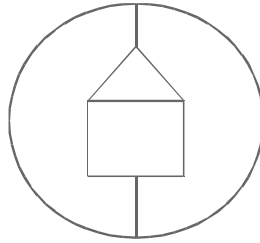


STUDIO B&M  
DESIGN, LANDSCAPE PROTECTION



# ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACT ON LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

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STUDY OF IMPACTS ON THE LANDSCAPE  
CHARACTER OF THE AREA  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENT FOR THE SMR ETE  
EIA DOCUMENTATION



NA ÚVOZE 32  
591 01 ŽDÁR NAD SÁZAVOU



**Action:** **New SMR Power Plant at the Temelín Site**

**Action description:** Study assessing the Project to construct the New SMR Power Plant at the Temelín site from the perspective of landscape character protection, as defined in Section 12(1) and (2) of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended, in accordance with the relevant landscape character assessment methodology – supporting document for EIA documentation.

**Methodology:**

The assessment has been prepared in accordance with the preventive assessment methodology by Bukáček, R., Matějka, P. 1997: Methodology for landscape character assessment. Administration of Protected Landscape Areas of the Czech Republic, Prague. [<http://www.nature.cz>] and the case assessment methodology by Vorel, I., Bukáček, R., Matějka, P., Culek, M., Sklenička, P. 2004: Methodology for Assessing the Impact of a Proposed Structure, Activity, or Change in Land Use on Landscape Character.

Customer: **AMENTUM CLEAN ENERGY S.R.O.**  
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Proponent: -

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Date: **26 June 2025**

Version: **05**

## 1 OBJECTIVES AND SUBJECT OF THE ASSESSMENT

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The objective is to prepare a landscape character impact study for the area as a supporting document for EIA documentation. This is an assessment of the Project to construct the New SMR Power Plant at the Temelín site (hereinafter “SMR ETE”) from the perspective of landscape character protection, within the meaning of Section 12(1) and (2) of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended (hereinafter also the “Nature and Landscape Protection Act”), in accordance with the cited landscape character assessment methodology.

The subject of the study is the preparation of an assessment of impacts on the landscape character of the area for SMR ETE, including an assessment of the cumulative impacts of the two existing units of the Temelín Nuclear Power Plant (ETE1,2) (4 cooling towers, 155 m high), an extension of the existing spent nuclear fuel storage facility (SNFS ETE), and the planned New Nuclear Power Plant at the Temelín site (New NPP ETE) in the 2 x 1,700 MWe power alternative (4 cooling towers in total, 180 m high), taking into account published landscape character protection strategies, methodologies used, and analytical studies. The primary objective of the assessment is to define the potentially affected landscape space and to identify potentially affected attributes (characteristics) and values at the appropriate assessment scale.

This study follows on from the previous assessment of the Project’s impact on landscape character prepared on 15 October 2023 by Ing. Roman Bukáček (Studio B&M), when the Project was submitted as a variant solution involving either a conventional (high) cooling tower or low-profile fan-assisted cooling towers. The conclusions of that assessment favour the lower-height cooling technology.

## 2 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

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### 2.1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

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The Project consists in a proposal to install a new nuclear power plant in the form of a small modular reactor (hereinafter “SMR”) at the Temelín site (ETE). In principle, this is a nuclear power plant comprising a Generation III+ light-water reactor (LWR) with a high degree of passive safety features and a total net electrical output of up to 500 MWe. For SMR ETE, the preferred solution consists of low-profile fan-assisted cooling towers; a large cooling tower, which was, among other things, the subject of the previous assessment for the purposes of the Project notification, is no longer being considered (see above).

SMR ETE includes related structures and operational units (technological equipment) serving the generation and evacuation of electrical power (including transmission lines) to the Kočín substation, the provision of backup power supply, and the safe operation of the nuclear installation.



Fig. 1 Illustrative drawing showing the subdivision of the proposed SMR ETE site

For the landscape character assessment, in addition to the location of the Project (see site layout), the subdivision of the volumes of the main structures and their height are decisive, given the existence of the Temelín NPP site (see the attached documentation).

Height of SMR ETE structures:

1. containment building: up to 60 m,
2. TG turbine building: up to 45 m,
3. ventilation stack: assumed height of 56 m; however, depending on the results of further studies, it may reach up to 150 m,
4. fan-assisted cooling towers: 14.5 m.

The height of the other structures is not specified precisely (a height of up to 20 m is assumed).



Fig. 2 Schematic representation of the principal, most visually prominent volumes of the Project (extract from a 3D view for the purposes of the shading study)

The elevation of the SMR ETE base platform, i.e., the reference zero level, is 495 m a.s.l. The reference zero elevation for ETE1,2 is 507 m a.s.l. and 503 m a.s.l., respectively; for New NPP ETE, it is approximately 500 m a.s.l.



Fig. 3 View from the south into the study site area in front of the Temelín NPP

## 2.2 SITE LAYOUT

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The SMR ETE Project is situated along the southern edge of the existing Temelín NPP site, which is located in the South Bohemian Region, within the territory of the Municipality of Temelín (cadastral area Křtěnov). The study area is currently used for agriculture, and the affected plots are registered as arable land or other land.

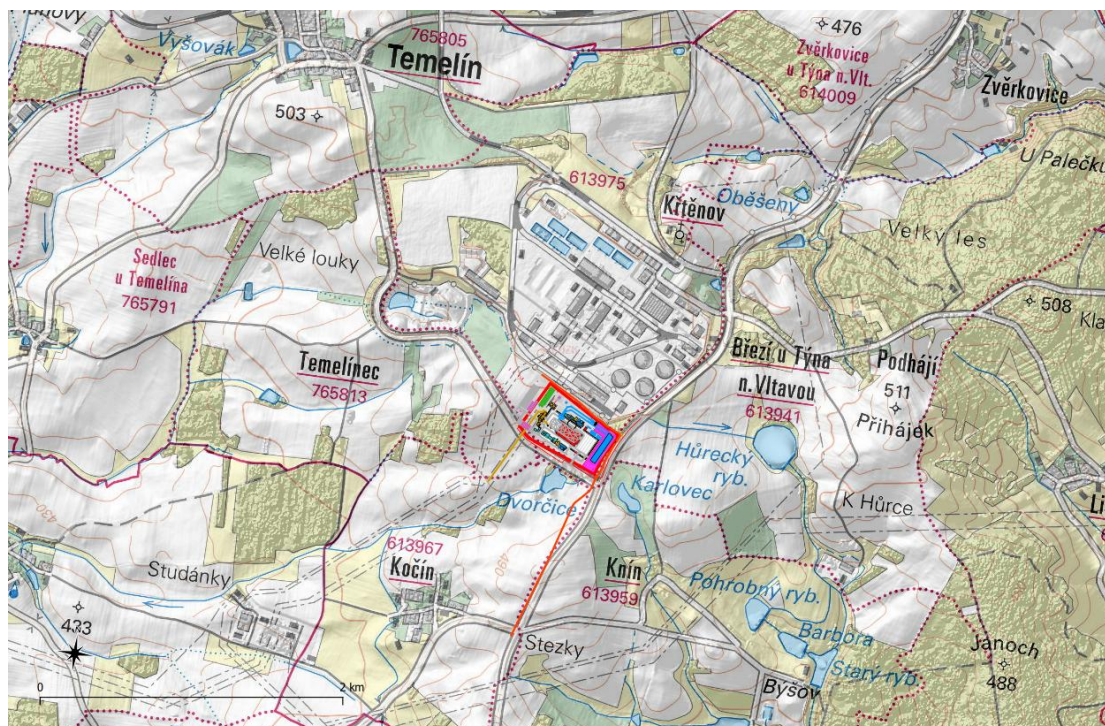


Fig. 4 Wider site layout showing the location of the Project, including the area of the existing Temelín NPP (map base: ZM50, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025)

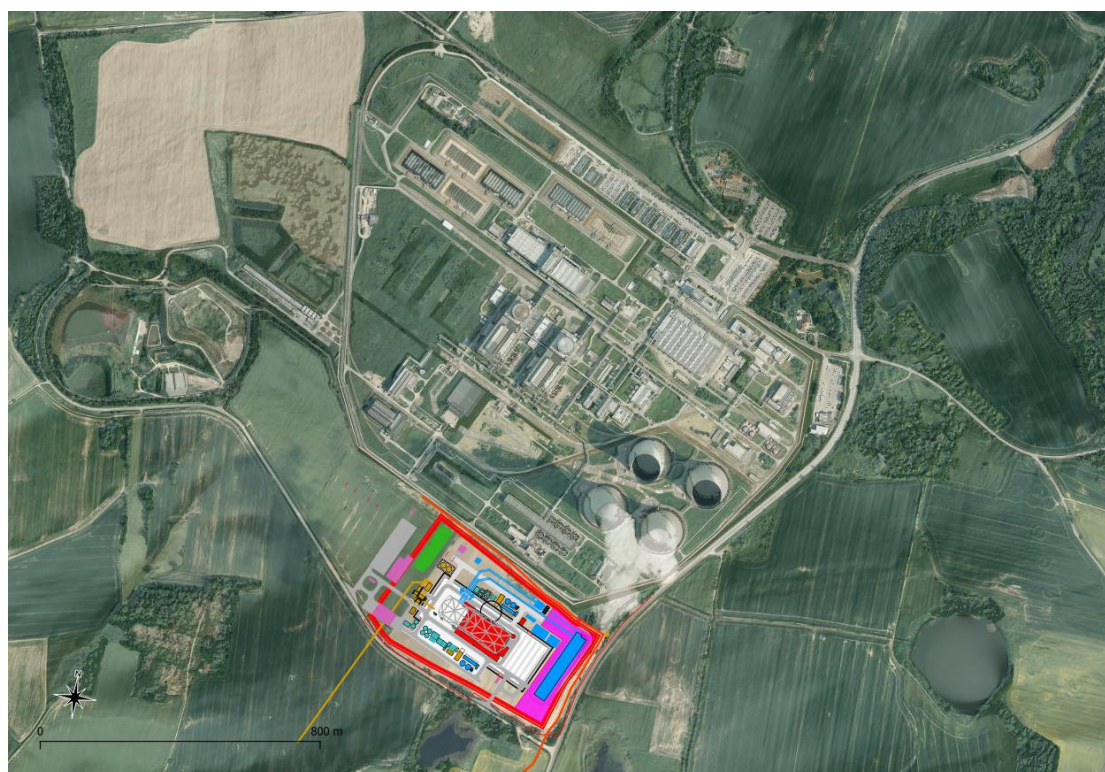


Fig. 5 Detail of the Project area showing the existing Temelín NPP site (map base: orthophoto, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025)

## 2.3 TEMELÍN SPATIAL PLAN

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In the valid version of the Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Temelín following Amendment No. 4, the Project is situated within the area of ZSVS.ETE (temporarily developable areas for ETE site facilities). For these areas, the Spatial Plan stipulates the following use:

Principal use: *These areas are intended primarily for the placement of temporary technical, storage, and handling facilities of supra-regional importance, and for construction site facilities for the purpose of completing ETE. All facilities, activities, and processes will be temporary in nature and, following the completion of construction, the land will be reclaimed as agricultural land fund, landscape vegetation, or land designated for forest functions.*

Permitted use: *Permitted uses also include, for example, temporary administrative operations, social facilities, transport facilities, in particular handling areas, parking areas, and lay-by areas. Technical and transport infrastructure is permitted, including technical and transport infrastructure for the purposes of the Temelín Nuclear Power Plant. Services directly associated with the principal activities and facilities in this area are also permitted. Use for elements of the territorial system of ecological stability (TSES) is permitted and, where TSES elements are defined within some of these areas, they will take precedence over other permitted uses as well as the principal use.*

Prohibited functions: *In particular, any facilities, activities, and processes that would preclude or prevent the subsequent reclamation of this area as agricultural land are prohibited.*

Spatial arrangement conditions: *For these areas, the maximum height limit for temporary structures is set at 4 above-ground storeys; in the case of temporary technological structures, no height limit is specified. For these areas, temporary developability is set at a maximum of 100%.*

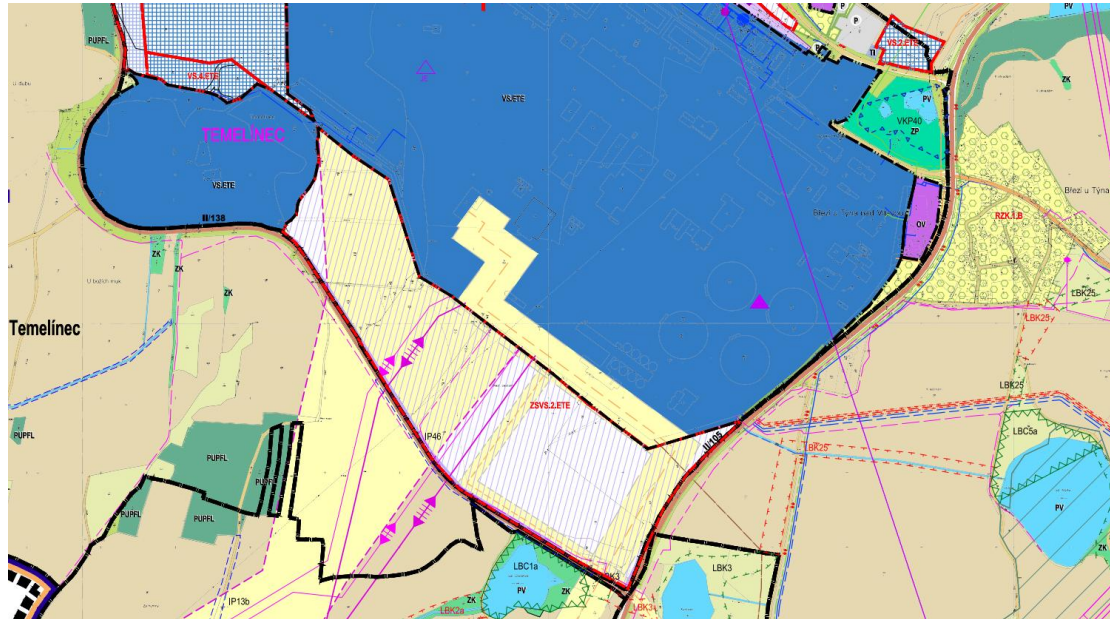


Fig. 6 Extract from the Temelín Spatial Plan documentation – Main Drawing (source: Temelín Spatial Plan, available online: <https://geoportal.kraj-jihocesky.gov.cz/portal/up/obce>)

Landscape character protection is not addressed by the Spatial Plan, and no conditions within the meaning of Section 12(4) of the Nature and Landscape Protection Act are declared.

## 2.4 STRUCTURES ASSESSED AS PART OF THE CUMULATIVE IMPACT ON LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

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### 2.4.1 ETE1,2

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The Temelín Nuclear Power Plant (ETE1,2) occupies an area of 123 ha, approximately 24 km from České Budějovice and 5 km from Týn nad Vltavou. It generates electricity in two units with VVER 1000 pressurised-water reactors of the V 320 type. The site is located between the villages of Březí u Týna nad Vltavou, Kočín, and Temelín, at an elevation of approximately 500 m a.s.l. ETE1,2 constitutes the existing site with two nuclear power plant reactor units 67 m high, four cooling towers 155 m high, and related structures and operational units (technological equipment, ventilation stacks) serving the generation and connection of electricity output (including lines) to the Kočín substation, the provision of backup power supply, and the safe operation of the nuclear installation.



Fig. 7 North-west oblique view of the existing Temelín NPP site with ETE1,2

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#### 2.4.2 NEW NPP ETE

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The Project has the nature of new construction, although, from the perspective of the original concept for the construction of the nuclear power plant at the Temelín site, it constituted the completion of the power plant through the addition of modern-type units, including additional power lines to the Kočín substation and an increase in the capacity of the raw water supply from the Hněvkovice pumping station to the power plant.

The Project is to be located in an area adjoining the existing Temelín power plant site (Units 1 and 2, including related structures and facilities).

For the 2 x 1,700 MWe power alternative of New NPP ETE, the dominant structures will be 4 new natural-draught cooling towers (two towers per unit), 180 m high, and the 2 reactor units themselves, approximately 70 m high.

The New NPP ETE Project is situated at the Temelín site mainly on areas originally planned for the construction of structures and technological equipment associated with the implementation of two more originally planned VVER 1000 MWe units. Power evacuation from the New NPP ETE is routed in parallel with the existing power evacuation from ETE to the Kočín substation.



Fig. 8 North-west oblique view into the Temelín NPP site with the addition of New NPP ETE in the context of the existing Temelín NPP site (3D illustrative photomontage; the arrow indicates the location of the SMR Project)

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#### 2.4.3 SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL STORAGE FACILITY, SNFS ETE

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The subject of the Project is the extension of the storage capacity of the existing spent nuclear fuel storage facility at the Temelín site, consisting in the construction and operation of a new storage section (extension) of the existing storage facility, including structural, technological, and operational interconnection with the existing storage facility. In structural, technological and operational terms, the new storage section will be conceptually identical to the storage section of the existing facility. The new storage section will use the existing receiving section of the storage facility, to which both the existing and the new storage sections will therefore be connected. The Project also includes storage casks for spent nuclear fuel, which will be gradually placed in the storage facility.

The Project is intended for the long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel from the operation of the existing Temelín power plant (ETE1,2).

The location of the SNFS within the ETE1,2 site has been determined on the basis of links to the already existing parts of the operational SNFS structure (SO 945), which consists of a two-bay storage section and a receiving section. The SNFS extension (SO 946, the subject of the Project) adjoins the receiving section as a mirror image, and the main area again consists of two longitudinal storage bays (Bays No. 4 and 5).

The layout of the SNFS building and its location are shown in the following figures.

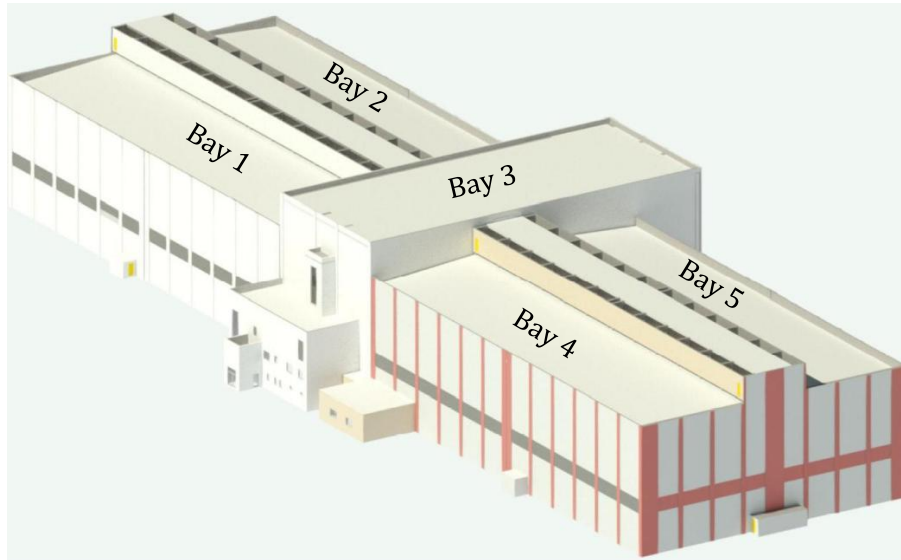


Fig. 9 Overview visualisation of the building, view from the south-east; the existing storage section of the facility is shown in the background, the existing receiving section of the facility in the centre, and the new storage section (extension) of the facility in the foreground (taken from the design documentation – not to scale)

Basic parameters of the SNFS Project structures:

- usable area of both SO 946 storage halls (Bays No. 4 and 5): approx. 2,960 m<sup>2</sup>
- enclosed volume of both SO 946 storage halls (Bays No. 4 and 5): approx. 73,644 m<sup>3</sup>
- built-up area of SO 946: approx. 3,605 m<sup>2</sup>
- length of SO 946: approx. 74.2 m
- width of SO 946: approx. 46.5 m
- height of SO 946: approx. 20.4 m (without skylight), approx. 24.6 m (with skylight)



UMÍSTĚNÍ ZÁMĚRU

PROJECT LOCATION

Fig. 10 Location of the SNFS within the Temelín NPP site

## 2.5 BASIC CHARACTER OF THE PROJECT IN RELATION TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

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Given the location and character of the Project, from the perspective of landscape character protection, the assessment will primarily focus on the change in the visual image of the entire Temelín NPP site, including the changes under consideration, i.e., not only the existing ETE1,2 structures, but also the proposed New NPP ETE and the SNFS structure after its extension within the Temelín NPP site, which are assessed cumulatively with the submitted Project.

