



## NÁCHOD



### TERRITORY

The town of Náchod was founded at the pass called Branka (Gate) near the Czech-Polish border in the 13th century. In the past an important trade path called the Klodzko Route led through here, connecting Prague with Klodzko. The town of Náchod lies in the North-Eastern part of the Hradec Králove region in the North-Eastern part of Bohemia. The town of Náchod, 21.263 inhabitants, spreads between the Orlické and Krkonoše mountains and it is an important tourist centre. The undulating and sometimes hilly terrain offers viewing points to the country and is suitable for whole year tourism as well as for winter sports. The largest numbers of employees in Náchod are mainly the traditional producers from the rubber, textile, food and electromotor industries. Náchod is also known for its brewery. The brewery owned exclusively by the town produces a wide range of beers and soft drinks. The town of Náchod which has experienced a chequered history and seen famous personalities will enthral you with its diversity - a picturesque hilly landscape, the River Metuje valley, romantic chateau, mysterious forts...

### LOCAL RESOURCES

**Chateau:** In the mid 13th century, the Knight Hron of the House of Naceratic founded a castle probably together with a town lying underneath it. The original Gothic castle was rebuilt into the Renaissance chateau in the 15th and 16th centuries and currently it displays valuable collections in its interiors and houses an art gallery with a separate entrance. The chateau received today's appearance in the 17th and 18th centuries under the Italian aristocratic House of Piccolominis, who had the Chateau adapted in the Baroque style. The chateau grounds are formed by a French garden from the mid 18th century, an English park dating back to the 19th century and a military cemetery at the end of the linden alley, where victims of the Prussia-Austrian War are buried. The chateau tower offers a viewing gallery, a permanent exhibition of ghosts and a bear enclosure, the largest of its kind in the Czech Republic. **Náchod Square:** Masaryk's Square is of a quadratic shape and represents one of the few reminders of medieval architecture in the town. In its centre, the two-tower Gothic Church of St.



Lawrence was built as early as the beginning of the 14th century. Its appearance of today dates back to the mid 17th century, when it was reconstructed after a big fire. Its towers with Baroque domes are 40 m high and are commonly known as Adam and Eve. Other interesting structures placed on the square include the Baroque Column dedicated to the Virgin Mary from 1695, the Baroque sculpture of the Holy Trinity dating back to the early 18th century, statue of St. John of Nepomuck from 1768 and a fountain dating back to the 19th century. The whole northern side of the square is dominated by the Art Nouveau building of the municipal theatre and Hotel U Beránka, built in 1912-14.



**Dobrošov Artillery Fortification System:** The Dobrošov stronghold is a part of the fortification defensive system built in 1936-38. In 1997 the Ministry of Culture of the CZ declared the Dobrošov Artillery Fortification System a national cultural heritage.

**Lázne Beloves:** Beloves has been referred to in historic sources since 1392. The healing properties of the local carbon springs were known as early as the 17th century. In 1720 a spa was founded here and the first Empire-style spa building was built here. Of the three springs (Ida, Ivan and Hedva) Ida has become the most well-known brand and up to this date it is popular table water. The spa experienced the largest boom in the second half of the 19th century. In 1970 the spa was reconstructed but in the mid 90s the new owner closed the spa down.

### GAINS FROM THE PROJECT

The town of Náchod has taken part in international cooperation in order to exchange experience with its partners. There are many interesting places in the territory of the town and these places can be further developed and made more attractive with the experience gained from the project partners. To achieve this, the analysis carried out within the framework of the EU-NET Project will be used.

### THE REGION

As for the number and importance of natural wonders and places of historical and cultural interest, the Hradec Králove Region ranks among the richest in the Czech Republic. The rich flora and fauna also includes the Krkonoše Tundra with rare plant species surviving from the Ice Age.



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PROJECT PART-FINANCED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION



# INTERREG III C GRIP-IT EU-NET: EUROPEAN NETWORKING PROJECT

The EU-NET project (European Networking) is meant to promote the creation of a platform for European co-operation, in order to create new project ideas and strengthen the strategic partnership networks, looking at the prospect of the programming period 2007-2013.

Varied partners, coming from differently developed areas of the European Union (Friuli Venezia Giulia and Basilicata in Italy, Hradec-Kralowe in the Czech Republic) are united by the interest in developing at local level the policy of cohesion implemented by the EU.

This project not only affirms new ties and bonds in the partnership network, but it also allowed the drafting on new project proposals for an integrated approach to EU funds.



**Project partner:**  
**City of Monfalcone**  
**Region Friuli Venezia Giulia**



### TERRITORY



Monfalcone is a sea-town in the North-East of Italy, located near the Slovenian border. It has got a population of 30,000 inhabitants but it reaches almost 60,000 units because of a larger administrative district

called "Città Mandamento", grouping nine local municipalities and therefore sharing some tasks and tools. The territory is naturally fenced between a rocky highland and the sea, as Monfalcone is the Northernmost seaport on the Adriatic sea.

The town has got ancient origins as shown by its symbol, La Rocca, a stone fortress built during the Middle Ages and then exploited by the domains of Venice, of the Habsburg and of the Italian monarchy.

