

*Ipsæ quidem dederas, Nomen mihi Sanctæ Georgi,  
At vitam Bacchus, vitibus ante dedit.*  *Vivere cui placide lubet, inter munera Bacchi,  
Szent Györgyi patrium, deligat ille, solum.*

## **The Maintenance of Historical Buildings – Case of Carpentry in Svätý Jur**

# CONTENT

---

	PAGE
• <b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
CHOSING FROM THE CRAFTS	2
WHY FRAMINGS AND WHY SVÄTÝ JUR?	2
THE AIM OF THE STUDY	3
HOW THE RESEARCH WAS DONE	4
• <b>DOORS &amp; WINDOWS are "EYES" of a HOUSE</b>	5
• <b>TRADITION vs INDUSTRIALISATION</b>	
CHANGES	8
WHY ARE NEW MATERIALS DANGEROUS?	9
WHAT MAKES OLD FRAMINGS SO SPECIAL?	12
• <b>PRESENT SITUATION in SVÄTÝ JUR - ANALYSES</b>	
SVÄTÝ JUR	14
SITUATION ON THE SITE	15
WHAT DO PEOPLE THINK? – the questionnaire	19
INTERVIEW WITH Mrs. NATÁLIA BAHNOVÁ	28
PAINT PRODUCTS	30
CRAFTSMEN & CARPENTERS	33
INTERVIEW WITH MUNICIPALITY	34
WRITTEN INTERVIEW WITH GABRIELA HABÁŇOVÁ	34
• <b>EXPERIENCES from SWEDEN</b>	38
• <b>SYNTHESIS AND OUR SUGGESTIONS</b>	41
• <b>CONCLUSION</b>	44
• <b>SPECIAL THANKS</b>	45
• <b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	46
• <b>NOTES</b>	47
• <b>ANNEXES</b>	48

## INTRODUCTION

---

- **CHOSING FROM THE CRAFTS**

First idea for this paper was to write about traditional crafts in general. Traditional crafts are valuable cultural resources, without which proper maintenance of historic building is impossible. The problem is that the knowledge in this field is rapidly decreasing. But this topic is wide and it requires serious and long research and work, much more demanding in time that we have. That is why; we have picked very concrete and strictly dissociated part among all probable crafts - maintenance of framings in Svätý Jur.

- **WHY FRAMINGS AND WHY SVÄTÝ JUR?**



We have chosen doors and windows because we think they are an important and very noticeable part of cultural heritage. By changing them, the appearance of houses is also changing. The problem is that awareness of this fact is not high and people do tend to change their framings. The unsuitable repairs are also frequent appearances.

Both of these activities are happening because: old, traditional crafts are not the only achievable option any more; on the contrary, craftsmen who have conventional skills are very rear,

traditional substances have been forgotten or replaced; new crafts and products are on the market – they are more approachable, affordable, now-days more known...

We think that this is a very important subject, and although it is not unknown, a lot of attention and energy is spending on writing, researches, advertising about framings, we did not notice that this is a case individually for Svätý Jur. We did find a lot of articles and books describing this matter, but not specifically about Svätý Jur.

- **THE AIM OF THE STUDY**

- ⇒ **investigate present problems of maintenance from different points** (owners, craftsmen, conservational authorities, experts...)

- ⇒ **to promote traditional and sustainable ways of maintenance**

- ⇒ **raise awareness**

What we would like to indicate in this paper is that traditional crafts are the most reliable ones, that traditional materials are the most sustainable among all other products on the market; usage of traditional skills and materials can be easily presented on wooden framings in Svätý Jur.

What we would like to investigate is why people are leaving traditional way of maintenance, why new products from industrial materials are popular / or they are not. What do carpenters think about old and new products; did industrialisation brought declining in this profession. What experts and conservators have to say about this topic?



*pic. 2 windows on a house in Svätý Jur*

Promotion of conventional skills and materials by our opinion is something that should be done because of all the facts that have already been written above.

The easiest way how to bring traditional maintenance back is by telling people why that is better for them and their houses.



*pic. 3 back doors of AGAPE, Svätý Jur*

- **HOW WAS THE RESEARCH DONE**

Because we wanted to have the most understandable picture about situation in Svätý Jur, we chose to write a questionnaire about framings – to investigate age and materials of doors and windows, but also how are owners treating their framings and if they think that old, wooden doors are heritage of Svätý Jur. We also

talked with local carpenters, employees in the Municipality, Ministry; we searched for useful articles in library and on the internet; we also examined what kind of treating products are available on the market in Svätý Jur and Slovakia.

## DOORS & WINDOWS are "EYES" of a HOUSE

---

It is hard to imagine any kind of a dwelling without door and then also windows. If a construction does not have an entrance, its purpose is a query. "Doors and windows are key architectural components on a building, serving both a practical and aesthetical function. As architectural elements, windows can cover up to 30% of the surface on a historic building."<sup>1</sup>

### - Functions:

Openings have many functions on a building.

First there is an **entrance**. Front, entering door is always dividing private space from the public one. They are there **to protect** people inside from the outside, but also to **welcome** and **accompany**.

### **Communication!**



*pic 4 girls talking through a window*

Windows had always a special role in communication. An exit and an entrance in need, when someone should not be seen by everyone, a quick talk with passengers from the street. Windows have always been a traditional place for courting and serenades, but also for less romantic conversations.

Second there is **isolation**. Windows and doors are providing light, air and also they can balance the temperature...

Third, there is an **observation**. Windows are providing contact with exterior without leaving the interior. In Panonian region there are windows specially designed for the purpose of observing what is going on in the street. They are pushed forward to the street, bay windows. In Svätý Jur we found an improvised version.



*pic 5 window with a mirror*

**- Appearance:**

Front doors are as a rule the biggest and most decorative door in a house or in a yard, when there is one entrance for few dwellings like in Svätý Jur. By the size and ornamentation of front doors and windows, one can judge about wealth and importance of an owner, his/hers status in society... Also, by the volume and the forms of doors a function of the house can be guessed.

**-Symbols:**

Doors and windows have very important role on a house. Without them, building would be mute, death and blind.

Doors and windows are also full of metaphors and that is why they are often used in sayings:

“If God closes the door, he opens a window.” – a metaphor for opportunities

“When poverty comes in at doors, love leaps out at windows”

“Every time I close the door on reality it comes in through the windows” - John Clarke  
Slamming the door.

“Eyes are the windows of the soul.”

“Happiness enters on the humble/small gate.”

“A nice word opens the iron door.” – Serbian saying

## TRADITION vs INDUSTRIALISATION

---

- **CHANGES**



*pic...6 showing changed metal doors in Prostredna, Svätý Jur*

Till recently, houses were built from the materials which could be found mostly in near natural surroundings. Old craftsmen were searching and picking the best wood, stone... with patients and attention. But with the industrialisation things started to change and new products were invented. With time and marketing they became more popular since there are a variety of shapes, objects, colours, materials; but also because new products are considered to be troubled-free in installation and every-day usage.

What is a result of this change?

The result is that now days we do not know what to do with new materials which do not need maintenance...

New framings are believed to be cheaper and convenient, but on the long terms they have far more disadvantages. Traditional materials are long lasting and if something is wrong with them, reparation is simple. A broken part can be fixed with same material, not all the window or door has to be changed. Also, wrecked parts are part of the nature which means that their waste won't cause damages. On the other hand, new products such as plastic, PVC, metal, can not be repaired. That means if only one part is damaged, the whole window/door have to be changed with completely new ones. Of course, artificial materials are effecting pollution. Therefore, observing from a wider perspective, it is obvious that traditional products and materials are much more desirable → they are healthier, they are fixable, they can last for generations, and then they are also cheaper. Traditional framings are sustainable.

- **WHY ARE NEW MATERIALS DANGEROUS?**

- PVC:**

- When we first started to think about PVC framings we thought that this material is really inappropriate replacement for wooden windows on historical houses, like those ones in Svätý Jur. But when we started to think more about PVC framings and do some research, we realised that this material has more faults then just a bad look.



*pic..7 a window on a house in Prostedna street, Svätý Jur*

PVC - polyvinyl chloride is one of the most common materials for framings nowadays.<sup>2</sup> It has been in use for many decades now. At first it was believed to be *cheap, durable, and easy to assemble*.<sup>3</sup> As modern and new product this material has been heavily used in construction. In present time we have very high percentage of installed PVC framings in the World. For example, *around 85 % of UK housing stock has now had its original wooden windows and doors replaced by uPVC. And just about all new developments, however upmarket, have uPVC windows, if not doors*.<sup>4</sup>

As time passed it was obvious that advertisements made PVC framings more attractive than they really are.

❖ **Why are PVC framings more popular then wooden ones?**

There are few reasons why there was and unfortunately still is a huge boom of PVC products. These kinds of framings are less expensive then wooden framings. They are supposed to be easier for maintenance and that is what modern people need – less house demands. Everybody would rather go somewhere then treat their

framings in the spare time. Plus, advertisement states that PVC framings are better in isolation... Which is not true in comparison with modern timber framings – they are for sure at least as good thermal insulation as PVC ones. It is just lack of knowledge why people tend to install PVC framings.

❖ **What are the discoveries?**

1. **It is not healthy.** Its production and usage causes allergies and some other illnesses.

*“PVC is the worst plastic from an environmental health perspective, posing major hazards in its manufacture, product life and disposal.”<sup>5</sup>*

2. **It is not reparable, unlike wood** – as we wrote above.

*“When most things fail on a vinyl window, the whole window has to be replaced. If anything fails on a wood window, you can fix it yourself, relatively cheaply... PVC is not immune from contracting and expanding in very variable temperature climates, more than wood does.”<sup>6</sup>*

3. **It is not sustainable and ecologic** – this material cannot be used more times or be recycled in a simple way. After it is broken or its lifespan is finished (it gets dry and brittle) it is a simple waste - a hazardous waste. It is toxic, dangerous and complicated to recycle.

