaces Mobility

— Growing individual transport at the expense of public mass transport numbers among the problems that burden the Historic Centre and hinder further regeneration trends. [US 1994 p. 13]

Mobility

— An undesirable amount of traffic in Malá Strana and on the streets Ječná and Žitná. [US 1994 p. 39]

Public Spaces Mobility

— Places with congestion of level 4+ (operationally critical junctions) number among the problems to be addressed. [ÚAP

2020 04] [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2014 V1130] [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Structure Mobility

— Sections with regular or occasional congestion of level 4+ (sections with traffic jams) number among the problems to be addressed. [ÚAP 2020 04] [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2016 1100/41] [ÚAP 2014 V1130] [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Structure Mobility

RAIL TRANSPORT

→ *ÚAP Capacity Problems of the Rail Network (2020)*

— The overcrowded tram network in the Historic Centre of Prague, which is vulnerable due to the absence of multiple routes. [MgP 2019 p. 60]

Mobility

— The crowding of certain metro lines heading into the central part of the city up to the capacity limits. [MgP 2019 p. 60]

Mobility

— Overcrowded sections of tram tracks, the metro and railway tracks number among the problems to be addressed. [ÚAP 2020 1100/133] [ÚAP 2020 04] [ÚAP 2016 1100/16–17, 41] [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2014 V1130] [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Structure Mobility

TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

+ The reliable and accessible technical infrastructure of Prague as a whole. [ÚAP 2020 1100/149]

Structure

– Unsuitable drainage of rainwater from built-up areas into the sewer network. [ÚAP 2020 1100/138]

Structure

NOISE LIMITS / AREAS WITH AN ACCUMULATION OF NOISE LIMIT EXCEEDANCES

→ *ÚAP Areas with an Accumulation of Noise Limit Exceedances (2020)*

– Areas with an accumulation of noise limit exceedances number among the problems to be addressed. [ÚAP 2020 1100/130] [ÚAP 2020 04] [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2014 V1130] [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Structure Use Mobility

– Local degradation of the environment by the noise limit being exceeded and air being polluted by traffic. [MgP 2019 p. 62]

Use Mobility

– Exhaust from passenger and freight automobiles, including public transport buses, with an unfavourable position for the dispersion of pollutants due to being in a valley, as well as because of poorly designed traffic arteries in the city centre, causes considerable issues. [US 1994 p. 24]

Mobility

– Transport emissions in the whole territory of the Prague basin, which flow to the Historic Centre with any wind direction. [US 1994 p. 24]

Mobility

– The high emissions of pollutants along with the unfavourable position of part of the Prague Heritage Reservation in the Vltava river valley, which is not well ventilated. [US 1994 p. 24]

Use

– The relatively high proportion of the population living in an environment with polluted air or exposed to excessive noise levels, primarily near roads with high traffic, numbers among the negative characteristics of the city's landscape environment. [ÚAP 2016 1100/6]

Use

– The high level of light pollution numbers among the negative characteristics of the city's landscape environment. [ÚAP 2016 1100/6]

Composition & Panorama Use

FLOOD ZONES AND FLOOD PROTECTION

→ ÚAP Flood Zones (2020)

→ ÚAP Flood Protection (2020)

+ Prague has a system of flood protection in place and crisis management set up for the case of a natural disaster. [ÚAP 2020 1100/149]

Structure

+ Flood protection numbers among the civilisational values of the territory. [ÚAP 2008 V1]

Structure

– The development of areas in flood zones nearby watercourses numbers among the problems to be addressed. [ÚAP 2020 1100/134] [ÚAP 2020 04]

Structure Use

– Flood zones number among the areas at risk. [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2014 V1130] [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Structure Use

LANDSLIDE ZONES

→ ÚAP Landslide Zones (2016)

– Low ecological stability of the landscape, in particular in areas at risk of erosion. [ÚAP 2020 1100/130]

Structure Use

– Landslide zones number among the areas at risk. [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2016 1100/43] [ÚAP 2014 V1130] [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Structure Use

– The risk of landslides on slopes numbers among the negative characteristics of the city's landscape environment. [ÚAP 2016 1100/6]

Structure Use

CONFLICTS AND RESTRICTIONS

→ *ÚAP Problems Arising from Conflicts (2020)*

— Restrictions arising from clashes between plans and limits number among the problems to be addressed. [ÚAP 2020 04] [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

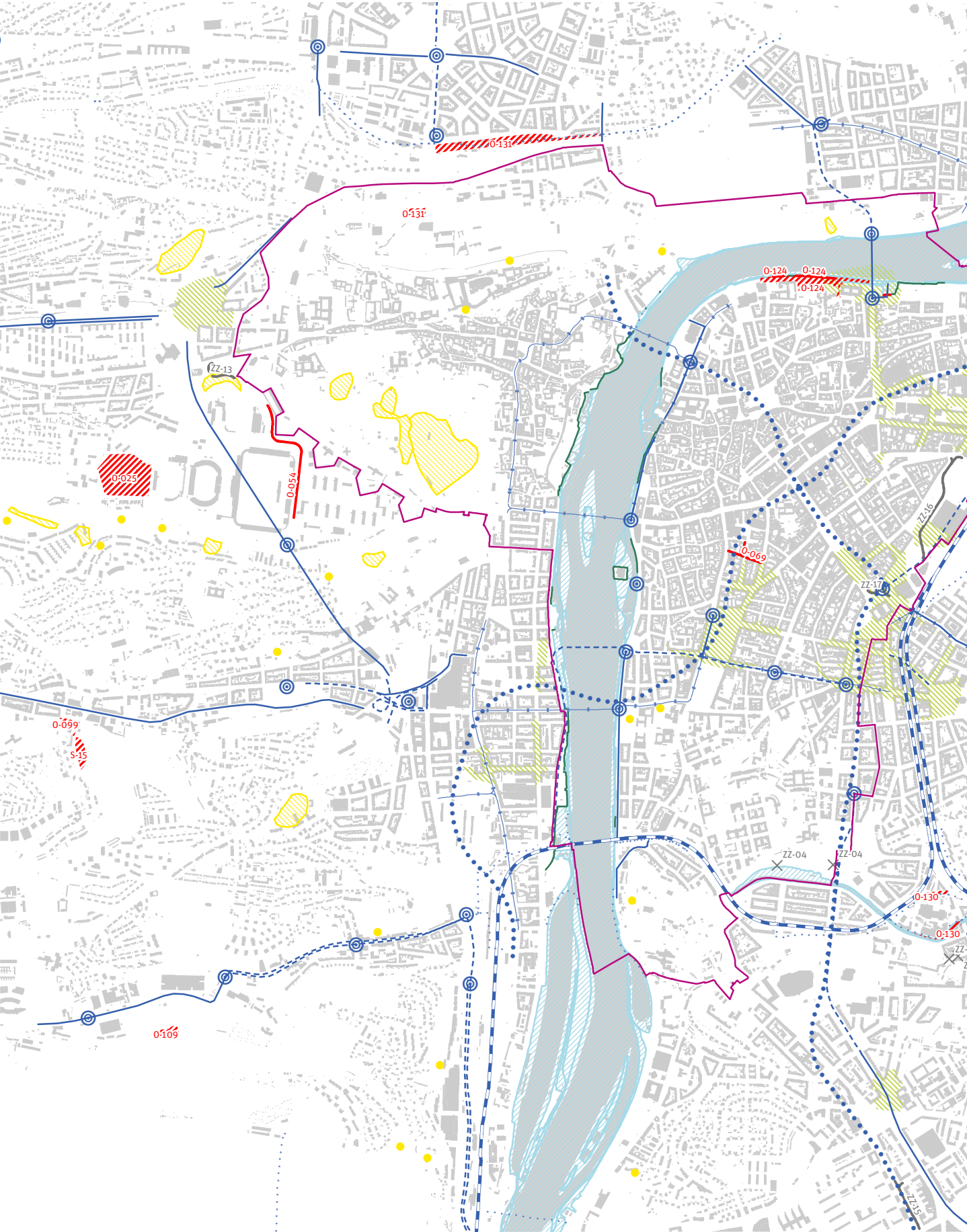
Structure Use

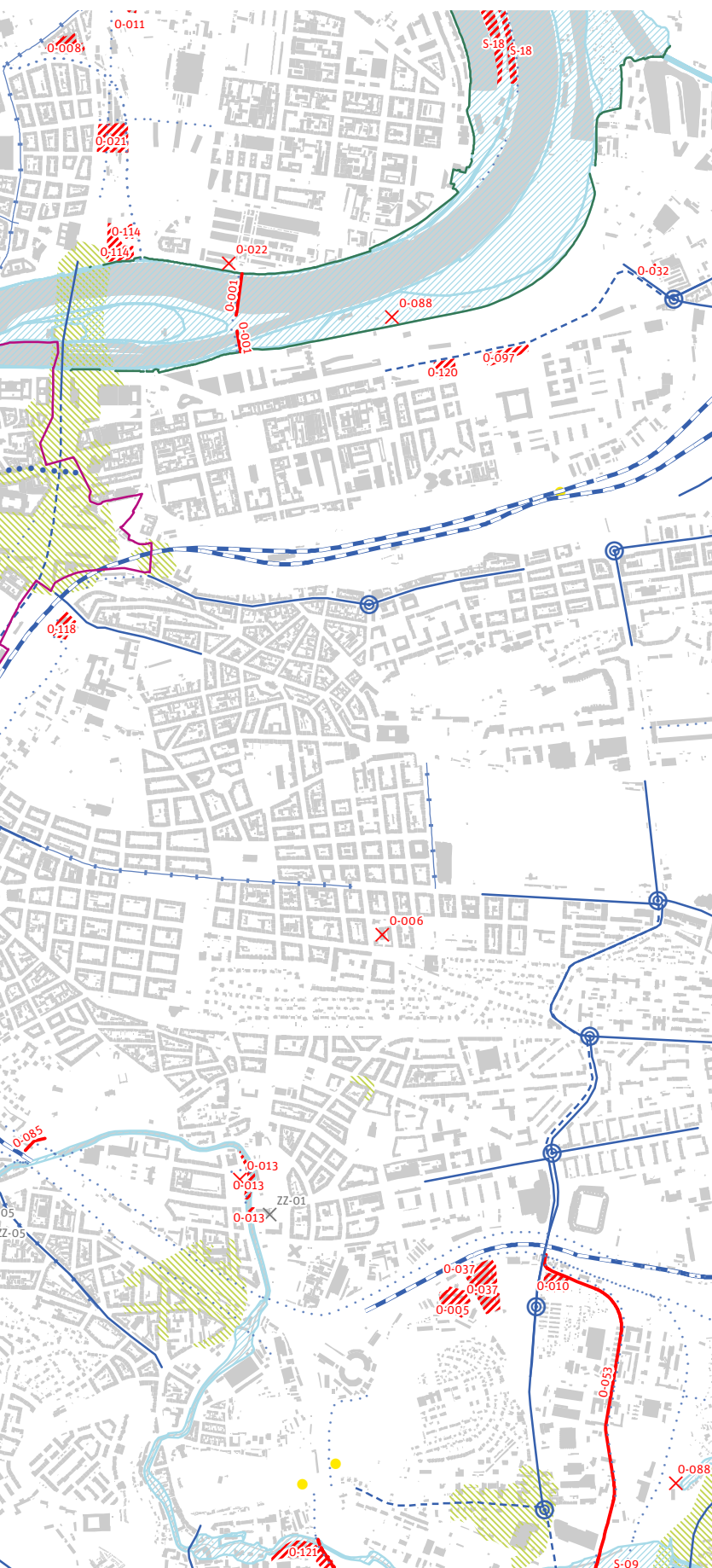
— Clashes between plans and other plans number among the problems to be addressed. [ÚAP 2020 04] [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2014 V1130] [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

Structure Use

2.2.8.1 Infrastructure, environment, conflicts and limitations

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 2016–2020





- Historic Centre of Prague
- ... Lacking arterial connection for bicycle traffic of over 500 m (2020)
- ⊙ Site of congestion (2020)
- Occasional congestion of level 4+ (short duration) (2020)
- Regular congestion of level 4+ (long duration) (2020)
- + + Congested tram track sections (2020)
- • Congested metro sections (2020)
- + + Congested railway sections (2020)
- Flood protection (2020)
- ▨ Flood risk zones (2020)
- ▨ Areas with cumulative exceeding of exposure limits (2020)
- ▨ Landslide risk zones – areas (2016)
- Landslide risk zones – points (2016)
- X Plan-limit conflict – points (2020)
- Plan-limit conflict – lines (2020)
- ▨ Plan-limit conflict – areas (2020)
- X Plan-plan conflict – points (2020)
- Plan-plan conflict – lines (2020)

0 | | | | | 1,5 km

2.2.9 OUTSTANDING VALUES OF UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

The last group of assessed subjects are those that relate specifically to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Prague. The subject of the assessments are the attributes of the Historic Centre of Prague that allow it to meet the international criteria as per the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and <https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/> (Chapter II. D, Section 77 and II.E) and the associated aspects of integrity and authenticity. The values of the Historic Centre of Prague fulfil **Criterion II**: to exhibit an important interchange of human values, **Criterion IV**: to be an outstanding example which illustrates significant stages in human history, and **Criterion VI**: to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions. The assessments below directly establish the international recognised Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Historic Centre of Prague in the sense of an immovable UNESCO cultural heritage property. In order to preserve the exact meaning, the assessment statements for the subjects in this group are in English, which is one of the original languages of the evaluation.

INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF PRAGUE, UNESCO SITE:

+ The asset admirably illustrates the process of continuous urban growth from the Middle Ages to the present day. [UNESCO 2016 crit. II]

Structure

+ The asset served as a major model for urban development of much of Central and Eastern Europe (by its role in the political, economic, social, and cultural evolution of Central Europe from the 14th century onwards and the richness of its architectural and artistic traditions). [UNESCO 2016 crit. II]

Structure

Use

+ Prague is an urban architectural ensemble of outstanding quality, in terms of both its:

- a individual monuments,
- b townscape. [UNESCO 2016 crit. IV]

Composition & Panorama

Structure

+ outstanding role in the medieval development of Christianity in Central Europe. [UNESCO 2016 crit. VI]

Structure

Use

+ The formative influence in the evolution of towns. [UNESCO 2016 crit. VI]

Structure

Use

+ The presence of architects and artists from all over Europe, who contributed to its wealth of architectural and artistic treasures (in the later Middle Ages and later). [UNESCO 2016 crit. VI]

Structure

Use

+ The intellectual and cultural centre of its region (since 14th century). [UNESCO 2016 crit. VI]

Use

+ The indelible association with world-famous names as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Franz Kafka. [UNESCO 2016 crit. VI]

Use

+ Very high degree of authenticity of single buildings or building complexes in terms of preservation of their

original plots, massing, structures, materials, decoration and architectural details. [UNESCO 2016 Authenticity]

Structure

+ The reflection of centuries-long development in the form and appearance of the Historic centre. [UNESCO 2016 Authenticity]

Composition & Panorama Structure

+ Exceptionally valuable archaeological terrain. [UNESCO 2016 Authenticity]

Structure

– The pressure of the developers wishing to build oversized new buildings in the historic centre and its buffer zone. [UNESCO 2016 integrity]

Composition & Panorama

– The increasing development pressure on the roofscape and it might have a negative impact on the visual integrity. [UNESCO 2016 integrity]

Composition & Panorama Structure

THE BEAUTY OF PRAGUE

+ Prague is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe in terms of:

- a its setting on both banks of the Vltava River,
- b its townscape of burgher houses and palaces punctuated by towers,
- c its individual buildings. [UNESCO 2016]

Composition & Panorama Structure

THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF PRAGUE

+ The historic centre represents a supreme manifestation of Medieval urbanism (namely the New Town; its overall configuration, pattern and spatial composition). [UNESCO 2016]

Structure

+ The historic centre represents one of the most prominent world centres of creative life in the field of urbanism and architecture across generations, human mentality and beliefs. [UNESCO 2016]

+ Prague's development can be documented in the architectural expression of many historical periods and their styles in the course of the 1100 years. [UNESCO 2016]

Composition & Panorama Structure

ARCHITECTURAL WORKS

+ Architectural works of European influence:

- a of the Gothic Period (14th and 15th centuries),
- b of the High Baroque of the 1st half of the 18th century,
- c of the rising modernism after the year 1900. [UNESCO 2016]

Structure

+ Outstanding monuments of particular importance:

- a Prague Castle,
- b the Cathedral of St Vitus,
- c Hradčany Square in front of the Castle,
- d the Valdštejn Palace on the left bank of the river,
- e the Gothic Charles Bridge,
- f the Romanesque Rotunda of the Holy Rood,
- g the Gothic arcaded houses with Romanesque cores around the Old Town Square,
- h the Church of Our Lady in front of Týn,
- i the High Gothic Minorite Church of St James in the Old Town,
- j the Early Gothic so-called Old-New Synagogue in the Jewish Quarter (Josefov),
- k the late 19th century buildings and the medieval town plan of the New Town. [UNESCO 2016]

Structure

INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

+ Prague as leading cultural centre of Christian Europe since Middle Ages. [UNESCO 2016]

Use

+ The Prague University:

- a one of the earliest founded in Europe,
- b it contributed to the formation of ideas of the Hussite Movement and European Reformation. [UNESCO 2016]

Use

+ Connection with prominent names in art, science and politics, such as: Charles IV, Petr Parléř, Jan Hus, Johannes Kepler, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Franz Kafka, Antonín Dvořák, Albert Einstein, Edvard Beneš (co-founder of the League of Nations) and Václav Havel. [UNESCO 2016]

Use

3. SYNTHESIS OF PHR CRITICAL SITES

3.1 Methodology of the Synthesis of Critical Sites

The method of synthesis for the critical sites is based on the task specified in section 1.2.3. The aim is to identify critical sites, catalogue them and localise them in a GIS environment. The method for synthesis of critical sites is a continuation of the method for analysing the documents described in section 2.1.2. This chapter consists of two parts: in section 3.1.1 the term critical site is defined, section 3.1.2 describes the method of identification.

3.1.1 THE TERM CRITICAL SITE

If we leave aside the specific topic of critical infrastructure, the term critical site is not unambiguous in the language of urban planning. It turns up for example in analyses of problems in a territory (see ÚAP 2016), but is used more frequently for the general designation of key components of proposals in spatial planning materials and documentation, where it tends to indicate places that are a hindrance or a condition for successful realisation of the plan. From a linguistic perspective, a critical site can take on various meanings. It can be understood in the general sense of unequivocal criticism, i.e. the seeking out of faulty spots, or on the contrary as a critical evaluation, i.e. a thorough consideration of all qualities, e.g. in a peer review. It can also be a mere highlighting of a place of extremely high, i.e. critical, importance. Lastly, it could also refer to a crisis, i.e. the need for a decision, a reversal, or an unstable, unsustainable situation in the territory.

The assignment of the catalogue explicitly asks for identification of critical sites based on a review of the urban deficits and values of the territory. According to various interpretations of “criticism”, it would be possible to also label the assessed subjects listed in section 2.2 as such (their positive and negative attributes are critically assessed in the analysed documents), or just those subjects whose significance is considered absolutely essential by the criticism (be it positive or negative).

In view of the marked predominance of positive assessments in chapter 2.2 Assessments of Statements, a view complementary to chapter 2.2 was chosen for the synthesis of critical sites, one embracing critical sites simply in the sense of identifying faults. Nevertheless, this reliance on negative assessments for identification of critical sites led to achievement of the necessary tension and fulfilment of the original meaning of critical site in the sense of crisis (Greek krisis): verdict, crossroads. Each of the identified critical sites, formed by a problem and its consequences, always relates to its impact on one of the prized values, and is thus always a site of true crisis, a site that requires a decision.

3.1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF CRITICAL SITES

The first step was identifying all negative and ambivalent assessments of individual subjects. The original classification of statements by subject was abandoned (many of the subjects had no negative assessments anyhow); the original classification of statements into groups was preserved for the sake of clarity between sections 2.2 and 3.2 and to allow for easier comparison of negative and positive assessments.

In the second step, two perspectives were identified based on the content of the individual critical statements: a) the **negative consequences (negative impact: e.g. the impermeability of the historic route of the radial road)**, b) the **cause** (e.g. the organisation of the intersection between the North-South Trunk Road and Seifertova). Subsequently the assessments with the same or similar causes were grouped together and considered against each other.

In the third step, the general problems were defined, including the contentually related causes. Statements categorised into the same problems with the same or mutually related consequences were merged, making sure that their new shared formulation did not leave out the original content of the individual statements. Statements tied to the same problem but with considerably different consequences were left separate. Some statements that were a mere assertion of a negative quality without specifying the cause and consequences were left out. Critical sites are defined as a combination of a problem (cause) and its impact (negative consequences).

In the fourth step, the localised critical sites were displayed or drawn on a map, or a related map layer taken from section 2.2 was used to localise them.

3.2 Overview of Critical Sites

The overview lays out all the identified critical sites formed by a combination of a problem and its impact. They are organised into sections based on the groups of assessment subjects corresponding to the classification of assessment statements in section 2.2. Thanks to this, the severity of the individual critical sites can be relatively easily assessed referencing their impact to the positively assessed qualities of the corresponding group of subjects in the section of chapter 2.2 Evaluation of Statements.

Critical sites, spatially defined to the extent that they can be recorded on the map, are localised in the component map illustrations and in the final composite map. The majority of localised critical sites are only represented in the map figure by the aspect of their consequences.

3.2.1 CONTEXT OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

Three cross-sectional problems were identified in the group. None of them is represented in the map.

THE PROBLEM OF THE NATURAL CONTEXT OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

→ The worsened microclimatic environment and existence of a heat island caused by, inter alia, the limited absorption of rainfall and accelerated runoff out of the city environment. [MgP 2019 p. 24] [ÚAP 2016 1100/6]

→ Lack of maintenance on undeveloped areas with vegetation in the Buffer Zone of the Historic Centre and insufficient use of their recreational potential. [MgP 2019 p. 24]

→ The loss of undeveloped areas with natural greenery in the Historic Centre and its Buffer Zone as a result of construction activity. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

THE PROBLEM OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HISTORIC CENTRE AND THE CITY

→ The loss of the traditional coexistence between certain parts of the city; the disruption of the relationship between the Historic Centre and its surroundings. [US 1994 p. 38]

THE PROBLEM OF VISUAL EDGES AND HORIZONS

→ Inappropriately placed modern visual landmarks of profane buildings on the outer periphery of the Buffer Zone. [MgP 2019 p. 25]

→ The overlooking of specific situations in the Buffer Zone of the Historic Centre when setting the conditions of protection for its panoramic values. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

3.2.2 COMPOSITIONS AND VEDUTE OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

A total of eight cross-sectional problems were identified in the group. Each of them is represented in the component maps (→ Fig. 3.2.2.1).

THE PROBLEM OF THE USE OF THE RIVER

→ *MgP PR I Old Town Meander (2019)*

→ *AUS PR II Island Part (2000)*

→ The dominance of aesthetically poor quality vessels in views of the river. [MgP 2019 p. 36, 62]

→ The overburdening of the river with traffic, esp. near Charles Bridge. [MgP 2019 p. 36, 62] [ÚAP 2016 1100/9]

→ Limitations on the unique opportunity of individual recreational use of the river by city inhabitants. [MgP 2019 p. 36, 62]

THE PROBLEM OF THE USE OF RIVERBANKS

→ *ÚAP River Floodplain (2020)*

→ Blurring of the interface between the water and the banks with numerous moorings of oversized vessels. [MgP 2019 p. 36]

→ Visual disintegration of the monumentality of the river by numerous moorings. [MgP 2019 p. 36]

→ Depreciation of the areas adjacent to the river with the high burden of commercial operations. [MgP 2019 p. 36] [ÚAP 2016 1100/9]

THE PROBLEM OF THE USE OF THE RIVER FLOODPLAIN

→ *ÚAP River Floodplain (2020)*

→ Unsuitable use of the river floodplain and accumulation of interests in the area with links to the Vltava. [ÚAP 2020 1100/134] [ÚAP 2020 1100/138] [ÚAP 2016 1100/7] [ÚAP 2016 V1130 and 138]

THE PROBLEM OF THE EFFECT OF BUILDINGS IN THE RIVER SPACE

→ *AUS Massive and Vertical Landmarks (2000)*

→ Disruption of the proportions and softness of the right-bank built-up area by the raising of or dimensions or harsh shapes of structures around the landmarks. [MgP 2019 p. 22]

THE PROBLEM OF THE EFFECT OF VISUALLY EXPOSED AREAS AND SLOPES

→ *ÚAP Visually Exposed Areas (2016)*

→ *ÚAP Main and Secondary Slopes (2020)*

— → Insufficient use and preservation of existing values of visually exposed areas. [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4] [ÚAP 2016 1100/7]

— → Insufficient protection of slopes and landmark landscape elements that contribute to the city's image. [ÚAP 2016 1100/7]

— → Disruption of the city's visual scene and roofscape with reckless encroachment on the scale and capacity of the existing buildings. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8]

THE PROBLEM OF THE EFFECT OF VISUAL EDGES AND HORIZONS

→ *ÚAP Visual Horizons (2016)*

→ *ÚAP Edges of Slopes (2020)*

— → Insufficient use and preservation of existing values of visual edges and horizons. [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

— → The closing off of views from within the area in question by post-war residential ensembles that give the impression that the distant horizons are closer. [US 1994 p. 127] [MgP 2019 p. 26]

— → Disruption of long-term views with compositionally non-conceptual construction of overly high or massive buildings with non-contextual forms. [US 1994 p. 127] [MgP 2019 p. 49]

THE PROBLEM OF THE EFFECT OF LANDMARK STRUCTURES

→ *ÚAP Landmark Structures (2016)*

→ *AUA Landmarks that Weaken the Panoramic Values (1994–2019)*

— → Landmark structures that weaken the panoramic values: the Pension Institute [US 1994 p. 53], the Žižkov Telecommunication Headquarters [US 1994 p. 53], Žižkov TV Tower [US 1994 p. 53] [AUS 2000 p. 41], the central dispatching building Na Bojišti [AUS 2000 p. 41], the Hotel Hilton on Rohanské nábřeží. [AUS 2000 p. 41]

— → Weakening of the effect of historical vertical landmarks by increasing the height level of buildings and not respecting the historical scale relationships of the Historic Centre. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

— → The loss of the visually dominant positions of the church on nám. Jiřího z Poděbrad and the church on nám. Míru. [US 1994 p. 53]

THE PROBLEM OF THE IMPRESSION OF THE ROOFSCAPE

→ *AUS Character of the Building Level (2000)*

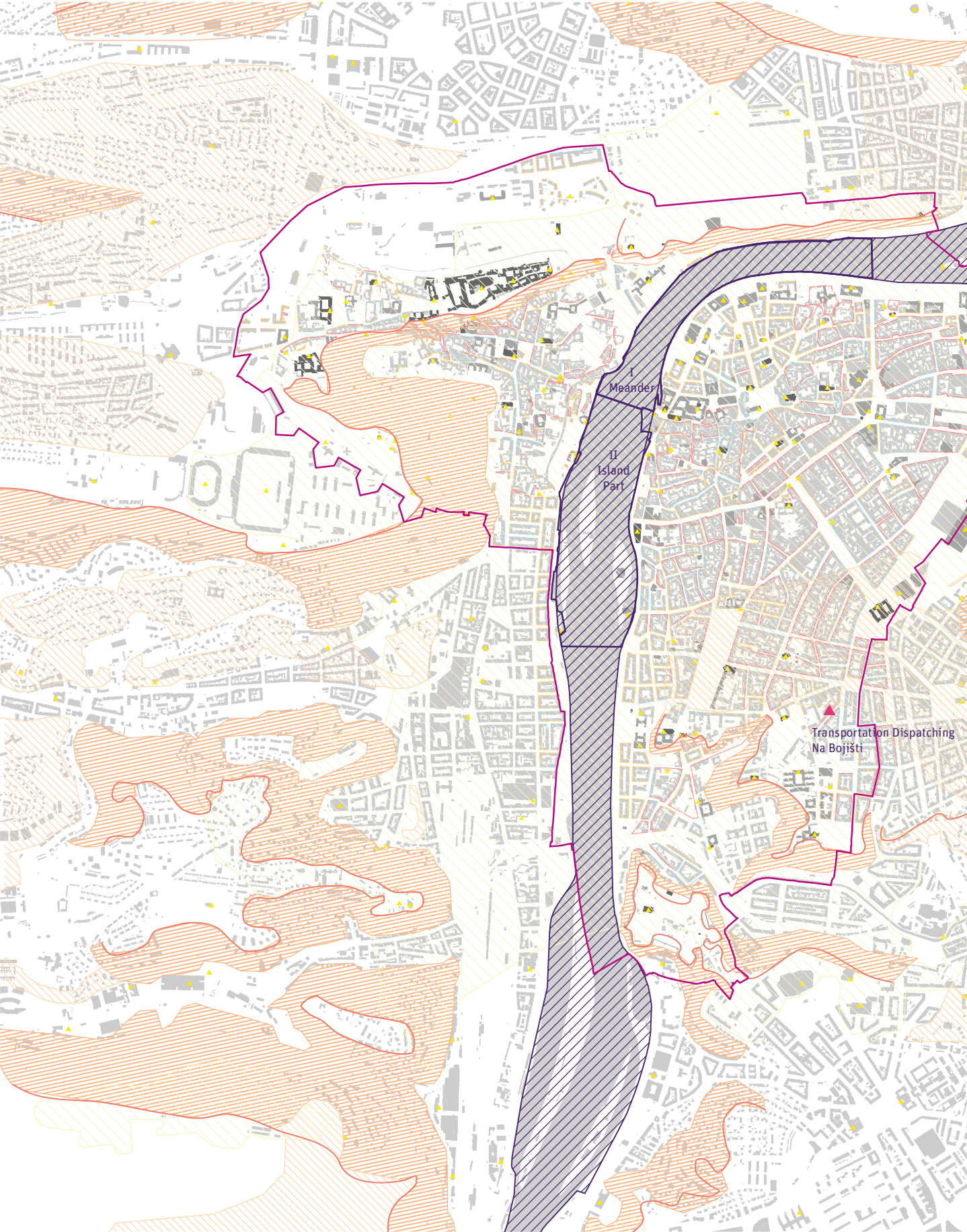
— → The levelling of structures of heterogeneous heights, or the disrupting of units with homogeneous heights by new additions. [MgP 2019 p. 28]

— → Damaging the character of the historic roofscape by raising the height level. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

— → The unsuitable design and placement of glass roofs, dormer windows and skylights. [MgP 2019 p. 27]

3.2.2.1 Localised critical sites of the group of Composition and Vedute of the Historic Centre

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 1994–2020





- Historic Centre of Prague
- ▲ Landmark structures that degrade the panoramic values (1994–2019)
- Boundaries of selected coherent units (2016–2019)
- River floodplain (2020)
- Edges of slopes (2020)
- Visual horizon I (2016)
- Visual horizon II (2016)
- Visually exposed areas (2016)
- Main slopes (2020)
- Secondary slopes
- ▲ Landmark structures (2016)
- Massive landmarks (2000)
- Vertical landmarks (2000)

- Character of building levels (2000)
 - balanced
 - homogeneous
 - heterogeneous

0 | | | | | 1,5 km

3.2.3 HETEROGENEOUS UNITS OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE

A total of ten cross-sectional issues were identified in the group. In the component map (→ Fig. 3.2.3.1) critical sites related to several problems are represented: the effect of buildings in panoramas, the condition and potential of buildings, permeability, public spaces, vegetation and landscaping, automobile transport and rail transport.