### LOCAL RESOURCES



Monfalcone is known as "the city of cruiseships" because of the presence of the Fincantieri shipyard, specialized in the building of world-famous cruiseships. Monfalcone is indeed an industrial centre and offers

excellent facilities in service networks such as logistics and intermodality. The city is actually linked to the freeway through two accesses, it is only one hour away from Venice and half an hour from Trieste, it hosts an international airport and offers regular bus and train service. Natural resources



are offered by the highland of Carso, a white rocky land stretching from our region to the Adriatic coast. The Carsic highland also shows the heritage of the past, the trenches and other remains of the great war, that were converted to an open museum thanks to European funds: the Great War Open Museum.



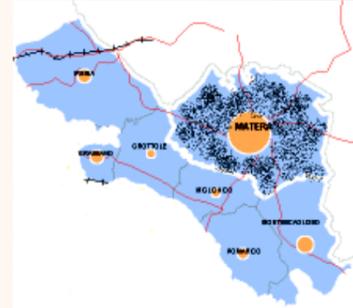
Its coasts offer facilities and safe shores to those who love sailing and boating thanks to over 1500 berths, that are going to multiply thanks to the future interventions to restore the ancient Roman baths.

### GAINS FROM THE PROJECT

Monfalcone has increased greatly its connections in the European network of partners, it has developed its skills and accessed a set of new opportunities for local and integrated development, an activity in which it is committed in order to promote its European role and functions.

### THE REGION

Friuli Venezia Giulia is an autonomous region gifted with unique features: the nature offers sandy beaches on the coasts, snow-topped mountains in the Alpine range, green hills where grapes and vines grow to produce high quality wines. The region is highly involved in European and international activities thanks to its intercultural background and strategic geographic position. The region has always supported Monfalcone since the beginning of its international activities and works in team in order to promote a European image of the territory.



### TERRITORY

The area of P.I.T. Bradanica is situated in the Eastern part of Basilicata Region and represents a belt and a barycentric space between Puglia and the main production areas of Basilicata that include in the South, the agricultural area of Metapontino, the

industrial area of Val Basento, the Murgia (an well-known area between Puglia and Basilicata) and the industrial area of Melfi in the North.

The territory, that includes the six municipalities of Irsina, Grottole, Grassano, Miglionico, Montescaglioso and Pomarico, is the natural belt of Matera, and covers an area of 810 Km2. The resident population is 31.338.

With its hilly landscape the area has a long rural tradition and is trying today to undergo the path of modernization. The links with the "City of Stones" make the PIT a land of hospitality that offers to tourists and visitors its enthusiasm and uncontaminated nature.



### LOCAL RESOURCES

The presence of a diffused natural and cultural heritage make the area of PIT a complement of the city of Matera with its Stones and Baroque, forming in this way a whole tourist attraction pole. The oasis of San Giuliano, the forests of Verrutoli and Manferrara, the Park of Rupestrian Churches, the archeological sites and the medieval and rupestrian settlements of Altojanni, the fortified settlement Castro Cicurio; the precious examples of medioeval architecture, such as the Castel of Malconsiglio in Miglionico, the Benedictine Abbey of S. Michele Arcangelo in Montescaglioso, are some of the most important examples of the cultural heritage of Bradanica. Of special interest is the presence of two rare pieces of renaissance artists, such as the statue of S. Eufemia, preserved in the Cathedral of Irsina, unique stone sculpture painted by Andrea Mantegna and the magnificent Polyptych



of Cima da Conegliano (XV sec), preserved in the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore di Miglionico.

Moreover, the Literature Park "Carlo Levi" in Grassano, set up in the places that inspired the writer and painter of "Cristo si è fermato ad Eboli".

The growing presence of farm houses, integrated in the rural territory, give the chance to the visitors to come in contact with a suggestive and natural environment and to enjoy the beauty of an open air museum. Agriculture is a relevant sector for PIT Bradanica and it is characterized mainly by cultivation of grain, oil production and, especially in the last years, by an increasing number of organic farms.

In the framework of environmental sustainability the municipalities of the PIT, have equipped modern production areas in order to attract investments able to preserve the environment and integrate themselves with the territory.

The central position of the area in relation to the Province of Matera and the closeness with the transport junction of Bari (airport and port) favours the accessibility of the whole zone.

### GAINS FROM THE PROJECT

By taking part in the EU-NET project, PIT Bradanica has established a first European partnership, that has hardly worked during 2007 for the analysis and the development of a joint cooperation strategy in order to foster the openness of the territory.

### THE REGION

Basilicata is a region rich of history and tradition, involved in overcoming the old isolation and playing a new role at European and international level. In this difficult process the region counts on its own "strategic" resources (water, oil, etc), on the strengthening of local production districts (Leather sofa district of Matera, food processing district of Vulture and Metapontino)

and on the attraction of new enterprises. Furthermore, thanks to its cultural heritage integrated in a natural environment with a variety of landscapes (the sunny badlands of Matera, the wide green expanses of forests, the dazzling grain fields, the snowy mountains, the limpid water of Maratea seaside) Basilicata region is transforming itself from a mysterious land in a well-known movie set for both Italian and international movies (The Passion, Io non ho paura, Del perduto amore, etc).

