

1990

House of Artists – Rudolfinum

in Prague



A view of Rudolfinum with Jan Palach Square.

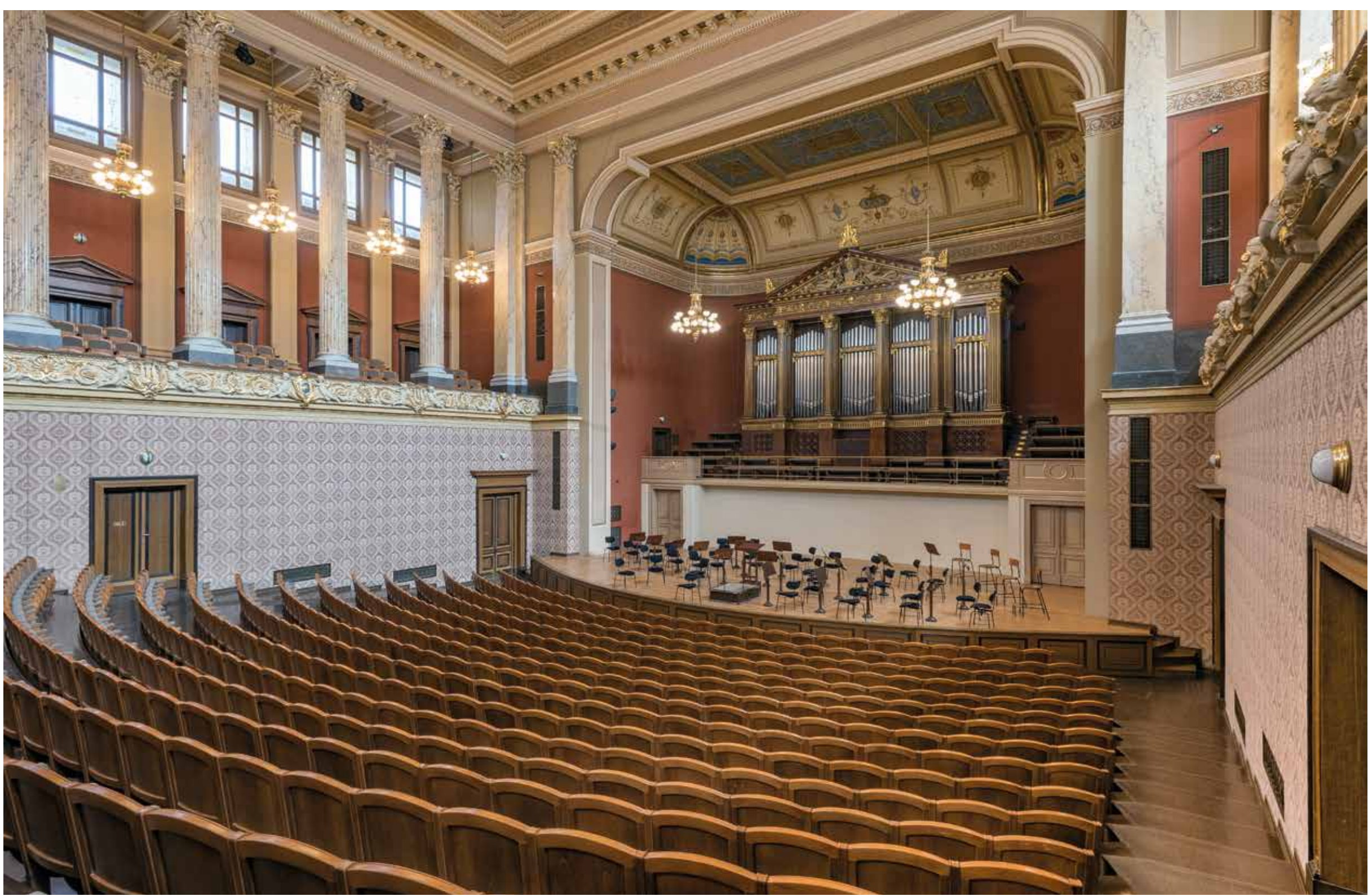
Like the National Theater, Rudolfinum, the seat of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, is one of the greatest works by Josef Zitek and Josef Schulz. The building built between 1876 and 1885 as a gift of the Česká spořitelna bank to Prague is a heritage site of European importance, with well-thought, almost modern functional arrangement and noble, monumental neo-Renaissance forms. The fate of the House of Artists was rather dramatic in the 20th century: it was rebuilt to become the seat of Parliament during the First Republic era, to be partially rebuilt back during the war by Nazis who “gave it back to German Art”. The restoration in the late 1980s and early 1990s was dramatic too. In addition to the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, the building was also used by the Music and Dance Faculty of the Academy of Performing Arts and the Prague Conservatoire, and a large reconstruction was planned in 1989 to make room for all three institutions. However, the conservation experts and broad cultural public objected to the idea, so first a compromise was reached, and after the Velvet Revolution, it was decided to restore the building to the 19th century design. The reconstruction, following the project by Karel Prager, was extraordinarily quick (1990–1992), and its quality makes it one of the most successful restorations of the post-Revolution era.



Rudolfinum in the 1980s.



The central inner yard of the House of Artists with a monumental staircase after the restoration.



A view of Dvořák Hall after the restoration.

1990–1992	Restoration
State (Czech Philharmonic Orchestra)	Investor
national budget	Source of funding

1989
30
2019

1991

The Dietrichstein tomb

in Mikulov



The tomb in the 1950s.



A view of the front façade after the restoration.

The Mikulov tomb is an important heritage site of Central European Baroque era, and also the dominant feature of the local square. The Church of St. Anne was rebuilt to the family tomb in 1701 upon the order of Count Leopold Dietrichstein; the project was made by Viennese architect Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach. In 1784 the town burned down, and the church with the tomb were seriously damaged. 60 years later, based on the decision of Franz Joseph von Dietrichstein, the reconstruction of the ruins started, led by architect Heinrich Koch; the reconstruction works took place between 1845 and 1852. After 1945 the Dietrichsteins left and the site decayed; until 1989 there were no funds for restoration. The reconstruction

could therefore be carried out until the early 1990s. Organized by the town of Mikulov, the project included restoration of exterior and interior areas, including the courtyard with the statue of Franz Joseph von Dietrichstein. Simultaneously with the reconstruction, the archeological survey was carried out, followed by anthropological survey in 2000–2005, focused primarily on remains found in damaged coffins. The restoration works were completed in 2007 by the reconstruction of the Dietrichstein burial carriage. The building now features permanent exhibition and a guided tour route, is used as a venue for concerts, and masses are served here.



A view to the courtyard with the statue of Franz Joseph von Dietrichstein, after the restoration.



Interior of the tomb after the restoration.

1991–2004, 2000–2005 anthropological survey, 2006–2007 restoration of the burial carriage

Town of Mikulov

Ministry of Culture and the Program of Regeneration of Urban Heritage Reserves, RRR OÚ Břeclav, Jihomoravský Region, the town of Mikulov; the anthropological survey was supported by the grant of the Ministry of Education.

Restoration

Investor

Source of funding

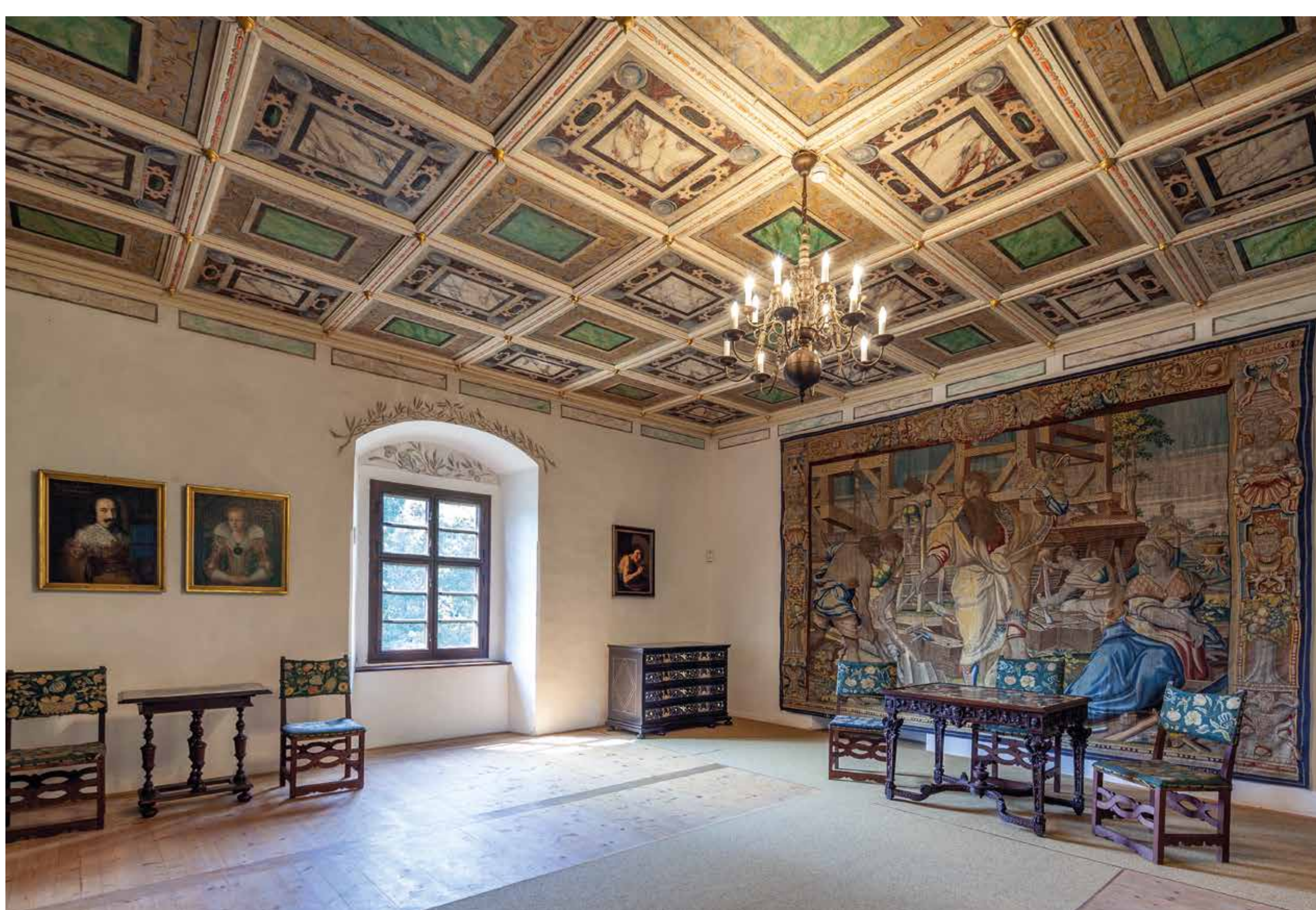
1989
30
2019

1992

Chateau Benešov nad Ploučnicí



The lower chateau after the restoration.



The upper chateau with the courtyard after the restoration.

The untypical Renaissance chateau, consisting of several separate buildings, is one of the most remarkable examples of the “Saxon Renaissance” in our country. This style is interesting for its combination of Gothic and Renaissance influences, with some distinctive Northern elements. The value of the Benešov area, built in the early 16th century and associated with the House of Salhausen, is even higher given it was preserved almost intact until the 20th century. However, like many other heritage buildings in the Northern

Bohemia, it was very difficult to maintain after 1945 – especially the Upper House and the barn largely decayed over the years. That’s why the major restoration started here in 1992, organized by the Heritage Institute of Ústí nad Labem, gradually involving the Upper and Lower House, and other buildings in the area. In numerous stages and projects, the works took for more than two decades eventually, resulting in the rescue and worthy presentation of one of the most interesting chateaus not only in the Northern Bohemia.



The upper chateau with the tower in 1988.



Grand Hall of the upper chateau after the restoration.

1992–2016 (in numerous steps and stages)
National Heritage Institute
National budget – Ministry of Culture and the Architectural Heritage Rescue Program

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding

1989
30
2019

Pilgrimage Site Maria Loreto

1993

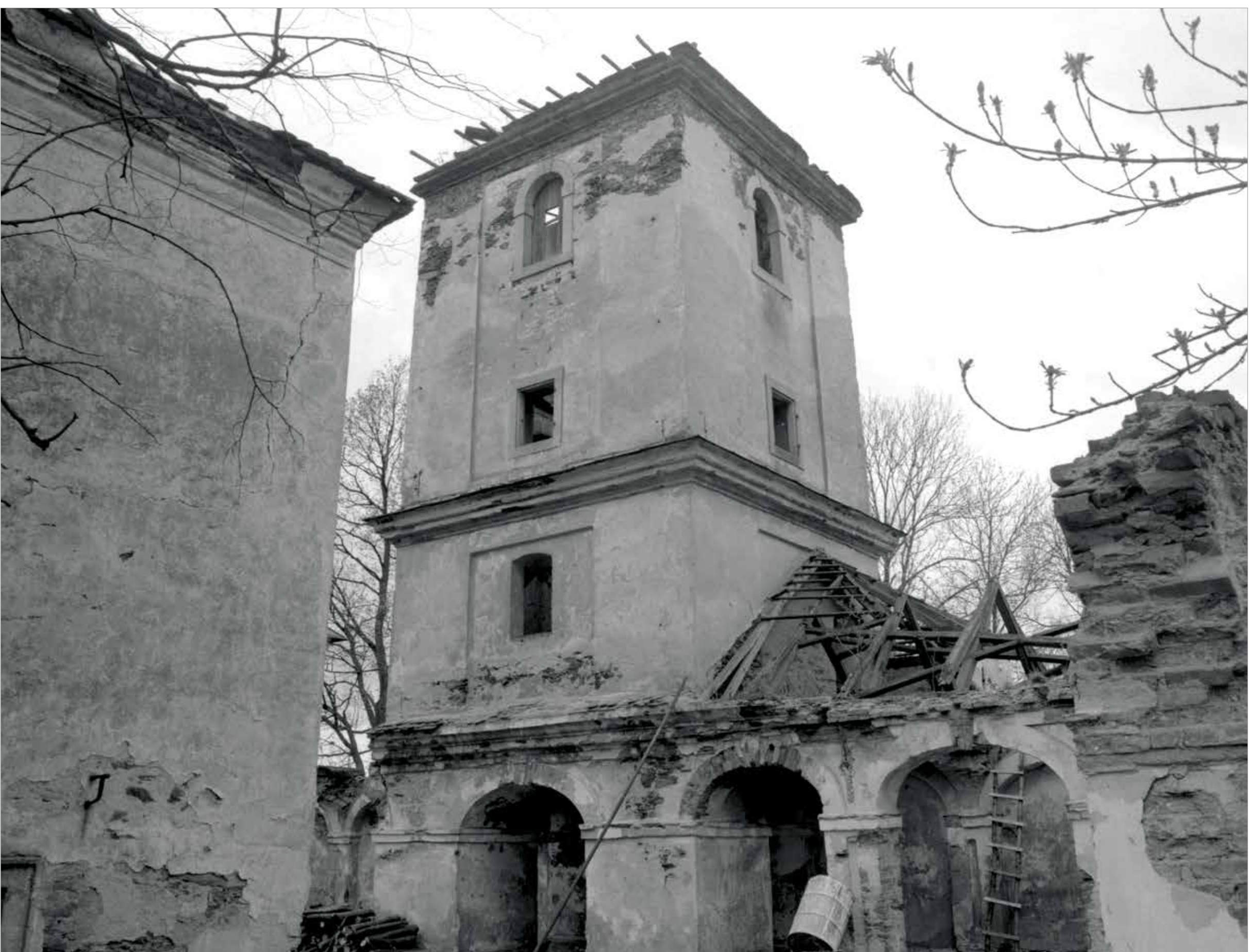
Starý Hrozňatov



The overall view of the pilgrimage area Maria Loreto.

After the displacement of the German population, the baroque pilgrimage area Maria Loreto remained vacant throughout most of the second half of the 20th century, left to decay without maintenance. However, pilgrims started visiting the area once the borders opened up again. In 1992, the local native Anton Hart founded the Association for the Rescue and Support of the Pilgrimage Site Maria Loreto in Bavaria. Within ten years, backed by this Association, he managed to collect two million Deutschmarks for the restoration of the site, from Messerschmidt Foundation, German Ministry of Interior, Regensburg Diocese and private donors. The restoration of several parts of the area was also included in the Architectural

Heritage Rescue Program, established by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic; the project was also supported by the Czech-German Future Fund and the town of Cheb. In 1994, the Czech association for the support of the restoration was also established. The same year also saw the first Czech-German pilgrimage, including the consecration of the restored chapel of the Vigrin Mary of Loreto, with three new bells. Two years later, the restored Church of the Holy Spirit was consecrated, adjacent to the pilgrimage site. Also the ambits with the chapels were restored, and the project was completed by the reconstruction of the last preserved chapel of the Way of the Cross in 1997–1999.



The entrance tower with the belfry in 1992.