From the perspective of the landscape character of the affected landscape space, the Project as such may affect the following values within the meaning of the criteria defined by law (Nature and Landscape Protection Act):

|                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aesthetic value                           | The visual image of the existing Temelín NPP site significantly influences the perception of this value; the SMR ETE Project is situated on the southern side, in the area immediately adjoining the aforementioned Temelín NPP site. A change can be expected primarily in the visual image of the site as perceived from the adjoining surroundings and in significant long-distance views from predefined viewpoints.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Natural value                             | Given the character of the site and of the adjoining areas in which the Project is located, no impact on natural value is expected.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Harmonious scale                          | In the existing situation, harmonious scale is significantly affected by the existing set of technological and related service structures of ETE1,2. Given the subdivision of the volumes and their proportions, it can be stated that the existing impact on harmonious scale will be slightly reinforced; the purpose of the assessment is to determine whether this impact will be altered to an unacceptable extent.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Harmonious relationships in the landscape | As in the case of harmonious scale, harmonious relationships in the landscape are also significantly affected by the existing Temelín NPP site. Given its character and location, the Project should not further reduce the perception of the existing impact on harmonious relationships in the landscape significantly, although it will reinforce the perception of the existing scale and visual image of the Temelín NPP site. The purpose of the assessment is to determine whether this reinforcement is acceptable in the context of the changes under consideration (New NPP ETE, SNFS, and SMR ETE). |
| Small-scale specially protected areas     | No small-scale protected areas are designated within the area concerned, nor are such protected areas designated in the immediate vicinity in such a way that they could be affected                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

|                                       |                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                       | from the perspective of landscape character protection.                                                          |
| Large-scale specially protected areas | No protected landscape area or national park has been declared within the study area or the adjoining territory. |
| Significant landscape elements        | No significant landscape elements (VKP) are affected in relation to the Project at the site concerned.           |
| Cultural values                       | No cultural values are affected in relation to the Project at the site concerned.                                |
| Cultural landmarks                    | No cultural landmarks are affected in relation to the Project at the site concerned.                             |

### 3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND TERMS USED

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The assessment is based on the above-mentioned Act No. 114/1992 Coll., which regards landscape character as an important property of the landscape that must be protected against degradation. Landscape character is formed primarily by natural, cultural, and historical characteristics, which are present in the form of variously manifested attributes and phenomena in the landscape; their mutual interactions form their overall character, and thus the character of the landscape.

As stated by Bukáček and Matějka (1997)<sup>1</sup>, each present attribute or phenomenon is characterised by a certain impression, which may be perceived as positive, negative, or neutral; it also has a certain significance, which may be defining, co-determining, or supplementary for landscape character, as well as a certain value. In general, landscape character protection consists in protecting the positive attributes and phenomena of a given characteristic and eliminating those that are perceived negatively and are therefore intrusive, disharmonious, or unacceptable.

The assessment procedure is based on the cited case-assessment methodology for assessing the Project's impact on landscape character<sup>2</sup>. The assessment is carried out in accordance with the above procedures in four basic steps – stages:

- Determination of the objective of the assessment and characterisation of the proposed Project;
- Definition of the area and spaces affected by the Project, and characterisation of the affected area, carried out on the basis of the territorial extent of the anticipated impact of the Project;
- Identification of the attributes and phenomena of the stated landscape character-defining characteristics of the defined area and assessment of their significance, identification of the values that create landscape character;
- Confrontation of the identified values with the given Project;
- Assessment of the impact on positive attributes and values of landscape character on the basis of the facts established.

Assessment outline:

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<sup>1</sup> Bukáček, R. Matějka, P. 1997: Landscape Character Assessment – Methodology. Deposited manuscript. Administration of Protected Landscape Areas of the Czech Republic, Prague (now the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic).

<sup>2</sup> Vorel, I. Bukáček, R. Matějka, P. Culek, M. Sklenička, P. 2004: Methodology for Assessing the Impact of a Proposed Structure, Activity, or Change in Land Use on Landscape Character. Czech Technical University in Prague.

Stage A: Definition of assessment objectives

- Description (characterisation) of the Project under assessment
- Definition of the objective and key questions to be answered by the assessment

Stage B: Definition of the area affected by the Project

- Analysis of the extent of the impact of the given Project, or, where applicable, visibility analysis of the structure
- Definition of the landscape space affected by the Project on the basis of the preceding analysis, including justification
- Definition of partial territorial units within the landscape space affected by the Project (where necessary)
- Characterisation of the affected landscape space

Stage C: Identification of landscape character attributes and values

- Identification of the landscape character attributes of the defined area according to individual landscape character-defining characteristics – natural, cultural, and historical – within the defined units, and their classification
- Identification of scale and relationships in the landscape and their attributes
- Existence of indicators of increased values
- Assessment of the significance of the identified attributes

Stage D: Assessment of Project impact on landscape character

- Assessment of the Project's impact on positive landscape character values
- Determination of acceptability of the Project's impact on landscape character, including justification

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### 3.1 BASIC TERMS DERIVED FROM ACT NO. 114/1992 COLL.

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*An activity reducing the aesthetic and natural value of the landscape character of an area or place* is an activity that disturbs the specific attributes and values of the area or place to such an extent that it changes the meaning and content of the individual characteristics.

The *aesthetic value of the landscape* is an impression of natural and cultural values, harmonious scale and relationships in the landscape, and is the result of the sustainable development of the landscape; the prerequisites for the emergence of aesthetic value are the subjective qualities of the observer, the objective circumstances of observation, and the objective properties of the landscape (the composition and forms of spaces, the configuration of elements, and the structure of components).

The *harmonious scale of the landscape* expresses such subdivision of the landscape as corresponds to a harmonious relationship between human activities and the natural

environment, and to the methods of sustainable use of the given landscape; in terms of the physical properties of the landscape, it is the harmony between the scale of the whole and the scale of the individual elements.

The *harmonious relationships in the landscape* express the harmony between human activities and the natural environment (the absence of intrusive phenomena) and the sustainable use of the landscape, understood as the harmonious accord of the attributes of the individual landscape character-defining characteristics.

The *historical characteristic of landscape character* is a specific component of the cultural characteristic and consists in the relationships between the cultural and natural characteristics of an area or place. The historical characteristic is key to understanding the logic of the relationships between the natural properties of the landscape, its use and appearance, and their permanent (long-term) sustainability. It also includes battlefield sites.

A *landscape character-defining characteristic* is determined by the type and arrangement of landscape components, elements, and phenomena, or their assemblages, which contribute to the formation of landscape character. These are natural, cultural, and historical characteristics. It is understood as a set of typical attributes.

*Landscape* is a part of the Earth's surface with a characteristic relief, formed by a set of functionally interconnected ecosystems and civilisational elements (Section 3 of the Nature and Landscape Protection Act).

Landscape character is determined by the natural, cultural, and historical characteristics of a particular place or area (Section 12 of the Nature and Landscape Protection Act), or by the perceptible attributes and values of these characteristics.

The *cultural characteristic of landscape character* is determined by the way in which humans use natural resources and by the traces they have left in the landscape.

A *cultural landmark of the landscape* is a landscape element or component in the landscape, or surviving traces of landscape cultivation, whose significance is indisputable from the perspective of history, architecture, or another field of human activity, and which, through its impression, exerts a prevailing influence on the character of the given place or area.

A *landscape character place* is a smaller part of the landscape that is visually continuous from most observation points, or an area that is typical due to its pronounced character distinctiveness; a place can usually be defined unambiguously.

A *landscape character area* is an "area" with similar natural, cultural, and historical characteristics reflected in a set of typical attributes, which differs markedly from adjacent territory in all characteristics or in some of them, and which comprises several landscape character places; it is defined by a boundary, which may consist of natural or artificial elements or another interface of changing characteristics.

*Natural value* is determined by the degree of presence of ecosystems understood as natural and near-natural ecosystems, by the natural morphology of the landscape, by perceptible interactions between ecosystems, and by prominent natural landmarks in the landscape.

The *natural characteristic of landscape character* includes the properties of the landscape determined both by permanent natural conditions, primarily geological, geomorphological, climatic, and biogeographical conditions, and by the current state of ecosystems.

A *significant landscape element* pursuant to Section 3(1)(b) of the Nature and Landscape Protection Act.

A *specially protected area* pursuant to Section 3(1)(f) of the Nature and Landscape Protection Act.

### 3.2 OTHER TERMS USED IN THE SUBSEQUENT ASSESSMENT

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*Affected landscape space* is a part of the landscape affected by the anticipated impacts of the Project under assessment (usually visual impacts, but also, for example, acoustic impacts, etc.); it comprises one or more landscape character places.

*Building* is a term reserved for an above-ground structure that is spatially concentrated and externally predominantly enclosed by perimeter walls and a roof structure.

*Dominant feature* is a prevailing, controlling element in the configuration of the physical elements of a landscape scene.

*Dominant trait* is a prevailing phenomenon or property of a landscape scene.

*Aesthetic value of landscape character* is the expression of the degree to which the appearance of a given landscape is perceived overall in a positive, or conversely negative, manner.

*Compact development* is continuous development in which structures directly adjoin one another in the form of rows, closed or open blocks, forming street frontages or having a clearly coherent boundary towards the surrounding landscape.

*Landscape scene* – when observing the landscape from different locations, we perceive what is known as a landscape scene – we may perceive it statically (for example as a view from an important point in the landscape) or dynamically (as a sequence of views from different points along a route through the landscape); the landscape scene is a bearer of aesthetic values, which lie in spatial arrangement, in the unrepeatability and uniqueness of panoramas, in harmonious scale, and in harmonious relationships within the landscape.

*Spatial relationships of the landscape scene* are the relationships between the individual physical elements of the landscape scene, their mutual distances, the proportions of

horizontal and vertical dimensions, the significance of important points, lines, and spaces, mutual axial relationships, features of symmetry, gradation, etc.

*Impact on landscape character attributes* refers to the assessment of the degree of the Project's impact on the identified landscape character attributes. The impact may have a positive effect, or it may have no effect. In the case of a negative effect, its degree may vary in intensity on a scale from slight impact, through moderate and strong impact, to an overriding impact that erases the existing landscape character attributes.

*Common attribute* is a phenomenon of a particular landscape character-defining characteristic that is neither significant nor unique within the landscape character area, the region, or the state.

*Marginal attribute* is a phenomenon of a particular landscape character-defining characteristic that supplements the character of the landscape in a particular landscape character area or place.

*Unique attribute* is a phenomenon of a particular landscape character-defining characteristic that is unique within the landscape character area, the region, or the state.

*Significant attribute* is a phenomenon of a particular landscape character-defining characteristic that significantly co-determines the character of the landscape in a particular landscape character area or place.

*Rare attribute* is a phenomenon of a particular landscape character-defining characteristic that is distinctive within the landscape character area, the region, or the state.

*Fundamental attribute* is a phenomenon of a particular landscape character-defining characteristic that determines the character of the landscape in a particular landscape character area or place in a decisive manner.

## 4 DEFINITION OF THE AFFECTED LANDSCAPE SPACE

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The assessment is always related to a specific space that may be, or clearly is, affected by the Project – the affected landscape space. The affected landscape space (“ALS”) constitutes the part of the landscape on which the entire assessment is focused, i.e., the identification of attributes and values of the basic characteristics and any impact on them arising from the identified impacts of the Project under assessment. The ALS is defined on the basis of analyses of the area carried out at an appropriate level of detail. On the basis of the analyses performed, the ALS is defined as the space within which attributes of the natural, cultural, historical, and spatial characteristics will be identified and classified, and the impacts of the Project on landscape character will be determined. In addition, viewpoint locations are defined to document possible effects on isolated partial places or landscape objects beyond the defined ALS.

### 4.1 AREA ANALYSES

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#### 4.1.1 ANALYSIS OF THE WIDER LANDSCAPE SETTING

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The wider landscape setting constitutes the scope of the analyses carried out, extending to a distance of approximately 20 km. This area includes the central part of the South Bohemian Region, represented by the interface between the Central Bohemian Uplands and the north-western spur of the South Bohemian Basins. From the perspective of landscape character, according to the prepared Landscape Character Study of the South Bohemian Region by the Atelier V authorial team (hereinafter the “LC Study”), which defines landscape character areas and places within the territory, several areas of different character extend into the study area, in particular:

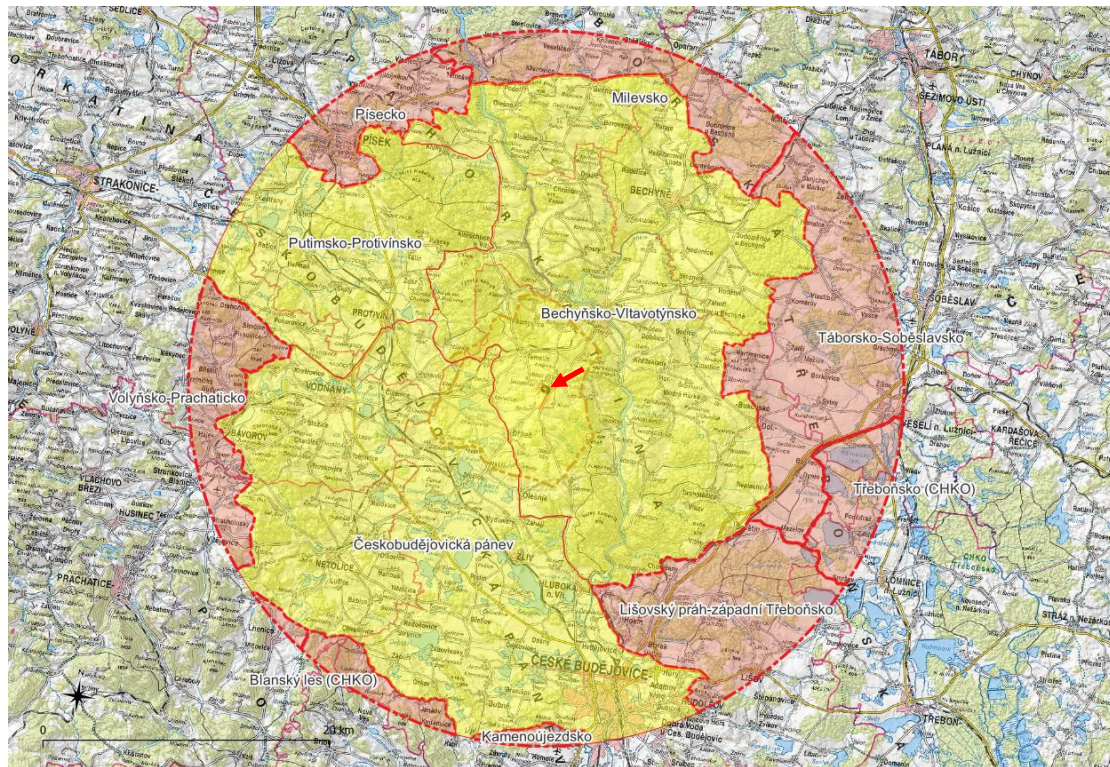
- ObKR 11 – Putim–Protivín Area,
- ObKR 12 – Bechyně–Týn nad Vltavou Area,
- ObKR 14 – České Budějovice Basin.

It also marginally affects the following areas:

- ObKR 5 – Písek Area,
- ObKR 6 – Milevsko Area,
- ObKR 7 – Tábor–Soběslav Area,
- ObKR 16 – Třeboň Protected Landscape Area,
- ObKR 22 – Blanský Les Protected Landscape Area,
- ObKR 23 – Kamenný Újezd Area,
- ObKR 15 – Lišov Threshold – Western Třeboň Area,
- ObKR 13 – Volyně–Prachatice Area.

The above-mentioned marginally potentially affected areas will be examined primarily in terms of significant or representative views in relation to the change in the visual image of the space affected by the Project; the Project will not affect their existing landscape character.

The above-mentioned LC Study sets out the protection conditions for the protection of the landscape character of individual areas. In the case of directly affected areas, these conditions will be analysed to determine whether or not the Project respects them.



|                                 |                                       |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Písecko                         | Písek Area                            |
| Putimsko-Protivínsko            | Putim–Protivín Area                   |
| Milevsko                        | Milevsko Area                         |
| Volyňsko-Prachaticko            | Volyně–Prachatice Area                |
| Bechyňsko-Vltavotýnsko          | Bechyně–Týn nad Vltavou Area          |
| Tábořsko-Soběslavsko            | Tábor–Soběslav Area                   |
| Českobudějovická pánev          | České Budějovice Basin                |
| Třeboňsko (CHKO)                | Třeboň Protected Landscape Area       |
| Lišovský práh-západní Třeboňsko | Lišov Threshold – Western Třeboň Area |
| Blanský les (CHKO)              | Blanský Les Protected Landscape Area  |
| Kamenoujezdsko                  | Kamenný Újezd Area                    |

Fig. 11 Landscape character areas according to the cited LC Study; areas immediately potentially affected by the Project are marked in yellow, and the red arrow indicates the location of the Project (source: Landscape Character Study of the South Bohemian Region)

#### 4.1.2 ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT'S VISUAL PRESENCE, VISIBILITY ANALYSIS

As an evidential method for the exact demonstration of the visual impact (i.e., visual effect) of the anticipated change, an analysis of the Project's potential visibility was selected (a visibility analysis in the QGIS environment); it was carried out by calculation using the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre's 1st Generation Digital

Surface Model (DMP 1G), with an observer height of 1.7 m and with height values for the observed set of structures at the following height levels:

- 2 m, with the aim of identifying locations from which the Project will be visible “virtually” in its entirety;
- 20 m, with the aim of identifying locations from which the Project will be visible approximately from half the height of the significant monitored Project structures;
- 40 m, with the aim of identifying locations from which the upper parts of the tallest significant monitored Project structures will be visible.

