

LANDSCAPE FOR BREEDING AND TRAINING
OF CEREMONIAL CARRIAGE HORSES
AT KLADRUBY NAD LABEM

6

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Annex 6

CZECH REPUBLIC
2018

LANDSCAPE FOR BREEDING AND TRAINING
OF CEREMONIAL CARRIAGE HORSES
AT KLADRUBY NAD LABEM

6

OTHER DOCUMENTS

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DOHODA

**o obecných zásadách obnovy a dalšího rozvoje areálu národní kulturní
památky Hřebčína v Kladrubech nad Labem**

mezi

Ministerstvem kultury, Ministerstvem zemědělství
a Ministerstvem životního prostředí

PREAMBULE

Krajina historického areálu hřebčína v Kladruzech nad Labem je již více než půl tisíciletí spojena s kulturním vztahem koní, lidí a krajiny. Hřebčín v Kladruzech nad Labem a jeho krajina je součástí historického kulturního dědictví České republiky. Je národní kulturní památkou komponovaného krajinářského umění. Jedná se o staletí lidmi formované dílo, vzniklé jako účelová podstata chovu starokladrubskeho koně, který je rovněž součástí národního kulturního bohatství. Krajina hřebčína v Kladruzech nad Labem je stejně tak nedílnou součástí přírodního bohatství Kladrubskeho Polabí.

Smyslem dohody je pečovat o rovnováhu a synergii zájmů hospodaření v zemědělské krajině v prioritě chovu starokladrubskeho koně, kulturních zájmů, péče o vysokou úroveň vztahu koní, lidí a krajiny a v neposlední řadě zájmu ochrany přírody a typičnosti krajiny Kladrubskeho Polabí.

DOHODA

o obecných zásadách obnovy a dalšího rozvoje areálu národní kulturní památky Hřebčína v Kladruzech nad Labem

mezi

Ministerstvem kultury, IČ: 00023671, sídlem Praha 1, Malá Strana, Maltézské náměstí
471/1,

Ministerstvem zemědělství, IČ: 00020478, sídlem Praha 1, Nové Město, Těšnov 65/17,
a Ministerstvem životního prostředí, IČ: 00164801, sídlem Praha 10, Vršovice, Vršovická
1442/65

Článek I.

- 1) Ministerstvo kultury, Ministerstvo zemědělství a Ministerstvo životního prostředí uzavírají tuto dohodu jako akt důvěry a vzájemné spolupráce v záležitostech týkajících se národní kulturní památky Hřebčína v Kladruzech nad Labem (dále jen „Hřebčín“). Ministerstvo kultury, Ministerstvo zemědělství a Ministerstvo životního prostředí se shodují na nutnosti respektovat Management plán Hřebčína. V jeho duchu rozvíjet areál koncepčním dokumentem postupné obnovy, jehož zpracování v souladu s Management plánem Hřebčína zajistí Ministerstvo zemědělství.
- 2) Tato dohoda obsahuje obecné zásady pro obnovu a rozvoj Hřebčína, které budou výchozím podkladem udržitelnosti pro obnovu a rozvoj hřebčína.

- 3) Tato dohoda navazuje na Dohodu o obecných zásadách obnovy a dalšího rozvoje areálu Národního hřebčína v Kladrubech nad Labem mezi Ministerstvem kultury ČR a Ministerstvem životního prostředí ČR, uzavřené resortními ministry dne 31.8.2009, pod č.j. MK5369/2009.
- 4) Tato dohoda reflektuje činnost meziresortní odborné pracovní skupiny ministra zemědělství pro zápis kulturní krajiny Hřebčína v Kladrubech nad Labem na Seznam světového kulturního a přírodního dědictví UNESCO. Jejimi členy jsou zástupci všech zúčastněných resortů dohody, Národního hřebčína Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., Národního památkového ústavu a autorů Management plánu Hřebčína. Odborná meziresortní skupina bude dál spolupracovat při vzniku koncepčního dokumentu postupné obnovy.

Článek II.

Ministerstvo kultury, Ministerstvo zemědělství a Ministerstvo životního prostředí se dohodly na následujících obecných zásadách obnovy a dalšího rozvoje areálu Hřebčína:

- 1) Krajinářská architektonická kompozice areálu je prioritní, musí však být formována přirozeností místa a vysokou mírou znalosti krajinářské profese a s ohledem na fenomény významné z pohledu ochrany přírody. Až na výjimky je při obnově dřevin žádoucí používat taxony dřevin odpovídající stanovištím pro místo typické, domácí či zdomácnělé. V krajině hřebčína jsou nevhodné rovněž tvarové kultivary dřevin či exoticky působící dřeviny. Konceptuální krajinářskou vizi naznačuje Management plán Hřebčína.
- 2) Komponovaná krajina hřebčína je složena z několika typů kompaktních i méně kompaktních porostů a porostních skupin. Významné jsou solitérní stromy a rozvolněné hájové struktury. Zcela zásadní je existence různých typů liniových porostů, mezi nimi monotypické jedno-věkové aleje, vícepatrová různověká stromořadí ale také pro areál typická stromořadí starých ovocných odrůd. Prioritou je jejich kompoziční a účelová funkce větrolamů a slunolamů, dělících krajinu hřebčína zřetelným pastevním řádem.
- 3) Obecně lze konstatovat, že cílem je pěstovat různorodou věkovou strukturu porostů v areálu, a to zejména za účelem trvalé kontinuity kompoziční a účelové provozní struktury komponované krajiny hřebčína s výjimkou alejí, u nichž záleží na vyrovnaném prostorovém účinku.
- 4) Pokud jsou některá stromořadí vhodná k různorodému věkovému zastoupení dřevin, pak zásadně v podobě jednodruhových stromořadí v jedné úrovni, s jinými druhy v úrovni nižší. Účelem je zajištění mikroklimatu ve stromořadí a rychlosti jejich účinku vzhledem k cílové funkci slunolamů, větrolamů, například u stromořadí, kde cílová dřevina roste v krytu rychle rostoucích dřevin. Tento případ se netýká hlavních kosterních alejí areálu.
- 5) Odborní zástupci ochrany přírody stanoví seznam dřevin v areálu, které je potřeba prioritně zachovat jakožto jádrové zóny výskytu předmětných druhů evropsky významné lokality CZ0533698 Kladruby nad Labem (dále jen „EVL“), a to páchníka

hnědého a lesáka rumělkového. Výběr dřevin do seznamu bude proveden mimo dvě hlavní aleje. V ostatních alejích a stromořadích bude výběr upřednostňovat stromy v místech, kde bude co nejméně narušen estetický vzhled, jako jsou konce alejí, křížení cest apod. V prostoru výběhů, pastvin a v okolí tréninkových ploch bude při výběru významně zohledněna bezpečnost a potřeby chovu koní. Předpokládá se trvalá kontinuita přítomnosti jádrových zón a aktualizování seznamu stromů k zachování v periodě jednou za 10 let. V případě kácení vzrostlých stromů bude dřevní hmota v potřebném množství deponována na vhodných místech a zanechána samovolnému rozpadu. Plánované rekonstrukce alejí budou konzultovány s odbornými zástupci ochrany přírody.

- 6) Ministerstvo životního prostředí souhlasí s postupnou obnovou alejí ve směru Kladruby nad Labem – Řečany a Kladruby nad Labem – dvůr Františkov v krátkodobém časovém rozpětí. Další stromořadí a aleje budou obnovovány postupně, z hlediska areálu mozaikovitě a v dlouhodobém časovém horizontu (desítek let) s tím, že krátká stromořadí a aleje nebo jejich logické úseky budou obnoveny naráz (v případě dvouřadých alejí to znamená naráz oboustranně).
- 7) Ošetření stromů a jejich případná náhrada, zejména podél komunikací a míst se zvýšeným pohybem lidí a koní, podléhá pravidlům zachování bezpečnosti (se zachováním vedení alejí v původních stopách).

Článek III.

- 1) Podpisem této dohody je dán trojstranný souhlas ve věci zařazení části areálu hřebčína do soustavy Natura 2000 jako evropsky významné lokality. Institut Natura 2000 lze podporovat, a to z důvodu mnoha shodných zájmů v péči o krajinu hřebčína, mezi kterými lze podtrhnout přírodě blízkou druhovou i věkovou diverzitu krajiny, včetně existence té nejstarší vrstvy stromové vegetace.
- 2) Mapový podklad s vymezením hranic národní kulturní památky Hřebčín EVL Kladruby nad Labem a památkové zóny Kladrubské Polabí je přílohou této dohody.
- 3) Na celém území EVL bude uplatněna tzv. základní ochrana podle § 45c, odst. 2, zákona 114/1992 Sb., o ochraně přírody a krajiny, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.
- 4) V souhrnu doporučených opatření pro EVL (dále jen „SDO“), kterým se stanovuje optimální péče o EVL, budou zohledněny body této dohody, včetně koncepčního dokumentu postupné obnovy a dalšího rozvoje hřebčína, který bude zpracován dle čl. I. odst. 1) této dohody.
- 5) SDO bude respektovat prioritu komponované a chovatelské struktury hřebčína v Kladrubech nad Labem dle článku II. této dohody. Při tvorbě SDO bude Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR spolupracovat s Národním hřebčínem Kladruby nad Labem s.p.o. a autorizovaným krajinářským architektem tak, aby byla zajištěna architektonická koordinace principu zacházení s vegetačními prvky a koordinace s Management plánem Hřebčína a Národním památkovým ústavem jako garantem odborné památkové péče.
- 6) Při tvorbě/aktualizaci Management plánu Hřebčína bude zajištěna spolupráce s Národním památkovým ústavem a Agenturou ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR tak, aby byly sladěny na jedné straně potřeby a požadavky na rozvoj areálu Hřebčína a na

straně druhé zohledněna ochrana veřejného zájmu v oblasti kulturního dědictví a ochrany přírody a dobrý stav populace předmětů ochrany EVL.

- 7) SDO bude respektovat veřejný zájem na zařazení kulturní krajiny Hřebčína na Seznam světového kulturního a přírodního dědictví UNESCO.


Článek IV.

Dohoda je vyhotovena v šesti stejnopisech, které mají platnost originálu.

Po dvou výtiscích obdrží Ministerstvo kultury, Ministerstvo zemědělství a Ministerstvo životního prostředí.

V Praze dne 30. 05. 2016

za Ministerstvo kultury:



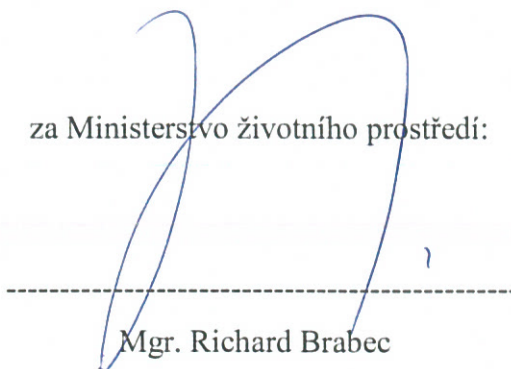
Mgr. Daniel Herman
ministr

za Ministerstvo zemědělství:



Ing. Marian Jurečka
ministr

za Ministerstvo životního prostředí:



Mgr. Richard Brabec
ministr

AGREEMENT

**On General Principles and Further Development of the National Heritage
Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem**

between

the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture and
the Ministry of the Environment

PREAMBLE

For more than five hundred years the landscape surrounding the historic stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem has been associated with the cultural interactions between horses, people and the countryside. The National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, including the landscape in which the site is situated, is a part of the historic cultural heritage of the Czech Republic. It is a national heritage site representing the art of a landscape composition. The landscape has been shaped for centuries with the sole purpose of breeding Kladruber horses which are also a part of the Czech cultural heritage. The landscape and the site of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem are also an integral part of the natural heritage area of Kladrubské Polabí.