The view from the courtyard to the restored ambits.

main works 1993–1998, finished in 2003
Roman Catholic Parsonage Cheb
Aggregated funds from private donors and foundations in Germany, German Ministry of Interior, Regensburg Diocese, Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic (Architectural Heritage Rescue Program and the Czech-German Future Fund)

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding

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1994

Stone Bridge

in Písek



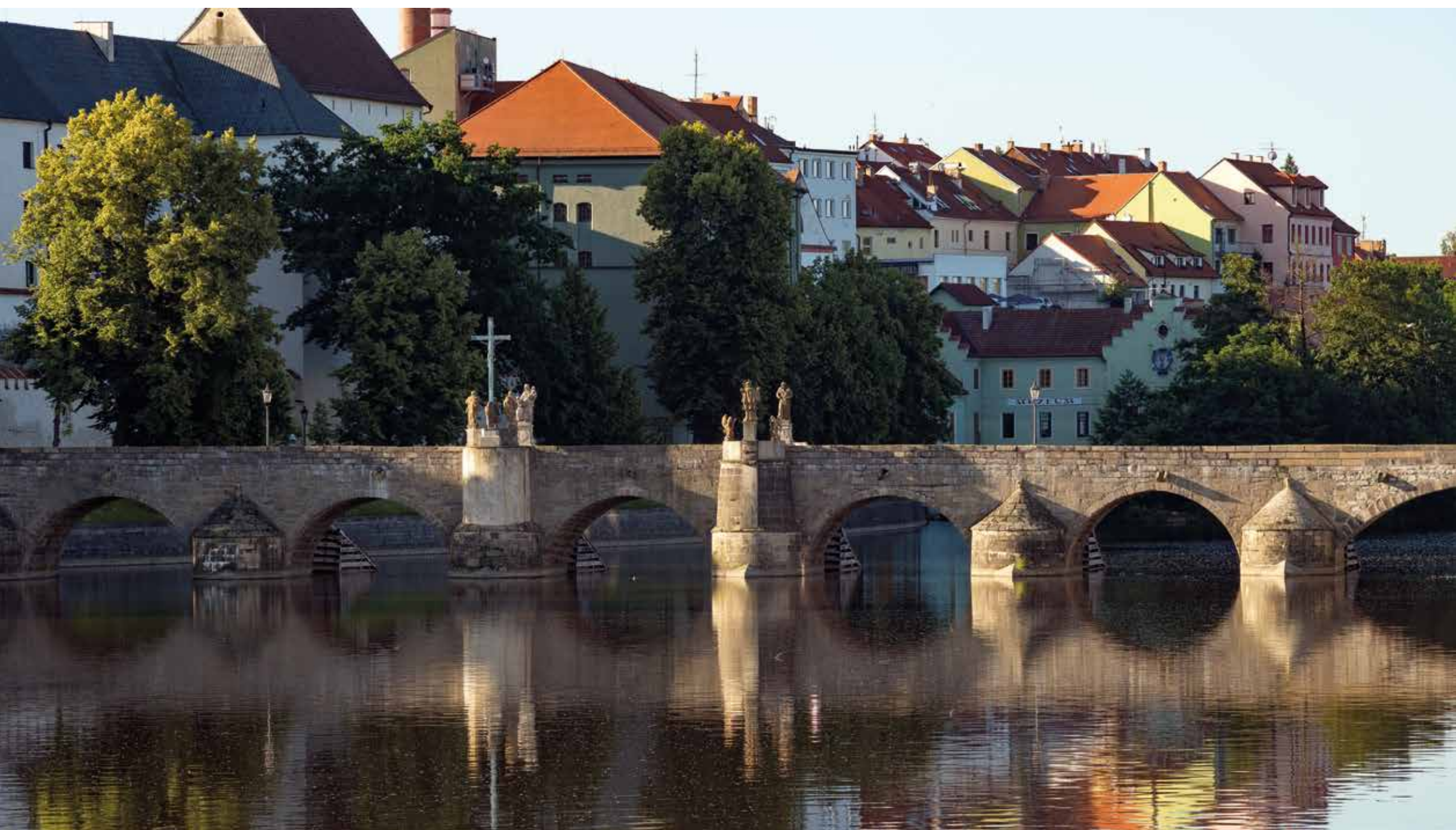
A view of the bridge from the Old Town.

The Stone Bridge in Písek is the oldest fully preserved functional bridge in the country. According to stonecutting marks, we may assume it was built by the building smelter of Písek and Zvíkov in the late 13th century. The bridge with seven arches connects the heart of the town with the Pražské suburb, spanning across the Otava River in the area of the former ford. In the 18th century, the medieval heritage site was adorned by Baroque sculptures. The oldest is the sculpture of St. John Nepomucene with angels from the early 18th century; the central Calvary sculpture was built in 1757 in the

workshop of sculptor Jan Karel Hammer in Čimelice. On the other side, there's the sculpture of St. Anne and St. Anthony of Padua. The bridge was fully renovated between 1994 and 1998; in addition to sensitive restoration of stone elements, the pillars were safeguarded in static terms. There was a lot of arguments about the technological procedures used. However, the bridge survived the devastating flood in 2002, which eventually proved that the restoration had been made well. It's one of the reasons why the oldest heritage site of its kind still remains the jewel of Písek.



The sculpture of St. John Nepomucene with angels.



A view of the stone bridge with the Old Town.



The bridge during the 2002 flood.

full 1994–1998, partial after the 2002 flood	Restoration
city of Písek	Investor
the town of Písek and the Ministry of Culture; after the flood, the bridge was repaired by the town and funded by a voluntary collection	Source of funding
included in the set of gold coins issued by the Czech National Bank “Bridges of the Czech Republic”	Awards

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1995

Baroque places of pilgrimage

in Mariánská Týnice



The full view of the place of pilgrimage.

Mariánská Týnice, an important Baroque place of pilgrimage with the church of the Annunciation of Virgin Mary, ambits and prio-ry, was built by the monastery in Plasy according to the project of Johann Blasius Santini between 1711 and 1768. The majestic building was never fully finished, and served its initial purpose only briefly. Once the monastery was shut down due to Josephine reforms, the place of pilgrimage decayed gradually – in the be-ginning of the 20th century, its conditions turned really bad, and in 1920, the church dome collapsed. Since then, local association,



Interior of the church with the altar.

heritage enthusiasts, believers and various institutions tried to save the area, which wasn't possible until after 1989. Due to pro-grams supporting heritage restoration using the national budget as well as European funds, it was possible to start a major recon-struction in the early 1900s, which took over two decades in many stages. Thus, Mariánská Týnice experienced almost miraculous changes, from hopeless ruins to admired heritage site, one of the best maintained in the whole Plzeňský Region.



The church dome collapsed in 1920.



A view to the ambits after the restoration.

1993–2019
Museum and Gallery of North Pilsen Region, Mariánská Týnice, Plzeňský Region
National budget – Architectural Heritage Rescue Program and the budget of the Plzeňský Region; since 2017,
EU Integration Regional Operation Program
Project of the Year, 2005

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding
Award

1989
30
2019

Wallenstein Palace

1996

in Prague



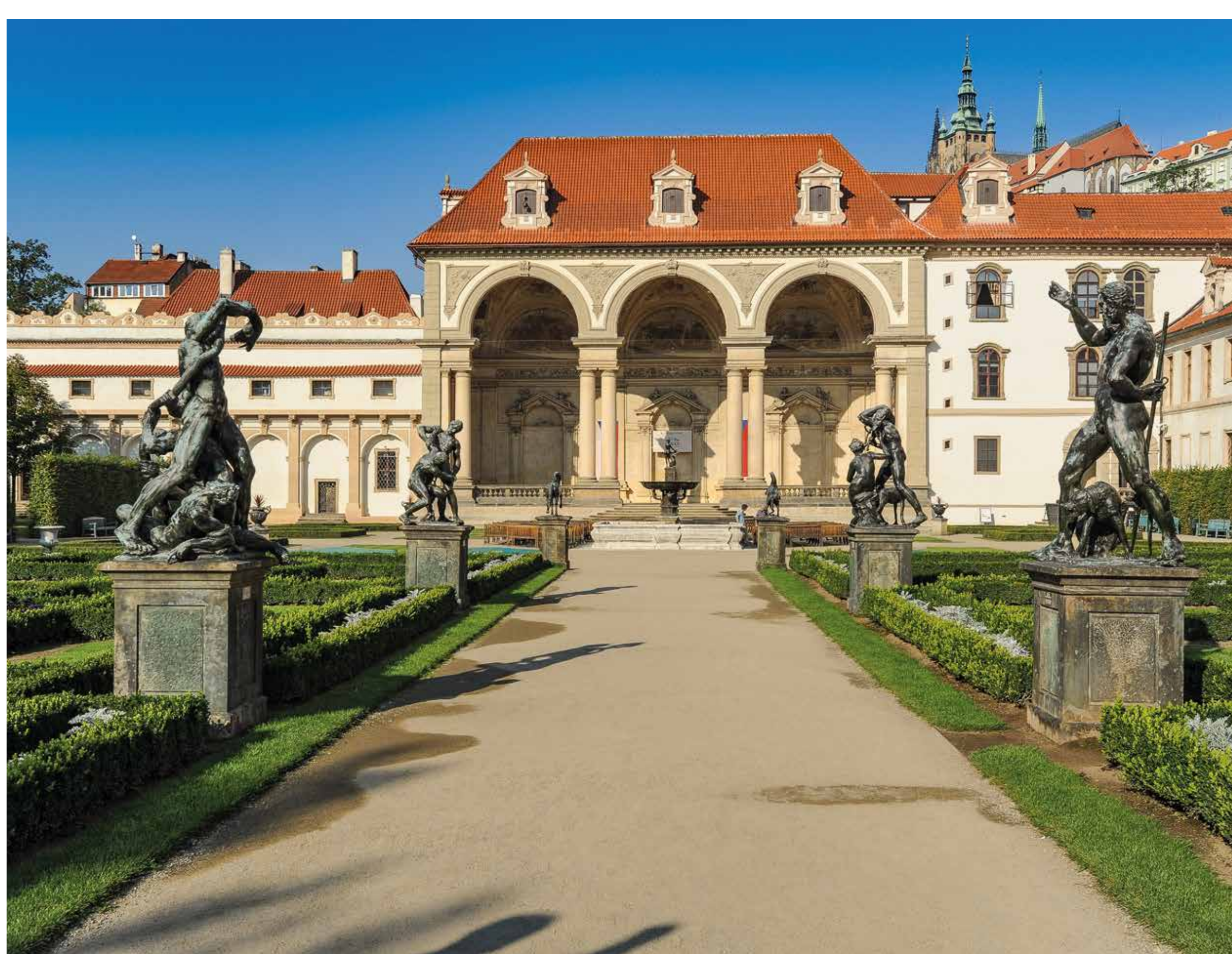
The main front façade in 1974.



The main front façade of the palace facing the Valdštejnské Square.

The Wallenstein Palace is the most important realization of the controversial Duke of Friedland and general of the imperial army, Albrecht of Wallenstein, in Prague. The palace, built between 1621 and 1632, was built on the verge of late Renaissance and Baroque styles, uniquely connecting the Italian ideas (very fashionable at the time) with domestic traditions and bold visions of the unpredictable owner. After the confiscations in 1945, the palace belonged to the government and used as the seat of the Ministry of Culture. By the 1996 act, the Wallenstein Palace became the seat of the Senate, which called for major renovations. The works were carried out in 1996–2001 based on thorough surveys, and with the utmost consideration for authentic elements. The reconstruction focused on removing the damages caused by previous renovations, and on the demanding restoration of unique artistic decorations of the palace

and its extraordinary garden. Big emphasis was put into opening the site to the public, despite the full operations of the Senate. The restoration of the Wallenstein Palace defined a lot of standards for the heritage care in general. The unique nature of the reconstruction was confirmed by the international award Europa Nostra for 2003.



The view to the Wallenstein Garden with sala terrena.



The view to the restored grand hall.

1996–2001
Parliament of the Czech Republic
National budget
Europa Nostra 2003

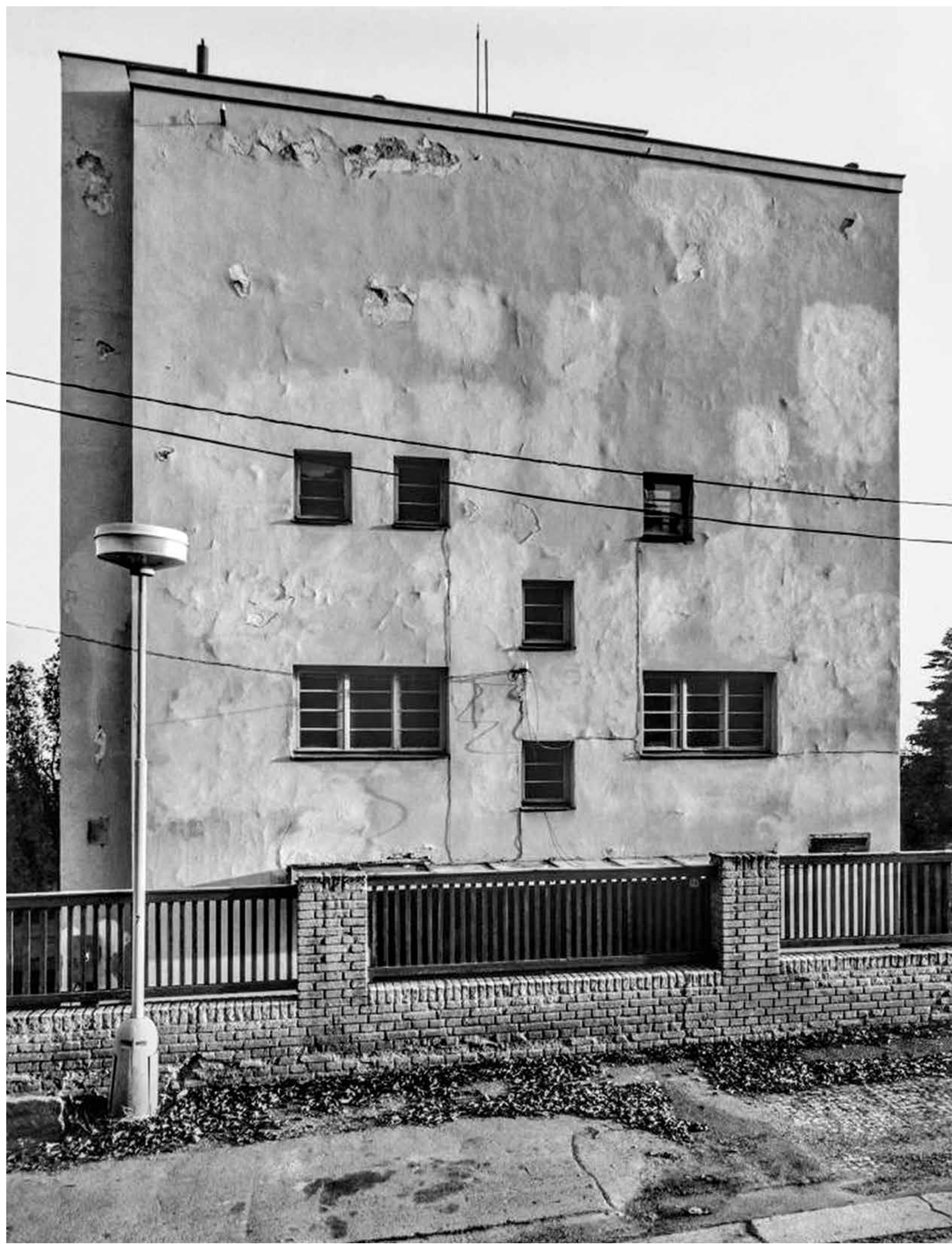
Restoration
Investor
Source of funding
Awards

1989
30
2019

1997

Villa Müller

in Prague-Střešovice



Villa before the restoration.



The garden façade after the restoration.