❖ **What is good about these discoveries?**

Due to all the researches that have been done and empirical facts, a popularity of PVC is starting slowly to decrease. People have become conscious about all qualities of natural materials that have been unattended in past half of the century, or maybe even more.

Of course, come back of traditional materials can not be expected with a sudden leap. Companies which are producing constructions are powerful. It is in their best interest to advertise their own products especially more then before, when doubts did

not exist. Plus they are constantly improving PVC products; making them “repairable” and “sustainable”.

Never the less, framings made of new materials have failed to prove that they are better from traditional doors and windows. People have realized that on long terms, wooden framings are much reliable and their quality is singularly. In many countries people stopped to use and buy PVC framings. *Ignorance was bliss, but not any more*, should be the main slogan in anti campaign for PVC framings.

- **WHAT MAKES OLD FRAMINGS SO SPECIAL?**

A part from the fact that it has been proven that traditional materials are healthier and better in isolation, more sustainable, more appropriate for continuance, there is also a strong point that we did not mentioned enough – value of cultural heritage!

Old framings are important part of cultural heritage! They are undivided part of historical houses. If traditional framings are improperly changed, the whole house is losing its spirit. It is not the same house any more with the equal chronological value.

As we revealed before, by the construction, appearance... of doors and windows, it can be judged where the historical house is situated. Every area has some specific in decorations, also terrene, climate, material, structure of the inside of house (yard), wealth, common occupation in region... were dictating configuration and appearance of framings. If all these facts are neglected, a big part of heritage is lost.

Plus, historical framings have always been made with more patients, attention then new ones. There fore they have so much more qualities.

*“For example an old window is made not only for the purpose of letting light in the room. The wood is profiled because it shall be*

*beautiful to look at, and also to let the light “play” with the shadows. A modern metal or plastic one, is just flat and is not designed to be beautiful. Old doors often have some pattern or even beautiful carvings. Another difference is how the material looks when it is getting older – **traditional ones often still looks quite OK by age, sometimes even get more beautiful with some patina. But have you ever seen anything in plastic looking nicer as it gets older?**”<sup>7</sup>*



*pic 8 windows on Pivovar, Svätý Jur*

This can be easily seen if one just starts to draw traditional framings and then new ones.

## PRESENT SITUATION in SVÄTÝ JUR - ANALISYS

---

Slovakia is a country with prosperity, economical boom and one of the members of EU. The capital city, Bratislava is an expanded city, which popularity is getting bigger in and outside of Slovakia. These facts are really important because of several reasons:

1. As a part of EU, Slovakia needs to obey laws connected with cultural heritage, preservation, construction...
2. As a European country with a lot of beautiful cultural heritage, landscapes and nature, people would like to preserve the best of it and visitors always like to see interesting and beautiful sights...
3. The fact that Slovakia is still a country in transition is threatening. This process is always long. And it can be dangerous because until strong principles are established, citizens tend to exploit this (dis)advantage.

In spite of the last fact, first two are stronger. And after all, in spite of human nature which can tend in self-indulgence like to have nice things on wider level. Things can always be improved, and professionals are the one who have knowledge and have to share it with others.

### • SVÄTÝ JUR

Svätý Jur is a small town right next to Bratislava. *"It is one of 19 protected town reserves in Slovakia, which points to the fact that it is well known of its architectural values, importance of cultural heritage, history... Measures have been taken to prevent performances that might danger these values."*<sup>8</sup> But in spite of this fact, we noticed that although the awareness of locals does exist about many values of this tiny place, some things are not

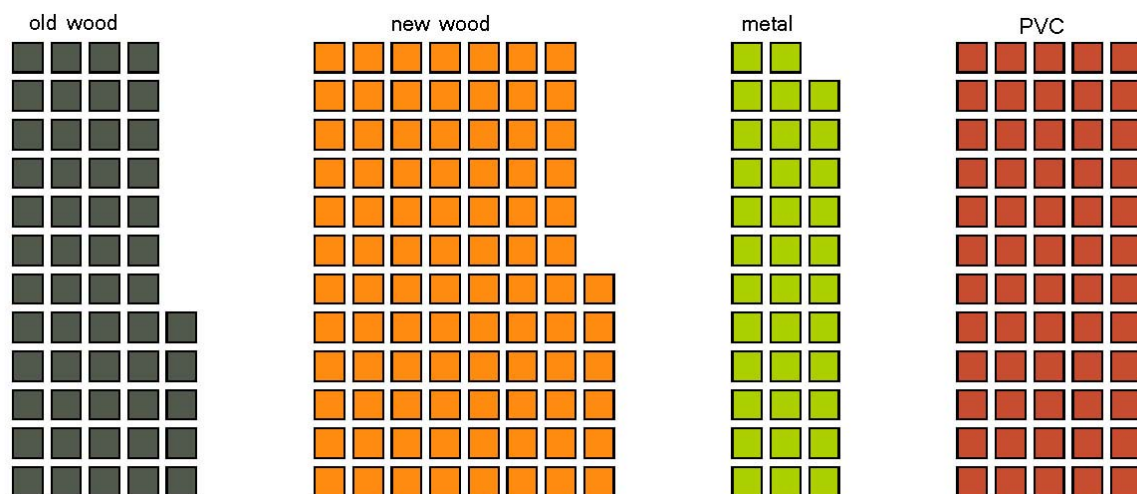
functioning as they should be, especially because it is a protected town.

- **SITUATION ON THE SITE**

The first thing we did was taking a walk around the protected core of Svätý Jur and analyse what is happening with the carpentry on site. For windows, materials mainly in use are timber and PVC, with a few exceptions of metal windows. For doors, wood and iron are in majority, with a few examples of plastic ones.

In following picture we roughly presented all carpentry seen from the streets together (doors and windows), one square presenting one unit (house or part in the house when there are more owners). In this figure old wood is early 20<sup>th</sup> century and earlier, while new wood is everything else, from newest euro – profiles to modern carpentry from the sixties.

So, cca. 22% of old timber, 38% of new(2<sup>nd</sup> half 20<sup>th</sup> century) one, 15% of metal and 25% of plastic as the material for doors and windows.



THE COMPARISMENT OF FRAMINGS IN THE PROTECTED CORE OF SVÄTÝ JUR

*pic. 9 ratios between used materials*

We also encountered some very innovative solutions we called "Svätý Jur's profiles": a combination of wooden frames and plastic inlays, which seem to be constructed to enhance thermal insulation in simplest and cheapest way, and maybe they also aim to an accord between preserving old wooden carpentry and better living conditions. (pic. 10&11)

As far as condition of wooden windows, about half of them are more or less maintained, and the other half has not been painted for about 20 years or more.

On the map on the pic.12, showing the area of Svätý Jur under protection as town reserve, we can see quite a lot of blue, i.e. plastic carpentry, which is perceivable from the street.

### **Conclusion:**

Wood is still predominant material, which should be taken as an advantage – something can still be done (in some European countries, on example, in England, it is said that already 80% of original wooden windows have been replaced for PVC ones)<sup>9</sup>.

PVC already has the share of one quarter as window frame material, which is noticeable part.

The condition of the windows and some innovative solutions are pointing on two things – lack of money and discontinuity of traditional ways of maintenance.



*pic. 10,11 Combinations of wooden frames and plastic inlays*



pic. 12 Map of Svätý Jur showing types of windows

- **WHAT DO PEOPLE THINK? – the questionnaire**

In this work we concentrated not on public monuments, but on normal houses, people's private homes, as they are forming majority of the buildings in Svätý Jur, and also the impression of the town. So, it's very important that the safeguarding of the heritage values is functioning well in this sector, as it's the biggest one and hardest to intervene once the inappropriate changes are done. As our professor Franz Neuwirth said "the small changes are the most dangerous ones". And, of course, as Svätý Jur is protected as historic town, it makes sense to deal with all of its tissue, and not only the individual monuments.

As we mentioned before, in our attempt to get the opinion of the people, we used interviews and questionnaire. The sample of the questionnaire is given in the annex of this work in Slovak original and English translation.

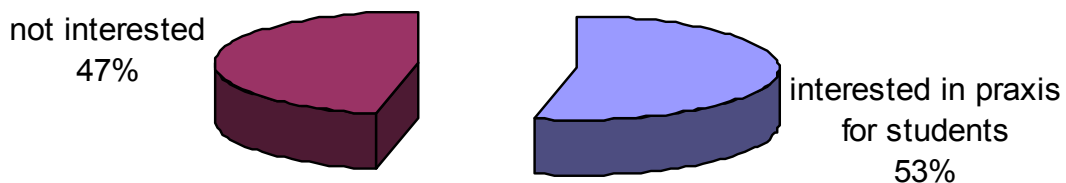
We had 77 valid answers, which we divided in three categories: old timber frames (39% of the results), new timber frames (21% of the results), and PVC frames (40% of the results). So, as we see, the random choice of people interviewed gave us the larger share of PVC framings, but the wood is still in the majority. Also, for the purpose of the questionnaire (as well as the map), as new wooden carpentry is considered the one with the new technology in thermal insulation - double paned IZO-glass. We did it this way because the people are inclined to recognize it that way, and also in results it shows how many people now or very recently are in favour of wood as material (as that kind of windows are very new offer on the market).

People were friendly and willing to do the questionnaire, we were refused only few times. That also gives us the hope that they will be willing to cooperate in eventual future initiatives.