The purpose of this Agreement is to strike a balance and manage synergies between the interests of farming in the agricultural landscape with the priority focus on Kladruber horse breeding and cultural interests while keeping high standards of interaction between horses, people and the landscape, and last but not least, protect the wildlife and specific features of the Kladrubské Polabí landscape.

AGREEMENT

On general principles of restoration and further development of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem

between

the Ministry of Culture, I : 00023671, address Praha 1, Malá Strana, Maltézské nám stí 471/1,
the Ministry of Agriculture, I : 00020478, address Praha 1, Nové M sto, T -nov 65/17,
and the Ministry of the Environment, I : 00164801, address Praha 10, Vr-ovice, Vr-ovická
1442/65

Article I.

- 1) The Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment enter into this Agreement to express their mutual trust and will to co-operate in matters related to the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (hereinafter as *the Stud Farm*). The Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment agree that it is necessary to adhere to the Stud Farm Management Plan. The site will be developed in line with the Management Plan on the basis of a Conceptual Document for its gradual restoration which is to be drafted in compliance with the Stud Farm Management Plan by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- 2) This Agreement contains general principles for the restoration and further development of the Stud Farm and it will be the key document for sustainable development of the Stud Farm.

- 3) This Agreement follows on the Agreement on General Principles for the Restoration and Further Development of the National Stud Farm Site at Kladruby nad Labem entered into by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and signed by the relevant Cabinet Ministers on 31st August 2009, Ref. No. MK5369/2009.
- 4) This Agreement reflects the work of the inter-ministerial task force, established by the Minister of Agriculture for the inscription of the Stud Farm Cultural Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem in the List of World Heritage Sites. The task force consists of representatives of the relevant sectors ó the parties to the Agreement and representatives of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o., the National Heritage Institute and the authors of the Stud Farm Management Plan. The inter-ministerial task force will also co-operate on the development of the Conceptual Document for the site's gradual restoration.

Article II.

The Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment agreed on the following general principles for the restoration and further development of the Stud Farm site:

- 1) The site landscape architecture represents the top priority however it must be shaped by the site's intrinsic character as well as a professional approach to landscaping and with regard to the specific needs of wildlife conservation and nature protection. It is desirable, with some exceptions, to use such taxa of woody plants when implementing the site's regeneration project that are suitable for the biotopes on site and are typical, indigenous and/or long-term established. Topiary woody cultivars and exotic woody plants are not appropriate for the Stud Farm landscape. The Stud Farm Management Plan outlines the conceptual landscape design.
- 2) The Stud Farm landscape composition includes several types of compact and less compact vegetation covers, stands and clusters. There are important solitary trees and scattered patches of woodland. The specific features of the landscape are tree alleyways which either consist of single species of the same age or of trees of uneven height and different age and alleys of old species of fruit trees which are typical for this site. The tree alleys play a dominant role in the overall landscape composition; they serve as windbreaks, sun screens and shelterwoods and they also clearly define the pattern of Stud Farm pastures.
- 3) In general, the objective is to grow stands of a diverse age structure on site particularly with the aim of sustaining the continuity of the Stud Farm's landscape composition and its functional structure with only the exception of the tree avenues, the harmonious visual impact of which matters most.
- 4) If some alleys are suitable for growing woody plants of different age structure then, as a rule, these are to be single species trees of the same height with other species growing at a lower level. The main purpose of using fast growing species is to provide a micro climate within the alley in order that its main function is achieved faster; the fast growing species provide shelterwood and windbreaks for target woody plants which grow being sheltered by them. This approach does not apply to the main backbone alleyways on site.

- 5) Nature conservation specialists will compile a list of trees on site which must be preserved as they represent the core area for habitats of certain species on the Site of Community Importance - CZ0533698 Kladruby nad Labem (hereinafter as ōSCIö), particularly for hermit beetle (*osmoderma eremita*) and flat bark beetle (*cucujus cunnaberinus*). The selection of trees to be included in the list will exclude the two main alleyways. As for the remaining alleys, the selection should prefer trees at such locations where the overall visual impact is least compromised that is at the alley ends, cross roads etc. In the area of paddocks, pastures and training courses the safety and needs of horse breeding must be considered when making the selection. The core area sustainability and continuity must be taken into account and the list of trees to be preserved on site is expected to be updated once in ten years. In case of cutting mature trees the wood will be stored at suitable places and left to decay and rot. The revitalisation plans for the alleys will be discussed with nature conservation experts.
- 6) The Ministry of the Environment agrees with the gradual restoration of the alleyways leading towards Kladruby nad Labem ō e any and Kladruby nad Labem ō Franti-kov in a relatively short time span. Other alleys will be gradually renewed in a patchy manner and over a longer time horizon (several decades); short alleys and their logic sections will be renewed at a time (in case of alleys where trees are at both sides of the road, both lines of trees will be replanted at the same time).
- 7) Surgery, pruning and replacement of trees if necessary, particularly along roads and wherever people and horses might be present, is subject to the safety regulations (at the same time the original routing of alleys must be maintained).

Article III.

- 1) The execution of this Agreement represents a trilateral consent with the inclusion of a part of the Stud Farm area into the system of Natura 2000 in the form of the Site of Community Importance (SCI). The concept of Natura 2000 is supported because there are many overlapping interests with the Stud Farm landscape management such as generic closeness of species and diverse age structures of the landscape including the presence of the oldest layers of woody plant covers.
- 2) Maps showing the boundary of the Kladruby nad Labem SCI within the Stud Farm National Heritage Site and the Kladrubské Polabí Natural Heritage Site are attached to this Agreement.
- 3) The basic protection under Section 45c, Paragraph 2 of Act 114/1992 Coll. on Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection in its latest amendments will apply to the entire area of the SCI.
- 4) The Summary of Recommended Measures (here in after as the ōSRMö) for the SCI specifying its optimal management shall take into account the provisions of this Agreement including the Conceptual Document for gradual restoration and further development of the Stud Farm, which is going to be prepared under Article I, Provision 1 thereof.
- 5) The SRM shall respect the priority given to the Stud Farm composition and horse breeding structure as specified in Article II of this Agreement. In the process of developing the

SRM, the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic will co-operate with the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. and with an authorised landscape architect in order to guarantee the co-ordination of the management principles when dealing with the vegetation components as well as to co-ordinate the effort with the National Stud Farm Management Plan and the National Heritage Institute, a body in charge of the professional management of historical heritage.

- 6) During the development/update of the Stud Farm Management Plan, co-operation with the National Heritage Institute and the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic will be arranged in order that the needs and requirements of the Stud Farm development may be harmonised and at the same time the public interest related to cultural heritage and wildlife protection defended while providing a suitable environment for the populations of protected species in the SCI.
- 7) The SRM will pursue the public interest to inscribe the Stud Farm Cultural Landscape in the List of World Heritage Sites.

Article IV.

The Agreement is made in six counterparts and they all have the same effect.

The Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment will receive two copies each.

In Prague, on

For the Ministry of Culture:

For the Ministry of Agriculture:

Mgr. Daniel Herman
Minister

Ing. Marian Jure ka
Minister

For the Ministry of the Environment:

Mgr. Richard Brabec
Minister



M e m o r a n d u m o z ř í z e n í
Rady památky
Kulturní krajina hřebčína v Kladrubech nad Labem

PREAMBULE

Členové vlády České republiky,
ministři zemědělství Ing. Marian Jurečka a kultury Mgr. Daniel Herman,
se dohodli, že bude pro účely zodpovědného nakládání se státními kulturně historickými
hodnotami nadnárodního významu, zřízena Rada památky
Kulturní krajina hřebčína v Kladrubech nad Labem (dále jen „Rada“)

1. ODŮVODNĚNÍ

Kulturně historické dědictví národního, ale i světového významu v Kladrubech nad Labem tvoří koně, historická krajina hřebčína a soubor staveb, které jsou nedílně a zodpovědně spravovány jako národní kulturní památka. Kulturní krajina hřebčína v Kladrubech nad Labem je zařazena na indikativní Seznam přírodního a kulturního dědictví UNESCO. Česká republika se zřízením Rady přihlašuje k přípravě finálního kroku, jímž je závazné ucházení se o zařazení této národní kulturní památky na Seznam světového kulturního a přírodního dědictví UNESCO.

2. STATUT RADY

2.1. Ministři zemědělství ČR a kultury ČR se dohodli, že společně zřídí svým příkazem Radu památky Kulturní krajina hřebčína v Kladrubech nad Labem (dále též „památka“) a jmenují její členy.

2.2. Členové Rady jsou jmenováni jako osobnosti s předpokládaným přínosem účelu Rady.

2.3. Rada je zastoupena lichým počtem členů (9 členů), včetně předsedy Rady.

- 2.4. Funkční období členů Rady je pětileté a mohou být jmenováni opakovaně.
- 2.5. O změně obsazení Rady rozhodují ministři zemědělství a kultury společným Rozhodnutím a jmenování či odvolání členů Rady provádí svým Rozhodnutím ministr zemědělství.
- 2.6. Členové Rady jsou si před sebou rovni, každý člen má právo jednoho hlasu.
- 2.7. Jednání Rady řídí předseda, kterého společně jmenují ministři kultury a zemědělství.
- 2.8. Administraci činnosti Rady zajišťuje tajemník, který je též členem Rady a má právo hlasu.
- 2.9. Rada má právo přizvat na svá jednání (na návrh kteréhokoliv z členů) externího hosta, či specialistu v účelu svěřeného úkolu.

3. CÍLE A ÚKOLY RADY

- 3.1. Rada vede svou agendu s cílem oficiální nominace předmětné památky na Seznam světového přírodního a kulturního dědictví UNESCO.
- 3.2. Rada stanovuje úkoly plynoucí z Management plánu Národního hřebčína Kladruby nad Labem a dohlíží na jejich plnění.
- 3.3. Rada jedná v zájmu památky a její úspěšné nominace a v zájmu zajištění péče o udržitelné fungování památky.
- 3.4. Rada kontroluje výstupy „Odborné pracovní skupiny ministra zemědělství, pověřené koordinací činností souvisejících s přípravou zápisu kulturně historického dědictví národního a světového významu, součástí národní kulturní památky Hřebčín v Kladrubech nad Labem, na Seznam světového, kulturního a přírodního dědictví UNESCO pod názvem Kulturní krajina hřebčína v Kladrubech nad Labem“ (dále jen „pracovní skupina“), zřízené dne 25. 2. 2015. Vzájemné kompetence Rady a pracovní skupiny budou definovány Statutem Rady, který vydá Rada na své ustavující schůzi.
- 3.5. Rada obhazuje smysl péče o památku a její nominaci před veřejností.
- 3.6. Rada schvaluje a vydává periodickou zprávu o stavu památky.

4. SLOŽENÍ RADY

Předseda Rady:

Ing. Roman Línek, MBA, 1. náměstek hejtmána Pardubického kraje

Tajemník Rady s právem hlasu:

Ing. Jiří Machek, ředitel Národního hřebčína Kladruby nad Labem

Členové:

Mgr. Miluše Horská, místopředsedkyně Senátu ČR

Ing. Zdeněk Novák, státní tajemník, MK

Ing. Vlastislav Ouroda, Ph.D., náměstek pro řízení sekce kulturního dědictví, MK

Ing. Zdeněk Adamec, CISM, náměstek pro ekonomiku a informační technologie, MZe

Ing. Vladimír Dolejský, Ph.D., náměstek pro řízení sekce ochrany přírody a krajiny, MŽP

Ing. Arch. Tomáš Drdáký, zástupce ČNK ICOMOS

JUDr. Jan Chvojka, poslanec PSP za Pardubický kraj

5. ZÁVĚREČNÁ USTANOVENÍ

Členové Rady, pověření činností vedoucí k oficiální nominaci předmětné památky na Seznam světového přírodního a kulturního dědictví UNESCO, jsou povinni si poskytovat vzájemnou a bezodkladnou součinnost.

