



Management Plan of the World Heritage Site 2013 – 2020

HISTORIC CENTER OF THE TOWN OF BARDEJOV



**MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE
2013 – 2020**

**Historic Center of the Town of
Bardejov**



Management Plan of the World Heritage Site
Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov

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CONTENTS

A Word from the Mayor	5
A Word from the Head of the Municipal Office of Bardejov	6
Foreword	7
Aim	9
Introduction	12
A. CHARACTRISTICS OF THE SITE AND THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
A.1 BASIC INFORMATION ON THE MANAGMENT PLAN	16
A.1.1 Purpose of the Management Plan	16
A.1.2 Main Partners in the Preparation of the Document	16
A.1.3 Structure of the Plan, Working Methods Used	17
A.2 CHARAKTERISTICS OF THE SITE IN THE NOMINATION PROJECT	18
A.2.1 Course of the Inscription Process	18
A.2.2 Brief Description of Bardejov as a World Heritage Site	20
A.2.3 Integrity of the Site	21
A.2.4 Authenticity of the Site	22
A.2.5 Description of the Site	24
A.3 OTHER VALUES OF THE SITE DEFINED IN THE PRESERVATION PRINCIPLES OF THE MONUMENTS TERRITORY	25
A.3.1 Urban and Historic Values of the Site's Structures	25
A.3.2 Architectural and Historic Values of the Site's Objects	27
A.3.3 Art Historic Values of the Objects in the Site	28
A.3.4 Cultural and Monument Values of the Archeological Finds in the Sites	29
A.4 MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE – STAKEHOLDERS AND PROBLEM AREAS	30
A.4.1 Context – World Heritage as Part of a Living and Developing Town	30
A.4.2 Stakeholders	31
A.4.3 Problem Areas	33
B. ANALYTICAL PART OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
B.1 ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION	36
B.2 BUILDING AND HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE	37
B.3 RESTORATION, STATE OF CONSERVATION AND USE OF THE SITE	42
B.3.1 The Site in the Context of the Town	42
B.3.2 Functional Use of the Site	43
B.3.3 Urban Structure of the Site	44
B.3.4 Key Objects and Complexes of the Site	45
B.3.5 Quality of the Restoration Works on Objects within the Site	51
B.3.6 Public Spaces of the Site	52
B.3.7 Quality of Environment and Regeneration of Greenery	53
B.3.8 Negative Factors Influencing the Condition of the Site	55
B.3.9 Monitoring of the State of Conservation of the Site	56
B.4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SITE'S PRESERVATION	57
B.5 DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE CONSERVATION AND CARE OF THE SITE	60
B.5.1 Land Use Planning Documentation of the Town	60
B.5.2 Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory	63

B.5.3	Urban and Architectural Studies	63
B.5.4	Traffic Conceptions and Documents	66
B.5.5	Superior Land Use Planning Documentation	68
B.5.6	Documents on Socioeconomic Development	68
B.6	USE OF THE SITE FOR CULTURAL TURISM	69
B.6.1	Accessibility of the Site	69
B.6.2	Visitor Services	71
B.6.3	Interpretation and Presentation of the Site	72
B.6.4	The Site in the Context of Tourism Development	75
C.	MANAGEMENT PLAN – PROPOSALS	
C.1	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO STABILIZE AND IMPROVE THE STATE OF THE SITE – A SHORTENED LIST OF PROJECTS	78
C.2	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO STABILIZE AND IMPROVE THE STATE OF THE SITE – DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECTS	80
	Priority Area 1: Preservation of the Site	80
	Priority Area 2: Conservation and Restoration of the Site	83
	Priority Area 3: Use and Development of the Site	87
	Priority Area 4: Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Values of the Site and its Surroundings	97
C.3	MANAGEMENT OF RISKS	102
D.	MANAGEMENT PLAN – MANAGEMENT METHOD AND IMPLEMENTATION	
D.1	MANAGEMENT OF THE SLOVAK WORLD HERITAGE SITES	106
D.2	MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE HISTORIC CENTER OF THE TOWN OF BARDEJOV – THE LOCAL STEERING GROUP	110
E.	APPENDICES	
1.	Public Opinion Survey, Owners and Users Opinion Survey Conducted in the Site	115
2.	Demographic Situation and Educational Structure of Bardejov Residents	141
3.	Bardejov – the Town History	143
4.	Complex of the Jewish Ritual Buildings in Historical Context of the Jewish Presence in Bardejov	157
5.	Description of the Site – a translation from the UNESCO internet site	165
6.	Operational Guidelines for Implementation of the World Heritage Convention	167
7.	Overview of Selected Documents Setting out the Legal Framework for Protection, Restoration and Development of the Site	170
8.	Content Structure of the UNESCO Site Monitoring Report	173
9.	Committee for Coordination of Tasks Related to Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage Sites	175
10.	Tasks of the Inter-sector Committee for Coordination of the Tasks Related to the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage Sites	177
11.	List of the Bardejov Historic Center Steering Group Members	179
12.	Maps	181
13.	Coordinates of the Issuing Institution	185



A WORD FROM THE MAYOR

The Historic Center of Bardejov along with the complex of buildings of the Jewish Suburbium was inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List on the basis of the decision of the 24th Session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in the Australian town of Cairns on November 30, 2000. The inscription has confirmed the unique value of Bardejov which is to be protected and made accessible as it is an expression of common values shared by people around the world.

This recognition is perceived as a great honor for the town of Bardejov.

The impact of the nomination on the town itself can be seen on various levels. On one hand it represents a great potential for the town's development in favour of a prosperous environment for the town residents, visitors, for enhancement of its cultural and economic life. On the other hand, there are critical views considering the protected monument territory a limiting factor, which may slow down further development of the town. According to available evidence-based information, the impact of the nomination has been significantly positive. It is reflected in an appreciated increase in numbers of foreign as well as domestic visitors over the last years. This perception has been confirmed by the public opinion survey, as well as the survey on the owners' and users' opinions conducted in the center of Bardejov in July and August 2012.

The atmosphere and "genius loci" of our historic town is unique and unrepeatable. This is not only our perception. The town of Bardejov has won the title of the most beautiful town in Slovakia three years in a row.

The image of a town is a reflection of the residents who live in it, create values and hand them over to their followers. The famous past, unique appearance of the historic center including the architecture which has created the Slovak art history, are an enormous gift. We strive not only to care and maintain it but also to contribute to a sensitive shaping of its new quality. Building an interface between the past and the present, conservation and restoration of the precious jewels of our ancestors are the main ideas of the current efforts to safeguard and restore historic monuments in our town.

I believe, that the strategic document Management Plan of the World Heritage Site 2013 – 2020: Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov will not only meet the obligation deriving from the UNESCO Convention on Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage but will also build some opportunities for its further preservation, accessibility as well as enhancement and will provide a framework for effective management of the World Heritage Site through 2020.

MUDr. Boris Hanuščák
Mayor of Bardejov



A WORD FROM THE HEAD OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE OF BARDEJOV

A harmonious, sustainable development of the town of Bardejov is a goal touching upon all areas of life in the town and upon all its urban functions. A particular attention is to be paid to protection of the inherited cultural treasure which is a public interest exceeding the boundaries of the town, the region and even the state. Inscription of the Historic Center of the town of Bardejov on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List in the year 2000 is the best proof of this fact. It is a challenge for us, who live here, to build on traditions and heritage that have been entrusted to us. We aim at caring for the values of world relevance on a high professional level and at creating a favorable and friendly atmosphere for visitors.

All processes determining the quality of care for the historic monuments of Bardejov must be managed in a comprehensive manner respecting the obligations deriving from the inscription on the World Heritage List, as well as from the individual documents on safeguarding UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to prepare documents which would set up the main principles, identify the main risks – those jeopardizing the World Heritage in Bardejov currently or possibly in the future, and propose remedial measures, name the professional supervisors, assign responsibilities and specify financing and the implementation plan.

Development of the Management Plan for the UNESCO Site: Bardejov – the Historic Center is an important contribution to meeting these needs and objectives. The continuing process of getting to know the values of this unique cultural heritage is becoming the main step in the process of its protection and, in the context of cooperation of experts in all key sectors, it is a guarantee of quality of this management document and its implementation.

Let me express my thanks to all those who have contributed to the preparation of this document. In particular, I would like to express my thanks and appreciation of their work to members of the Steering Group.

I believe that the document will become a significant professional tool for management of the protection, preservation and presentation processes of the historic heritage in the town of Bardejov also for the coming generations.

Ing. Juraj Popjak
Head of the Municipal Office of
Bardejov



FOREWORD

The Management Plan of the World Heritage Site 2013 – 2020 *Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov* follows up on the first plan which was included in the nomination documentation¹. The Management Plan's objective is to contribute to an effective safeguarding and management of this site enjoying universal significance and its preservation for the next generations. It is a UNESCO requirement that each site on the UNESCO

¹ The nomination documentation submitted to UNESCO, upon which the site has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. *Nomination Project to Include the Town of Bardejov in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List*, team of authors, Bardejov 2000 (source: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/973.pdf>).

World Cultural and Natural Heritage List must have its own management plan.

The Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov is a Site of national as well as international significance. The fact of its being part of the urban living organism of Bardejov generates specific challenges of its protection and development. It is important that all key stakeholders (including involved institutions) are informed about the values and qualities that have resulted in the inclusion of Bardejov on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

As the Site is a part of the town², it is necessary to build an effective cooperation among various subjects (stakeholders) operating in the Site and provide for a balance between safeguarding and development - enable further development of the town along with the safeguarding of its Outstanding Universal Value.

A significant part of the document is devoted to the identification of the key questions and challenges that the Site has to face and which may determine its future. It is of importance that the management plan is flexible and dynamic in order to allow for certain adaptation within the period of its validity.

The Management Plan has been prepared by AINova in a close cooperation with the town of Bardejov, Regional Office of the Monuments Board in Prešov, the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, experts from various relevant areas and also members of the local Steering Group³ which had been established for this purpose.

At various stages of the preparation of the plan experiences and knowledge of the stakeholders operating within the Site were employed. Some of the proposed projects reflect the outcomes of the Survey of the Opinion of the Public, Owners and Users of the Objects within the Site⁴. The involvement of possibly highest numbers of people and institutions underlines the importance of their participation in the safeguarding and development of the Site stemming from a commonly shared vision.

Gratitude is expressed to all those who have contributed to the elaboration of the document, in particular to the partners involved in the administration and management of the Site and its cultural heritage.

² The site is a part of the town with population of 33 625 inhabitants and with the area of 72,34 km² (7 233,55 ha). Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, as of 12/13/2011. Area of the site is 0,24 km² (24 ha), area of the protection zone is 0,13 km² (13 ha).

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/973>.

³ List of the Steering Group members is in Appendix E.

⁴ The survey is included in Appendix E.

AIM

The main aim of the Management Plan is to offer a framework for management of the World Heritage Site – Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve, i.e. Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov that would preserve its Outstanding Universal Value.

It is a strategic document setting out a vision for the site on the UNESCO World Heritage List and specifying measures that need to be taken in order to achieve it.

The vision, goals and measures are based also on the information obtained at working meetings of the Steering Group¹, from structured interviews with important local stakeholders, from the Survey of Opinions of the Public, Owners and Users of the Objects in the Site² and numerous consultations. Involvement of a large number of stakeholders is believed to contribute to a wide public support which is needed for implementation of the proposed projects.

Vision: Protection and enhancement of the World Heritage Site – Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov is based on a society-wide recognition of its outstanding universal value which represents a great resource for development of the town, its culture and economic life, for building a prosperous and valuable environment for its residents and visitors.

The core of the Management Plan is presented in Parts B and C. Part A includes references mainly to the official documents of UNESCO, ICOMOS and the Regional Monuments Board in Prešov concerning the nomination criteria, authenticity, integrity and values of the site – description of the site's characteristics which have contributed to its international recognition and upon which the Site has become a part of the common heritage of humanity.

Part C of the document – focused on proposals – builds mostly on the results of the analyses (Part B) and defines measures that need to be adopted in favour of safeguarding and enhancement of the World Heritage values. The measures should reduce potentially negative changes, maintain the state of conservation and possibly initiate positive changes.

The Management Plan sets up a framework for management of the World Heritage Site through 2020.

¹ List of the Steering Group members is included in the document appendices – Appendix E.

² The Survey is included in appendices of the document – Appendix E.

The plan is conceived as “management of changes“, i.e. it does not represent a static document but rather a process. The actual implementation of individual projects should be monitored and evaluated on a regular basis so that a flexible reaction is allowed in case of necessity. It is assumed that activities related to the Management Plan implementation will be coordinated by the Site’s Steering Group.

Members of the Steering Group should be subjects whose activities are related to safeguarding, use and further development of the Site. Involvement of key stakeholders, as well as obtaining wide public support is indispensable for a successful implementation of the plan.



Schematic representation of the site's boundaries with the buffer zone referring to the nomination project (*Nomination Project to Include The Town of Bardejov in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List*, team of authors, Bardejov 2000), adjusted for the purpose of this document.

INTRODUCTION

The Historic Center of the town of Bardejov was inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List on December 2nd, 2000 upon decision of the 24th Session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in the Australian Cairns on November 30, 2000 (No. 973, on the basis of the criteria: iii, iv, Decision 24COM X.C.1).¹

The site's inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List expresses the recognition of its values commonly shared by people of the whole world. This status in the case of Bardejov recognizes: "the fortified town of Bardejov as an exceptionally well preserved evidence of the economic and social structure of trading towns in Medieval Central Europe, where the plan, buildings and fortifications illustrate the urban complex that developed in the Medieval Central Europe at major points along the great trade routes of the period."

(www.whc.unesco.org/en/list/973).

UNESCO requires each World Heritage Site to have a management plan which would guarantee that the exceptional qualities (i.e. the outstanding universal value) will be protected, conserved and valorised. It is generally recommended that management plans should be updated every 5 to 6 years.

¹ The officially approved name of the site in the inscription under No. 973 in English language is Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve, in Slovak equivalent *Mestská pamiatková rezervácia Bardejov* or *Pamiatková rezervácia mesta Bardejov*. In this document the name Historic Centre of the Town of Bardejov is being used in coherence with the currently used name in the Monitoring Report (Regional Monuments Board, Prešov: World Cultural Heritage – Monitoring the UNESCO Site. Report on the State of Conservation of the Site Historical Centre of the Town of Bardejov, November 2010). In practice the authors of this Plan encountered also the designation Conservation Reserve Bardejov and the Jewish Suburbium (*Pamiatková rezervácia Bardejov a židovské suburbium*)

**A. CHARAKTERISTICS OF THE SITE AND OF THE
MANAGEMENT PLAN**



BAZILIKA

SV. EGÍDIA



A.1 BASIC INFORMATION ON THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A.1.1 Purpose of the Management Plan

Elaboration of a Management Plan for the World Heritage Site Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov is an obligation deriving from the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage and it is also an expression of the state's responsibility for protecting the World Heritage Sites on its territory. It is necessary to create conditions for conservation, free use and development of the respective Site.

The Plan is also about an effort to formulate possible procedures to integrate cultural heritage into land-use plans and local development plans while involving the key stakeholders of the development. The Management Plan thus integrates various procedures and objectives into a coherent framework and inter-relates international requirements with local planning processes.

The Management Plan is assumed to create a framework for an effective preservation and development of the site. It identifies factors determining individual components forming the outstanding universal value and sets up a series of measures for safeguarding and appropriate development of the site in compliance with international commitments. It also assists in harmonizing activities and efforts of all key stakeholders.

The Management Plan is supposed to be a flexible and dynamic document. It regulates management of the site and through measures and projects reacts to the changing needs and circumstances of the site.

The Management Plan thus does not refer only to direct preservation of the Monuments and Historical Sites substance. This activity is regulated by the Act 208/2009 which amends and supplements Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on Preservation of the Monuments and Historical Sites. The aim of the Management Plan is to define frameworks and initiate processes leading to activities which contribute not only to safeguarding, but also to the development of cultural values of the territory. One of the Plan's objectives is to involve relevant subjects into the process and achieve wide public support.

A.1.2 Main Partners in the Preparation of the Document

Town of Bardejov

The main partner and initiator of the Management Plan contract is the Town of Bardejov. Its tasks include: management of the town and its property, overall development of the town and fulfilment of needs of its residents. The currently valid development strategy is described in the



Coat of Arms of Bardejov as a relief on the statute of St. Florian in front of Basilica Minor of St. Egidius

document: Bardejov 2020 – Integrated Program for Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020¹. The Management Plan is interrelated with the above mentioned strategic plan of the town development.

Regional Monuments Board Prešov

The Regional Monuments Board performs a consistent preservation of the World Heritage Sites in particular by applying the Monuments Preservation Law², preparing Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory³ (currently valid principles for the Historic town of Bardejov were worked out in the years 2006 – 2009) and monitoring of the UNESCO Site territory⁴. The Management Plan is a tool for application of methodical principles of preservation and restoration of the Site in practice.

Steering Group

Representatives of the town of Bardejov and of the Regional Monuments Board Prešov are members of the Steering Group⁵ established for the purposes of the preparation and subsequent implementation of the Plan. Other key stakeholders are also members of the Group: representatives of the state administration and of the regional self-government, representatives of churches and religious communities, representatives of NGOs and of the business sector.

A.1.3 Structure of the Plan, Working Methods Used

The Management Plan consists of four main parts and appendices. Part A includes characteristics of the Site in terms of its values and qualities upon which it has been inscribed on the World Heritage List. Part B presents an overview of the current state of conservation, preservation and use of the site. Parts D and C are focused on proposed measures and frameworks of the Site's management. The final Part E contains appendices with complementary information.

The Management Plan was prepared by combination of expertise and participative planning in cooperation with the Steering Group. The document is based on the existing documentation in the field of monument care, land-use planning and strategic planning.

Tower of the Basilica Minor of St. Egidius, a view from the square



¹ Town of Bardejov: Bardejov 2020 – Program of the Integrated Sustainable Development of the Town for the Period 2012 – 2020, March 2012.

² Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on Preservation of the Monuments and Historic Sites

³ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009.

⁴ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: World Cultural Heritage – Monitoring of the UNESCO Site Territory. Report on the State of Conservation and Preservation of the Site Historic Center of the Bardejov Town, November 2010.

⁵ List of the Steering Group members is included in the appendix to this document–Part E.



The structured interviews with the key stakeholders and the Survey on opinions of the public, owners and users of the objects within the Site⁶ were an important element of the Management Plan preparation. The research was conducted in the form of an on-site questionnaire survey. Active participation of the Steering Group members and also findings from the structured interviews as well as from the survey helped to identify the Site's problems, and formulate goals, measures and projects. Involvement of the key stakeholders and consideration of the site users' opinions is the basic condition for getting public support for the subsequent implementation of the Management Plan.