The results of the questionnaire also show the will for collaboration – over half of the owners of old wooden carpentry expressed interest in collaboration with students of AINova if they would have practice on their carpentry and restore some parts of it.(pic.13)

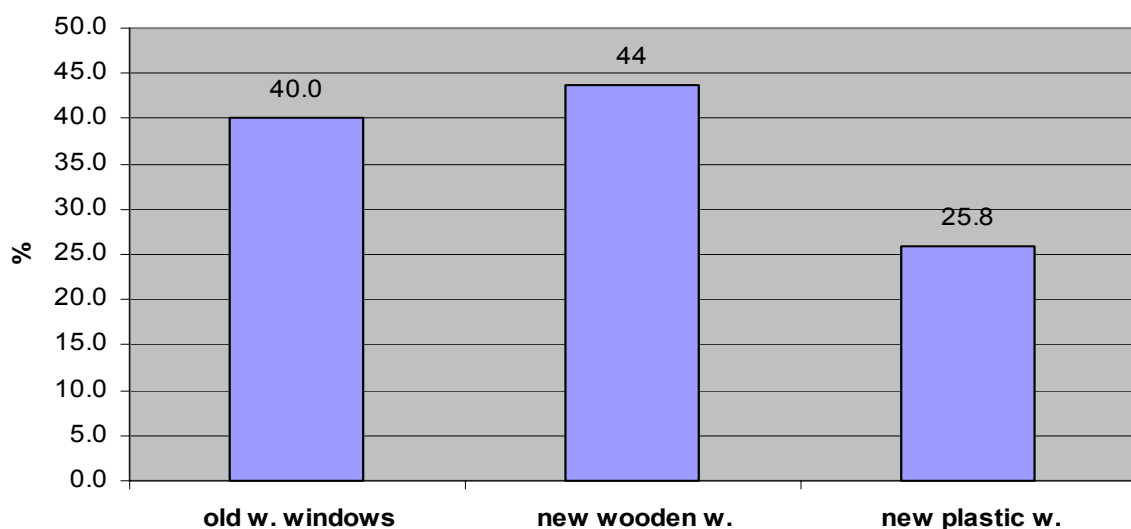
Also, all groups of owners expressed interest in courses that would eventually be organized by AINova or Municipality. Of course, the interest was bigger among the people owing wooden carpentry, but the owners of the PVC carpentry also showed considerable interest.(pic.14)

### INTERESTED IN COLLABORATING WITH STUDENTS (old carpentry only)



pic 13

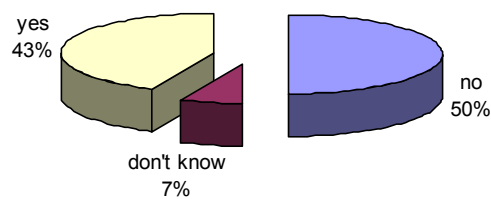
### OVERALL INTEREST IN COURSES



pic .14

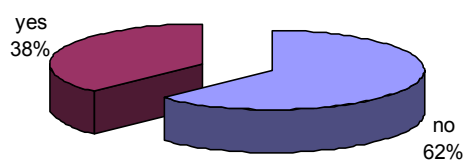
On the issue of their carpentry having some historic or aesthetic value among the owners of old carpentry is about half-half; among the ones who said no there is some of them who are not aware of its value (I've been standing in front of some of their houses with some fine, neglected windows while they circled "no"), and some who changed it 20-40 years ago and they don't consider it valuable for that reason. Interesting are the results among the owners of the new carpentry: almost 40% of the owners of timber one was proud at least about their looks, if they are not old, but not one of the owners of PVC one. (pic.17)

**DO YOU THINK YOUR CARPENTRY HAS HISTORIC/ESTETIC VALUE (old carpentry)**



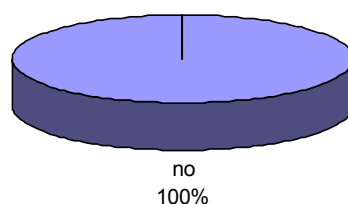
*pic.15*

**DO YOU THINK YOUR CARPENTRY HAS HISTORIC/ESTETIC VALUE (new timber carpentry)**



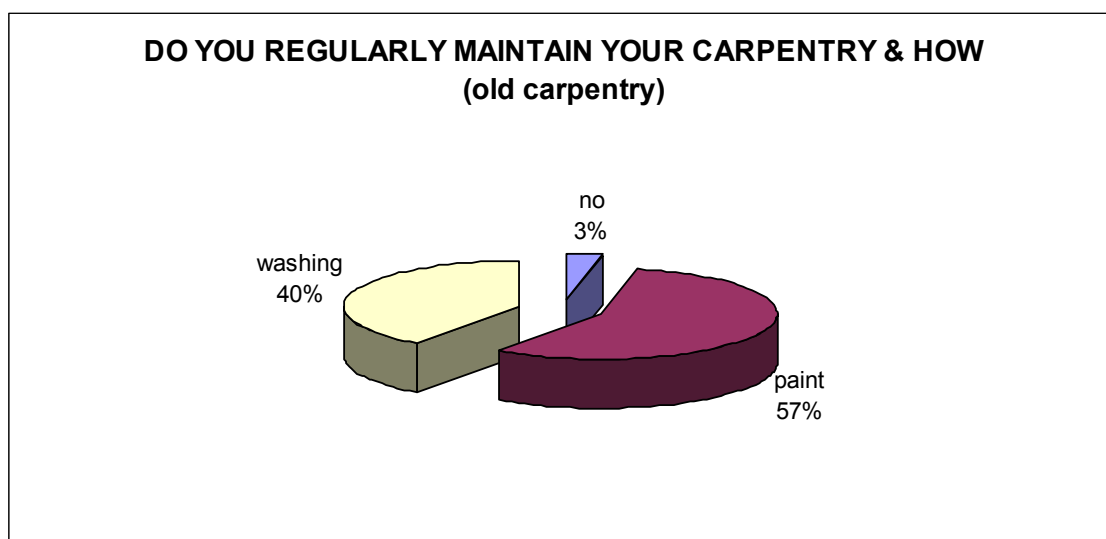
*pic.16*

**DO YOU THINK YOUR CARPENTRY HAS HISTORIC/ESTETIC VALUE (PVC carpentry)**

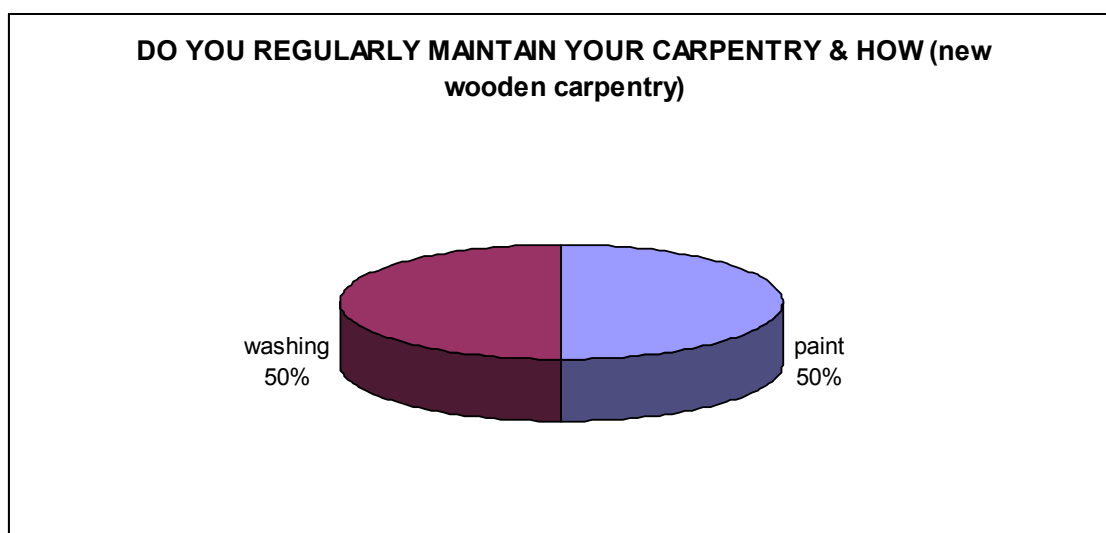


*pic.17*

One may say that the results concerning maintenance of wooden carpentry in general should be a reason for concern (over 40% of old and 50% of new are only washed). (pic.18 &19 ) Those numbers are repeating what we encountered on the site: around 50% of carpentry is neglected.