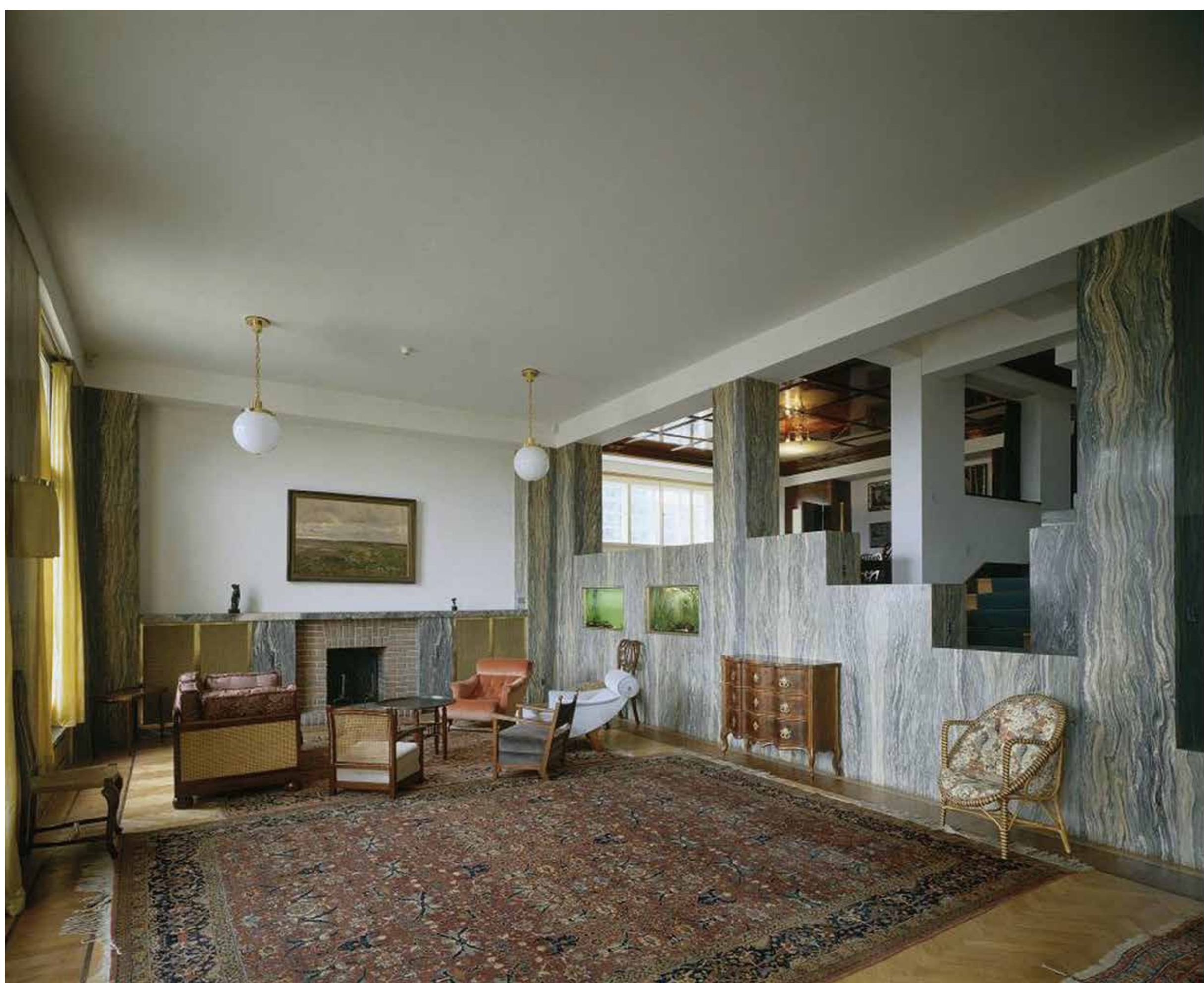
Villa Müller in Prague is one of the most important heritage sites of the First-Republic architecture. Architect Adolf Loos designed it for the entrepreneur František Müller, co-author was architect Karel Lhota. The villa, built in 1928–1930, was preserved, for the most part, in the authentic conditions until the 1990s, including furniture and equipment, stored at several different locations. In 1995, the Prague City Museum took over the villa; two years later, the preparation of its reconstruction started. The reconstruction was carried out in 1998–2000 by Studio GirsA AT, s. r. o. The works required sensitive approach to all parts of the building, trying to maintain the

original appearance from 1930. In addition to restoring the preserved structures, many elements had to be re-acquired from private collections; alternatively, copies of the original elements had to be made, based on old photographs. Also the garden was renovated according to the original plans.

The restoration became a model example for further reconstructions of First-Republic architecture, and received numerous awards, especially the EU award Europa Nostra in the Cultural Heritage Restoration category for 2000.



Villa Müller after the restoration.



The living room after the restoration.

Preparation and project works since 1997, realization 1998–2000
City of Prague
City of Prague
Europa Nostra 2000, Society of Czech Architects – Grand Prix 2001 for the reconstruction, International Trend Award “Building with Green” 2010 for the restoration of the garden

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding
Awards

1 9 8 9
3 0
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1998

Hradisko Monastery

in Olomouc



The view of the internal courtyard after the restoration.

The Premonstratensian monastery in Hradisko near Olomouc used to be one of the oldest and biggest convents in Moravia. Even though the local history dates back to the 11th century, the preserved facilities were built in the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. Due to the combination of famous builders of the period and a rich, cultivated investor, one of the great works of the European architecture and art was created here. However, shortly after the monastery had been finished, it was hit hard by ruthless Josephine reforms, just like many other convents in the Habsburg Empire. The monastery was shut down, and the area was adapted for the purposes of the church seminary and then military hospital. Even though the buildings served their new purposes continuously since the early 19th century, the investments into the restoration of their outer cladding were sparse. This was reflected in the poor conditions of the whole area in the late 1980s. After



The monastery in the 1980s.



The full view of the front façade.



Interior of the grand hall after the restoration.

a long struggle with the preparation and repeated delays of the reconstruction of façades and roofs, this restoration took place between 1989 and 1998.

1989–1998
Regional Military and Housing Office Olomouc, Military Hospital Olomouc
National budget
Project of the Decade, Olomouc Region, 1989–1999

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding
Awards

1989
30
2019

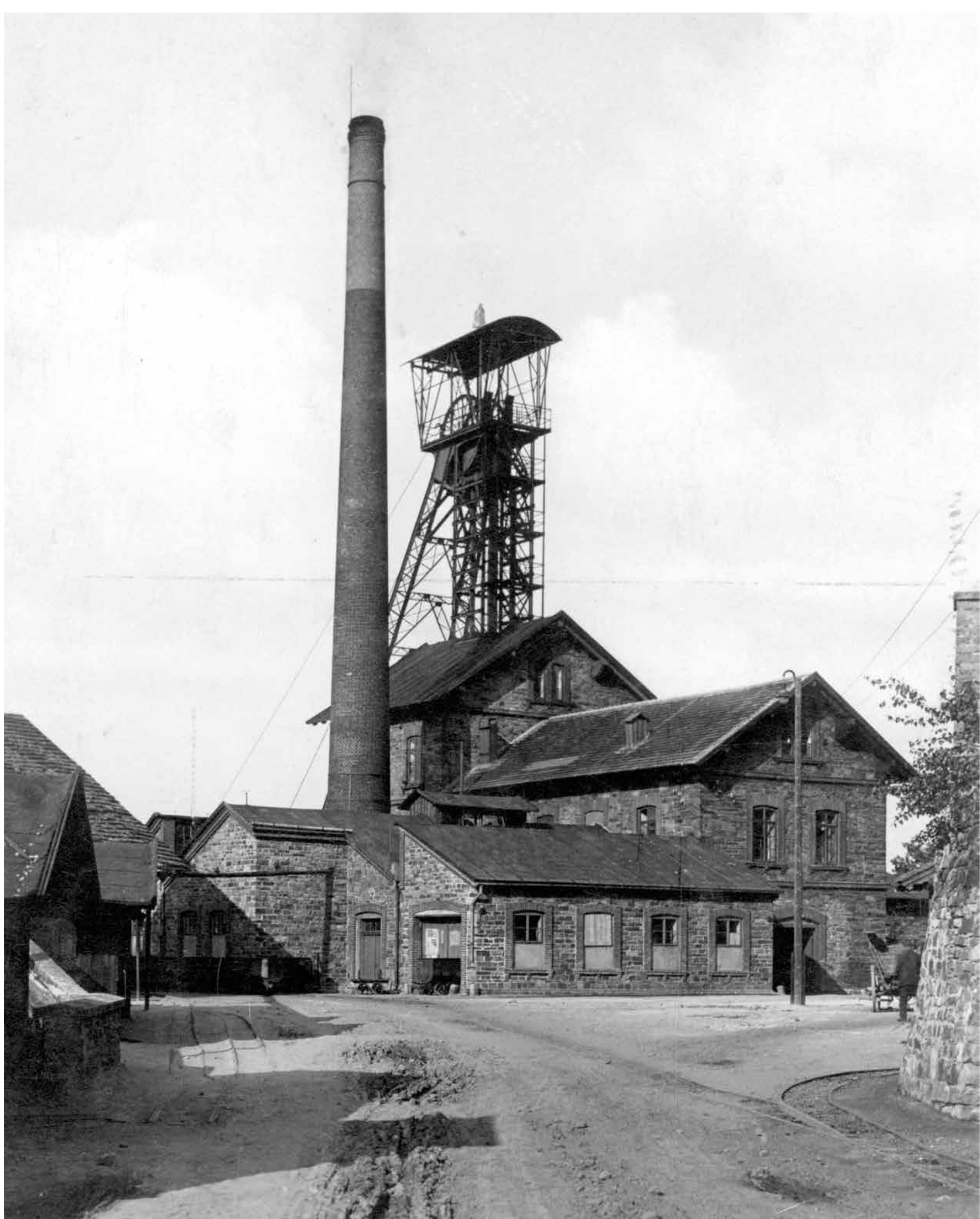
1999

Anna mine and Minning Museum Březové Hory

in Příbram



The Ševčina mine with the typical silhouette of the two towers.



A historical picture of the Anna mine.

The mining area in Příbram – Březové Hory is the central point of the mining area with international importance. Its origins date back to the 18th century; most preserved facilities were built in the second half of the 19th and in the beginning of the 20th century. The exceptional historic value of the area was already apparent to our ancestors – the Mining Museum in Příbram was established in 1886, and since the 1950s, the museum started acquiring the buildings in the area. Gradually it has become one of the largest museums in Czechia,

and also one of the largest mining museums in Europe. These days, it consists of the mines Ševčinský, Vojtěch, Anna, Drkolnov and Bytíz. The gradual generous restoration of the area started in the 1990s with the Anna mine (1994–1999), which included the renovation of the engine room with the unique steam engine preserved almost intact. The renovations are still in progress – the museum struggles to make the largest possible part of this unique mining heritage site accessible to public.



The building of the Anna mine.



A uniquely preserved mining machine of the Anna mine.

1994–1999 (Anna mine), 1996–2002 (Vojtěch mine), 2000–2003 (Drkolnov)

Rudné doly Příbram, s. p.

National Fund for the Restoration of Cultural Assets, Ministry of Culture

2003 Gloria Musaealis Award (national museum competition); 2005 international silver medal at the 20th meeting of European mining towns in Freiberg, Germany, for the rescue and providing access to technical heritage sites, etc.

Restoration

Investor

Source of funding

Awards

1 9 8 9
3 0
2 0 1 9

2000

Chateau Kynžvart



The front façade with the courtyard after the restoration. Photo by Gabriela Čapková.

Chateau Kynžvart is an important heritage site in terms of building history, and it's also associated with an important European politician – Chancellor Clemens Wenzel Lothar Johann Nepomuk, Count of Metternich-Winneburg. The whole chateau area, surrounded by a landscape park, is a great example of a rural representative residential facility in late Viennese classicist style in Czech lands. The chateau is rich in furniture and other equipment, which includes Count Metternich's collection of peculiar objects, a large library, and the “Kynžvart daguerreotype”, now the national heritage and UNESCO heritage (listed in the World Memory collection). After the nationalization of the Metternich property, the chateau wasn't maintained for years, and its conditions became critical in the 1990s. In the end of that decade, the project of restoration of the chateau was included in the Phare program – one of the first EU structural funds. The renovation started in 1998, and the chateau opened for the public in 2000. A year later, the restoration was awarded with the prestigious international Europa Nostra award.



The chateau courtyard before the restoration.



The full view of Chateau Kynžvart.



A view of the restored grand hall.

1998–2000	Restoration
National Heritage Institute	Investor
EU Phare, national budget	Source of funding
Europa Nostra 2001	Awards

1989
30
2019

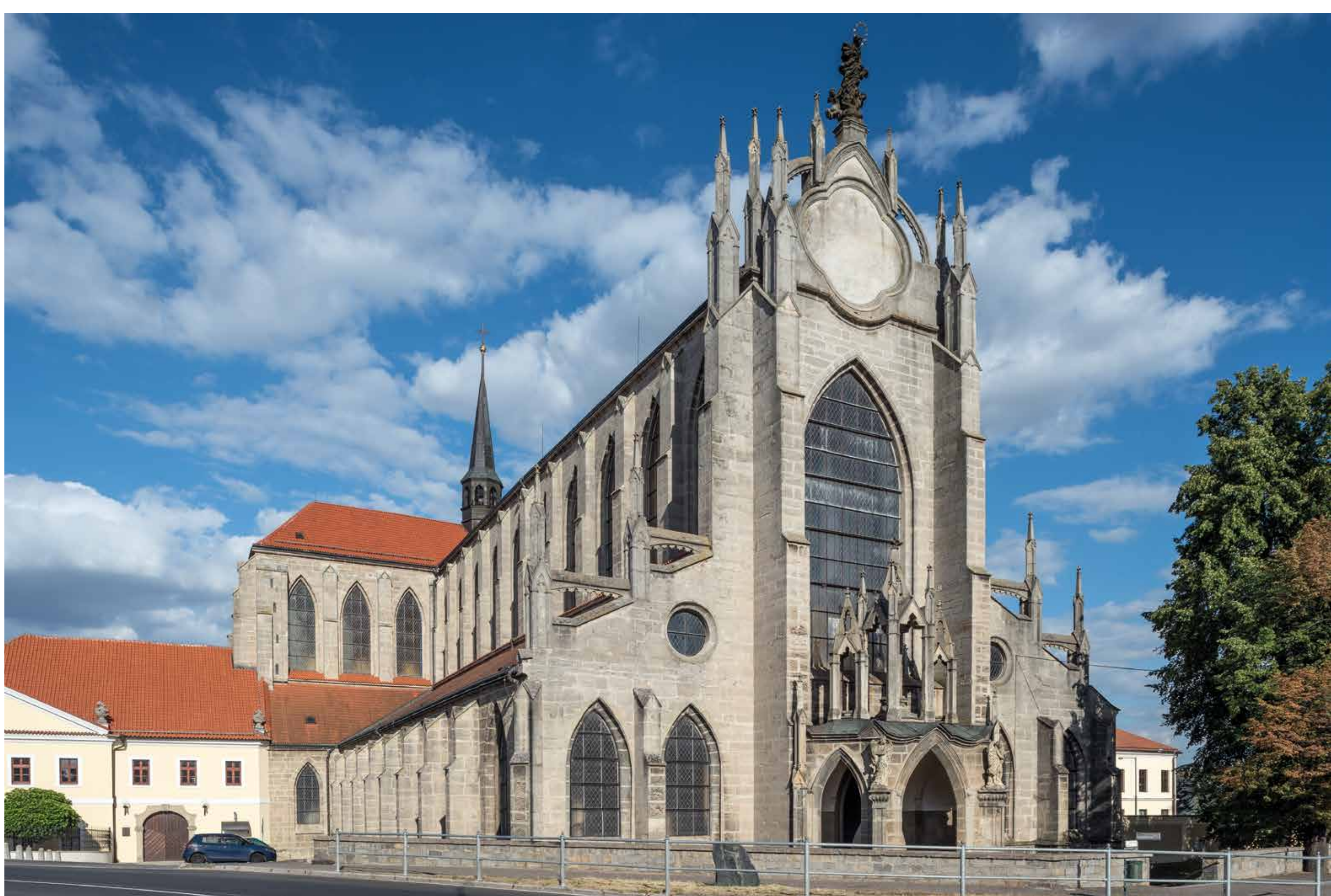
2001

Cathedral of the Assumption of Our Lady

in Kutná Hora – Sedlec



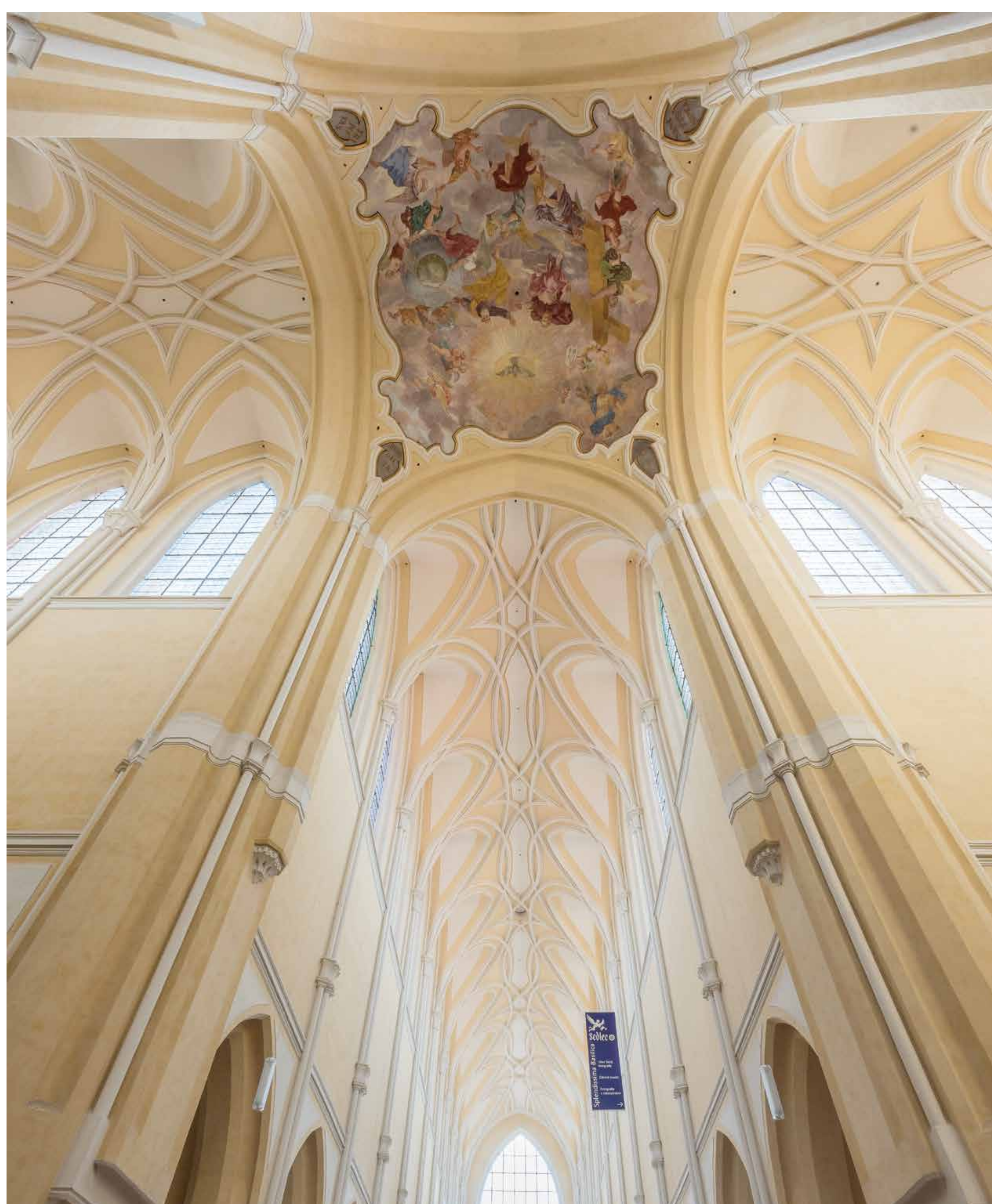
The main front façade of the cathedral in 1956.