Je předpokladem, že vedení Národního hřebčína Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. nebude činit žádné podstatné kroky související s agendou Rady bez předchozích konzultací s Radou.

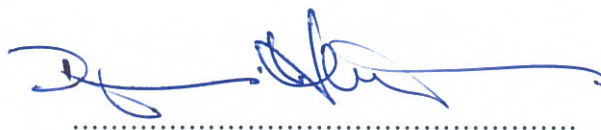
Případné rozpory mezi Radou a vedením Národního hřebčína Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. řeší ministr zemědělství ve spolupráci s ministrem kultury.

Způsob svolání, jednání a rozhodování Rady, případně další organizační a procesní otázky upravuje Jednací řád Rady, který vydá Rada na své ustavující schůzi.

V Praze 9. června 2016



Ing. Marian J u r e č k a
ministr zemědělství



Mgr. Daniel H e r m a n
ministr kultury

M e m o r a n d u m o n t h e E s t a b l i s h m e n t
o f
the Steering Group
for
the National Heritage Site of
Stud Farm Cultural Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem

PREAMBLE

**Members of the Government of the Czech Republic,
Minister of Agriculture, Ing. Marian Jure ka and Minister of Culture, Mgr. Daniel
Herman,**
**have agreed on the establishment of the Steering Group for the national heritage site of
the Stud Farm Cultural Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem (hereinafter as "Steering
Group") in pursuit of responsible management of national cultural heritage of
universal value**

1. REASONING

The Kladruby nad Labem cultural and historical heritage of national and world importance is represented by horses, the stud farm historical landscape and the ensemble of buildings; all these components are jointly and responsibly managed as a national heritage site. The Stud Farm Cultural Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem is inscribed in the UNESCO Tentative List of Natural and Cultural Heritage. By establishing the Steering Group, the Czech Republic commits itself to taking the final step which is the preparation and submission of the nomination dossier for the inscription of this national heritage site into the UNESCO World Heritage List.

2. STATUTE OF THE STEERING GROUP

- 2.1. The Minister of Agriculture of the R and the Minister of Culture of the R have agreed that they will jointly decree the establishment of the Steering Group for the national heritage site of the Stud Farm Cultural Landscape at Kladruby nad Labem (hereinafter also as the National Heritage Site) and will appoint its members.
- 2.2. The members of the Steering Group are appointed for their personal qualities and expected benefits to the Steering Group.
- 2.3. The Steering Group has an odd number of members (9 members) including the Chairman.
- 2.4. The term of office of the Steering Group members is five years and they may be appointed for a further period.
- 2.5. Both Ministers decide on the changes in the Steering Group representation by their joint decision.
- 2.6. The Steering Group members are equal with each other and each of them has the right of one vote.
- 2.7. The Steering Group meetings are chaired by the Chairman who is jointly appointed by the Ministers.
- 2.8. The Steering Group is administered by the Secretary who is also a member of the Steering Group and has the right of one vote.
- 2.9. With respect to its assignment, the Steering Group has the right to invite to its meetings (upon the proposal of any of its members) an external guest or expert.

3. OBJECTIVES AND TASKS OF THE STEERING GROUP

- 3.1. The Steering Group has its own agenda the objective of which is the official nomination of the National Heritage Site for inscription into the UNESCO World Heritage List.
- 3.2. The Steering Group sets the assignments resulting from the Management Plan of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem and monitors progress.
- 3.3. The Steering Group acts in the interest of the National Heritage Site and its successful nomination and in the interest of the sustainable management and performance of the National Heritage Site.
- 3.4. The Steering Group monitors the outcomes from the Working Group of the Minister of Agriculture entrusted with the co-ordination of activities related to the preparation for the inscription of the national heritage site of the Stud Farm of national and universal importance at Kladruby nad Labem into the World Heritage List under the name Cultural Landscape of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem (hereinafter as the Working Group), established on 25th February 2015. The scope of responsibility of the Steering Group and the Working Group will be defined by the Statute of the Steering Group, which the Steering Group will adopt at its establishing meeting.
- 3.5. The Steering Group promotes the importance of the management of the national heritage and advocates its nomination vis-a-vis the general public.

3.6. The Steering Group approves and publishes a Periodic Report on the Management of the Heritage Site.

4. COMPOSITION OF THE STEERING GROUP

Chairman of the Steering Group:

Ing. Roman Línek, MBA, First Deputy of the Governor of the Pardubický Region

Secretary of the Steering Group with voting rights:

Ing. Jiří Machek, CEO, National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem

Members:

Mgr. Miluše Horská, Deputy Chair of the Senate of the Czech Republic

Ing. Zdeněk Novák, State Secretary, Ministry of Culture

Ing. Vlastislav Ouroda, Ph.D., Vice-minister, Head of the Cultural Heritage Section
Ministry of Culture,

Ing. Zdeněk Adamec, CISM, Vice-minister, Head of the Economy and IT, Ministry of
Agriculture

Ing. Vladimír Dolejský, Ph.D., Vice-minister, Head of the Nature Conservation and
Landscape Protection Section, Ministry of the Environment,

Ing. Arch. Tomáš Drdák, representative of ICOMS Czech National Committee

JUDr. Jan Chvojka, MP for Pardubický Region

5. FINAL PROVISIONS

Members of the Steering Group entrusted with the assignment leading to the official nomination of the national heritage site for inscription into the UNESCO World Heritage List must co-operate with each other in a timely manner.

It is assumed that the management of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o. will not take any steps in respect of the Steering Group agenda without prior consultation with the Steering Group.

All conflicts between the Steering Committee and the management of Kladruby nad Labem National Stud Farm, s.p.o. will be resolved by the Minister of Agriculture in co-operation with the Minister of Culture.

Means of convening the Steering Group, its deliberations, decision making process and other organisational and procedural issues are regulated by the Rules of Procedure issued by the Steering Group at its establishing meeting.

Prague, 9th June, 2016

(Signature)

Ing. Marian Jurek
Minister of Agriculture

(Signature)

Mgr. Daniel Herman
Minister of Culture

**Summary of Recommended Measures for the Site of Community
Importance**

Kladruby nad Labem

CZ0533698





1. Key Data and Description

1.1 Key Data

Name: Kladruby nad Labem

Site Code: CZ0533698

Site Code in the Central List of Nature Conservation: 6044

Area (ha): 450.0339

Biogeographic Region: Continental

SCI included in the European List of SCIs: Not included

Government Decree on the Establishment of the National List of SCIs: Government Decree No. 318/2013 Coll. on the Establishment of the National List of Sites of Community Importance in its latest amendments . Annex 619a

1.2 Method of Protection

Specially Protected Areas (SPA)

NO

Specially Protected Area Buffer Zone

NO

Proposed Category of SPA in accordance with the applicable Government Decree

NONE

Protection under Contractual Act according to Section 39 of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on nature conservation and landscape protection

NONE

General protection under Section 45c, Paragraph 2 of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on nature conservation and landscape protection (hereinafter as the Nature Conservation Act/NCA)

Total area of the site protected by the general protection regime (ha): 450.0339

Relative area of the site protected by the general protection regime (%): 100

Other sites within the SCI perimeter protected under the national laws, European legislation and/or international conventions

Bird habitats

NONE

1.3 Geographic and Administrative Location

Pardubický Region

Communities Concerned

Kladruby nad Labem, e any nad Labem, Selmice, Semín

Land Register Districts

Kladruby nad Labem, Lab tín, Selmice, Semín

1.4 Site Description

Ecotope

Geology: Along the Elbe (Labe) river and in the eastern part of the Site of Community Importance (SCI) there are Holocene floodplain sediments (loam, sand, gravel) of fluvial origin; in the northwest part and along the northern boundary there is mainly late Pleistocene, light coloured, fine grain silica sand of aeolian origin; in the centre of the south corner of the site, where there are existing and oxbow lakes, there are mainly organic dark brown Holocene sediments (fan, peat, gittja); in the northwest corner there are late Pleistocene, minerally-diverse fluvial sediments (sand, gravel). The site falls into the geomorphologic subprovince of the Czech Table, Eastern Bohemia Table, Eastern Elbe Table, Pardubice Basin and Kun tice Basin.

Pedology: The major part of the SCI contains modal fluvial soil consisting of carbonate-free floodplain sediments; at the north boundary there are arenic cambisol soils containing sand and gravel sand (terraces).

Landscape type: The site is important both for its biological and landscape values and it includes the stud farm with pastures, meadows, copses, alleys of old hollow trees, numerous alleys of limes and poplars, clusters of trees on pastures and solitary oak trees. The landscape also features oxbow lakes partially covered with vegetation, small pools and ponds with the remains of native riparian vegetation. The topographical relief is mainly flat, typical for the middle reach of the Elbe river, containing many forms of fluvial activity particularly in the south (oxbow lakes in different stages of silting and soiling, shallow oblong depressions, low knolls etc.). The north boundary of the SCI runs in the adjacent forest and the south boundary is the Elbe. In the west and east the SCI merges with the cultural landscape mainly represented by fields and cultural meadows. The SCI is situated 203 - 208 meters above sea level.

Biota

The SCI is mainly formed by forestless vegetation. The prevailing features are cultural meadows and pastures divided by avenues of old trees. The biotopes which most represent wildlife biotopes are concentrated in the south of the SCI at the Elbe river bank, in an area known as Moznice. The prevailing biotopes there are meadows containing mesophilic oatgrass (*arrhenatherum* - T1.1) and alluvial meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis* - T1.4). Their population is significantly affected by farming and therefore it is not dense; ordinary grass species and common types of cultural meadows prevail here. As for the important species there are shining meadow rue (*thalictrum lucidum*) and mouse garlic (*allium angulosum*). Important landscape elements at Moznice are copses including the remains of hard floodplain vegetation (L2.3) with common oaks (*quercus robur*) and other deciduous trees (e.g. small-leaved lime (*tilia cordata*), field maple (*acer campestre*), European ash (*fraxinus excelsior*), European white elm (*ulmus laevis*), bird cherry (*prunus padus*), common alder (*alnus glutinosa*) and many others). There are also places more reminiscent of a soft floodplain (L2.4). The understory herb layer becomes profound in spring and later in the year it is replaced with nitrophilous vegetation which is quite typical for this biotope. The quality of vegetation cover differs from place to place and is determined by forest management. At several locations at Moznice the oxbow lakes of the Elbe still exist and they are in various stages of silting and soiling. The most common biotope there is microphyte aquatic vegetation preferring still water and there are no important microphytes of V1G category which would be subject to protection (practically no vegetation); in one of the oxbow lakes there is a continuous cover of yellow water lily (*nuphar lutea*) thus representing the biotope of macrophyte vegetation of still water - V1F. The water biotopes at the Elbe oxbow lakes are followed by wetland biotopes, mainly mono cenosis of reeds (*phragmites australis*, M1.1 biotope) and high sedges (*carex* sp. div., M1.7 biotope).

For a long time, the SCI has been known as an important insect habitat. The well established and stable population of xylophagous species are the most important here including particularly flat bark beetles (*cucujus cinnaberinus*) and hermit beetles (*osmoderma eremita*) which are subject to protection. The hermit beetle habitat is associated with the presence of old hollow trees, especially limes and oaks (alleys, solitary trees, stands in Moznice); the flat bark beetle habitat is associated with dying hybrid poplars (*populus x canadensis*) in a suitable stage of decay (red rot); its habitats are in windbreak alleys and fragments of riparian woodland next to the Elbe. As for other insect species it is worth mentioning the presence of great rose chafer (*Cetonia chema aeruginosa*), flower scarab (*oxythyrea funesta*), carabus ullrichi (*carabus ullrichii*), linden burn cow beetle (*lampra rutilans*), Liocola lugubris (*liocola lugubris*), click beetles (*ampedus nigroflavus* and *lacon querceus*), odenteus armiger (*Odontaeus armiger*), silis nitidula (*silis nitidula*), prionychus ater (*prionychus ater*), cardinal beetle (*pyrochroa serraticornis*), darkling beetles (*neatuspicipes*,

corticeusfasciatus, *diacolinafagi*), *mycetophagus fulvicollis*, *laemophloeus monilis*, *gymnocharis oblonga* and others.