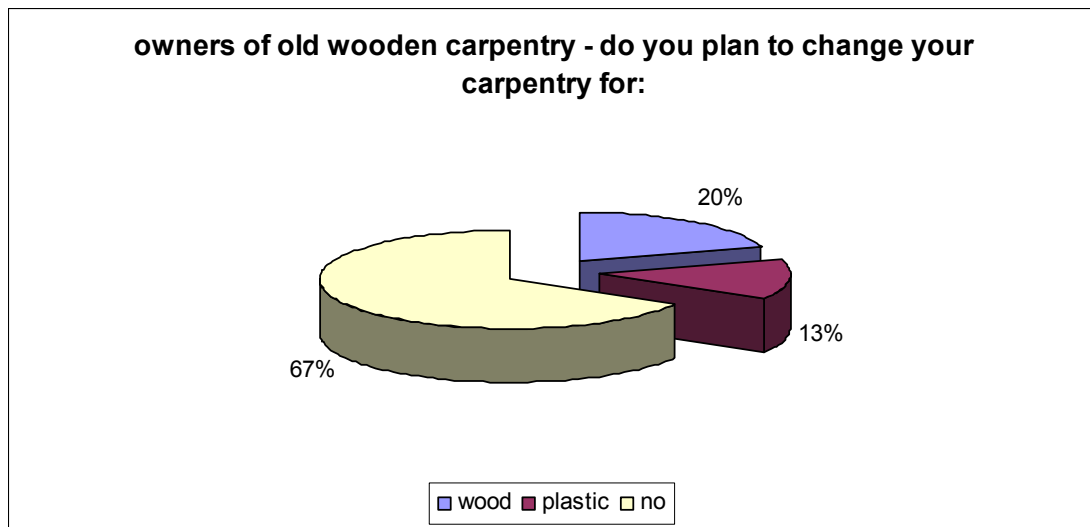
*pic.18*



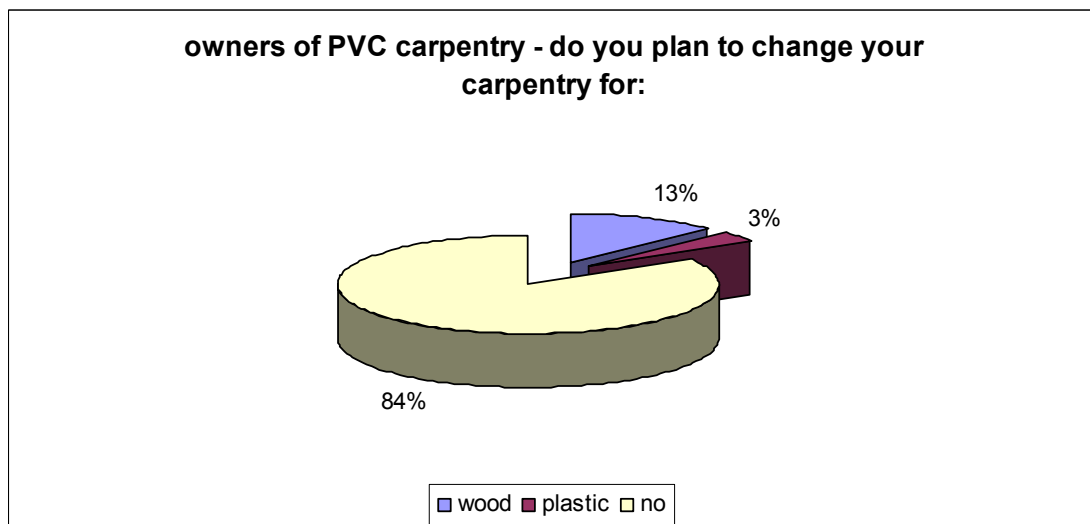
*pic.19*

Majority of people are not thinking of replacing their carpentry, especially among owners of new wooden carpentry (they voted 100% for not changing, that's why they are not presented by a chart), but of those who plan to change it, they are more interested in wood as material than the PVC. (pic.20 &21 )

The reasons for choosing particular material or keeping the old one are given on the table on the next page.



*pic.20*

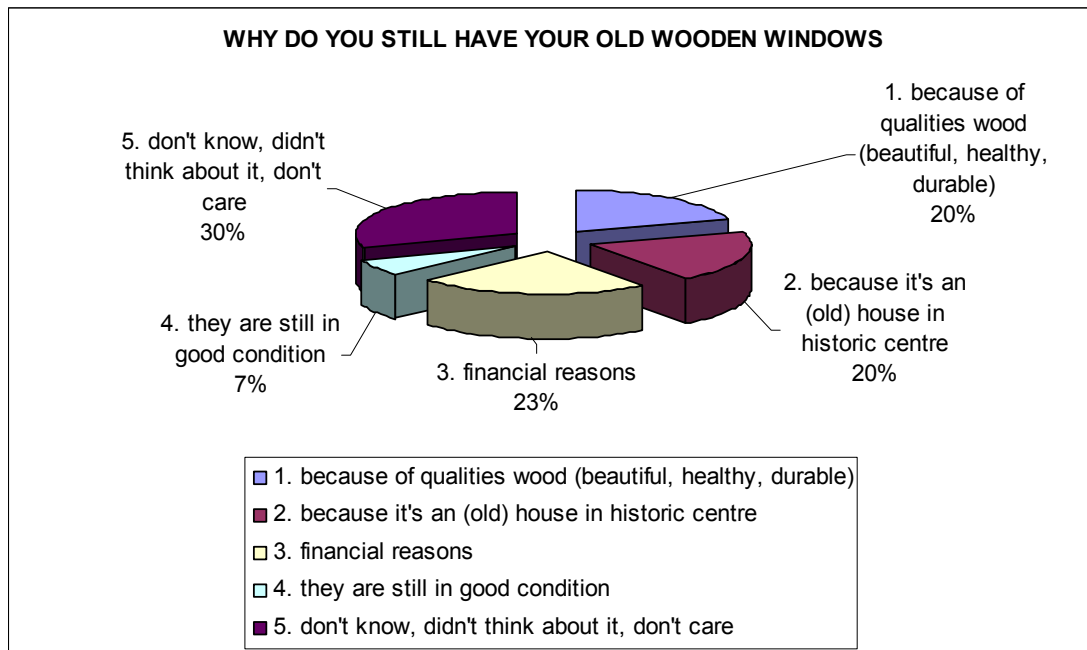


*pic.21*

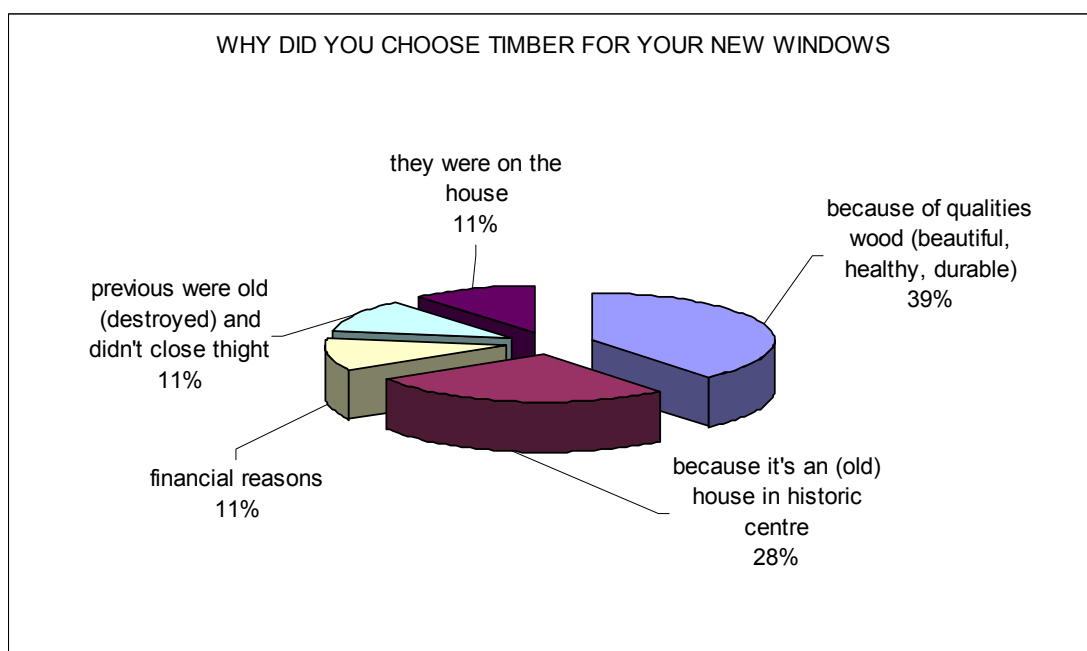
- **Reasons for changing the carpentry or not**

reasons:	n	do you plan to change your carpentry for:		
		a. wood	b. plastic	c. don't plan
<b>old w. windows</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>
because of qualities wood (beautiful, healthy, durable)		2		1
there is need for reconstruction		4		
because of thermal insulation			2	
there is no need for it				3
we maintain what we have, replacement is expensive				3
no answer			2	13
<b>new wooden w.</b>	<b>16</b>			<b>16</b>
there is no need for it				16
<b>new plastic w.</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>
because of qualities wood (beautiful, healthy, durable)		4		
because they are better			1	
because we don't have money to change them now				1
there is no need for it				25
<b>total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62</b>

Reasons for having wooden windows both in the case of old and new ones show the consciousness about the values of wood as material, as well as the tradition and heritage values. In the case of old ones, the financial reasons (lack of money) are also very present. A lot of people stated that they don't think about it. Other reasons are visible from the graphs.

