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Kvalita dokumentácie vypracovanej pre proces posudzovania vplyvov na životné prostredie. (str. 79)

Autor: RNDr. Katarína Pavličková, CSc.

Recenzia: Mgr. K. Butkovská

Proces posudzovania vplyvov na životné prostredie sa u nás uplatňuje päť rokov. Možno to považovať za obdobie implementácie procesu nielen do právneho, ale predovšetkým do spoločenského systému a je teda viac ako aktuálne venovať sa jeho zhodnoteniu. Problematika kvality dokumentácie vypracovanej v procese posudzovania vplyvov na životné prostredie je jednou zo závažných otázok úrovne celého procesu posudzovania vplyvov na životné prostredie. Prínos tohto príspevku vidím predovšetkým v tom, že autorka poukazuje na hlavné príčiny spracovania dokumentácie na nedostatočnej úrovni ako aj spôsob a kritériá, ktorými je hodnotená kvalita dokumentácie spracovanej pre proces posudzovania vplyvov na životné prostredie. Predpokladám, že článok inšpiruje všetkých účastníkov procesu posudzovania vplyvov na životné prostredie, pretože ako vyplýva z hodnotenia uplynulých rokov, možnosti a rezervy ako skvalitniť dokumentáciu a tým aj celý proces, sú v súčasnosti jednak na strane spracovania metodík a jednak na strane vyváženosti použitia metód, vyváženosti samotného hodnotenia vplyvov, variantov a navrhovaných opatrení. Odporúčam na publikovanie.

THE EVOLUTION AND IMPORTANCE OF THE FREE STANDING BELFRIES IN THE URBAN CONTEXT OF THE SPIS COLONISED TOWNS.

[The topic of my thesis.]

My professional interest, in general, is focused on medieval culture, history and architecture. My thesis characterises just this part of the evolution of the free standing Spis belfries referring to history of the whole Spis region. The Spis region is situated in the northern part of Slovakia. It is by the professional community reputed to be a treasure of artistic works and architectural monuments. Its historical, artistic, economic and political development has had a unique character. At present, many changes and problems exist, which could damage or, at worst, destroy the fascinating atmosphere of this region.

The most interesting point of this region's history is the Saxon colonisation. The Saxons were invited to settle down by the Hungarian kings and their influence spread very quickly. They settled near the original Slavic villages which were destroyed, totally or partly, by the Tartar attack /1241/ and they changed the whole character of the Spis region. The Saxons eventually created a community of 24 Saxon towns.

During my close study of the Spis region, I took an interest in one of the regional symbols, *the Spis belfries*. They are the most famous component of those Spis towns which were situated on the medieval trade roads. The Spis belfries are characterised by their location near the parish churches as independent buildings and by the Renaissance details, sgraffito and attic, which are typical examples of the East Slovak Renaissance. Historians have taken an interest in them for about 100 years, but in general the Spis belfries have been presented incorrectly as original Renaissance objects. In the literature and archive resources I have noticed many unclear points, confused facts and unanswered questions regarding to the Spis belfries. I believe that their historical and architectural evolution was more complicated. Essentially, it is quite possible to date them earlier than the Renaissance and the question of their original function must also be addressed.

the fort tower	the belfry
the civil use	the church use

I think it is necessary to solve these problems through a combination of the traditional methods – historical and archaeological researches – and the study of the global international character of the Spis region especially, the Saxon trade towns. From the scientific point of a view, it would be interesting to present the Spis belfries as a unique group.

My thesis will focus on compiling all the data and facts about the history and evolution of the Spis region in general. The important part of this project would be the Saxon colonisation of this region. The case study, which should solve the problems and questions connected with this regional symbol - *the Spis belfry* - will be discussed on this background.

The final product of my research will contain new hypothetic theories and conclusions and in this way the basic questions of the Spis belfries might be answered. I want to create a hypothetic reconstruction of the building evolution of the typical Spis belfry according to the urban development of Saxon towns. An important part of my thesis will be the overview of the history and evolution of the Saxon colonised town in the Spis region, a study which has not been elaborated to the present day. I intend to complete this research by September 2001 and present my results in a scientific journal.

I have chosen the book with the title

„The Cathedrals of England“
ALEC CLIFTON-TAYLOR.

/ Published 1967 and 1986 Thames and Hudson Ltd.
London,
Reprinted 1995./

for several reasons. It is quite difficult to find any direct connections between the subject of my thesis, *the Spis belfry*, and the group of buildings such as the cathedrals from the architectural point of view. Reading of this book gave me a good impression of a clear presentation and interpretation of the specific building type – the cathedral. My thesis is focused on the study of another unique building group and I will try to find the best way for their presentation. The book about the English cathedrals has helped me in this presentation.

The book about English cathedrals includes all the building periods, from an early medieval one /the Norman period/ to the contemporary style of architecture. The author of the book has clearly defined every building period according to the history of England, which he has supported by carefully chosen examples, plans and pictures. I have especially studied the beginning of English cathedral as a very important moment for their final look, their slow change to the Early Gothic period and, of course, the maturity of the English Gothic.

The cathedral symbolises the church as a mother. It has grown both in size and splendour thanks to endowments and other gifts. The basic differences between the cathedral and the ordinary parish church are

- The principal man of the diocese - the bishop - has his seat of office in the cathedral.

Cathedra = chair throne /the derivation from the Latin, originally Greek word/.