The full view of the cathedral.

The Cathedral of the Assumption of Our Lady in Kutná Hora – Sedlec, former convent church of the Cistercian monastery, connects two important building stages. First, a monumental Gothic building was built in the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century, with the cathedral rear wing, the first in the Czech lands. In the beginning of the 18th century, this decaying and crumbling church was renovated by the leading Baroque architect Johann Blasius Santini in baroque-gothic forms. Therefore, the cathedral has a unique and important place in the history of both Gothic and Baroque

architecture. In the end of the 20th century, due to the lack of thorough maintenance, many parts of the cathedral were in critical conditions. In 2001, the overall restoration, based on the sound project, became part of the Architectural Heritage Rescue Program of the Ministry of Culture. The support of the Ministry and also the Roman Catholic Parish in Sedlec enabled the restoration, with the total costs of Czk 62 million, to successfully end in 2008. The restored interior with valuable equipment has been popular among the public since the consecration in 2009.



The vault crossing with the fresco.



The interior of the cathedral.

2001–2008, new consecration 2009
Roman Catholic Parish Kutná Hora – Sedlec
The Roman Catholic Church, Architectural Heritage Rescue Program of the Ministry of Culture

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding

1 9 8 9
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2002

Vítkovice Steelworks

in Ostrava

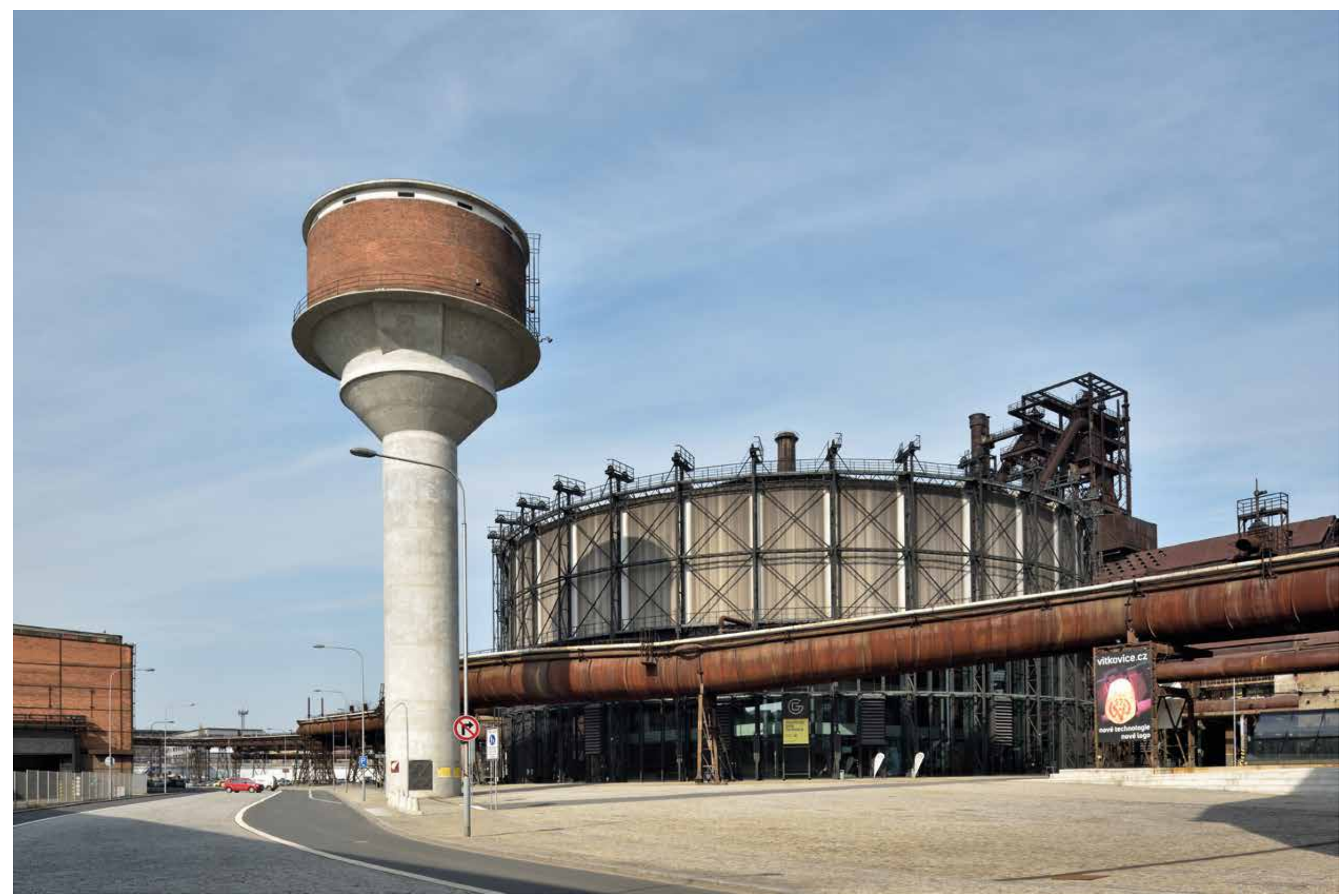


The blast furnace No. 1 with the extension – the lookout.

Vítkovice Steelworks and the Hlubina mine are the largest industrial area in our country. Its origin dates back to 1828 when the Rudolf Steel Mill was founded in a small village of Vítkovice. In the 19th and 20th century, it developed gradually into huge steelworks, involving the whole technological process from coal mining up to the final steel production. The production went on continuously for 170 years, until 1998. When the operations were discontinued, there was a question of further use of the vast industrial area. Its extraordinary value was confirmed in 2002 when it was declared a national cultural heritage asset; currently, the area is gradually renovated. Between 2007 and 2012, three key facilities were restored – the blast furnace No. 1, the gasometer and the power control room No. 6 – together with the adjacent Hlubina mine. The areas are used for different purposes, and, being close to the historic center of the city, they became a popular place to visit.



The blast furnace No. 1 before the restoration.



The gasometer building after the restoration.



The Hlubina Mine.

2007–2012, continuing

Dolní oblast Vítkovice

European Fund for Regional Development (Integrated Operational Program – IOP)

Project of the Year (several awards – gasometer, extension, restoration of the Hlubina mine), Europa Nostra 2017; the Gasometer is listed among the 10 top buildings of the world

Restoration

Investor

Source of funding

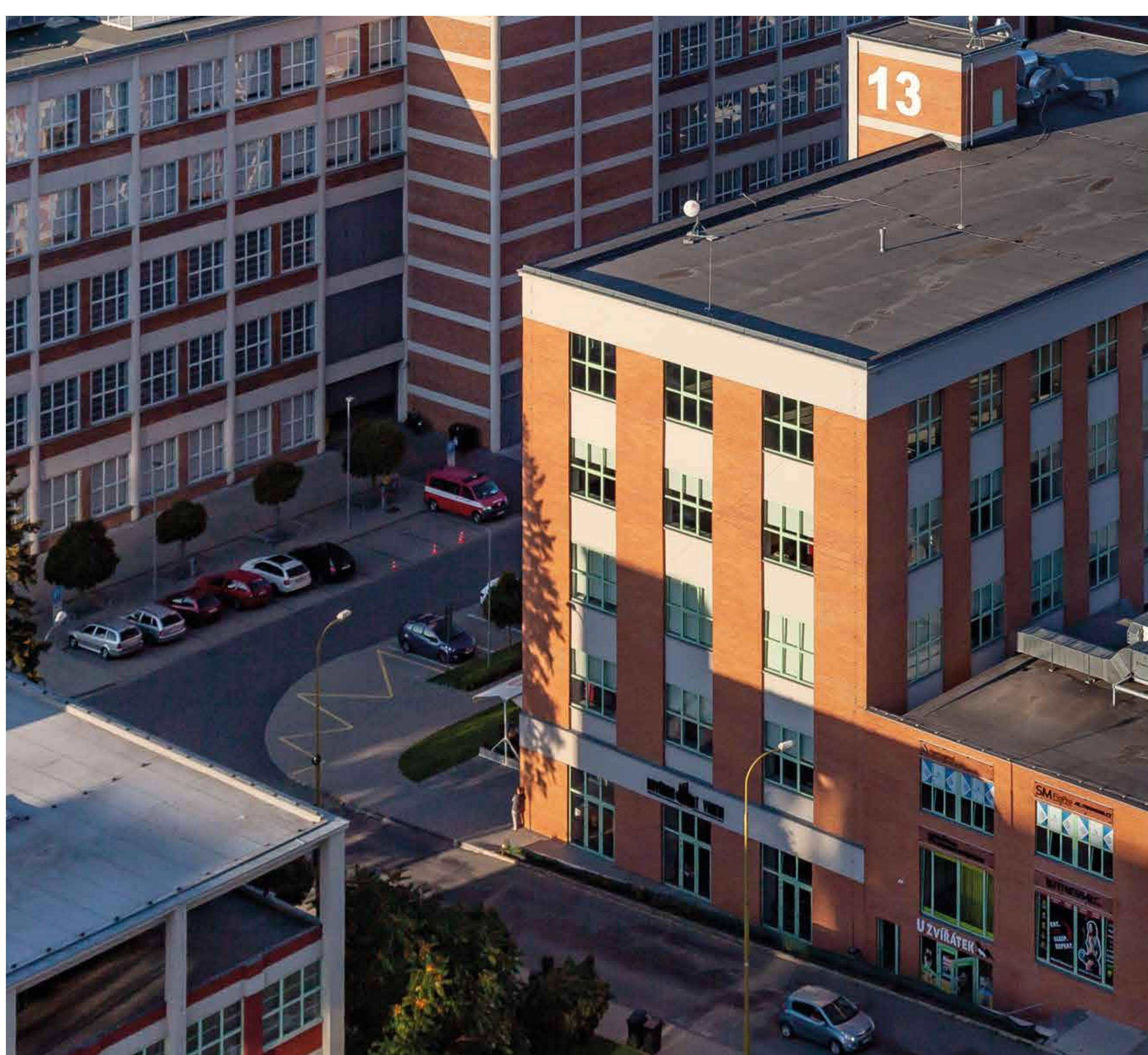
Awards

1989
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2019

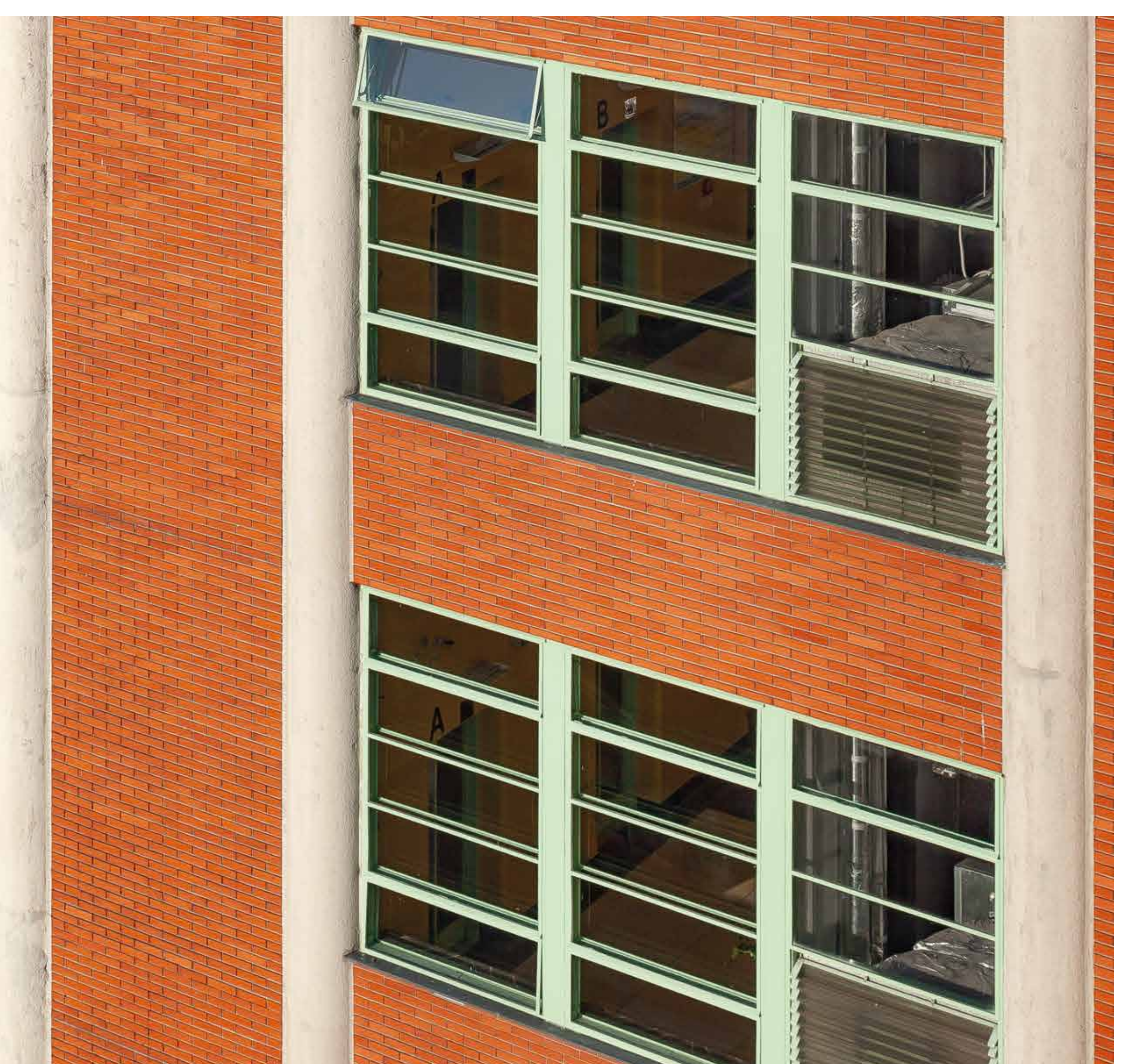
Skyscraper and Baťa Company Area

2003

in Zlin



A view from the Skyscraper to its surroundings, including the restored building No. 14.



The administration building No. 21 of the shoemaking company Baťa, aka “the Skyscraper”, is an iconic landmark of Zlín. Built in 1935, its architectural concept refers to the uniform factory buildings, typical for the reinforced concrete skeletal system and the brick-work façades. The changes after 1989 brought the end of the shoe production, and the area was divided and fragmented by new owners. The efforts to save the valuable heritage, despite the uncertain future of the area, were confirmed in 2003–2004 by the complete

reconstruction of the building No. 21 that became the headquarters of the Regional and the Financial Authority. The demanding restoration, preserving as many original elements as possible and adding materials and structures according to preserved fragments, became a model example, followed by successful revitalization of buildings No. 14 and 15 for the purposes of three regional public institutions. What once was the vacant and neglected area is gradually becoming a live, organic and attractive neighborhood.



A historical picture of the area, with “the Skyscraper” on the right.



The interior after the restoration.



“The Skyscraper” became the headquarters of the Regional and Financial Authority after the restoration.