Night illumination
of the Town Hall Square

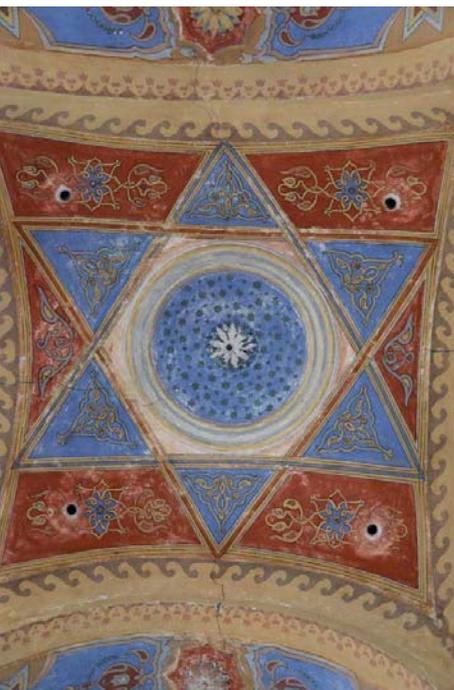
A.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SITE IN THE NOMINATION PROJECT⁷

A.2.1 Course of the Inscription Process

At the 24th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in the Australian Cairns on November 30, 2000 (No. 973 based on the criteria: iii, iv) the Historic Center of Bardejov along with the complex of buildings of

⁶ The survey is included in the appendices of this document – Part E.

⁷ Nomination Project for Inscription of the Town of Bardejov to the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List, team of authors, Bardejov 2000.
Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/973/documents/>.



The Great Synagogue ceiling painting after restoration

the Jewish Suburbium became the fourth Slovak cultural heritage site inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List (Decision No. 24COM X.C.1).

Inclusion on the World Heritage List was initiated by the town of Bardejov represented by its mayor Boris Hanuščák, MD.

The inscription was made on the basis of the so called nomination documentation which describes its values and qualities. The nomination documentation was prepared by a team of experts from The Faculty of Architecture of the Slovak Technical University (FA STU), Bardejov town and the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava (MB SR)⁸.

The nomination documentation was the main material for assessment of the Site in terms of its uniqueness and exceptionality. The nomination was in the course of the approval process evaluated by the Advisory Body of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee – ICOMOS (The International Council on Monuments and Sites).

An ICOMOS expert visited Bardejov in February 2000. The visit was followed by a consultation with the ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns & Villages.

The ICOMOS expert completed an evaluation report in which the outstanding universal values and qualities of the Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov were confirmed and the initially selected territory was suggested to be enlarged by the so called Jewish Suburbium.

ICOMOS – UNESCO Advisory Body Evaluation of the Site⁹

The following chapters contain quotations from the Evaluation Report.

Qualities of the Site

“Bardejov’s urban, architectural, historic, aesthetic, and human qualities and values are of the highest level. It has an especially high value because of its present-day vitality and contemporary activities which do not compromise the other values.” (Advisory Body Evaluation, p. 133)

⁸ Expert team: Manager: Ing. arch. Viera Dvořáková (president of ICOMOS Slovakia, MB SR); Project Coordinator: Ing. arch. Jara Lalková (FA STU); Project Manager and graphic design: Mgr. Margita Šukajlová (Bardejov town); Compilers: Ing. arch. Marián Demčko; Ing. arch. Viera Dvořáková; Ing. arch. Ivan Gojdič; PhDr. František Gutek; Ing. arch. Jara Lalková; Dr. Gabriel Lukáč; Ing. Dorota Malínska; PhDr. Martin Mešša; Mgr. Jozef Petrovič; RNDr. Pavol Popjak; Ing. arch. Marek Šarišský; PhDr. Daniel Škoviera, CSc.; Mgr. Margita Šukajlová; PhDr. Ferdinand Uličný CSc.; PhDr. Norma Urbanová.

⁹ ICOMOS: *Advisory Body Evaluation*, Bardejov (Slovakia), No 973, September 2000. Zdroj: http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/973.pdf.

Comparative Analysis

“The nomination dossier includes a comparative study of Bardejov, showing the difference between this town and others on the World Heritage list. The study is thorough and convincing, although towns not already on the List were not compared. In discussions between the ICOMOS expert mission and local experts, the names of possible parallels in Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, and Hungary were discussed. It seems that the closest parallels were heavily damaged as a result of World War II.” (Advisory Body evaluation, p. 133)

ICOMOS – Recommendations of the Further Steps

“The small but important Jewish quarter, around the Great Synagogue, was not included in the original nominated area (although it is within the buffer zone). ICOMOS considered that, because its cultural and historical significance, this quarter should be included in the nominated property. This proposal has been accepted by the State Party.” (Advisory Body evaluation, p. 133)

A.2.2 Brief Description of Bardejov as a World Heritage Site

The Historic Center of Bardejov¹⁰ has been inscribed on the World Heritage list with the following brief characteristics¹¹:

“Bardejov is a small but exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a fortified medieval town, which typifies the urbanization in this region. Among other remarkable features, it also contains a small Jewish quarter around a fine 18th-century synagogue.” (Advisory Body Evaluation, p. 133)

The site has been inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of the criteria iii and iv¹²:

“Criterion iii): The fortified town of Bardejov provides exceptionally well preserved evidence of the economic and social structure of trading towns in medieval Central Europe.”

¹⁰ The officially approved name of the Site in the inscription on the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List under No. 973 is *Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve*. The title: Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov introduced in this document is currently used in the so called Monitoring Report (Regional Monuments Board Prešov: World Cultural Heritage – Monitoring of the UNESCO Site Territory. Report on the State of Conservation of the Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov, November 2010).

¹¹ ICOMOS: *Advisory Body Evaluation*, Bardejov (Slovakia), No. 973, September 2000. Source: http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/973.pdf.

¹² Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/973>.

“Criterion iv): The plan, buildings, and fortifications of Bardejov illustrate the urban complex that developed in Central Europe in the Middle Ages at major points along the great trade routes of the period.”

General Description of the Inscription Criteria

A general description of the criteria iii) and iv), on the basis of which the historic center of Bardejov has been inscribed on the list as they have been defined by the World Heritage Committee:¹³

„Criterion iii): to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.“ (Feilden, Jokilehto, 2010, pg. 22.)

„Criterion iv): to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.“ (Feilden, Jokilehto, 2010, pg. 22.)

A.2.3 Integrity of the Site¹⁴

“As an urban complex, the Historic Center of Bardejov has retained its original building lot divisions (parcels), all streets, most of its open spaces, public buildings, and fortifications, and its townscape. The center was not damaged during the World Wars, unlike many comparable cities in the region, including Poland and the Ukraine.”

“The buildings, their original materials, their openings, often their decorations, and sometimes their fittings, are well preserved.”

“Large parts of the fortifications have been demolished or, in the case of the moat, filled in. However, more than half is still intact and well maintained, and some of the towers are still in use.”

(Advisory Body evaluation, Conservation History, p. 133)

The historic urban complex of Bardejov “has an especially high value because of its present-day vitality and contemporary activities which do not compromise the other values.”

(Advisory Body evaluation, Qualities, pg. 133)

¹³ Feilden, B., Jokilehto, J.: Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites, AlNova, Svätý Jur, 2010.

¹⁴ Text has been compiled on the basis of: ICOMOS: *Advisory Body Evaluation*, Bardejov (Slovakia), No 973, September 2000.
Source: http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/973.pdf.



A.2.4 Authenticity of the Site¹⁵

“The historic center has preserved an extremely high level of authenticity, mainly through no changes to urban patterns, no demolition of houses, and no additions.”

“The only parts that might be questionable are the roofs destroyed by fire in the 19th century. The new roofs were rebuilt, following existing documentation and studies. They were made to restore the shape and skyline, while allowing better use of space.”

(Advisory Body Evaluation, Authenticity, p. 133)

Northeastern part of the town fortification with the moat area

¹⁵ ICOMOS: *Advisory Body Evaluation*, Bardejov, Slovakia, No 973, September 2000.
Source: http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/973.pdf.



A.2.5 Description of the Site¹⁶

The fortified town of Bardejov is located in the northeast of Slovakia near the Polish border. It lies on the non-flooded terrace of river Topľa, in the Nizke Beskydy Hills.

"Information is emerging of early medieval occupation", due to its location "on a major trade route across the Carpathians".

"The importance of this position on the main trade route into Poland from Hungary led to its being made the site of a customs office, to levy tolls on materials being exported. In the mid-14th the king ordered the residents to fortify the town."

"The entire defensive circuit was completed, with three gates on the main routes and bastions at strategic points."

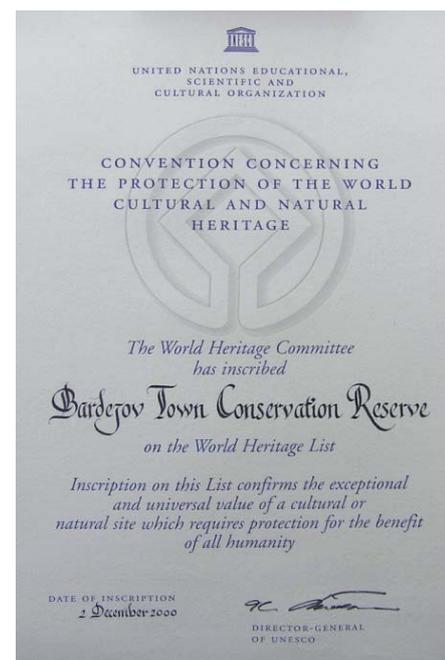
The town plan is based on an irregular checkerboard layout with three main "parallel streets, intersected by four narrower ones."

The most significant feature resulting from the trade function of the town, is the rectangular main square (260 m by 80 m). It is "closed on three sides by 46 burgher houses" constructed on a regular plot structure; the dominating parish church, "originally a Gothic three-aisled basilica" on the fourth side; and the late Gothic Town Hall in the middle," the first building in Slovakia with Renaissance stone moulding."

"From the first quarter of the 18th century, Slovaks and Hassidic Jews came into Bardejov in large numbers. The burghers' houses were rebuilt or modified in keeping with current architectural fashion, a Jewish quarter with a synagogue, slaughterhouse and ritual baths¹⁷ developed in the north-western suburbs, and new churches and bridges were built."

The inscribed area of Bardejov comprises the well-preserved fortified medieval town with the rectangular main square, burger houses, public and religious buildings, as well as a small "Jewish quarter with a synagogue, slaughterhouse, and ritual baths developed" northwest outside fortifications of the town in the 18th century.

(Advisory Body Evaluation, Description, p. 132)



Official document approving the status of the World Heritage Site

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Besides the mentioned objects the complex included also a House of Study (beit hamidraš).



View of the Town Hall Square
from the tower of the Basilica
Minor of St. Egidius

A.3 OTHER VALUES OF THE SITE DEFINED IN THE PRESERVATION PRINCIPLES OF THE MONUMENTS TERRITORY

Apart from the attributes directly linked with the outstanding universal value of the Site there are some other values which contribute to the overall value of the territory. For the purposes of this chapter the “traditional” material qualities will be named as they are identified in the Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, updated version 2006 – 2009¹⁸.

The Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov encompasses 178 objects, 128 of which are registered in the Central List of the Monuments and Historical Sites of the Slovak Republic.

The Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory identify the following groups of values and their components:

A.3.1 Urban and Historic Values of the Site’s Structures

„The preserved, historically developed urban structure recognizable in the ground plan layout of the monument area...” (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 69)

¹⁸ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009.



Bardejov – the Town Hall Square

The historic urban structure represents the basic spatial units defining the appearance of the site. These are mainly: town fortification, street network, central square, urban blocks, characteristic medieval building lot division and its built up area.

„The preserved and historically developed skyline and panorama presented in significant interior and remote views on the historic area ...“ (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 69)

The historic skyline and panorama are created by a composition of objects in the space. Significant components are in particular: architectural landmarks (Basilica Minor of St. Egidius, Franciscan Church, fortification bastions) which are complemented by other buildings growing from the edges to the center of the site (burgher houses ensemble around the Town Hall Square); open vistas from the periphery to the center of the monument zone.

„The preserved historically developed object composition of the monument territory...“ (Preservation of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 69.)

The historically developed object composition consists of all valuable objects (protected monuments, preselected for the national cultural



Tower of the Franciscan Church

Detail of a stone moulding on the western wall of the historic town hall



monument declaration and also objects shaping the environment), spaces (public spaces, yards, gardens) and greenery elements.

The historically developed way of positioning objects on the narrow medieval plots is a significant value as well.

„The preserved historically developed architectural expression of the monument area structures...” (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 69.)

The architectural expression of the site is formed by exterior design of the historic components and structures which together generate the overall image of the territory – it is mainly the exterior shape of the buildings, parterre facilities and the roofscape.

A.3.2 Architectural and Historic Values of the Site’s Objects

„The ground plan scheme of the NCM objects (National Cultural Monuments) forming the monument territory...” (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 70.)

The inter-relations of individual spaces within a building (mainly the ground plan layout of the burgher houses, other buildings and of the fortification).

„Vertical and horizontal structures of the objects of the National Cultural Monuments Fund in the monument territory...” (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 70.)

All authentic historic building structures that are part of the List of National Cultural Monuments.

“Mass-spatial design and the exterior architectural expression of the National Cultural Monuments and historic buildings shaping the environment and selected for the National Cultural Monuments’ declaration in the monument territory ...” (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 70.)

„Other historic architectural components in the monuments territory: plot walls, fences, vacant court yard areas, vacant area of the fortification moat, greenery, paved surfaces, wells and other...” (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 70.)

„A complex architectural design of the objects in the monument territory in terms of evidence of the historic development...” (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 70.)



Material, structural and artistic design of historic buildings represents an evidence and source of information on the level of the building art development.

Southeastern side of the Town Hall Square with a typical burgher house ensemble

A.3.3 Art-Historic Values of the Objects in the Site

„Artistic and art-craft components of the National Cultural Monuments’ and historic buildings’ exteriors shaping the environment and the objects selected for the National Cultural Monuments’ declaration in the monument territory ...” (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 71.)

Artistic and art-craft decoration of facades, vaults of the underpasses and roofs of the buildings.

„Other artistic and art-craft components in the monument territory: memorials, fountains, statues and sculptures and other works of art...” (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 71)

A.3.4 Cultural and Monument Values of the Archeological Finds in the Site

„The whole area of the Conservation Reserve of Bardejov¹⁹ is a registered archeological site...” (Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, 2006 – 2009, pg. 71.)

It refers to all valuable movable or immovable finds or artefacts under the surface, or currently already presented on the surface.

All discussed values described in this chapter (A.3) create a unique and integral whole which forms the outstanding universal value. All components bearing these values are part of the unrepeatable and characteristic image of the site.

Northern part of the moat after renovation displaying disappeared parts of the fortification



¹⁹ PR Bardejov – Conservation Reserve of Bardejov

A.4 MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE – STAKEHOLDERS AND PROBLEM AREAS

A.4.1 Context – World Heritage as part of a Living Developing Town

In order to coordinate development of the town of Bardejov the Bardejov Municipal Office has worked out the Program of Economic and Social Development for the Years 2004 – 2012 and consequently also the document: Bardejov 2020 – Integrated Program of Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020²⁰.

In the framework of the already mentioned development strategy of the town, the need of the cultural heritage preservation has been taken into account. The strategy states that Bardejov wants to be a town that “respects principles of a sustainable development, treats the environment as well as its cultural heritage with respect and responsibility...” (Bardejov 2020 – Integrated Program of Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020, pg. 47.)

One of the priority areas of the town development strategy is Culture and Historic Monuments (Priority area No. 1). Its main goal is preservation and restoration of cultural monuments (Development Objective No. 1.1) and enhancement of the level of cultural activities and of the related infrastructure (Development Objective No. 1.2).

Due to the fact that the Site is part of a living urban organism it is under many influences. The monitoring report prepared by the Regional Monuments Board Prešov²¹, states that there is a number of potentially threatening factors since “preservation of the Site and caring for it are directly determined by territorial and administrative organization, legislation, development planning, property rights, human and financial resources, population and social structure of the inhabitants, job opportunities, cultural awareness, level of education, information, promotion of the site, tourism, impact of the environment, risks such as natural disasters, vandalism, thefts, changes in physical condition of the objects, changes in landscape use, agriculture, construction of roads, building activities.” (Regional Monuments Board Prešov, 2010, pg. 44)

Negative factors influencing the Site are analyzed in Part B of the document and they are taken into account in the Proposal Part C within individual measures and projects.

²⁰ Town of Bardejov: Bardejov 2020 – Integrated Program for Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020, March 2012.

²¹ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: World Cultural Heritage – Monitoring of the UNESCO Site Territory. Report on the State of Conservation of the Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov, November 2010.

A.4.2 Stakeholders

Overview of the Key Stakeholders within the Site:

- state administration and its relevant budgetary organizations,
- local government and its relevant budgetary organizations,
- regional government and its relevant budgetary organizations,
- selected representatives of the private sector,
- relevant NGOs, local personalities, experts from selected fields,
- representatives of churches and religious organizations.

A detailed list of the stakeholders is in Chapter D.2.

The Town of Bardejov

The town of Bardejov, the seat of the district, belongs to the Prešov Region. The Town of Bardejov is an independent territorial self-governing and administrative unit. It is a legal entity with its own management, budget, property and income. It fulfils tasks in the field of the overall town development and needs of its residents.

Bodies of the Town include: Municipality (municipal assembly) – consisting of directly elected members which takes decisions on the basic issues of life in the town; Mayor – the statutory representative of the town and its top executive body; Town Council – initiative, executive and controlling body of the Municipality and an advisory body of the Mayor; Controller of the town – a controlling body of the town elected by the municipal assembly.

The Town's activities focused on the monument objects within the World Cultural Heritage Site are determined by the relevant competencies which

Southwestern side of the Town Hall Square with a typical burgher house ensemble



are implied by the legislation valid in the Slovak Republic, in particular the Act on Municipalities but also by relevant norms in the field of land-use planning, Building code, Act on Bardejov No. 176/2002 Coll. on Preservation and Development of the Territory of Bardejov.

The town, as the property owner, takes measures concerning its maintenance and restoration in accordance with the valid legislation on Preservation of Monuments and Historic Sites.

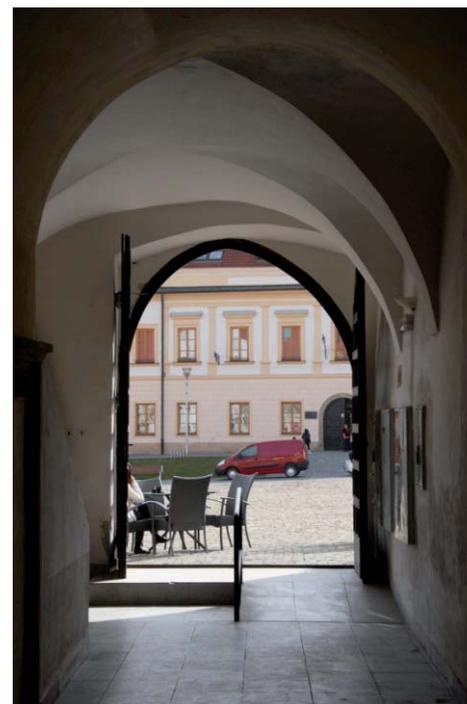
Regional Monuments Board Prešov

According to the Act 49/2002 Coll. on Preservation of Monuments and Historic Sites, § 11:

(1) The Regional Monuments Boards are the state administration authority of first instance in matters relating to the rights and duties of legal entities and natural persons in relation to the preservation of monuments and historic sites, archaeological finds and archaeological sites in all cases where this act does not stipulate otherwise.