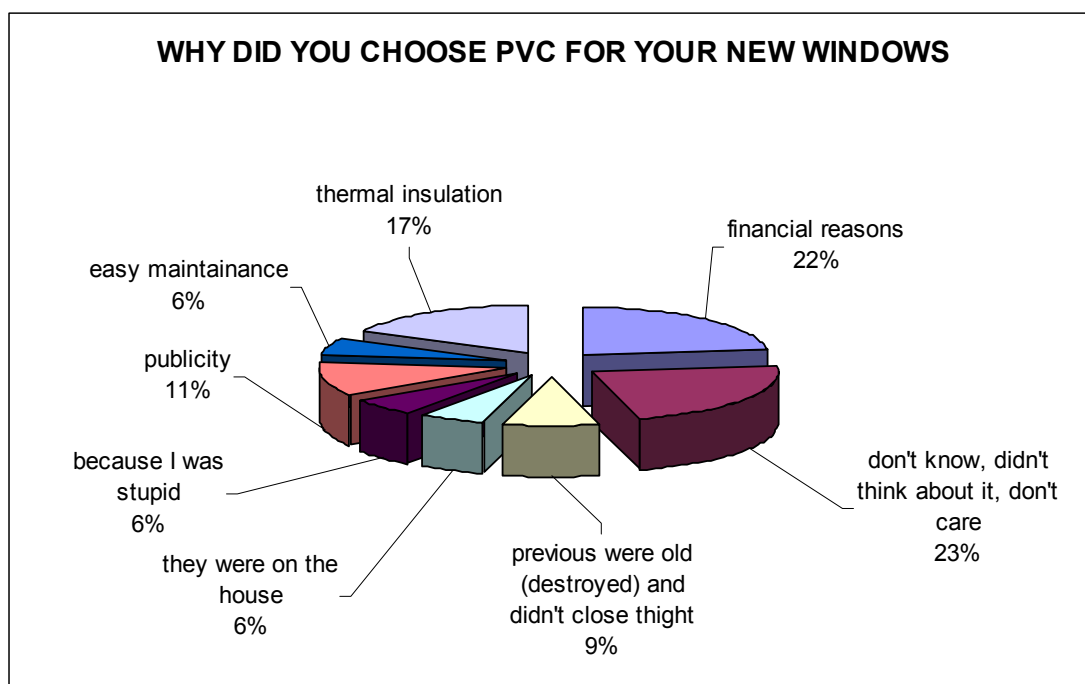


pic.22



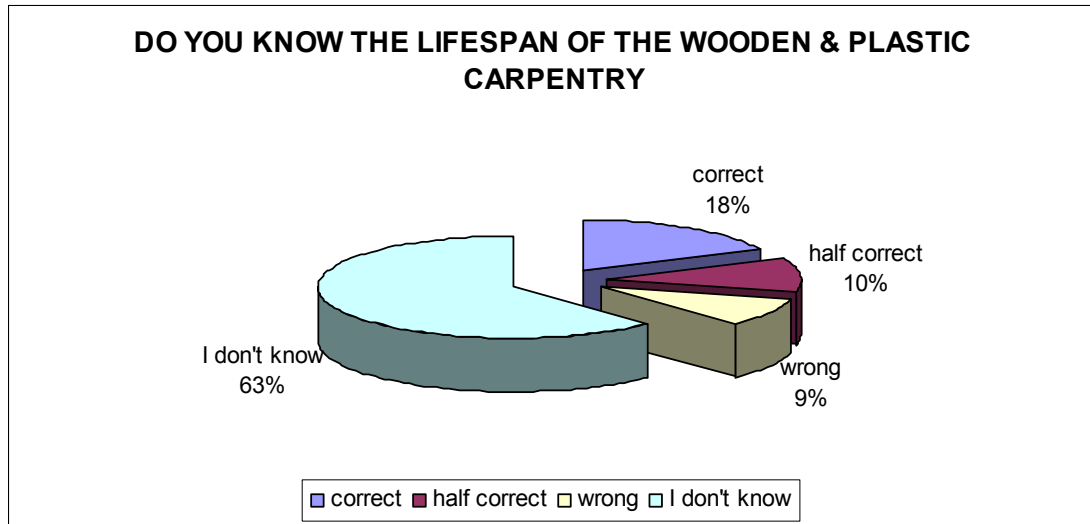
pic.23

Reasons for picking the PVC ones are the most varied ones: they range from the publicity and "I was stupid" (some people were complaining that they bought them on the advice of neighbours and relatives, but now they are sorry because they close too good and they have problems with the fungus), there is considerable amount of people that choose them for they stated qualities (thermal insulation and no maintenance), but the largest number of people choose them for their suitable price, or they also don't think about the reason.



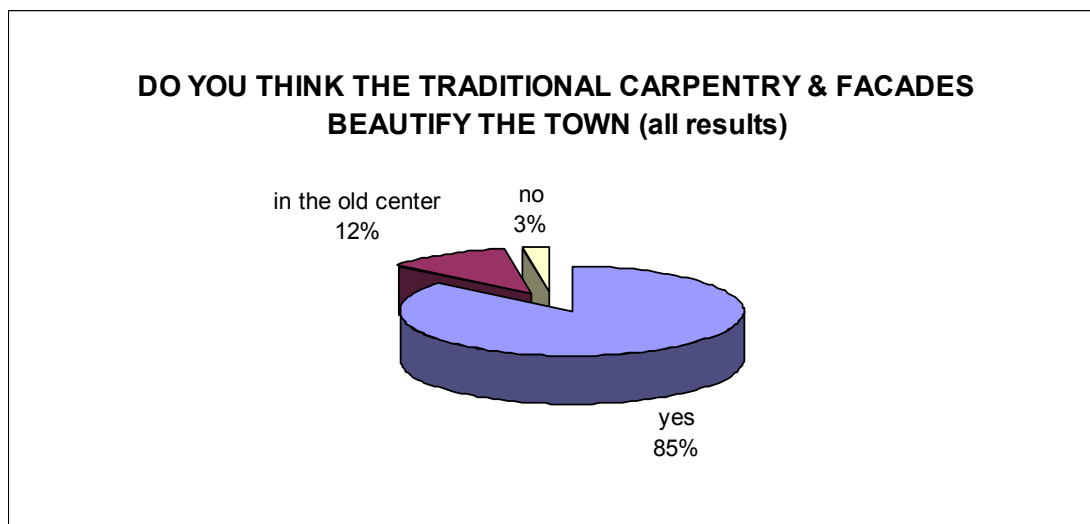
pic.24

The knowledge about the lifespan of all types of framing is poor among all categories of owners. Less than 20% knows the approximate lifespan of both types, and those who were half correct answered correctly for the PVC ones. We assume that's because of stated warranties for them with which people are familiar. (pic.25 )



pic.25

The thing with which all people see to agree is that traditional facades and carpentry beautify the town and are important for its looks, at least in the old centre.



pic.26

## **INTERVIEW WITH Mrs. NATÁLIA BAHNOVÁ – CITIZEN of SVÄTÝ JUR**

On the Prostredná Street we met Mrs Natália Bahnová who was repairing by herself an old wooden door. The door is a joint entrance to a yard of several houses, very common for Svätý Jur.

Her neighbours and her own family always thought that their garden doors have special value. They have always considered them to be very beautiful and historically important. Unfortunately, during the time material has degraded and the state of the door was in a poor condition. Any how, the mutual decision was to repair old door, not to buy new one.



*pic.27 & 28 Mrs Bahnová repairing the door*

So Missies Bahnová and her husband contacted their friend who is teaching preservation in one school in Bratislava. He explained to them what should they do. So they have decided to change rotten wooden parts with new, healthy wood. They bought spruce, not the same quality as original one on the door is, because

of the economical reasons. But they tried to pick as much suitable wood as possible.

Family Bahno did have some help from carpenters, but not from ones who are in Svätý Jur because they do not know how to deal with this matter. But a lot of the reparation was done by themselves and their neighbours.



*pic.29 the door in a process of repair rate*

As for the colour of doors, green has been chosen, the same one like on windows on the front façade of the house. Why green and that kind of green? Because all of the old pain layers on the door are green. In the process of repairing they did not use lean-

seed oil. But they want to show the natural beauty of the wood as much as it possible. They do not have a desire to cover it with fat, thick layers of colour.

Family Bahno would be trilled to learn more about preservation of old framings and everything what is connected with traditional houses. They would be more then happy if they could cooperate with an organization such as AINova is. Misses Natália Bahnová gave us her mail addresses in case we can link her with professionals from this institution.

- **PAINT PRODUCTS**

In process of treating wooden framings, paint is an important part of it. Or if not pain, layers of oil. So, the first thing we did is tried to find what is available on the market.

In Svätý Jur there is only one store of paints, it is called Farby Laky and it has a decent supply of products. The problem is that all the paint is made on synthetic bases. No oil paint can be found in it, or furthermore, in whole Slovakia. On our question when production was stopped, we were told few years ago.



*pic.30 interior of Farby Laky store*

As far we now, the best way to treat wooden framings and construction is with products based on lean-seed oil. It was traditionally used in most parts of Europe, but during the huge boom of new materials it was replaced with modern synthetic paints. These paints can be dangerous for wood, because they do

not allow it to “breathe” properly. From the outside it can look ok, but the problems are happening inside of the wood. It is becoming full with moisture, and a material is rotting. Lin-seed oil has and other products based on natural oils are providing material condition to flow air and moisture through.



*pic.31 linseed oil*

Lin-seed oil paint is not available on Slovakia market, although it was traditionally used. At the moment, it is applied only in conservation work on constructions of high importance on state level and it is imported for these matters. If a private owner wants to treat framings with it, it would be very expensive and long procedure.

Now, of course that we do not think that linseed oil is only solution. Though, it is a traditional one. But the fact that only synthetically paints can be found in Slovakia might be a little bit discouraging. Even though, some new products are good, it would be nice to have more opportunities in choosing paints.

#### **- Do people paint their framings in Svätý Jur?**

Even though there are a lot of neglected framings in Svätý Jur, we did conclude that a lot of owners do care for their doors and windows. Not only by replacing them with new ones, but also by painting and treating them.

For example, when we asked people in the Piarist Monastery about their framings, they told us that they are treating their windows and doors regularly. They emphasized the fact that those windows are more than 300 years old and that they would not be in such good shape as they are now, if they were not maintained on regular basis.



*pic.32 man painting a wooden gate on his house, Svätý Jur*

This is a photo of a man who is treating his entering, wooden gate on a sunny weekend. And he is not the only person we have seen to do similar things. Even though, this gate is not traditional one, it is good examples that people can and do maintain their framings. This gate is situated in a protected core, the house is not old, but owners decided to put wooden framings. One of the reasons was that in is a recommendation of the Monument Board.

And if one takes a short walk around Svätý Jur one can notice more of fresh painted framings. We would not judge about selection of colours and paints. We just want to show that people do maintain their doors and windows, and if they had proper guide lines and recommendations, maybe they would do it even in a better way.

- **CRAFTSMEN & CARPENTERS**

As we mentioned earlier, because of the new era, old tradition disappeared. Nowadays it is very hard to find craftsmen who have old skills. The same goes for carpenters.

There are no many carpenters in Slovakia who are skilled to work with traditional objects. There is only one school in Banská Štiavnica for this kind of learning. But there are also some schools in Bratislava and elsewhere. It is not a problem in educational institution, but in the lack of interest. Why? Because there is not enough request for these crafts. But, probably this will change soon, like in some neighbour countries, where a traditional housing treatment is really important and modern.