2003–2004	Restoration
Zlínský kraj	Investor
Source of funding	National budget
Society of Czech Architects – Grand Prix 2005, category: reconstruction	Awards

1 9 8 9
3 0
2 0 1 9

2004

Svinov Railway Station

Ostrava-Svinov



The view of the railway station building from the railway.



The restored building with the new glassed hall.



The railway station before the restoration in 1996.

The railway station Ostrava-Svinov is located on the former main track of the Northern Railway of Emperor Ferdinand – the first steam railway of the Habsburg monarchy from Vienna through Moravia and Silesia to Galicia, Poland. The original modest classicist departure building, designed by Karl Hummel in 1847, wasn't sufficient for operations, not even after the extension. In 1892–1893, architect Hartwig Fischel added the representative neo-Baroque arrival building, with a hall and a restaurant. However, the reconstruction in the 1980s removed the geometric arrangement of façades and involved several other interventions that resulted in the visual degradation of the building. Repeated attempts at the demolition of the historical building finally ended when the railway station was declared a cultural asset in 1998. After the modernization of the track for the 2nd transit railway corridor, the overall restoration of the departure building followed in 2004–2006. It also complied with increased demands for the capacity and traffic connections. Architect Václav Filandr resolved the issues by building an extension – a glassed check-out hall on the street side, and by opening the area in front of the station.



The view to the hall after the restoration. The pavement reflects the original arrangement of the ceiling.

	2004–2006	Restoration
České dráhy, s. o. (Czech Railways, railway station area Ostrava-City)		Investor
National Fund of Traffic Infrastructure		Source of funding
Society of Czech Architects – Grand Prix 2007, Project of the Year in Moravskoslezský Region 2007, House of the Year 2007 (a competition called by the City of Ostrava), Taurus 2007 (1st price for the pavement in the historical building of railway station Ostrava-Svinov)		Awards

1 9 8 9
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2 0 1 9

2005

Chateau Jezeří



The full view of Chateau Jezeří.

The area of Chateau Jezeří with the park is a dominant distinct feature on the slopes of the Erzgebirge. The original Gothic castle, rebuilt as a Renaissance and then Baroque chateau, was built in the strategic location that gives it a truly magic appearance. Its cultural and historic importance has yet to be fully appreciated, but the chateau has gradually regained its credit lost in the last two decades of the socialist era, when it was destined to be destroyed by mining, just like the whole surroundings. The genius loci of this Goethesque place, strengthened by the presence of the giants of the past (Goethe, Beethoven) and present (Václav Havel, Prince Charles, Queen Beatrix), is the promise of better times to come. The chateau with dramatic history survived its clinical death, and is claiming a new life. The current restoration is a long run, but the results are already appearing. The gradual presentation and access to more and more areas increases the public interest, and therefore also the interest of institutions with sufficient resources for the restoration. The planned reconstruction of the theater is another promise of better days for the whole area, offering various possibilities of its cultural use.



Theater hall of the chateau, current state.



The chateau in 1996.



View of one of the restored parts of the castle.

1996–2019
National Heritage Institute
Budget of the Ministry of Culture

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding

1989
30
2019

2006

Mountain Synagogue

in Hartmanice

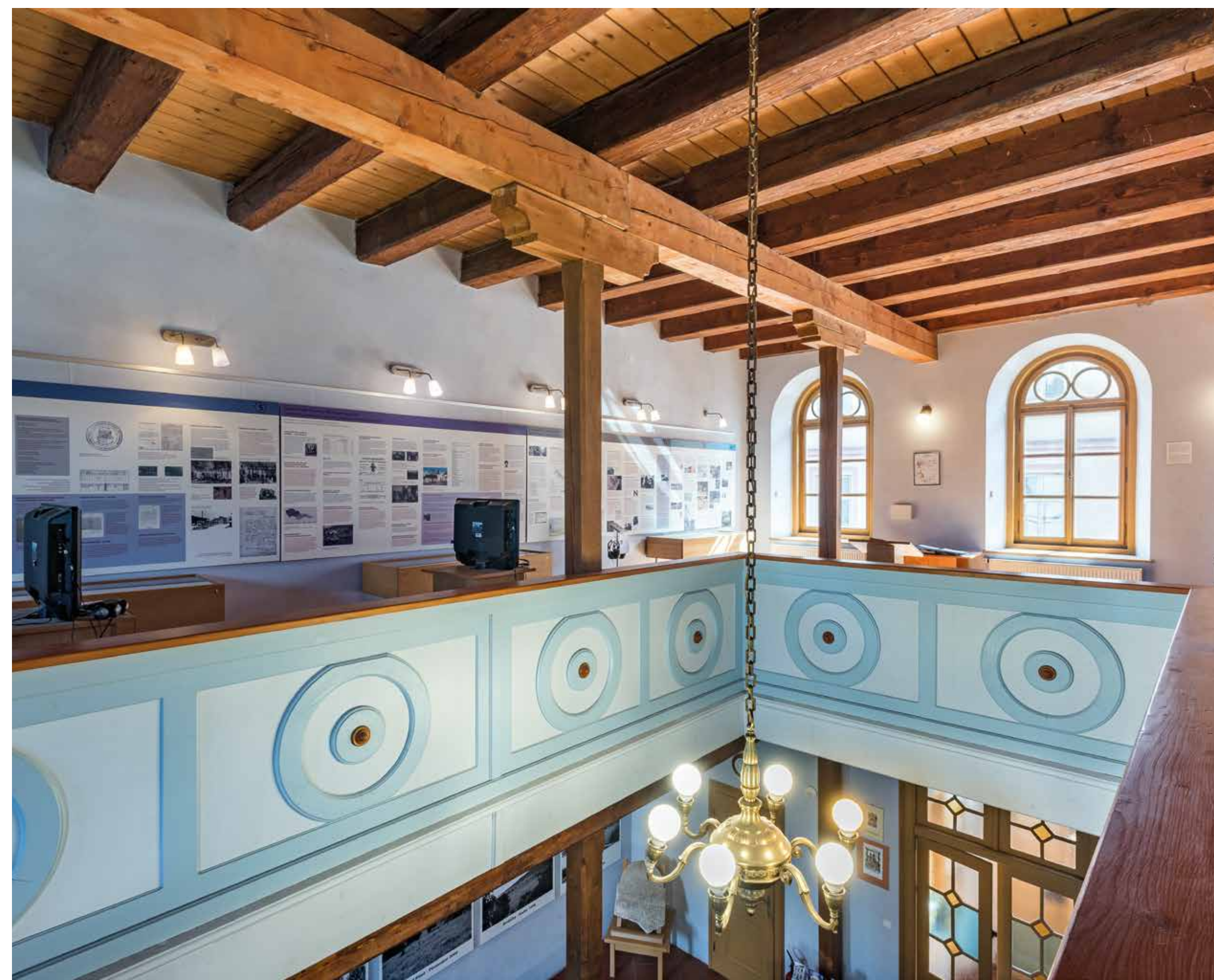


The synagogue before the restoration.

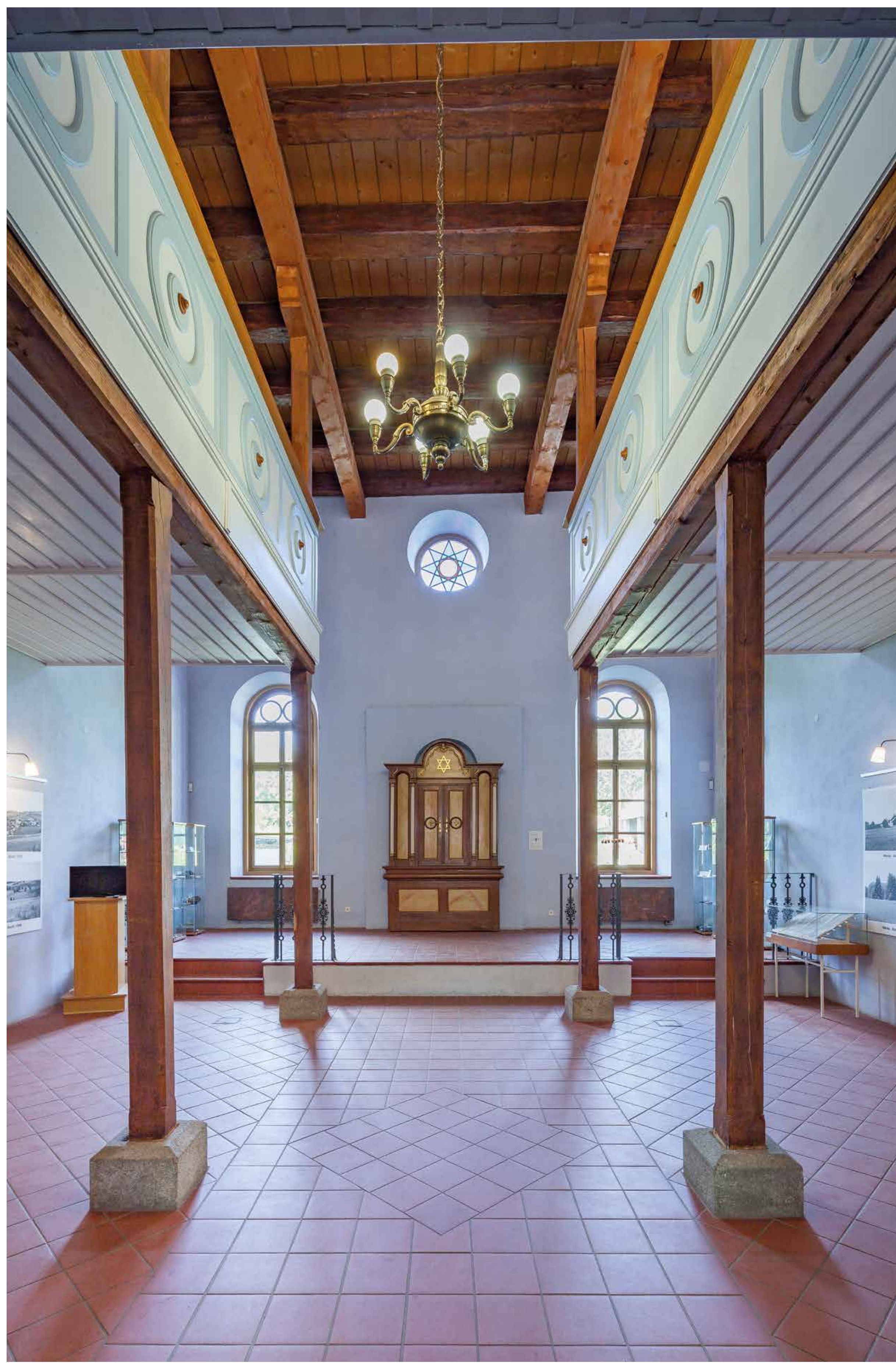


The front façade of the synagogue after the restoration.

The synagogue in Hartmanice was built in the 1880s for then important Jewish community containing about 200 members. However, the religious and social life started declining at the turn of the century as many local Jews started moving into bigger towns and cities. The end of the local Jewish community came in 1938 when the synagogue was desecrated. In the following year, a German carpenter rebuilt it for his workshop, and this purpose remained until the end of the 1950s. In the 1960s, the synagogue served as a storage area for car tyres. The building largely decayed, and in the 1980s, there were suggestions to tear it down. The turning point came in 2002 when the building was bought by Michal Klíma; in the following year, the 3-year long reconstruction started. In May 2006, the restored synagogue ceremonially opened for the public, and was immediately declared a cultural heritage site. It also won the Project of the Year 2006 award. Nowadays it commemorates the former local Jewish community, and also serves as a museum of the coexistence of Czechs, Germans and Jews in the Šumava mountains.



A view to the restored women's gallery.



The restored interior with the shrine.

2003–2006
Památník Hartmanice, o. s.
Ministry of Culture, Czech-German Future Fund, Foundation for Holocaust Victims, RWE – Transgas, T-Mobile,
Prague Jewish Community Foundation, Bison&Rose, ArcData Praha and many private donors
Project of the Year 2006

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding
Awards

1 9 8 9
3 0
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2007

Castle Grabštejn



The full view of Castle Grabštejn.

Grabštejn (Graffenstein) is one of the Czech and Moravian heritage sites that kept the original castle-like appearance, despite the modernization in further centuries. Like the castles-chateaus Lemberk and Frýdlant, it belongs to dominant features of the North Bohemian landscape. All three sites belonged for a brief period of time to Albrecht of Wallenstein, and for much longer to the Gallas and Clam-Gallas houses. In the 20th century, the conditions of the castle were so critical it almost ended up as a ruin. However, the timely and generous restoration after 1989 enabled expert to save it in its current design. The restoration, with the participation of the NGO “Benefiční koncerty”, is a good example of cooperation of the government and the non-government sector in heritage care.



The castle courtyard before the restoration in the 1990s.



St. Barbara's chapel after the restoration.



The castle courtyard after the restoration.

1986–2010	Restoration
State Institute of Heritage Care (later National Heritage Institute)	Investor
National Budget	Source of funding
Commendation of the Society of Czech Architects 2003, category: Reconstruction	Awards

1989
30
2019

2008

The Castle and Chateau area

Český Krumlov



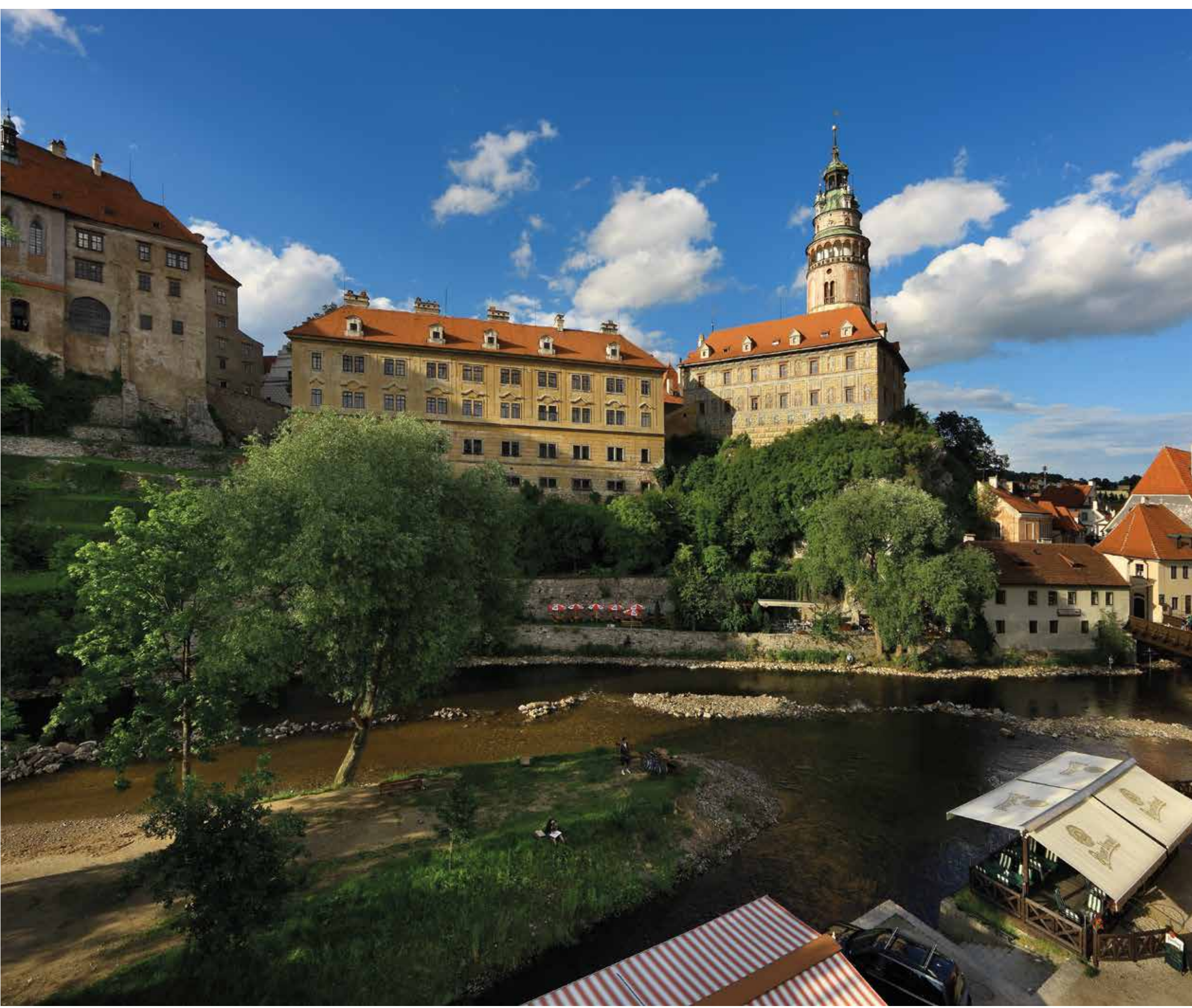
The shot from 1968, with the chateau tower and its surroundings.