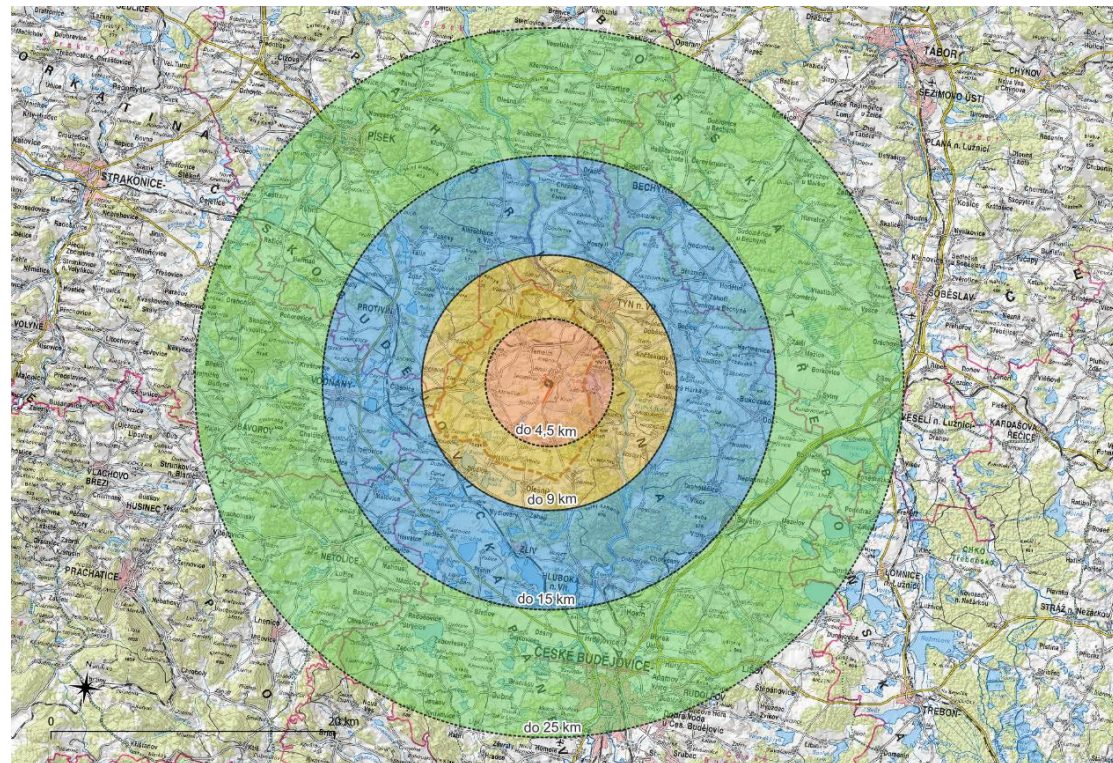
The height settings take into account possible calculation inaccuracies.

Since the strength of the Project’s visual presence (particularly from more distant locations) is proportionally dependent on the position and distance of the reference observation point, distance zones were also defined:

Table 1 Specification of distance zones for observation points from the structures of the stated Project

| Distance zone of observation points         | Radius of visibility zone (km) | Zone characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Immediate distance from adjoining locations | up to approx. 4.5 km           | <i>The immediately adjoining area, comprising locations from which the Project will be visually prominent as a clearly distinguishable part of the Temelín NPP site, under normal and slightly reduced visibility conditions. From this distance, it will be possible to distinguish the individual Project structures (particularly from closer locations). From this distance, the Project significantly affects both the visual image of the given place and the perceived image of the Temelín NPP site in the context of the changes under consideration (New NPP ETE, SNFS).</i> |
| Distance of nearby locations                | up to approx. 9 km             | <i>An area comprising locations from which the Project will still be clearly visible under good and normal visibility conditions; it will be possible to distinguish primarily the dominant Project structures. The image of the Project will be significantly influenced by the image of the entire Temelín NPP site (ETE1,2), also in the context of the changes under consideration at the site (New NPP ETE, SNFS). From this distance, however, the Project will affect the overall image of the Temelín NPP site as it appears in the landscape.</i>                             |
| Medium distance                             | up to approx. 15 km            | <i>An area comprising primarily viewpoints from which the image of the entire Temelín NPP site</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

|                    |                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    |                     | <i>(currently the ETE1,2 site) is clearly visible under good visibility conditions. The Project will to some extent affect this overall image of the site, particularly from dominant directions; however, the observer will already find it difficult to distinguish the individual structures clearly with the naked eye.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Distant viewpoints | up to approx. 25 km | <i>An area comprising viewpoints from elevated, distant positions from which the image of the current Temelín NPP site is visible under good and very good visibility conditions, and from which the image of the site in the context of future changes (New NPP ETE, SNFS) will also be visible. The observer will no longer be able to distinguish the individual Project structures; these will probably be visually subordinated to the dominant cooling tower structures of ETE1,2 and to the further planned cooling tower structures of New NPP ETE. The massing of the individual Project buildings will tend to merge with the overall massing of the Temelín NPP site. From this distance, the key issue is primarily to demonstrate, or conversely rule out, the Project's impact on the overall image of the Temelín NPP site as it appears on the horizon.</i> |



|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| do 4,5 km | up to 4.5 km |
| do 9 km   | up to 9 km   |
| do 15 km  | up to 15 km  |
| do 25 km  | up to 25 km  |

Fig. 12 Definition of distance zones for observation points (see Table 1 above)

In addition to the height levels and distances from the site where the Project is located, the analysis takes into account the following parameters:

- the existence of the massing of the ETE1,2 structures, in particular the cooling towers, which will screen the Project primarily from the north;
- the existence of the future massing of the Project of New NPP ETE construction, again in particular the cooling towers, which will screen the Project primarily from the north-west;
- the existence of the future massing of the extended SNFS structure;
- the existence of the massing of built development in individual settlements;
- the existence of forest and non-forest vegetation.

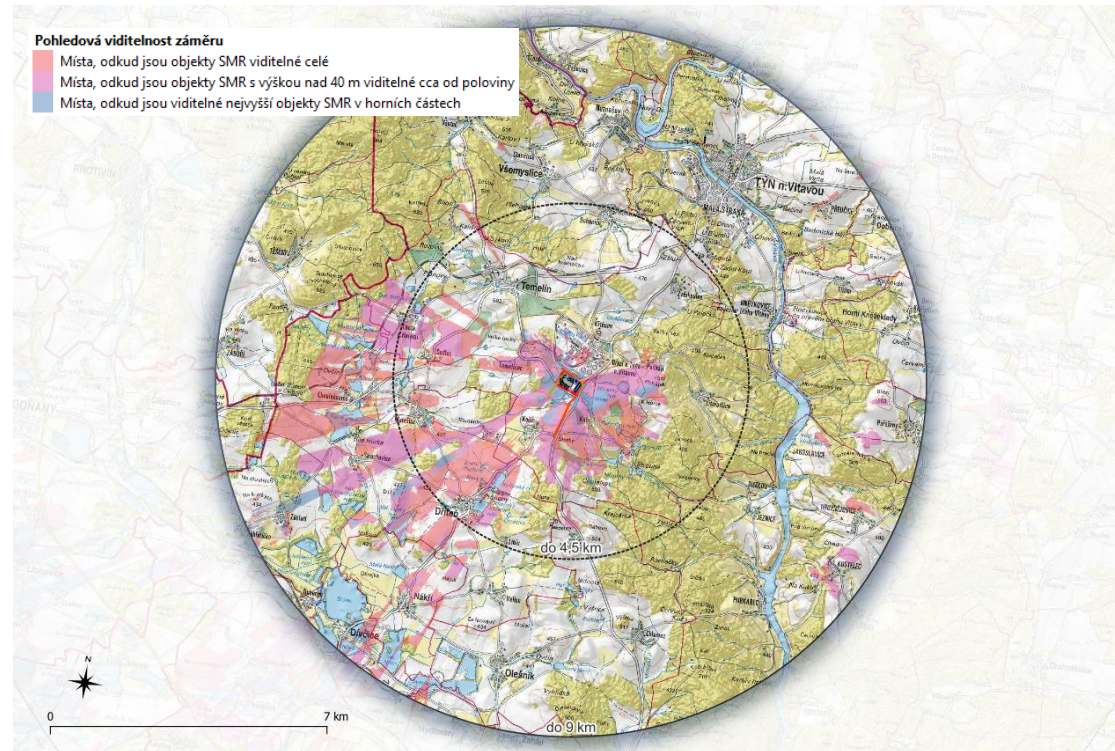
The analysis also takes into account anthropogenic landform features, landscape landmarks, and other tall structures.

The margin of error should not exceed 5 m, although on average it is around 2 m.

#### 4.1.2.1 RESULTS OF THE VISIBILITY ANALYSIS

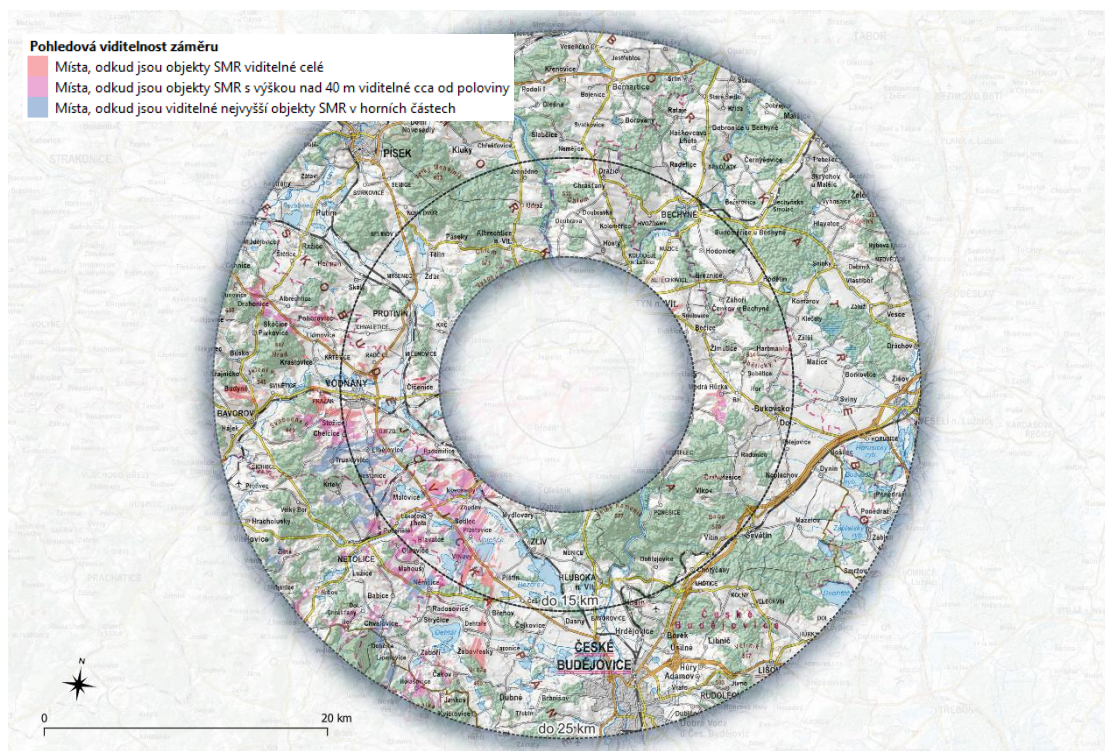
The following diagrams show the summary results of the visibility analysis calculations for the individual analysed height levels and at the individual distances. For the definition of the ALS, the distance of up to approximately 9 km is important, as this is the

distance within which the Project may be manifested within a certain identifiable space in the landscape, in this case a place comprising the interface between the Central Bohemian Uplands in the area of the Týn Uplands and the South Bohemian Basins in the area of the Chvalešovice Uplands.



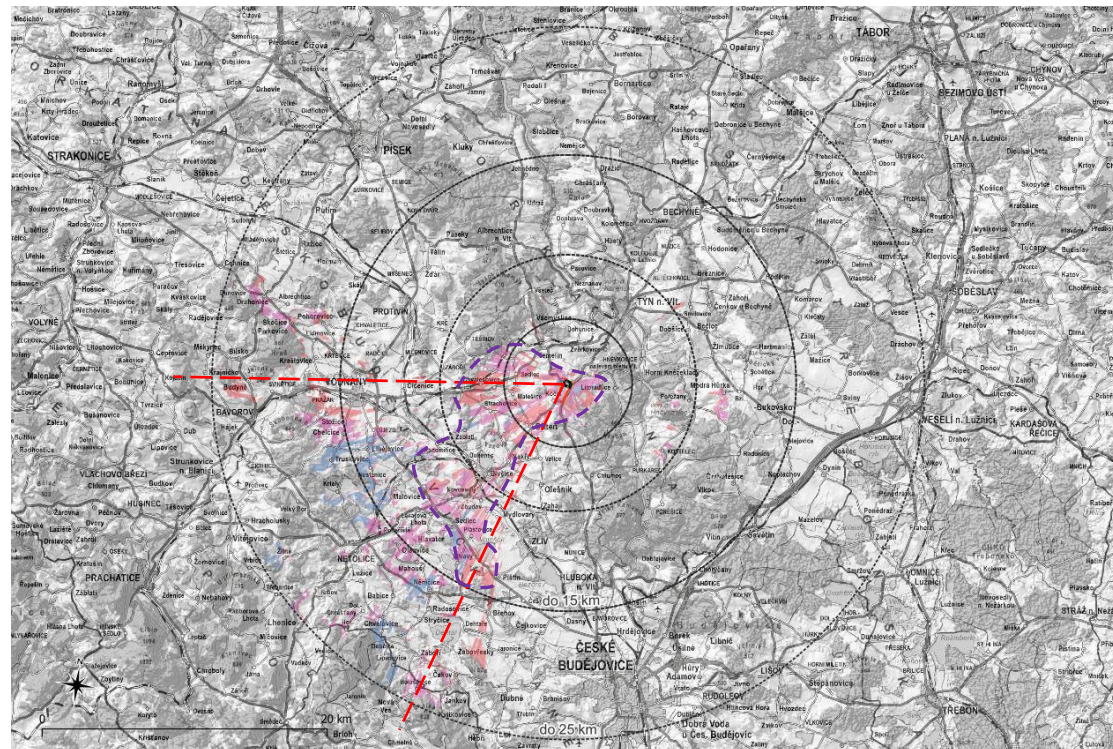
| Pohledová viditelnost záměru                                              | Project Visibility                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Místa, odkud jsou objekty SMR viditelné celé                              | Locations from which the SMR structures are visible in their entirety                                   |
| Místa, odkud jsou objekty SMR s výškou nad 40 m viditelné cca od poloviny | Locations from which the SMR structures over 40 m high are visible approximately from half their height |
| Místa, odkud jsou viditelné nejvyšší objekty SMR v horních částech        | Locations from which the tallest SMR structures are visible in their upper parts                        |

Fig. 13 Delineation of areas at the individual calculated height levels up to a distance of 9 km; the results serve as the basis for the size of the defined ALS (map base: ZM100, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025, online)



|                                                                           |                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pohledová viditelnost záměru                                              | Project Visibility                                                                                      |
| Místa, odkud jsou objekty SMR viditelné celé                              | Locations from which the SMR structures are visible in their entirety                                   |
| Místa, odkud jsou objekty SMR s výškou nad 40 m viditelné cca od poloviny | Locations from which the SMR structures over 40 m high are visible approximately from half their height |
| Místa, odkud jsou viditelné nejvyšší objekty SMR v horních částech        | Locations from which the tallest SMR structures are visible in their upper parts                        |

Fig. 14 Delineation of areas at the individual calculated height levels at distances from 9 to 25 km; the results serve to define viewpoints towards the landscape of the defined ALS that will be affected by the Project (map base: ZTM250, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025, online)



|          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| do 15 km | up to 15 km |
| do 25 km | up to 25 km |

Fig. 15 Overview showing all areas from which the SMR ETE structures may be visible at all analysed distances and height levels; the sector of the greatest potential visual presence is marked in red, and the area of cumulative dispersion of locations from which the SMR ETE structures will be visible up to a distance of 15 km is marked in purple (map base: ZTM250, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025, online)

#### 4.1.2.2 CALCULATION OF VISUAL IMPACT

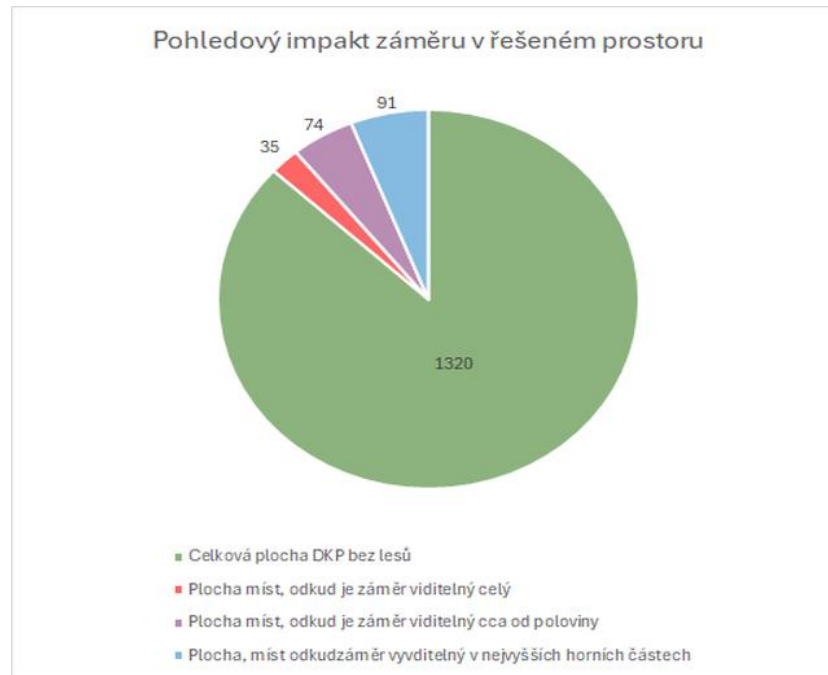
Visual impact, i.e., the degree to which the Project's visual effect influences the landscape image, is interpreted as the percentage of visually affected areas within a given space. It is always calculated in relation to the study area and subsequently in relation to the defined ALS (see Section 4.4 below). The visual impact also includes the dispersion of the calculated areas within the overall study area, their cumulative occurrence, and their axial symmetry (see Fig. 15).