The site is also valuable because of the vertebrate habitats. There are eight species of amphibians documented there (e.g.: smooth newt (*triturus vulgaris*), marsh frog (*ranari dibunda*), agile frog (*rana dalmatina*), fire-bellied toad (*bombina bombina*), European tree-frog (*hyla arborea*)); four species of reptiles . e.g. grass snake (*natrix natrix*), and more than eighty species of birds of which eight are specially protected (for example important ones include hoopoe (*upupa epops*), stock dove (*columb aenas*), Eurasian wryneck (*jynx torquilla*), Eurasian gold oriole (*oriolus oriolus*), European honey-buzzard (*pernis apivorus*), little owl (*athen enoetua*), spotted flycatcher (*muscapa striata*), common nightingale (*luscini megarhynchos*), red-backed shrike (*lanius collurio*) and others), ten species of bats . e.g. greater mouse-eared bat (*myotis myotis*), common pipistrelle (*pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Nathusius's pipistrelle (*pipistrellus nathusii*), noctule (*nyctalus noctua*) and others.

In 2010 a study was carried out (Kopecký et al.) to assess the status of the population of saproxylic insects, birds and bats on the site concerned (SCI area and the adjacent land) with a particular focus on conservation of the SCI. The study identified more than thirty specially protected species under Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on nature conservation and landscape protection, which should be taken into account during the planned renewal of the stud farm.

The authors of the study divided the woody plants on the SCI into four groups according to the populations of protected species, their quality and protection needs. This resulted in four categories referred to as K1 to K4, of which the most valuable ones (where due care must be taken) are K1 . where the population of protected species has been proven, and K2 representing suitable and prospective biotopes for protected species.

The K3 category includes other types of stands (e.g. young stands of suitable composition but with no prospects of being allowed to decay in the future) in which more favourable conditions for protected species can still be achieved by means of appropriate management. The K4 category includes stands proposed for the overall regeneration (non-native woody plants, exotic and invasive species) . see Annex 6.5.

On the site of the National Stud Farm, big populations of adult specimens and/or larvae of flat bark beetle were found in twenty two trees. Their habitats have been considered as important. The K1 category was identified in 22 stands and the K2 category in 25 stands.

In the case of the hermit beetle, 21 populated trees were identified and the insect population was also considered as significant. In the K1 category there were 11 stands and in the K2 category 51 stands.

2. SCI and Protected Species Current Status

2.1 Protected Species and Target Status

Species

Name of the Protected Species: Flat Bark Beetle *Cucujus Cinnaberinus*

Protected Species Code No.: 1086

Status of the protected species at the time of adding the site to the European SCI list

<i>Population</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Population share</i>	<i>Level of preservation</i>	<i>Isolation</i>	<i>Overall assessment</i>
<i>Established population</i>	-	-	-	<i>Standard</i>	$2\% \sim p > 0\%$	<i>Good</i>	<i>Population is not isolated, it is in an area where it expands</i>	<i>Good value</i>

Target Status of Protected Species Conservation:

The target is the preservation of the existing population of flat bark beetle (see the study by Kopecký et al., 2010). When managing the SCI it is necessary to preserve the existing biotopes and create new suitable ones . that is to provide enough trees in the appropriate stage of decay (wood containing red rot) including the provision of substitute biotopes in case of the renewal of poplar alleys and cutting trees for safety reasons. It is necessary to adopt such methods which guarantee the long-term continuity of suitable habitats.

Name of the Protected Species: Hermit Beetle **Osmoderma Eremita*

Protected Species Code No.: 1084

Status of the protected species at the moment of adding the site to the European SCI list

<i>Population</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Population share</i>	<i>Level of preservation</i>	<i>Isolation</i>	<i>Overall assessment</i>
<i>Established population</i>	-	-	-	<i>Standard</i>	$2\% \sim p > 0\%$	<i>Good</i>	<i>Population is not isolated, it is in an area where it expands</i>	<i>Good value</i>

Target Status of Protected Species Conservation:

The target is the preservation of the existing population of hermit beetle (see the study by Kopecký et al., 2010). When managing the SCI it is necessary to preserve the existing biotopes and create new ones . that is to provide enough suitable hollow trees with the appropriate type of rot including the provision of substitute biotopes in case of the renewal of lime alleys and cutting trees for safety reasons. It is necessary to apply such methods which can guarantee the long-term continuity of suitable habitats including their connection by corridors.

* refers to the prevailing species

2.2 Satisfying the Needs of Protected Species

Species

Name of the protected species: Flat Bark Beetle *Cucujus Cinnaberinus*

Protected Species Code No.: 1086

Satisfying the Needs of the Protected Species:

Flat bark beetle is a typical saproxylic insect. The flat body of larvae and adults is an indication of the insect way of life which it spends entirely under the bark of trees. Larvae of flat bark beetle develop in the decaying humid reddish-brownish phloem under the disjointed bark of dying, broken or fallen broad-leaved trees. This

species of insect prefers trunks and branches which are not in a direct contact with ground. Main host trees include common oak, European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), European aspen (*Populus tremula*), poplars (*Populus* sp.), willows (*Salix* sp.), elms and other deciduous trees. Flat bark beetles can be found in mighty trees as well as in thin poles and broken off branches of 20 - 30 cm in diameter. The selection of a host tree depends more on the stage of phloem decay rather than on tree species. In the favourable environment several dozens of specimens can be found on a relatively small area. So far, trophic needs of flat bark beetles have been a subject of research; most likely larvae and imago are partly predaceous and partly feed on decaying phloem and mycelia. The larval phase takes at least two years and it is followed by pupal stage starting in late summer. Pupae hide in typical cells under bark where they are protected from predators and they hatch in the autumn. The adults spend winter under bark in drier places and mate and lay eggs in spring. Adult beetles can be observed from March to April however the most favourable time for watching is April and May.

Flat bark beetle is found in many European countries but its biggest population is in Central Europe while in Southern and Western Europe it is very rare. Until recently, the presence of this insect in the Czech Republic has been established only in the well preserved forests at the foothill zone of mountains and in North-east Moravia and in floodplain forests at the confluence of the Dyje and Morava rivers.

Flat bark beetle needs sufficient number of dying, upright standing, broken or fallen trees in contiguous forest stands with a natural composition of woody plants. However, it can also be found in alleys and lines of trees of suitable composition. In recent decades the spreading of flat bark beetles in lowlands has been driven by over mature, even-aged windbreaks consisting of short-lived woody plants which used to be planted on a large scale in the 20th century to protect soil from erosion. In the Eastern Polabí flat bark beetles can be found in alleys of hybrid poplars approaching the end of their life cycle. Decaying trees with decomposing phloem at the right stage of decay represent an ideal habitat for flat bark beetle. Therefore the current expansion of the species may only be a temporary phenomenon. Forecasting the future development on low altitude sites is unreliable as the stands of even-aged poplars in the Czech Republic are approaching the end of their life at the same time.

The flat bark beetle is mainly endangered by the lack of the right biotopes represented by a sufficient amount of suitable dying trees including fallen ones because such trees are removed and disposed of on a large scale (complete removal of old, dry, broken and fallen trees; significant interventions in alleyways including felling of overmature poplar alleys due to safety concerns) as well as by clearcutting and changes in the species composition of new stands. Consequently, the insect population is endangered because the lost biotopes are not adequately replaced with suitable ones. Another potential factor of endangerment may be posed by insecticides used in and around the beetles' habitats. Flat bark beetles prefer wood with bark which peels off easily and they seek a rather humid substrate. In recent years it has been observed that on lowland sites they prefer trees exposed to the sunshine however, they are often found in fully shaded trees too. Therefore it is assumed that the most plausible limiting factor is the number of old and dying trees in biotopes.

For the survival of the flat bark beetle population it is necessary to provide a continuous supply of suitable substrate in which the species can develop and flourish. In other words it is about leaving as many old trees and wood as possible to rot and decay on the site concerned. The only exception might be the disposal of trees infected with tracheomycosis. An appropriate approach might be the management of smaller areas where selected trees (single trees or clusters) in a stand are left to die (area of about 50/10 ha). In this case the removal and disposal of trees fallen/broken due to natural causes (even those cut by beavers) including all decaying and rotten wood is allowed only in a limited scale. If the insect populates alleys and other linear stands then it is necessary to avoid cutting and removing of poplars and other woody plants of appropriate age category for the sake of conservation of the existing conditions.

Name of the protected species: Hermit Beetle **Osmoderma Eremita*

Protected Species Code No: 1084 *

Satisfying the Needs of the Protected Species:

Both the European and national legislation pay a great deal of attention to the hermit beetle. The hermit beetle is a saproxylic insect populating tree cavities. Larvae feed on decaying wood which is in the phase of so called red decay. They need a particular type of tree rot which causes the wood to decay in a particular manner and has a particular humidity. The larval stage takes two to three years depending on the temperature, humidity and amount of food. Larvae are most often found in the following broad-leaved trees: limes, willows and fruit trees. The most important factor is the type and condition of the rot in the tree cavity.

They populate cavities located in the middle and upper section of the trunk. The hermit beetle prefers cavities in the parts of a trunk and thick branches exposed to the sun because the micro climate in such cavities is more favourable. They are warmer inside and larvae can grow faster. Therefore the hermit beetle populations can often be found in solitary trees and alleys. Unlike other types of chafers living in our country this species is regularly found in cavities exposed to the sun and situated at the tree foot. Such cavities inside tree trunks, if populated by hermit beetles, can reach below the ground level. In the case of connected strata of woody plant stands hermit beetles tend to populate smaller cavities in the crown. Imago appear from May to September. They are active in the evening and night and leave cavities very rarely. They are not keen on flying and if they do fly then only for a short distance of a few dozens and exceptionally a few hundred metres. Live specimens have a characteristic smell similar to old tanned leather.

The hermit beetle can be found in two types of habitats. The first one is now referred to as native deciduous forests, which were mostly managed in a specific way in the past (thin pasture forests, medium size forests). The other type of habitats is represented by old parks and alleys. These are the habitats where most hermit beetles are now found in the Czech Republic. Preservation of alleys is a key factor enabling communication between micro populations. On most sites the existing populations are just aging and dying out as there are no suitable trees where they could migrate in the future from their existing habitats once they become unavailable. Because the original site has been fragmented (deforestation, even-aged stands, cutting of old trees with cavities) the hermit beetles are living in micro populations. In recent years, thanks to extensive research, it has turned out that hermit beetles are present in many sites, for example in Eastern Polabí, however the issue is the fragmentation of these habitats and therefore they remain isolated from each other. From the long-term perspective, the isolation of the populations is reducing the prospects of survival of this particular protected species in the entire region. Small isolated populations are more susceptible to extinction.

Hermit beetles are endangered by lack of suitable biotopes. The lack of the right biotopes is caused by their elimination (such as removal of deciduous trees with cavities, clearcutting of forests on a large scale where hermit beetles have their habitats, significant changes in the composition of forest stands when they are turned into stands containing non-native species either from the point of biotope or geographic location, radical regeneration of alleys, disposal of rot and chemical treatment of hollows, use of biocides on and around hermit beetle habitats). The hermit beetle population is also endangered by subsequent inadequate replacement of clearcut biotopes which leads to the isolation of their populations. There is also an adverse impact of self-seeding around solitary trees and in thin woods.