(2) Regional Monuments Board

- a) performs state supervision of the condition, use and provision of preservation for monuments, historic sites and archaeological sites,
- b) approves rules for the preservation of a historic site developed by a person satisfying the qualifications requirements set out in section 35(3), prepares documentation for the preparation of land-use plans for the competent state authorities and territorial self-government authorities, cooperates with them in the drafting of preparatory, project and restoration documents for the conservation, renewal and use of cultural heritage monuments, historic sites and archaeological finds and sites,
- c) provides local state administration offices, at their request, and also higher territorial units and municipalities with extracts from the Central Register of Monuments and Historic Sites (the Central Register) according to their territorial coverage,
- d) guides the activities of legal entities and natural persons in relation to the preservation of monuments and historic sites, archaeological finds and archaeological sites and provides them with expertise and methodological assistance,
- e) rules on matters under section 24, 31 to 33, 37, 39, 42 and 43, issues binding opinions in matters under sections 30 and 32 and opinions in matters under section 29 of this act.
- f) cooperates with state administration authorities and territorial selfgovernment authorities in ensuring special preservation for cultural heritage monuments during a state of crisis and states of



Passage of a burgher house leading to the Town Hall Square



Interior of the Old Synagogue
in the Jewish suburbium

- emergency²² and when preparing measures for such situations,
- g) secures temporary specialised custody for movable cultural heritage monuments in necessary cases,
 - h) provides municipalities with expertise and methodological assistance in documenting local features of cultural and historical interest,
 - i) supervises compliance with this act and takes measures to remedy deficiencies in the preservation of monuments and historic sites,
 - a) imposes fines in cases under sections 42 and 43.

A.4.3 Problem Areas

The Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve has been in terms of preservation and restoration professionally supervised by the Regional Monuments Board Prešov for decades. Due to this consistent care the historic center has been preserved in the condition which made its inscription on the World Heritage List possible.

Despite the good state (of conservation) of the site some negative influences, described in Part B, have been identified. These can be grouped into four basic problem areas:

- cooperation of the key stakeholders and level of involvement of the owners and the public into the process of preservation and development of the site, their mutual communication;
- awareness of the Site's values by the owners and the public;
- relation between the site and the developing town – regulation of development of these areas touching on the Site, where interests in preservation of the Site are confronted with town development needs; these areas are crucial for appropriate connection of the Site with the other parts of the town;
- the historic center as a natural center of the town – insufficient inclusion into the everyday life of the town residents.

The problem areas are to be solved by individual actions which are described in more details in the Proposal Part C.

²² § 3 of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 42/1994 Coll. on Civil Protection of the Population.

B. ANALYTICAL PART OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

B. ANALYTICAL PART OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

B.1 ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Administrative Identity

The Site is located within the territory of the town of Bardejov in the cadastral territory of Bardejov, district of Bardejov, Prešov Region.

Geographical Coordinates

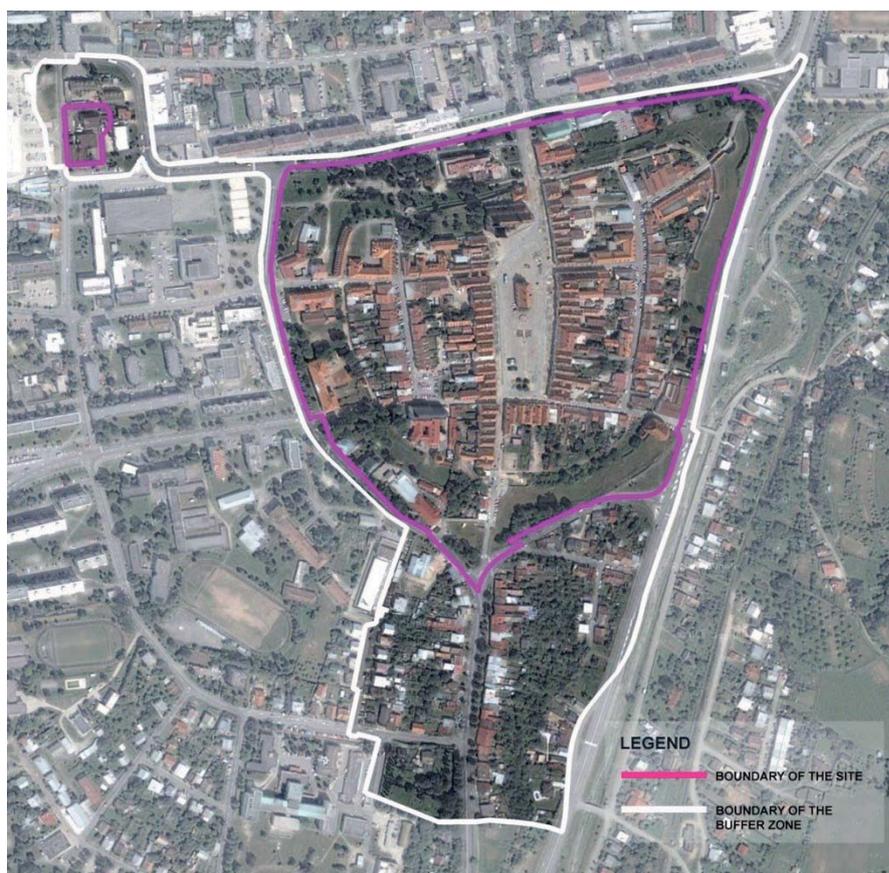
49° 17' 35.988'' of the Northern latitude and 21° 16' 45.012'' of the Eastern longitude¹

Area of the Site and of the Buffer Zone²

Area of the Site: 24 ha; area of the buffer zone: 13 ha

Identification of the Site

The Site includes the Town Conservation Reserve of Bardejov (historic part of the town within the town walls) and the Jewish Suburbium³.



Schematic presentation of the Site's boundaries with the buffer zone

Source: <http://maps.google.com>.

¹ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/973>.

² <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/973>.

³ Other maps are included in the appendices of the document – Appendix E.

B.2 BUILDING AND HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE⁴

The Site consists of the historic center of the medieval town defined by fortifications erected in the Middle Ages and the Jewish building complex, the so called Jewish Suburbium from the 18th century situated outside of the fortified center on the former northwestern square.

The town was built on a flat floodplain terrace above the creek called Šibska voda. The terrace descends slightly in the north direction towards the river Topľa and in the east direction towards Šibska voda. The suburbs were formed along the town access roads within the area bounded by the river Topľa and the creek Šibská voda.

The Crossroad of Trade Routes

The town of Bardejov was built on a major trade route running from the south of Europe to the north. Unlike the other two towns situated on the route – Prešov and Košice – the route here became divided. One branch led to the west, to Krakow and the other to the northeast, to the eastern part of Poland. The cleavage had influenced even the oblong shape of the square. The mentioned squares in both Prešov and Košice have due to the route running through them the shape of an elongated lens.

The Square

The large, originally market square is of oblong shape (260 x 80 meters). The longer side follows the north-south direction. The square is surrounded by burgher houses on its three sides and the fourth, northern side is dominated by the parish Church of St. Egidius. The Old Town Hall representing the local accent is situated in the central position. The urban structure of the town was formed in the course of the 15th a 16th centuries and also as a consequence of the town's poor development in the following centuries it has been preserved to an exceptional extent.

Urban Aspects

The urban structure of the historic center is characteristic for medieval colonization towns of the German type which were built along a rectangular square enclosed by narrow, in-depth oriented plots. The core of the urban structure inside the walls includes the square with two parallel and two transversal streets. The scheme is completed by two shorter streets providing connections with the entrance gates and a

⁴ Shortened description of the Site has been compiled using the following sources: *Nomination Project to Include the Town of Bardejov in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List*, team of authors, Bardejov 2000, submitted to UNESCO in 2000, Protection Principles of the Monuments Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve of Bardejov, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009, Regional Monuments Board Prešov. A detailed description of the building development of the Site is available in the Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory. Overview of the town history is included in appendices of this document – Appendix E.

circular street running along the internal sides of the town walls. Parallel to the square, in the north-south direction, there are two wider streets – Kláštorňá Street situated to the west of the square and Stöcklova Street to the east. Two transverse streets with an east-western orientation cut the square and connect it with both parallel streets. The Franciscans Street is situated in the south part of the square. In the east direction it continues as Veterna Street and in the north direction between the church and the Old Town Hall it continues as Hviezdoslavova Street. Stöcklova Street was, in the northern part, turning northeast, towards the gate. Rodyho Street starts at the southwest corner of the square and leads to the former southern gate. The Western gate was reachable by the already mentioned Hviezdoslavova Street. Prihradobňá Street, narrower than the other streets, ran along the inner side of the town walls and was not built-up in the Middle Ages. It has been preserved in its northeastern, eastern and southeastern parts of the historic center as Na hradbách Street and in the western part as Baštová Street.

Night illumination of the parish Church (Basilica Minor) of St. Egidius



Middle Age Plot Pattern

The historic center of the town has to a great extent preserved its original Gothic building plot division from the times of its foundation. The plots have a common width of approx. 9.6 m originally measured in ells. Due to the economic (also building) decay in the 17th and 18th centuries no major joining of plots occurred. However, there are a few exceptions: the building of the current Municipal Office at the Town Hall Square No. 16 which was created by connecting and rebuilding older objects on three separate plots, the building of the Business Academy on Stöcklova Street 24 and the building of the State Archives on Miškovského and Klášterná Streets. Several plots located in the north-west tip of the square disappeared following foundation of a park (19th century) in front of the western entrance to the Church of St. Egidius.

Building of the former humanistic grammar school at the corner of the parish church



Significant Buildings

Construction of the Parish Church of St. Egidius was initiated in the 14th century and the building was completed by 1464. Due to structural problems and the following collapse of the vault a reconstruction was undertaken. The central nave was extended, two chapels were added and construction of the tower was completed. After the fire in 1640 the tower became structurally unsafe and during the earthquake in 1725 its upper part completely broke down. The church underwent “re-gothization” after the fire in 1878 and the tower was rebuilt.

The Church of St. John the Baptist had been built by the Augustinians in the southern part of the square around 1380 and later on in the 15th century along with a renovation of the church, monastic buildings were added in several stages. The monastic complex was damaged by a fire in 1534. In 1536 it was reroofed and following expulsion of the monks during Reformation it was turned into a granary.

A new roof was made in the first half of the 16th century and after the Slovak church congregation became its owner it underwent a restoration. In 1671 the Slovak church and the monastery were upon the king’s order taken over by the Franciscans.

The Town Hall was built in 1505 – 1511. The ground floor was used for commercial purposes and the first floor was occupied by the municipal council. It was constructed in the late Gothic style with Renaissance stone details. It is the first building with Renaissance elements on the territory of Slovakia. The Town Hall being located in the center of the square has not been hit by any fire. The roof that has been preserved dates back to 1641 (it is only the second roof that the building ever had.) It is the oldest one in the town.

The school building (Humanistic Grammar School) was built in 1508 at the northeastern corner of the parish church at the site of a former school. The building was rebuilt in 1612 and later in the 19th century.

Burgher houses built on the narrow and deep plots are typologically similar. The square is surrounded by two-story houses with high saddle roofs and peaks facing the square. A gateway on the ground floor connects the square with the yard where outbuildings were located. Composition of the front façade consists of three window axes with the gateway portal situated on the outermost axis. Many of the houses have preserved their original layout from the second half of the 15th century. During Renaissance the houses gained new stylistic decoration in the form of stone elements or coloring of the main façade. Wooden beam ceilings destroyed by fires were replaced by brick vaults. Cellar entrances of the storekeepers’ houses were originally accessible directly from the square in order to make manipulation with the goods easier.



Building of the Town Hall
at the Town Hall Square



Burgher houses at the Town
Hall Square



Thick Bastion – the most robust preserved bastion of the fortification

Construction of the town fortification started in 1352 upon order of the Hungarian king Ľudovít I.

The first construction stage was completed by the end of the 14th century. It resulted in the town wall surrounding the town and three gates on the major access roads (southern Upper Gate on the road to Prešov, northeastern Lower Gate on the road to Poland and western gate on the road to Poland in the Krakow direction). The wall was complemented by a system of bastions to enforce its defense role. The second construction stage undertaken in the course of the 15th century added some new elements to the existing system. These increased efficiency of the entire system. The third, and also the final stage took place in the first half of the 16th century. It was focused on modernization of the existing parts. New bastions in the key positions of the fortification and barbicans protecting access to the town gates were built. During the next period only minor adjustments and maintenance were performed. Due to progress in fighting strategies as well as developments in the political situation in the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the 18th century the town fortification was losing its importance. At the verge of the 18th and 19th centuries a gradual demolition of the town walls started (some parts of the fortification had already been demolished by then) and the resulting space was free for further development. The moat was filled up and new objects were built in its place at the end of the 19th century.

The complex of the Jewish sacral and functional buildings is located behind the town walls at the former northwestern suburb at the end of the Dlhý rad Street. The Synagogue was the center of the complex and it was surrounded by dwellings, ritual, social, commercial and functional objects of the Jewish religious community. The Synagogue built in the years 1814 – 1836⁵ (dating is based on the inscription on the stone board with building data – chronostichon, embedded in the interior of the Synagogue) is the oldest building. The other preserved buildings i.e. mikve (ritual purifying bath) and bejt ha-midraš (school building) were built at the end of the 19th century. At the western edge of the area some smaller functional building were situated: ritual slaughterhouse and boiler house with an expansion tower providing heating of water for the mikve. The first preserved record on the Suburbium's existence appeared on the map of the town from 1877. As a consequence of deportation of Jews to concentration camps during the WWII and the emigration movement in the years 1948 – 1949 the Bardejov Jewish community ceased to exist and the objects of the Suburbium took on a new use.

⁵ Švantnerová, J.: Areál židovských rituálnych stavieb v kontexte histórie židovského osídlenia Bardejova (Complex of the Jewish Ritual Buildings in the Context of the History of the Jewish Settlement in Bardejov) - text available in the appendix in the final part of the document – Appendix E).

B.3 RESTORATION, STATE OF CONSERVATION AND USE OF THE SITE

B.3.1 The Site in the Context of the Town

Bardejov is a living and developing town fulfilling a number of various functions reflecting the needs and expectations of its residents. The historic center, having the status of a World Heritage Site, is an important but relatively small part of the entire town organism. The key stakeholders' role is to guarantee coherence between daily life of the town, its development and preservation of its historic center. Diverse ideas and expectations of individual stakeholders often result in pressures on the Site. Needs of the contemporary society do not always harmonize with the values of the Site and they present a potential danger to the site's authenticity and integrity. The major task for the key stakeholders is to create a symbiosis between the town overall development and protection of its cultural and historical resources concentrated mainly in the area of the historic center.

One of the basic measures for the Site's protection against development pressures in its close neighborhood is the buffer zone. The buffer zone builds a "cover" around the site itself, in the area of which a specific regime of the development assessment is applied. The width of the buffer zone in the case of Bardejov is in some sections atypically narrow and thus its functionality is to a high degree weakened. The effectiveness of such a buffer zone in reducing negative impacts of development on the Site is thus rather limited.

In order to preserve the spatial integrity of the Site it is necessary to define also the limits of further development within the Site and also in its immediate surroundings. For this purpose it is necessary to prepare land-use planning documentation on the level of a zone (land-use planning for the central urban zone). Such a land-use plan of the zone would in terms of the level of detail and depth of design, be the most appropriate tool for spatial planning coordination of processes within the Site and its surroundings.

It is important to regulate new building activities as well as development of the existing building stock in the surroundings of the Site. By defining the development limits for the Site's surroundings we can contribute to setting up an appropriate framework for it and enhance the quality of its urban environment. Methodical guidelines – Preservation Principles of the Monument Territory⁶ define also opportunities for new construction and development limits within the Site.

The process of incorporating the Principles into the land-use planning of the zone as well as defining the development limits should be performed

⁶ Regional Monuments Board, Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009.

on the basis of a wider professional discussion in order to gain support of relevant key stakeholders.

The location of a Site into the landscape framework is a specific issue of urban planning. In order to preserve the cultural and historical context it is important to protect major view points towards the Site from the surrounding countryside as well as views from the Site towards the countryside. The protected views are defined in the Principles⁷. In order to enhance the protection of the proposed outlooks and views it is necessary to reflect them in the land-use planning documentation of the town.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- On the basis of a wider professional discussion it is necessary to assess the possibility of the Site’s buffer zone enlargement.
- Defining development limits for the surroundings of the Site will help to increase the quality of the Site’s environment.
- On the basis of a wider professional discussion it is necessary to assess possibilities for projecting the development limits as defined in the Preservation Principles of the Monument Territory down into the land-use planning of the central urban zone.
- Assessment and respect of significant views will contribute to the preservation of the cultural and historical landscape context of the Site.

B.3.2 Functional Use of the Site

Current functional use of the Site can be characterized as “mostly social/service/residential”⁸. The Land Use Plan of the town defines the Site as an area with facilities of higher standard and basic amenities for citizens and with functionally mixed as well as multifunctional buildings.

The Site is thus being used in a similar manner as it was in the past. Some functions have been due to a natural development as well as due to socioeconomic changes partially or entirely pushed out of the historic center into other parts of the town (production, storage). The residential function (on a smaller scale than in the past) and the administrative function have been however preserved. New functions of the civic amenities, especially of services and culture have emerged.

The square has lost its original function of a space for organizing markets. Due to socioeconomic and spatial changes of the town its natural function of a space for meeting of the local citizens has been reduced. It is therefore necessary to develop activities that would renew its original function and strengthen its meaning within the town organism. The goal is to preserve and maintain current functional use of the Site and reinforce

⁷ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009. Pg. 74

⁸ Ibid.

The housing and service function is the one that can retain vitality of the historic center.



its residential function which is one of the main factors for retaining life in the historic center of the town as well as its identity. With respect to the residential function of the center, the issue of transport (especially static transport)⁹ is to be treated too.

Limits of the functional use are based on respect for cultural values of the Site. To keep the authentic function wherever possible is the best way of using buildings and spaces. If keeping or renewal of the authentic function is not possible it is necessary to search for a new function which will not compromise cultural values and will ensure their sustainability in the future.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- Cultural values of the Site are the basic and crucial limit of the Site's development but simultaneously they represent also a great resource for the further development of the town.
- The Town Hall Square is a large space that has lost its original market function. At present it is used for various cultural and social events. Opportunities of its further usage (seasonal or all-year round) as a central space of the town must further be developed. Revitalization of the square offers a positive asset for attracting the local residents as well as visitors into the historic center.
- Vitality of the Site can be supported through creating new residential opportunities in the historical houses in the town center.

B.3.3 Urban Structure of the Site

One of the main attributes of the historic center's nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List is the well-preserved and easy-to-read medieval urban structure. The street network, free spaces and characteristic building plot division had been exceptionally well preserved until the second half of the 20th century when a systematic monuments protection started. The historical building plot pattern has not been changed during the town's development apart from a few exceptions when neighboring plots were joined.

The Preservation Principles¹⁰ include a detailed description of conditions for the preservation, maintenance and regeneration of the historical ground plan and building plot pattern in the town. In compliance with the given principle of revitalization and rehabilitation of the urban structure of the Site, free areas available for new construction are defined. These areas coincide with places where buildings used to be and they refer especially to the courtyard wings and service buildings located in the courtyards.

⁹ Land Use Plan of the town of Bardejov (in the Complex Urban Proposal Part) includes a principle on conditional permission of carrying out new activities or change of activities by building parking places on one's own property.

¹⁰ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009.

Vacant areas of the courtyards co-forming the character of the building plot pattern of the urban structure are also subject of protection. The Report on the State of Conservation¹¹ describes a case of violation of this preservation principle referring to a burgher house at the Town Hall Square 33. Up to now, this has been the only case of violating the authenticity and integrity of the Site on the level of the urban structure.