The following tables show calculations of the area of potentially visually affected land within the study area and within the ALS defined below:

Table 2 Calculation of visual impact – percentage of affected areas within the study area

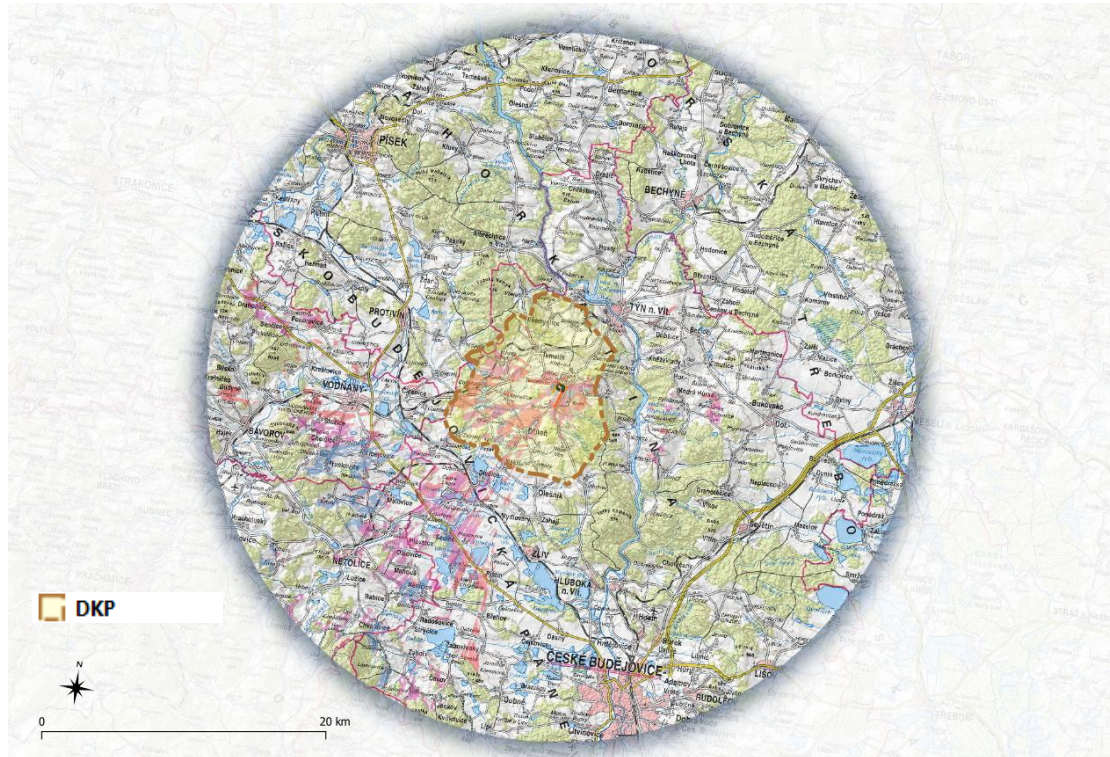
| Space                                                                                        | Area in km <sup>2</sup> | % of total area |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Total area of the ALS excluding forests:                                                     | 1,320                   | 100%            |
| Level 1 – area of locations from which the SMR ETE structures are visible in their entirety: | 35                      | 3%              |
| Level 2 – area of locations from which the SMR ETE structures over 40 m high are visible     | 74                      | 6%              |

|                                                                                                         |           |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| approximately from half their height:                                                                   |           |           |
| Level 3 – area of locations from which the tallest SMR ETE structures are visible in their upper parts: | 91        | 7%        |
| <b>Total area of visually affected locations:</b>                                                       | <b>91</b> | <b>7%</b> |



|                                                                 |                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pohledový impakt záměru v řešeném prostoru                      | Visual impact of the Project in the study area                                         |
| Celková plocha DKP bez lesů                                     | Total area of the ALS excluding forests                                                |
| Plocha míst odkud je záměr viditelný celý                       | Area of locations from which the Project is visible in its entirety                    |
| Plocha míst odkud je záměr viditelný cca od poloviny            | Area of locations from which the Project is visible approximately from half its height |
| Plocha, míst odkud záměr viditelný v nejvyšších horních částech | Area of locations from which the Project is visible in its tallest upper parts         |

Fig. 16 Pie chart of the visual impact in the study area (values are given in km<sup>2</sup>)

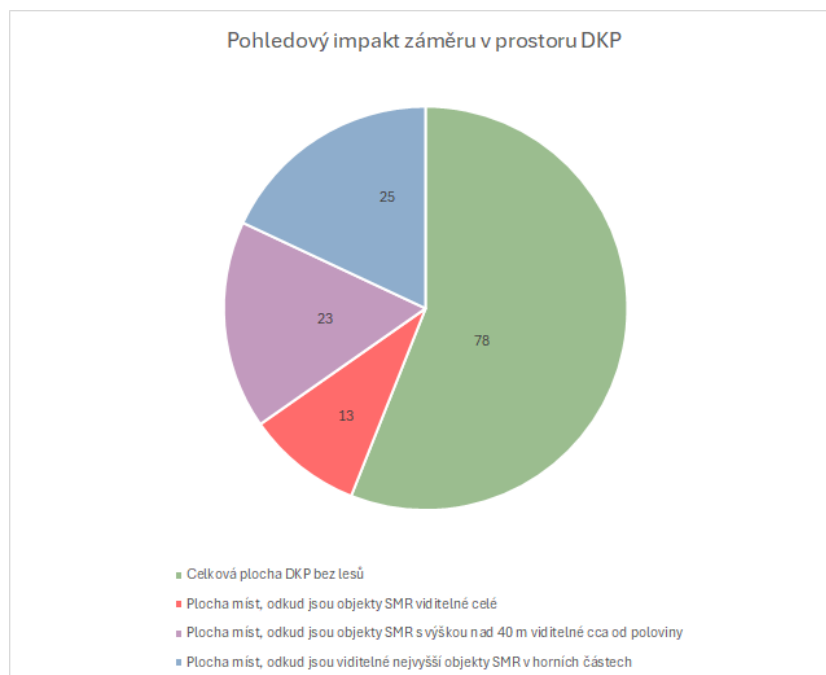


|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| DKP | ALS |
|-----|-----|

Fig. 17 Study area for calculations, including the assumed potential wider relationships and the area of the defined ALS

Table 3 Calculation of visual impact – percentage of affected areas within the defined ALS space

| Calculation of visual impact – percentage of affected areas within the defined ALS                                             |                         |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Space                                                                                                                          | Area in km <sup>2</sup> | % of total area |
| Total area of the ALS excluding forests:                                                                                       | 78                      | 100%            |
| Level 1 – area of locations from which the SMR ETE structures are visible in their entirety:                                   | 13                      | 17%             |
| Level 2 – area of locations from which the SMR ETE structures over 40 m high are visible approximately from half their height: | 23                      | 30%             |
| Level 3 – area of locations from which the tallest SMR ETE structures are visible in their upper parts:                        | 25                      | 32%             |
| <b>Total area of visually affected locations:</b>                                                                              | <b>25</b>               | <b>32%</b>      |



|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pohledový impakt záměru v prostoru DKP                                          | Visual impact of the Project within the ALS                                                                     |
| Celková plocha DKP bez lesů                                                     | Total area of the ALS excluding forests                                                                         |
| Plocha míst, odkud jsou objekty SMR viditelné celé                              | Area of locations from which the SMR structures are visible in their entirety                                   |
| Plocha míst, odkud jsou objekty SMR s výškou nad 40 m viditelné cca od poloviny | Area of locations from which the SMR structures over 40 m high are visible approximately from half their height |
| Plocha míst, odkud jsou viditelné nejvyšší objekty SMR v horních částech        | Area of locations from which the tallest SMR structures are visible in their upper parts                        |

Fig. 18 Pie chart of the visual impact within the ALS area (values are given in km<sup>2</sup>)

#### 4.1.2.3 SUMMARY OF VISIBILITY ANALYSIS RESULTS

In summary, on the basis of the above diagrams and findings, it can be stated that the Project will be visually present within a relatively small part of the study area, up to 7%, in particular in a sector with its central axis oriented towards the south-west, and up to a distance of approximately 20 km (locations from which the SMR ETE structures, or a substantial part of them, may be visible).

At distances of up to 9 km, the Project will be visually present mainly to the south and west; the visually affected locations from which the change in the image of the Temelín NPP site will be apparent account for a total of 32%, which is logical given the spatial extent of the Project and the height of the visually significant structures.

The analysis further demonstrated that the SMR ETE structures will be significantly screened by the existing ETE<sub>1,2</sub> structures and, in the future, by the New NPP ETE structures. Even after its planned extension, the SNFS structure will have only a partial effect on the visibility of the SMR ETE structures in the landscape following the

implementation of New NPP ETE, namely in views from the west, where it will slightly screen the lower SMR ETE structures.

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## 4.2 ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIPS IN THE LANDSCAPE

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### 4.2.1 FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AFFECTING THE IMAGE OF THE LANDSCAPE

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Functional relationships are determined primarily by the manifestation of the dominant functions in the landscape, which influence its dominant or partially specific landscape character (*e.g., an agricultural landscape is associated with agricultural use, the subdivision of individual fields, and their scale in relation to farmsteads, agricultural sites, etc.*). In terms of functional relationships, the Project constitutes a set of SMR ETE structures located in logical continuity with the existing Temelín NPP site. Although the spatial plan designates the given location as an area for the placement of temporary technical, storage, and handling facilities of supra-regional importance, and for construction site facilities for the purpose of completing ETE1,2, the wording of the Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Temelín indicates that the Project is addressed in the context of the wider Temelín NPP area as a whole and is not inconsistent with the character of the given place in the landscape, nor does it deviate from it in functional terms. Together with the existing ETE1,2 structures and the future structures under consideration – New NPP ETE and the extended SNFS structure – the SMR ETE structures will form an integral set of structures defining the new image of the Temelín NPP site, with the prevailing function of electricity generation of national importance.

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#### 4.2.1.1 VISUAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE LANDSCAPE SCENE AND IN THE IMAGE OF THE AREA IMMEDIATELY PRONE TO BEING AFFECTED

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The SMR ETE area logically extends the existing Temelín NPP site and is clearly delimited and defined. It can be stated that, in terms of spatial relationships, the Project will be manifested primarily in the overall image of the Temelín NPP site within the adjoining landscape. In combination with the above-mentioned New NPP ETE and SNFS projects (after extension within the Temelín NPP site), this represents a partial impact and visual presence.

In general, the image of the existing Temelín NPP site is highly prominent from the perspective of landscape character protection and, in the context of the adjoining rural landscape, is markedly different in both scale and character. Temelín NPP forms a prominent landmark within the area, visible from a number of distant viewpoints. The Project is likely to reinforce the overall visual presence of the existing Temelín NPP site in the landscape, thereby also reinforcing the existing effect on the character of the place and the adjoining area, together with the existing ETE1,2 structures and, in the future, the New NPP ETE and SNFS structures (after extension within the Temelín NPP site); this will be reflected to some extent in the perception of the aesthetic value of the landscape character, its scale, and the relationships within the landscape. The change in spatial relationships may be perceived most distinctly in particular from the west and east in the adjoining area, and from the south-east from distant locations. In terms of the

scale of its individual structures, the proposed SMR ETE does not deviate in any way from the existing ETE1,2 structures; its “advantage” is that it is not equipped with a high cooling tower.

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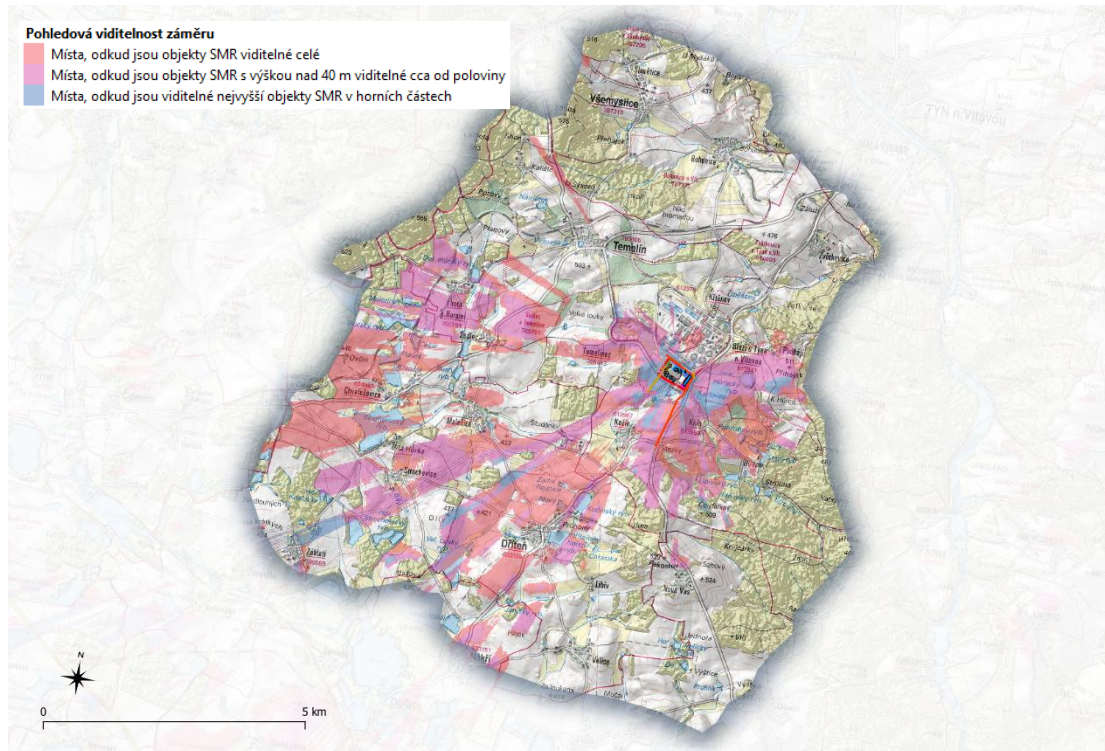
### 4.3 SUMMARY OF ANALYSES

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As the analyses presented show, the Project will become part of the image of the existing Temelín NPP site as well as of the future form of the site following the implementation of the New NPP ETE and SNFS projects under consideration (after extension). The change in the image of the Temelín NPP site will be manifested in the landscape primarily to the south and, in the adjoining areas, to a lesser extent to the west. This is due to the relief of the landscape, the configuration of the individual dominant areas, the arrangement of vegetation, and the forested areas. The Project may be primarily manifested in the area at the interface between the Chvalešovice Uplands and the Týn Uplands on the left bank of the Vltava River.

#### 4.4 DEFINITION OF THE AFFECTED LANDSCAPE SPACE (ALS)

The potentially affected landscape space (hereinafter the “ALS”) has been defined on the basis of the above analyses; it includes both the space immediately prone to being affected by the Project and parts of the landscape related to that space. On the northern and eastern sides, the space is relatively clearly bounded by the edges of the incised Vltava Valley; on the north-western side by the forested hills of the Mehelnice Highland; and on the western and southern sides by divides separating the individual parts of the hilly landscape of the Chvalešovice Uplands.



| Pohledová viditelnost záměru                                              | Project Visibility                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Místa, odkud jsou objekty SMR viditelné celé                              | Locations from which the SMR structures are visible in their entirety                                   |
| Místa, odkud jsou objekty SMR s výškou nad 40 m viditelné cca od poloviny | Locations from which the SMR structures over 40 m high are visible approximately from half their height |
| Místa, odkud jsou viditelné nejvyšší objekty SMR v horních částech        | Locations from which the tallest SMR structures are visible in their upper parts                        |

Fig. 19 Definition of the affected landscape space (ALS), with the Project indicated (map base: ZM50, Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 2025, online)



Fig. 20 Image of the central part of the ALS, with the Temelín NPP site currently forming its focal point, as seen from Kočín; view of Temelín NPP along the SW axis from a distance of 1.4 km



Fig. 21 Image of the central part of the ALS, whose centre of gravity is currently formed by the Temelín NPP site visible from Dřítěň; view of Temelín NPP along the SW axis from a distance of 3.2 km



Fig. 22 Image of the central part of the ALS, whose centre of gravity is currently formed by the Temelín NPP site visible from Nákří; view of Temelín NPP along the SW axis from a distance of 7.1 km



Fig. 23 Image of the central part of the ALS, whose centre of gravity is currently formed by the Temelín NPP site visible from Vlhavy; view of Temelín NPP along the SW axis from a distance of 14 km



Fig. 24 Image of the central part of the ALS, whose centre of gravity is currently formed by the Temelín NPP site visible from Hradiště; view of Temelín NPP along the SW axis from a distance of 17 km



Fig. 25 Image of the central part of the ALS, whose centre of gravity is currently formed by the Temelín NPP site visible from Žabovřesky; view of Temelín NPP along the SW axis from a distance of 20 km



Fig. 26 Representative photograph of the southern part of the ALS with fishponds; views of Temelín NPP are screened from many locations by landscape vegetation, built development, or small woods



Fig. 27 Representative view into the western part of the ALS, which is distinctly bounded by the hills of the Mehlence Highland (landscape west of Temelín)



Fig. 28 The northern and eastern parts of the ALS are clearly defined by the forested edges of the Vltava valley; view of Temelín NPP along the NE axis from Zvěrkovice, at a distance of 3 km. From these directions, the Project will not be visually present due to the massing of the ETE1,2 cooling towers



Fig. 29 View of the Temelín NPP site from the south-west, with the landmark church at Bílá Hůrka on the right and the Bělohůrecký fishpond in the foreground



Fig. 30 The northern parts of the ALS are strongly dominated by large-scale blocks of arable land in gently undulating hilly relief, which are only locally subdivided by vegetation, small woods, and isolated small fishponds; these features significantly influence the landscape image of a rural village, often accompanied by vegetation of preserved rear homestead plots at its edges (the edge of Všemyslice shown in the photograph)



Fig. 31 View into the northern part of the ALS from the hill above the Bojiště solitary settlement (near Neznašov); on the right, the space is clearly defined by the forested hills of the Mehelnice Highland; view of Temelín NPP along the N axis. Along this axis, the Project will be screened by the existing ETE1,2 structures and, in the future, also by the New NPP ETE structures

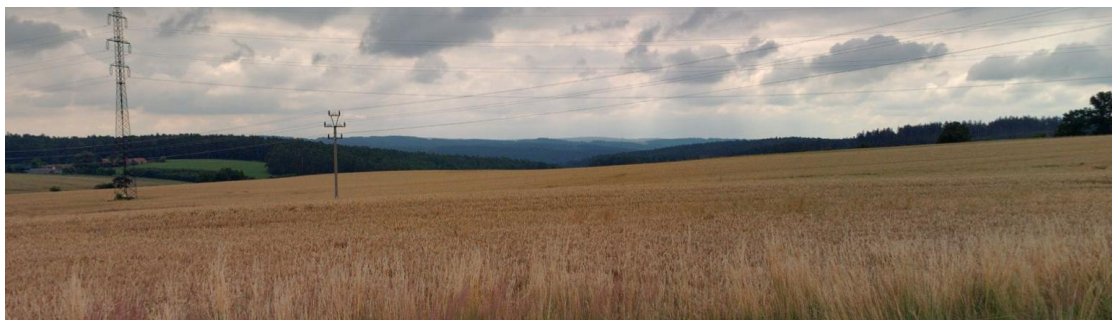


Fig. 32 Isolated partial view of the Vltava Valley landscape near Zvěrkovice

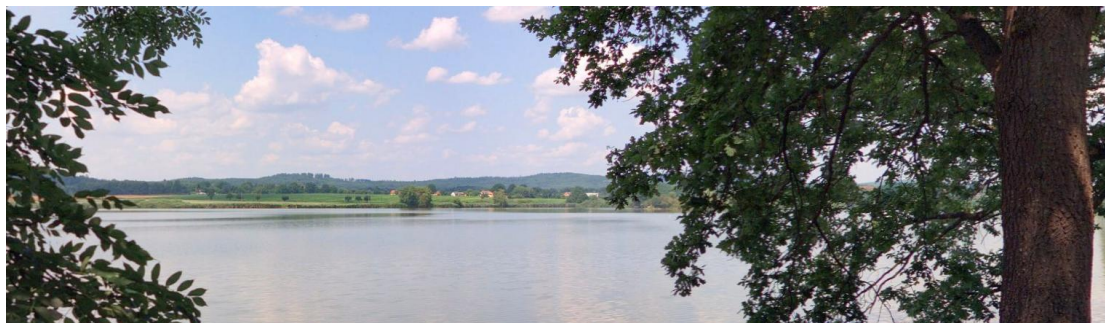


Fig. 33 Areas with fishponds in the western and southern parts of the ALS are characterised by high landscape value (partial view towards Chvalešovice across the Bělohůrecký fishpond; the fishpond system near Chvalešovice against the backdrop of the Mehlnice Highland)