Cathedral = the main church of a district under the care a bishop /Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 1995/

- The cathedral has a greater development of the scale, decoration richness, former east of the crossing of the nave and transept.

- The shrine of a saint is usually housed in a cathedral.

- Lady Chapel was added at the east end of a number of the cathedrals in the middle Gothic period / at this time the cult of the Virgin Mary became specially important/.

- Some of the cathedrals are united to monasteries and they used to provide the accomodation for the clergy.

In the English cathedrals the religious services were conducted according to the canons. There were two kinds of them in the Middle Ages:

- the Regular Canons

- the Secular Canons

The Regular Canons lived in accordance with some fixed code – in England mostly the Augustinians or Austin Cannons. *The Secular Canons* followed no set rule of life. The monks were free to live where they decided. The principal incomes were from the ownership of land, manors and churches and the substantial funds were forthcoming from the scale of indulgences.

The author characterises the cathedral not only as a building type, but he also tries to explain it from a historical, religious and philosophical point of view as well.

For example, the churches on the Continent were used for more than one purpose, unlike today - an administration of justice, signing of agreements, payment of tithe and so on. But in England there were different customs. Large porches were used for several purposes e.g.:

- to post notices relating to a local government.

- as a meeting place of the Consistory Court.

- a place of commercial transactions.

During church festivals plays were performed in the nave. The description of the cathedral from an architectural point of view is the most important part of this book.

The Romanesque style in England falls into two phases

- the Anglo-Saxon

- the Norman.

It does not seem, that the Saxons were very skillful as builders. They did not use very progressive building

methods and materials /mostly clay-bricks/ at that time. One example of their architecture is the crypt at Ripon. But the Norman period was the most important one for the creation of the English cathedrals and had a strong influence on the following building periods. When the Normans settled in England the country had already been Christian for 400 years and the Anglo-Saxon period was in a decline. They were the greatest builders of their time not only in Normandy and England, but in Pulia and Sicily too. The buildings became much lighter, the decoration richer and the masonry better.

Unfortunately, it is not easy to obtain an accurate picture of the Norman cathedral owing to fires, faulty building methods and changing needs. During the Gothic period many Norman churches were ruined and later repaired. Their Norman look vanished forever together with their original carved and painted decorations. Surviving evidence has been blurred by later modifications and restorations. The documentation about it, mostly in Latin, is extremely incomplete and is found in the libraries as far away as Copenhagen, Rome or New York.

The cathedral in Durham is an incomparable masterpiece of Romanesque architecture not only in England. The preservation of the original Norman building is unusually complete. Durham was stone-vaulted from the outset. Its construction took 40 years with every part of the nave and transept vaulted. It was a prodigious achievement at that time and its vaults are the earliest high-level ribbed vaults in Europe. But the oldest example is St. Albans and other Norman works can be still seen in another famous English cathedral Winchester.

The nave of the typical English cathedral has often an immense length. It provides a place for plenty of altarpieces. In these cathedrals one usually finds a rood screen and a pulpitum too. Their functions were entirely different.

The rood screen was a development of the rood beam. Its purpose was to support the Great Rod or Crucifix, which was flanked by figures of the Virgin Mary and St. John. The rood screen was one of the most conspicuous objects of every medieval church interior. It was pierced of two doorways - used for processions to the either side of the altar, which was placed centrally against the

western facade. The screen was mostly of wood, St. Albans is the only cathedral where the rood screen in which it is still preserved.

The pulpitum was also a transverse screen. Its purpose was quite different, with no specifically religious significance. It was a solid massive erection several feet thick, nearly always of stone, pierced by a central opening with doors. All the English cathedrals, whether

monastic or secular, originally once had their pulpitum. The pulpitum aided to conduct services. It is possible to compare it to an iconostasis of the churches of the Greek Orthodox faith.

On the Continent the east end of the cathedral was usually apsidal. The apse was surrounded by a processional path known as the ambulatory. There it was a custom to add a series of projecting chapels for the location of secondary altars. The English cathedrals have mostly flat east ends. The ambulatory is seldom seen.

The English cathedrals are buildings characterized by great divergencies of style. If the stylistic variation is a typical mark for the English cathedrals, the French cathedrals, for example, are characterized by their stylistic purity.

At the conclusion it is possible to say, that the most distinctive characteristic of the English cathedrals are

- the long nave
- the flat east end
- the towers and spires.

The book about the English cathedrals gave me the clear idea, how I will present the topic of my thesis – the Spis belfries. I was interesting in the methodology of the English cathedrals in the book. I want to use the similar process of the presentation of the Spis belfries in my work. The basic aim of my thesis is to create their historical and building evolution. The important point of my work is the history of whole Spis history. It can be helpfull for understanding all professional problems, which I met during my study of the topic with. The written part of my work will be supported by pictures and plans. The most important part of the thesis will be hypothetic reconstruction of the Spis belfries at the different historical periods.

I hope my thesis about the Spis belfries will bring some usefull progress of understanding their evolution and importance according to the history of whole Spis region.

Ing. arch. Jana Boldížarová

Restoration of Mansions

I am a graduate student at the Monument Preservation and Historic Site Design Department, Faculty of Architecture. I graduated in 1996. Presently I am preparing my thesis. The topic of the thesis is „The Restoration of Mansions“ and my tutor is Mr. Hlinický.

The objective of this thesis is evaluation of principles and methods for the mansion restoration from several points of view. One of the most essential is the aspect of the functional usage. The next essential points of