A related issue is the preservation of the buildings' composition, the proportional and height structure as well as of the roofscape within the Site. Methodical guidelines are also included in the Preservation Principles.

The hot issue of this topic is the preservation of the roofscape, the so called fifth façade of the historic buildings. Due to the desired housing development in the Site, attics of the historical houses are being converted into housing facilities. This requires additional lighting and natural ventilation of these spaces in compliance with the valid hygienic norms. Roof windows, dormers and associated technical equipment installed on the roofs significantly change the image and quality of the roofscape.

Safeguarding the Site at an urban level includes also preservation of the skyline, panorama and of the characteristic views. These aspects of the historical urban structure expression concern mainly the Site's visual integrity and significantly affect the perceptual quality of the Site. The already mentioned Report on the State of Conservation states that no "significant interventions"¹² have been made in this field within the observed period.

B.3.4 Key Objects and Complexes of the Site

Due to a long term and systematic conservation and restoration of the historic center of the town, which started in 1653 following the declaration of the Conservation Reserve (1950) and still continues nowadays, the state of conservation of majority of the buildings and public spaces is good. Recently more attention has been focused also on the Jewish Suburbium, the condition of which has been gradually stabilizing. A complex restoration proposal is prepared for it.

Historical Town Hall

Restoration of the Town Hall's exterior was undertaken in 2007. It has recovered its authentic image. Close attention was paid especially on the elements of the stone decoration, windows and door lining, corner block work, plasters and paintings. Inappropriate interventions from the previous restorations in the 80ties of the 20th century have been removed.

¹¹ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Report on the State of Conservation of the Site Historical Center of Bardejov, 2010, pg. 6.

¹² Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Report on the State of Conservation of the Site Historical Center of Bardejov, 2010, pg. 16.

New surfaces and color have been restored on the basis of the preserved original plaster fragments which were uncovered and conserved.

Surveys conducted by conservator-restorers had uncovered stone elements of the medieval architectural decoration of the Town Hall. These were subsequently presented. The restoration had been preceded by a survey and physicochemical research. The building has been illuminated (lighten) by lights inbuilt in the exterior paving surrounding it.

The same quality of restoration that had been achieved in case of the Town Hall exterior is to be kept also for the restoration of the interior. In the interior restoration context it is worth considering innovation of the museum exhibition and enhancement of the Town Hall position as the key object of interpretation and presentation of the Site.

Basilica Minor (parish church) of St. Egidius

A complete replacement of roofing which had some parts in the state of emergency was completed in 2006. The restoration of the basilica has been lately focused on its interior. The Presbyterium has been modified for the purposes of renewed liturgy and a new lighting has been installed. Restoration of the painting of the sanctuary was completed in 2008 and restoration of the Golgotha group of statues in the Triumphal Arch along with a part of the interior in 2009. Restoration works continue mostly on the movable interior and smaller altars.

The Basilica Minor of St. Egidius is used in the authentic manner and it is subject to systematic conservation and restoration and maintenance.

Town Fortification

Conservation and restoration of the town fortification took place in the course of the years 2006 – 2011, focusing on its northern part. The implementation was based on the project: “Conservation and Restoration of the Town Fortification and Its Integration into the Infrastructure of the Town of Bardejov”¹³. The conservation and restoration had been preceded by an archeological research results of which have become the basis for a more detailed understanding and interpretation of finding situations of the unpreserved parts of the fortification. The research results have been reflected in the methodology of preservation and presentation of the fortification. The conservation and restoration of the northeastern part of the fortification consisting of the conservation and restoration of two bastions, castle and bailey wall was finished in 2009. Consequently, in the years 2009 – 2012 the conservation and restoration of the northeastern part of the fortification and the adjacent moat areas with a park and a fountain was carried out. The works focused on the restoration of the preserved parts of the fortification and on presentation of the disappeared parts which had been identified by the archeological research.

Northern part of the town fortification after restoration. In the front – indicative presentation of the bailey wall, a view on the restored Renaissance bastion.



¹³ Author of the project is A-Typ, Architectural Studio, Ltd., Ing. arch. V. Kačala, 2006.

Along with conservation and restoration of the northern part of the fortification, also the restoration of the street at the walls “*Ulica na hradbách*” was carried out. Adjustments of the project documentation were made due to uncovering of the wall and of a semicircular bastion which were discovered within the already mentioned archeological research.

This part of the fortification was then presented by an indicative reconstruction of the wall up to 1 m of height above the street, or presentation by means of differentiation of the street surface materials in the places where the operation profile of the street did not allow for lifting the indicative reconstruction of the wall above the surface.

Restoration of the fortification will continue in the eastern and southern parts. Restoration of the northeastern barbican and the contiguous parts of the fortification shall follow as next.

The town fortification is due to its size and character of presentation a rather challenging object for maintenance and restoration especially in terms of financial covering. The town fortification is a significant symbol of the town but it does not bring any direct contribution to the budget (its practical usage is rather low.) By a regular inspection of its technical condition and operative repair of disorders maintenance costs can be significantly reduced. Maintenance of masonry crowns, removal of natural greenery and restoration of mortar joints of the stone masonry will limit the possibility of rain water infiltrating the masonry. Damaged render layers on bastions (damages are already visible on the southeastern part of the fortification which is to be restored) must be repaired before the damage expands further.

Loss of the original protective function of the fortification caused its partial demolition in the previous centuries. At present it is mainly a tourist attraction and its potential can be developed further. The bastions, in particular, can take on new functions enhancing development of cultural tourism.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- Elaboration of a *feasibility study* for the bastions with the aim of supporting cultural tourism development

The Moat

An inseparable component of the fortification is the area of the former moat which used to belong to the fortification system. Following the decline of the defensive function of the fortification it was filled up and partially built-up. The fortification conservation methodology specifies a number of objects of lesser value built in the moat area as being disturbing elements within the monuments territory or as objects of limited existence. The implementation of the methodical measures concerning the fortification restoration will, however, require cooperation of the objects’ owners.

In the southern part of the moat, next to the barbican, the building of the old hospital is situated. The object has lost its function and is currently abandoned and the complex is closed. The town is currently involved in negotiations with the owner about potential acquisition and restoration of the object which would reintegrate it into the life of the town.

The so called Green House is located in the area of the southern barbican. In terms of monuments conservation as well as building code it is a conflictual construction. To solve the situation several steps need to be made to recover this undesirable state.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- By offering assistance to the owners of neglected or disturbing objects in the area of the moat in the search for appropriate solutions it is possible to support the implementation of the methodical measures for the fortification restoration;
- A feasibility study of the former hospital would allow for a more effective restoration and use;
- Mediation of the conflict between the owner of the so called Green House and valid legislation can help resolve the current situation.

The Franciscan Church

The area of the Franciscan monastery is at present not used for any functional purpose and its restoration is under preparation. It is rented by a civic association Náš Bardejov ("Our Bradejov") which plans to restore it step-by-step.¹⁴

Summary of the Recommendations:

- The Franciscan monastery complex is a significant, not yet restored monument and it is essential to assist its owner (Franciscan order) or tenant with the preparation of a feasibility study upon their request.

Burgher Houses

Conservation and restoration of the houses at the Town Hall square owned by the town (houses No. 29, No. 30, No. 32 completed in 2006) was focused on building new housing units in the attics. In 2007 works on the so called Polish-Slovak House at the Town Hall Square No. 24 which is at present seat of the Culture and Tourist Center were completed. The house as well as the courtyard area underwent a complex restoration. The attic was converted into 4 apartments. New housing units in the attic were constructed also in the object at the Town Hall Square No. 46 in the course of the year 2008. Restoration and adaptation of attics for housing purposes continued also in 2009 while new apartments were built (6 housing units all together) in houses No.38 and 41 at the Town Hall

Restored burgher houses in the southwestern side of the Town Hall Square



¹⁴ Restoration project: Ing. arch. Miroslav Olejár, Ing. arch. Alena Petejová. Complex of the Franciscan Monastery, Bardejov 2012.

Square. In 2010 another 6 new apartments became available in houses No. 25 and No. 30.

Interventions of various extent were carried out between 2009 – 2010 on other listed burgher houses in the historic center (house No. 44 at the Town Hall Square, house No. 17 in Stöcklova Street, house No. 104 in Hviezdoslavova Street). Along with the building restoration works, archeological research, and research and interventions by conservators-restorers were conducted.

The condition of majority of the burgher houses which are protected in the historic center has been visibly improved since the Site's inscription on the World Heritage List. The Regional Monuments Board Prešov (RMB) carries out a regular monitoring of the state of damaged and neglected objects and safety measures are being dealt with. In case interventions are performed without a permission issued by the Regional Monuments Board Prešov or conditions of the permission are not met, the Regional Monuments Board Prešov conducts proceedings on remedy within the framework of the statutory procedures. The Town of Bardejov also takes actions defined by law and by means of the Building Office urges remedy of neglected and abandoned objects.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- Preservation of the authentic function of burgher houses (housing and stores in particular) is the most appropriate method of sustaining life in the historic center.

A detail of stucco decoration
of the school building facade
(House of Study)



The Jewish Suburbium

The technical state of the objects in the Jewish Suburbium is considerably disturbed and in this respect it contrasts with the historical part of the town inside the fortification (Town Conservation Reserve). The complex had for long been used as storage and selling facilities of a hardware store. Its maintenance and repair had not been performed sufficiently.

Conservation and restoration of the complex was initiated after the Site's inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List. So far minor repairs have been carried out, focused mostly on fixing the urgent problems (repairs of roof structures, fixing leaks and disorders caused by them, missing windows and door fillings, treatment of moisture). At present an overall restoration of the complex is under preparation including change of its use to such that would respect its cultural values.

The most precious objects of the complex have been preserved: the Synagogue, ritual bath (mikve), school building (House of Study – bejt hamidraš). The ritual slaughterhouse building has not been preserved. The protruding entrance of the Synagogue next to which a staircase to the women gallery was situated had disappeared as well. A non-existing unidentified building was also one of the objects within the complex.



The ritual bath building (mikve) has been partially restored (completed in 2008) – works focused on repair of the roof, surfaces of the vertical structures and door and window fillings. The building is currently in the best condition of all the objects and a hardware store is still operating there. A neighboring object of the water heating system is substantially destroyed and was temporarily roofed in 2012.

The Synagogue which was used for storing hardware goods for the shop has also undergone a partial restoration focused on elimination of the most serious disorders. Following elaboration and approval of the preparatory restoration project documentation the roof was reconstructed during 2009 and in 2010 interior paintings were consolidated by conservators-restorers. Copies of the original snow barriers on the roof were made. Structural disorders above window openings were consolidated and new window fillings were made and fitted in. The problem of rising damp in walls was treated from the exterior by channel drainage built along the perimeter of the building and after removal of the floor in the interior a water vapour permeable layer of gravel was laid down.

The school building (House of Study – Bejt Hamidraš) has undergone only minor repairs in order to stabilize the most serious disorders of the roof. Pouring rain water had disrupted the surface and structure of the under-roof cornice and plaster layers on the façade. In the framework of the repair in 2010 destroyed chimneys were rebuilt and the roof structure was partially repaired.

Ritual bath building situated at the southwestern corner of the Jewish Suburbium

The reverent character of the Jewish Suburbium imposes limits on its use. It makes economic sustainability of the Suburbium (making profit which would cover operation costs and generate funds for maintenance and repairs) rather problematic.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- The Jewish Suburbium represents a significant part of the Site therefore it is necessary to offer assistance to the owner in case of interest to search for an appropriate use and possibilities of restoration.

B.3.5 Quality of the Restoration Works on Objects within the Site

In terms of methodology, conservation and restoration of the historical objects is well backed up. Problems result from a fluctuating quality of the works in the implementation phase depending on often missing specific skills and knowledge of the construction companies. Due to the fact that conservation and restoration of historical objects is not a significant field of the construction industry in Slovakia there are only few qualified craftsmen and specialized companies.

Conservation and restoration of historical buildings requires skills in traditional construction techniques and technologies. Contemporary materials and work processes are often incompatible with the historical substance and in a long term perspective they often cause problems and loss of authenticity.

Problems resulting from the absence of the necessary craft skills are mentioned also in the Report on the State of Conservation of the Site¹⁵, referring mostly to the repair and restoration of doors and windows.

The offer vs. demand issue in this field creates a vicious circle. If owners and property managers of historical buildings do not require qualified craftsmen with good references in restoration works then no space is created for the functioning of specialized services in this field. It works the other way round too, when master craftsmen qualified in traditional techniques and technologies are not available. We need to break the vicious circle from both sides. Systematic training in traditional building crafts must be supported. However it is also important to increase awareness of owners and property managers about opportunities for a more sustainable restoration of historical objects with a higher quality index.

In terms of preservation of historical buildings, preventive inspection of technical condition plays an important role. Regular inspection and quick treatment of smaller defects and damages may significantly reduce costs of the objects' maintenance and prevent a costly restoration. Regular

¹⁵ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Report on the State of Conservation of the Site - Historical Center of Bardejov, 2010, pg. 39.

maintenance is the best conservation approach to historical objects also from the point of view of preservation of their authenticity.

The attitude of the owners and managers of these objects towards qualified information and services is another factor determining the quality of maintenance and restoration of historical buildings. Such services (either in the form of a discussion platform of the owners or of a fixed contact point) along with information campaigns and promotion of good practices of craft works are positive ways of supporting the growth of quality of restoration works. They also create space for discussion and exchange of experiences, hence contributing to raising awareness on importance of the traditional building crafts and their role in high quality conservation and restoration of historical objects.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- Development of relevant craft skills will contribute to increasing quality of the implementation phase of conservation and restoration works.
- Promotion of good practices of craft works in the town will also enhance quality of conservation and restoration.
- Establishment of an Assistance Center for assisting owners and managers of historical buildings providing professional consultancy in conservation and restoration.
- Establishment of a professional service for regular monitoring of the technical condition of the buildings will assist in preventing the necessity of later major conservation and restoration interventions.

B.3.6 Public Spaces of the Site

The restoration of public spaces is being carried out gradually, depending on available resources. It is conceived as a complex approach (surface finishes and installation of the parterre equipment are done along with utility networks). Public spaces play along with houses and other objects an important role in defining the quality and character of the historic center.

The Town Hall Square has undergone a major restoration. The surface layer of the central part has been restored according to the results of the archeological research and a new paving has been applied along the edges. The new paving serves automobile transport as well as pedestrians. Furnishing and lighting in contemporary design have been placed into the square parterre following the methodical proposal for the restoration.

Following streets of the historic center have undergone restoration: Town Hall Square, Baštová Street, Františkánska (Franciscan) Street, Klášterská Street, Poštová Street and Veterná Street. Partial restoration has been applied to the following streets: Hviezdoslavova Street, Na hradbách Street, Jiráskova Street, M. V. Miškovského Street, Stöcklova Street,

Rodyho Street and Šiancova Street. The process of completing their restoration shall be continued in the upcoming period.

Restoration of the streets in the historic center is focused on replacement of the surfaces, installment of new lighting, building new parking places in convenient locations, renewal of greenery at methodologically and spatially suitable places and replacement of engineering networks.

The immediate surroundings of the Jewish Suburbium have not been restored as yet. It is one of the near future tasks. The urban and spatial study on upgrading of the SNP Square and of the Mlynská Street¹⁶ indicates some options for the surroundings' restoration and for inter-connecting the Suburbium with the historic center.

Visual quality of the town parterre (especially in the parts out of the Town Hall Square) is significantly violated by non-conceptual and in terms of design also incoherent marking of services/shops as well as by billboards. To increase quality in this area is a challenging task as it assumes cooperation with a higher number of owners of the services/shops and property managers contributing to the appearance of public spaces. From the professional point of view it is necessary to elaborate a universal and flexible enough methodology of marking services/shops and placing advertisements. From the social point of view it is necessary to create space for a positive perception of the implementation of a methodology in practice. The visual quality of the parterre significantly influences the overall visual attractiveness of the Site.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- The implementation of the Urban and Spatial study of the SNP Square and of the Mlynská Street will inter-connect the historic part of the town inside the fortification with the Jewish Suburbium and it is expected to improve the quality of the public space related to the Site.
- In order to improve the visual quality of the parterre within the site it is necessary to prepare a design manual of designating services/shops and situating advertisements.

B.3.7 Quality of Environment and Regeneration of Greenery

The major environmental threat in the context of the Site is the road traffic which is at a touch of the historic center (the national road No. I/77 and No. II/545). This negative factor should be eliminated by the planned construction of a southwestern bypass of the town in due time.

The local micro climate has been improved by new planting and regeneration of greenery within activities aiming at restoration of public

Road transport at the touch of the historic center surrounded by the town walls



¹⁶ Ing. arch. Vladimír Kačala, Ing. arch. Rudolf Bicek and team: Bardejov – SNP Square, Urban and Spatial Study, 2011.



Restored park on Dlhý rad Street

spaces and streets.¹⁷ The reconstruction of the park in Dlhý rad Street has been finished and the project documentation for reconstruction of the park in front of the western entrance to Basilica Minor of St. Egidius and in front of the Franciscan Church is ready. Greenery has been regenerated also on Miškovského Street and Kláštorská Street as well as at the northeastern part of the fortification (Na hradbách Street).

Greenery reconstruction of the Franciscan Street is planned to start in due time.

Also some other parts of the fortification moat are suitable for development of greenery and resting areas. The moat is currently not properly used between the southern barbican and the complex of the Franciscan monastery. The area of the Franciscan monastery along with adjunct land in the southern moat owned by the Order of Friars Minor (Little Brothers) is rented by the civic association “Náš Bardejov” (Our Bardejov) which plans to establish a public park there.

Although the intention to establish a forest park at the Calvary is not directly related to the Site, since it is situated out of its territory, it is necessary to address it due to cultural and historical connections as well as the potential of the Calvary. The Calvary provides an important inter-connection between the historic center and the surrounding landscape. It offers a unique view of the Site. The improvement of the inter-connection

¹⁷ The principles include structured requirements on presence and treatment of greenery within the Site. Regional Monuments Board Prešov, Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Preservation Principles of the Monuments' Territory, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009.

between the Calvary and the Site means also a strengthening of the presentation of the Site itself and it favours the revitalization of the Calvary as a tourist attraction.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- The Southern part of the fortification moat represents an unused resource for building resting areas with greenery.
- The Calvary is currently not properly used for relax and leisure also due to the neglected state of the access communication and greenery.

B.3.8 Negative Factors Influencing the Condition of the Site

Based on the analysis of the situation within the Site which was subject of the previous subchapters we can summarize the following major factors exercising a negative influence on the outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity of the Site:

Safeguarding of the Site:

- Inappropriate buffer zone of the Site which does not correspond to current needs;
- missing Land Use Plan on the level of the zone (Land Use Plan of the Central Town Zone), which would in a sufficiently detailed scale regulate activities within the Site;
- insufficiently defined limits for development of the Site's surroundings which need to be set for the following areas in particular: southern suburb, Krátky rad and the urban area along Šibský creek; vicinity of the Calvary; the area north of the Jewish Suburbium;
- insufficient protection of the major views of the Site, from the Site towards the landscape and also within the Site itself. The views are defined in the Principles¹⁸, but have not been reflected into the Land Use Plan yet;
- insufficient visual quality of the historic center parterre, especially in terms of the quality of service/shop signs;
- neglect of standard maintenance of the historical buildings resulting in damages of their material and technical substance that subsequently require major repairs and investments, absence of regular and systematic monitoring of the technical condition of the historical buildings;
- absence of a platform for systematic communication of owners and managers of the buildings in order to assist them in maintenance and restoration;
- insufficient quality of building craft works, application of inappropriate building materials and technologies which are



Northern view from the Town Hall Square towards Kellerova Street

¹⁸ Regional Monuments Board, Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory, Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009.

incompatible with historical materials and cause damage to the material authenticity of the objects.