- **Carpenters in Svätý Jur and surroundings** 🗨️

There are few carpenters in Svätý Jur, but the problem is that they do not tend to fix old wooden framings. They are not easy to approach also. When we tried to talk to them, we could not find them. We managed just one interview, by coincidence with a carpenter from Svätý Jur. He was complaining on low possibility to earn decent amount of money. But he did like wood very much. He told us that "wood is wood, the most reliable and the best material" for framings. But he was not working any more as a carpenter.

Second thing we did is try to find what is going on in the surroundings of Svätý Jur. The results were that we found out there are many firms for selling windows and doors from various materials. And those which are sold the most are PVC framings. Their price is 2/3 of the price of wooden windows.

So in the surroundings of Svätý Jur good carpenters are not easy to find. Unfortunately.

- **INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SVĚTÝ JUR**

The translation of the interview is given in the annex of the work. Ing. Mariana Fiamova informed us that general attitude of the municipality is that traditional looks of the place are one of the basis for town development, especially as it had been listed as protected reserve. Municipality also declared very good relationships with AINova and wishes for future collaboration, as well as the will to organize the competition for the most beautiful doors, widows, façade...

- **WRITTEN INTERVIEW WITH GABRIELA HABÁŇOVÁ, FROM REGIONAL MONUMENT BOARD, IN CHARGE FOR SVĚTÝ JUR**

We communicated with Mrs. Habáňová via phone and e-mail. She kindly answered all our questions; the copy of original e-mail is in the annex of this work.

- Our first question was about the contacts with the inhabitants- do they exist or is she communicating only with people from Municipality. We've gotten the answer that she contacts with the inhabitants on occasions of issuing building permits in the area of town reserve, and opinions for renewal of the listed monuments, and that she's in Světý Jur once or twice a week.

She also has the praxis to go and visit the site always in the presence of the owner or applicant, considering those visits as an opportunity to raise awareness about the heritage values and the requirements of the Regional Monument Board, although in that way there is always risk to expose herself to critics from the people concerning the disproportion between the declared criteria of the heritage protection and the inappropriate examples in praxis.

- There is a very good collaboration and understanding with the Municipality, best in her praxis until now.
- About requirements for windows from the Regional Monument Board (in further text RMB) and problem with more and more plastic windows emerging on the site: RMB requires use of wooden windows and doors for the town reserve of Svätý Jur, leaving on the choice of user will it be massive wood or laminated wooden profiles. Besides requiring wood as the material, Monument board also defines form of the windows, division of the surface, colours and basic solutions of construction – but with the consideration if owners want to change the form or not (honestly, we don't grasp this idea completely).
- During her work with Svätý Jur (last 6 years) RMB always required timber as material, except in two cases – kindergarten and health centre, when the RMB issued the permit to use PVC windows, but in the e-mail it was not explained why those two were allowed to be excepted from the rule.
- There is material with guidelines for Svätý Jur, issued by the State Monument Board in 1988 („Zásady pamiatkovej starostlivosti pre mesto Svätý Jur“), which is in use still, it recommends “traditional materials”, but it doesn't mention PVC because there weren't any plastic windows in Slovakia at that time.
- About fines and penalties for putting the PVC windows instead of recommended ones: We all noticed that there are many plastic windows in the historic core of Svätý Jur, but RMB cannot persecute the owners because they usually cannot prove the exact time of the action (changing).

- There were cases when RMB later learned that the plastic windows have been put in – in that case they call the owner in order to issue him the temporary extension of the permit with the deadline of 2 years or less to fix the situation. The possibility to enforce law in those cases is probably quite problematic.
- Mrs. Habáňová had once in her praxis in Svätý Jur the case of a person who put plastic windows in spite the resolution from RMB he got twice which was obliging him to use wooden ones in the case of change – he was fined with the difference in price between wooden and plastic windows.
- Although the Law on Monuments (zákon NR SR č. 49/2002) provides the possibility for sanctioning the inappropriate interventions in case of Svätý Jur, Mrs. Habáňová tries to reach for that option as the last solution because she thinks financial situation of many of the inhabitants in historical core is quite bad. And state is only demanding, but not providing any support. So, she thinks that it would be inappropriate from the state to sanction severely the actions that although being illegal, are reversible (such as changing the windows without damaging the openings), when they are not offering any easements.
- Using plastic foil that imitates the wood: “Recently, inhabitants are asking about the possibility to put the plastic foil that imitates the wood on their plastic windows and solve the problem in that way. RMB doesn’t allow that solution for the town reserve of Svätý Jur. So, when it happens, we cannot recognize it anymore, but it’s still the responsibility of the owners not to put prohibited plastic windows.”

- Mrs. Habáňová is recommending everybody whose house is a listed monument to apply for the support of the state, because there is a good possibility for that at the moment.
- The owners of monuments that are individually listed have right to apply for support from the municipality or Ministry of culture, also according the abovementioned Law on Monuments. Ministry of culture is currently running a grant programme "Obnovme si svoj dom" ("Let's renew our home")

## EXPERIENCES from SWEDEN

---

Lackness in craftsmen with traditional knowledge is a problem in most parts of the world. Same goes for the usage of new products and modern materials. But some countries noticed these problems and took some steps in bringing back tradition in life.

One example is Sweden which had a huge industrial and building development after the WWII. A lot of old, small cottages for living were destroyed because they were considered to be in a poor condition. But then, in '70s people became nostalgic and fight for traditional housing started.

Nostalgia was not the only reason why Swedes wanted their old houses back. Health circumstances became strong issue. It was noticed that many *"health problems were coming with the modern way of house construction. Especially in kinder-garden buildings where the children and people got sick because of moulder giving allergic reactions. So people started to say that the old houses were better because of natural ventilation and natural healthy materials. With a lot of articles in papers and magazines, even the women magazines the subject became enormously popular. This has of course meant that many people want to learn about it, either to be able to take better care about their houses or because they want to work with it professionally."*<sup>10</sup>

After Swedes decided that traditional housing is better and healthier they had a problem that knowledge of old crafts and materials were forgotten. For example, linseed oil was impossible to find. That is how they started with RESTAURATION CAMPS.

Restoration camps were not only for professional carpenters, but also for all the people who were interested in the subject. A lot of people were interested to improve their knowledge because there

was a media campaign about new “sick” houses. Not only people were able to learn a lot about maintenance of their old houses, but they were encouraged to talk about this subject. That is how this issue was spread around. Also every year the owner of the best maintained house was awarded...

Of course, restoration camps are no longer the only resource for learning about preservation and conservation. Now there are schools which are dealing only with this matter. What is interesting about restoration camps in Sweden is that they are still very popular after all these years and decades. A lot of people still chooses to spend their vacations learning how to treat wooden constructions, framings, how to mix paint, etc. It is a question of pride, competition in better preservation of old houses and also a bit of nationalism in a good way. But nothing of this started suddenly, by itself. It took time and huge media involvement.

*For example “one very popular TV-program is where a team of antiquity experts goes to different places in Sweden and then people can bring their different things to get to know about what it is and the most exciting the value of it. This open the eyes for the general public that some things which they don't think are very valuable can bring a lot of money on antiquity market (but most often they get very happy and proud and say that this thing which they inherited from grandpa or aunt...will they definitely keep now!). But the most important thing is that people at least 10 times can hear on every program the message that an antiquity in original condition are much more worth than one that has been “improved” or modernized! The producers often also make some small reportage about something special in the area, which can be a building and then the same message is given; the more original, the more unique and valuable!”<sup>11</sup>*

Evidently, Sweden is one of the most developed counties, so one could tell that it is easy for them to propagate this kind of

extremely expensive hobbies. But the thing is that maintenance of houses is not a hobby, this is something that has to be done because it is a quality of life. Human health is connected with it. And the more one sustains its own house the chances that a house is going to need huge repairs are lower.

## SYNTHESIS AND OUR SUGGESTIONS

---

This problem of proper maintenance should be observed in several levels. Only one side of whole collective can not do everything by itself. The co-operation is very important.

- **FROM THE LEVEL OF WIDER COMMUNITY**

- **Taking advantage of the present state**

What should be recognised as a good thing in this present process of transition is that Slovakia had a long period of communism during which a lot of traditional heritage was preserved, because of economical stagnation. Because of this, new products were not available as in some other countries where technological market was already booming. Now, this fact should be used in the best way. It should be presented as advantage, not as unlucky event of the past. Many western countries paid the big bill for development in their natural and historic surroundings, and now they are seeking for traditional skills and values. Slovakia has the advantage to learn on the experiences of others, which clever people do, as the folk saying says.

- **Market**

Is the actuator of activities in the society. In this case, the offer on the market is affecting the way people are renewing and maintaining their houses – they use what is normally and widely offered. That's the rule – what is standard in one period, it is used. The market cannot be easily changed by decree, but it can be affected (and it always is) by the demand, which is highly influenced by our next star: marketing!

- **Marketing**

Publicity sells everything, high or low quality, good or bad, so it can be used also in the issues of state and public interest. As we

saw from the Swedish experience, just one TV show is able to start an avalanche, and a column in a magazine can change a lot.

**- Education & raising awareness**

Similar as marketing, the key of education is in constant repeating of the facts that we want to express. The knowledge and awareness of the values of heritage should not be limited only to the circle of the professionals. This issue is not only about tradition and heritage, but also about the health and environment, so it should be promoted to the wide public. Awareness should be raised from the earliest age, starting with educational institutions.

• **FROM THE LEVEL OF SVĚTÝ JUR**

**- Institutions in charge**

**1. Municipality**

From the interview and contacts with the people in charge there (and also from opinion of Mrs. Habáňová who works with them), there is a will to cooperate with other institutions in the town and organize different actions concerning the inhabitants.