The Europa Nostra award rarely goes to a single heritage site. In the Czech Republic, the castle and chateau Český Krumlov was honored this way. In 2002 the award went to the restoration of the Baroque castle theater, and in 2008 to the conservation of the south façade of the Upper Castle. The plasters and other building elements were applied in layers from the 14th till the 18th century on this unique building, to remain more or less intact to our times. The high level of authenticity resulted in innovative restoration approach, using the techniques using in treatment of artworks in the restoration of

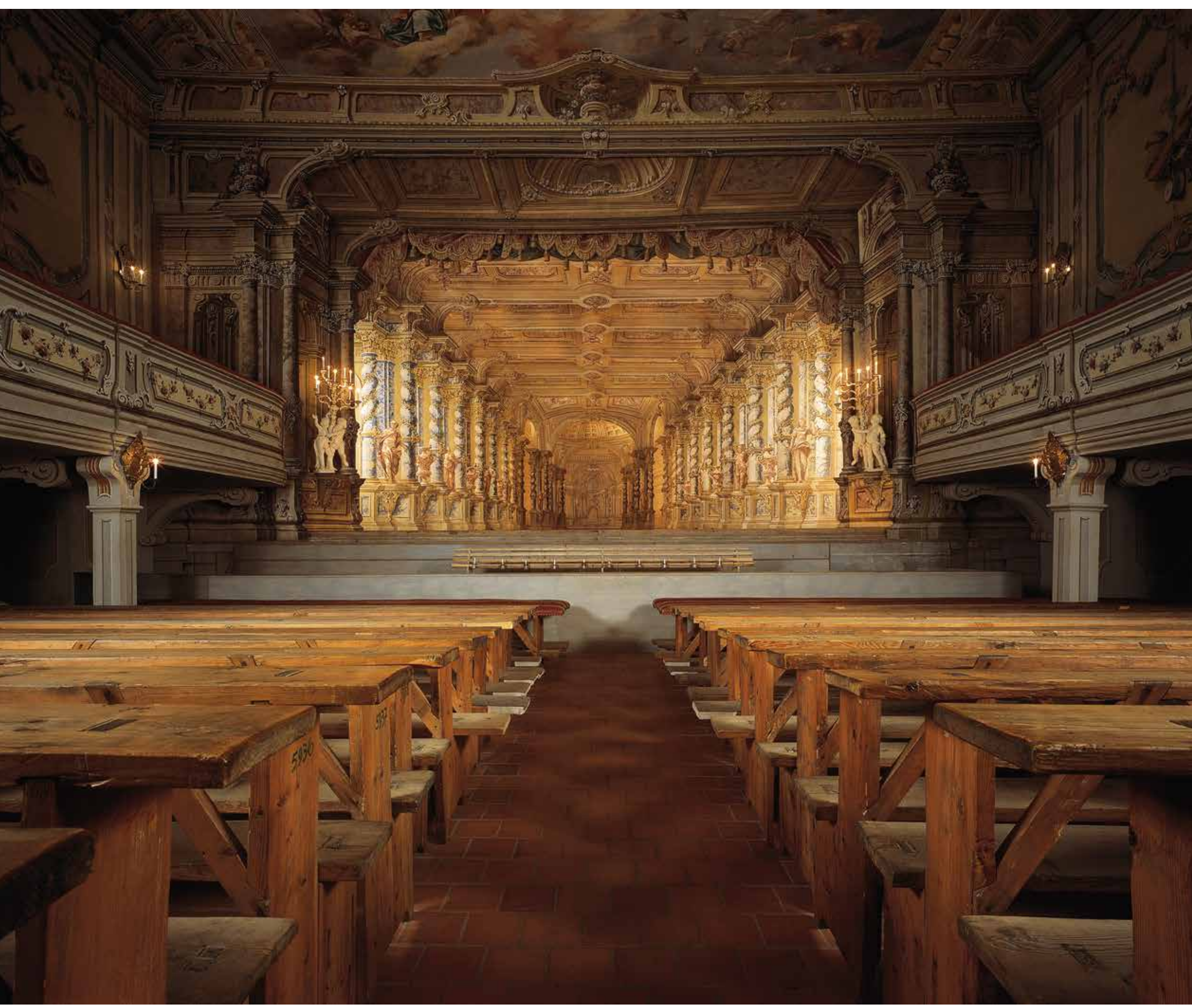


The chateau tower and Hrůdek after the restoration.

buildings. The main restoration technology involved soaking the layers of plasters in the solution of lime and water. Other works involved local repairs and reconstructions of destroyed spots, together with the restoration of stonecutting elements and polychromy of window reveals. This way, the extraordinary historical and architectural value has been preserved without compromising the “value of age” of the intact aristocratic residence and the authenticity of its parts.



The view of the castle-chateau area.



The theater after the restoration.

2001–2008	Restoration
National Heritage Institute	Investor
National budget	Source of funding
Europa Nostra 2008	Awards

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St. George's Chapel

2009

in Litovel



St. George's chapel after the restoration.

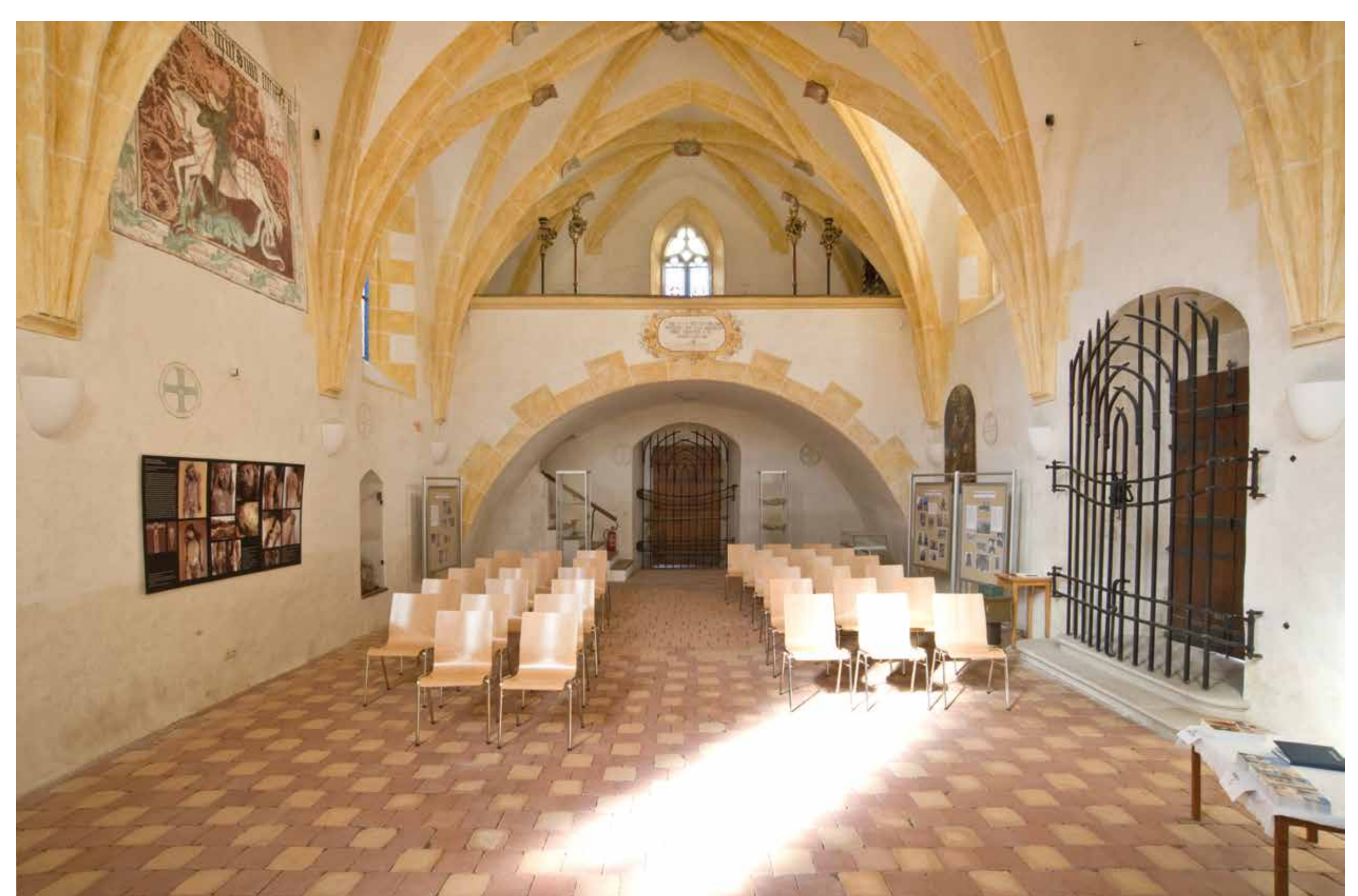
St. George's Chapel is not only an important heritage site in the heart of Litovel but also the proof of the remarkable development of the late Gothic architecture of this region. The reconstruction of the chapel between 2009 and 2011 focused primarily on the interior. Under the current wall coating, older decorations were discovered and restored. These findings, together with the results of the archeological survey carried out in the area, added new knowledge of the history of the building – for example, specific information related to its age. According to the discovered inscription on the choir front wall, it was built in 1484. The new findings also confirmed the importance of the chapel, exceeding the scope of local architecture. The most important discovery was the fresco depicting St. George on horseback. The picture, imitating the tapestry hanging on the wall, includes a Latin inscription and, again, the date 1484. The restored St. George's Chapel is accessible for the public, including the restored interior and period equipment.



Detailed view of St. George on the horseback.



Interior of the chapel before the restoration.



A view of the restored interior.

2009–2011	Restoration
Roman Catholic Parish Litovel	Investor
Norway Grants, the town of Litovel	Source of funding

1989
30
2019

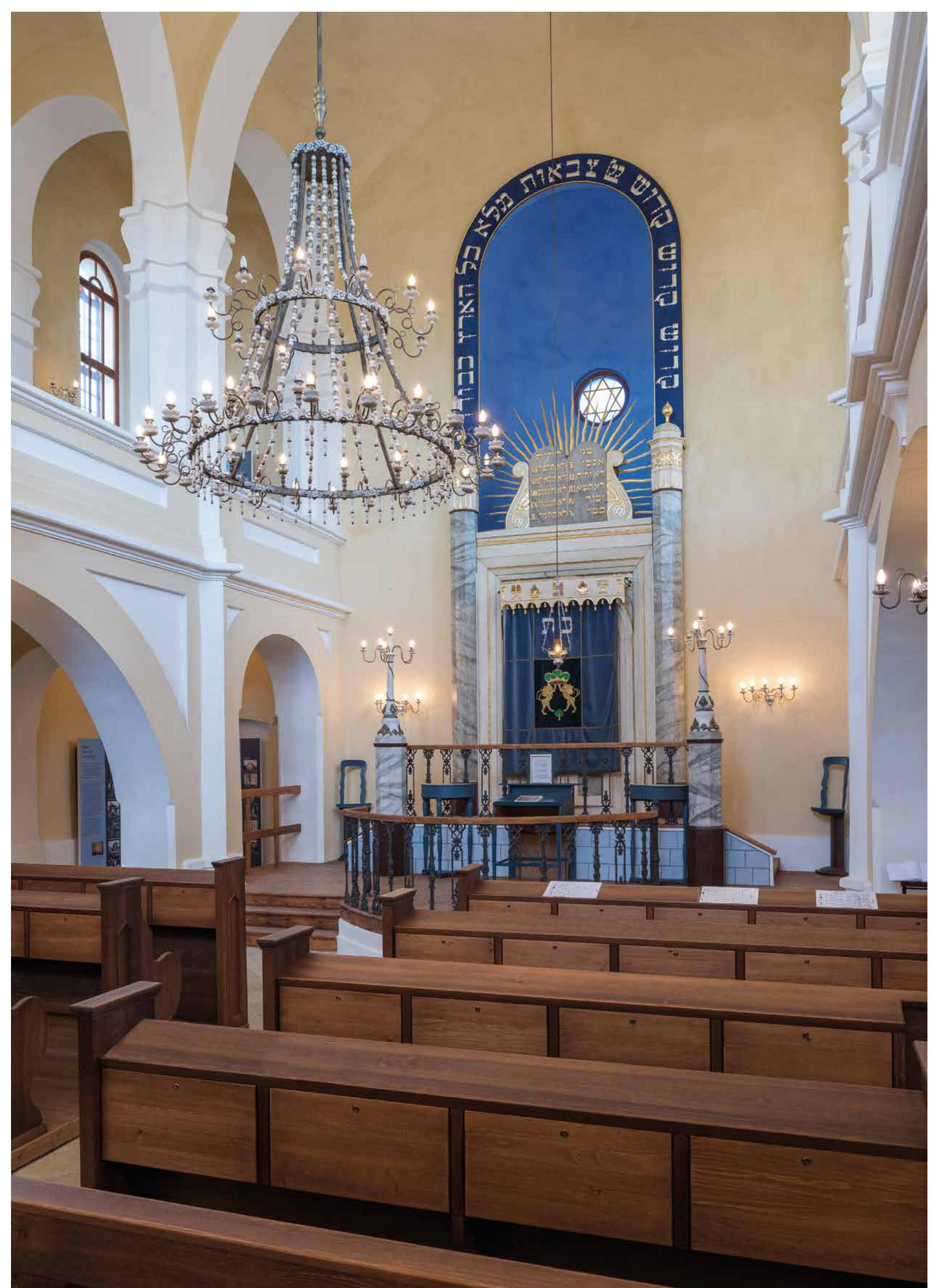
Synagogue

2010

in Nová Cerekev



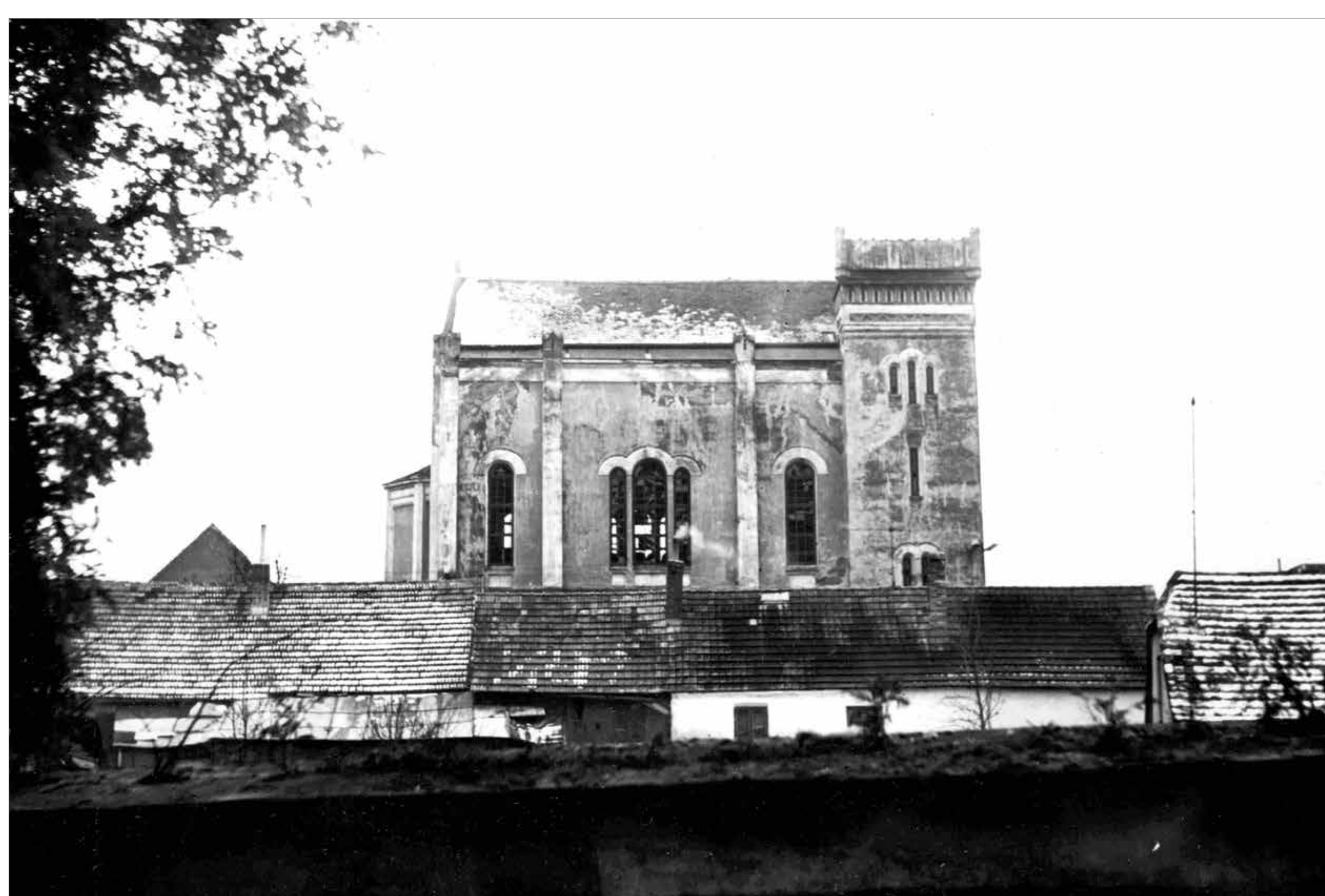
A view of the front façade of the synagogue after the restoration.