PROBLEM OF THE EFFECT OF BUILDINGS IN PANORAMAS

→ *AUA Buildings that Weaken the Panoramic Values (1994–2019)*

→ Weakening of the value of panoramas through the visual impression of buildings: the rear facades of the buildings on the street U Železné lávky, the Hotel Hilton on Rohanské nábřeží in the view from the Castle, the buildings around St Longin's Rotunda and St Stephen's Church on Štěpánská, the Central Dispatching Na Bojišti, the buildings of the complex of the General University Hospital in the view from Vyšehrad, the torso of the block of buildings and the gymnasium on the street Na Libušince and the high-rise developments being built on Rohanské and Smíchovské nábřeží. [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 54] [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 66] [AUS 2000 p. 61] [AUS 2000 p. 62] [US 1994 p. 74] [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 5] [MgP 2019 p. 37]

THE PROBLEM OF THE CONDITION AND POTENTIAL OF BUILDINGS

→ *AUA Undeveloped Empty Lots (1998–2000)*

→ *AUS SC 8 Újezd (2000)*

→ *AUS SC 10 Josefov (2000)*

→ *AUS SC 12 Petřská (2000)*

→ *AUS SC 14 Vojtěšská (2000)*

→ *AUS SC 19 Vinohrady (2000)*

→ The building up of inner courtyards with poor quality secondary development in Újezd, Josefov, Petřská, Vojtěšská and Vinohrady. [AUS 2000 p. 57] [AUS 2000 p. 58] [Petřská UHZ 1998 p. 7] [AUS 2000 p. 62] [AUS 2000 p. 64]

→ Undeveloped empty lots and uncompleted development on the streets Na Moráni, Politických vězňů no. 910, the former CKM building on Jindřišská ulice, the space around the parish church on Haštalské náměstí, the space west of the St Agnes Convent, the undeveloped empty lots on Novomlýnská ulice, the unfinished space on the bridgehead of Štěfánikův most and the space of Těšnov. [AUS 2000 p. 62] [US 1994 p. 72] [City 2000 p. 28] [AUS 2000 p. 59] [US 1994 p. 67] [AUS 2000 p. 61] [Petřská UHZ 1998 p. 6] [AUS 2000 p. 60]

THE PROBLEM OF PERMEABILITY

→ *AUA Barriers to Permeability (1994–2019)*

→ Absent or poor connections between Wenceslas Square and Vinohradská třída; along the embankment by the section of the Eastern River; across the tracks between Výtoň and the area below Vyšehrad; across the river between upper New Town and Smíchov at the level of the street Trojická. [AUS 2000 p. 60] [US 1994 p. 70] [MgP 2019 p. 36] [US 1994 p. 73–74] [US 1994 p. 55]

→ The untapped potential of the link between Vyšehrad to the northern sub-castle area and the structure of the city. [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 5]

THE PROBLEM OF PUBLIC SPACES

→ *AUA Public Spaces with Unfulfilled Potential (1994–2000)*

→ *AUS SC 9 Old Town (2000)*

→ *PR Jánský vršek (1981)*

→ The unfulfilled potential or neglected state of public spaces: Wenceslas Square and adjoining passages, the area of Masaryk Station and náměstí Republiky, the embankment in front of Straka Academy, the area where Pařížská enters Old Town Square, the piazzetta south of the Hotel Intercontinental and the dead streets of the coherent unit of City: Vladislavova, U Půjčovny, Opletalova, Olivová, Krakovská, Ve Smečkách and Senovážné náměstí. [AUS 2000 p. 60] [US 1994 p. 69–70] [AUS 2000 p. 57] [AUS 2000 p. 59] [US 1994 p. 68] [US 1994 p. 69] [City 2000 p. 28]

→ The shortage of publicly accessible rest areas with vegetation in the units Old Town and Jánský vršek. [US 1994 p. 12] [Jánský vršek SZ 1981 p. A2-1].

THE PROBLEM OF VEGETATION AND LANDSCAPING

→ *AUA The Problem of the State of Vegetation (1994–2000)*

→ *AUS SC 3 Petřín (2000)*

→ *PR Lower Malá Strana (1990)*

→ *AUS SC 4 Northern Castle Foreland (2000)*

→ *AUS SC 6 Letná (2000)*

→ *AUS SC 7 Klárov (2000)*

→ *AUS SC 11 City (2000)*

→ *AUS SC 18 Vyšehrad (2000)*

→ *MgP PR I Old Town Meander (2019)*

→ *AUS PR II Island Part (2000)*

→ Curtailing of valuable lookouts and views due to overgrown vegetation in the units of Petřín, Lower Malá Strana, the Old Town Meander, Northern Castle Foreland, Letná, Vyšehrad (esp. on the terrain footstool of Vyšehrad and in front of Leopold Gate) and Karlovo náměstí. [US 1994 p. 64] [Malá Strana 1990 p. 9] [AUS 2000 p. 45] [US 1994 p. 54] [AUS

2000 p. 56] [US 1994 p. 65] [AUS 2000 p. 57] [US 1994 p. 65] [Vyšehrad 1995 p. 5] [US 1994 p. 74, 75]

→ The neglected state of parks and vegetation in the coherent units of the Northern Castle Foreland, Klárov, Island Part, City (esp. Vrchlického sady). [AUS 2000 p. 56] [US 1994 p. 65] [AUS 2000 p. 57] [AUS 2000 p. 45] [AUS 2000 p. 45]

THE PROBLEM OF APPROPRIATE USE

→ AUS SC 16 Karlov–Albertov (2000)
→ AUS SC 18 Vyšehrad (2000)

→ The debatable use of the potential of the units of Vyšehrad and Albertov. [AUS 2000 p. 63] [US 1994 p. 74] [AUS 2000 p. 22]

THE PROBLEM OF THE USE OF THE RIVERBANKS

→ MgP PR I Old Town Meander (2019)
→ AUS PR II Island Part (2000)
→ AUS PR III Regulated River (2000)

→ The disruption of the high value of the spatial dynamic of the curved course of the section of the Old Town Meander due to stable moorings. [AUS 2000 p. 45]

→ Degradation of the river space by exploitation of the riverside promenade and banks in the section of the Regulated River and Island Part. [US 1994 p. 55] [AUS 2000 p. 46] [AUS 2000 p. 45]

THE PROBLEM OF THE INTENSITY OF TOURIST USE

→ AUS SC 1 Hradčany (2000)
→ AUS SC 2 Malá Strana (2000)
→ PR Jánský vršek (1981)
→ AUS SC 9 Old Town (2000)
→ PR Anenská (1993)
→ AUS SC 10 Josefov (2000)

→ Commercial overcrowding of the territory and structures in the units Hradčany, Malá Strana (esp. Jánský vršek and around Charles Bridge, Old Town (esp. on the Royal Road and in Anenská čtvrť). [AUS 2000 p. 54] [US 1994 p. 62] [Jánský vršek SZ 1981 p. A1-22] [Malá Strana PDP 1990 p. 33] [Anenská 1993 p. 54]

→ A lack of basic amenities for local residents in the coherent units of Malá Strana, Old Town (esp. in Anenská čtvrť) and Josefov. [Malá Strana 1990 p. 2, 12] [Anenská 1993 p. 54] [US 1994 p. 135]

THE PROBLEM OF AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC

→ AUA The Problem of the Impact of Automobile Traffic (1989–2000)
→ AUS SC 2 Malá Strana (2000)
→ AUS SC 7 Klárov (2000)
→ AUS SC 19 Vinohrady (2000)
→ AUS PR III Regulated River (2000)
→ PR Lower Malá Strana (1990)

→ The consequences of the high volume of automobile traffic in the coherent units of Malá Strana, Klárov, Vinohrady, on the embankments in the section of the Regulated River and on the streets Ječná, Žitná and Karlovo náměstí. [AUS 2000 p. 55] [AUS 2000 p. 57] [AUS 2000 p. 61] [US 1994 p. 55] [US 1994 p. 71] [AUS 2000 p. 64] [US 1994 p. 75]

→ The spatial demands for parked vehicles on Malostranské náměstí and in the area of Lower Malá Strana. [AUS 2000 p. 8] [US 1994 p. 63] [AUS 2000 p. 55] [Malá Strana 1989 p. 2]

→ The clash between automobile traffic and the pedestrian route from Mostecká ulice at Malostranské náměstí. [Malá Strana 1989 p. 2]

THE PROBLEM OF RAIL TRANSPORT

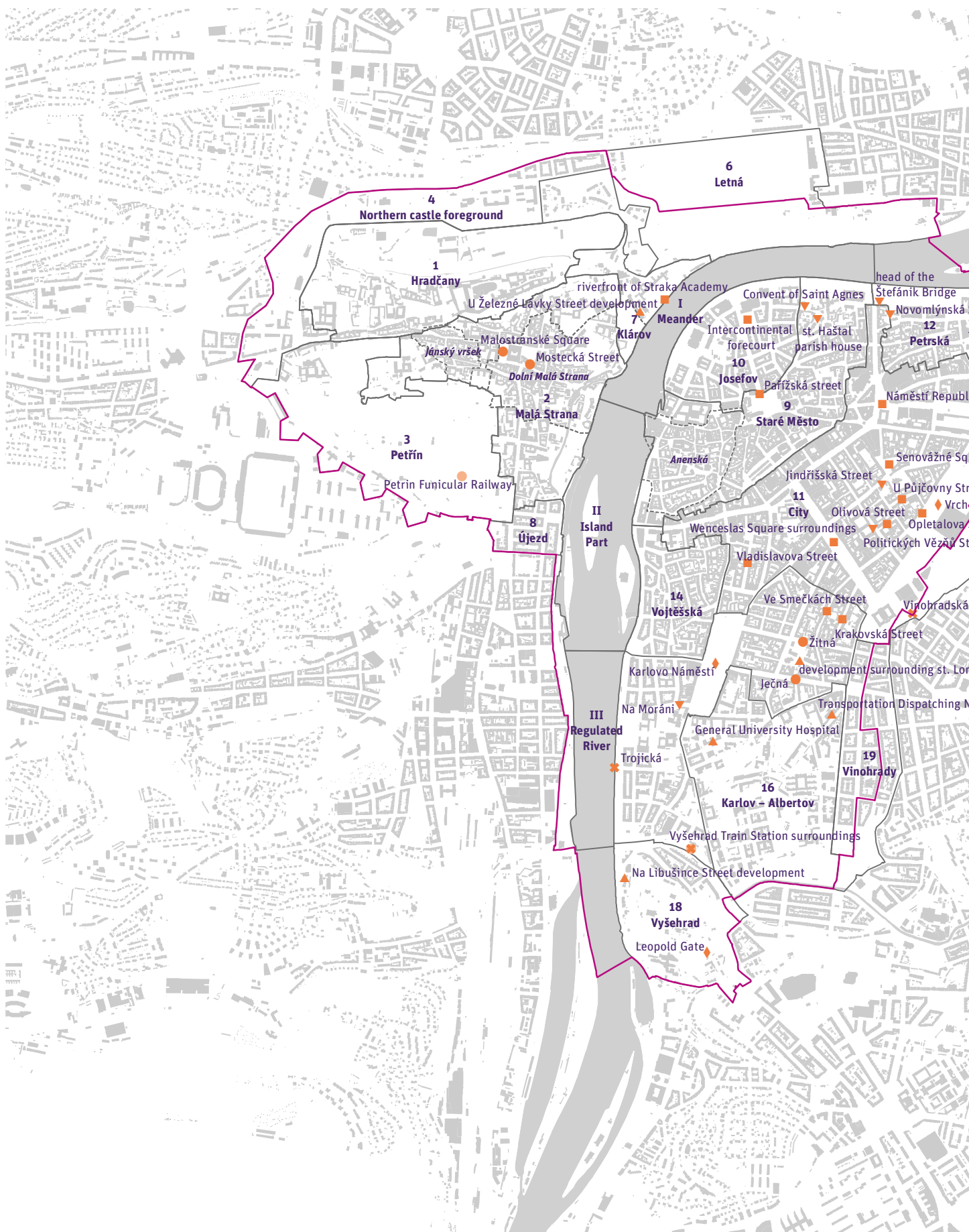
→ AUA The Problem of the Impact of Rail Transport (1994–2000)

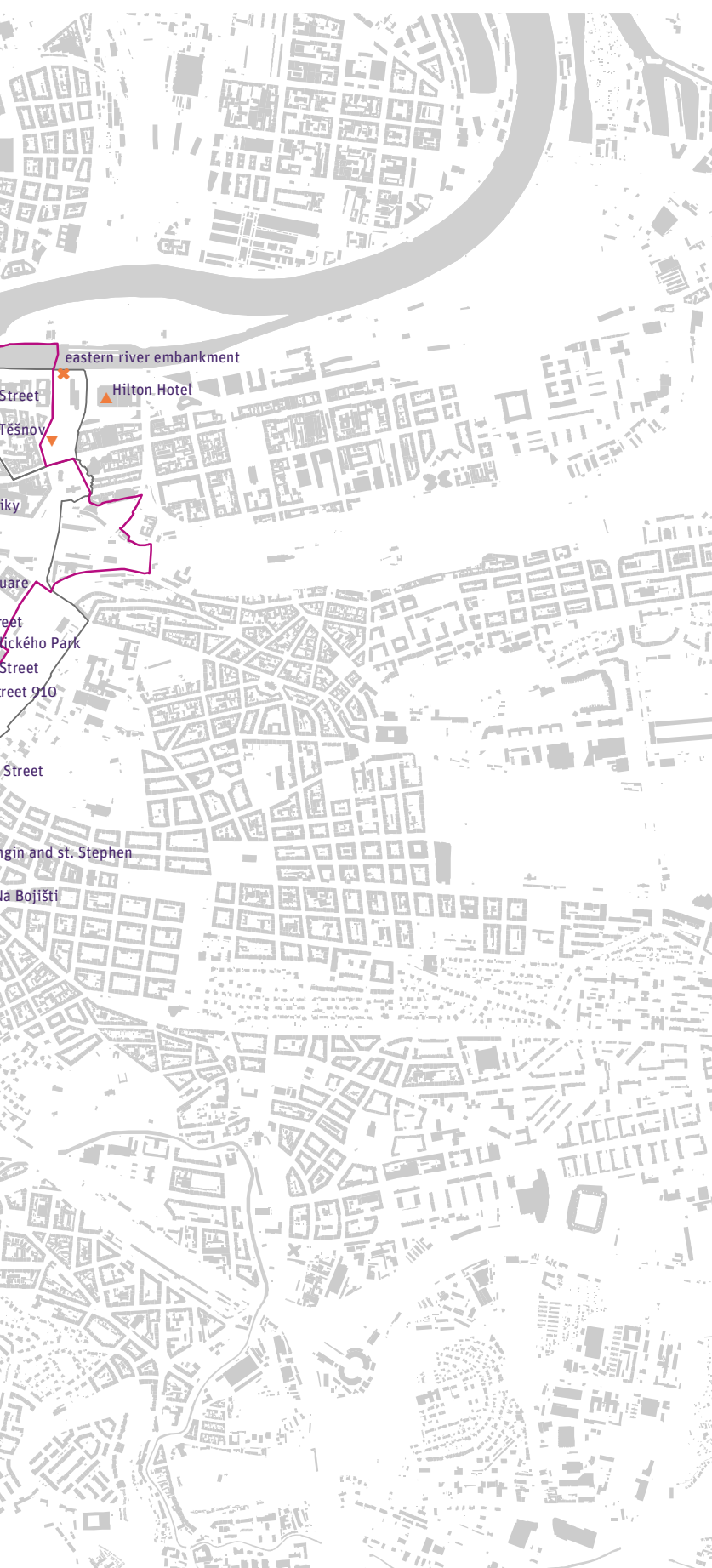
→ Poor incorporation of the funicular on Petřín into the terrain. [AUS 2000 p. 55] [US 1994 p. 64]