The main objective of the management effort is the preservation of a sufficient number of cavities on site throughout the time. In the case of woodland and forest, the conservation of hermit beetle habitats must focus on avoiding massive clearcutting, just as in the case of other saproxylic species. For a healthy development of the population it is necessary to preserve standing hollow and dead trees and adopt forest management methods targeted at greater diversity in age and spatial composition of forests. An appropriate forest management method includes the application of either selective or shelterwood cutting based on selection of individual trees or groups of trees while leaving all hollow trees and small clusters of healthy mature trees (oaks, limes, elms, willows and other suitable woody plants) to the end of their life. Habitats and the area immediately next to them would be helped by growing thinner stands which would lead to a better exposure of old tree trunks to the sun. It is necessary to preserve the old alleyways of broad-leaved trees in forests. Cutting of mature willows, poplars and other woody plants along watercourses is not allowed on the designated sites, however thinning, cutting of self-seeding vegetation and regular pruning (resulting in pollarded willow and poplar tops) is, on the contrary, desirable.

In the case of anthropogenic biotopes (parks, alleyways, and solitary trees) it is necessary to avoid disposal of hollow trees and thick branches containing cavities. If trees and branches must be removed for safety reasons and/or other justified interventions carried out in alleyways then the felled trees populated by hermit beetles must be left either close to the beetle natural habitat or at another suitable location for one season to give the population an opportunity to migrate to another cavity. In such cases (which can be referred to as a direct intervention into the biotope of a specially protected species) it is necessary to commission an expert opinion and recommendations on the exact method of the regeneration work. Clearing of entire alleys and large scale replacement of old trees in alleys with tree seedlings from nurseries is not desirable. Nevertheless, in-fill planting (filling the gaps and replacing dead trees) and extension of alleys is highly desirable for creating future biotopes. Gradual in-fill planting of suitable species of trees (in particular native broad-leaved trees) is an integral part of the pro-active management especially in case of even-aged alleys.

2.3 Conflict Resolution when Satisfying the Needs of Various Protected Species on the SCI

No conflict expected

2.4 Conflict with Other Regimes of Protection under the Nature Conservation Act

No conflict expected

2.5 Activities on the SCI and Their Impact Assessment on the Protected Species

Activities and Their Impact

The SCI is located within the area of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem established by the Government Decree No. 132/2001 Coll., entered in the Central National Heritage List as Monument No. 16212/6-2096. This monument has been protected since 1958. The Stud Farm is funded from the state budget. The SCI is also located in the protected area of Kladrubské Polabí established by Provisions of a General Nature No. 1/2015 and entered in the Central National Heritage List as Monument No. 2491. At present there is an initiative targeted at the inscription of the site into the World Heritage List administered by UNESCO. The concept of the National Stud Farm site regeneration is summarised in the Management Plan (author: New Visit, 2010 . updated in 2012) . see the additional documents in the Annex, Section 6.5. The Management Plan is the key strategic document for the National Stud Farm.

The specific needs of the SCI are determined by the need to provide for the safety of people and horses on site, the need to regenerate over-aged alleyways and refurbish the site as required by the Stud Farm and the National Heritage bodies (with respect to the effort to have the site inscribed in the World Heritage List) and the need to preserve the populations of protected species. In May 2016 the Agreement on General Principles of Renewal and Further Development of the National Stud Farm Site at Kladruby nad Labem was signed between the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment . see Annex, Section 6.5. The Summary of the Recommended Measures was developed under this Agreement.

On the site of the Stud Farm the breed of Kladruber white horse has been bred continuously for nearly five hundred years. 1579 is considered to be the official year when the Stud Farm was founded by the Emperor Rudolph II., who chartered the then horse farm to become the Imperial Court Stud Farm. At present there are about 250 horses kept in the Stud Farm. In addition to standard work related to horse breeding there are also many competitions in dressage and other disciplines as well as many other public events. Students from the Agricultural High School at Kladruby nad Labem also use the site in course of their learning (neither horse breeding nor educational and leisure activities on site have any direct impact on the protected species).

The SCI is located outside the main buildings clustered around the manor house. It also includes breeding farms at Josefov and Frantizkov. Most of the SCI includes cultural landscape . the site is divided into pastures by avenues of trees (mainly limes and some apple trees), poplar windbreaks and canals (their banks are lined with trees and shrubs). In the south there are the remains of old meanders of the Elbe and fragments of floodplain stands which gradually merge with the Moznice landscaped country park. It is a relic of an old pasture woodland with mighty oaks and groups of solitary trees with some exotic plants and non-indigenous woody plants. In the 19th century Moznice was recorded as a managed forest (consisting of oak and common hornbeam (*carpinus betulus*)). In 1894 . 1895 the site was landscaped (thinning of the stands, planting solitary trees and arranging trees into groups, planting of visually attractive taxa, building of roads). In recent years a part of the park has been used as a pheasantry. At the moment a park rehabilitation project is being prepared aimed at removing spruce shelterwood, exposing mature trees and in-fill planting of solitary trees and tree clusters.

In the forthcoming years a radical (one-off) renewal of the backbone lime alleys is going to be implemented in a short time span as agreed by the relevant ministries with the main objective of not compromising the visual qualities of the designed landscape (requirement of the National Heritage bodies). This applies to Selmická alleyway, more than 3 km long, and e anská alleyway, which is 1.5 km long. The backbone lime alleyways have already been partly replanted, but newly planted limes often die due to inadequate watering

and the infestation of linden burn cow beetle (*Lampra rutilans*). The multiple increase in the number of linden burn cow beetles and other types of flat-headed borers, previously rare on this site, is probably associated with planting even-aged limes in the same place.

The core area of hermit beetle habitat is the Moznice Park as reported in the study by Kopecký (2010). At that time no hermit beetle habitats were identified in the backbone lime alleys designated for one-off regeneration, however, it is the appropriate biotope for hermit beetle in the K2 category. As this insect spends its life mainly hidden it can be assumed that it is present in the main alleyways. This must be considered in the alleyways regeneration plan and necessary arrangements for the transfer of individual beetles must be adopted and other measures implemented in line with the conservation principles and relevant laws applicable to protected species (see more in Section 3.1). The requirement stipulated in the inter-ministerial Agreement must be followed and the measures shall not be implemented immediately next to the main body of the backbone alleyways. The detailed procedure will be set out by the relevant nature conservation body.

Habitats of flat bark beetle are situated at Moznice, the Elbe floodplains and an oxbow lake called "B ezín v sen" in the southeast of the SCI and the documented core area habitat in the K1 category is in the alleys of hybrid poplars which were planted along the watercourses around 1937. Now the lines of poplars are in a state of emergency and they have no future prospects. Some have already been felled for safety reasons and individual trees have been left standing at the ends of some poplar alleys. Only a minimum quantity of decaying wood from the felled poplars has been left on site (mainly cut into rather small logs so it cannot work as a natural log pile habitat). In the case of the main lime alleyways (K2 category) the situation is similar and the decaying wood from the felled sections of the main tree avenues have been removed from the SCI which, in our opinion, has an adverse impact on the protected species. When flat bark beetle populations were identified in lime trees of the ežanská alleyway situated outside the SCI's boundary, then the wood populated by insect larvae was deposited at a suitable location on the SCI. The entomologic survey carried out in the process of compilation of the woody plant list at Moznice in 2016 indicates that this measure has been effective and hermit beetles will most likely migrate to previously unpopulated standing trees situated close to this log pile habitat.

Based on the most recent findings, both flat bark beetle and hermit beetle populations on the SCI are stable and acceptable at the moment. The planned regeneration project on the National Stud Farm takes into account heritage management and safety concerns raised and during its implementation the priority focus should be on continuous conservation of a sufficient number of adequate biotopes for both protected species.

The inter-ministerial Agreement (see above) also stipulates, among others, the need to compile a List of Woody Plants that must be primarily kept as core area habitats of the protected species on the SCI. The list will provide an overview of woody plants and every ten years their condition will be assessed with respect to the core area. At the moment, as this Summary of Recommended Measures is being drafted, the List of trees is under preparation. For more info see Section 3.1 . Additional Measures.

The author of the Management Plan developed a map marking the industrial and occupational safety zones on the Stud Farm site to serve as an input for the compilation of the Summary of Recommended Measures, subsequent list of woody plants and the general conceptual design of the Stud Farm site regeneration . see Annex, Section 6.5. In Level 1 Safety Zone the elimination of potential risk is the top priority (it includes the villages of Kladruby n. L. and Selmice, both communities are situated outside the SCI, then the backbone network of roads where people move on a daily basis, main roads and communications, areas of breeding farmsteads). In Level 2 Safety Zone the elimination of potential risk is a top priority in case of an immediate danger and state of emergency (routes where people are often present, roads for carriage driving and horse riding paths).

2.6 Other Relevant Documents under Special Laws Associated with the Protected Species

Forest Management Plans (FMP) / Management Plans for Forests of less than 50 ha (FMP < 50 ha)

Type of the Document: Forest Management Plan (FMP)

Forest Natural Region: 17 Polabí

Forest Management Unit (FMU) /Forest Management District: National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem

FMU Total Area / Forest Management Unit in the SCI (ha): 47.5

FMP (FMP < 50 ha) Valid: from 01/01/ 2016 to 31/12/2025

Forest Management Organisation: National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem

Organisation Unit of a Lower Level:

Other Documents

Title: Agreement on General Principles and Further Development of the National Heritage Site of the Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem signed by the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of the Environment

Effective Date: 30/05/ 2016

Note: The Agreement outlines the need to compile a List of Woody Plants that must be preserved as the core area habitats of protected species; the List shall not include the backbone alleyways and locations where safety of people and animals is paramount.

Title: Management Plan of the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem

Effective Dates: -

Note: The project documentation was developed by the architect studio New Visit s.r.o., chief architect Ing. et Ing. Tomáš Jiránek, in 2010 and updated in 2012; the key document outlining the conceptual design of the site regeneration.

3. The SCI Management

3.1 Optimal Methods for Protected Species Conservation

The Summary of Recommended Measures is a conceptual document whilst the conservation of protected species on the SCI rests with the local body responsible for nature conservation. All interventions and measures must be carried out with the land owner's consent and in line with the applicable laws. Measures must be discussed with the relevant nature conservation and national heritage bodies.

Flat Bark Beetle

The flat bark beetle, unlike the hermit beetle, is a relatively good flier. However, for the survival of the flat bark beetle population on the SCI, a regular supply of some substrate suitable for development of the species is necessary. That means preservation of as many old and dying trees as possible on site now and in the future. The type of wood does not matter much in case of flat bark beetles; their presence rather depends on the availability of suitable phloem in the appropriate degree of decay. At the moment this type of biotope can mainly be found in the stands of hybrid poplars on the SCI. As the interventions for safety reasons are planned in the linear plantings of hybrid poplars there is an urgent need to take a pro-active approach and start creating new suitable biotopes.

Management of the Existing Biotopes

Linear Stands of Hybrid Poplars:

The optimal solution is to avoid one-off renewal of these stands. The ideal approach would be a gradual replacement of these linear stands, replacing small groups of trees at a time. However, at some places it is not possible to adhere fully to this principle due to the site specifics (operational safety is the top priority). As a matter of fact, it is necessary to minimise the removal of dying trees and laying dead wood of bigger diameter from windbreaks, riparian stands and alleyways particularly at places which are outside the occupational safety zones.