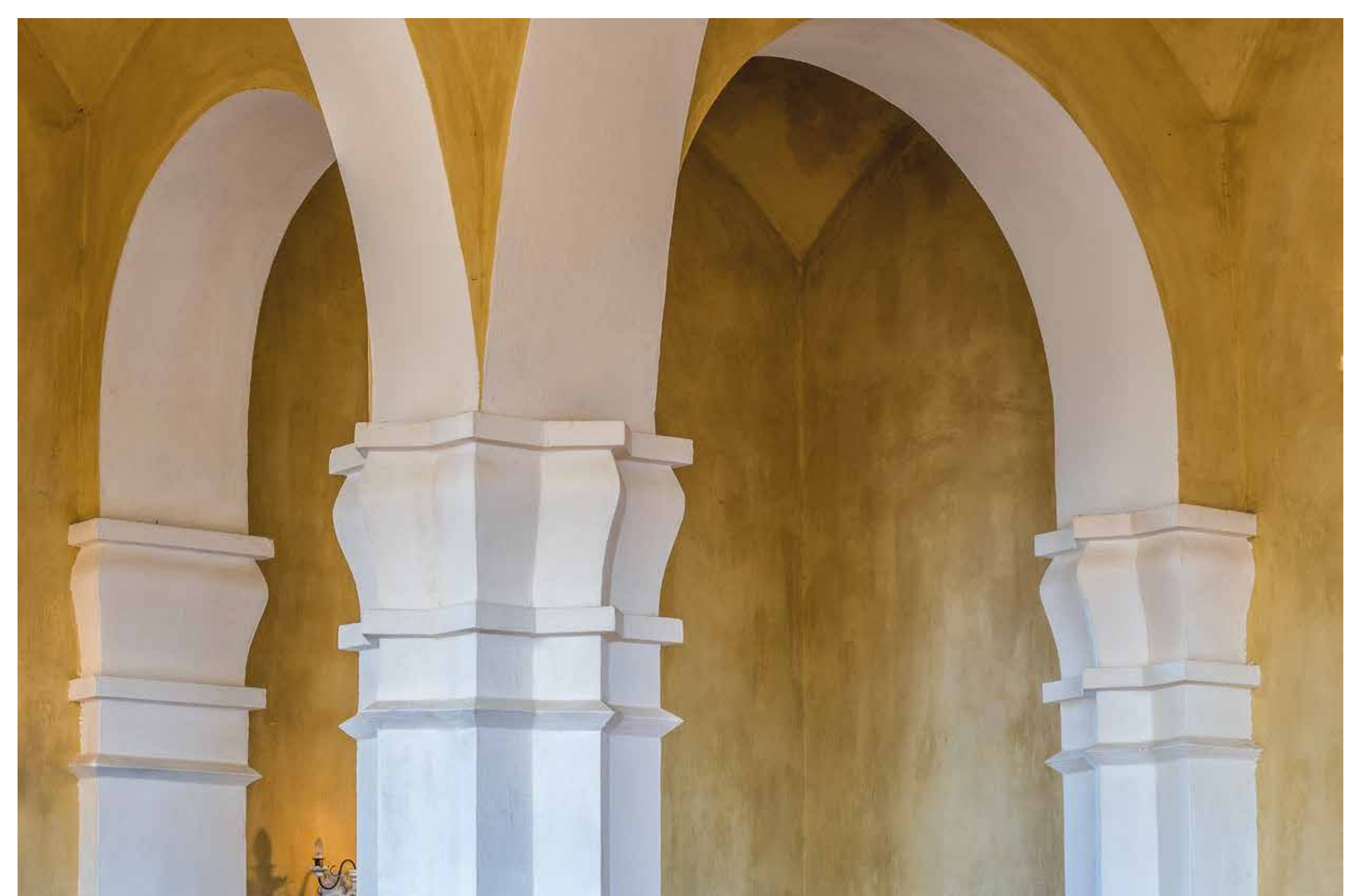
A view of the restored interior.

The synagogue in Nová Cerekev certainly belongs to the most interesting Jewish heritage sites in the Region Vysočina. The large three-nave building with twin prism-shaped towers was built by Stefan Walser in 1855, replacing the smaller shrine of unknown age. With its proportions and appearance, resembling oriental Moorsque buildings, the synagogue can't be overlooked in the surrounding area. The restoration of the synagogue in 2010–2013 involved the renovation of the outer cladding, restoration of terracotta and stone elements in the façade, application of new plasters indoors and outdoors,

reconstruction of the stone floor, and new power installation. The synagogue in Nová Cerekev was reconstructed as part of the project “Ten Stars – Revitalization of Jewish Heritage in the Czech Republic”, carried out by the Federation of Jewish Communities. The aim of the project is to establish the network of ten cultural and educational centers of the Jewish culture. The synagogue has been accessible to the public since 2014; due to excellent acoustic features it's a popular venue of concerts, and the visitors can see the permanent exhibition focused on the architecture of synagogues in Czech lands.



The synagogue in 1977.



A detailed view of the pillars in the interior after the restoration.

2010–2013
Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic
National budget, European Fund for Regional Development
Nomination for the National Heritage Institute award “Patrimonium pro futuro” for 2013

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding
Awards

1989
30
2019

2011

Church of the Finding of the Holy Cross

in Litomyšl



View to the main front façade of the Church of the Finding of the Holy Cross.



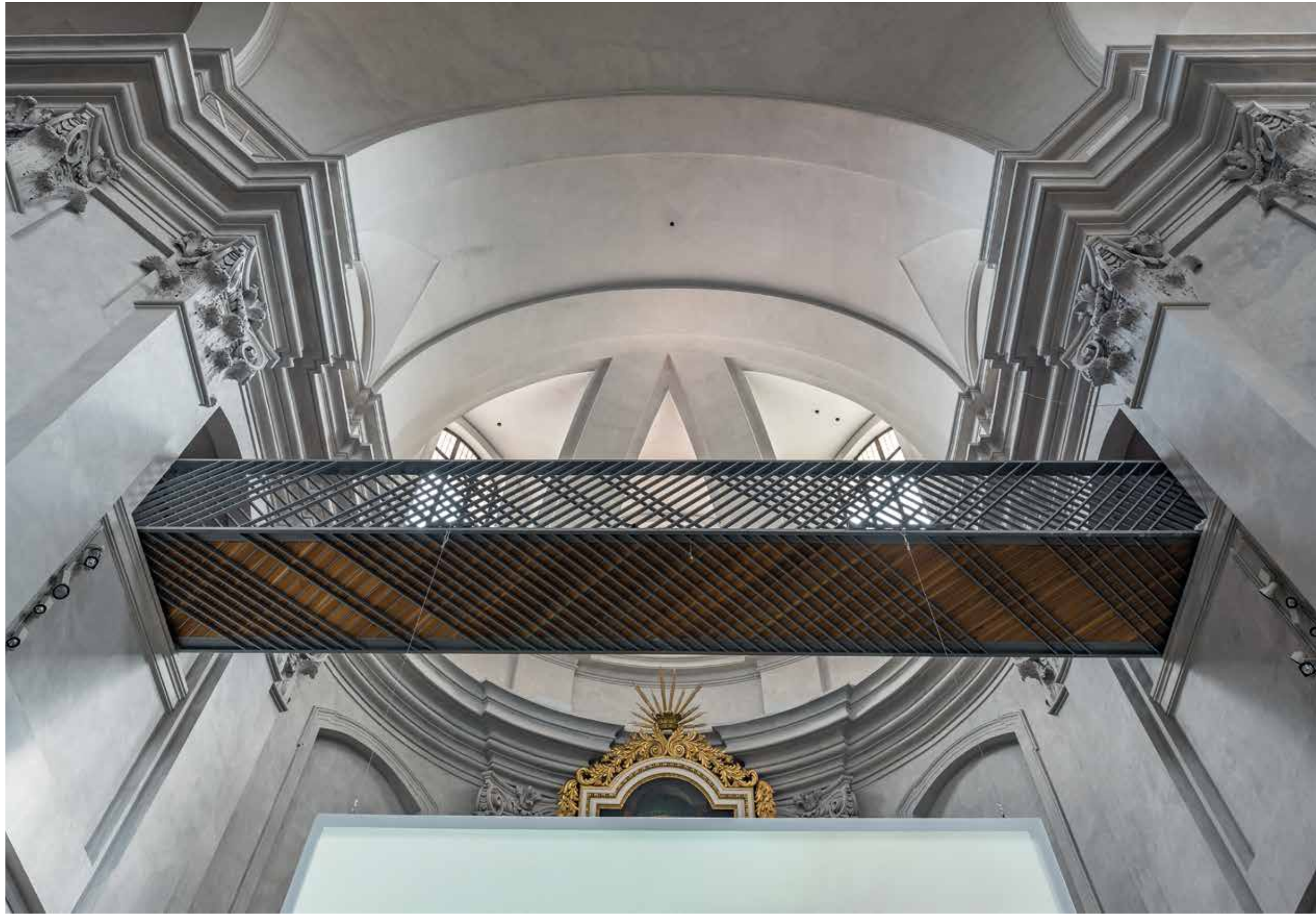
Interior of the church after the restoration.

The Piarist temple of the Finding of the Holy Cross in Litomyšl is an famous dominant feature of the town, and also the Baroque heritage site of utmost importance in both architectural and artistic sense. The initiator and donor of the construction was the owner of the Chateau Litomyšl, Franz Wenzel of Trauttmansdorff. The church was built by the Italian architect Giovanni Battista Alliprandi, and finished by Prague-based master builder Franz Maxmilian Kaňka. The construction took place between 1714 and 1722, while the interior decorations were added during the rest of the 18th and the first half of the 19th century. Many leading Czech, Moravian, Italian and Central European artists

took part in decorating, including famous painter Francesco Trevisani and sculptor Matthias Bernard Braun. The building, damaged by several fires, decayed gradually throughout the 20th century, to end up in critical conditions; the furniture and other equipment had to be stored in depositories for over 30 years. In 2011–2014, the church, together with the Piarist school and the buildings of the nearby chateau area (UNESCO heritage site) was restored, using the European funds (the project was called the Revitalization of the Chateau Area in Litomyšl – Integrated Operational Program).



Interior of the church during the survey of the preserved equipment in 2009.



The view to the side nave with a new bridge.

2011–2014
The town of Litomyšl
National budget, European Fund for Regional Development (Integrated Operational Program)

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding

1 9 8 9
3 0
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2012

Villa Tugendhat

in Brno



A view from the terrace to the garden façade.

Villa Tugendhat in Brno is one of the most important works of the modern architecture worldwide. One of the facts demonstrating its importance is that it's one of the four villas included in the World Heritage List by UNESCO. The functionalist house, built in 1929–1930 according to the project of the German architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, is one of the most radical residential buildings in the world context. The predominating “flowing” living quarters are best represented by the seating area in front of the onyx wall, and the dining room outlined by the curve of the macassar ebony. The interior is connected to the garden by two large windows. Also the technical facilities of the house were extraordinary at the time of building. In 2010, the complete restoration of the villa started, in order to restore it to the original conditions. After two years, in late February 2012, Villa Tugendhat was ceremonially opened and access was provided for public. A year later, the restoration of this extraordinary building was nominated to the Europa Nostra Award. It's still remarkable not only for the complexity of work but also for the attention that was consistently paid to reach the objectives of the project.



The study, part of the main living area.



The villa before the restoration in 2010.



The restored dining corner with the typical “macassar” wall.

2010–2012	Restoration
City of Brno	Investor
European Regional Development Fund (IOP), budget of the City of Brno	Source of funding

1 9 8 9
3 0
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2013

Broumov – monastery and garden



The garden shack after the restoration.



The view of the monastery garden after the restoration.

The Broumov monastery belongs to our most important heritage sites, with immense artistic and historical value. The monumental area entered the era of freedom after 1989 devastated and unused, but lately it has been gradually repaired and revived, which seems to be a sort of miracle. The project “Educational and Cultural Center Broumov”, funded by the EU, was very important in this development. It included the overall restoration of the monastery garden and partial restoration of interiors of the prelate premises and the convent. The works started in 2013; the garden and restored

interiors ceremonially opened for the public on April 22, 2015. The result is a big success, and not only in terms of cultural heritage preservation – a true new quality has been created, enriching the local cultural life. The project was also intended to become the initial step to the gradual revitalization of the whole area. Other works quickly followed suit – specifically, the reconstruction of the former monks’ cells for accommodation purposes, and the establishment of a restaurant in Růžový dvůr in 2018.



The view of the convent from the monastery garden.



The monastery garden before the restoration.

2013–2015 (project “Educational and Cultural Center Broumov”)

The Benedictine Abbey of St. Wenceslas in Broumov

European Fund for Regional Development (IOP)

Zařazení do užšího výběru soutěže Stavba roku 2015; Stavba roku Královéhradeckého kraje 2016;

Čestné uznání Grand Prix Obce architektů 2016 v kategorii rekonstrukce za obnovu klášterní zahrady

Restoration

Investor

Source of funding

Award

1 9 8 9
3 0
2 0 1 9

2014

Michal Farm

in Pohled'



The courtyard viewed from the gate. Left: the residential house, right: barns, with the house for the elderly in the back. Photo by Martin Micka.

During the last thirty years, the changes in the approach to the preservation of folk architecture enabled to save and restore numerous buildings, including those of great value. These also include the Michal Farm No. 16 and 40 in the village of Pohled', near Havlíčkův Brod. It's a unique example of a rural farm preserved as a whole, documenting the continuous development of rural architecture from the late 17th to the early 20th century. Since the first written record in 1591, the farm was owned by the Michal family all the time, except the second half of the 20th century when the

local agricultural cooperative (JZD) took over, only to let the whole property decay to critical conditions. In 2000, upon the initiative of mayor Jaroslav Holub, the desolate farm was bought by the village of Pohled', and its overall restoration and revitalization started. Since 2004, the farm has been accessible to public as the Farmland Museum. The extraordinary value of the area and the quality of its restoration was confirmed in 2014 when Michal Farm was declared a national cultural heritage site.



Michal Farm in the 1930s, before the devastation, still owned by the original family.



The main entrance to the farm.



The living room in the Michal Farm.

2002–2014	Restoration
Obec Pohled'	Investor
the budget of Pohled', grants for Region Vysočina, grants of the Ministry for Local Development and Ministry of Culture	Source of funding

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2015

Flower Garden

in Kroměříž

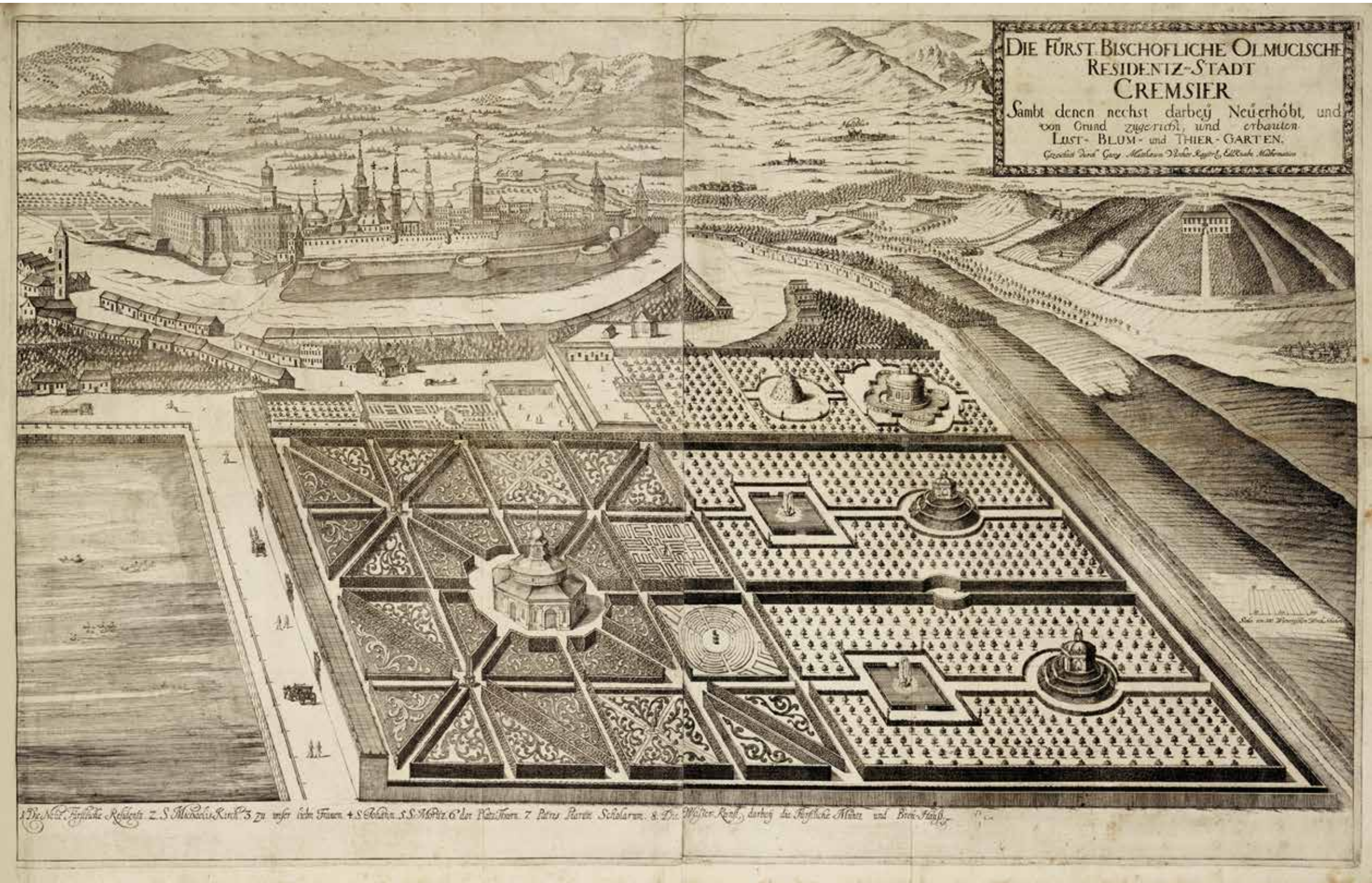


A view to the garden with the Rotunda after the restoration.