→ The deficit of the defunct Vyšehrad Station and poor state of the adjoining premises. [US 1994 p. 74]

3.2.3.1 Localised critical sites of the group of Coherent Units of the Historic Centre

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 1981–2019





- Historic Centre of Prague
- Boundaries of coherent units (2000–2019)
- Areas with completed surveys and analyses (1981–1993)
- ✕ Barriers to permeability (1994–2019)
- Problem with impact of rail transport (1994–2000)
- Problem with impact of car transport (1989–2000)
- ◆ Problem with state of vegetation (1994–2000)
- Public spaces with unfulfilled potential (1994–2000)
- ▲ Development that degrades the panoramic values (1994–2019)
- ▼ Undeveloped empty lots (1998–2000)

0 | | | | | 1,5 km

3.2.4 SELECTED ELEMENTS OF NATURAL CHARACTER

One cross-sectional problem was identified in the group. It is not represented in the map depiction.

THE PROBLEM OF VEGETATION AND LANDSCAPING

→ The loss of solitary trees and vegetation in inner courtyards caused by the increased level of built-up area. [MgP 2019 p. 24] [ÚAP 2016 1100/6]

3.2.5 THEMES AND ELEMENTS OF THE URBAN STRUCTURE

A total of four cross-sectional problems were identified in this group. The component map depiction (→ Fig. 3.2.5.1) only shows critical sites related to the problem of permeability.

THE PROBLEM OF THE STRUCTURE OF LOT DIVISION

→ The merging of historic lots and neighbouring buildings. [MgP 2019 p. 29]

THE PROBLEM OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE BUILT-UP AREA

→ Degradation of the tangible structure of the built-up area caused by a combination of overloading the capacity of buildings, inappropriate changes to the original use, the loss of valuable historical structures and details of architecture and craftsmanship, and the insensitive approach of builders. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

→ The insufficient standard of contemporary architectural work. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

→ Undesirable increase in the volume of built-up area by building in inner courtyards and roofing over courtyards and alleys. [MgP 2019 p. 27]

THE PROBLEM OF PUBLIC SPACES

→ The degradation of public spaces by prioritising physical layouts and organisation that meet the demands of individual automobile traffic. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8] [MgP 2019 p. 30]

→ The degradation of public spaces in the historic centre by putting commerce in first place, including business signs, advertising and promotional installations, leading to visual smog. [ÚAP 2016 1100/9] [MgP 2019 p. 49, 62]

→ Degradation of the residential and general sociocultural function of the street level of the city's public by parking. [MgP 2019 p. 30, 49, 60]

THE PROBLEM OF PERMEABILITY

→ *AUA Problem of the Permeability of the North-South Trunk Road (1989–2019)*

→ *ÚAP Problem of the North-South Trunk Road (2016)*

→ The impermeability and disconnectedness of certain important gardens, parks and other areas that form the system of greenery. [MgP 2019 p. 62]

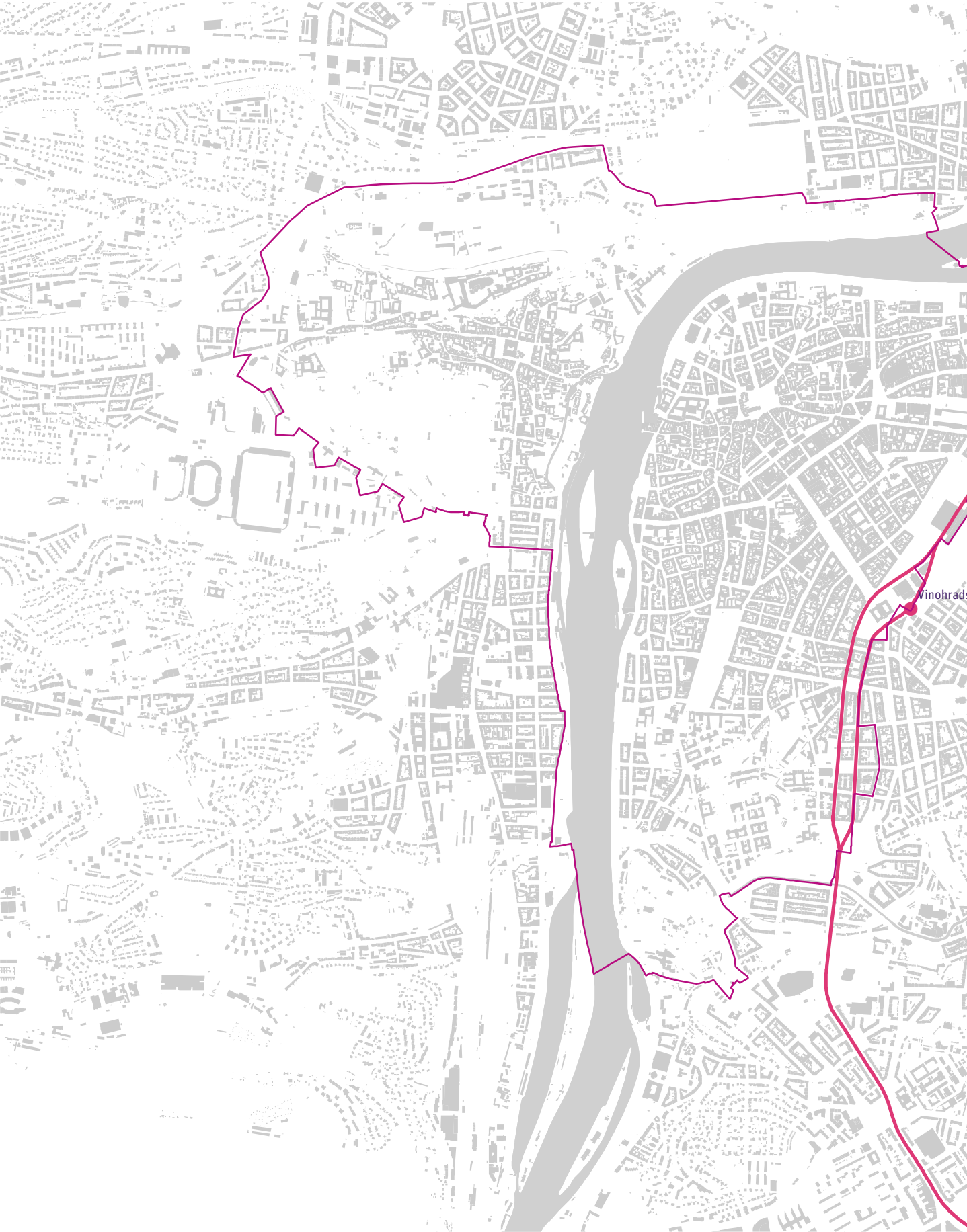
→ The destruction of historic connections between the Historic Centre and the adjacent municipal districts by the impermeable barrier of the North-South Trunk Road, in

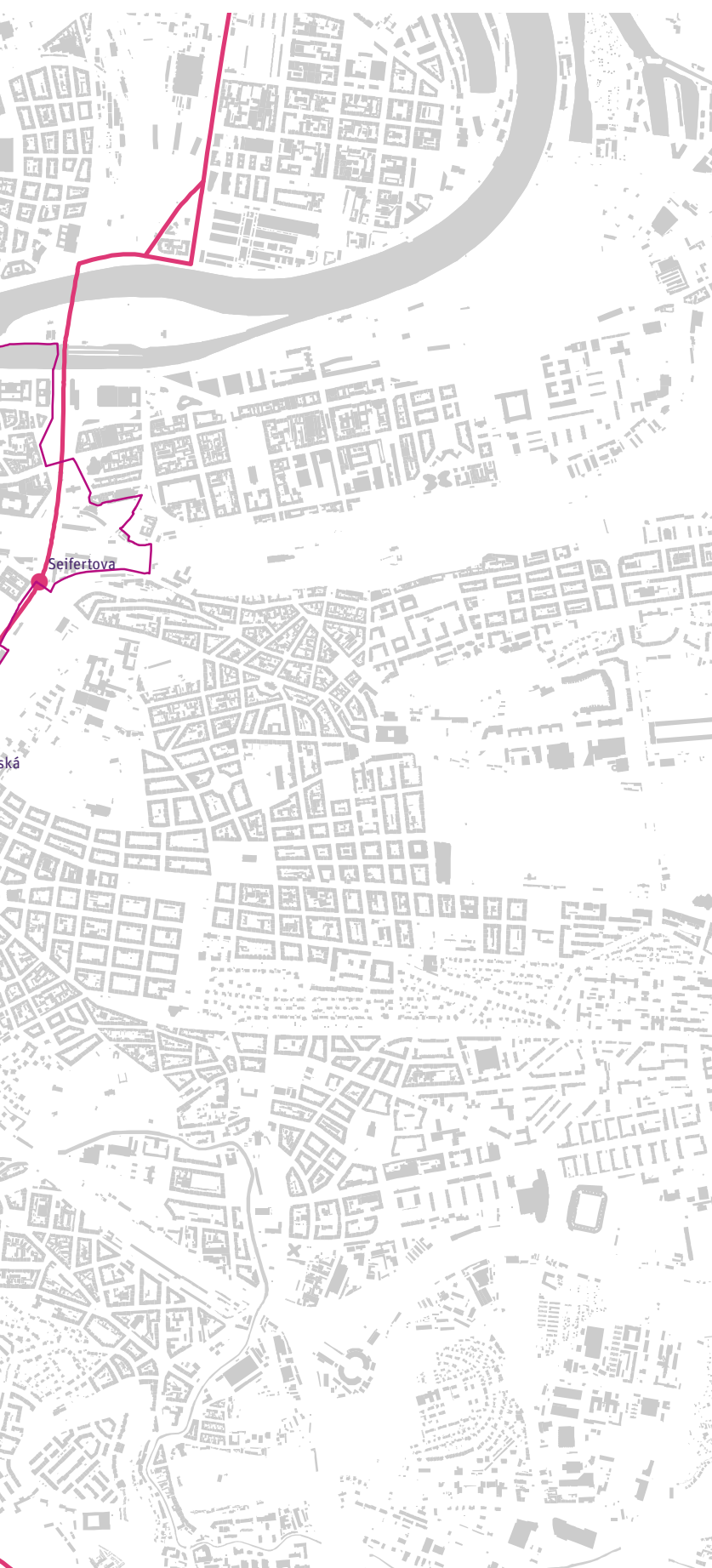
particular the streets Vinohradská and Seifertova. [MgP 2019 p. 60] [AUS 2000 p. 8, 41] [US 1994 pp. 36–37]

→ The impact of the strong concentration of automobile traffic associated with the problem of the North-South Trunk Road. [US 1994 p. 37] [ÚAP 2016 1100/40] [ÚAP 2016 V1130]

3.2.5.1 Localised critical sites of the group of Topics and features of Urban Structure

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 1994–2019





- Historic Centre of Prague
- Problem of the permeability of the North-South Trunk Road (1994-2019)
- Problem of the North-South Trunk Road (2016)

0 | | | | | 1,5 km

3.2.6 MONUMENTS OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

One cross-sectional problem was identified in the group, that of care for cultural heritage. It is represented by a single layer in the component map depiction (→ Fig. 3.2.6.1).

THE PROBLEM OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

→ *ÚAP Important Archaeological Areas (2022)*

– → The loss of valuable archaeological terrains in connection with the development of the city and its infrastructure. [MgP 2019 p. 31]

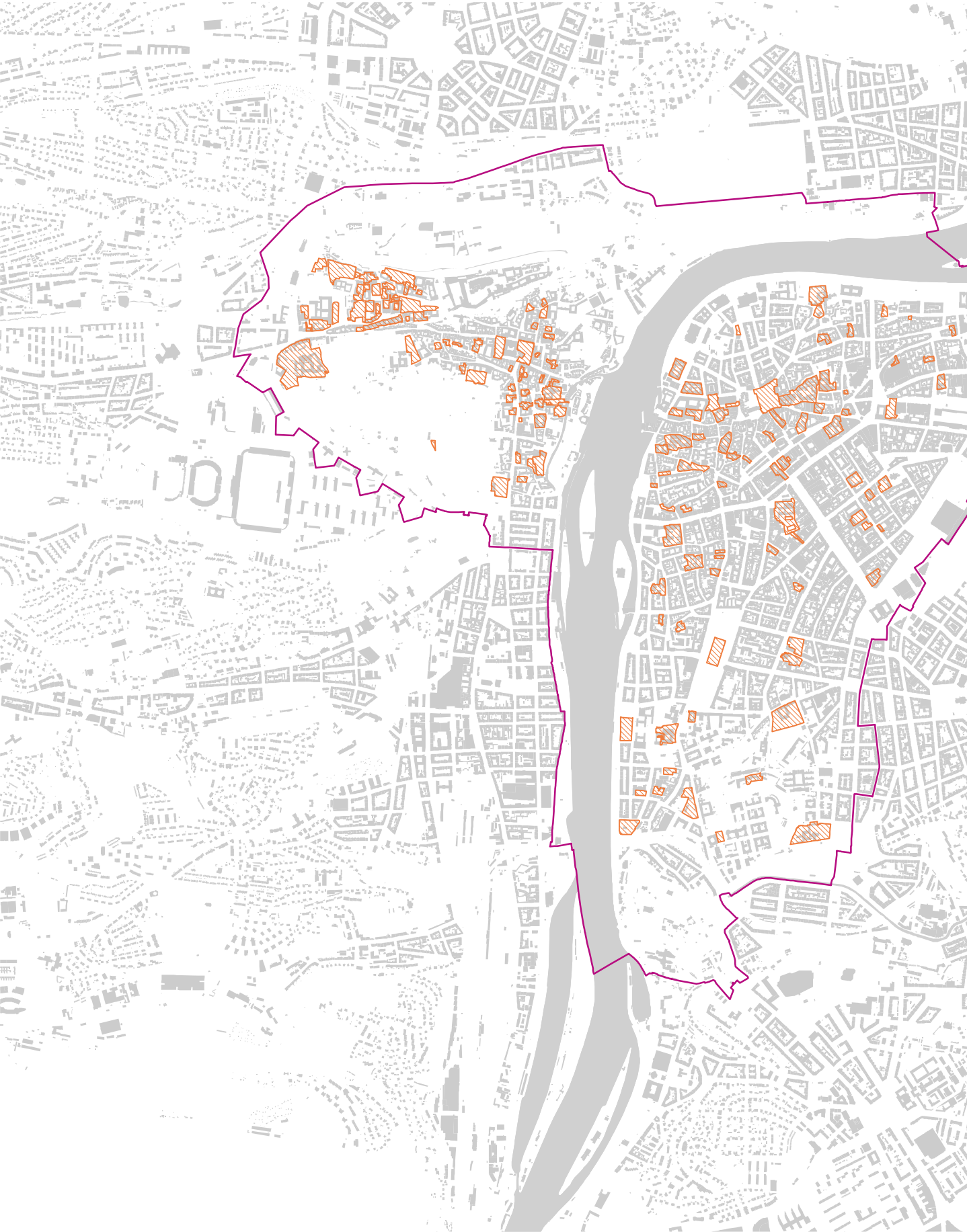
– → The threat to the character of stabilised areas due to the lack of registered characteristics of their structure and composition, and insufficient respect for the preserved urban and architectural structure in decision-making on plans in the territory. [ÚAP 2016 1100/9, 31] [MgP 2019 p. 49]

– → The threat to Prague's vedute due to the lack of rules for assessing the impact of construction on the urban scene: scale, volume, height and proportions. [ÚAP 2016 1100/9, 31] [MgP 2019 p. 14]



– → The weakening of powers and responsibility for care for the city and public space caused by the division of management and administrative fragmentation of the Historic Centre. [MgP 2019 p. 30, 49] [US 1994 p. 10]

3.2.6.1 Localised critical sites of the group of Monuments of Immovable Cultural Heritage

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 2022





-  Historic Centre of Prague
-  Important archaeological areas (2022)

| 0 | | | | | 1,5 km

3.2.7 USE OF THE TERRITORY AND QUALITIES OF THE INTANGIBLE ENVIRONMENT

A total of eight cross-sectional problems were identified in this group. The component map depiction (→ Fig. 3.2.7.1) features critical sites related to three problems: the concentration of administrative and commercial activities, the concentration of tourist activities, and the conditionality of development.