In the case of tree cutting for safety reasons, particularly in core areas of the K1 and K2 categories, it is necessary to preserve enough suitable biotopes for flat bark beetles. From the perspective of the species conservation cutting of the whole tree is the ultimate resort. Tree surgery for safety reasons (when potentially dangerous branches or sections of tree trunk are cut off with the aim of stabilising the tree-top and taking the weight off) shall be preferred to tree felling. It is also possible to leave a standing tree with a few branches to the end of its life cycle because, unlike dead wood lying on the ground, it provides a more favourable environment for flat bark beetles. Therefore this method of treatment shall be preferred to felling. Truncated trees can be still pruned if necessary for safety reasons. If for safety reasons such an approach cannot be adopted then it is recommended to leave sufficiently high stumps on site. High stumps provide a wider and more diverse range of dead wood (the taller the better, at least 1.5 m tall and at least 30 cm in diameter). Leaving low stumps to decay is also commendable (no grinding and no treatment with biocides allowed). Suitable dead wood from logging (infected with red rot) in the maximum quantity possible should be left to rot either directly in stands or in designated areas on the SCI to create natural habitats for insects (log piles) where flat bark beetle can undergo its transformation. The identification of suitable locations for log piles shall be done jointly by the land owner, nature conservation specialists and national heritage experts. Some tree trunks shall be partly buried in a vertical position and an information board shall be installed nearby explaining the purpose of the measure. Cut tree trunks shall be left on site (with bark on); however they can be shortened into logs minimum two meters, preferably 4 meters long, to allow better handling. Cutting trunks into short logs is not recommended as it may encourage theft and the conditions for wood decaying are different than in case of longer logs. Unlike in the case of hermit beetles, the log pile habitats made of poplar wood shall be located in shaded and relatively humid places. In cases referred to as a direct intervention into the specially protected species biotope, it is necessary to obtain all relevant consents and expert opinions of the nature conservation body.

Forest Stands:

Flat bark beetle conservation in forest stands on sites designated to perform the function of forests is addressed in the General Management Guidelines for Forest Biotopes (Annex 6.4).

In general, the number of soft wood deciduous trees (poplars and willows) shall not be reduced in river riparian meadows, transformation of soft floodplains into hard floodplains shall be avoided as well as replacement of deciduous trees with conifers and clearcutting approach in forest management. The highest

possible number of dying trees and decayed wood shall be preserved in stands in the minimal volume of 30-40 m³/ha.

On the best preserved fragments of riparian meadows located next to the Elbe, the vegetation natural life cycle of growing, dying and decaying shall be respected (management with minimum interventions) leaving poplars and other long-living tree species to die on site. If fallen trees lay on adjacent fields and grass the wood can be moved closer to the stand edge on the SCI (log piles). For safety reasons the trees posing a danger may be reduced to trunk (this approach is preferred to felling) and all wood can be left to rot on site. Neither removal nor barking of deciduous woody plants, their standing trunks or trunks and thick branches lying on ground is allowed.

Replanting of these stands is appropriate only in such places where the backbone structure of the stand has already disintegrated. Not only hybrid poplars and black poplars (*populus nigra*) shall be used for replanting but also other species such as common oak, European white elm and narrow-leaved lime shall be used to start the backbone structure of long-living solitary trees on the poplar floodplain. It is inappropriate to thin the stands restocked with fast growing woody plants, but on the contrary, it is good to leave some weaker plants which cannot compete with others, to die standing. Selected woody plants shall be left to age.

The existing stands of hybrid poplars and stands with a high proportion of conifers and non-indigenous exotic plants (K3 and K4 categories) shall be reconstructed. in-fill planting of hybrid poplar, indigenous black poplar and supplemental long-living woody plants are essential for the long-term favourable development of the target species. At Moznice site there is a requirement driven by the national heritage interest to respect the preserved taxonomic composition of the woody stands (from the time before a massive planting of conifers in the seventies of the 20th century started) and maintain the historic and visual integrity. This requirement is not in conflict with the conservation of the protected species concerned. The above stated planting of hybrid and native poplars will be carried out in selected spots not compromising the visual impact.

Continuity of Biotopes

- Planting

The continuous replacement of old hybrid poplars is essential without reducing the total area of a biotope suitable for flat bark beetle. Replanting of about 10-15% of hybrid poplars shall be supplemented by in-fill planting of locally native ecotypes of black poplar seedlings and the combination with other fast growing woody species like willows and European aspen also helps. In order to achieve a stable linear stand it is good to use a long-living supplemental planting of common oak and European white elm with some additions of alder and European aspen.

Flat bark beetle presence in Eastern Polabí is a relatively new phenomenon and so far all its habitats identified have been associated only with stands of hybrid poplars or such trees have grown close to its habitats. Both this fact and the precautionary principle must be taken into account during the management of Kladruby nad Labem SCI. It is still not certain what the development of the flat bark beetle population will be in terms of its numbers after its current escalation at Polabí. Therefore it is desirable to plant even these non-indigenous woody plants at suitable biotopes, particularly along the oxbow lakes and during the regeneration of some linear stands especially along the watercourses, unless it is proven that other woody plants are able to provide a suitable habitat for successful development of the flat bark beetle in the warm and dry environment of Eastern Polabí.

-Woody plant Veteranisation

If there is a lack of suitable woody plants in the appropriate stage of decay (red rot) then it is possible to leave or even deliberately create hybrid poplars and other deciduous tree stumps two to three meters tall at some places (without compromising the visual impact) or cause deliberate damage to selected trees to accelerate their aging. In this way a suitable substrate for development of the larvae is generated much faster.

Other Measures

Other measures are stated in the Additional Measures in common with the hermit beetle conservation at the end of this Section 3.1.

Hermit Beetle

In case of the hermit beetle, its specific needs for a particular biotope must be satisfied. Therefore enough suitable biotopes must be available both at present and in the long-term. The essential requirement for the

long-term conservation of this protected species on site is the continuous availability of old hollow trees and a sufficient quantity of big cavities with enough rot inside. Last but not least is the need to protect spatial connections and communication between micro populations. Adult hermit beetles do not actively fly, therefore it is important that hollow trees are close to each other, not more than one hundred to three hundred metres apart at most, thus forming a sort of interconnected spatial unit. If individual populations are isolated then there is a potential risk of their genetic degradation. Because a one-off regeneration of the backbone alleyways is planned it is necessary to take a pro-active approach and start creating new suitable biotopes now.

Management of the Existing Biotopes

Alleyways and Solitary Trees:

First of all, the conservation of the existing biotopes associated with this protected species must focus on leaving as many old hollow trees as possible to decay on site. In the case of felling old trees or trees with cavities, the rules set out in the exemption clause issued by the relevant nature conservation body must be strictly followed. Such trees must be regularly pruned to improve their stability and extend their life expectancy. If tree surgery is performed for safety reasons, which in most cases applies to cutting off dry branches or those which pose a safety risk, then those branches and stumps that are safe shall be left on trees. Cuts should follow branch natural breaking points, particularly when truncating trees. It is important to keep the understorey in alleyways, at solitary trees and clusters of trees free of shrubs and bushes.

Removal of entire alleys, or significant sections of them, or replacing old trees in alleys with young plantings on a large scale is undesirable. Tree felling is always an ultimate resort however, with respect to the landscape type, national heritage conservation needs and safety on site tree felling will be inevitable at some places on the National Stud Farm site.

Before any major intervention in tree-tops, including tree felling, it is necessary to check whether the parts to be cut are not populated with hermit beetle (if branches are dropped down from top there is a risk that larvae will not survive the impact). If populations are found as well as the rot containing larvae and adults can be extracted before felling or topping the trees then it is necessary to transfer the insects in all development stages to a substitute habitat. If hermit beetle specimens are found after the intervention has been completed (it is not always easy to spot hermit beetles) a rescue transfer must be arranged including transfer of all rot to a substitute habitat close to the place of intervention. If there are more adults, a tall hollow stump provided with a roof can serve well for this purpose or a cavity can be made in a deciduous tree such as lime, oak, willow etc.

In cases referred to as direct interventions in the biotope of a specially protected species the decisions and positions of a relevant nature conservation body must be obtained including an expert opinion containing recommended tree pruning/topping procedure; when trees are to be felled for safety reasons and a hermit beetle population is found in them then it must be consulted with a relevant nature conservation body (Nature Conservation Regional Office, Czech Environmental Inspectorate) for example to set the conditions of an emergency rescue transfer (in case of any interventions on site habitats of other specially protected species must also be considered).

If safety measures or justified interventions in alleyways are to be implemented then it is strongly recommended to reduce tree-tops first and only if tree felling cannot be avoided then leave truncated trees standing and later they can be gradually reduced in height; upright standing tree trunks are the best biotope for the existing populations. Standing trees left to die on site are essential for the conservation of saproxylic insects. When trees are truncated then at least one branch providing nutrition must be left on the trunk. Being deprived of such a branch the tree dries very quickly and the physical property of its wood changes which in turn changes the microclimate inside the hollow. If truncated trees cannot be left standing for safety reasons then at least some high stumps (at least 1.5 m tall) with cavities and hollows shall be left. Leaving low stumps to decay is also important. These stumps should neither be ground nor treated with biocides. The top of a cavity should be covered with a roof to protect the inside from rain.

If the planned one-off regeneration of the backbone alleyways (Selmická and e anská alleys) required for the national heritage conservation reasons (in a short time span, single species even-aged planting) is going ahead then it is vital to preserve at least a minimum of suitable biotopes for the hermit beetle in the way described above in order to maintain bio-corridors between micro populations. At those places which are not

visually exposed and which are acceptable for the one-off regeneration of the entire alleyway . that is places outside the main alleyway body, such as crossings with secondary linear stands . mature trees with cavities shall be left standing or at least their trunks and limbs or tall stumps if there is a safety risk. Some considerations shall be made in terms of leaving at least some short hollow stumps directly in the body of the backbone alleys.

It is also good to cover larger hollows in old standing trees or trunks with a roof which otherwise are exposed to rain and water. In the case of cavity roofing, it is important not to interfere with the microclimate inside the populated cavities. Therefore radical roofing above a populated cavity is not appropriate nor for example radical pruning of branches around the cavity entrance as this will change the sun exposure and air flow around it.

If trees are felled then suitable logs and branches with cavities shall be left next to the place of intervention or at other selected locations on the SCI as natural log pile habitats. The identification of suitable locations for log piles shall be done jointly by the land owner, nature conservation specialists and national heritage experts. Survival of hermit beetle populations in cut or fallen trees is difficult, in most cases only the larvae transformation process is completed there. It is very unlikely that more eggs will be laid in this habitat. In addition to this, many larvae turn into food for small mammals and birds. Therefore it is recommended to cover major hollows with boards and leave only a small opening to allow beetles to fly out. There is a risk of wood theft in case of logs lying around. Nevertheless it is necessary to leave long logs with a high concentration of cavities or main branches with cavities at suitable locations on the SCI. Whole trunks (or cut in two meters, preferably four meters long sections for easier handling) shall be left at a place where there is enough sunshine in order to maintain the microclimate conditions. When handling the wood it is necessary to secure the cavities so that the rot and protected species in various stages of development would not fall out. It is also recommended to erect some trunks at another location and put an information board next to it explaining why it has been done. Lying trunks can be used as a hurdle for horses. The least effective measure is building log pile habitats from dead wood (either laying on ground or standing) if compared with leaving remains of standing or broken trees including high stumps. Log pile habitats cannot be considered as an adequate compensation measure. However with respect to the envisaged radical regeneration of alleyways on site implementing this measure is necessary. Suitable biotopes must be managed on an on-going basis and they must be actively created too (see below in %Management of Continuity and Connectivity of Biotopes+).

Extraction of rot is not allowed (except when larvae from treated trees are transferred, see above), neither is the treatment of hollows with fire, chemicals and biocides (see more in Additional Measures Common for Both Protected Species).

Hermit beetle conservation in alleyways on %sites designated to perform the function of forests+is addressed in the General Management Guidelines for Forest Biotopes - Annex 6.4. (It applies mainly to the alleyways connecting Moznice with the forest at the north border of the SCI.)

Forest Stands:

In general, clearcutting on a large scale shall be avoided in forest stand management and a diverse age and spatial composition shall be gradually built. Suitable management shall be based on selective methods when either individual trees or groups of trees are selected for cutting and all suitable hollow trees and small clusters of healthy trees of mature age (oaks, limes, elms, willows and other woody plants) are left on site to age and die .