**2. Regional Monument Board**

Laws concerning rights and duties in heritage preservation exist. Světý Jur is a protected town reserve. People need not be tortured by every line of law, but laws should be performed.

**3. AINova**

As an institution dealing with the heritage among the other things, it's in ideal position to perform actions of education in the field of heritage for the inhabitants of the town. The municipality officials also spoke in favour of the past and future collaboration with the institution. As in Sweden the preservation workshops little by little started an avalanche, maybe AINova can be the starting flames for Světý Jur, and later maybe wider.

Also, since AINova is organising various courses, students can be used as volunteers on workshops, widening their knowledge and bringing benefit to the town.

**- Inhabitants and carpenters**

People are trying to maintain their homes the best and cheapest way they know. In the case the people in charge of Svätý Jur and monuments in Slovakia do their part, the common inhabitants will not be the problem.

Problem with the carpenters – there's not really one – there is a lack of demand.

## CONCLUSION

---

This is a very simple phenomena that already happened in many places in Europe, experiences from the others should be taken in consideration and applied in praxis. Although in dealing maintenance of historical buildings philosophical debates can be conducted, proper steps in maintenance are not so complicated.

We should be aware of the little changes, because they last the longest and are most unlikely to be reversed.

What is specialized and thus not widely available, people will rarely use.

Traditional skills and techniques have passed the test of time –that’s how they became tradition (there were always experiments with new techniques, but only the best ones endured through the centuries).

## SPECIAL THANKS

---

People who were willing to communicate with us and provide us information:

Gabriela Habáňová

Pavol Izvolt

Calle von Essen, Svenska Byggnadsvårdsföreningen

Ing. Mariana Fiamova

AINova team

Mrs Natália Bahnová

Sandra Kapetanović

Translators:

Lucia

Vladimir

Andrej

Milica is thanking Olga who also translated great piece of documents

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

1. The Doors in the Traditional Architecture of the Boka Kotorska and Their Preservation, 2006 EXPEDITIO, Montenegro
2. [www.cityoflancasterpa.com](http://www.cityoflancasterpa.com)
3. [www.bbc/news.com](http://www.bbc/news.com)
4. [www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyvinyl\\_chloride](http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyvinyl_chloride)
5. [www.laterlife-plastic-windows.uk](http://www.laterlife-plastic-windows.uk)
6. [www.healthybuilding.net](http://www.healthybuilding.net)
7. [www.house%20in%20progress.com](http://www.house%20in%20progress.com)
8. The Doors in the Traditional Architecture of the Boka Kotorska and Their Preservation, 2006 EXPEDITIO, Montenegro
9. The Disappearing Identity of Svätý Jur, O.Brana&M.Tanasijevic, AINova, 2008
10. [www.laterlife.com](http://www.laterlife.com)

## NOTES

---

- <sup>1</sup> [www.cityoflancasterpa.com](http://www.cityoflancasterpa.com)
- <sup>2</sup> Healthy Building Network 2425 18th St NW, Washington DC 20009  
[www.healthybuilding.net](http://www.healthybuilding.net)
- <sup>3</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyvinyl\\_chloride](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyvinyl_chloride)
- <sup>4</sup> <file:///F:/net-3paper/laterlife-plastic-windows.htm>
- <sup>5</sup> Healthy Building Network 2425 18th St NW, Washington DC 20009  
[www.healthybuilding.net](http://www.healthybuilding.net)
- <sup>6</sup> <file:///F:/net-3paper/HOUSE%20IN%20PROGRESS.htm>
- <sup>7</sup> The Doors in the Traditional Architecture of the Boka Kotorska and Their Preservation, 2006 EXPEDITIO, Montenegro
- <sup>8</sup> The Disappearing Identity of Svätý Jur, O.Brana&M.Tanasijevic, AINova, 2008
- <sup>9</sup> [www.laterlife.com](http://www.laterlife.com)
- <sup>10</sup> Calle von Essen, Svenska Byggnadsvårdsföreningen
- <sup>11</sup> Calle von Essen, Svenska Byggnadsvårdsföreningen

## **ANNEXES**

---

## **INTERVIEW WITH THE OFFICIALS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF SVÄTY JUR**

**(Ing. Mariana Fiamova)**

### **1. Do you think that present traditional appearance of the Svätý Jur is important for its future development?**

Definitely yes. Town of Svätý Jur was proclaimed a town reserve monument by the governmental decree num. 479/1990.

The borders of the reserve are: on the southern side street of "Krajinska cesta", on the western side it goes along the city walls and continues on the street of "Družstvena ulica" to the street of "Horne Predmestie", behind the houses in the Podhradie street the border turns in eastern direction towards the Jurski potok creek, goes behind the backyards in Horne Predmestie, reaches the eastern part of city walls and follows them until Krajinska ulica.

### **2. Do you think that old wooden doors are an important element of the traditional houses?**

Yes, they are.

### **3. Are there any initiatives, subsidies or supports provided by municipality or other governmental bodies that inhabitants of town reserve could use to restore and maintain their homes, thus maintaining the traditional looks of the protected zone?**

The town of Svätý Jur at the moment doesn't offer any supports that would help the inhabitants preserve and maintain the traditional looks of their homes in the historic centre.

Inhabitants can use small grants from different funds, and eventually grants from the Ministry of Culture, like "renew your home" grant, or others.

### **4. Do you have good relationships with the Monument Board?**

Yes. The town has and keeps correct relationships with Regional Monument Board that we belong to. Ph.Dr. Gabriela Habanova comes to town and municipality regularly on Tuesdays and Thursdays, when she's supervising building activities of inhabitants and constructors with the purpose of protecting the monument character of the town.

### **5. Who is monitoring building activities in Svätý Jur? Is there a person in the municipality in charge for supervising if building activities are done under monument care rules?**

Municipality of Svätý Jur - building department: Bc. Polačikova. Supervises issuing of building permits concerning building law. She controls if the

constructor has all the permits, notions and approvals (as well as the approval of the Regional Monument Board) that are needed for all construction works and building extensions that are taking place.

**6. Would you be willing to organize each year the competition for the most beautiful/the best restored front garden, old door, windows, façade...?**

Yes, the town has already considered announcing a competition for the most beautiful front garden. Until now we didn't consider to do the same for doors and windows, but it's an excellent idea. It needs only to be carried out. I know that AINova currently does the questionnaire for the most beautiful door on the Prostredna Street, and I myself took part in the questionnaire. The idea has to be appreciated – thank you.

**7. Are you interested in collaboration with AINova in their future projects concerning the town of Svätý Jur?**

The town of Svätý Jur declared it's interest many times already. In last months we are also carrying out the projects in which we collaborate with AINova that are funded by European Union:

1. Obnova kultúrno - historického areálu vo Svätom Jure
2. Programu hospodárskeho a sociálneho rozvoja mesta Svätý Jur

Both of programs can be found on our web page:

<http://www.svatyjur.sk/>

We highly appreciate the cooperation with AINova, and we would be happy if it continues.

Ing. Mariana Fiamova

Secretary of the Municipality

## **CORRESPONDANCE WITH phd.GABRIELA HABÁŇOVÁ, in charge for Svätý Jur at Regional Monument Board**

Vážené slečny Olga Brana a Milica Tanasijevic,  
posielam odpovede podľa poradia Vašich otázok:

### **1. Ste osobne v kontakte s niekým z obyvateľov Svätého Jura, alebo ste len v kontakte s Mestským Úradom Svätý Jur?**

Pracujem na Krajskom pamiatkovom úrade Bratislava (ďalej KPÚ) a mám vo svojej pracovnej náplni územie Mestskej pamiatkovej rezervácie Svätý Jur (ďalej MPR). S obyvateľmi Svätého Jura prichádzam do priameho styku pri príležitosti vybavovania ich žiadostí o záväzné stanoviská k navrhovaným úpravám nehnuteľností na území MPR alebo o rozhodnutia k navrhovaným obnovám kultúrnych pamiatok vo Svätom Jure. Do Sv. Jura prichádzam obyčajne raz do týždňa. V našej praxi je obhliadka (poznatie veci), vždy za účasti vlastníka alebo žiadateľa, jedným z predpokladov úradného vyjadrenia k žiadosti. Ja využívam obhliadky ako priestor na vykonanie osvety a na vysvetlenie kritérií KPÚ, týkajúcich sa ochrany pamiatkových hodnôt v MPR. Robím to napriek dennému riziku, že budem počuť na svoju činnosť a jej výsledky kritiku. Kritické výhrady sa týkajú rozporu medzi deklarovanými kritériami pamiatkovej ochrany a zlé výsledky praxe.

S Mestským úradom vo Svätom Jure držím trvalý kontakt. Konzultujem s ním všetky atypické a zložité prípady, týkajúce sa MPR. Problematika okenných a dverových výplní je však predovšetkým v kompetencii KPÚ.

### **2. Dala by sa vaša spolupráca s MsÚ Svätý Jur označiť ako dobrá?**

Pracovala som viac rokov v odborných organizáciách pamiatkovej starostlivosti a od roku 2002 v štátnom úrade, ktorý je príslušný na ochranu pamiatkového fondu, a to vo viacerých obciach a územiach. Spolupráca s Mestským úradom Svätý Jur je najlepšou v mojej praxi. Ale odpoviem presne na Vašu otázku – spolupráca s MsÚ Svätý Jur je dobrá. Spolupracujem predovšetkým so správnym oddelením a stavebným úradom. Tieto zložky rešpektujú prax KPÚ a podporujú myšlienku obnovy historických hodnôt MPR.