THE PROBLEM OF UNEVEN CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

→ The threat to the traditional internal balance of life in the Historic Centre, as well as its status among monuments, due to the rising level of physical and operational exploitation and pressure for urbanistically and operationally disproportionate use. [MgP 2019 p. 16] [ÚAP 2016 1100/5]

→ High overburdening and at the same time insufficient utilisation in various parts of the Historic Centre caused by the considerable unevenness in its use. [US 1994 p. 84]

→ A lack of activities in the broader daytime and evening time segment in Upper New Town on the bank opposite Smíchov. [AUS 2000 p. 6] [US 1994 p. 37]

→ The dispersion of activities typical for the centre into surrounding residential neighbourhoods from the 19th century. [US 1994 p. 37]

→ The high overall number and inappropriate structure of workplaces, especially the concentration of administrative complexes, is a problem from the perspective of the interests and needs of residents. [US 1994 p. 85]

→ Insufficient use of buildings that are the subject of financial speculation by their owners. [US 1994 p. 37]

THE PROBLEM OF THE CONCENTRATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

→ *ÚAP Concentration of Job Opportunities (2012)*

→ The ongoing decline in flats and residents in the centre caused by the concentration of work opportunities. [ÚAP 2016 1100/10, 16] [AUS 2000 p. 21]

→ The overloading of the centre by the concentration of administrative and commercial complexes, with a high number and inappropriate structure of workplaces caused by the centrality of the area, especially around Wenceslas Square and Lower New Town. [US 1994 p. 37, 38, 85] [AUS 2000 p. 6]

THE PROBLEM OF CONCENTRATION OF TOURIST ACTIVITIES

→ *AUA Route of the Royal Road (2020)*

→ The decline in the value of the architectural heritage caused by the increasing pressure to convert it for tourism-oriented use. [ÚAP 2020 1100/132] [ÚAP 2020 04] [ÚAP 2016 1100/10]

→ Overburdening of the small territory of Prague's historic core, and esp. the Royal Road, where tourist activities are concentrated. [MgP 2019 p. 41, 49] [ÚAP 2016 1100/9]

→ The proliferation of facilities serving tourism caused by preference for the income from expanding the tourist industry over the needs of permanent residents. [MgP 2019 p. 49] [ÚAP 2020 1100/140]

THE PROBLEM OF THE COMPOSITION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

→ Decline in basic amenities and availability of basic goods for permanent residents of the Historic Centre associated with the trend of the declining population. [MgP 2019 p. 41, 44] [US 1994 p. 14]

→ The loss and falling diversity of small shops in the ground floors of homes and in passages, including in highly attractive places, due to the high rents and the competitive pressure of peripheral shopping centres. [MgP 2019 p. 44]

→ The decline in basic amenities and services focused on permanent residents, being replaced by shops or restaurant facilities focused primarily on tourists. [MgP 2019 p. 58] [ÚAP 2016 1100/10, 16]

THE PROBLEM OF HOUSING AND RESIDENTS

→ The decline in permanent residents, especially younger age groups, associated with the ageing of the population in the Historic Centre. [MgP 2019 p. 41] [ÚAP 2016 1100/8] [AUS 2000 p. 11] [US 1994 p. 10, 13]

→ The financial inaccessibility of housing due to the rising market prices of flats and costs associated with living in the Historic Centre and low support for housing. [ÚAP 2016 1100/8] [MgP 2019 p. 49]

→ The decline or stagnation in primarily family forms of the housing stock in the Historic Centre caused by commercial pressure or transformation of housing stock into non-residential space, the merging of small apartments and the unauthorised use of residential units for accommodations. [MgP 2019 p. 41] [AUS 2000 p. 11] [ÚAP 2016 1100/9] [MgP 2019 p. 58] [ÚAP 2020 1100/140]

—→ The decline in liveability and social control in the Historic Centre as a result of the loss of permanent residents. [US 1994 p. 14] [US 1994 p. 81] [AUS 2000 p. 11]

THE PROBLEM OF SCHOOL FACILITIES

—→ Operational shortcomings of nursery, primary and secondary schools stemming from their layouts, especially in terms of space for physical education and outdoor space. [AUS 2000 p. 18, 22]

—→ The risk of universities leaving the Historic Centre caused by insufficient efforts to retain them.. [MgP 2019 p. 49]

THE PROBLEM OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

—→ The lack of balance in the diversified structure of cultural goods and services; insufficient use of the attractive potential outside the territory of the Historic Centre of Prague. [MgP 2019 p. 38] [ÚAP 2020 1100/140]

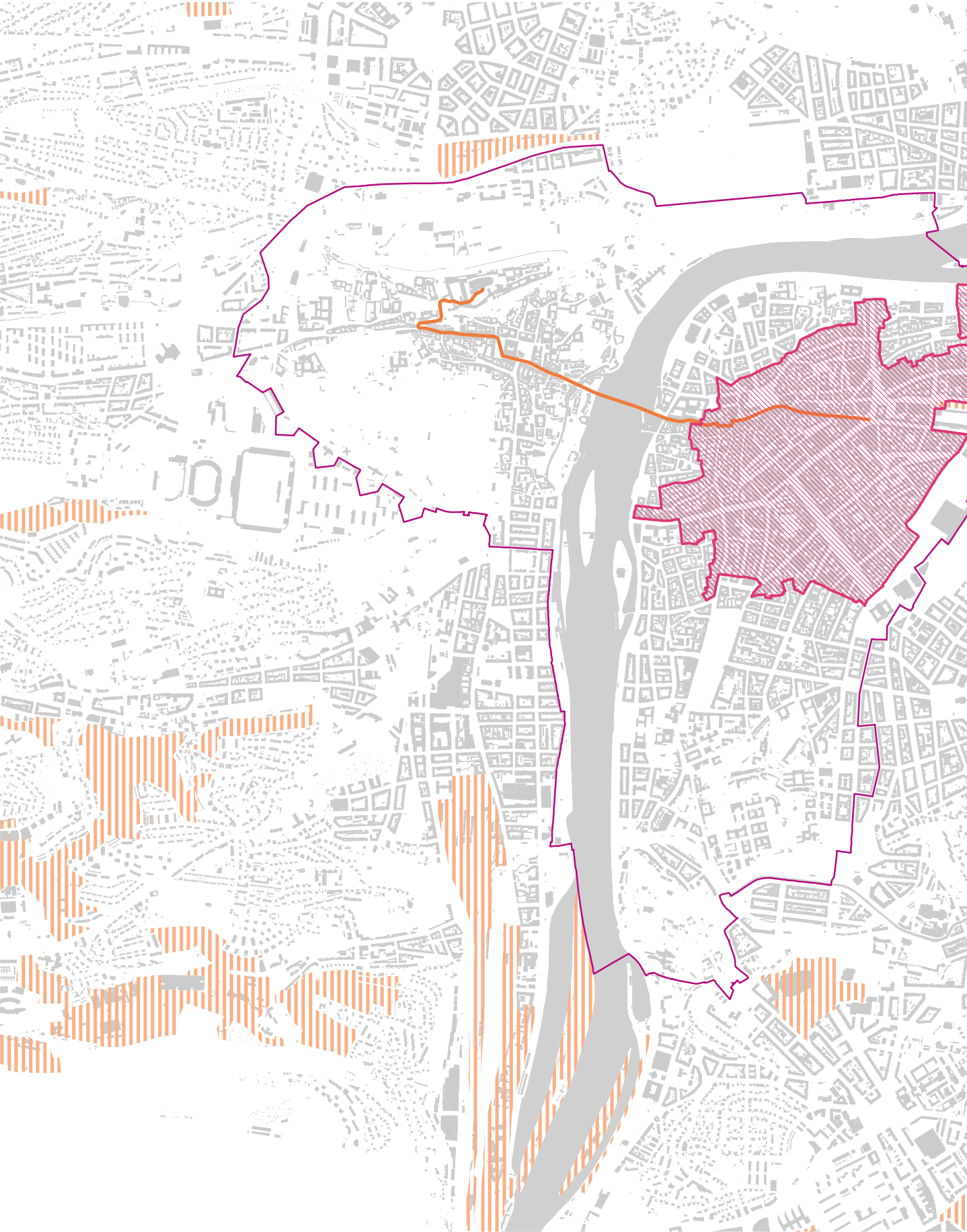
THE PROBLEM OF THE CONDITIONALITY OF DEVELOPMENT

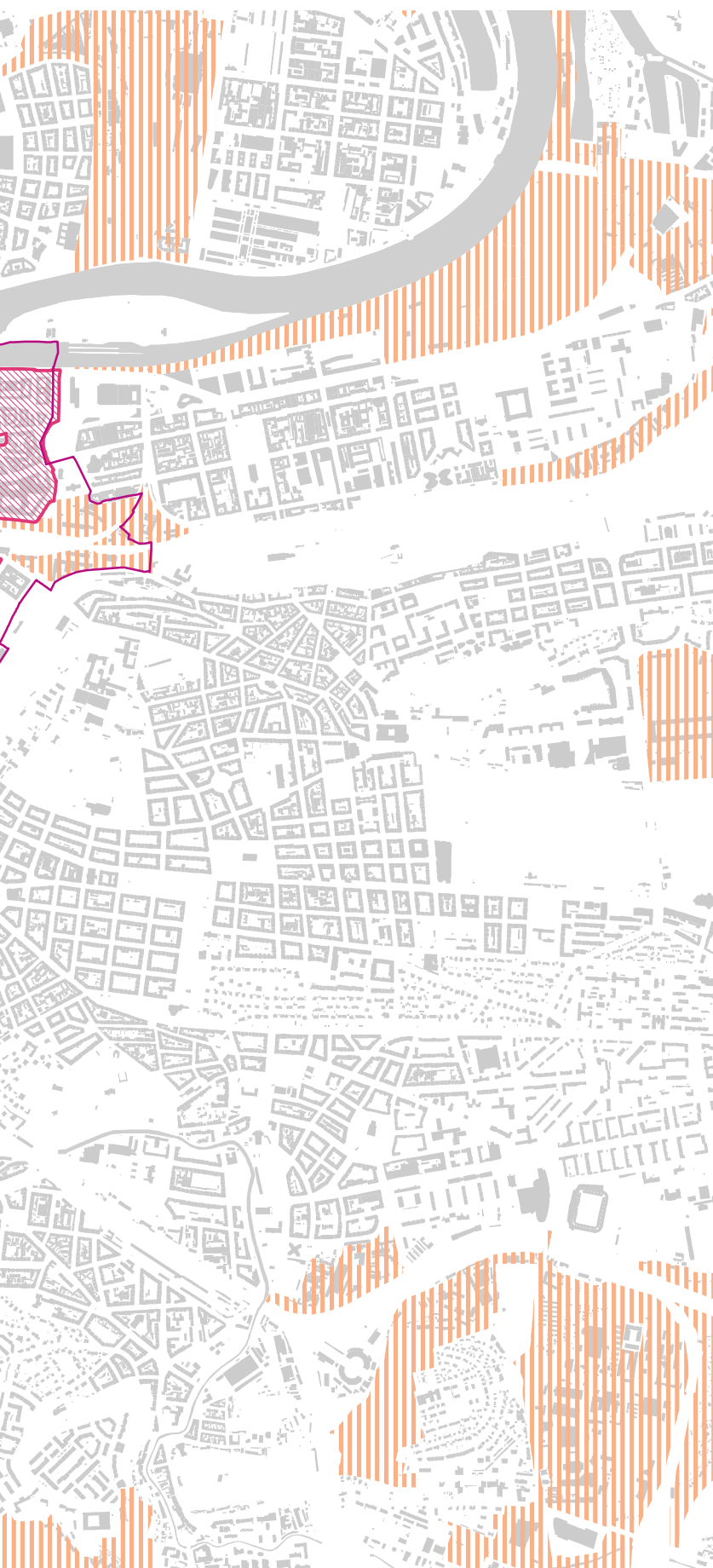
→ ÚAP Transformation Areas over 5 ha (2020)

—→ The development of key areas in transition being conditioned on transformation areas. [ÚAP 2020 1100/130] [ÚAP 2020 04]

3.2.7.1 Localised critical sites of the group of Land Use and Quality of the Intangible Environment

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 2012–2020





- Historic Centre of Prague
- Area with concentration of job opportunities (2012)
- Transformation areas larger than 5 ha
- Royal Route (2020)

0 | | | | | 1,5 km

3.2.8 INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENT, CONFLICTS AND RESTRICTIONS

A total of seven cross-sectional problems were identified in the group. The component map depiction (→ Fig. 3.2.8.1) features critical sites associated with six problems: bicycle transport and automobile traffic, rail transport, technical infrastructure, the environment, natural hazards and the conditionality of development.