Use and Development of the Site:

- insufficient use of the square and the historic center as such as a natural center of the town;
- insufficient urban and spatial inter-connection between the historic center and the Jewish Suburbium which together form the World Heritage Site;
- insufficient use of the potential of significant buildings and spaces in the Site (area of the Jewish Suburbium, bastions of the fortification, complex of the Franciscan monastery and the adjacent part of the moat next to the southern barbican, area of the former hospital and the adjacent part of the fortification moat);
- existence of neglected and disturbing objects and areas;
- insufficiently managed static and dynamic traffic in the Site and its surroundings, static traffic load of the historic center, transit transport load of the town center at a close distance of the historic center;
- insufficient use of the cultural values for development of tourism.

The above listed factors have been considered when defining priority areas, measures and projects which are described in Appendix C of this document. Four priority areas have been specified: Protection of the Site, Conservation and Restoration of the Site, Use and Development of the Site and Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Values of the Site and its Surroundings.

As it has already been mentioned a separate priority area is focused on interpretation and presentation of cultural values. Understanding the values of the environment by its residents and visitors is an inevitable assumption for its protection, conservation and appropriate future development. This is why interpretation and presentation of cultural values has become a separate priority area.

Insufficient interpretation and presentation of cultural values is a cross-cutting negative factor which can influence a whole scale of activities in the Site from its protection to the concepts of its use.

B.3.9 Monitoring of the State of Conservation of the Site

A uniform methodology for monitoring of the state of conservation and of the processes influencing conservation of the outstanding universal value of sites on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List is available. Monitoring (referred to also as reactive monitoring) of the World Heritage Site's territory is an international initiative focused on collecting information for the UNESCO World Heritage Center on the state of all sites on the level of individual States Parties. The aim is to guarantee systematic monitoring of the state of the values on the basis of which the

Monitoring of the state of conservation is a tool that can be used for identification of minor disorders which can disrupt authenticity of the structures.



sites have been inscribed on the World Heritage List. Monitoring is done in two-year cycles and a summary assessment is done after every 6 years. Monitoring of the historic center of the town of Bardejov is carried out by the Regional Monuments Board Prešov. The most recent report was completed in November 2010. The structure of the report (For the report structure see the appendix.) is focused on the significant areas and factors which need to be assessed and their state is to be monitored in time.

Monitoring is guided by a form which enables tracking of changes and development in the Site. The form includes specified areas which need to be monitored and assessed. Systematic monitoring of the Site is primarily focused on monitoring of the state of the outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity but also of the protection tools. The objective of such monitoring is to capture negative phenomena which could endanger or compromise the outstanding universal value and upon their assessment take an effective action prior to its permanent damaging or its destruction.

The recent report¹⁹ is based on a field survey and on methodical conservation guidelines for the town conservation reserve territory. The Report on the State of Conservation of Monument Values of the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Territory of Bardejov²⁰ served as a basic document. The report deals with significant issues of protection, restoration as well as presentation and use of the Site. It presents viewpoints of the State Monument Board as well as of the Town of Bardejov. The conflicting issues on which both sides presented different opinions were complemented by statements of the Regional Monuments Board Prešov and of the Town of Bardejov. It makes understanding of diverse perceptions of the problem areas of the Site more feasible. The Report summarizes the most important information and data for protection and management of the Site and is therefore a significant communication tool for individual stakeholders in the Site as well as partners of its protection and development.

B.4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SITE'S PROTECTION

Laws Regulating the Territory of the World Heritage Site²¹

History of the legal protection of the Bardejov historic center dates back to the beginning of the 50ties of the 20th century when the Czechoslovak government declared its interest in protecting the most distinct parts of the cultural heritage of the country. The Report on Conservation of Cultural and Historical Monuments was discussed at the 99th government

¹⁹ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Report on the State of Conservation of the Site Historical Center of Bardejov, 2010, contact person: Mgr. Jana Ličková.

²⁰ Elaborator Ing. Juraj Popjak, Town of Bardejov.

²¹ Overview of selected documents determining the framework for protection, restoration and development of the Site is included in the Appendix E.

session (on July 11, 1950). Under Point B, No.2. it contains data on a selection of 30 historical towns of Czechoslovakia and subsequently identifies them as reserves. The group of 8 towns in Slovakia included also Bardejov. The government resolution at its 99th session is deemed the base of legal protection of historical town centers in Czechoslovakia. The status of a reserve was, on the territory of Slovakia approved at the session of the Board of Delegates on November 10, 1952.

In 1958 the first act on protection of cultural monuments was adopted in Czechoslovakia. Act No. 7/1958 Coll. of the Slovak National Council on Cultural Monuments, under the provision § 29 follows the previous protection measures as it states: „measures taken in accordance with this act prior to its effectiveness shall be deemed made pursuant thereto“. The measure arranged for continuity of monument protection and the mechanism was applied also in the case of later acts. (Act No. 27/1987 Code on the State Monument Care and Act. No. 49/2002 Coll. on Protection of the Monuments and Historic Sites), which replaced the act from 1958.

In 2000 the historic center of Bardejov along with the Jewish Suburbium were acknowledged as a World Heritage Site. Protection and management of the Site is on the top of the national level defined also by the international document: Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage that belongs to the essential international conventions dealing with development of culture and protection of individual parts of cultural heritage in the Slovak Republic (Czechoslovak Republic ratified the Convention on November 15, 1990, Notification of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs 159/1991 Coll. on negotiation of Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage).

The protection of the Conservation Reserve territory of Bardejov was on the national level enhanced also after the inscription on the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List by the Decree of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 596/2001 Coll. on Monuments Reserves of Bardejov, Bratislava, Kežmarok, Levoča, Prešov, Spišská Kapitula and Spišská Sobota effective from January 1, 2002.

The Site is governed by a specific Act. 176/2002 Coll. on Protection and Development of the Bardejov Territory which aims at creating conditions for the implementation of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The act creates a legal framework for protection of the historic center as a Site inscribed on the World Heritage List. The act also defines the basic tasks of the state administration and the local government in protecting and restoring the Site as well as financing the process.

B.5 DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE CONSERVATION AND CARE OF THE SITE

B.5.1 Land-use Documentation of the Town²²

Land Use Plan of the Town

The current Land Use Plan of the town has been valid since 2007, and continues to be valid until the end of the year 2025. It includes a vision of the land-use development of the town until 2035²³. The Land Use Plan was completed and approved in 2007.

The plan developer²⁴ refers to the updated version of the Principles of Conservation for the Town Monuments Reserve Bardejov, 1990 (Land Use Plan of the town of Bardejov, text section, pg. 21) worked out by the State Institute for Monument Care in Bratislava.

The principles and regulations of conservation of cultural and historical values projected down into the Land Use Plan are based on a long term and systematic protection of the town historic center, protected since 1950. Its aim is to preserve, enhance, present and adequately exploit values of the monument reserve in compliance with conditions stated in the Act. No.49/2002 Coll. on Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites and on the Historical Environment of the Town. The Conservation reserve is defined by its boundaries and a defined buffer zone for its protection and a regulated development of its surroundings. The zone is reflected in and also respected by the Land Use Plan.

The currently valid updated version of the Principles²⁵ dates from the years 2006 – 2009 and it is the main source for the new land-use planning documentation as well as for updating of the existing land-use planning documentation.

The Central Town Zone with the protected historic core has been defined as the heart of the urban structure of the town, its functional and compositional center. With respect to urban, architectural, spatial and historical values, the historic center can enjoy protection, enhancement of its values and revival. The use development plan should be compliant with its unique values which have resulted in declaration of the Town Conservation Reserve and the inscription on the World Heritage List.

²² Overview of processed land-use planning documentation and studies is included in the Protection Principles of the Conservation Reserve, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009, Regional Monuments Board Prešov, pgs. 12-15.

²³ Pursuant to the Act on Land Use Planning it is required to assess the need of updating the Land Use Plan every four years.

²⁴ Architectural Design Studio ARKA, Ltd.; Ing. arch. Jozef Žiaran, akad. arch.

²⁵ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Principles of the Conservation Reserve Preservation, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009

Subject to protection in the conservation reserve is especially (the binding part of the land-use plan, s. 18-19.):

- the “ground plan of the historical urban unit with its street areas, historical fortification and its spatial composition;
- character of the building structure in the individual urban areas and building blocks;
- conservation of the dominating spatial exposure of the Town Hall Square, historical Town Hall and the Church of St. Egidius;
- conservation of the spatial composition of the historic center including the fortification system its height layout and connection to the surrounding urbanized and landscape environment;
- conservation of the spatial composition and of the objects of the Jewish Suburbium;
- protection of the historical building stock of the conservation reserve i.e. the buildings registered on the Central Register of Monuments and Historic Sites of the Slovak Republic but also of the local sights as well as other objects shaping the environment of the conservation reserve and adjacent areas”.

The requirements concerning monument protection, conditions of a functional use and presentation of monument ensembles and objects as well as building limits on the conservation reserve territory are in more details specified in the Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory. Based on the Principles, a detailed land-use planning documentation or land-use planning materials are prepared. Considering the special protection regime all intended building projects in the Town Conservation Reserve and within its buffer zone are subject to assessment of the Regional Monuments Board Prešov which sets up the conditions for all intended building projects and performs a close supervision.

The town Land Use Plan includes approximate borders of the conservation reserve and its buffer zone (due to the land-use planning documentation scale) and their exact indication as well as description are available in the Preservation Principles of the Conservation Reserve.

The approved, binding part of the town Land Use Plan is a tool for conceptual management of the present as well as future urban development of the town and for the urban planning decision making. Simultaneously, it is a binding background for zonal urban planning documentation and urban planning materials which elaborate on urban development of the town in more detail.

The binding part of the Land Use Plan defines also public buildings²⁶ in the conservation reserve (the binding part of the Land Use Plan of the Town of Bardejov, s. 18-19):

²⁶ In accordance with provisions of § 11, sec. 5g, and § 13, sec. 3b, and sec. 4a of the Building Act.

- “building of public spaces of the conservation reserve including the historical fortification areas in compliance with the Conservation Principles and with the detailed urban planning documentation and urban planning materials;
- enlargement of the pedestrian zone in the historic center of the town;
- restoration and completion of public greenery spaces around the historic center of the town;
- restoration and adjustment of the Jewish Suburbium complex“.

Regulation Plan of the Central Urban Zone

In 1992 the Regulation Plan of the Central Urban Zone of Bardejov²⁷ was developed for the historic center and the surrounding area. It is a simplified version of the Central Urban Zone plan, the elaboration of which had been initiated in 1987 and was not finished due to the 1989 political changes. The regulation plan was based on surveys and analyses made during the preparatory phase for the Central Urban Zone plan. The regulation plan of the Central Urban Zone (CUZ) of Bardejov has been projected down into the current version of the Land Use Plan of the town.

The urban plan of the zone is an important tool regulating development of certain part of the town (zone) that allows for a detailed defining (more detailed than the town Land Use Plan) of conditions and opportunities of further development. It can also specify acceptable architectural building designs from the point of view of conservation of the character of the existing built-up area (e.g. morphology, building style, roof slope). However it also defines acceptable superstructures, modifications, complements and changes to the architectural expression of the existing buildings.

Due to the World Heritage status of the Site, needs of protection and development of the Site as well as regulation of the urban development in the Site’s surroundings, it is necessary to elaborate a Land Use Plan of the Central Urban Zone that would replace the existing CUZ Regulation Plan dated from the year 1992. It is essential to take the development after the Site’s inscription on the World Heritage List into consideration. Updated Protection Principles of the Monuments Territory and a number of inspiring architectural studies as well as conceptual materials on the town development came into being in this period. The preparation of a new regulation plan of the CUZ is an opportunity to initiate a public debate on regulation of the territory and on problematic issues which should be discussed by the involved territory stakeholders.

²⁷ Elaborated by the Architectural Design Studio ARKA, Ltd., Ing. arch. Jozef Žiaran, akad. arch., 1992.

B.5.2 Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory²⁸

The Principles is the essential methodical document for implementation of the basic protection of the monuments territory which was prepared by the Regional Monuments Board in Prešov in compliance with § 29 sec. 2 of the Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites as later amended. This document is the binding material for the restoration and development of the Site. It also serves as a source for elaboration of land-use planning documentation.

The Principles is a large scale and detailed material describing the conservation reserve territory (partially identical with the Site inscribed on the World Heritage List), its values and quality as well as methodical principles of its protection, restoration and development. The territory is addressed here transversally, from the urban level down to the parterre design and to a building detail.

The current updated version of the Principles has built on the previous methodic documents of the State Institute for the Care of Monuments Bratislava: Principles of the Monument Care for the Town Monuments Reserve dated from 1984 and the updated version of the Principles of Conservation for the Town Monuments Reserve Bardejov dated from 1990.

B.5.3 Urban and Architectural Studies²⁹

In the period after the town's inscription on the World Heritage List several architectural and urban studies which contributed in enhancement of the physical condition of the Site and quality of the public spaces were implemented. Several significant monuments and burgher houses were restored. Restoration of the streets and the town parterre is also continuing systematically. The town fortification along with the adjacent areas and communications is under an overall restoration.

The following part presents relevant projects and studies which substantially influence the quality of the physical condition and presentation of the Site.

Restoration of the Town Fortification and its Integration with the Infrastructure of the Town of Bardejov

A long term project of a complex restoration of the town fortification and the adjacent areas and communications was started in 2006. So far, the Northern part of the fortification with the moat has been restored. A park with an indicative presentation of the disappeared elements of the

²⁸ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Updated version, Prešov 2006 – 2009.

²⁹ Detailed overview of the processed urban planning documentations and studies is available in the above mentioned document – Protection Principles of the Monuments Territory, pgs. 12-15.

fortification has been reconstructed in the northwestern part of the moat. An overall restoration will be continuing in the eastern and southern part of the fortification in the following years. It will include the northeastern barbican, main wall of the fortification, the moat wall and the outer (parkan) wall as well as the relevant landscape arrangements. Along with restoration of the fortification replacement of surfaces and infrastructure of the relevant communications will be done.

Architectural and Urban Study on Restoration of the SNP Square and the Mlynská Street³⁰

The study has proposed a possibility to change the traffic organization and use of the space around the Jewish Suburbium. A small square with a fringe parking (Park and Ride) for the visitors have been proposed for the space between the Suburbium and the sports hall. The proposal creates the possibility of cultivation of the area in front of the Jewish Suburbium as well as the Holocaust memorial. It also reinforces the inter-connection between the historic center and the Jewish Suburbium by strengthening the pedestrian zone along Dlhý rad Street and by restoring the SNP Square. The study also indicates the possible re-design of the existing boiler-house in the Suburbium's neighborhood. It should be turned into a studio of the Bardejov Television.

The study has proposed possibilities for a review of the spatial and functional use of this part of the town. Preparatory works for its actual implementation assume an intervention also into the land-use planning documentation.

Restoration Study of the Jewish Suburbium

The complex of the Suburbium represents a significant part of the World Heritage Site. Its restoration and functioning require investments exceeding capacities of the owner – Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic (CUJRC). Due to this the Town of Bardejov, represented by the Municipal Office entered into negotiations on the restoration funding opportunities in the position of a partner.

The main goal of the restoration is to improve the technical condition of the complex and to change the current use to a cultural and social function while respecting and preserving the reverent character of the place.

Negotiations on financing of the restoration as well as on the subsequent use of the complex took place in 2010 and 2011 among the three major stakeholders participating in the preparation and implementation of the restoration – CUJRC, the authors of the Suburbium³¹ restoration project



A view from the Mlynská Street (from the Jewish Suburbium) to the Basilica minor of the St. Egidius within the conservation reserve (historical part of the town inside the fortification)

³⁰ Study was worked out by A-tyt, Architectural Design Studio, Ltd., in 2011.

³¹ The author of the restoration project is Ing. arch. Ján Krcho, PhD.

and the Town of Bardejov. The Local government is interested in applying for financial resources from EU structural funds. The funds can be used for the desired purpose if a long term lease contract is concluded. The negotiations are underway in compliance with the Memorandum of Cooperation Concerning the Restoration of the Jewish Suburbium which was signed by the Town of Bardejov and CUJRC in 2008.

Negotiations are focused on finding a compromise between ideas of a proper functional use and its economic sustainability after the restoration. Functional use should meet expectations of the owner as well as of the Town of Bardejov – a partner in the restoration project and future operator of the complex. Primary goal of use of the complex which is relevant for all key stakeholders (the owner, the town, the Regional Monuments Board) is to guarantee conservation of the monument values, of the authenticity and presentation for the public. A secondary goal, relevant mainly for the operator of the complex, is securing of economic sustainability. The function would, along with conservation of values and their presentation, contribute to generating profit that would cover operational and maintenance costs of the complex.

Holocaust Memorial Project³²

Linked to the Jewish Suburbium, in the southeastern part of the block in front of the existing boiler-house, the Holocaust memorial is being built. The memorial represents a reverent place dedicated to the Jewish residents of the town who died in WW2 and also to the citizens who gave their Jewish fellow-citizens a helping hand during the war. Restoration of the Jewish Suburbium and construction of the Holocaust memorial are closely interconnected not only in terms of a spatial continuity but also in terms of an effort for conservation, restoration and revitalization of this part of the Site and its immediate surroundings. The Israeli architect Giora Solar, specializing in restoration of architectural heritage, is the author of the project of the memorial. The building permit procedure took place in 2012. The construction of the memorial was foreseen for 2013.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- With regard to its status of a World Cultural Heritage Site, to the need of protection and development of the Site as well as positive regulation of development of the town and its surroundings, elaboration of a Land Use Plan of the Central Urban Zone is necessary;
- Architectural studies have indicated possibilities for a new use of the area in the Jewish Suburbium surroundings. Their implementation requires updating of the Land Use Plan.

³² The project was initiated and managed by the Bardejov Jewish Preservation Committee.



B.5.4 Traffic Conceptions and Documents

Regulatory principles of the public transport proposed in the Land Use Plan have a direct and an indirect impact on the Site. The direct impact refers to the project of the pedestrian zone extension to all areas of the historic center which foresees setting up a controlled regime of the inevitable service transport. In terms of this measure, completion of a system of fringe parking lots (Park and Ride System) around the historic center has been proposed. The Park and Ride lots would capture visitors and would serve also the town residents working in the historic center. The parked cars load of the historic center would decrease and its attractiveness for the visitors would grow. Construction of a southwestern bypass³³ of the town would have an indirect positive impact on limitation of the transit traffic and the overall traffic load of the Central Urban Zone and along the perimeter of the historic center.

Road Traffic

Construction of the southwestern bypass of the town is a long term objective of the Town of Bardejov in its effort to divert the transit traffic out of the town center. At present, the transit traffic passes by the historic center, through Dlhý rad Street that is a four-lane road. Building the bypass should lower the traffic load by 45% (Land Use Plan of the Town of

A view from the end of the Kellerova Street to the northeastern side of the Town Hall Square

³³ Relocations of the sections of the national road I/77 are considered. (southwestern bypass of the town, bypass of Dlhá Lúka).