Spruce shelterwood shall be removed in Moznice forest stands over a short time scale; the tall solitary trees and clusters of solitary trees shall be exposed; stands shall be thinned to turn them slowly into an open type of pasture forest. Forest stands around mighty oaks must be managed in such a way that their tall tree tops and upper sections of trunks are exposed to the sun light. Exposing shall be done gradually to avoid sudden changes in habitat conditions. In-fill planting of long-living woody plants (particularly oaks, limes, elms etc.) in combination with fast growing ones, for example willows, is welcome. Dead wood of the deciduous trees should stay in place to rot. The requirement of national heritage experts to preserve the historic and visual integrity and respect the authenticity of the species grown in the landscaped country park is not in conflict with the conservation of protected species.

In the case of biotopes where there are also flat bark beetle habitats it is necessary to proceed with a certain degree of caution. Particularly the best preserved riparian meadows of the Elbe should be left in a regime of minimal intervention. If necessary, only interventions for safety reasons shall be carried out (with the preference of trees being truncated rather than felled). All dead wood must be left to rot (if it cannot stay at its original place for safety reasons then it should be left as close as possible to the place of interventions). Replanting shall be done at the places where stands have naturally decayed. Thinning of fast growing woody plants at the replanted sites is not suitable but on the contrary it is good to leave some weak plants in the stand to die standing.

At the edge of the forest adjacent to the SCI north border, the line of mature trees shall be released and open up and some young promising trees can be left if appropriate.

In the core area of flat bark beetle habitat in the K2 category located at the oxbow lake called %B ezin v sen+ there are mighty old oaks growing . they shall be carefully released and if necessary pruned to extend their life and healthy young trees shall be left around them.

Management of Continuity and Connectivity of Biotopes

When managing the SCI it is important to consider the continuity of biotopes in time because building a new biotope to cater for protected species is a long-term process. It is not enough just to look after the existing suitable biotopes but a pro-active approach to the creation of new habitats is indispensable. The spatial composition of the alleyways and scattered vegetation on site must be preserved because it serves as bio-corridors between the micro populations on the SCI as well as those populations immediately beyond the SCI limits next to the main Stud Farm buildings and with the populations next to the Elbe, which were exempt from the previously proposed routing of the SCI boundary.

- Planting and Replanting/In-fill Planting

In-fill planting and replanting where there are dead trees in the linear stands as well as the extension of alleyways with native species of deciduous trees represents the appropriate approach particularly in case of the even-aged alleys.

New plantings of linear stands shall start as soon as possible; it is recommended to supplement long living woody plants such as oaks, limes etc. with fast growing ones, particularly willows. It is also possible to plant apple tree alleys using locally native high trunk species and plant willows along the watercourses. Planting of solitary trees and clusters of solitary trees at pastures (using long living native trees) is also helpful.

- Active Creation and Acceleration of Hollows

Another possible measure is pollarding. This is a type of management that increases the probability that suitable hollows will be formed even in relatively young trees. A typical example of this type of management is pruning of crack willows (*Salix fragilis*); there is a crack willow alleyway on site leading from Moznice towards Selmická alleyway. Pollarded willows play an important role in the overall biodiversity of the ecosystem and they also help to reinforce the river banks. Therefore they are suitable for planting along watercourses and canals. These trees can be pruned when they are still young. Equally many other deciduous tree species can cope with pruning in older age without any significant problems (limes and oaks can be also pruned in the same way and hollows can be made in them with a significant success). Trees managed in this way must be regularly pruned, approximately every five to ten years, to increase their life expectancy.

If there are not enough suitable hollows it is possible to resort to the veteranisation of woody plants when trees are deliberately damaged thus accelerating the creation of cavities and at the same time such senescent trees are able to survive for a long time and provide a useful biotope.

Additional Measures Common for Both Protected Species

- List of Woody Plants:

A List of Woody Plants on site shall be compiled listing the trees that must be primarily preserved on site as they represent a core area habitat for protected species on the SCI. This requirement stems from the inter-ministerial Agreement . see Annex 6.5. This List shall state the condition of woody plants from the perspective of the protected species needs and it will be updated every ten years. This List will serve as an input for specific and effective management measures which will be proposed in order to achieve favourable conditions for protected species (extended lifespan of trees to be achieved by sanitary and safety pruning,

cutting to reduce the overhanging weight and bring down the centre of gravity of potentially unstable trees, covering of cavities with roofs, new plantings and replanting of trees, creation of hollows etc.). These measures and especially the replanting of old alleyways and new plantings that could potentially impact the visual integrity of the National Heritage Site will be discussed with the relevant national heritage body.

- Protection against Pests

It is essential to provide follow-up care in the case of young plantings, such as keeping the planting in good health by sufficient watering, which also helps to increase the resistance against bug infestation (see infestation of young lime trees with linden burn cow beetle as mentioned in Section 2.5). In this respect preventive measures are helpful such as protecting young trunks with fabric etc. Planting of multi species alleyways (planting of other long-living tree species together with limes) prevents insect infestation and increases the stability of the alleyway ecosystem. In case of new plantings regular structural and formative pruning cuts shall be performed to cultivate strong and long lasting trees.

- Protection of Young Plantings from Animal Damage:

Because the SCI is situated on site of the Stud Farm and it is also used as graze land for Kladruber horses there is a relatively high risk that trees planted on pastures will be nibbled by horses grazing there . therefore it is necessary to plant taller trees and protect them with adequately strong animal protectors.

- Use of biocides is not desirable on the SCI and within 50 metres from its perimeter and in associated biotopes favourable for hermit beetle and flat bark beetle habitats (alleys in and around the village, the woodland adjacent to the SCI at its north boundary, the place called "Na jitrech" etc.). It must always be discussed with the relevant nature conservation body. Only such biocides can be used which have no expected adverse impact on the protected species and their biotopes (e.g. a targeted application unlike a large scale general application). Materials used for treating horse jumping hurdles and fencing of pastures should be selected with caution.

- Raising Public Awareness:

A good practice is the installation of information boards at more frequently visited places explaining measures taken on site for example in the case of trunks left to rot, topped and truncated trees, importance of tall stumps etc. In this way the public awareness of the protected species on the SCI will be raised and it will also help in emphasising not only the unquestionable cultural and heritage values of the Stud Farm site but also its biological uniqueness. The site is a suitable example for presenting the synergies between the interests of heritage management and nature conservation. This is a good reason to bring to site more elements of the tourist infrastructure which will familiarise visitors with this particular aspect of nature conservation in an appropriate way.

- When repairing roads neither root butts nor bark of trees may be damaged, the tarmac shall not extend to tree feet and the ground level around trees must neither be raised nor lowered.

- The hydrological regime around the trees on the SCI shall not be changed.

- Subject to the consent of the landowner, it is desirable to connect hermit beetle and flat bark beetle populations on the SCI with suitable biotopes outside the SCI's perimeter - for example with forest stands north of the SCI and with the location called "Na jitrech", located southwest of Selmice. This measure goes beyond those listed in the Summary and can be implemented by adopting appropriate management interventions (maintenance, regeneration and replanting of alleys and other scattered vegetation, creation of bio-corridors, opening of forest stands etc.). This will increase the future development potential of both populations in other micro-habitats. The presence of other populations of hermit beetle and flat bark beetle around the SCI will always act as a stabilising factor for the populations living directly on the SCI. An appropriate method of management in places where pastures merge into forest is the transformation of some forest stands into a low (coppice) forest.

Certified methods (í0ek a kol., 2015) of the Institute of Entomology deal with the management of hermit beetle and flat bark beetle populations in the Czech Republic. These methods are available on the internet and other methods are mentioned in the literature listed in the References. The management principles summarised above clearly indicate that for the protected species conservation on the SCI many measures will have to be implemented on an on-going basis. These measures are summarised in the following Section 3.2.

3.2 Proposed Measures

Ongoing Measures

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
Title of the Management Measure	Deadwooding . leaving wood on site - cutting, lopping, barking,
Type of Measure	Forest protection
Target Protected Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	For the benefit of the protected species dead trees shall not be removed from site. If wood must be removed for safety reasons then it can be stored at a suitable place on the SCI (see log piles). Standing dying or dead trees (dead tree remains, broken trees, tall stumps etc.) shall be a preferred option. Dead wood must not be barked, treated with biocides and rot shall not e extracted from hollow trees.
Suitable Interval	Every two years
Management Time Table	October . February (in emergencies at any time)
Note	

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
Management Measure Title	Protection of Plantings and Natural Regeneration
Type of Measure	Fencing and ad-hoc protection of plantings
Target Protected Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	In case of planting and in-fill planting of forest stands the planted young trees must be adequately protected from animals and pests (fences, covering of trunks with fabric etc.).
Suitable Interval	5 years
Management Time Table	Whenever there is a new planting or at any time when necessary.
Note	

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown
Management Measure Title	Tree Felling
Type of Measure	Management of trees outside forest stands
Target Protected Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	Felling of over mature trees posing a risk only if it is inevitable for safety reasons or justified regeneration of alleys. This measure represents an ultimate resort; professional tree surgery is always preferred bringing down the centre of gravity, cutting of unstable branches etc.) or leaving a stable topped tree or high stumps. As much wood as possible shall be left on site to rot however, in form of logs big enough to prevent wood theft. See more details is Section 3.1
Suitable Interval	5 years
Management Time Table	Ongoing, ideally in winter season; in case of emergencies at any time.
Note	The suitable interval is just for indication, it is always necessary to respond to the real situation and potential safety risks on site.

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
Management Measure Title	Treatment of a Veteran/Legacy trees
Type of Measure	Management of trees outside forest stands
Target Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	Weight reduction and surgery pruning in crowns of old trees. It shall be done well in advance before the situation becomes critical (risk of fall, trunk splitting etc.) and has to be done either by felling or topping such trees. Before the implementation of this measure it is necessary to check for hermit beetles and if the finding is positive they should be

	transferred to an adequate substitute habitat somewhere nearby. See Section 3.1. for more details on work procedure and handling of wood. This measure also includes looking after the cavities and their protection from excessive rainfall to avoid unwanted decay of rot . roofs over cavities, sealing of unwanted cracks etc.
Suitable Interval	5 years
Management Time Table	Ongoing, ideally in the winter season; in case of emergencies at any time.
Note	The suitable interval is just for indication, it is always necessary to respond to the real situation and potential safety risks on site. This measure applies to promising trees on %ites designated to perform the function of forest+ As for hollow trees: before the implementation the relevant nature conservation body shall check for any hermit beetle population inside the hollow of the tree to be treated. If the branches with cavities are to be cut off then the nature conservation body shall arrange, after agreeing with the land owner, the transfer of the protected species in all its development stages to substitute habitats preferably nearby the treated tree. In the case of tree topping or leaving high stumps then an information board explaining the measure shall be placed somewhere near.

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
Management Measure Title	Alley Management by In-fill Planting
Type of Measure	Management of trees outside forest stands
Target Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	An excellent measure for preserving continuity and connectivity of biotopes. It deals with in-fill planting of alleys (ideally with diverse species gradually renewed), replanting of diverse stands at river banks (fast growing woody plants combined with long-living ones; with the exception of hybrid poplar indigenous species shall be strictly used), and in-fill planting of apple tree alleys (only local species to be used). The existing linear stands of hybrid poplars shall be replanted with hybrid poplars, common aspens, black poplar and willows . supplemented by long-living trees).
Suitable Interval	5 years
Management Time Table	In the vegetation season depending on the needs of particular tree species.
Note	Young limes in plantings shall be protected from pests by fabric wrapped around their trunks and they shall be sufficiently watered.

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
Management Measure Title	Treatment of Alleys
Type of Measure	Management of trees outside forest stands
Target Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	On-going sanitation cutting of unstable branches well before the situation becomes critical (risk of fall, trunk splitting etc.). Followed by adequate formative pruning in the backbone allays in order to grow long lasting trees. Young plantings shall be watered during dry periods if necessary.
Suitable Interval	Every year
Management Time Table	Regular checks and subsequent measures implemented if necessary.
Note	Formative pruning of limes is best done in early spring.