The Flower Garden, founded in the second half of the 17th century by Charles II of Lichtenstein-Castelkorn, the Bishop of Olomouc, is a unique example of the transition stage in the European garden art. It harmonically combines Renaissance and early Baroque compositions, with rich internal decorations of the Italian and trans-Alpine gardens, and modern spatial arrangement of the French classicism. This combination, and the degree of preservation of the original creative intentions, make the Flower Garden absolutely unique in the European and even global context. Once it was acquired by the government, its composition has been gradually restored since the 1950s, as it had lost numerous original and attractive details over the centuries. Due to the existence of many archive materials and drawings, and also due to archeological surveys, it's possible to restore the vanished parts of the garden. The last restoration from 2012–2015, funded by European structural funds, enabled visitors to see, for example, the Rabbit Hill, Dutch and Orange gardens, or the aviary. Other parts yet have to be restored.



The retreat with a glasshouse at the entrance to the garden.



Flower Garden on an engraving from 1691.



The restored buildings include the birdhouse in the southeastern part of the garden.

2012–2015	Restoration
National Heritage Institute	Investor
National budget, European Fund for Regional Development, Integrated Operational Program (IOP)	Source of funding

1989
30
2019

2016

Hospital Kuks



The monastery garden and the front façade after the restoration.

The Baroque area in Kuks is one of the most iconic Baroque heritage sites in Bohemia. The area, built since the end of the 17th century by Duke F. A. Sporck, was originally intended as a spa center in the Elbe valley, complemented by a monastery / hospital on the other bank across the river. It's the hospital that has preserved in its entirety so far, including the extraordinary sculptural decorations made by Matthias Bernard Braun. The hospital prospered until the mid-20th century, when the monks were expelled and the area was nationalized. By this, hard times came for the area – the hospital was made accessible to visitors, but it decayed gradually. In 1995, the whole area became a national cultural heritage site but the necessary money wasn't provided until twenty years later when the European funds enabled the reconstruction. Between 2012 and 2015, the generous restoration took place for almost half a billion Czk, in the project "Kuks – the Pomegranate". Thanks to this project, the hospital now serves not only a tourist landmark but also as an educational center. The restoration was acclaimed internationally, having received the prestigious Europa Nostra award in 2017.



The Holy Trinity church after the restoration.



The inner courtyard of the hospital in 1950.



The monastery pharmacy "At the Pomegranate" after the restoration.

2012–2015	Restoration
National Heritage Institute	Investor
National budget, European Fund for Regional Development (IOP)	Source of funding
Project of the Year 2016, Europa Nostra 2017	Awards

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2017

Chateau Návarov



The view of the chateau and the chapel from the park.

Chateau Návarov is one of the less known heritage sites in Bohemia. It was built between 1664 and 1666 by Marie Anna de Lamotte. Later, it belonged to the Ehrenburg house, and then it was managed by important locals, such as printer August Rudolf Freudenberg from Liberec or Dr. Jan Vaníček. After 1948, the area was used by the local woodcutting plant, agricultural cooperative, or the company Seba Tanvald; the building gradually decayed under their management. After 1990, the chateau was returned to the heirs of the Vaníček family who sold it to the current owner Petr Turek in 2012. Between 2013–2017, the owner carried out, at his own costs, a comprehensive restoration of the whole area, including the reconstruction of the caretaker's house, costly adaptation of the main chateau including full restoration of the chapel interior, new roofing of the remains of the stables, and renovation of the destroyed building next to the main entrance. Simultaneously, the renovation of the barns was carried out, and the orangery was established. Another important step was the revitalization of the courtyard, the English park, outer walls and gazebo. The works also involved the restoration of the sculptures of St. John Nepomucene and St. Anthony of Padua. This extraordinary effort was awarded by the Liberecký Region in 2017; the restoration of the chapel got the owner the Patrimonium pro futuro award, issued by the National Heritage Institute.



The interior of the chapel after the restoration.



A historical picture of Chateau Návarov.



The view of the chateau area from the entrance gate.

2013–2017
Radka and Petr Turek
Private funds of the investors
Patrimonium pro futuro 2017 by the National Heritage Institute (restoration of the chateau chapel),
Heritage Site of the Year of Liberecký Region, 2017

Restoration
Investor
Source of funding
Awards

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2018

Marian Column

in Polička



The Marian column in 1995.

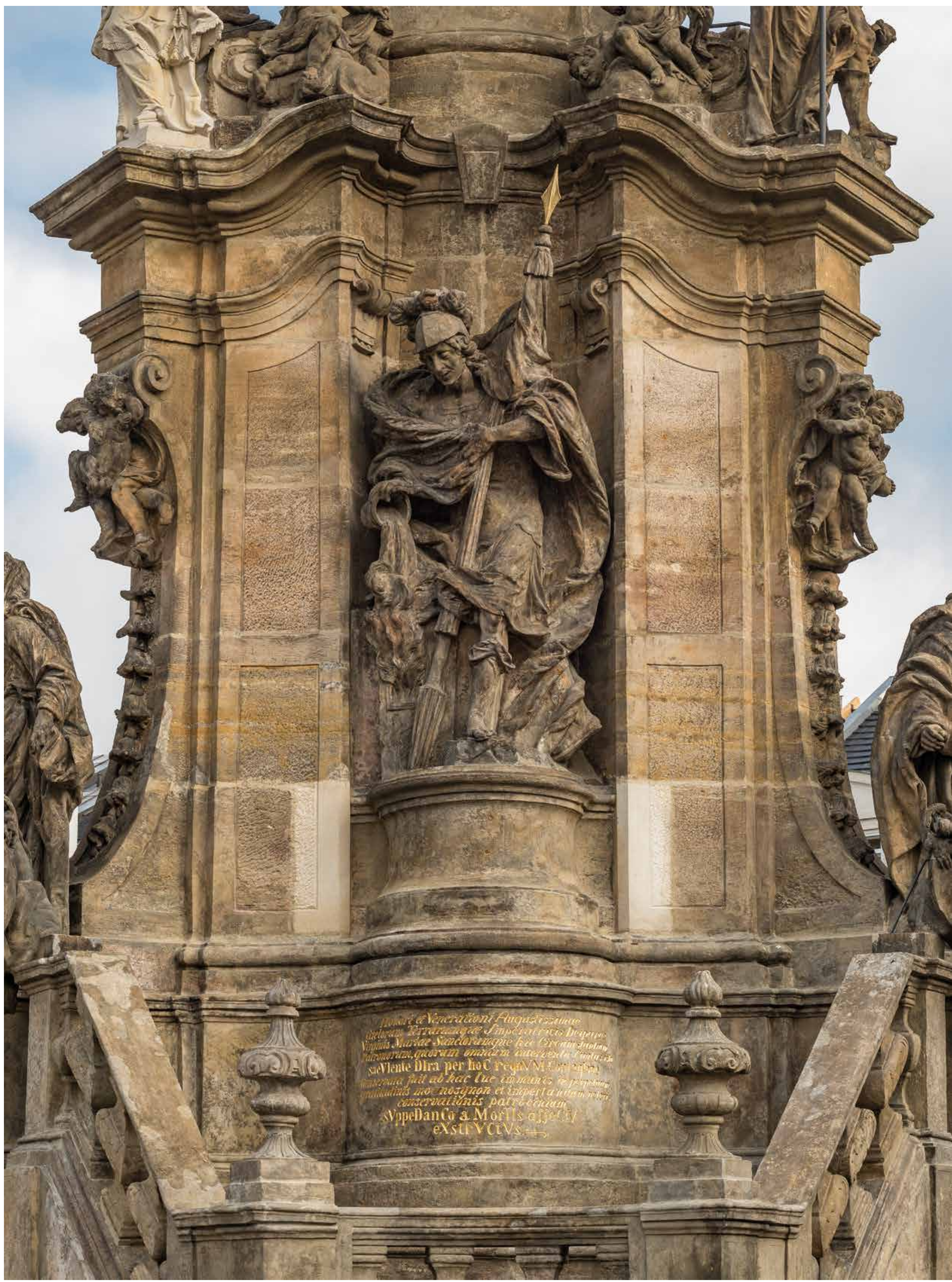


The Marian column after the restoration.

The Marian column on the square in Polička is the most valuable artwork of sculptor Jiří František Pacák (1670–1740). With his workshop, he built the column between 1727 and 1731 to express thanks of the citizens of the town that miraculously escaped the plague in 1713 and further years. In 2008, the column was declared the national cultural heritage asset, together with other extraordinary buildings and artworks on the square (the town hall, probably by F. M. Kaňka; the fountain with the sculpture of St. Michael and another fountain with St. George, sculpture of St. John Nepomucene near the town hall, all by J. F. Pacák). Over the years, the column went through numerous reconstructions, which became more frequent in the 20th century given the conditions of the sandstone and plaener (the latter was used for the three-side pylon on the top). The bad conditions and spontaneous fall-off of part of the decoration in 2011 spurred the last restoration in 2015–2018. It was preceded by thorough interdisciplinary survey in 2012, which served as an example and pilot project for restoration of such important stone sculptural works.



The square with the town hall and the Marian column.



The detail of St. Florian's sculpture after the restoration.

2015–2018	Restoration
The town of Polička	Investor
Program of the regeneration of urban heritage reserves and urban heritage zones, Ministry of Culture; Regional Office of Pardubický Region, the town of Polička	Source of funding

1989
30
2019

2019

National Museum

in Prague



The National Museum building before the restoration.



National Museum, the main façade after the 2019 restoration.

The building of the National Museum in 1885–1891 crowned the long-standing efforts to build a worthy seat of the Museum of the Kingdom of Bohemia. The building is one of the most important neo-renaissance projects in the country. The long-delayed restoration, finally conducted in 2015–2019, not only aimed at the full reconstruction of the building but also at adopting its technical facilities to the needs of the museum institutions in the 21st century. The amount of building, craft and restoration works was extraordinary both outdoors and indoors. A separate project involved the restoration of the original furniture and bronze sculptures. The main façade was churlishly damaged during the occupation by the Warsaw Pact armies on August 21, 1968; as a remainder of the occupation, the façade still bears the traces of repairs that attempted at masking the damage in the 1970s. The reconstruction of the parts destroyed by a German bomb in May 1945 was based on the photographs made by architect Josef Schulz in the time of building. The historic building of the National Museum still retains the value of the original building due to the restoration. At the same time, the demanding current needs to the museum operations and presentation of collections were addressed.



Pantheon of the National Museum after the restoration.



The main staircase hall of the National Museum after the restoration.

2015–2019	Restoration
National Museum	Investor
Source of funding	National budget

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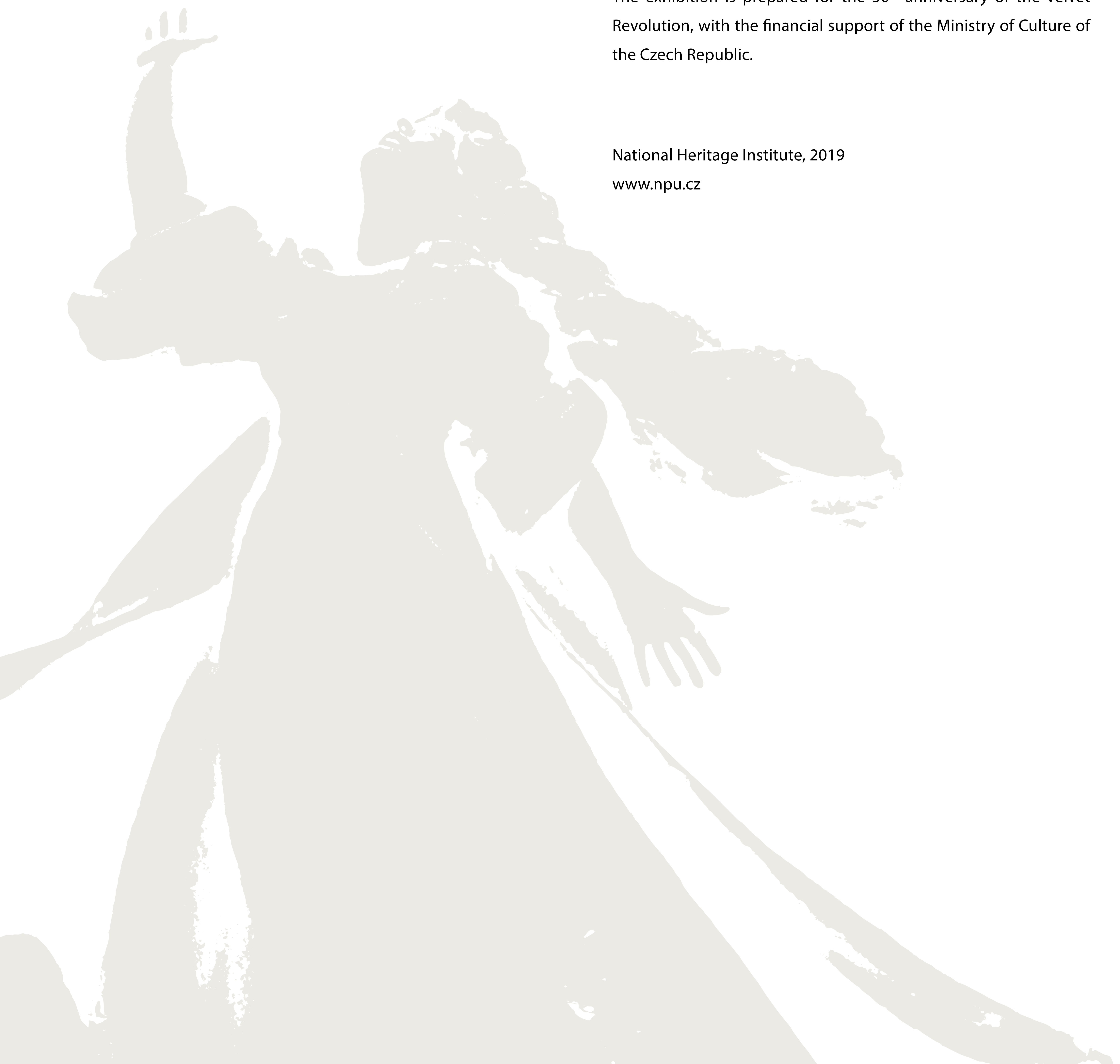
Heritage Unbound

30 RESTORATIONS IN
YEARS OF DEMOCRACY **30**

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Production of the exhibition	Tamara Hegerová, Lenka Lokvencová, Romana Indrová Semelková
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Duration of the exhibition	14/11 – 9/12/2019

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National Heritage Institute, 2019
www.npu.cz



Heritage Unbound

30 RESTORATIONS IN
YEARS OF DEMOCRACY **30**

The cultural heritage, neglected for decades, belonged to the worst outcomes of the Communist regime, together with devastated nature and landscape. A hundreds of decaying, poorly renovated or even deliberately ruined heritage sites proved the uncultured nature of “real socialism” and presented us with a great challenge. The year 1989 removed the bounds of unfreedom and long-standing lack of interest and resources from our historical and cultural heritage. However, this liberation also meant a great obligation; in outright terms it’s worth hundreds of billions, but its true nature is invaluable. That’s because it includes vast amount of work and effort, as well as our links to our past, to the towns and landscape we’ve inhabited, and to ourselves, as a national or European community.

This exhibition looks back at these thirty years, and shows how we rose to the challenge. We have deliberately focused on positive examples, so the exhibition presents 30 renovated heritage sites representing 30 different heritage types and problems. In these 30 examples, our cultural heritage got truly rid of its bounds, and started a new life. In our opinion, it’s right to present the successful heritage care projects even if we keep in mind all losses and compromises we’ve seen in the last thirty years. This way, we can point out good examples to follow, and see possible future ways to remove the bounds of uncultured approach and indifference, which may never fully disappear in any regime.



NÁRODNÍ
PAMÁTKOVÝ
ÚSTAV



MINISTERSTVO
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