Transit traffic at a touch of the historical center of the town

Bardejov, text section, pg. 105) to the current state. Decrease in the traffic intensity in this segment should have a positive influence on the park space in the northern moat, adjacent to the road, which is a favorite resting place for the residents. Moreover, it is an attractive entrance to the historic center from the north. In a long term perspective it is worth to consider reducing the road from a four-lane road to a two-lane one with parking lots along the road. The overall dividing effect caused by the current communication would be weakened and possibilities for a short term parking out of the historic center but within its easy reach would be improved.

Static Traffic

Conception of the static traffic in the historical town centre should solve the shortage of parking possibilities by charging fees and by distinguishing between the residents and the visitors. Application of a progressive fee system depending on the length of parking has been proposed. The measure should motivate visitors to use short term parking within the center and long term parking on the parking lots on the periphery of the historic center.



Parked cars are a burden for the historical environment

A limited number of parking places is not only a problem for the development of tourism but it is also a concern for the local residents. Building large scale parking lots in the vicinity of the historic center is a proposed solution. Surface parking lots are planned to be built near the Šibská voda creek, east of the town fortification and in front of the Jewish Suburbium. The Šibská voda parking lot is to follow the road II/545 that is the major access road for visitors from Slovakia and Poland. An underground parking is planned at the SNP Square.

Tourist busses bringing mostly one-day visitors need larger parking lots which are currently missing.

Deriving from the proposed conception of the further development of the town that is included in the Land Use Plan of the Town of Bardejov it is recommended to prepare also an urban master plan of the traffic. For this purpose, traffic surveys need to be updated.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- Building of the southwestern bypass of the town will result in lower traffic load in the town center.
- Regulating the length of parking in the historic center will result in lower static traffic load.
- Construction of fringe parking lots (Park and Ride) on the periphery of the Site will lower the static traffic load.
- Developing an urban master plan of the traffic will enhance a conceptual solution of the traffic issue on the entire territory of the town.

B.5.5 Superior Land Use Planning Documentation

The Land Use Plan of the Prešov Higher Territorial Unit³⁴ (LUP HTU) refers to Bardejov as to a settlement center of regional significance. Due to its cultural and historical significance, monument potential and presence of nationally and internationally recognized spa, the development of Bardejov is proposed also as a significant destination town of spa and cultural tourism. Conservation of cultural heritage of the entire Prešov region is dealt with in Chapter 1.2.11.3 of the text section of the Regional Land Use Plan of the Prešov Higher Territorial Unit. Bardejov as the World Cultural Heritage Site is referred to in the 2004 amendments and changes from 2004.

Land Use Planning Conception of Slovakia 2001³⁵ deals with cultural heritage in the part entitled Complex Proposal within Chapter 1.4. World Cultural Heritage is not explicitly mentioned in the conception and Bardejov does not appear in it in this context. Conservation of cultural heritage is however listed among the main goals (Point: Protection and Design of the Environment, Natural and Cultural Heritage) of land-use planning policy in the part: Main Goals.

B.5.6 Documents on Socioeconomic Development

The Social and Economic Development Program (SEDP)³⁶ is a conceptual tool for enhancement of an effective management of the town development. Along with the land-use planning documentation these are the two basic tools for management of changes and for achieving the set goals.

The document called Bardejov 2020³⁷ builds on the Social and Economic Development Program of the town of Bardejov which was approved by the town council in 2004. The document deals with development and use of the cultural heritage in part II. – Development Strategy, in Priority Area no. 1 – Culture and Historical Monuments, Development Objective No. 1.1 – Restoration and Protection of Cultural Monuments and Notabilities (pg. 49 – 51). Development Objective No. 1.1 includes eleven project proposals enhancing the Site's condition and supporting use of the cultural and historical potential for development of tourism.

³⁴ LUP HTU Prešov region, 1997, Amendments and changes processed in 2001, 2004 a 2009. Elaborated by: APS, Ltd., Prešov 1997.

³⁵ Land-use Planning Conception of Slovakia – 2001, AUREX, Ltd., Bratislava 2001.

³⁶ In accordance with the Act No. 503/2001 Coll. on Support of Regional Development.

³⁷ The Town of Bardejov: Bardejov 2020 - Program of Integrated Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020.

The Social and Economic Development Program (SEDP) of the town of Bardejov³⁸, approved in 2004, addresses the issue of restoration and development of cultural and historical resources in part A: Tourism and Spa Industry - A.4 Infrastructure and Tourism.

B.6 USE OF THE SITE FOR CULTURAL TOURISM

B.6.1 Accessibility of the Site

Road Transport

The town of Bardejov is located on a crossroad of the most important roads in the district, road I/77 passing through the town in the east-west direction and road II/545 passing through the town in the north-south direction. Both roads allow for an indirect connection of the town to the highway D1 and its section Žilina – Poprad – Prešov – Košice. The planned completion of the highway D1 to Prešov will shorten the time needed to reach the Site (At present an individual automobile transport from Bratislava to Bardejov takes around 6 hours.).

The most frequently used type of transport by the visitors of the Site is road transport. The above mentioned roads pass through the town center and make the visitors' access to the Site rather comfortable. The roads I/77 and II/545 are the major access ways for visitors arriving from Poland.

The Regional town of Prešov is the nearest significant transport hub from which the Site is easily accessible by individual or public transport. Transport service is developed as it is rather intensively used by the residents commuting to the regional center for work, education and services. The distance between Prešov and Bardejov by the road II/545 and I/18 is 42 km. The time needed while using individual road transport is around 40 minutes depending on the road condition and traffic situation. Public bus transport can cover the distance (including interim stops in the villages) in one hour.

Inter-connection of the Historic Center with Parking Lots

The planned fringe parking lot is comfortably located next to the creek Šibská voda, only a 10 minute walk from the Town Hall Square. The track is equipped with basic infrastructure for visitors – toilets on Veterná Street and Bardejov Tourist Information Office on the Town Hall Square near to where Veterná Street connects to it. The second fringe parking is planned to be built at the Jewish Suburbium following the Mlynská Street. Walking time from the parking to the Town Hall Square is approx. 15

³⁸ SEDP of Bardejov was prepared in cooperation with the Committee for Strategic Development of the Town, Municipal Office of Bardejov and CPK Business Center Bardejov under expert assistance of Berman Group and AINova. The program was approved in 2004.

minutes. The position of both fringe parking lots provides for good accessibility of the historic center and they are well situated also in terms of the major access roads.

Railway Transport

Connection between Bardejov and Prešov is provided by the regional single track rail road with an independent traction motor train. Bardejov is the terminal station. The track distance is 44,8 km and the travel takes in average 1 hour and 10 minutes. Prešov is accessible from the stations Košice and Kysak which are the junctions for the interstate and international rail transport. Passenger rail transport has been losing its position in favor of the more competitive public bus transportation. However, it is still used by visitors who travel by train from more remote distances and Bardejov is their final destination where they stay longer (e.g. spa guests).

Transport within the Town

The railway station and the bus station form one complex that is situated in a walking distance from the town center as well as the historic core (about 10 – 15 minutes). The area in front of the railway and bus station offers a parking lot and a public transport bus stop.

Urban public transport bus stops are situated near the historic center. The Dlhý rad bus stop (a bus connection to the Bardejov Spa resort is also located here.) is accessible by foot from the Town Hall Square (a 5 min. walk).

The Bardejov Spa guests often use taxi service and public transport. There is a walking route between the town and the spa. The planned bicycle trail has not been built yet.

Air Transport

The nearest public international airport is located in Košice - at a distance of 83 km from Bardejov on the route Košice – Prešov – Bardejov. Individual car transport takes about 1 hour and 30 minutes and travel by public transport depends on connection lines (from 2 to 3 hours). The next nearest airport is situated in Poprad. It is, however, currently not much used for international flights.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- The Site is well accessible by individual and public transport. Construction of fringe parking lots will improve the existing accessibility for the visitors.

B.6.2 Visitor Services

All standard visitor services are located within the Site or its immediate surroundings. The historic center offers mostly food and refreshment services, cultural institutions, the Tourist Information Office, public toilets, smaller accommodation facilities and small shops. In the near vicinity of the historic center within the Central Urban Zone all sorts of amenities used by the residents as well as visitors can be found.

From a future perspective it is necessary to enhance their quality and accessibility. After the Site's inscription on the World Heritage List there has been a substantial quantitative growth in number of services and facilities for tourists as well as an overall improvement of the tourist infrastructure (Report on the State of Conservation of the Site: Historic center of Bardejov³⁹, pg. 30). Higher competition has had an impact on gradual increase of quality and attractiveness for the visitors.

Information Services within the Site

The Tourist Information Office located at the Town Hall Square is the first contact point from the point of view of the Site's presentation and interpretation. The office provides guided tours of the town for the visitors throughout the whole year. It also distributes information brochures and materials providing basic information on the Site.

The selection of information materials should be, due to the Site's significance, enlarged in order to provide the visitors with more detailed presentation of its unique values and qualities. Presentation and interpretation of the Site's outstanding universal value and its comparison with similar World Heritage Sites have a great potential to enhance perception of the significance and uniqueness of Bardejov among the town visitors and its residents.

Information System

From the perspective of development of tourism it is important to improve the town information system that would help visitors to find relevant services and attractions within the Site and its close surroundings easier. The Information system is the key element of an efficient orientation within the Site and helps to create an orientation-friendly and comprehensible environment for its presentation. Due to the precious historical character of the Site the form of the information system should be non-disturbing but at the same time it should fulfil its informative function. The Information system has also a representative function for the town, and it is often the very first signal about the level of tourist services in the site. The Information system needs to be approached in a complex manner from the perspective of the entire town and its surroundings.



Summer seating in front of a café at the Town Hall Square

Town information system



³⁹ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Report on the State of Conservation of the Site Historic Center of Bardejov, 2010

Availability of Services for Visitors with Limited Mobility

In a future perspective it is necessary to focus also on enhancement of services for visitors with limited mobility. It is a trend which reflects not only the contemporary requirements of the society on improving the accessibility of people with limited mobility, but also consideration of the shift in the age composition of the visitors. Cultural attractions are attended by a rising percentage of the elderly, retired people in particular. Seniors are becoming a significant market segment in this field – with regard to the overall demographic trend in countries of the western world, prolongation of the life expectancy and also better economic possibilities in comparison with the past. The trend is not so noticeable within the domestic visitors, but it surely is a challenge for the future.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- A comprehensive information system will improve orientation of the visitors within the Site and it will make their locating of the relevant services easier.
- From a future perspective it will be appropriate to focus on enhancement of availability of services to visitors with limited mobility.

B.6.3 Interpretation and Presentation of the Site

Interpretation and presentation of cultural values is in the first place a way of conveying knowledge on the content and significance of the Site to the public. It is a tool of communication with visitors and a basic precondition for development of cultural tourism. It is also a means of gaining support of the local community for protection and sustainable use of the Site.

Interpretation and presentation of the Site is also the key factor for a wide range of activities related to conservation and development of the cultural and historical resources. In terms of the Management Plan, insufficient interpretation and presentation are considered a cross cutting negative factor (Chapter B.3.8).

Interpretation and Presentation Strategy

To make the interpretation and presentation of the Site comprehensible and effective it has to be processed thoroughly with focus on specific target groups and on various types of communication tools. This approach requires extensive preparation and planning. Therefore an interpretation and presentation strategy of the Site is needed as it is a prerequisite for the implementation of actual outputs and products.

Forms of Presentation

Besides the content itself it is also necessary to apply various methods and forms of the Site's presentation. These should motivate and guide visitors in individual search for information. The basic communication means besides guiding services include also information boards and an illustrated

guide book. Recently there are various applications for mobile phones and other data devices which are on the top of popularity and are not attractive strictly to the young generation.

Identification of Unused Potential

The Site can be interpreted also through many facts and stories from its history. Along with the famous and main topics there are also many related topics and stories that can broaden the interpretation possibilities. Some topics may address and attract new target groups of visitors. Creating new attractions will capture visitors in the town for longer time and the local economics will thus benefit more.

Visitor Center

Establishment of a visitor center can also result in enhancement of interpretation and presentation of the Site. The Visitor Center is a higher standard of an information center and it should assist visitors in a deeper comprehension and understanding of the Site's universal values which have qualified it for the inscription on the World Heritage List. The Visitor center is a typical facility of the World Heritage Sites and provides visitors as well as local residents with comprehensive information on the Site along with standard tourist services. The Visitor center is often the starting point for discovering the Site and other attractions in the surrounding area.

Historical Building of the Town Hall

The historical exhibition The Free Royal Town – Bardejov, located in the building of the Old Town Hall is the baseline option of the Site's interpretation and presentation. The Historical Town Hall is the ideal starting point for exploration of the Site in terms of its location at the square, its significance in the town history and also its current use as a museum of the town history. These attributes are to be further developed within interpretation and presentation of the Site.

Calvary as a Viewpoint of the Site

The nearby Calvary offers an opportunity to perceive the historic center as an urban unity. The view of the Site is another means of its presentation and it has the potential of becoming an appreciated tourist attraction. At present the connection between the historic center and the Calvary is problematic as the access path is not marked. Due to overgrown greenery on the top of the Calvary the view of the historic center is substantially limited. The revitalization of the connection between the historic center and the Calvary must be implemented along with revitalization of the forest park and the Golgotha.

Civic Initiatives

Local civic initiatives play an important role in interpretation and presentation of the Site. The civic association *Náš Bardejov* (Our Bardejov) runs topic-focused "strolls" through the historic center targeted mostly on the local residents. The Jewish Suburbium is also presented to the public



View of the historical center
from the Calvary

under the guidance and support of a civic initiative. The activities have a positive impact on raise of awareness on the values and significance of the Site. They contribute to comprehension of the protection and restoration issues and their necessity.

Involvement of the Local Schools

Involvement of the young generation in the process of getting familiar with cultural and historical values of the Site is the essential condition for building a positive attitude towards the town and its cultural and historical heritage. Young people, especially children, have obvious influence on forming opinions of their parents and hence they can inspire their relatives. Education and awareness raising of children and students is an investment that pays off twice.

Education in cultural and historical heritage of the Site can be introduced and conveyed within the subject called regional education and regional history at local schools.

Modern teaching forms are more attractive and inspiring for students. The project entitled: *“Schools Adopt Monuments”*, prepared for schools, has the potential to create a platform for various activities on exploration and creative interpretation of a selected monument.

The fundamental need in this field is the development of relevant teaching materials as basic tools for the teachers. They also represent a sustainable implementation method. The materials should be prepared specifically for each site.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- Developing an interpretation and presentation strategy of the outstanding universal value and associated values of the Site will enhance development of a positive attitude to the Site and increase cultural tourism.
- Establishment of a Visitor and Interpretation Center will provide a better mediation of the uniqueness and the world context of the historic center of Bardejov.
- Innovation of the town history exhibition in the historical Town Hall building is a step forward towards new interpretation and presentation options.
- Revitalization of the connection between the historic center and the Calvary – the view point of the Site – will help to present the Site as an integrated urban ensemble.
- Identification of unused attractions of the local history and culture and their incorporation into the interpretation and presentation strategy will extend interpretation and presentation opportunities.
- The *Schools Adopt Monuments* project brings a new chance for school children to explore values of the Site and for their participation in a creative interpretation and presentation



View of the Bardejov Calvary, Hrubá bašta (Thick Bastion) in the foreground

- The basic condition for the local schools' participation in educating local residents about the outstanding universal value of the Site is to process and develop teaching materials.

B.6.4 The Site in the Context of Development of Tourism

Tourism is one of the most efficient ways for exploiting the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage “brand”.

Cultural tourism is a specific segment of tourism where the main motivation for travelling is to search for cultural experience or attractions. In reality, it is hard to distinguish a cultural tourist from a regular visitor. The vast majority of visitors visit Bardejov not exclusively for its cultural and historical values of world quality. Cultural tourism is often a complementary activity (mainly to a visit of the nearby Bardejov Spa Resort). Cultural tourism should be therefore developed in the framework of tourism as such.

Bardejov has a favorable location in terms of development of cultural tourism. A number of famous and attractive tourist destinations are situated in its closer or more remote vicinity. Village Hervartov with the wooden Church of St. Francis of Assisi which is part of the World Cultural Heritage Site called: Carpathian Wooden Churches is located not far from Bardejov. Villages Ladomirová and Bodružal in which two of the churches of the already mentioned site are situated, are also in the vicinity of Bardejov. Other easily accessible World Heritage Sites are Levoča, Spišský hrad (Spiš Castle) and monuments of the surroundings. Development of cultural tourism of Bardejov can build on both of these sites.

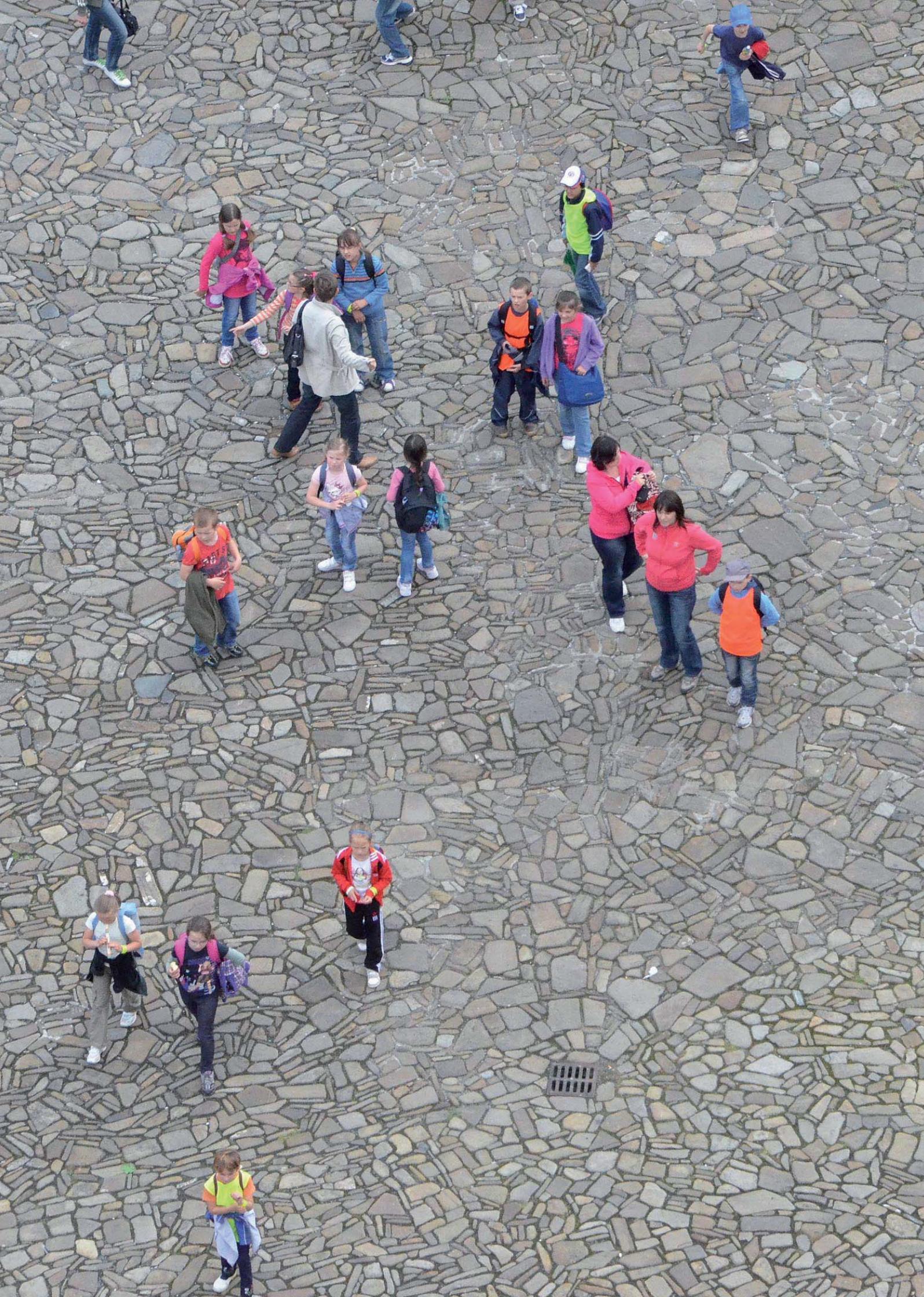
Conception of cultural tourism of Bardejov should benefit from its favorable position and from the connecting possibilities to the nearby World Heritage Sites. Within a network of places attractive in terms of cultural tourism Bardejov could take the position of a baseline or the starting point for trips to the surroundings. The local economy can benefit mostly on tourists who stay in the Site for three or more nights.