### **3. Všimli sme si že veľa obyvateľov Svätého Jura si dávajú drevené dvere a okná lebo to bola požiadavka Pamiatkového úradu. Na niektorých historických budovách sú však aj plastové okná. Existujú nejaké sankcie alebo pokuty pre tento prípad a ak áno aké sú to?**

KPÚ vo všetkých prípadoch historických stavieb vo Svätom Jure požaduje uplatnenie drevených okien. Počas mojej praxe vo Svätom Jure (od októbra 2002) KPÚ vo všetkých prípadoch (okrem dvoch: materská škola a zdravotné stredisko) žiadostí o výmenu okenných výplní, požadoval v rozhodnutiach alebo záväzných stanoviskách uplatnenie drevených okien, pričom KPÚ pripúšťa materiálovú alternatívu dreveného masívu a lepených drevených profilov. Okrem materiálu určuje KPÚ aj podmienky pre tvary okien, členenie v ploche, farbu a základné konštrukčné riešenie. Kritériá na tvar výplní stanovuje KPÚ s ohľadom na sprievodný zámer vlastníkov, či pri výmene výplní budú zachovávať alebo meniť tvar otvorov.

V odôvodnení stanovísk alebo rozhodnutí KPÚ vždy vysvetľuje svoje podmienky a v argumentácii pre a proti niektorým materiálom sa opiera o odborný-metodický materiál „Zásady pamiatkovej starostlivosti pre mesto Svätý Jur“ (spracoval Štátny ústav pamiatkovej starostlivosti v roku 1988), najmä str. 50-51 a str. 53-54, kde sú obsiahnuté požiadavky na uplatnenie klasických materiálov a technológií pri úpravách exteriérov domov a požiadavky na vylúčenie novodobých materiálov (hliník, umelé hmoty). Pripomínam, že v čase spracovania týchto „Zásad...“ nebolo o plastových oknách ani chýru, tie prišli po roku 1990.

Neviem sa vyjadriť k pôvodu všetkých plastových okien, o ktorých hovoríte a ktoré aj ja vídam vo Svätom Jure. Ak vznikli po októbri 2002 (odkedy pracujem v Sv. Jure), tak sú osadené bez povolenia KPÚ alebo v rozpore s vydaným stanoviskom či rozhodnutím KPÚ (okrem dvoch vyššie uvedených prípadov). Keď KPÚ nevie dokázať presne vznik (dátum, čas) takejto úpravy, nemôže ani vyvodiť dôsledky podľa pamiatkového zákona (pokuta).

Sú prípady, že dodatočne zistíme, že boli osadené nové plastové okenné výplne. Vtedy vyzveme vlastníka, aby požiadal o dodatočné vydanie stanoviska KPÚ k realizovanej úprave. V týchto prípadoch vydávame dočasný súhlas a stanovujeme lehotu na nápravu stavu, lehota je obvyčajne 2 roky alebo menej. Vymožiteľnosť tejto požiadavky bude asi problematická.

V súčasnosti sa občania pýtajú na možnosť uplatnenia plastových okien pokrytých fóliou, imitujúcou drevo. KPÚ v MPR Svätý Jur odmieta takto upravené plastové okná. Nevieme ich však rozlíšiť a ak si ich vlastníci osadia napriek záväznej podmienke drevených okien, zostáva zodpovednosť za nedodržanie podmienok na ich zodpovednosti.

Len v jednom prípade viedol KPÚ počas mojej praxe priestupkové konanie voči vlastníkovi, ktorý napriek podmienke na osadenie drevených okien (vlastník korešpondoval s KPÚ v tej istej veci 2 x a dostal teda dve stanoviská rovnakého obsahu) osadil plastové okná. Pokuta bola stanovená vo výške rozdielu medzi plastovými a drevenými oknami z europrofilu.

Podľa pamiatkového zákona (zákon NR SR č. 49/2002 Z.z. o ochrane pamiatkového fondu v znení neskorších predpisov) môže KPÚ viesť priestupkové konanie voči vlastníkom, ktorí porušujú pamiatkový zákon

a uložiť im pokutu. Ja využívam takúto sankciu len v krajných prípadoch. Osobne beriem do úvahy zľú sociálnu situáciu mnohých obyvateľov v historickom jadre Svätého Jura a možné neprimerané dopady sankcií štátneho úradu voči vlastníkom za nelegálne, ale vo svojej podstate reverzibilné úpravy (myslím na uplatnenie plastového okna, bez deštruktívnych zásahov do okenného otvoru), najmä keď zo strany štátu neexistuje finančná pomoc pre vlastníkov nehnuteľností na území MPR.

#### **4. Máte vypracované nejaké špeciálne podmienky alebo postup pre budovy ktoré sú označené ako chránené?**

V prípade kategórie národných kultúrnych pamiatok sú kritériá pre okná a dvere prísnejšie. Ale aj tu sa individuálne posudzuje navrhovaná nová podoba okien vo vzťahu k hodnote kultúrnej pamiatky a k jej funkcii. Vždy je tu materiálková požiadavka na drevo. U veľmi hodnotných stavieb a u stavieb so spoločenskou funkciou sa vždy snažíme o uplatnenie okien z dreveného masívu, popri podmienke na vytvorenie kópií historických okien (ide o kópie v tvare, konštrukcii, profilácii, atď..). Sú ale aj kultúrne pamiatky, a to najmä domy s funkciou trvalého bývania, v ktorých sme pripustili uplatnenie drevených okien z lepených profilov a so zjednodušenou konštrukciou zdvojeného okna. Pri všetkých riešeniach je konštantná požiadavka na zachovanie klasického spôsobu otvárania okenných krídel a tiež na zachovanie historickej situácie okna voči fasáde.

Problematika obnovy okien kultúrnych pamiatok sa rieši vždy vo vzťahu ku koncepcii obnovy fasády. Preto sa ospravedlňujem, ale neviem v rámci tejto komunikácie zhrnúť všetky metodické postupy k obnove okien kultúrnych pamiatok.

#### **5. Môžu majitelia dostať nejakú pomoc pre zodpovedajúcu údržbu a opravné práce?**

Vlastníci národných kultúrnych pamiatok majú podľa § 28 ods. 1 písm. b) pamiatkového zákona právo požiadať obec a Ministerstvo kultúry SR o finančný príspevok alebo poskytnutie štátnej pomoci na zachovanie pamiatkovej hodnoty kultúrnej pamiatky. Ministerstvo kultúry SR podporuje obnovu kultúrnych pamiatok prostredníctvom grantového programu Obnovme si svoj dom. Informácie o tomto grantovom programe sú uverejnené na webových stránkach MK SR.

Ja osobne nabádam vlastníkov kultúrnych pamiatok, aby opätovne žiadali MK SR o príspevok na obnovu a vytvárali tak trvalú spoločenskú objednávku aj v momentálnej situácii, keď je nádej na získanie podpory pravdepodobne malá.

Prajem Vám úspešné spracovanie ročníkovej práce a pozdravujem Vás.

G. Habáňová

# ANKETA

**1.** What kind of windows/doors do You have on your house?

a. old timber

b. new timber

c. PVC

a.I. Why did You leave Your old wooden carpentry?

b.I. Why did You choose the wooden carpentry again?

c.I. Why did you choose PVC for your carpentry?

**2.a.** Would You be interested in cooperation with AINova in the way that their students restore Your windows/door as part of their praxis (under the supervision of skilled carpenter)?

yes / no

**3.a.** Do you plan to change your carpentry for:

1. timber

2. PVC

3. I don't plan

Why?

**4.a.** Do you think your carpentry has historic/estetic value?

yes / no

**5.a,b,c.** Do you regularly maintain your carpentry & how?

**6.a,b,c.** Do you think the traditional carpentry & facades beautify the town?

**7.a,b,c.** Do you know the lifespan of the plastic carpentry? Do you know the lifespan of the wooden carpentry if properly maintained?

1. PVC: \_\_\_\_\_

2. timber: \_\_\_\_\_

3. I don't know

**8.a,b,c.** Would You be interested in courses about maintainance of wooden carpentry and traditional facades which would organize AINova or the municipality?

yes / no

**9.a,b,c.** Do you know what AINova does?

yes / no

What?

# ANKETA

**1.** Aké okná/dvere/ máte na svojom dome?

a. staré drevené                      b. nové drevené                      c. nové plastové

a.I. Prečo ste si ponechali staré drevené okná/dvere?  
b.I. Prečo ste sa rozhodli znovu pre drevené okná?  
c.I. Prečo ste sa rozhodli pre plastové okná?

---

**2.a.** Mali by ste záujem pri obnove vašich okien/dvier/, ak by sa na nich podieľali študenti z A.I.Nova ako vykonávanie ich praxe počas štúdia, pod dohľadom skúseného stolára?

áno / nie

**3.a.** Plánujete výmenu okien/dverí/ za nové:

1. drevené                                      2. plastové                                      3. neplánujete

Prečo?

---

**4.a.** Myslíte si že Vaše drevené okná/dvere majú historickú a estetickú hodnotu?

áno / nie

**5.a,b,c.** Udržiavate v čistom a dobrom stave Vaše okná/dvere? Ako?

---

**6.a,b,c.** Myslíte si že tradičné fasády a okná/dvere/ majú priaznivý vplyv na výzor mesta?

---

**7.a,b,c.** Poznáte životnosť plastových okien a dverí? Poznate životnosť drevených okien a dverí ak sú pravidelne udržiavané?

1. PVC: \_\_\_\_\_                      2. drevené: \_\_\_\_\_                      3. neviem

**8.a,b,c.** Mali by ste záujem o kurz udržiavania drevených okien, dverí a fasád, ktorý by organizovala A.I.NOVA, alebo mesto?

áno / nie

**9.a,b,c.** Viete čím sa zaoberá inštitúcia Academia Istropolitana NOVA?

áno / nie                      Čím?