Fig. 34 The image of the central part of the area is influenced not only by the Temelín NPP, but also by the nearby substation at the otherwise picturesque South Bohemian village of Kočín



Fig. 35 A number of historically valuable assets forming a coherent image in the landscape can be found within the ALS (Býšov stronghold with its historic fishpond system in the eastern part of the ALS)



Fig. 36 View of the characteristic landmark church at Bílá Hůrka in the southern part of the ALS

#### 4.5 DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIEWPOINTS

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Significant viewpoints represent representative points affording views into the landscape of the ALS from adjoining areas up to a distance of approximately 20 km. The following significant viewpoints were selected:

| ID     | Significant viewpoint (SVP)         | Distance (km) |
|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| VPM.01 | Předčice                            | 7.5           |
| VPM.02 | Netěchovice                         | 10            |
| VPM.03 | Modrá Hůrka                         | 10.2          |
| VPM.04 | Poněšice                            | 11.3          |
| VPM.05 | Libějovice                          | 14.5          |
| VPM.06 | Sedlec                              | 15            |
| VPM.07 | Bechyně                             | 15            |
| VPM.08 | Slabčice                            | 16.5          |
| VPM.09 | Hradiště                            | 17.5          |
| VPM.10 | Truskovice                          | 17.5          |
| VPM.11 | Žabovřesky                          | 21            |
| VPM.12 | Stádlec                             | 22            |
| VPM.13 | Debrník                             | 22            |
| VPM.14 | Dobčice                             | 22.5          |
| VPM.15 | Drahonice                           | 22.5          |
| VPM.16 | Třebín u Českých Budějovic          | 23            |
| VPM.17 | Útěšov                              | 23.5          |
| VPM.18 | Obora and Žitná pod Jedlovým vrchem | 24            |



Fig. 37 View of the existing ETE1,2 from a distance of approximately 7.5 km, from the landscape setting of Předčice and Týn nad Vltavou; from this side, the Project will not be visually present, or only unobtrusively in a partial view in the surrounding area (screened by the existing cooling towers)



Fig. 38 View of the existing ETE1,2 from a distance of approximately 10 km, from the landscape setting of Netěchovice; the town of Týn nad Vltavou is screened by the edges of the Vltava Valley, and the Project will not be visually present from this side (screened by the existing cooling towers)



Fig. 39 View of the existing ETE1,2 from a distance of approximately 10.2 km, from the landscape setting of Modrá Hůrka; the Project will be slightly visually present to the left of the cooling towers through its taller structures (over 20 m high)



Fig. 40 View of the existing ETE1,2 from a distance of approximately 11.3 km, from the landscape setting of Poněšice; the Project will be screened by forest stands and will not be visually present



Fig. 41 View of the existing ETE1,2 from Libějovice, at a distance of approximately 14.5 km; the Project will be visually present to the front left of the cooling towers, mainly through its taller structures (over 20 m high)



Fig. 42 View of the existing ETE1,2 from the hill above Sedlec, at a distance of approximately 15 km; the Project will be slightly visually present to the left of the cooling towers



Fig. 43 View of the existing ETE1,2 from a distance of approximately 15 km, from the landscape setting of Bechyně; ETE1,2 appears on the distant horizon, and the Project will not be visually present from this side (screened by the existing cooling towers)



Fig. 44 View of the existing ETE1,2 from a distance of approximately 16.5 km, from the landscape setting of Slabčice; ETE1,2 appears on the horizon, and the Project will not be visually present from this side, or only slightly in partial views (screened by the existing cooling towers)



Fig. 45 View of the existing ETE1,2 from the eastern edge of Hradiště, at a distance of approximately 17.5 km; from this location, ETE1,2 is visually prominent on the horizon, and the Project will be slightly visually present to the front left of the cooling towers



Fig. 46 View of the existing ETE1,2 from the fruit-growing landscape around Truskovice, at a distance of approximately 17.5 km; from this location, ETE1,2 is visually prominent on the horizon, and the Project will be slightly visually present to the front left of the cooling towers



Fig. 47 Partial view of the existing ETE1,2 from the landscape of the České Budějovice Basin, from the landscape space of Žabovřesky, at a distance of approximately 21 km; under good visibility conditions, ETE1,2 appears on the distant horizon, particularly the cooling towers, and from this side the Project will be visually present in the image of the Temelín NPP site mainly with the reactor building



Fig. 48 View of the existing ETE1,2 from a distance of approximately 22 km, across Staré Sedlo near Stádlec; ETE1,2 appears on the distant horizon, and the Project will not be visually present from this side, or only slightly (screened by the existing cooling towers)



Fig. 49 View of the existing ETE1,2 from a distance of approximately 22 km, from the edges of the Soběslav Area and from the landscape setting of the village of Debrník; ETE1,2 appears on

the distant horizon, and from this side the Project will be slightly visually present mainly with the reactor building (partially screened by the existing cooling towers)



Fig. 50 View of the existing ETE1,2 from the fruit-growing landscape on the edge of the Blanský Les Protected Landscape Area, from the village of Dobčice, at a distance of approximately 22.5 km; from this location, ETE1,2 is visually prominent on the distant horizon, and the Project will be slightly visually present to the front left of the cooling towers



Fig. 51 View of the existing ETE1,2 from a distance of approximately 22.5 km, from the landscape setting of Drahonice and along the visual axis of the settlement; the Project will be visually present to the right of the cooling towers



Fig. 52 Partial view of the existing ETE1,2 from the landscape of the České Budějovice Basin, from the area of Třebín u Českých Budějovic, at a distance of approximately 23 km; under good visibility conditions, ETE1,2 appears on the distant horizon, and from this side the Project is unlikely to be visually present in the image of the Temelín NPP site



Fig. 53 Partial view of the existing ETE1,2 from the area of Útěšov, from the landscape of the Bavorov Area, at a distance of approximately 23.5 km; under good visibility conditions, ETE1,2 appears on the distant horizon, and from this side the Project will not be visually present in the image of the Temelín NPP site



Fig. 54 View of the existing ETE1,2 from the edges of the Prachatice Area, from the area of the villages of Obora and Žitná pod Jedlovým vrchem, at a distance of approximately 24 km; from this location, ETE1,2 is visually prominent on the distant horizon, and the Project will be slightly visually present to the front left of the cooling towers, mainly with its taller structures, but only under good visibility conditions

#### 4.6 DEFINITION OF SUB-AREAS OF THE ALS

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The Project is set within a hilly area at the interface between the landscapes of the South Bohemian Basins (Chvalešovice Uplands) and the Central Bohemian Uplands (Týn Uplands).

The landscape of this interface is dominated in its central and northern parts by blocks of arable land subdivided by roads, small woods, and streams with small fishponds. Settlements in this part consist mainly of small villages. This part is strongly dominated by the Temelín NPP site, with its characteristic cooling tower structures and reactor unit buildings. The space of the northern part of the area is distinctly bounded by the forested sections along the edges of the Vltava Valley and by the peripheral hills of the Mehlence Highland, which also visually encloses the western side of the area.

The southern part of the ALS consists of a characteristic agricultural landscape with large-scale blocks of land, complemented by typical historic fishpond systems. Villages of various sizes in this part retain their South Bohemian character. The image of the southern part of the ALS is locally strongly accentuated by the local landmarks of rural churches. The entire space is clearly defined on the northern and eastern sides by the

forested edges of the Vltava valley, on the north-western side by the forested hills of the Mehelnice Highland, and in the southern part by subtle divides in the landscape.

Given the differences between the two parts, two characteristically distinct sub-areas were defined within the ALS for the purposes of the assessment (see the following map).

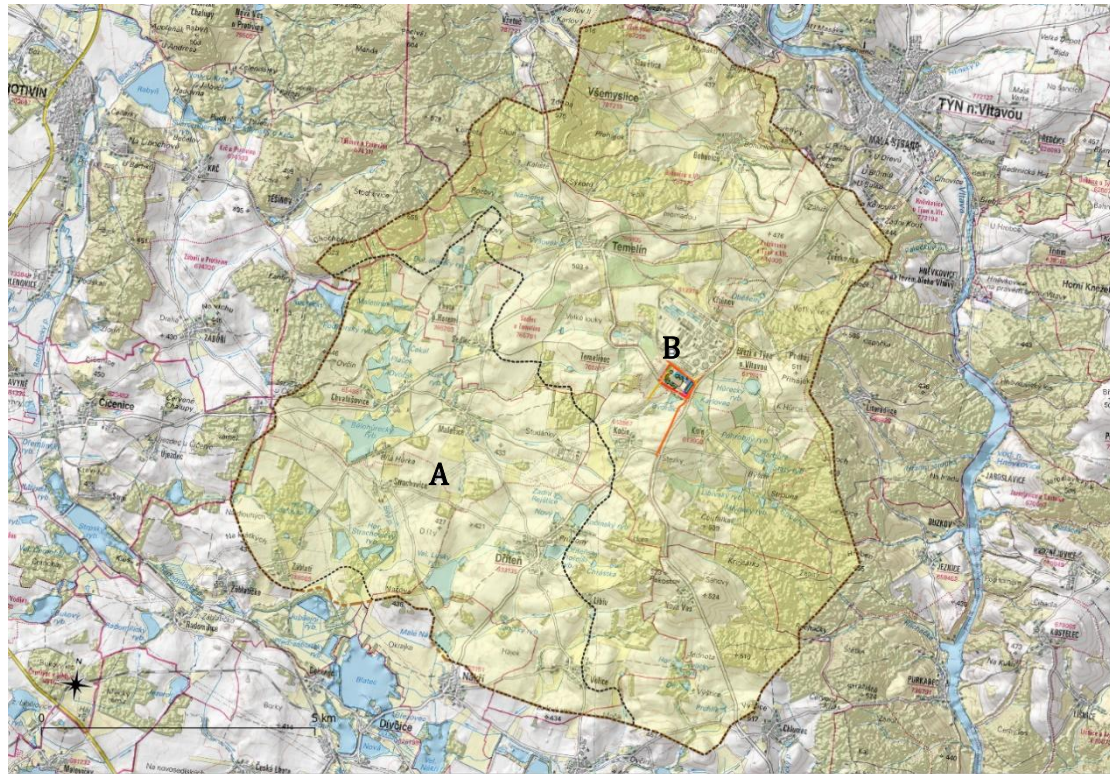


Fig. 55 Definition of ALS sub-areas: A – Dříteň – Chvalešovice; B – Temelín Area

## 5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE ALS LANDSCAPE IN RELATION TO THE PROJECT

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Landscape character is shaped by the natural, cultural, and historical characteristics of a particular place or area. These basic characteristics are represented in the landscape by the presence of certain characteristic attributes of a natural, cultural, or historical nature. In this context, attributes constitute landscape elements and components in a particular configuration and mutual relationship, and are the bearers of the aesthetic and natural value of the area. The characterisation of the area has been prepared so as to provide a list of the characteristic attributes, traits, and phenomena shaping the landscape character of the defined ALS that may be affected by the Project.

### 5.1 SUB-AREA A: DŘÍTEŇ – CHVALEŠOVICE

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The area is located at the junction of the Zliv and Vodňany Basins and the adjoining Chvalešovice Uplands, on the watershed between the Blanice and Bezdrevský Potok Rivers. The basin area is composed predominantly of kaolinitic sandstones and conglomerates, claystones and siltstones, and to a lesser extent of clays and sands with deposits of ceramic clays, lignite, and diatomite. The hilly part of the area at the interface with the Temelín Area is formed predominantly by migmatites and paragneisses, with smaller occurrences of granites and quartz syenites to the north-west, and by Miocene sands, sandstones, and clays of the Mydlovary Formation. A flat to gently hilly, predominantly erosional-denudational surface prevails on the floor of the tectonic depression, bounded by pronounced fault slopes, with Middle and Late Pleistocene terraces of the Vltava and Malše Rivers in its eastern part. The north-eastern edge of the area is formed by a less subsided block with low, flat hills, plateaux, and shallow Tertiary valley depressions. Anthropogenic landforms (lignite and kaolin quarries, spoil heaps) are frequently present in the area.

The image of the area is fundamentally determined by the agricultural landscape within the flat relief of the depression, consisting of large-scale consolidated blocks; the original historic field pattern, with rear homestead strips, field strips, and pseudo-strip sections, has been completely erased or substantially suppressed in the area. The image of the area is co-determined by small farmstead woodlots, predominantly spruce or pine, with an admixture of oak and, only locally, a predominance of oak. A locally accentuating, and in places even dominant, element of the landscape consists of fishpond systems, often with valuable near-natural riparian sections containing mature alder, willow and poplar vegetation, wetlands and fens, and waterlogged marshy areas with remnants of wet meadows. The numerous preserved abandoned stream meanders, forming waterlogged places or pools, should be regarded as specific features. Mature landscape vegetation is concentrated in lines accompanying technically modified watercourses, in the riparian zones of fishponds, and along roads, and only locally completes the edges of forest stands. Characteristic elements of the area include works associated with fishpond management, such as ditches and canals. The settlement structure is relatively dense and lacks a clear concentration towards centres, with prevailing smaller villages in medieval, still clearly visible formations. The characteristic architecture of South

Bohemia is rather austere in this area, and traditional buildings have often been damaged by insensitive upgrades. More valuable groups have survived only locally, complemented by typical rural Baroque houses, for example in Olešník, Záblatíčko, and Malešice. The settlements are mostly complemented by chapels, with churches found only locally; where present, they dominate the landscape setting of the settlement at local level (Nákří, Zahájí, and Záblatíčko). The most significant and valuable elements from the landscape perspective include the neo-Gothic Church of the Virgin Mary near Záblatíčko, situated on a low hill at the edge of the village, with an adjoining rural composition of a path leading to the cemetery and defined by a stone boundary wall; and the Church of St Stephen with its tomb at Bílá Hůrka above the Bělohůrecký fishpond, dominating the fishpond landscape around Chvalešovice. At the boundary of the area stand the Church of St Dismas in Dříteň and the château grounds; however, the image and the space of both structures have been damaged by the development of the village. Smaller roads are characteristic of the area; they are subordinate to land ownership patterns and the relief of the landscape and are mostly routed along historic alignments.

The Temelín NPP site appears in the area in a number of partial views and, in places, noticeably affects the image of many locations to the north; in particular, its unmistakable cooling towers dominate the horizon from a number of viewpoints and open areas, especially in the areas around Chvalešovice, Záblatí, and Nákří.

#### 5.1.1.1 CHARACTERISTIC ATTRIBUTES OF PART A

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##### Attributes of the Natural Characteristic

- Relatively flat basin area bounded by flat hilly land at the junction of the Zliv and Vodňany Basins and the adjoining Chvalešovice Uplands, with characteristic relief comprising numerous depressions and valley depressions.
- Small woods, predominantly spruce or pine, with an admixture of oak and, only locally, a predominance of oak, forming a mosaic within the agricultural landscape.
- Near-natural sections with riparian stands of alder, willow, and poplar, with adjoining waterlogged meadow and wetland areas around fishponds and fishpond systems.
- Locally preserved wetlands with remnants of wet meadows and preserved abandoned stream meanders forming specific waterlogged locations.
- Mature landscape vegetation concentrated in lines accompanying technically modified watercourses and roads.
- Settlement vegetation co-determining the image of villages and their edges.
- Small fragments of near-natural meadows and pastures in the northern part of the area.
- Managed grasslands accompanying anthropogenic structures and areas (roads, field edges, etc.)

##### Attributes of the Cultural and Historical Characteristic

- Large-scale consolidated blocks of agricultural land with typical elements of agricultural intensification (drainage improvements, technical modifications of

watercourses, geometrisation of plot boundaries, and the absence of mature landscape vegetation and grasslands).

- Visible image of the basic framework of the original landscape subdivision, with small fragments of elements of historic landscape subdivision.
- Commercial character of forest stands with regular edges.
- Fishponds and their systems with typical accompanying elements and works associated with fishpond management, such as ditches, canals, etc.
- Dense, stratified rural settlement structure of medieval villages, with a predominance of small settlements without any apparent central orientation.
- Predominantly clearly visible form of the historic spatial arrangement of villages, co-determining their image in the landscape.
- Preserved groups of rural houses and cottages of varying historical quality, documenting the image of the characteristic architecture of South Bohemia in the Vodňany Area (for example Olešník, Záblatíčko, Malešice, and others).
- Insensitively carried out upgrades of traditional historic buildings in settlements, together with inappropriate additions of modern houses lacking any contextual relationship, degrading the image of settlements in the landscape.
- Small sacral architecture, including wayside shrines and chapels, within settlements and in the landscape.
- Churches dominating settlements and their landscape settings in Nákří, Zahájí, and Dříteň, and churches within valuable rural landscape compositions (the neo-Gothic Church of the Virgin Mary on a low hill at the edge of the village of Záblatíčko, with an adjoining rural composition of a path leading to the cemetery and defined by a stone boundary wall; and the Church of St Stephen with its tomb at Bílá Hůrka above the Bělohůrecký fishpond, dominating the fishpond landscape around Chvalešovice).
- Small, unobtrusive roads, mostly of a smaller scale, connecting settlements and following historic alignments.
- Numerous elements of technical infrastructure manifested in the landscape, in particular pylons of a number of lines leading to or from the nearby Kočín substation.
- Image of the Temelín NPP site appearing in a number of scenery compositions, enclosing or influencing their image primarily towards the north, with the dominant cooling towers.

#### Attributes of the Spatial Characteristic

- Moderately open, in places only slightly articulated landscape scene with a number of views without pronounced bounding horizons, of medium scale;
- Mosaic of large areas of consolidated arable land, complemented by fishponds and small woods of a different scale;
- Large number of semi-open picturesque spaces formed by woods and fishponds;
- Cultural landmarks of churches with typical towers, locally present within the landscape setting of settlements;
- Churches forming locally significant and valuable rural, sacral landscape compositions;

- Intrusive elements of a technical/industrial nature disturbing the image of the landscape (Temelín NPP and numerous HV and EHV pylons).

## 5.2 TEMELÍN SUB-AREA

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The Temelín Area consists of a landscape enclosed between the forested parts of the flat Mehelnice Highland, with the dominant forested hill of Vysoký Kamýk, and the deeply incised Vltava Valley. The territory of this part of the ALS is formed by dissected hilly land, predominantly within the Vltava catchment area. The geological structure of the area consists of paragneisses and, to a lesser extent, migmatites, sandstones, conglomerates, and claystones. The surface of the area is formed by slightly dissected erosional-denudational relief, bounded by fault lines to the west and east, in the form of a horst between the Blata Basin to the west and the Lomnice Basin to the east, with remnants of Neogene planation surfaces and structural ridges and residual hills. From the eastern and northern sides, the space is distinctly defined by the deeply incised valleys of the Vltava River; from the west by the forested hills of the Mehelnice Highland; and from the south by the edges of the Blata Basin. Typical features include tributaries of the Vltava River, fringed near the main river by Pleistocene river terraces in some places, with traces of an old valley network in downfaulted blocks of Neogene sediments.