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
Management Measure Title	Tree Planting Outside Forest Stands
Type of Measure	Management of trees outside forest stands
Target Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	For hermit beetle: planting of solitary deciduous trees or clusters of solitary trees . primarily oaks (young saplings, saplings or even large size plants) . in open spaces on the SCI or outside its perimeter. This measure shall offer a wide range of biotopes for the protected species

	on the SCI as well as continuity of and connections with other suitable biotopes in the long-term horizon. For flat bark beetle: planting of fast growing trees (hybrid poplar, common aspen, genetically native black poplar, willow) supplemented by long living target woody plants . particularly along watercourses (including plantings as part of the compensation measures).
Suitable Interval	five years
Management Time Table	February - November (depends on the needs of each tree species), start as soon as possible
Note	Because the SCI mainly serves as grazing land for horses new plantings shall be adequately protected from animals with high and solid fences. Trunks of young plantings shall be covered with fabric and sufficiently watered and formative pruning cuts made if needed. To achieve good health of plantings (including alleys) it is recommended to plant diverse species at any given location. The interval stated is only indicative . the actual needs of planted trees must be considered.

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
Management Measure Title	Building of Log Pile Habitats for Saproxyllic Insect
Type of Measure	Special measures to assist species/habitats
Target Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	Leaving cut wood on site as a natural log pile habitat next to the place of intervention or at any suitable location on the SCI. Preferably leave whole trunks or bigger logs to prevent theft. Leaving as much wood as possible is highly desirable. Avoid barking and treatment with biocides. In the case of trunks with cavities, it is recommended to install them in upright position.
Appropriate Interval	5 years
Management Time Table	Ongoing, the same log pile can be restocked approximately every five years.
Note	Location and amount of stored wood shall be discussed with the relevant nature conservation body and national heritage experts. As the protected species prefers standing trees which provide a better micro climate it is necessary to preserve suitable conditions for the protected species development by leaving dead trees standing etc. Some cut wood shall be left on site as a natural habitat for beetles. In real conditions building of log pile habitats for hermit beetle and flat bark is not a particularly effective measure and cannot be viewed as an adequate compensation. Such habitats make the full transformation of larvae on site possible but it is most likely that there will be no new generation of any of those two protected species. Leaving only a few short logs on site is totally inadequate. Information boards shall be installed close to log piles at the most frequently visited places to raise the public awareness of this measure.

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
Management Measure Title	Formative Pruning
Type of Measure	Formative pruning
Target Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	Pollarding . formative pruning of willows and other deciduous trees to form a round head since their young age (followed by regular formative cuts) or lopping of taller trunks of selected broad-leaf trees. In the case of lack of suitable biotopes veteranisation of trees may be used. See more details in Section 3.1.
Suitable Interval	5 years
Management Time Table	Ongoing, whenever needed.
Note	It is good to start with the accelerated formation of hollows as soon as possible which also generates more wood in the required stage of decay. It is advised to install information boards explaining this measure at the frequently visited places.

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
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Management Measure Title	Clearing of Groups and/or Single Plants That Planted Themselves
Type of Measure	Clearing of self-planted vegetation
Target Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	Releasing solitary trees and mature oaks, limes, elms etc. at stand edges.
Suitable Interval	10 years
Management Time Table	October to February
Note	It relates to potential habitats of other specially protected species associated with edge biotopes. Releasing shall be done with caution to avoid a sudden change in conditions.

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
Management Measure Title	Leaving Reserved Trees
Type of Measure	Preservation and/or improvement of the diversity of species and spatial composition of forest
Target Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	Leave old broad-leaved trees to the end of their life as well as young prosperous trees to provide the continuity of the biotope for the future. For more details see Section 3.1.
Suitable Interval	5 years
Management Time Table	Ongoing
Note	Minimum interventions in the best preserved floodplain stands with flat bark beetle populations; in-fill planting of poplars including hybrid poplars if necessary; truncating of dangerous trees posing risk to safety and leaving all dead wood on site to rot.

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (defined by the SCI area)
Management Measure Title	Formative pruning in stands less than forty years old with the aim to support ameliorating and reinforcing trees and native trees biotopes
Type of Measure	Preservation and/or improvement of the diversity of species and spatial composition of forest
Target Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	Thinning of spruce shelterwood at Moznice, regeneration of younger stands in the K3 and K4 categories (planting of fast growing trees . poplars and willows) supplemented by long-living woody plants. For more details see Section 3.1.
Suitable Interval	5 years
Management Time Table	October to February
Note	Recurring activity until the appropriate composition of stands is achieved. No thinning of poplar plantings.

Measure No. as shown in the map	Not shown (applies to the entire SCI)
Management Measure Title	Planting, Underplanting and In-fill Planting of Trees
Type of Measure	Preservation and/or improvement of the diversity of species and spatial composition of forest
Target Protected Species	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> (flat bark beetle) 1086, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> * (hermit beetle) 1084
Measure Description	Planting and in-fill planting of fast growing trees . poplars and willows supplemented by long-living woody plants at decaying stands. For more details see Section 3.1. Trees to be planted in a more dense fashion than usual with the intention to grow some weak trees.
Suitable Interval	5 years
Management Time Table	February to November
Note	In the best preserved floodplain stands with hermit beetle populations these measures shall be implemented with due care; extensive management methods shall be used with minimum interventions; truncating of dangerous trees posing risk to safety and leaving all dead wood on site to rot. In-fill planting to be done in naturally decaying stands. In new plantings the thinning of fast growing trees used as in-fill is unsuitable, on the contrary, weak trees unable to compete shall be left to die %standing+.

4. Final Remarks

4.1 References

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- MARHOUL, P.; TUROVÁ, D. (eds.) (2008). *Zásady managementu stanovišť druhů v evropsky významných lokalitách soustavy Natura 2000: metodika AOPK ČR*. 1st edition, Praha: Nature Conservation Agency of ČR. 161 pp. ISBN 978-80-87051-38-2.

4.2 Author of the Summary of Recommended Measures

Organizace: AOPK ČR, East Bohemia Regional Office
E-mail: vychodni.cechy@nature.cz

Date:

5. List of Abbreviations

In the English translation the abbreviations in the table are irrelevant

AOPK R	Agentura ochrany p írody a krajiny R
CDS	Cílová d evinná skladba
ES	Evropský seznam
EVL	Evropsky významná lokalita
LHC	Lesní hospodá ský celek
LHP	Lesní hospodá ský plán
NHK	Národní h eb ín Kladruby
NKP	Národní kulturní památka
OOP	Orgán ochrany p írody
OP ZCHÚ	ochranné pásmo zvlázt chrán ného území
PO	P edm t ochrany
PUPFL	Pozemky ur ené k pln ní funkce lesa
SDO	Souhrn doporu ených opat ení
SLT	Soubor lesních typ
SOU	St ední odborné u ilizt
ÚSKP	Úst ední seznam kulturních památek R
ÚSOP	Úst ední seznam ochrany p írody
ZCHÚ	zvlázt chrán né území
ZOPK	zákon . 114/1992 Sb., o ochran p írody a krajiny ve zn ní pozd jzích p edpis

Abbreviations used in the English stranslation

SCI	Site of Community Importance
NCA	National Conservetion Agency
FMP	Forest Management Plan
FMU	Forest Management Unit

6. Attachments

6.1 Indicative Map of the Site of Community Importance

CZ0533698_Kladruby_nad_Labem_orientacni_mapa.pdf

6.2 Map showing the Conservation Methods on the SCI

NONE

6.3 Map Showing the Management Measures on Marked Areas

NONE

6.4 General Guidelines for Forest Biotopes

CZ0533698_Kladruby_nad_Labem_ramcova_smernice.doc

6.5 Additional Documents

CZ0533698_Kladruby_nad_Labem_Provozne_bezpecnostni_zony_arealu_NHK.pdf
Map of Industrial Safety Zones on Site

CZ0533698_Kladruby_nad_Labem_Kategorizace_porostu_K1_az_K4_dle_Kopeckeho_2010.pdf
Map of K1 - K4 Categories based on study by Kopecký et al., 2010

CZ0533698_Kladruby_nad_Labem_Dohoda_NHK_UNESCO_MZe_MK_MZP_s_podpisem.pdf
Inter-ministerial Agreement

CZ0533698_Kladruby_nad_Labem_MANAGEMENT_PLAN_HLAVNI_KNIHA.pdf

CZ0533698_Kladruby_nad_Labem_MANAGEMENT_PLAN_PRILOHY.pdf

STATEMENT

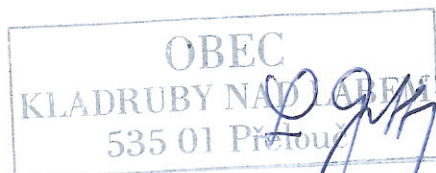
We,

the undersigned duly elected representatives of communities situated in and in the immediate vicinity of the Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses of the Kladruber breed

- State that this landscape is a heritage shared with our fellow citizens as the generations of our ancestors formed and shaped it to its present beauty through breeding and training Kladruber horses, working in forests, pastures and meadows;
- State that we are proud of the outstanding universal value of the landscape in which the Kladruber horses are bred and trained as well as of its unique value and we wish this heritage to be preserved for our children and friends and for children of our children and all good people;
- State that we have been informed by the Manager of the landscape, the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem, of their intention to propose the landscape for inscription in the World Heritage List and, in this respect, a dialogue has been established between us and the Manager and we both strongly believe it will continue and flourish.

We declare of our own free will that we welcome and support the nomination of the Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem for inscription in the World Heritage List administered by UNESCO.

As the expression of our free will we add our signatures



.....
Ing. Lenka Gotthardová, CSc, Mayor
of Kladruby nad Labem

OBEC SELMICE
535 01 Přelouč
IČO: 274/216

.....
Josef Veselý, Mayor
of Selmice

OBEC Řečany nad Labem
1. máje 66
533 13 Řečany nad Labem

.....
Ing. Michaela Matoušková, MPA, Mayor
of Řečany nad Labem

OBEC SEMÍN
535 01 PŘELOUČ
IČO: 00274224

.....
Jaroslav Trubač, Mayor
of Semín

.....
Bc. Irena Burešová, Mayor
Town of Přelouč

Kladruby nad Labem 12th January 2018

MĚSTO PŘELOUČ
ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ ARMÁDY 1665
535 33 PŘELOUČ
IČO:00 274 101 DIČ:CZ00274101
- 23 -

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES



CZECH NATIONAL COMMITTEE

COMITÉ NATIONAL TCHÉQUE

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Č.j.: 93/18 PRES

vyř.: arch. Drdácký

In Prague, January 12, 2018

Dear Mr. Director,

In reply to your letter from 21st December 2017, I would like to thank you for our good cooperation in setting up the Steering Committee and in preparation of the World Heritage Documentation for the nomination of the „Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem“ to the World Heritage List.

Thanks to the involvement of our members in the Steering Committee and in the Working Group I was informed about the development in the preparation of the World Heritage Documentation for the nomination of Landscape in Kladruby nad Labem. We were satisfied with your assessment, consideration and incorporation of our comments and suggestions for the Draft version of the Documentation for nomination including Management Plan and Comparative Study. Let me congratulate you on very complex and precise final version of the WHC Nomination Documentation.

Dear Mr. Director, I would like to express the opinion, that the nominated property „Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem“ is meeting the criteria of the Outstanding Universal Value within the group of such specific Cultural Heritage properties. Representing the Czech National Committee of ICOMOS I support the submission of the Nomination Documentation to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and wish you successful process of the evaluation of the property for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Sincerely



Prof. Ing. arch. akad. arch. Václav Girsá
president