An important issue of the conception is also networking of the World Heritage Sites (e.g. in Central Europe) which motivates visitors to visit more locations.

Summary of the Recommendations:

- The position of Bardejov as a tourist center of the region will be enhanced through elaboration of a conception of cultural tourism with connections to other World Heritage Sites and by strengthening the connection to the Bardejov Spa Resort.

C. PROPOSAL PART OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN



C. PROPOSALS

C.1. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO STABILIZE AND IMPROVE STATE OF THE SITE – A SHORTENED LIST OF PROJECTS

Project 1.1.1:

Assessment of the need for the existing buffer zone enlargement

Project 1.1.2:

Assessment of the possibility to project the development limits within the Site, defined in the Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve (updated version 2006 – 2009) down to the Land-Use Plan of the Central Urban Zone

Project 1.1.3:

Definition of the development limits for the Site's surroundings (especially for the southern suburb; Krátky rad and the built-up area along the Šibský creek; surroundings of the Calvary; the area in the north at the touch of the Suburbium)

Project 1.2.1:

Assessment and incorporation of protection of the significant views of the Site, from the Site to the landscape and also within the Site, into the Land-Use Plan of the Central Urban Zone

Project 1.2.2:

Development of a design manual for the designating services/shops within the Site

Project 2.1.1:

Establishment of a professional service for regular monitoring of the state of historical buildings

Project 2.2.1:

Establishment of an assistance center providing consultations for owners and managers of the objects

Project 2.3.1:

Development of selected craft skills

Project 2.3.2:

Promotion of good practices of craftwork in the town

Project 2.4.1:

Elaboration of a colour plan for the key urban spaces of the historical structure and its incorporation in the town regulations

Project 3.1.1:

Preparation of proposals of an active use of the historic center

Project 3.2.1:

Assessment of opportunities for further use of selected historical buildings for housing purposes

Project 3.3.1:

Preparation and implementation of an inter-connection between the historic center and the Jewish Suburbium based on the Urban-Spatial Study Bardejov – SNP Square

Knight Roland on the roof peak of the historical Town Hall





Bardejov Spas, Hotel Astória

Project 3.4.1:

Elaboration of a feasibility study of potential alternatives for use of the fortification system bastions

Project 3.5.1:

Assistance to owners/renters in elaboration of a feasibility study of the Franciscan Monastery complex

Project 3.5.2:

Purchase of the object and elaboration of a feasibility study of the former hospital complex (Jiráskova Street)

Project 3.5.3:

Assistance to the owner of the Jewish Suburbium complex with elaboration of a feasibility study

Project 3.6.1:

Assistance to owners with searching for appropriate solutions for their neglected and disturbing objects and spaces

Project 3.6.2:

Mediation of the so called “Green House conflict”

Project 3.7.1:

Processing of the land transport master plan for the town

Project 3.7.2:

Implementation of the parking conception (under preparation) within the Site and the fringe parking conception in its surroundings

Project 3.8.1:

Development of a conception of cultural tourism that would include linking the Site with other World Heritage Sites and with the Bardejov Spa

Project 3.8.2:

Revitalization of the connection between the historic center and the Calvary as the major viewpoint of the Site

Project 4.1.1:

Design and implementation of a comprehensive orientation and information system for the Site and its surroundings focused mainly on attractions and services

Project 4.2.1:

Establishment of a visitor and interpretation center

Project 4.2.2:

Establishing of an interpretation and presentation strategy of the outstanding universal value of the Site and other related values in the territory

Project 4.2.3:

Identification of dormant historical and cultural attractions and their incorporation into the interpretation and presentation strategy

Project 4.2.4:

Innovation of the interpretation and presentation of the historical exhibition of the Šariš Museum in the historical Town Hall building

Project 4.3.1:

Development of the project: “Schools Adopt Monuments”

Project 4.3.2:

Development of working materials for schools focused on values of the Site

C.2. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO STABILIZE AND IMPROVE THE STATE OF THE SITE – DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROJECTS

Priority Area 1: Preservation of the Site

Main goal: to enhance protection and preservation of the Site

Measure 1.1:

Conservation of the Spatial Integrity of the Site

Project 1.1.1:

Assessment of the need for the existing buffer zone enlargement

Potential Project Coordinator:

Bardejov town in cooperation with Regional Monuments Board (RMB) Prešov¹ and also with FA STU² (Bardkontakt)

Project Dates:

2014 –

Output:

Organizing expert fora dealing with the topic and agreement on further steps

The project is based on requirements of the Operational Guidelines³ of the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Heritage⁴, sec. 103 till 107. The buffer zone of the Site is not sufficient – on most sections the zone's width corresponds only with the road width. The issue may become a topic of the Bardkontakt conference so that the outcomes can be used within the project. Bardkontakt organizes an annual conference for experts and professionals (FA STU in cooperation with RMB Prešov) in the premises of the Bardejov Municipal Office every summer.

Project 1.1.2:

Assessment of the possibility to project the development limits within the Site, defined in the Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve (updated version 2006 – 2009) down to the Land-Use Plan of the Central Urban Zone (LPCUZ)

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with RMB Prešov and FA STU (Bardkontakt)

Project Dates:

2014

Output: Organizing expert fora dealing with the topic and agreement on further steps

¹ RMB – Regional Monuments Board Prešov.

² FA STU – Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology

³ UNESCO: *The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, Paris, updated version 2013.

⁴ UNESCO: *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, Paris, November 1972.



Built-up area along the southern part of the fortification with the view of Hrubá bašta (Thic Bastion) and the Calvary

The project was prepared with the aim to reinforce the implementation of the valid principles of the Site's protection in practice. The Regulation Plan of the Central Urban Zone is dated from 1992. The land-use plan is dated from 2007. The Preservation Principles of the Monument Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov (Hereafter referred to as: "Preservation Principles") from 1991⁵ were taken into account at its preparation. The updated version of the Preservation Principles is dated from 2006 – 2009.

The Act 50/1976 Coll. on Land Use Planning and Building Code, § 7a states that land use planning activities shall respect programs of protection of cultural and historical heritage. §30, sec. 1 of this act further states that the body of land-use planning (the town in this case) "monitors constantly if the urban technical, economic and social conditions upon which the conception of the land organization has not been changed. If the conditions are changed the land-use planning body will get a supplement or a change of the land-use planning documentation". § 30, sec. 4 of the act states that "the town and the self-governing region are obliged to inspect the adopted land use plan regularly, 4 times a year at least, in order to reveal necessary changes or complements or to assess if a completely new land use plan is needed."

⁵ Arka, Ltd.: Land Use Plan of the Town of Bardejov, text part, August 2007, section 1.8 Data on the used Land Use Planning background materials, Land Use Planning documentation and other resources used at the Land Use Plan preparation, pg. 21.

Project 1.1.3:

Definition of the development limits for the Site's surroundings (especially for the southern suburb; Krátky rad and the built-up area along the Šibský creek; surroundings of the Calvary; the area in the north at the touch of the Suburbium)

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with RMB Prešov and FA STU (Bardkontakt)

Project Dates:

2014 – 2017

Outputs:

Organizing expert fora dealing with the topic and agreement on further steps;
Verification study for the territory at the touch of the eastern part of the Site;
Land-use plan of the respective zone.

The goal is to prevent undesired development in the respective areas which could disrupt the spatial integrity of the Site. Hence, the land-use plan should be processed on the level of the zone. The project is related to the potential enlargement of the buffer zone of the Site and builds on the project 1.1.1.

The Southern suburb is part of the buffer zone. In the north and west directions no significant development is expected therefore no detailed regulation of the area is urgently needed.

The situation around the Suburbium is very different. Undesirable development is very likely from the northern side. There are private lands here indicating building prospects. An urban spatial study focused on the restoration of the SNP Square and Mlynská Street⁶ in the southern part of the area in front of the Jewish Suburbium is prepared. Development of the remaining parts is stabilized.

Potentially unfavorable development may endanger the eastern periphery of the Site (i.e. Krátky rad, Šibský potok area, surroundings of the Calvary), since these areas have not been fully built-up. The land-use plan of Bardejov dated from 2007 plans a new built-up area on the slope near the Calvary. The positioning of the new building development and the functional use of the land have thus been defined. However, a verification study is needed in order to visualize the mass volume and spatial effect of the new built-up area and the potential impact on the spatial integrity of the Site.

Measure 1.2:**Conservation of the Visual Integrity of the Site and Its Landscape Framework****Project 1.2.1:**

Assessment and projection of the crucial views protection (on the Site, from the Site, within the Site) down into the Bardejov Land-Use Plan and into the Land-Use Plan of the Central Urban Zone (LPCUZ)

The potential future bus stop on the slope close to the Calvary may compromise the visual integrity of the Site



⁶ Kačala, V., Bicek, R. and team: Bardejov – the SNP Square, An Urban Spatial Study, Prešov, 2011.

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with RMB Prešov and FA STU (Bardkontakt)

Project Dates:

2014 – 2017

Output:

Organizing expert fora dealing with the topic and agreement on further steps;
Verification study of the impact of the development on the crucial views;
Update of the land-use plan of the town and of the LPCUZ .

The project has been proposed in order to enhance actual application of the Preservation Principles in practice. The Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory (updated version 2006 – 2009, pg.78)⁷ define „requirements for preservation, maintenance and regeneration of the characteristic views, skylines and panoramas of the territory“. The Principles have specified the protected visual cones and long distance visual cones.

Project 1.2.2:

Development of a design manual for the designating services/shops within the Site

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with RMB Prešov

Project Dates:

Output:

Design manual

Apart from the square, the surrounding public places suffer rather low visual quality of the parterre, especially with respect to the services/shop designations. The aim of the project is to develop requirements for placement of information, commercial and promotional facilities which are specified in the Preservation Principles⁸.

Priority Area 2: Conservation and Restoration of the Site

Main goal: to enhance quality of maintenance and restoration of the cultural heritage and support its preservation

Measure 2.1:

Introduction of Systematic Expert Monitoring of the Building and Technical Condition of Historical Buildings

Project 2.1.1:

Establishment of professional service for regular monitoring of the state of historical buildings

Potential Project Coordinator:

Regular monitoring helps to maintain the objects in a good technical condition.



⁷ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve (updated version 2006 – 2009), Prešov

⁸ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve (updated version 2006 – 2009), Prešov

RMB Prešov in cooperation with the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic (MB SR)

Project Dates:

2014 – 2016

Outputs:

Established team of experts for eastern Slovakia

The project has been proposed with respect to results of the survey on opinions of the public, the owners and users of the objects in the Site⁹. Majority of the respondents would appreciate a service providing regular maintenance of the objects (regular inspections, removal of minor disorders).

The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic is currently preparing an international project in cooperation with the Norwegian Monuments Board (*Riksantikvaren*, Oslo) which will build on the existing knowledge and experience of the Norwegian *Monumentenwacht*. There will be groups of experts established within the project which will be performing regular inspections of monuments and thus monitor their state. The monument owner will be informed on his property condition and he/she will be suggested a most appropriate method of maintenance or remedy of the unsatisfactory technical state. Monitoring groups will be qualified and equipped for immediate removal of minor defects.

The project contributes to enhancement of the cultural monuments' technical condition and reduction of their maintenance costs. It is assumed that the team of experts will issue technical certificates which will be then filed at the Regional Monuments Boards and will become one of the eligibility criteria for subsidies or grants from the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic.

Measure 2.2:

Improvement of Public Accessibility to Professional Maintenance and Restoration Services

Project 2.2.1:

Establishment of an assistance center providing consultations for owners and managers of the objects

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town, local civic associations

Project Dates:

2015 – 2016

Outputs:

Assistance Center;
Program of the assistance service (e.g. an internet portal);
Information and communication program for the public.

Professional assistance for owners and managers of the historical objects is the right tool for enhancement of maintenance and restoration quality.



⁹ The survey is included in the appendices of the document – Part E.

The project has followed and considered results of the opinion survey conducted within the Site¹⁰. The second most requested tool in the process of enhancement of quality of life was creation of a “forum of owners and users” as a platform for communication on relevant issues. Other expectations deriving from the survey included: contact of owners with the local government, more information on restoration regulations related to protection of monument values and also on the valid legislative norms regulating restoration. A communication platform should be created with respect to the dissatisfaction of some owners which was covered by certain media.

The assistance center project is interconnected with project 2.1.1 Establishment of a professional service for regular monitoring of the state of historical buildings and also with project 3.6.1 Assistance to owners with searching for appropriate solutions for their neglected and disturbing objects and spaces.

Measure 2.3:

Building Professional Capacities for Maintenance and Restoration of Cultural Heritage

The need to keep and develop craft skills is relevant for the whole of Slovakia



Project 2.3.1:

Development of selected craft skills

Potential Project Coordinator:

The Higher Territorial Unit; secondary schools in the town; local civic associations; the Town of Bardejov

Project Dates:

2014 –

Outputs:

Training opportunities focused on traditional building crafts

¹⁰ Survey of Opinions of the Public, Owners and Users of the Objects in the Site. The survey is included in this document – Part E.

The need to keep and develop craft skills is relevant for the whole of Slovakia and has been identified within the qualitative survey in Bardejov (structured interviews with the key actors within the Site). Local and regional vocational schools (e.g. Private Secondary Vocational School Bardejov which teaches craft and art crafts; Private Secondary Vocational School in Kežmarok) should be involved in the project.

Project 2.3.2:

Promotion of good practices of craftwork in the town
Potential Project Coordinator:
 The town; local civic associations in cooperation with RMB Prešov
Project Dates:
 2014 –
Outputs:
 E.g. Award for Exemplary Conservation within the Site;
 Other forms of promotion of high quality craft work in the Site.

Promotion of the good examples of restoration can be enforced by an annual awarding of a prize for an exemplary conservation. AINova has good experiences with a similar project that has been implemented in the Lesser Carpathian region and has been very positively perceived by the wider public, professionals as well as representatives of towns and villages of the region.

Measure 2.4:

Building Conditions for Enhancement of the Visual Quality of Historical Spaces

Project 2.4.1:

Elaboration of a colour plan for the key urban spaces of the historical structure and its incorporation in the town regulations
Potential Project Coordinator:
 RMB Prešov; the Town of Bardejov in cooperation with FA STU (Color Laboratory)
Project Dates:
 2016 – 2017
Outputs:
 Colour plan (study);
 Color regulations for the Land Use Plan of the Central Urban Zone.

The need to address the color schemes of buildings and urban spaces as well as significance of an professional conceptual approach to the issue due to its impact on the presentation of the historic town was discussed at Bardkontakt (e.g. Urland, in 2006 and 2012) several times and it received a positive feedback from the professionals as well as the town. International experiences show that a colour plans are a good practice and the task is performed by experts - colorists. World Heritage Towns should have such a methodical



More attention needs to be paid to colour schemes and colour design on architectural and urban level

material at their disposal for use in practice (material of this type has been elaborated for the Slovak town of Banská Štiavnica).

Priority Area 3: Use and Development of the Site

Main goal: to enhance the role of cultural heritage in everyday life of the town and its development

Measure 3.1:

Enhancement of the Role of the Historic Center as a Center of Social and Cultural Life in the Town

Project 3.1.1:

Development of a proposal of an active use of the historic center

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with the key stakeholders in the Site

Project Dates:

2014 – 2015

Outputs:

Network of the key stakeholders and creation of a communication platform;
Plan for an active use of the historic center.

Market at the square,
1st half of the 20th century,
Photo archive of the Šariš Museum

The original function of the Bardejov square was to serve as a market place. Bardejov was an important trading town of the medieval central Europe. The original purpose is at present used in a very limited scale. According to the



opinion survey¹¹ Bardejov residents like the square, the fountain and the historical part. On the other hand the square is perceived as “deserted” and people miss cinema, theatre and cultural events. The proposed project should enhance the role of the square as a natural center of the town.

The project has currently become even more relevant as the former barracks area is supposed to be converted into a new “modern center” of the town (shopping center, apartments, a school, a cinema, a park etc.) that will most probably reduce the poor visitor rate of the historic center even more, mainly by the locals.

In terms of the square “revival” the town is making steps towards “a better functional use of the properties in the Central Urban Zone and at the square in order to enhance quality and capacity of the food and housing facilities (Tourism Development Conception, Part 5.2.2 pg. 14)¹². The town is also aiming at restoring selected courtyard wings of the burgher houses at the Town Hall Square (Bardejov 2020, Priority Area No. 1: Culture and Historical Monuments; pg. 50)¹³. Restoration and hence a better utilization of the courtyard wings is one way of revival of the square and the whole center of the town.

Measure 3.1 is closely related to the following measure 3.2 Conservation and Development of the Housing Function of the Historic Center.

Measure 3.2:

Conservation and Development of the Housing Function of the Historic Center

Project 3.2.1:

Assessment of opportunities for further use of selected historical buildings for housing purposes

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with Bardbyt and other owners; in cooperation with RMB Prešov

Project Dates:

2014 – 2020

Outputs:

Selection of objects suitable for housing (including attics) in the historic center;
Impact assessment on the roovescape;
List of objects selected for housing purposes.



A restaurant seating in the courtyards of the Town Hall Square houses

¹¹ Survey of Opinions of the Public, Owners and Users of the Objects in the Site. The survey is included in this document – Part E.

¹² The town of Bardejov: Conception of Development of Tourism in Bardejov for the period 2007 – 2013, Bardejov.

¹³ The town of Bardejov: Bardejov 2020 – Integrated Program for Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020, Bardejov.

To sustain the housing function is generally a prerequisite of maintaining "life" in the center of towns. In case of Bardejov the proposed project is considered realistic since a significant number of objects in the historic center is owned by the town.

The project is compliant with the Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory (pg. 74)¹⁴ which state that the historical function was: "housing, trade, administrative function, little craft production"; the current function of the monuments territory is "mostly of a social-service-housing type" and the target function should be that of a "housing-social-service" type. The town plans to continue¹⁵ in converting attics of the historical objects, being its property, into housing spaces. A close cooperation of the town and the RMB Prešov is inevitable in order to conserve the roofscape of the Site.