The space is moderately forested, although the forests are concentrated along the eastern and western edges of the space, where they form a continuous accompaniment to the Vltava valley on one side and occupy the positions of the defining highland areas on the other side. Spruce and pine stands predominate, with beech, fir, and oak in the southern part, and oak and beech stands in the southern part. The defining space of the Mehelnice Highland consists of a continuous complex of mixed forests dominated by spruce, with admixtures of pine, fir, beech, ash, sessile and pedunculate oak, sycamore maple, lime, and larch, and remnants of beechwoods.

Landscape vegetation consists of small, regular farmstead woodlots and vegetation accompanying linear features in the landscape (modified watercourses, roads and, in places, field edges). The most prominent features are consolidated, in places extensive, blocks of arable land, characterised by typical signs of agricultural intensification (arable blocks, technically modified watercourses and, in places, visible landscape drainage). Small fishponds, which locally form systems (for example Býšov), are a specific landscape element, accompanied by characteristic riparian stands of mature vegetation and, only locally, by waterlogged meadows.

The settlement structure is formed primarily by a system of smaller rural settlements connected by roads, most of which follow historic alignments. The settlements are small villages formed by compact village-green layouts. Settlement vegetation co-determines the image of most villages; in places, rear homestead plots with orchards occur at village edges (particularly in the area with orchards near Temelín). Most settlements are complemented by chapels, while church landmarks are exceptional; these are represented primarily by Dříteň, with the landmark church and château building, adjoined by the area of the original park, damaged by an agricultural complex and

terminating at the Dříteňský fishpond. A significant landscape landmark of the area is formed by the preserved composition of the Church of St Procopius and the Vysoký Hrádek Chateau near the former village of Březí u Týna nad Vltavou. However, the image of the place is substantially degraded by the directly adjoining Temelín NPP site, which currently forms a significant landmark of the area and of the adjoining extensive landscape at the interface of the South Bohemian Basins, the Vltava Valley areas, and the adjoining hills of the Tábor Uplands. Owing to the power plant and the associated Kočín substation, technical infrastructure elements consisting of EHV and HV overhead lines with typical pylons are significantly present in the landscape. The area is traversed along the axis of the Vltava Valley by a relatively important road from Týn nad Vltavou to Hluboká nad Vltavou, which follows the Vltava Valley and forms the cultural axis of the eastern part of the ALS.

#### 5.2.1.1 CHARACTERISTIC ATTRIBUTES OF PART B

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##### Attributes of the Natural Characteristic

- Characteristically formed hilly relief of the Týn Uplands, separating the Vltava Valley, the highland areas at the edge of the Písek Uplands, and the areas of the České Budějovice Basin, forming a local watershed.
- Dominant forested area with the summit parts of Vysoký Kamýk, defining the area on the western side.
- Deeply incised Vltava Valley with forested edges defining the area.
- Transitional area on the edge of the South Bohemian Basins with typical fishponds near Dříteň, Malešice, and Lhotka pod Horami.
- Network of small tributaries of the Vltava and Bílý Potok Rivers, radiating in all directions and accompanied by vegetation.
- Continuous forest stands forming the northern, western, and eastern edges of the area.
- Regular farmstead woodlots.
- Landscape vegetation accompanying linear features in the landscape (modified watercourses, roads and, in places, field edges).
- Characteristic riparian stands accompanying areas with fishponds.
- Small waterlogged meadows adjoining fishponds and streams.
- Settlement vegetation completing the image of most villages, in places forming areas of rear homestead plots with orchards at village edges (orchard area near Temelín), landscape vegetation accompanying historic parts of the landscape with strongholds (Býšov), and sacral compositions (Křtěnov).

##### Attributes of the Cultural and Historical Characteristic

- Consolidated, in places extensive, blocks of arable land, characterised by typical signs of agricultural intensification (arable blocks, technically modified watercourses and, in places, visible landscape drainage).
- Small fishponds which locally form systems (for example Býšov).
- Settlement structure consisting of a system of smaller rural settlements irregularly connected by roads, without any clear orientation towards centres.

- Characteristic medieval villages formed by compact village-green layouts, with preserved historic cottages and houses and a visible historic form of spatial arrangement in the original ground plan.
- Inappropriate upgrades of historic houses and cottages and insensitive additions to settlements, degrading their image in the landscape.
- Agricultural complexes in places substantially degrading valuable parts of settlements and their image in the landscape (Dříteň, Chvalešovice, Malešice, and Kočín).
- Preserved strongholds or their remains in the landscape and at the edges of settlements.
- Small sacral structures in settlements and in the landscape, in particular village-green chapels complementing the image of the interior of a number of villages.
- Isolated church landmarks complementing the image of settlements (Dříteň).
- Landscape landmark of the area consisting of the Church of St Procopius, with the adjoining sacral composition including the cemetery, and the area of the Vysoký Hrádek Château near the former village of Březí u Týna nad Vltavou, a commemorative site.
- Small, unobtrusive roads, mostly of a smaller scale, connecting settlements and following historic alignments.
- Temelín NPP site, with its characteristic reactor unit buildings and cooling tower structures, dominating the entire space.
- Kočín substation, with adjoining, visually prominent technical infrastructure elements consisting of EHV and HV overhead lines with typical pylons.

#### Attributes of the Spatial Characteristic

- Moderately open landscape scene, particularly open towards the south and in places only slightly articulated, with a number of views with the pronounced wooded horizon of the Mehelnice Highland and the low horizon of the wooded hills on the edge of the Vltava Valley;
- Mosaic of large areas of consolidated arable land, complemented by small woods of a different scale and, in places, by fishponds;
- Intrusive elements of technical infrastructure (Kočín substation, numerous HV and EHV pylons);
- Specific image of the Temelín NPP site, dominating the entire space and appearing in the images of a number of places and scenery compositions with the dominant cooling towers, characterised by intrusive visual presence and a markedly different scale.

### 5.3 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER STUDY OF THE SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION

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As already mentioned above, the Landscape Character Study of the South Bohemian Region was prepared for the territory of the South Bohemian Region in 2009. Among other things, this LC Study defines the territories of landscape character areas. The ALS is located at the interface of two areas:

| Code    | Area name                    | ALS                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ObKR 12 | Bechyně–Týn nad Vltavou Area | The area includes the northern part (designated by the letter B) of the defined ALS, as well as the transitional interface between the two parts of the ALS. |
| ObKR 14 | České Budějovice Basin       | The area includes the southern part (designated by the letter A) of the defined ALS.                                                                         |

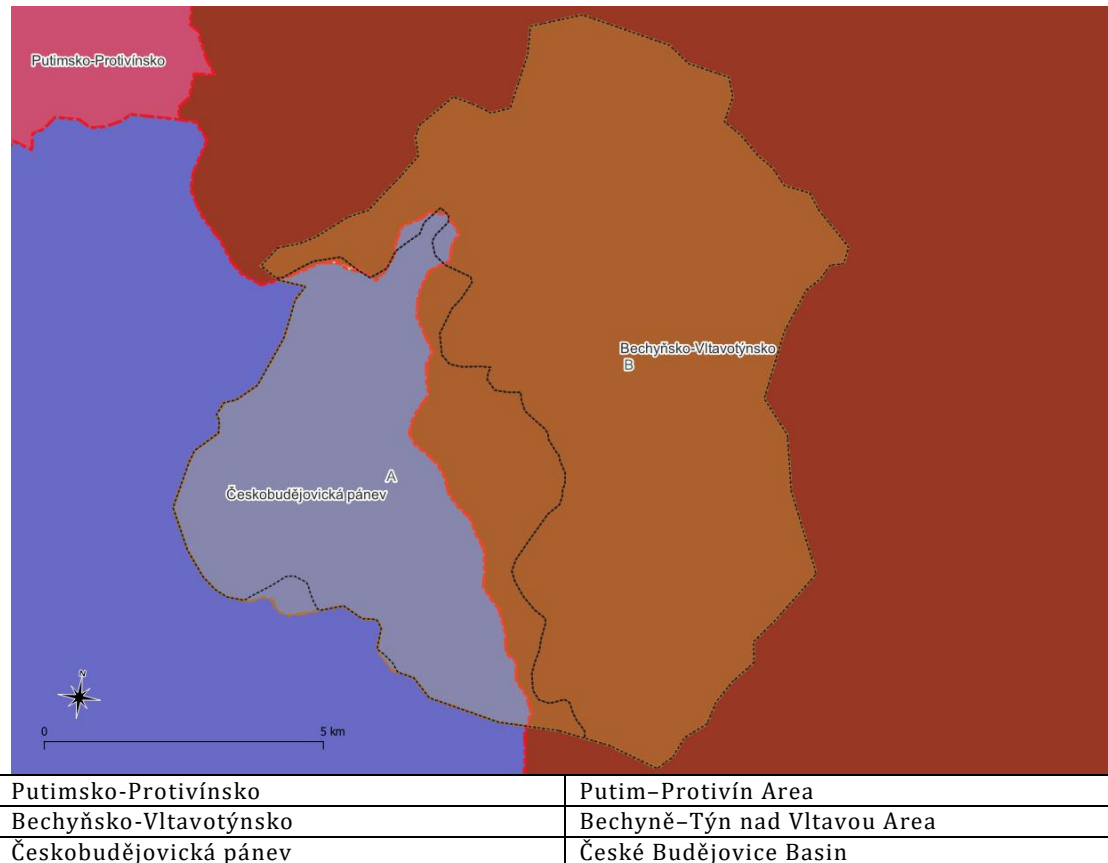


Fig. 56 Landscape character areas within the South Bohemian Region according to the LC Study, superimposed on the defined ALS and its sub-areas

### 5.3.1 AREA OBKR 12 – BECHYNĚ–TÝN NAD VLTAVOU AREA

The Bechyně–Týn nad Vltavou landscape character area lies in the middle section of the Vltava Area, comprising the northern part of the České Budějovice District and peripheral parts of the Písek and Tábor Districts. The focal points of settlement are Týn nad Vltavou in the south and Bechyně, the historic centre of the northern part of the area, which is one of the oldest administrative centres in Bohemia (Bechyně Region). Settlement at the site of the original Slavic settlement, on a high promontory above the Lužnice River, is documented in written sources as early as in 993. No major transport routes pass through the area. Railway lines No. 202 (dating from 1903) and No. 192 (dating from 1898) terminate in Bechyně and Týn nad Vltavou respectively. The

southern part of the area currently contains the extensive Temelín Nuclear Power Plant site (ETE1,2), which forms a technical landmark visible from a large part of the basin area of the South Bohemian Region.

In typological terms, the High Medieval settlement landscape of the Hercynian area belongs mainly to the forest-agricultural landscape type and, locally, to the forest landscape type. In terms of relief, it is a landscape of the Hercynian highlands, and along the Lužnice River a landscape of incised valleys.

The axes of this extensive landscape character area are the pronounced valley corridors of the Vltava and Lužnice Rivers. The river corridors are accompanied by forest stands, as are the valleys of tributaries (Židova Strouha, Smutná). A more open agricultural landscape develops in upland positions on interfluvial ridges. The contrast between the larger scale and the enclosed scenes of the incised positions creates distinct aesthetic values. Harmonious scale is present in the landscape and (particularly in the incised enclosed spaces) the scenery displays a unique harmony between historic settlements and the landscape setting of the valleys (Bechyně, Koloděje nad Lužnicí). The historic landscape of the Hluboká Area with its game preserves already extends into the southern part of the area.

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### 5.3.2 AREA OBKR 14 – ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE BASIN

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The České Budějovice Basin landscape character area extends in a north-west to south-east direction from Vodňany to České Budějovice, the metropolis of the entire region and the cultural, social, industrial, historical, and administrative centre of South Bohemia. The city is the seat of the University of South Bohemia and of the bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of České Budějovice. České Budějovice was founded by the Bohemian King Přemysl Otakar II in 1265. The new royal town represented the previously missing base of royal power in South Bohemia and served as a counterweight to the power of the Vítkovci (or Rožmberk) family. The axis of the area is formed by the important I/20 road and railway line No. 190 from Plzeň to České Budějovice (dating from 1868). South of Hluboká nad Vltavou, the area is entered by the designed, architecturally structured landscape of the Schwarzenbergs' Hluboká Area; south of Vodňany by the Buquoy's Libějovice–Lomec Area; and in the foothills of Blanský Les there are landscape units associated with historic economic modifications of the landscape. A large number of structures, sets, and settlements with uniquely preserved vernacular architecture have survived in the area.

In typological terms, the area lies within the High Medieval settlement landscape of the Hercynian area. In terms of relief, it is a landscape of the Hercynian highlands; in terms of land use, it is a forest-field and field landscape, while large landscape segments in the České Budějovice Basin belong to fishpond landscapes.

The landscape character area includes one of the principal and typical spaces of South Bohemia. It has two contrasting characters acting together within an enclosed spatial framework: the highly urbanised landscape of the large city, gradually filling the space between the slopes of Rudolfov, Hosín, and the Blanský Les area, and the extensive fishpond landscape stretching from České Budějovice towards Bosňany. The spatial

definition by the pronounced Blanský Les massif with the dominant Klet' peak and the distinct edge of the Tábor Uplands into which the Vltava Valley incises as far as Hluboká is, alongside the partial scenes of the fishpond landscape, the principal attribute of the landscape's aesthetic attractiveness. Outside the urbanised area, the landscape is distinguished within the fishpond systems by harmonious scale and harmonious spatial relationships. Significant values are brought into the landscape by the historic landscape modifications of the Hluboká Area, with overlapping layers of gradual cultivation from the medieval fishpond system to the late Romantic modifications of the second half of the 19th century.

## 6 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACT ON LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The output of the assessment of the Project's impact on landscape character pursuant to the above methodology is a professionally prepared supporting document for decision-making by the nature conservation authority in ensuring landscape character protection under Section 12 of the Nature and Landscape Protection Act, focusing on two fundamental issues:

- whether the Project under assessment may diminish or alter landscape character,
- whether the Project under assessment precludes the preservation of significant landscape elements, specially protected areas, cultural landmarks of the landscape, harmonious scale and relationships in the landscape.

### 6.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT'S IMPACT ON THE STATED ATTRIBUTES OF THE DEFINED SUB-AREAS OF THE ALS

*The following assessment of the Project's impact on the identified characteristic attributes creating the landscape character of the area follows the key set out in Chapter 6.1.3.*

#### 6.1.1 SUB-AREA A: DŘÍTEŇ – CHVALEŠOVICE

| Characteristic attributes of the Dříteň – Dívčice – Chvalešovice area |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Characteristic attribute                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Impression | Significance | Rareness | E | P | H | M | Impact |
| <i>Attributes of the Natural Characteristic</i>                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
| P.01                                                                  | Relatively flat basin area bounded by flat hilly land at the junction of the Zliv and Vodňany Basins and the adjoining Chvalešovice Uplands, with characteristic relief comprising numerous depressions and valley depressions | +          | Z            | 1        | x | x | x | x | 0      |
| P.02                                                                  | Small woods, predominantly spruce or pine, with an admixture of oak and, only locally, a predominance of oak, forming a mosaic within the agricultural landscape                                                               | +          | S            | 1        | x | x | x |   | 0      |
| P.03                                                                  | Near-natural sections with riparian stands of alder, willow, and poplar, with adjoining waterlogged meadow and wetland areas around fishponds and fishpond systems                                                             | +          | S            | 1        | x | x | x |   | 0      |

|                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.04                                                            | Locally preserved wetlands with remnants of wet meadows and preserved abandoned stream meanders forming specific waterlogged locations                                                                                                                                        | + | D | 2 | x | x | x |   | 0 |
| P.05                                                            | Mature landscape vegetation concentrated in lines accompanying technically modified watercourses and roads                                                                                                                                                                    | + | S | 1 | x | x | x |   | 0 |
| P.06                                                            | Settlement vegetation co-determining the image of villages and their edges                                                                                                                                                                                                    | + | S | 1 | x | x | x |   | 0 |
| P.07                                                            | Small fragments of near-natural meadows and pastures in the northern part of the area                                                                                                                                                                                         | + | D | 1 | x | x |   |   | 0 |
| P.08                                                            | Managed grasslands accompanying anthropogenic structures and areas (roads, field edges, etc.)                                                                                                                                                                                 | + | D | 1 | x | x |   |   | 0 |
| <i>Attributes of the Cultural and Historical Characteristic</i> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| K.01                                                            | Large-scale consolidated blocks of agricultural land with typical elements of agricultural intensification (drainage improvements, technical modifications of watercourses, geometrisation of plot boundaries, and the absence of mature landscape vegetation and grasslands) | - | Z | 1 | x | x | x | x | 0 |
| K.02                                                            | Visible image of the basic framework of the original landscape subdivision, with small fragments of elements of historic landscape subdivision                                                                                                                                | 0 | S | 1 | x |   | x | x | 0 |
| K.03                                                            | Commercial character of forest stands with regular edges                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 0 | S | 1 | x | x | x |   | 0 |
| K.04                                                            | Fishponds and their systems with typical accompanying elements and works associated with fishpond management, such as ditches, canals, etc.                                                                                                                                   | + | Z | 2 | x |   | x | x | 0 |
| K.05                                                            | Dense, stratified rural settlement structure of medieval villages, with a predominance of small settlements without any apparent central orientation                                                                                                                          | + | S | 1 | x |   | x | x | 0 |
| K.06                                                            | Predominantly clearly visible form of the historic spatial arrangement of villages, co-determining their image in the                                                                                                                                                         | + | S | 1 | x |   | x | x | 0 |

|      | landscape                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |     |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|-----|
| K.07 | Preserved groups of rural houses and cottages of varying historical quality, documenting the image of the characteristic architecture of South Bohemia in the Vodňany Area (for example Olešník, Záblatíčko, Malešice, and others).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | + | S | 1 | x |  |   | x | 0   |
| K.08 | Insensitively carried out upgrades of traditional historic buildings in settlements, together with inappropriate additions of modern houses lacking any contextual relationship, degrading the image of settlements in the landscape                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - | S | 1 | x |  | x | x | 0   |
| K.09 | Small sacral architecture, including wayside shrines and chapels, within settlements and in the landscape                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | + | D | 1 | x |  |   |   | 0   |
| K.10 | Churches dominating settlements and their landscape settings in Nákří, Zahájí, and Dříteň, and churches within valuable rural landscape compositions (the neo-Gothic Church of the Virgin Mary on a low hill at the edge of the village of Záblatíčko, with an adjoining rural composition of a path leading to the cemetery and defined by a stone boundary wall; and the Church of St Stephen with its tomb at Bílá Hůrka above the Bělohůrecký fishpond, dominating the fishpond landscape around Chvalešovice) | + | D | 2 | x |  |   | x | 0   |
| K.11 | Small, unobtrusive roads, mostly of a smaller scale, connecting settlements, following historic alignments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | + | S | 1 | x |  |   | x | 0   |
| K.12 | Numerous elements of technical infrastructure manifested in the landscape, in particular pylons of a number of lines leading to or from the nearby Kočín substation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - | D | 1 | x |  | x | x | 0   |
| K.13 | Image of the Temelín NPP site appearing in a number of scenery compositions, enclosing or influencing their image                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - | S | 1 | x |  | x | x | 1/+ |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|-----|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | primarily towards the north, with the dominant cooling towers                                                                                     |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |     |
| <i>Attributes of the Spatial Characteristic</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |     |
| A.01                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Moderately open, in places only slightly articulated landscape scene with a number of views without pronounced bounding horizons, of medium scale | + | S | 1 |   |  | x | x | 0   |
| A.02                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Mosaic of large areas of consolidated arable land, complemented by fishponds and small woods of a different scale                                 | 0 | S | 1 | x |  | x | x | 0   |
| A.03                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Large number of semi-open picturesque spaces formed by woods and fishponds                                                                        | + | S | 1 | x |  | x | x | 0   |
| A.04                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Cultural landmarks of churches with typical towers, locally present within the landscape setting of settlements                                   | + | D | 1 | x |  |   | x | 0   |
| A.05                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Churches forming locally significant and valuable rural, sacral landscape compositions                                                            | + | D | 2 | x |  | x | x | 0   |
| A.06                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Intrusive elements of a technical/industrial nature disturbing the image of the landscape (Temelín NPP and numerous HV and EHV pylons)            | - | S | 1 | x |  | x | x | 2/+ |
| <p><b>Legend:</b> Impression: positive (+) / negative (-) / neutral (0)   Significance: Z – fundamental / S – significant / D – marginal   Rareness: 1 common / 2 rare / 3 unique   E – attribute creating aesthetic value, P – attribute creating natural value, H – attribute creating harmonious relationships in the landscape, M – attribute creating harmonious scale of the landscape</p> <p><b>Project impact:</b> 0 – no impact, 1 – slight impact, 2 – moderate impact, 3 – strong impact, 4 – overriding impact;</p> <p><b>Character of impact (shown after the slash):</b> no designation indicates a direct impact, 0 indicates an indirect impact, - indicates a suppressing impact, + indicates a reinforcing impact.</p> |                                                                                                                                                   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |     |