THE PROBLEM OF BICYCLE TRANSPORT

→ *ÚAP Lacking Arterial Connection for Bicycle Transport (2020)*

– → The lack of coherence in the network of bicycle paths, traffic-calmed areas and integrated measures for alternative forms of transport caused by the absence of connection between them. [MgP 2019 p. 60] [ÚAP 2020 1100/133] [ÚAP 2020 1100/142] [ÚAP 2020 04]

– → The unsuitability of the organisation of public spaces on important roads with regard to pedestrian and bicycle traffic. [ÚAP 2020 1100/142]

THE PROBLEM OF AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC

→ *AUA Problem of the Burden of Automobile Traffic (1994–2020)*

→ *ÚAP Road Network Capacity Problems (2020)*

→ *ÚAP Problem of the North-South Trunk Road (2016)*

– → Depreciation of the street spaces from the high traffic burden, esp. in the system of collector roads (esp. in *Malá Strana* and the streets *Ječná* and *Žitná*) and the high proportion of public space in the Historic Centre where individual automobile transport dominates. [US 1994 p. 39] [AUS 2000 p. 68] [MgP 2019 p. 58, 60] [ÚAP 2020 1100/142-143]

– → The critical situation in the amount of parked vehicles within the Historic Centre. [AUS 2000 p. 69] [US 1994 p. 94]

– → The growing number of destinations for individual automobile traffic in the Historic Centre with insufficient regulation of access to it by individual automobile traffic. [MgP 2019 p. 60, 62]

– → Operationally critical junctions and segments where traffic jams form – spots and segments with regular and occasional congestion of level 4+. [ÚAP 2020 04] [ÚAP 2016 V1130] [ÚAP 2014 V1130] [ÚAP 2012 V4] [ÚAP 2010 V4] [ÚAP 2008 V4]

THE PROBLEM OF RAIL TRANSPORT

→ *ÚAP Capacity Issues of the Rail Network (2020)*

– → The vulnerability of the tram network in the Historic Centre due to overcrowded segments and the absence of

multiple routes. [MgP 2019 p. 60] [ÚAP 2020 1100/133] [ÚAP 2020 04]

– → The exhausted capacity of several metro lines in the central part of the city caused by overcrowding. [MgP 2019 p. 60] [ÚAP 2020 04]

– → The insufficient accessibility of metro stations caused by the difficulties in placing lifts and entrance halls in the public space. [ÚAP 2020 1100/142]

THE PROBLEM OF TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

– → Drainage of rainwater from built-up lots into the sewage network. [ÚAP 2020 1100/138]

THE PROBLEM OF THE ENVIRONMENT

→ *ÚAP Territory with Accumulation of Noise Limit Exceedances (2020)*

– → Air pollution from primarily transport emissions, supported by the poor ventilation of the Prague Basin. [US 1994 p. 24] [ÚAP 2016 1100/6] [MgP 2019 p. 62] [ÚAP 2020 1100/130]

– → Excessive noise, esp. around roads with a high volume of traffic. [MgP 2019 p. 62] [ÚAP 2016 1100/6] [ÚAP 2020 1100/130]

– → The high level of light pollution in the city's landscape environment. [ÚAP 2016 1100/6]

THE PROBLEM OF NATURAL HAZARDS

→ *ÚAP Flood Zones (2020)*

→ *ÚAP Landslide Zones (2016)*

– → The threat of floods in connection with the building up of areas in flood zones. [ÚAP 2020 1100/134; 04]

– → The risk of landslides on slopes and the low ecological stability in areas at risk of erosion. [ÚAP 2020 1100/130] [ÚAP 2016 1100/6]

THE PROBLEM OF THE CONDITIONALITY OF DEVELOPMENT

→ *ÚAP Problems Resulting from Conflicts (2020)*

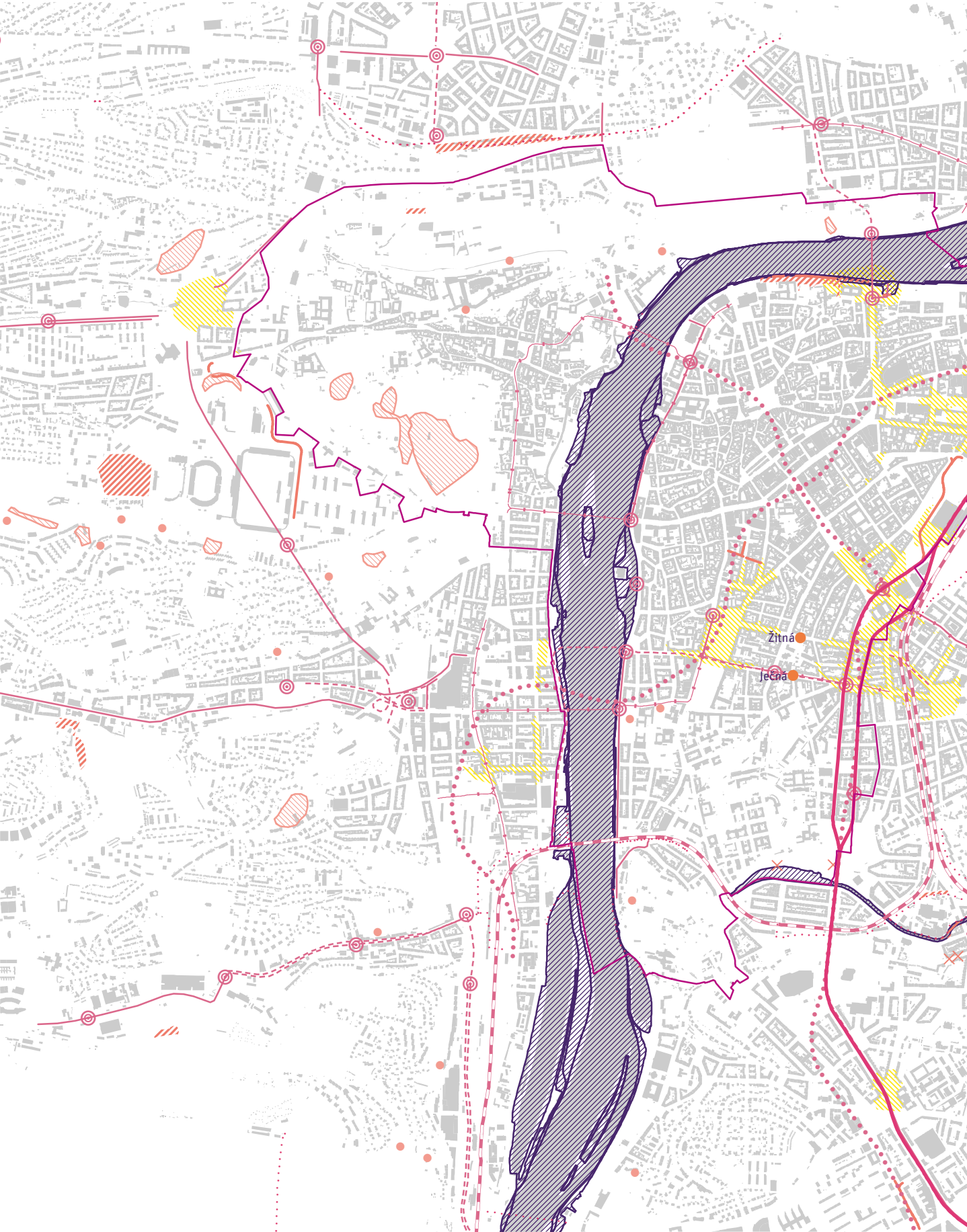
– → Limitations stemming from clashes between plans and limits, and plans and other plans. [ÚAP 2020 04]

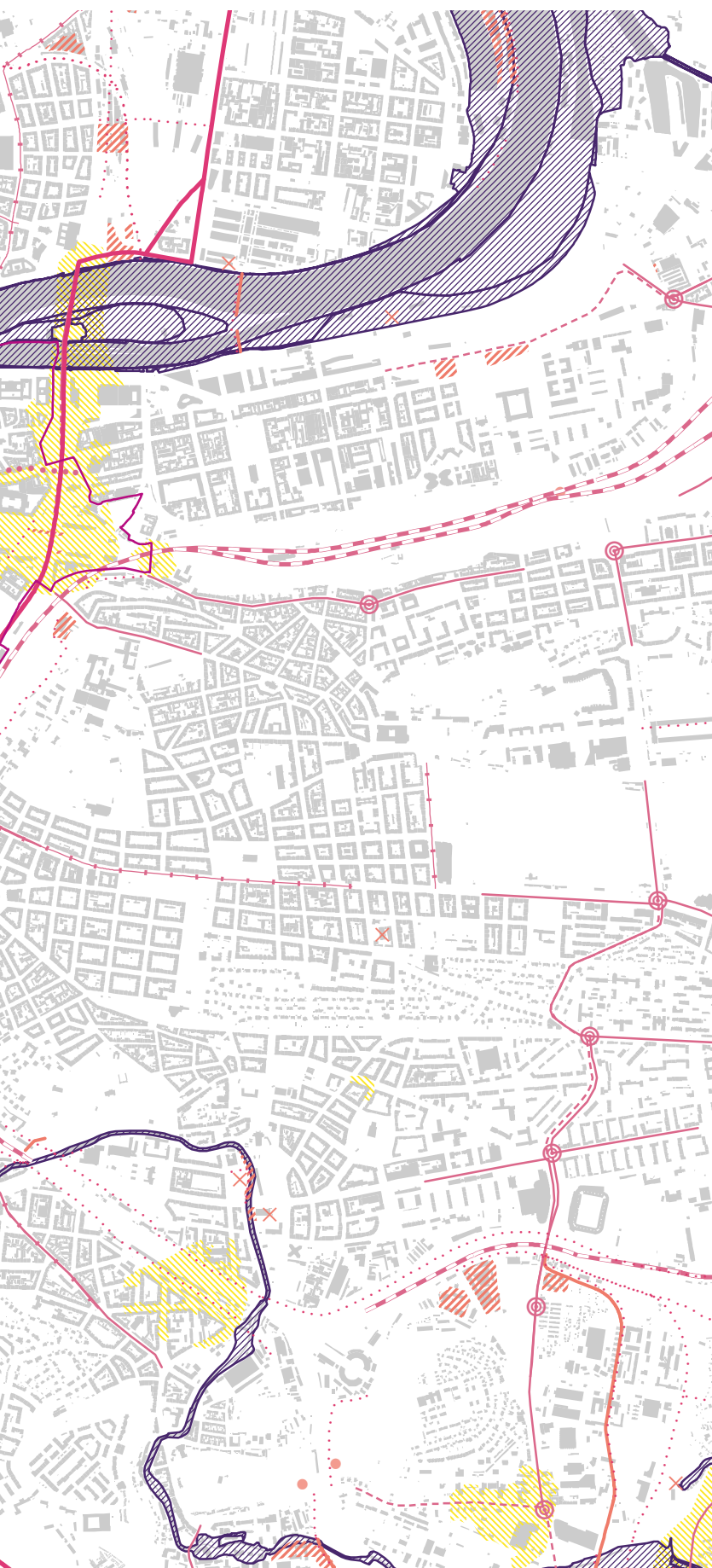
3.2.9 OUTSTANDING VALUES OF THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

In the group of subjects Outstanding Values of the UNESCO World Heritage Site, no critical sites were identified.

3.2.8.1 Localised critical sites of the group of Infrastructure, Environment, Conflicts and Limitations

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 1994–2020





- Historic Centre of Prague
- Problem with car traffic load (1994–2020)
- Problem of North-South Trunk Road
- ⋯ Lacking arterial connection for bicycle traffic of over 500 m (2020)
- ⊙ Sites of congestion (2020)
- Occasional congestion of level 4+ (short duration) (2020)
- Regular congestion of level 4+ (long duration) (2020)
- +— Congested tram track sections (2020)
- ⋯⋯ Congested metro sections (2020)
- +— Congested railway sections (2020)
- Flood risk zones (2020)
- Areas with cumulative exceeding of noise limits (2020)
- Landslide risk zones – areas (2016)
- Landslide risk zones – points (2016)
- × Conflicts – points (2020)
- Conflicts – lines (2020)
- Conflicts – areas (2020)