## 6.1.2 SUB-AREA B: TEMELÍN AREA

| Characteristic attributes of the Temelín area |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Characteristic attribute                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Impression | Significance | Rareness | E | P | H | M | Impact |
| Attributes of the Natural Characteristic      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
| P.01                                          | The characteristically formed hilly relief of the Týn Uplands, separating the Vltava Valley, the highland areas at the edge of the Písek Uplands, and the areas of the České Budějovice Basin, forming a local watershed | +          | Z            | 1        | x | x | x | x | 0      |
| P.02                                          | The dominant forested area with the summit parts of Vysoký Kamýk, defining the area on the western side                                                                                                                  | +          | Z            | 1        | x | x | x | x | 0      |
| P.03                                          | Deeply incised Vltava Valley with forested edges defining the area                                                                                                                                                       | +          | Z            | 1        | x | x | x | x | 0      |
| P.04                                          | Transitional area on the edge of the South Bohemian Basins with typical fishponds near Dříteň, Malešice, and Lhotka pod Horami                                                                                           | +          | S            | 1        | x | x | x | x | 0      |
| P.05                                          | Network of small tributaries of the Vltava and Bílý potok, accompanied by greenery, diverging in all directions                                                                                                          | +          | Z            | 1        |   | x | x |   | 0      |
| P.06                                          | Continuous forest stands forming the northern, western, and eastern edges of the area                                                                                                                                    | +          | Z            | 1        | x | x | x | x | 0      |
| P.07                                          | Small, regular farmstead woodlots                                                                                                                                                                                        | +          | S            | 1        | x | x | x | x | 0      |
| P.08                                          | Landscape vegetation accompanying linear features in the landscape (modified watercourses, roads and, in places, field edges)                                                                                            | +          | D            | 1        | x | x | x |   | 0      |
| P.09                                          | Characteristic riparian stands accompanying areas with fishponds                                                                                                                                                         | +          | D            | 1        | x | x | x |   | 0      |
| P.10                                          | Small waterlogged meadows adjoining fishponds and streams                                                                                                                                                                | +          | D            | 1        | x | x | x |   | 0      |
| P.11                                          | Settlement vegetation completing the image of most villages, in places forming areas of rear homestead plots with orchards at village edges                                                                              | +          | D            | 1        | x | x | x |   | 0      |

| Characteristic attributes of the Temelín area            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Characteristic attribute                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impression | Significance | Rareness | E | P | H | M | Impact |
| Attributes of the Natural Characteristic                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
|                                                          | (orchard area near Temelín), landscape vegetation accompanying historic parts of the landscape with strongholds (Býšov), and sacral compositions (Křtěnov)                                                             |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
| Attributes of the Cultural and Historical Characteristic |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
| K.01                                                     | Consolidated, in places extensive, blocks of arable land, characterised by typical signs of agricultural intensification (arable blocks, technically modified watercourses and, in places, visible landscape drainage) | -          | Z            | 1        | x | x | x | x | 0      |
| K.02                                                     | Small fishponds which locally form systems (for example Býšov)                                                                                                                                                         | +          | D            | 1        | x | x | x |   | 0      |
| K.03                                                     | Settlement structure consisting of a system of smaller rural settlements irregularly connected by roads, without any clear orientation towards centres                                                                 | +          | S            | 1        | x |   | x | x | 0      |
| K.04                                                     | Characteristic medieval villages formed by compact village-green layouts, with preserved historic cottages and houses and a visible historic form of spatial arrangement in the original ground plan                   | +          | S            | 1        | x |   | x | x | 0      |
| K.05                                                     | Inappropriate upgrades of historic houses and cottages and insensitive additions to settlements, degrading their image in the landscape                                                                                | -          | D            | 1        | x |   |   | x | 0      |
| K.06                                                     | Agricultural complexes in places substantially degrading valuable parts of settlements and their image in the landscape (Dříteň, Chvalešovice, Malešice, and Kočín)                                                    | -          | D            | 1        | x |   |   | x | 0      |
| K.07                                                     | Preserved strongholds or their remains in the landscape and at the edges of settlements                                                                                                                                | +          | D            | 2        | x |   |   |   | 0      |
| K.08                                                     | Small sacral structures in settlements and in the landscape, in particular village-green chapels complementing                                                                                                         | +          | D            | 1        | x |   |   |   | 0      |

| Characteristic attributes of the Temelín area |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Characteristic attribute                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impression | Significance | Rareness | E | P | H | M | Impact |
| Attributes of the Natural Characteristic      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
|                                               | the image of the interior of a number of villages                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
| K.09                                          | Isolated church landmarks complementing the image of settlements (Dříteň)                                                                                                                                                                                                  | +          | D            | 1        | x |   |   |   | 0      |
| K.10                                          | Landscape landmark of the area consisting of the Church of St Procopius, with the adjoining sacral composition including the cemetery, and the area of the Vysoký Hrádek Chateau near the former village of Březí u Týna nad Vltavou, a commemorative site                 | +          | D            | 2        | x |   |   |   | 0      |
| K.11                                          | Small, unobtrusive roads, mostly of a smaller scale, connecting settlements, following historic alignments                                                                                                                                                                 | +          | S            | 1        | x |   | x | x | 0      |
| K.12                                          | Temelín NPP site, with its characteristic reactor unit buildings and cooling tower structures, dominating the entire space                                                                                                                                                 | -          | S            | 2        | x |   | x | x | 2/+    |
| K.13                                          | Kočín substation, with adjoining, visually prominent technical infrastructure elements consisting of EHV and HV overhead lines with typical pylons                                                                                                                         | -          | S            | 1        | x |   | x | X | 1/+    |
| Attributes of the Spatial Characteristic      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
| A.01                                          | Moderately open landscape scene, particularly open towards the south and in places only slightly articulated, with a number of views with the pronounced wooded horizon of the Mehelnice Highland and the low horizon of the wooded hills on the edge of the Vltava Valley | 0          | S            | 1        | x |   | x | x | 0      |
| A.02                                          | Mosaic of large areas of consolidated arable land, complemented by small woods of a different scale and, in places, by fishponds                                                                                                                                           | 0          | S            | 1        | x |   |   | x | 0      |
| A.03                                          | Intrusive elements of technical infrastructure (Kočín substation, numerous HV and EHV pylons)                                                                                                                                                                              | -          | S            | 2        | x |   | x | x | 1/+    |

| Characteristic attributes of the Temelín area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Characteristic attribute                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Impression | Significance | Rareness | E | P | H | M | Impact |
| Attributes of the Natural Characteristic                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |
| A.04                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Specific image of the Temelín NPP site, dominating the entire space and appearing in the images of a number of places and scenery compositions with the dominant cooling towers, characterised by intrusive visual presence and a markedly different scale and character | -          | S            | 1        | x |   | x | x | 2/+    |
| <b>Legend:</b> Impression: positive (+) / negative (-) / neutral (0)   Significance: Z – fundamental / S – significant / D – marginal   Rareness: 1 common / 2 rare / 3 unique   E – attribute creating aesthetic value, P – attribute creating natural value, H – attribute creating harmonious relationships in the landscape, M – attribute creating harmonious scale of the landscape<br><b>Project impact:</b> 0 – no impact, 1 – slight impact, 2 – moderate impact, 3 – strong impact, 4 – overriding impact;<br><b>Character of impact (shown after the slash):</b> no designation indicates a direct impact, 0 indicates an indirect impact, - indicates a suppressing impact, + indicates a reinforcing impact. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |            |              |          |   |   |   |   |        |

### 6.1.3 EXPLANATION OF THE ASSESSMENT TABLE

#### Degree of impact

The assessment states the degree to which the Project affects a given attribute, irrespective of the nature of the attribute or its impression or rareness. The degree of impact is expressed according to the following scale:

- **no impact** – i.e., the assessment identified no impact on the given attribute; the impact is indicated in the table by the value “0” or “-”;
- **slight impact** – the identified impact is not negligible, but is slight in nature, i.e., it slightly affects the undisturbed presence of a given attribute with a positive impression / slightly reinforces the intrusive impression of a given attribute / slightly mitigates the intrusive impression of a given attribute. The impact can be perceived only upon closer examination, with greater focus on the image of the area or part thereof. The impact is indicated in the table by the value “1” or “X”;
- **moderate impact** – the identified impact is more significant than the preceding category, but not so significant that it could be described as a strong impact. The impact is clearly perceptible and constitutes partial disturbance or partial influence on the undisturbed presence of an attribute with a positive impression / more significantly reinforces the presence of an attribute with an intrusive impression / significantly suppresses the presence of an attribute with an intrusive impression, primarily locally or within a part of the given ALS or its sub-area. The change is apparent “at first sight”. The impact is indicated in the table by the value “2” or “XX”;
- **strong impact** – the identified impact is clear and distinct, constituting significant overall permanent disturbance of the presence of an attribute with a positive

impression / strongly and clearly reinforcing the presence of an attribute with an intrusive impression / significantly and overall suppressing the presence of an attribute with an intrusive impression, both locally within a particular place and within the territory of the given ALS or its sub-area. This usually involves an impact on attributes that significantly or fundamentally shape the landscape character of the given place or the entire area, or on attributes of higher rareness. The change is apparent and intrusive “at first sight”. The impact is indicated in the table by the value “3” or “XXX”;

- **overriding impact** – the identified impact is so substantial that it involves the overall suppression or elimination of an attribute with a positive impression / a substantial reinforcement of an attribute with an intrusive impression / the removal or complete suppression of an attribute with an intrusive impression. The impact is so apparent that an overall change in the image or character of the given ALS or its sub-area can be expected. As a rule, this is an impact on attributes that fundamentally affect landscape character or on attributes that significantly shape landscape character and are of higher rareness. The impact is indicated in the table by the value “4” or “XXXX”.

Character of impact

- **direct impact** affecting the given attribute by suppressing or eliminating it;
- **indirect impact** affecting a change in the landscape setting of the given attribute;
- **reinforcing impact** intensifying the presence of a particular attribute in the landscape;
- **suppressing impact** reducing the prominence of a particular attribute in the landscape.

## 6.2 IMPACTS ON THE IMAGE OF SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

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The Project does not directly or indirectly affect any significant landscape elements or specially protected areas.

## 6.3 IMPACTS ON NATURE PARK AREAS

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There is no nature park within the ALS and the Project will therefore not affect the landscape character of any nature park.

## 6.4 OVERALL IMPACT ON THE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER OF THE ALS

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The basic objective of landscape character protection is to preserve the values declared by law. These are:

- ✓ the preservation of the aesthetic value of the landscape character of the assessed area,
- ✓ the preservation of the natural value of the landscape character of the assessed area,
- ✓ the preservation of significant landscape elements,

- ✓ the preservation of specially protected areas,
- ✓ the preservation of cultural landmarks of the landscape,
- ✓ the preservation of the harmonious scale of the landscape,
- ✓ the preservation of harmonious relationships in the landscape,
- ✓ respect for any protective conditions of a nature park or heritage zone or reservation laid down by decree, or for the principles set out in the Spatial Development Principles of the relevant region.

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#### 6.4.1 OVERALL IMPACT ON THE VALUES OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER DEFINED BY LAW (NATURE AND LANDSCAPE PROTECTION ACT), STATUTORY CRITERIA

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The assessment of impacts on the statutory criteria provides a clear summary of the Project's impact on the individual criteria laid down by law in relation to ensuring landscape character protection, including justification.

The assessment is based on the findings concerning impacts on the individual attributes of the basic characteristics. An attribute may be removed, altered, suppressed, or reinforced by the Project. The removal, alteration, or suppression of attributes with a positively perceived impression, and the reinforcement of attributes with an intrusive impression, result in a **change** in landscape character leading to its **degradation**. Impacts on attributes creating natural or aesthetic value result in a **reduction** of those values; impacts on attributes creating harmonious scale or relationships in the landscape, or undesirable effects on significant landscape elements, specially protected areas or cultural landmarks, may jeopardise their **preservation**.

The assessment provides a clear, objectivised answer, based on the findings concerning impacts on individual characteristic attributes, as to whether landscape character is changed through:

- a reduction in aesthetic or natural value,
- disturbance of significant landscape elements, specially protected areas, cultural landmarks, harmonious scale and harmonious relationships in the landscape.

The justification is based on the previous assessment of the Project's impact on the attributes of the individual characteristics in the context of the given criterion.

| Criterion       | Impact assessment (verbal)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Justification                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aesthetic value | Within the northern part of the ALS designated by the letter B, the Project will be manifested by reinforcing the existing image of the Temelín NPP site in the landscape. Given the proportions and character of the SMR ETE structures, this reinforcement can be assessed as moderate (Part B: K.12, K.13 and A.03, A.04) | The most significant impact of SMR ETE can be expected primarily in the southern sectors of Part B of the defined ALS, where the aesthetic value of the area is already significantly affected by the existing image of the Temelín NPP site. Following the stated changes (construction of New NPP ETE and SNFS), SMR ETE will be primarily reflected in the overall image of the |

| Criterion                         | Impact assessment (verbal)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Justification                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                   | <p>Within the southern part of the ALS, the Project will be manifested primarily in direct views of the Temelín NPP site; it will reinforce the existing different scale of Temelín NPP and its dominant visual presence. The impact arising from this change in the image of the Temelín NPP site in the context of all the stated projects can be assessed as slight and, in isolated cases, moderate (Part A: K11 and A06).</p> <p>From more distant locations, SMR ETE will only have a slight visual presence in the context of the changes under consideration.</p> | <p>Temelín NPP site, which will be dominated above all by the cooling tower structures (ETE1,2 and New NPP ETE). SMR ETE will become an integral part of the image of the Temelín NPP site and, together with the other projects mentioned, will reinforce its overall impact on the aesthetic value of the landscape. In the context of all the changes, this reinforcement can be assessed from the Temelín Area (particularly from the south and west) as moderate. From the Dříteň – Chvalešovice part of the ALS, the impact appears slight from more distant viewpoints, while in direct partial views from closer locations (particularly along southern axes), it appears moderate in isolated instances.</p> <p>The impact of SMR ETE on aesthetic value is due primarily to the accumulation of structures of a markedly different scale, the reinforcement of the existing image of the Temelín NPP site as it appears within an agricultural rural landscape with a predominance of smaller villages, and, to a certain extent, the suppression of natural cultural landmarks within the ALS (particularly in Part A of the defined ALS).</p> |
| Natural value                     | The Project will not affect natural value.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | The Project is situated in such a way that it does not alter the image of the existing natural elements in the landscape.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Harmonious scale of the landscape | <p>The SMR ETE Project will reinforce the existing impact of Temelín NPP on the harmony of scales within the landscape of the ALS. The reinforcing impact can be expected to be moderate (Part B: A.03, A.04, Part A: K11, A06).</p> <p>From distant locations from which the image of the Temelín NPP site is visible, the perception of the scale of Temelín NPP will change only slightly as a result of SMR ETE, and the impact is therefore assessed as slight.</p>                                                                                                  | <p>In both defined parts of the ALS, harmonious scale is to some extent suppressed locally by some large-scale blocks of arable land, which contrast with the scale of built development and, in particular, with the scale of traditional farmsteads. However, this is an established, generally accepted effect, from which the markedly different scale of Temelín NPP deviates.</p> <p>In the context of the changes under consideration, the SMR ETE Project will significantly reinforce this effect within the ALS. From distant locations, the SMR ETE site will (depending on distance) tend to merge with the</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Criterion                                 | Impact assessment (verbal)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Justification                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | overall image of the Temelín NPP site, which, in the context of all the stated changes, will be dominated by the visually prominent cooling towers of ETE1,2 and the towers of the future New NPP ETE, as well as by reactor unit structures that are more pronounced in height and proportions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Harmonious relationships in the landscape | In terms of their character and function, the SMR ETE structures correspond to the existing function and character of the structures at the Temelín NPP site, including the changes under consideration resulting from the construction of New NPP ETE and the extension of the SNFS. SMR ETE will therefore reinforce the existing impact on harmonious scale caused by the Temelín NPP site; this impact can be assessed as slight. | Harmonious relationships throughout the ALS are determined primarily by the mutual harmony of the elements of the area's spatial scene and by the harmony of their functions arising from the fact that this is an agricultural and (at the edges of the area) agricultural-forest landscape, while in the southern part of the whole ALS it is an agricultural landscape significantly complemented by fishponds. Harmony can also be seen in the scale of villages and their built development in relation to field areas (particularly where these are subdivided in a traditional manner). An accentuating element of this harmony in the southern part is formed by fishponds fed by a number of small watercourses. Many streams originate in the northern part, which is why fishponds there are isolated and smaller. The existing Temelín NPP site already differs in its scale, location, and function, thereby disturbing the above harmonious relationships in the landscape. In this respect, the Project of SMR ETE construction will not be manifested directly, but together with the Temelín NPP site to which it will adjoin, also in the context of all the stated changes. This manifestation can be assessed as slight to moderate, particularly from the immediately adjoining locations of the Temelín Area, whereby the SMR ETE Project will reinforce the existing impact of Temelín NPP on the harmonious scale of the landscape within the defined ALS. From more distant locations, in relation to harmonious scale, the impact of SMR ETE in the context of the current and future overall image of the Temelín NPP site can be assessed as slight (given the overall extent of the changes). |

| Criterion                        | Impact assessment (verbal)                                  | Justification                                                                |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Significant landscape elements   | The Project will not affect significant landscape elements. | No impact is expected.                                                       |
| Specially protected areas (SPAs) | The Project will not affect specially protected areas.      | No impact is expected.                                                       |
| Cultural landmarks               | The Project does not disturb cultural landmarks.            | No cultural landmarks are present in the area where the Project is situated. |

## 6.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The subject of the assessment is the SMR ETE Project with regard to the image of the existing ETE1,2 and, furthermore, in cumulative terms with the projects of construction of New NPP ETE (New Nuclear Power Plant at the Temelín site) and extension of the SNFS (spent nuclear fuel storage facility). As follows from the documentation submitted for the above projects, and on the basis of the visibility analysis performed and the analysis of the actual visibility of the structures of the existing Temelín NPP site, the construction of the SMR ETE structures will be manifested primarily from the south and west, where it will not be screened by the existing ETE1,2 structures (in the northern and north-eastern directions) or by the structures of the New NPP ETE Project under consideration (in the northern and north-western directions). The SNFS structure will screen the SMR ETE structures only partially in north-western directions.