0 | | | | | 1,5 km

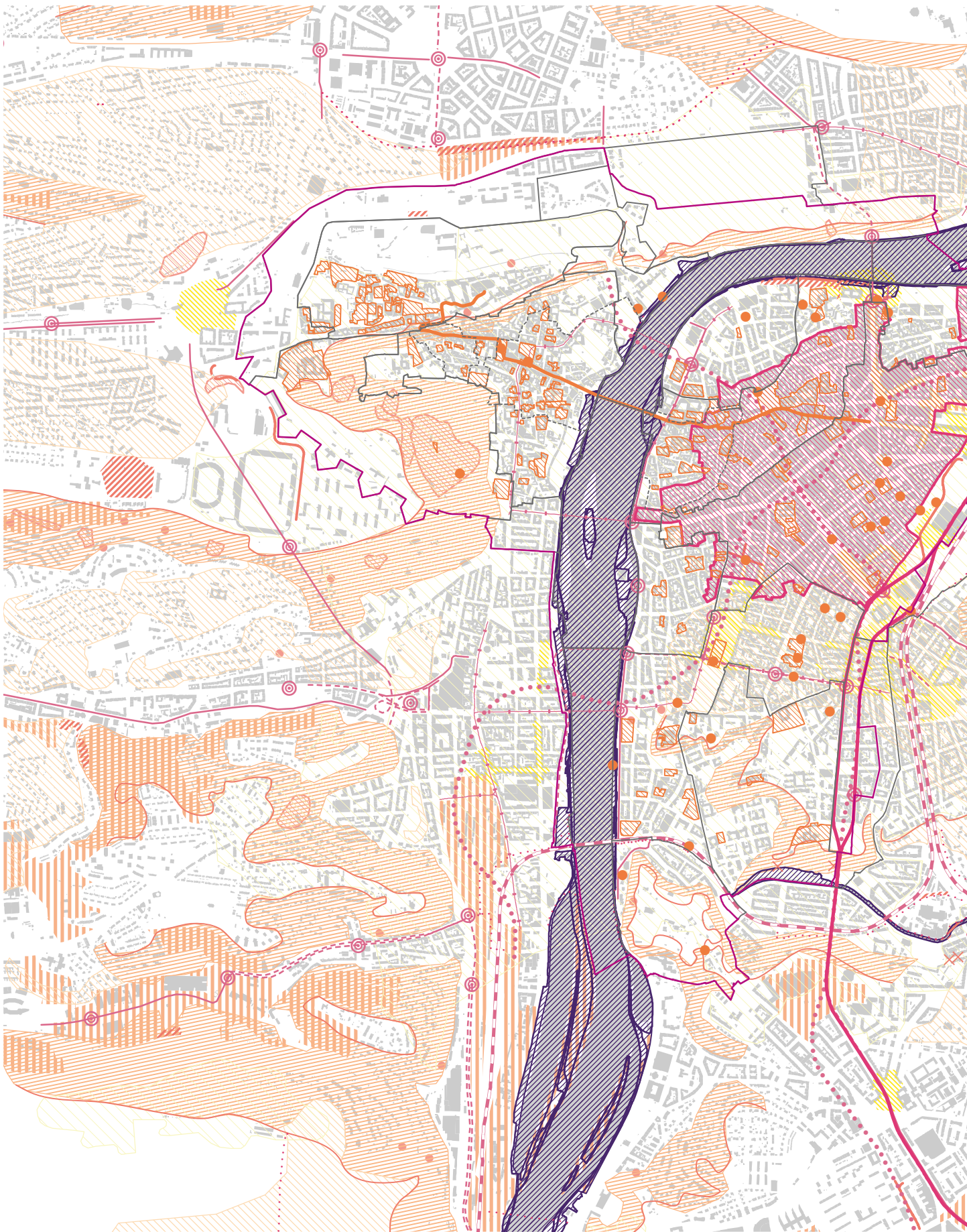
3.2.10 COMBINED MAP OF CRITICAL SITES

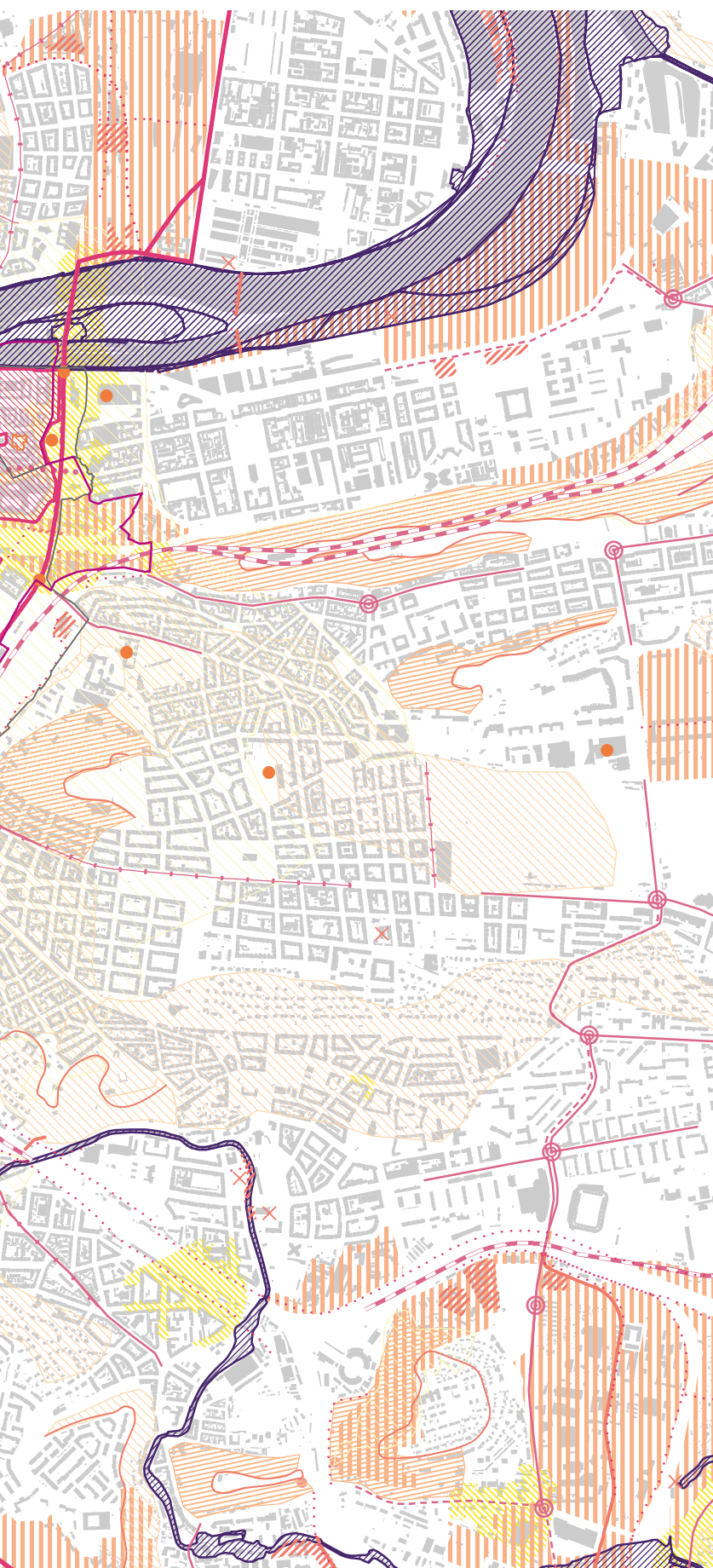
A clear combined map of all the localised critical sites within the Historic Centre provides a remarkable view of the selection of issues identified over the course of the past forty years (→ Fig. 3.2.10.1). It contains an outline of all the negatively assessed places and themes that were assessed as problematic in the processed documents (generally in the sense of the impact of negative consequences or sustainability of qualities). In light of the prevailing spatial vagueness of the critical statements, it is not possible to consider this depiction exhaustive, but even despite the evident absence of many sites to be expected in this composite map, several important critical sites can be identified on the map in combination with the text. These include in particular:

- The river space — a critical site of high intensity of use of the river surface and banks
- The route of the North-South Trunk Road and its junctions — a critical site of traffic and permeability
- Ječná and Žitná streets — critical sites of the impact of traffic volume
- The area of concentrated job opportunities — a critical site of administrative and commercial activities
- The route of the Royal Road — a critical site of concentration of commercial and tourist activities

3.2.10.1 Overview of all localised critical sites within the Historic Centre

IPR Prague 2022 / data: IPR Prague 1981–2022





Note:

The depicted synthetic map is a print of the layers from the previous maps. The symbols for the depicted layers are in the legends for the corresponding maps 3.2.2.1-3.2.8.1.

| 0 | | | | | 1,5 km

4. CONCLUSION

The summary of assessments itself is undoubtedly already one benefit of the unique cross-sectional study that the Critical Catalogue offers. It not only provides a clear record of the individual statements for seeking out related information from various documents, but thanks to the organisation of statements into subjects and groups of subjects, it also offers up a valuable testament to the intensity of evaluation and the urgency of specific themes and sites over the course of time. It is this mutability of assessments, often directly or indirectly reacting to the current state of the environment and its pressing cases, that lets those places and themes that have been stable long-term stand out, thanks to which they can be concerned of lasting validity. The catalogue of “archival” assessments of the Historic Centre of Prague can in no way stand in for the importance of current evaluations, but it can lend them weight, in the figurative sense, with its mediated intersubjectivity.

The synthesis of critical sites is a central part of this catalogue for those drafting subsequent spatial planning documentation and information. Its preparation, stemming directly from the assigned task of Prague City Council, provides a partial answer to the question of what issues need to be addressed. On the other hand, its content is an important and pressing cue for a current evaluation to be drawn up! Despite the undeniable benefit of the summary of previously identified shortcomings that the synthesis of critical sites provides, it is evident from its testimony that the perception of shortcomings of the environment is subject to changes over time more rapidly than in the case of values viewed positively. It is furthermore clear from the plotting of localisable manifestations of critical sites on the map that many critical sites are only vaguely defined, and many of the ones we would naturally

expect on the map were not defined in the analysed documents at all. It is thus possible to state with only slight exaggeration that one of the critical sites of the Prague Heritage Reservation is the vague and equivocal nature of the documents that should be specifying the qualities and problems of this unique space.

If we assess the evaluation of the synthesis of critical sites based on the number of criticised impacts from identified issues, then the most pressing problem of the Historic Centre of Prague would have to be the growing intensity of touristic and commercial utilisation in connection with the decline in permanent housing and services catering to local residents, which comes up in more than a fifth of the critical statements. Right behind it comes the criticism of issues with panoramic views, including interaction with the roofscape and landmark structures, followed by problems with the high volume of automobile traffic, including demands for parking and the impact on the habitability and permeability of street spaces, in particular on the streets Ječná and Žitná and the junctions between radial roads and the North-South Trunk Road. Coming in at a not insignificant proportion of around one tenth of the criticised consequences are issues with the high intensity of use of the river and its banks and problems with the increased density and capacity of the built-up area in the Historic Centre. All other problems together account for approximately one quarter of the total criticism.

5. REGISTERS AND LISTS

TEAM OF AUTHORS

Critical Catalogue

Author

Ing. arch. Vít Rýpar / Office for City Analysis /
rypar@ipr.praha.eu

Contributing Authors

Ing. arch. Lukáš Kopp / Office for City Analysis
Mgr. Veronika Marianovská / Office for City Analysis
Ing. arch. Markéta Stefanová / Office for City Analysis
RNDr. Vladimír Vojtěch / Office for City Analysis
Ing. arch. Alena Zmeškalová / Office for City Analysis

Consultation

Ing. arch. Annamária Bohuniczky
Ing. arch. Zdeňka Havlová, Ph.D. / Office for City Analysis

Data Processing

MgA. Petr Albrecht / Archive and File Service Office
Mgr. Bohdan Baron / Spatial Data Office
Ing. Matěj Gloser / Spatial Data Office
Ing. arch. Lukáš Kopp / Office for City Analysis
Mgr. Veronika Marianovská / Office for City Analysis
Mgr. Ladislav Monzer / Archive and File Service Office
Ing. arch. Vít Rýpar / Office for City Analysis
Ing. arch. Marie Smetana / Office for City Analysis
RNDr. Vladimír Vojtěch / Office for City Analysis

Graphic Design

MA Táňa Martincová

Typesetting and Graphic Treatment of Image Annexes

Ing. arch. Zdeňka Havlová, Ph.D. / Office for City Analysis
Mgr. Veronika Marianovská / Office for City Analysis
Ing. arch. Marie Smetana / Office for City Analysis
Ing. arch. Markéta Stefanová / Office for City Analysis
RNDr. Vladimír Vojtěch / Office for City Analysis

Translation of English version

Mike Allen

Historic Centre of Prague Application

Application Concept and Structure:

Ing. arch. Vít Rýpar / Office for City Analysis
Ing. arch. Alena Zmeškalová / Office for City Analysis

Web Development:

Mgr. Andrej Baroš / Application Development Office
Mgr. Michal Pochmann / Application Development Office

Graphic Design:

MA Táňa Martincová

Data Processing:

Mgr. Bohdan Baron / Spatial Data Office
Mgr. Jana Irová / Spatial Data Office
Mgr. Ondřej Míček / Spatial Data Office
Mgr. Ladislav Monzer / Archive and File Service Office
MgA. Tereza Pavůčková / Metropolitan Plan Office

Translation of English version:

Mike Allen

Project Team until Dec/2020

Mgr. Bohdan Baron
Ing. arch. Michal Bartošek
doc. PhDr. Richard Biegel, Ph.D.
Ing. arch. Annamária Bohuniczky
Mgr. Eliška Bradová
Mgr. Jiří Čtyroký, Ph.D.
Mgr. Kristýna Drápalová
Ing. arch. Markéta Holá (Stefanová)
Mgr. Jana Irová
Mgr. Nikola Jurková
Ing. arch. Lada Kolaříková
Mgr. Ladislav Monzer
Ing. arch. Jan Sedlák
Ing. arch. Vít Rýpar
employees of the Prague City Hall Heritage Department under
the guidance of Mgr. Jiří Skalický
students of the FF UK Department of Art History under the
guidance of doc. PhDr. Richard Biegel, Ph.D.

RELATED LEGISLATION

The generally binding legislation and regulations are listed in the most recent valid wording as amended, unless stated otherwise.

ACTS

Act No. 20/1987 Coll. of the Czech National Council, on State Heritage Care

Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on Town and Country Planning and the Building Code (the Building Act)

DECREES

Decree No. 66/1988 Coll. Decree of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic implementing Act No. 20/1987 of the Czech National Council, on State Heritage Care

GENERAL MEASURES

General Measure No. 6/2009, issuing City of Prague Change Z 1000/00

General Measure No. 55/2018, issuing City of Prague Change Z 2832/00

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

Government Order of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic No. 66/1971 Coll., on a Heritage Reservation in the City of Prague

City of Prague Regulation No. 10/2016 Coll., laying down the general requirements for land use and the technical requirements for construction within the City of Prague (Prague Building Regulations) as amended by City of Prague Regulation No. 14/2018 with its updated recitals.

DECISIONS

Decision No. Kul/5-932/81 on designation of a buffer zone for the heritage reservation in the City of Prague, decision of the former City of Prague National Committee

Decision No. 16COM XA (1), Report of the 16th Session of the Committee, Santa Fe, USA, 14 December 1992, of 13 December 1992, inscribing the Historic Centre of Prague (Property 616) on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

CONVENTIONS AND DIRECTIVES

UNESCO. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris : UNESCO, 1972

UNESCO. Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Paris: UNESCO, 2019

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Usnesení Rady hl. m. Prahy č. 1460. (16. 6. 2015). (radní Wolf, Překl.) Praha: Rada hl. m. Prahy.

Usnesení Rady hl. m. Prahy č. 1692. (12. 7. 2021). (náměstek p. Hlaváček; Scheinherr; radní Třeštíková, Překl.) Praha: Rada hl. m. Prahy.

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6. ANNEXES

Hlavní město Praha
RADA HLAVNÍHO MĚSTA PRAHY

U S N E S E N Í

Rady hlavního města Prahy

číslo 1692
ze dne 12.7.2021

k revokaci usnesení Rady HMP č. 2812 ze dne 18. 11. 2015 k návrhu na přenos úkolu zpracování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace z odboru památkové péče MHMP na příspěvkovou organizaci hl.m. Prahy Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy a k zadání Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace a k úpravě rozpočtu vlastního hl.m. Prahy v roce 2021

Rada hlavního města Prahy

I. r e v o k u j e

usnesení Rady HMP č. 2812 ze dne 18. 11. 2015 k návrhu na přenos úkolu zpracování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace z odboru památkové péče MHMP na příspěvkovou organizaci hl.m. Prahy Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy v celém znění tak, že ruší body II. a III. usnesení

II. s c h v a l u j e

úpravu rozpočtu vlastního hlavního města Prahy dle přílohy č. 3 tohoto usnesení

III. u k l á d á

1. řediteli Institutu plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy

1. zpracovat Architektonicko-urbanistickou analýzu Pražské památkové rezervace dle přílohy č. 1 a č. 2 tohoto usnesení

Termín: 31.12.2021

2. MHMP - ROZ MHMP

1. realizovat rozpočtové opatření dle bodu II. tohoto usnesení

Termín: 16.7.2021

MUDr. Zdeněk Hřib v. r.
primátor hl.m. Prahy

doc. Ing. arch. Petr Hlaváček v. r.
I. náměstek primátora hl.m. Prahy

Předkladatel: I. náměstek primátora doc. Ing. arch. Petr Hlaváček, radní MgA. Hana
Třeštková, náměstek primátora Ing. Adam Scheinherr, MSc., Ph.D.
Tisk: R-40545
Provede: ředitel Institutu plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy, MHMP - ROZ MHMP
Na vědomí: odborům MHMP

Architektonicko-urbanistická analýza Pražské památkové rezervace

Cílem pořízení architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace je získat materiál, který bude sloužit jako podklad pro zadání územní studie, regulačního plánu či jiné formy podrobnější dokumentace území PPR. AUA PPR vytvoří katalog kritických míst PPR obsahující rešerši urbanistických deficitů a hodnot území popsaných v dosavadních analýzách a hodnoceních území PPR, a dále poskytne databázi podkladů pro území PPR přístupných v mapové aplikaci.

1. Postup prací

1.1 Rešerše analýz zpracovaných pro území PPR (01-09/2021)

Rešerše naváže na již existující analýzy a syntetická hodnocení území PPR dostupné v archivních dokumentech IPR Praha, ÚOP NPÚ a OPP MHMP z období 1971–2020, úkolově relevantní hodnotící závěry v nich obsažené sestaví do seznamu urbanistických hodnot a deficitů území PPR a jeho součástí, identifikovaná kritická místa následně katalogizuje a lokalizuje v prostředí GIS.

1.2. Zpracování databáze podkladů pro území PPR (09-12/2021)

Pro území PPR bude vytvořena aplikace k prohlížení archivních map a zobrazení, stavebněhistorických popisů a archivních pasportů objektů. Aplikace bude také obsahovat aktualizovaná data pro ÚAP 2020 a zpodrobnující data pro území PPR. Jejich výčet je uveden v příloze č. 2 tohoto usnesení.

2. Výsledky

2.1. Katalog kritických míst obsahující lokalizovaný přehled hodnot a deficitů identifikovaných v rešerši analýz zpracovaných pro území PPR a geodatabázi s prostorovým určením prvků katalogu kritických míst.

2.2. Aplikace podkladů pro území PPR obsahující archivní pasporty bloků a objektů, archivní mapy a zobrazení území, stavebněhistorický popis objektů a data získaná během aktualizace ÚAP 2020 a dosavadní práce na projektu AUA PPR. Jejich výčet je uveden v příloze č. 2 tohoto usnesení.

Obsah aplikace podkladů pro území PPR

1. Vrstvy ÚAP 2020 (5. aktualizace)

- Výška zástavby (obvodové linie a podlažnost)
- Střešní krajina (typy střech)
- Veřejně přístupná prostranství (prostupnost a přístupnost)
- Uliční síť (morfologická charakteristika)
- Parter (morfologická a funkční charakteristika)
- Dominanty (významová hierarchizace)
- Stavové lokality (morfologická a funkční charakteristika)
- Využití území (převažující využití jednotlivých budov, pozemků a ploch)
- Památková ochrana (rozsah a režim státní památkové ochrany)

2. Specifické vrstvy

- Střešní krajina (orientace střech k uličnímu prostranství)
- Charakter uličního rozhraní (vztah parteru k veřejnému prostranství)
- Materialita objektů (převažující povrch uliční fasády)
- Informace o objektech „Stáří budov“ (podrobné informace o objektech v PPR: datace, autorství, popis obsahující zastoupení jednotlivých architektonických stylů a stavebních epoch, stavebněhistorické průzkumy SÚRPMO).

3. Podkladové vrstvy

- Podkladové mapy (letecké snímky, budovy, parcely aj.)
- Archivní mapy, plány a letecké snímky (připravené v průběhu dosavadní práce na projektu AUA PPR)

Úprava rozpočtu vlastního hlavního města Prahy

Úprava rozpočtu výdajů včetně tř. 8 - financování (strana DAL)						
Úprava rozpočtu běžných výdajů						
Odbor/Organizace	Číslo akce	Účel / Název akce	ODPA	UZ	ORJ	Úprava rozpočtu (v tis. Kč)
ROZ MHMP	0091601770000	neúčelová rezerva	6409	3	1016	-480,00
IPR Praha	0093405000101	neinvestiční příspěvek - Architektonicko-urbanistická analýza	3635	124	0134	480,00
		C e l k e m				0,00

Důvodová zpráva

Předloženým usnesením se revokují části II. a III. usnesení Rady HMP č. 2812 ze dne 18.11.2015 k návrhu na přenos úkolu zpracování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace z odboru památkové péče MHMP na příspěvkovou organizaci hl. m. Prahy Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy. Důvodem revokace je změna cíle úkolu zpracování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace (dále AUA PPR).

Odůvodnění odlišného naplnění zadání: V návaznosti na připravované zadání územní studie pro Pražskou památkovou rezervaci, která bude sloužit jako územně plánovací podklad, je zadání AUA PPR přizpůsobeno tak, aby výsledky AUA PPR sloužily jako podklad pro tuto studii. AUA PPR naváže na zpracovanou 5. aktualizaci Územně analytických podkladů obce (platná od 06/2021).

Dokončení AUA PPR navazuje na dříve zpracovanou přípravu podkladů zahrnující digitalizaci podrobných průzkumů PPR (SÚRPMO), na databázi Stáří budov zpracovanou pod vedením Richarda Biegela (ÚDU FF UK) a Kristýny Drápalové (IPR Praha), terénní průzkumy a aktualizaci ÚAP 2020. Obsah aplikace AUA PPR bude po dokončení průběžně doplňován a rozšiřován ve vazbě na aktualizace ÚAP, zejm. sledovaného jevu ÚAP A013a Architektonicky nebo urbanisticky cenné stavby nebo soubory staveb, historicky významné stavby, místa nebo soubory staveb.

Odhadované náklady na pořízení Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace 480 000,- Kč s DPH. Rozpočtové opatření jsou součástí tohoto tisku.

Původní revokované usnesení je v příloze č. 1. důvodové zprávy.

Hlavní město Praha
RADA HLAVNÍHO MĚSTA PRAHY

U S N E S E N Í

Rady hlavního města Prahy

číslo 2812
ze dne 18.11.2015

k návrhu na přenos úkolu zpracování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace z odboru památkové péče MHMP na příspěvkovou organizaci hl.m. Prahy Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy

Rada hlavního města Prahy

I. s o u h l a s í , a b y

úkol zpracovat Architektonicko-urbanistickou analýzu Pražské památkové rezervace převzala od odboru památkové péče MHMP příspěvková organizace hl.m. Prahy Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy

II. u k l á d á

1. Institutu plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy

1. zpracovat Architektonicko-urbanistickou analýzu Pražské památkové rezervace
Termín: 30.6.2018

2. při zpracování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace spolupracovat s OPP MHMP

Termín: průběžně

2. MHMP - OPP MHMP

1. předat Institutu plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy veškeré dosavadní nashromážděné podklady

Termín: 16.12.2015

3. primátorce hl.m. Prahy

1. uplatnit v návrhu rozpočtu příspěvkové organizace Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy zvýšení obligatorních výdajů o 2 mil. Kč na rok 2017 a 2018 na pokračování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace

Termín: 30.8.2018

III. pověřuje

OPP MHMP odborným dohledem nad zpracováním Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy
Pražské památkové rezervace

Adriana Krnáčová
primátorka hl.m. Prahy

Petr Dolínek
náměstek primátorky hl.m. Prahy

Předkladatel: radní Wolf

Tisk: R-18066

Provede: Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy, MHMP - OPP MHMP,
primátorka hl.m. Prahy

Na vědomí: odborům MHMP

Důvodová zpráva

Předmětem tohoto tisku je převod úkolu zpracování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace z odboru památkové péče MHMP na příspěvkovou organizaci HMP Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy (dále jen IPR) za účelem zpracování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace (dále jen AUA PPR).

Úkol zpracovat AUA PPR přebírá IPR z důvodu odborných předpokladů pro splnění tohoto úkolu. S předáním úkolu IPR souhlasil, v příloze č. 1 této důvodové zprávy je kopie dopisu ředitele IPR.

Cílem pořízení této analýzy je získat materiál s analytickou a syntetickou částí, který bude sloužit jako podklad pro zkvalitnění a zefektivnění výkonu státní správy na úseku památkové péče Pražské památkové rezervace. AUA PPR popíše současný stav PPR, její hodnoty a vnitřní strukturu. Předmětem studie je dále rozlišení homogenity a heterogenity zástavby, uzavřenosti či otevřenosti urbánních celků a důsledné zhodnocení jednotlivých celků, bloků i jednotlivých objektů z hlediska jejich památkového významu. Studie má také určit vývojové determinanty a míru autentičnosti jednotlivých celků, bloků a samostatných objektů v PPR a stanovit objektivní, místně a věcně diferencovaná kritéria, která zohlední odlišnosti v rámci PPR i v rámci celků tvořených PPR. Analýza bude sloužit jako podklad pro případné regulační plány PPR či jiné formy podrobnější dokumentace.

Souhlas se zpracováním Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace (vyhledávací a třídící systém) s cílem prohloubit metodiku účinnější péče o památkový fond v hlavním městě Praze byl schválen usnesením RHMP č. 1262 ze dne 30. 8. 2011, s tím, že předpokládaná doba zpracování analýzy bude 3–4 roky s celkovým nákladem cca 8 mil. Kč a RHMP usnesením č. 809 ze dne 22. 4. 2014 schválila záměr OPP MHMP na realizaci veřejné zakázky „Architektonicko-urbanistická analýza Pražské památkové rezervace“. OPP MHMP ve spolupráci s externím poradcem (právní firmou) zakázku vypsala a přijala nabídky. V souladu s ustanovením zákona 137/2006 Sb., § 84 odst. 2 písm. d), e) byla usnesením RHMP č. 1460 z 16. 6. 2015 tato veřejná zakázka zrušena. Zmiňovaná usnesení jsou přílohou této důvodové zprávy.

OPP MHMP uplatnil v návrhu rozpočtu na rok 2016 2 mil. Kč na tuto analýzu, které, v případě, že tyto finanční prostředky budou schváleny, převede do rozpočtu IPR v roce 2016. Zároveň je tímto tiskem uložen úkol paní primátorce uplatnit v návrhu rozpočtu příspěvkové organizace Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy zvýšení obligatorních výdajů o 2 mil. Kč na rok 2017, 2018 a 2019 na pokračování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace.



INSTITUT PLÁNOVÁNÍ A ROZVOJE
HLAVNÍHO MĚSTA PRAHY
příspěvková organizace

Příloha č. 1 důvodové zprávy

Mgr. Jiří Skalický
Magistrát hlavního města Prahy
Odbor památkové péče
Oddělení Kancelář památky světového dědictví
Jungmannova 35/29
121 21 Praha 1

Váš dopis zn.	Č. j. IPR	Vyřizuje/kancelář/linka	Datum
S-MHMP/2014	8974/15	Hájková/SPE/PRAV/4659	- 4 - 09 - 2015

Věc: Zpracování Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace

Vážený pane řediteli,

Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy souhlasí s Vaším návrhem, aby se stal zpracovatelem Architektonicko-urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace. Zároveň děkujeme za projevenou důvěru.

Pro dořešení procesních a dalších formálních náležitostí je kontaktní osobou za IPR Praha Mgr. Martina Hájková ze Sekce právní, ekonomické a provozní.

S pozdravem

Ing. arch. Petr Hlaváček

ředitel
IPR PRAHA
Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy
Vyšehradská 57/2077, 128 00 Praha 2
IČ: 70883858 – příspěvková organizace /2

Rozdělovník:

- 1/ Adresát
- 2/ IPR/SR
- 3/ IPR/SPE
- 4/ IPR/SPE/PRAV
- 5/ IPR/SPM/KPP
- 6/ IPR – spisovna + spis

Institut plánování a rozvoje hlavního města Prahy, příspěvková organizace
zapsaný v obchodním rejstříku vedeném Městským soudem v Praze, oddíl Pr, vložka 63
sídlo: Vyšehradská 57/2077, 128 00 Praha 2 – Nové Město
tel.: 236 005 617, fax: 220 514 652, ID c2zmahu
e-mail: podatelna@ipr.praha.eu, <http://www.iprpraha.cz>
bankovní spojení: PPF banka, a.s., Evropská 2690/17, 160 41 Praha 6
číslo účtu: 2001200003/6000, IČ: 70883858, DIČ: CZ70883858

Hlavní město Praha
RADA HLAVNÍHO MĚSTA PRAHY

U S N E S E N Í

Rady hlavního města Prahy

číslo 1262
ze dne 30.8.2011

k souhlasu se záměrem zpracování Architektonicko urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace (vyhledávací a třídící systém)

Rada hlavního města Prahy

I. s o u h l a s í

se zpracováním Architektonicko urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace (vyhledávací a třídící systém) s cílem prohloubit metodiku účinnější péče o památkový fond v hlavním městě Praze

II. u k l á d á

1. náměstkovi primátora Weinertovi

1. uplatnit v návrhu rozpočtu na rok 2012 zvýšení obligatorních výdajů o 2 mil. Kč na zpracování I. etapy Architektonicko urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace

Termín: 31.8.2011

2. uplatnit v návrhu rozpočtu na následující léta finanční prostředky na zpracování dalších etap Architektonicko urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace dle rozpisu uvedeného v důvodové zprávě

Kontrolní termín: 10.8.2012

Doc. MUDr. Bohuslav Svoboda, CSc.
primátor hl.m. Prahy

Ing. Karel Březina
I. náměstek primátora hl.m. Prahy

Předkladatel: náměstek primátora Weinert
Tisk: R-4876
Provede: náměstek primátora Weinert
Na vědomí: odborům MHMP

Hlavní město Praha
RADA HLAVNÍHO MĚSTA PRAHY

U S N E S E N Í

Rady hlavního města Prahy

číslo 809
ze dne 22.4.2014

k záměru odboru památkové péče MHMP na realizaci veřejné zakázky "Architektonicko-urbanistická analýza Pražské památkové rezervace"

Rada hlavního města Prahy

I. konstatuje, že

části „hodnotící kritéria“ a „způsob stanovení kvalifikačních předpokladů“ uvedené v příloze č. 1 tohoto usnesení nejsou určeny ke zveřejnění do doby zahájení zadávacího řízení

II. schvaluje

záměr realizace veřejné zakázky „Architektonicko-urbanistická analýza Pražské památkové rezervace“ dle přílohy č. 1 tohoto usnesení

III. rozhoduje

o zahájení zadávacího řízení po splnění zákonných podmínek

IV. u k l á d á

1. MHMP - OPP MHMP

1. realizovat zadávací řízení k veřejné zakázce „Architektonicko-urbanistická analýza Pražské památkové rezervace“ dle přílohy č. 1 tohoto usnesení

Termín: 13.6.2014

2. náměstkovi primátora Novotnému

1. předložit Radě HMP návrh na rozhodnutí o výběru nejvhodnější nabídky

Termín: 29.7.2014

RNDr. Tomáš Hudeček, Ph.D.
primátor hl.m. Prahy

Jiří Vávra
I. náměstek primátora hl.m. Prahy

Předkladatel: náměstek primátora Novotný

Tisk: R-11219

Provede: MHMP - OPP MHMP, náměstek primátora Novotný

Na vědomí: odborům MHMP

Hlavní město Praha
RADA HLAVNÍHO MĚSTA PRAHY

U S N E S E N Í

Rady hlavního města Prahy

číslo 1460
ze dne 16.6.2015

k návrhu na rozhodnutí zadavatele o zrušení veřejné zakázky Architektonicko urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace a záměru předložit Radě hl.m. Prahy nový záměr veřejné zakázky Architektonicko urbanistické analýzy Pražské památkové rezervace

Rada hlavního města Prahy

I. z r u š u j e

veřejnou zakázku s názvem "Architektonicko urbanistická analýza Pražské památkové rezervace" v souladu s ustanovením zákona 137/2006 Sb., § 84 odst. 2 písm. d), e) jejíž záměr byl schválen usnesením Rady HMP č. 809 ze dne 22.4.2014

II. u k l á d á

1. radnímu Wolfovi

1. předložit Radě HMP nový záměr veřejné zakázky "Architektonicko urbanistická analýza Pražské památkové rezervace"

Termín: 29.7.2015

Adriana Krnáčová
primátorka hl.m. Prahy

Petr Dolínek
náměstek primátorky hl.m. Prahy

Předkladatel: radní Wolf
Tisk: R-17076
Provede: radní Wolf
Na vědomí: odborům MHMP

Project

Architectural-Urbanistic Analysis of the Prague Heritage Reservation

Author

Ing. arch. Vít Rýpar / Kancelář analýz města / rypar@ipr.praha.eu

Contributors

Ing. arch. Lukáš Kopp / Office for City Analysis

Mgr. Veronika Marianovská / Office for City Analysis

Ing. arch. Markéta Stefanová / Office for City Analysis

RNDr. Vladimír Vojtěch / Office for City Analysis

Ing. arch. Alena Zmeškalová / Office for City Analysis

Translator

Mike Allen

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Prague Institute of Planning and Development

Department of City Development

Office for City Analysis

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