In combination with the above projects, the proposed SMR ETE site will form an integral whole that will become part of the overall image of the Temelín NPP site after all the stated changes. As such, it will be manifested in the landscape together with the existing ETE1,2 structures, the New NPP ETE structures, and the extended SNFS structure. The overall image of the Temelín NPP site will be significantly reinforced by the changes (particularly by the New NPP ETE structures); SMR ETE will be manifested partially in the southern and western directions; in the other directions it will be manifested unobtrusively (in eastern directions from closer locations and in direct partial views from more distant locations), or it will not be manifested at all (in the northern and north-western directions).

The characteristics of the identified cumulative impact are summarised in the following table:

| SMR ETE Project | Brief characteristics of the identified impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Existing ETE1,2 | As shown by the visibility analysis and demonstrated by the significant viewpoints, the existing ETE1,2 structures completely screen the SMR ETE Project from the northern and north-eastern directions, and partially screen it from the eastern directions. In these directions, the SMR ETE Project is |

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             | only unobtrusively visible in partial views between the ETE1,2 structures. The identified impact of the Project appears to be slight to negligible. The Project will be most significantly visually present to the south and south-west, owing to its location along the southern edge of the existing Temelín NPP site.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| New NPP ETE | New NPP ETE will almost completely suppress the possible visual presence of SMR ETE from the northern and north-western directions. In the other directions, the image of New NPP ETE will be visually present together with the SMR ETE structures and the existing ETE1,2 structures; in the western and southern directions, the SMR ETE structures will be visually present together with New NPP ETE. In the eastern direction, the SMR ETE structures will be visible alongside the existing ETE1,2. |
| SNFS        | The SNFS structure will, to some extent, screen primarily the lower SMR ETE structures, but only in the north-western direction; the higher SMR ETE structures will not be screened by the storage facility. The storage facility structure, together with SMR ETE, will then be visually present primarily in the southern and western directions, while in partial views, especially from closer points in eastern views, the storage facility structure will be screened by the proposed SMR ETE.       |

## 7 FINAL SUMMARY

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The subject of this work was the preparation of an assessment of the impact of the Project of SMR ETE construction on landscape character within the meaning of the cited Nature and Landscape Protection Act, including an assessment of the cumulative impacts of the two existing ETE<sub>1,2</sub> units (4 cooling towers 155 m high), the extension of SNFS ETE, and the planned New NPP ETE in the 2 x 1,700 MWe power alternative (4 cooling towers in total, approximately 180 m high), taking into account published landscape character protection strategies, the methodologies used, and analytical studies.

The Project was assessed as a whole, using the assumed dimensions of the individual stated structures, including the ventilation stack, whose height may be changed up to 150 m.

### 7.1 AFFECTED LANDSCAPE SPACE AND IDENTIFICATION OF ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

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In order to carry out a relevant assessment of the impact of the stated Project on landscape character, a landscape space potentially affected by the Project – the affected landscape space (ALS) – was defined on the basis of the visibility analysis, relationships in the landscape, and field surveys. The main purpose of defining the ALS was to identify potentially affected attributes, traits, and values at the appropriate assessment scale and subsequently to determine the impact of the stated Project on these values. The assessment takes into account the context of the future form of the Temelín NPP site as a whole, while evaluating the impact of SMR ETE itself.

The visibility analysis showed that the SMR ETE Project will be manifested primarily to the south and west of the study site, the existing Temelín NPP site, and marginally to the east (particularly within the immediately adjoining landscape setting). To the north, the Project will be screened by the existing ETE<sub>1,2</sub> structures (in the northern and north-eastern directions) and by the proposed New NPP ETE structures (in the north-western direction). From the perspective of landscape character, the Project changes the image of the existing Temelín NPP site, which was taken into account in the analyses of relationships in the landscape and in the analyses of the wider landscape setting.

On the basis of the analyses performed, the ALS was defined so as to include all substantial related parts of the landscape associated with the site in question where the Project is situated. In addition, a total of 18 significant viewpoints were defined from adjoining landscapes at distances of 7–25 km, from which it is possible to observe the image of Temelín NPP, including the changes under consideration. The area is located at the interface of two extensive landscapes:

- the landscape of the Central Bohemian Uplands, extending into the area through the Týn Uplands distributed along the Vltava Valley and the edges of the Mehlence Highland defining the north-western edges of the ALS,

- and the north-eastern spur of the South Bohemian Basins landscape, extending into the area through the Chvalešovice Uplands.

The northern and eastern part of the ALS (referred to as the “Temelín Area” for the purposes of the assessment) is formed by hilly land extending along the Vltava Valley, whose vegetated edges clearly define the boundaries of the ALS on these sides. The southern and western part of the area (referred to as “Dříteň-Chvalešovice” for the purposes of the assessment) is defined along less perceptible divides, primarily on the basis of the visibility analysis and the character of the arrangement of the landscape and settlements, and in particular the existence of characteristic areas with fishponds. Given the differences between the two parts, two characteristically distinct sub-areas were defined within the ALS for the purposes of the assessment.

## 7.2 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ATTRIBUTES OF THE DEFINED SUB-AREAS OF THE ALS

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As part of the assessment, attributes were identified in both sub-areas of the ALS that could be affected by the change in the image of, and relationships within, the area caused by the Project in the context of landscape character values within the meaning of Section 12 of the Nature and Landscape Protection Act. These attributes were arranged into three categories:

- attributes of the natural characteristic,
- attributes of the cultural and historical characteristic,
- attributes of the spatial characteristic,

within the meaning of the cited Nature and Landscape Protection Act.

Each identified attribute was described by its characteristics, i.e., what it is formed by, its degree of presence (prominence), and its degree of relationship to the landscape character of the given sub-area of the ALS, i.e., its significance. The quality of its presence in the area and in relation to landscape character, i.e., its impression, was determined. Its value within the area, i.e., its rareness, was also determined. The attributes of the statutory criteria were assigned to each identified attribute, i.e., whether the attribute co-creates aesthetic value (E) or natural value (P), harmonious relationships (H) and scale in the landscape (M).

## 7.3 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACT ON LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

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### Assessment Method

The assessment was carried out in two stages:

1. Partial assessment of the Project's impact on individual attributes
2. Overall assessment of the impact on individual attributes in relation to the landscape character protection criteria arising from the cited Section 12 of the Nature and Landscape Protection Act.

The guidance for the overall assessment consisted of the exact results of the visibility analysis, indicating the so-called visual impact, i.e., the extent of the area in which the change caused by the Project will be manifested.

#### Assessment of the impact on individual characteristic attributes

The assessment was carried out within the meaning of the above methodology, by comparing the given attribute with the Project and determining the possible strength of the Project's impact on that attribute on the following scale:

- 0 – no impact – where the Project does not directly or indirectly affect the impression, significance, or rareness of the given attribute;
- 1 – slight impact – where the Project may slightly affect, directly or indirectly, the impression, significance, or rareness of the given attribute (by disturbing the wider image associated with the given attribute or from a greater distance);
- 2 – moderate impact – where the Project may appreciably affect, directly or indirectly, the impression, significance, or rareness of the given attribute (through its visual presence, which partially suppresses the given attribute in the landscape or changes the configuration in which the given attribute is manifested and on the basis of which its significance and rareness are determined);
- 3 – strong impact – where the Project may significantly affect, directly or indirectly, the impression, significance, or rareness of the given attribute (by suppressing it in the landscape, by being manifested within a landscape scene associated with the given attribute, by visually asserting itself in relation to the significance or impression of the given attribute, etc.);
- 4 – overriding impact – where the Project may directly suppress the significance or rareness of the given attribute in the landscape.

The impact of the Project on individual attributes was assessed not only from the perspective of the strength of the impact, but also from the perspective of the character of the impact, i.e., whether the impact is:

- direct, i.e., an impact that is manifested directly in the image or relationships of the given attribute in the context of the landscape character values of the area;
- indirect, i.e., where the impact of the Project is manifested in a particular part of the landscape context and, through this manifestation, affects the given attribute in terms of its significance, impression, or rareness.

Furthermore, in relation to the impression of the given attribute, the impact was assessed as:

- suppressing – where the Project suppresses the significance, impression, or rareness of the given attribute in the context of the landscape character of the area;
- reinforcing, i.e., where, conversely, it reinforces the significance or impression of the given attribute in the context of the landscape character of the area.

### Identified impacts

The assessment identified the following within the sub-areas of the ALS:

- A: Dříteň–Chvalešovice – a total of 8 attributes of the natural characteristic, 13 attributes of the cultural and historical characteristic, and 6 attributes of the spatial characteristic.
- B: Temelín Area – a total of 11 attributes of the natural characteristic, 13 attributes of the cultural and historical characteristic, and 4 attributes of the spatial characteristic.

Identified impacts on sub-area A of the ALS: Dříteň–Chvalešovice:

No impact on the identified attributes of the natural characteristic was identified, primarily because the Project does not affect natural elements in the landscape of this sub-area of the ALS.

An impact on attributes of the cultural and historical characteristic was identified for attribute K.13 (Image of the Temelín NPP site appearing in a number of scenery compositions, enclosing or influencing their image primarily towards the north, with the dominant cooling towers), in that the Project will slightly reinforce the perception of the image of the industrial complex of Temelín NPP in the landscape in the context of all the stated proposed changes, in relation to the other parts of the landscape.

An impact on attributes of the spatial characteristic was identified for attribute A.06 (Intrusive elements of a technical/industrial nature disturbing the image of the landscape – Temelín NPP, numerous HV and EHV pylons, substation), in that the Project may have up to a moderate impact on the overall manifestation of the dominant image of the industrial complex of Temelín NPP in the landscape in the context of all the stated proposed changes.

Identified impacts on sub-area B of the ALS: Temelín Area:

No impact on the identified attributes of the natural characteristic was identified, primarily because the Project does not affect natural elements in the landscape that are reflected in landscape character.

An impact on attributes of the cultural and historical characteristic was identified for attributes K.12 (Temelín NPP site with characteristic reactor unit buildings and cooling tower structures, dominating the entire space) and K.13 (Kočín substation, with adjoining, visually prominent technical infrastructure elements consisting of EHV and HV overhead lines with typical pylons), in that the Project will result in up to a moderate reinforcement of the perception of the image of the industrial complex of Temelín NPP in the landscape in the context of all the stated proposed changes, in relation to the other parts of the landscape, primarily because the Project will be manifested in this part of the ALS from shorter distances and will be more prominent.

An impact on attributes of the spatial characteristic was identified for attributes A.03 (Intrusive elements of technical infrastructure (Kočín substation, numerous HV and EHV

pylons)) and A.04 (Specific image of the Temelín NPP site, dominating the entire space and appearing in the images of a number of places and scenery compositions with the dominant cooling towers, characterised by intrusive visual presence and a markedly different scale and character), in that the Project may have up to a moderate impact on the overall manifestation of the dominant image of the industrial complex of Temelín NPP in the landscape in the context of all the stated proposed changes, primarily because the Project will be manifested in this part of the ALS from shorter distances and will be more prominent.

#### Summary of the Assessment Results

As shown by the visibility analysis, the analysis of relationships in the landscape, and the subsequent field survey, the Project will be manifested primarily as an integral, logically adjoining part of the overall image of the Temelín NPP site in the context of the changes under consideration (i.e., the construction of SNFS and New NPP ETE). In terms of scale and character, the SMR ETE structures do not differ in any way within the overall image of the site, and will be visually present primarily to the south and west, and only exceptionally to the east. To the north, the proposed SMR ETE structures will be screened primarily by the existing ETE<sub>1,2</sub> structures and by the proposed New NPP ETE structures.

The assessment identified primarily the following:

- the SMR ETE structures will be seen together with the other structures (including those under consideration) of the Temelín NPP site, thereby changing the image of this site in the landscape;
- this change will be apparent primarily at the site itself and will be manifested in the landscape within the SE – S – SW – W sector;
- as a result, there will primarily be a reinforcement of the existing impacts of the site, currently represented by the impacts of the existing Temelín NPP site, on landscape character, or more specifically on its aesthetic value, harmonious scale, and harmonious relationships in the landscape;
- in the context of all the above changes (in combination with them), this reinforcing impact is assessed as a slight to moderate impact of SMR ETE in relation to the overall image of the existing Temelín NPP site (the scale, character, and configuration of its structures), and also in relation to the Temelín NPP site in the context of all the changes mentioned;
- at the assumed height (56 m), the ventilation stack will be visually present as part of the image of the Project against the backdrop of the entire Temelín NPP site; at the maximum height under consideration (approx. 150 m), it is expected to merge with the entire industrial landscape of the site concerned.

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## 7.4 CONCLUSION

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The assessment found that the submitted Project will primarily affect the landscape character of the place represented by the defined affected landscape space by reinforcing the existing image of Temelín NPP, and will likewise be manifested in the context of the submitted projects at the site concerned. This impact is assessed as slight

from more distant locations and as slight to moderate from immediately adjoining locations. This means that the change will primarily reinforce the existing and future visual presence of the image of the industrial complex in the landscape, reinforcing its existing impacts on landscape character, particularly in terms of harmonious relationships and harmonious scale in the landscape, and through the suppression of the aesthetic value of the landscape character of the defined ALS.

The Project will change the overall image of the Temelín NPP site in the landscape; in the context of the above projects under consideration, this change is acceptable from the perspective of landscape character. On this basis, it can be stated that the Project is acceptable from the perspective of landscape character protection within the meaning of Section 12 of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended.

Mgr. et Ing. Roman Bukáček,  
Studio B&M

## 8 TABLE OF CONTENTS

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|       |                                                                                                              |    |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1     | OBJECTIVES AND SUBJECT OF THE ASSESSMENT .....                                                               | 3  |
| 2     | PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS .....                                                                                | 4  |
| 2.1   | Brief Description of the Project .....                                                                       | 4  |
| 2.2   | Site Layout .....                                                                                            | 5  |
| 2.3   | Temelín Spatial Plan .....                                                                                   | 7  |
| 2.4   | Structures assessed as part of the cumulative impact on landscape character .....                            | 8  |
| 2.4.1 | ETE1,2.....                                                                                                  | 8  |
| 2.4.2 | New NPP ETE.....                                                                                             | 9  |
| 2.4.3 | Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage Facility, SNFS ETE .....                                                          | 10 |
| 2.5   | Basic Character of the Project in Relation to Landscape Character, Identification of Potential Impacts ..... | 12 |
| 3     | ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND TERMS USED .....                                                                  | 14 |
| 3.1   | Basic terms derived from Act No. 114/1992 Coll. ....                                                         | 15 |
| 3.2   | Other Terms Used in the Subsequent Assessment.....                                                           | 17 |
| 4     | DEFINITION OF THE AFFECTED LANDSCAPE SPACE .....                                                             | 19 |
| 4.1   | Area Analyses .....                                                                                          | 19 |
| 4.1.1 | Analysis of the Wider Landscape Setting .....                                                                | 19 |
| 4.1.2 | Analysis of the Project's Visual Presence, Visibility Analysis .....                                         | 20 |
| 4.2   | Analysis of Relationships in the Landscape.....                                                              | 30 |
| 4.2.1 | Functional Relationships Affecting the Image of the Landscape .....                                          | 30 |
| 4.3   | Summary of Analyses .....                                                                                    | 31 |
| 4.4   | Definition of the Affected Landscape Space (ALS) .....                                                       | 32 |
| 4.5   | Definition of Significant Viewpoints .....                                                                   | 38 |
| 4.6   | Definition of Sub-Areas of the ALS.....                                                                      | 44 |
| 5     | CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE ALS LANDSCAPE IN RELATION TO THE PROJECT .....                   | 46 |

|            |                                                                                                                                   |           |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>5.1</b> | <b>Sub-Area A: Dříteň – Chvalešovice.....</b>                                                                                     | <b>46</b> |
| <b>5.2</b> | <b>Temelín Sub-Area .....</b>                                                                                                     | <b>49</b> |
| <b>5.3</b> | <b>Landscape Character Study of the South Bohemian Region.....</b>                                                                | <b>51</b> |
| 5.3.1      | Area ObKR 12 – Bechyně–Týn nad Vltavou Area .....                                                                                 | 52        |
| 5.3.2      | Area ObKR 14 – České Budějovice Basin.....                                                                                        | 53        |
| <b>6</b>   | <b>ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACT ON LANDSCAPE CHARACTER.....</b>                                                                   | <b>55</b> |
| <b>6.1</b> | <b>Assessment of the Project's impact on the stated attributes of the defined sub-areas of the ALS</b>                            | <b>55</b> |
| 6.1.1      | Sub-Area A: Dříteň – Chvalešovice.....                                                                                            | 55        |
| 6.1.2      | Sub-Area B: Temelín Area .....                                                                                                    | 59        |
| 6.1.3      | Explanation of the Assessment Table .....                                                                                         | 62        |
| <b>6.2</b> | <b>Impacts on the Image of Significant Landscape Elements and Specially Protected Areas ....</b>                                  | <b>63</b> |
| <b>6.3</b> | <b>Impacts on Nature Park Areas .....</b>                                                                                         | <b>63</b> |
| <b>6.4</b> | <b>Overall Impact on the Landscape Character of the ALS.....</b>                                                                  | <b>63</b> |
| 6.4.1      | Overall Impact on the Values of Landscape Character Defined by Law (Nature and Landscape Protection Act), Statutory Criteria..... | 64        |
| <b>6.5</b> | <b>Cumulative impacts.....</b>                                                                                                    | <b>67</b> |
| <b>7</b>   | <b>FINAL SUMMARY .....</b>                                                                                                        | <b>69</b> |
| <b>7.1</b> | <b>Affected Landscape Space and Identification of Attributes and Values .....</b>                                                 | <b>69</b> |
| <b>7.2</b> | <b>Landscape Character Attributes of the Defined Sub-Areas of the ALS .....</b>                                                   | <b>70</b> |
| <b>7.3</b> | <b>Assessment of Project impact on landscape character .....</b>                                                                  | <b>70</b> |
| <b>7.4</b> | <b>Conclusion.....</b>                                                                                                            | <b>73</b> |
| <b>8</b>   | <b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>                                                                                                    | <b>75</b> |