To sustain the housing function is a prerequisite of preserving a living historic center of the town



¹⁴ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory of the Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Updated version, Prešov: 2006-2009.

¹⁵ The Town of Bardejov has since 2009 been following the concept of housing development, a part of which is also converting attics into housing (The Town of Bardejov: Conception of Housing Development of the Town of Bardejov to 2015 with a perspective to 2019, Bardejov 2009).

Measure 3.3:

Improvement of the Connection between the Historic Center and the Jewish Suburbium

Project 3.3.1:

Preparation and implementation of an inter-connection between the historic center and the Jewish Suburbium based on the Urban-Spatial Study Bardejov – SNP Square ¹⁶

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town

Project Dates:

2014 – 2020

Outputs:

Update of the Land-use Plan of Bardejov (following the change of a space use – a road turned into a square and a parking lot);

Project preparation for the implementation of the study;

Functional inter-connection between the historic center and the Jewish Suburbium by a more appropriate adjustment of the public space .

From the point of view of the Site’s management, the Jewish Suburbium, as the most neglected part of the Site, should be paid the most attention to. The urban-spatial connection between the Suburbium and the historic center is not sufficient. The inter-connection between the historic center and the Jewish Suburbium should be improved since they are not neighboring and not even in an immediate contact with each other but they form together a World Heritage Site.

Measure 3.4:

Improvement of the Use of the Bastions of the Town Fortification

Project 3.4.1:

Elaboration of a feasibility study of the potential alternatives for use of the fortification system bastions

Potential Project Coordinator:

The Town, in cooperation with RMB Prešov, local NGOs, entrepreneur associations or other subjects which are interested in using these objects.

Project dates:

2014 – 2015

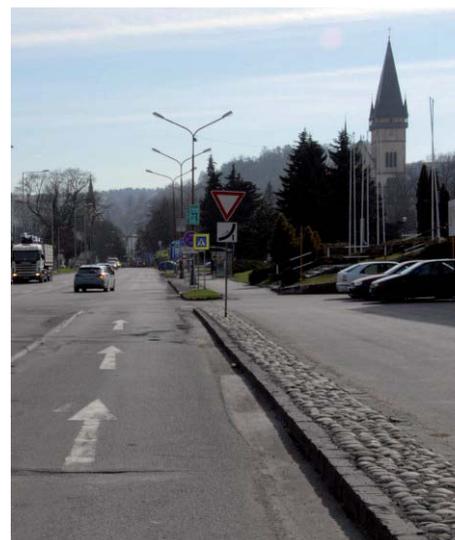
Outputs:

Network of the key actors and creation of a communication platform;

Feasibility study (following the project of the center revival – 3.1.1).

The bastions of the town fortification are currently used only partially. An interest in their more intensive use was obvious even from the structured interviews with the key stakeholders. An architectural and urban study of the

¹⁶ Kačala, V., Bicek, R. and team: Bardejov –The SNP Square, Urban-Spatial Study, Prešov 2011.



The connection between the historical center and the Jewish Suburbium should be improved.

At present the bastions are used only partially.



fortification restoration entitled: Restoration of the Town Fortification and its Involvement in the Infrastructure of the Town of Bardejov¹⁷ has been worked out. The main goal of the proposed project is to identify the sustainable functions. This will be done through a feasibility study which is the baseline starting point for taking decisions on the project implementation in terms of its technical, economic and commercial attributes.

The overall restoration of the fortification is as one of the development projects included also in the document Bardejov 2020¹⁸ (pg. 49, Priority Area No. 1: Culture and Historical Monuments, project 1.1.1).

Measure 3.5:

Support of the Restoration and Appropriate Use of Significant Objects and Spaces

Project 3.5.1:

Assistance to owners/renters in elaboration of a feasibility study of the Franciscan Monastery complex

Potential Project Coordinator:

The Town of Bardejov, the Franciscan Order of the Little Brothers, the civic association Náš Bardejov (Our Bardejov).

Project Dates:

2015

Outputs:

Network of the key actors and creation of a communication platform;
A feasibility study.

The project is focused on one of the significant objects within the Site which is in a bad structural and technical condition and does not have any appropriate function. In 2012 the civic association Náš Bardejov acquired this area in the town center to a long-term lease. The association plans to run activities focused on leisure, relax and culture for the citizens and visitors of Bardejov.

The potential of the fortification moat between the monastery complex and southern barbican is not used at present as well.

Project 3.5.2:

Purchase of the object and elaboration of a feasibility study of the former hospital complex (Jiráskova Street)

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with the Hospital and Polyclinic of St. Jacob, n. o.

Project Dates:

2014 – 2017

¹⁷ A-tyt, ltd.: Renovation of the Town Fortification and its Involvement in the Infrastructure of the Town of Bardejov, Prešov 2006.

¹⁸ Town of Bardejov: Bardejov 2020 – Integrated Program for Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020, Bardejov.

Object of the former hospital is in a bad structural and technical condition and does not have any appropriate new function.



Outputs:

The object as property of the town;

A feasibility study (interconnection with the project 3.5.1 should be considered).

The project is focused on one of the significant objects within the Site which is in a bad structural and technical condition and does not have any appropriate function. The town showed interest in purchase of the complex and introduction of new functions into it (Bardejov 2020 – Integrated Program for Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020, development project 1.1.7 Restoration of the Former Complex of Psychiatry, pg. 50).

The potential of the fortification moat between the hospital complex and southern barbican and the Franciscan Monastery Complex is currently also not made use of.

Project 3.5.3:

Assistance to the owner of the Jewish Suburbium complex with elaboration of a feasibility study

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town, Central Union of the Jewish Communities in the Slovak Republic

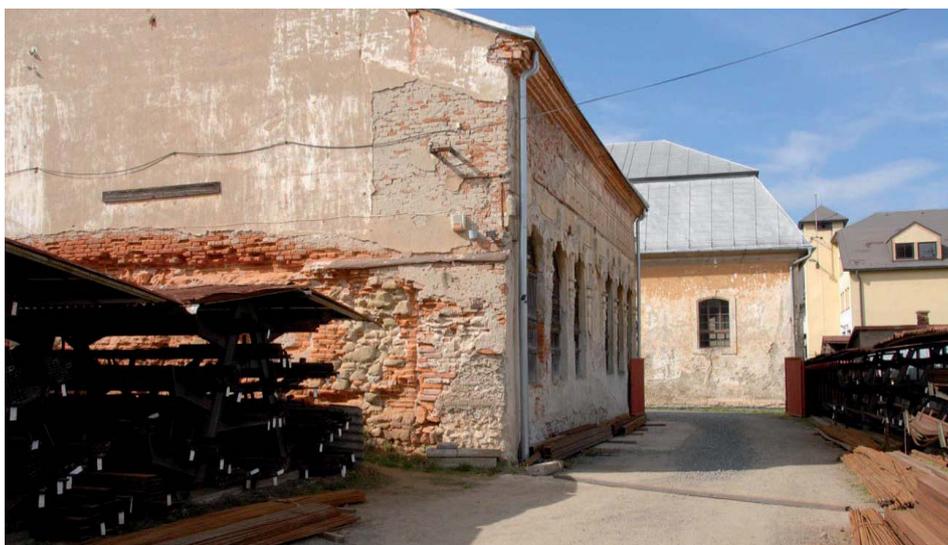
Project Dates:

2014

Outputs:

Network of the key actors and creation of a communication platform,
A feasibility study

The project is focused on one of the significant areas within the Site. Currently, majority of the objects of the complex are in a bad structural and technical condition and has no appropriate function. In 2008 a memorandum on cooperation between the town and the Central Union of Jewish Communities in the Slovak Republic was signed. The town also showed interest in a long-term lease of the complex with the aim of using it as a “cultural and social center of the town” (Bardejov 2020 – Integrated Program for Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020, development project 1.1.6 Restoration of the Jewish Suburbium on Mlynská Street, pg. 50). It would be useful to identify potential use possibilities for the objects (within the complex) that would be acceptable for the town as well as for the Jewish community.



The Jewish Suburbium complex



It is necessary to communicate with owners (renters) of the objects which disturb quality of the environment and search for solutions.

Green House – a building substantially disturbing the quality of the environment.



Measure 3.6:

Restoration and Appropriate Use of Neglected and Disturbing Objects and Spaces

Project 3.6.1:

Assistance to owners with searching for appropriate solutions for their neglected and disturbing objects and spaces

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with RMB Prešov

Project Dates:

2015 – 2016 and later continually

Outputs:

Creation of a communication platform (interconnection with the project 2.2.1 Establishment of an Assistance Center)

The project is focused on various objects and spaces disturbing quality of the environment. It is necessary to communicate with owners (renters) of the objects which disturb the quality of the environment on a regular basis and search for solutions. The objects and spaces have been defined in the Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory (Part M, Graphic section, drawing No. 4: Analysis of Monument Values of the Objects and Spaces in the Monument Territory of the Conservation Reserve of Bardejov)¹⁹.

Project 3.6.1 should follow on the project 2.2.1 Establishment of an Assistance Center. As it has already been referred to, according to the survey²⁰ the second most requested assistance in the quality of life enhancement is creation of a “forum of owners and users” as well as a communication platform. A functioning contact between the owners and the local self-government has also been requested.

The will to address the issue of “visually disturbing and unsuitable objects, buildings and stands placed in the historical environment” has been declared in the Conception of the Development of Tourism (Chapter 6: Cooperation of the Public and Private Sectors, Section 6.4: Tourist Image of the Town, pg. 16)²¹

Project 3.6.2:

Mediation of the so called Green House conflict

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with RMB Prešov and the owner

Project Dates:

2014

Outputs:

Agreement with the owner on further steps

¹⁹ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve (updated version 2006 – 2009), Prešov

²⁰ Survey of Opinions of the Public, Owners and Users of the Objects in the Site. The survey is included in this document – Part E.

²¹ The town of Bardejov: Conception of the Development of Tourism for the Period 2007 – 2013, Bardejov.

The project is focused on the object which substantially disturbs the quality of the environment. The object is subject to litigation. Due to a potentially time consuming litigation it would be reasonable to communicate with the owner about possible solutions acceptable to the owner as well as to the town. Since 2004 services of professional mediators registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic have been available. They can arrange for an alternative non-judicial dispute resolution.

Measure 3.7:

Efficient Solution for the Static and Dynamic Traffic in the Site and its Surroundings while Respecting the Site's Cultural Values

Project 3.7.1:

Processing of the transport master plan for the town

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with RMB Prešov

Project Dates:

2014 – 2017

Outputs:

Transport master plan;
Update of the Land Use Plan of the town.

Processing of the transport master plan is recommended also in the Land Use Plan of the Town of Bardejov. A comprehensive solution of the transport issues is significant also for protection and more effective use of the Site.

At present, the Site is from the eastern and northern sides at a close touch with the most important roads which run through the town and represent a disturbing factor for the Site (vibrations, pollution).

Transit traffic also uses these communications. Concerning the protection of the Site it is important to focus on: a) diverting of the transit traffic out of the Central Urban Zone (southwestern bypass of the town); b) solving the static traffic in the historic center.

Project 3.7.2:

Implementation of the parking conception (under preparation) within the Site and the fringe parking conception in its surroundings

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in cooperation with RMB Prešov

Project Dates:

2015

Outputs:

New parking system.



The Site is from the eastern and northern sides at a close touch with the most important roads.

It is useful to free the historic center of parking cars (static traffic) which complicate movement of pedestrians and do not improve the Site's image.

The same project is planned within the development program of Bardejov 2020 (Priority Area No.2: Transport and Mobility of the Citizens; project No. 2.3.1: Parking in the Central Urban Zone and the Town Conservation Reserve)²². The project is aimed at: a) reduction of traffic load of the historic center by static traffic (preference of short term parking); b) building new long term parking capacities along the perimeter of the historical core (new parking lots near Šibský creek and near the Jewish Suburbium).

Measure 3.8:

Strengthening the Use of Cultural Values in Development of Tourism

Project 3.8.1:

Development of a conception of cultural tourism that would include linking the Site with other World Heritage Sites and with the Bardejov Spa

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town, Tourist Information Office of the Bardejov Town, Prešov Self-governing Region, in cooperation with other UNESCO World Heritage Sites (the association: Slovak UNESCO Heritage), Regional Tourism Organization²³

Project Dates:

2015

Outputs:

Network of the key stakeholders and creation of a communication platform;
Conception of Cultural Tourism Development.

Cultural tourism is one of the most effective ways of using cultural values for the town development. Bardejov enjoys an exceptional position of closeness to two other World Heritage Sites: a) Levoča, Spiš Castle and sights of the vicinity and b) Wooden Churches of the Slovak Part of the Carpathian Mountain Area (three out of eight wooden churches are located not far from Bardejov – Hervartov is the closest and easily accessible are also Ladomirová and Bodružal). For marketing purposes it is possible to use the "UNESCO Brand" as the brand of high quality.

Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis of Assisi in Hervartov



²² The town of Bardejov: Bardejov 2020 – Integrated Program for Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020, Bardejov.

²³ RTO – Regional Tourism Organization



The proximity of a famous Slovak spa resort also plays an important role in the development of tourism as it is an important “source” of visitors also for the town. The spa reports a stable annual client rate. The spa guests stay for more overnights and come all-year round regardless of the season.

The project proposal to develop a cultural tourism conception builds on the Tourism Development Conception which states that: “primary tourism products in Bardejov include town attractions such as historical buildings and monuments, museums, attractive town built structures” (Part: Urban and Cultural Tourism, pg. 12)²⁴.

Development of cultural tourism is compliant with Bardejov 2020²⁵ Program stating that the town’s intention is to restore cultural monuments in its ownership and support the restoration of the other historical objects in order to “enhance attractiveness of the town for tourism“(Priority Area No. 1, pg. 49).

The project is linked also with the following measures proposed in this document: 4.1 Enhancement of Quality of Orientation and Information System of the Site and Its Surroundings and 4.2 Enhancement of Interpretation and Presentation of the Site’s Values to the Residents and Visitors.

A potential tourist attraction of the town is the Calvary with the Holy Cross Church situated at the peak of the hill to the east of the town centre.

²⁴ The town of Bardejov: Tourism Development Conception for the Town of Bardejov for the Period 2007 – 2013, Bardejov.

²⁵ The town of Bardejov: Bardejov 2020 – Integrated Program for Sustainable Urban Development for the Period 2012 – 2020, Bardejov.

Project 3.8.2:

Revitalization of the connection between the historic center and the Calvary as the major viewpoint of the Site

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town, Roman-catholic Parish Office in Bardejov in cooperation with non-profit sector, RMB Prešov

Project Dates:

2014 – 2020

Outputs:

Project proposal;

Establishment of a forest park, relax and educational area;

Visual inter-connection between the historic town center and the Calvary.

The Calvary view is one of the “most complete panorama landscape views of the Town Conservation Reserve in Bardejov “as it is stated in the Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory²⁶ (pg. 44).

The Calvary area should be, according to the Land-Use Plan of the town, revitalized and turned into a forest park. At present, the Calvary is neglected and overgrown with greenery. Another issue to be addressed is vandalism. The successful activities of the civic association Calvary Fund in Banská Štiavnica could serve as an inspiration for the Calvary revitalization. The association was founded in 2008 by the local experts and owners of the complex, i.e. the Town, the church and the Forests of the Slovak Republic. One of the association’s goals is to “create conditions for recreation and educational use of the complex while respecting its spiritual dimension since at present its former extensive religious use cannot be relied on.” (Source: www.kalvaria.org).

Priority Area 4: Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Values of the Site and Its Surroundings
Main Goal: to build awareness of cultural values.

Measure 4.1:
Enhancement of Quality of the Site’s and its Surrounding’s Orientation and Information System

Project 4.1.1:
 Design and implementation of a comprehensive orientation and information system for the Site and its surroundings focused mainly on attractions and services
Potential Project Coordinator:
 The town, Tourist Information Office of Bardejov

Orientation system of the town of Bardejov



²⁶ Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve (updated version 2006 – 2009), Prešov

Project Dates:

2015 – 2016

Outputs:

Orientation and Information System (interconnection with project 4.2.2)

The project is built on the previous measure 3.8: Strengthening of the Use of Cultural Values in Development of Tourism. Besides the basic orientation system it is necessary to work out an orientation system which would present values of Bardejov as a World Heritage Site and the other selected values of the area to the residents and visitors.

The setting up of the information system should be preceded by development of an interpretation and presentation strategy of the outstanding universal value of the Site and related values of the surroundings – see project 4.2.2 in this document.

Measure 4.2:**Enhancement of Interpretation and Presentation of the Site's Values to Residents and Visitors****Project 4.2.1:**

Establishment of a visitor and interpretation center

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town, Tourist Information Office of Bardejov

Project Dates:

2016 – 2017

Outputs:

Visitor and Interpretation Center (interconnection with project 4.2.2)

Visitor Centers are a welcomed component of World Heritage Sites. The Center's task is to interpret and present the World Heritage Site's values. The Center should use various attractive ways and means of communication in order to facilitate understanding of the Site's values and build attitudes of the visitors as well as residents towards the Site. Often a small exhibition presenting the Site is available at the center. The agenda of the Center is subject of the project 4.2.2: Building an Interpretation and Presentation Strategy.

Bardejov has its own Tourist Information Office (TIO), located in the historic center in one of the houses in the eastern side of the square. TIO should work as a base for a more comprehensive visitor center but due to its limited space it should be moved to a larger facility. A suitable space for a visitor center is available in the existing facility of the Polish-Slovak House situated also at the square, close to TIO.

Another option would be the most exposed location, in the middle of the square, in a free standing building of the Town Hall. The space is currently



Current Tourist Information Office at the Town Hall Square in Bardejov



A public transport bus promoting Bardejov as a UNESCO World Heritage Site

occupied by a historic exhibition of the Šariš Museum. Combining the Center with the historic exhibition could be very effective.

Project 4.2.2:

Establishment of an interpretation and presentation strategy of the outstanding universal value of the Site and other related values in the territory

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town in a wider cooperation with other key stakeholders

Project Dates:

2014 – 2015

Outputs:

Networking of the key stakeholders and creation of a communication platform; Interpretation and Presentation Strategy.

With regard to the need to build awareness of the public and in terms of the town’s intention to develop cultural tourism in the Site it is necessary to present the values in a structured, comprehensive and attractive way.

The aim of interpretation and presentation should be to present the Site’s values in such a manner that it would attract attention of selected target groups but mostly arouse their curiosity and interest in learning more. It is useful to make a connection between the “offered” information and contemporary life, i.e. make an attempt to answer the question why the given information is relevant or interesting for the residents/visitors also today. The hierarchical structuring of information also matters, i.e. a focus on the “main message” or “overall impression” that we wish everyone to remember. Presentations carried out in many forms (exhibitions, films, printed media etc.) must have a unifying element which would underline that all these forms are a part of one whole (e.g. unifying colors, jingle, sound, design etc.).

Insufficient awareness of the town’s inscription on the UNESCO List as well as its cultural values is obvious from the survey (many responses: “I don’t know” referred to these subjects).

Project 4.2.3:

Identification of dormant historical and cultural attractions and their incorporation into the interpretation and presentation strategy

Potential Project Coordinator:

The town, TIO of Bardejov, Šariš Museum, churches (Evangelic, Greek-Catholic, Roman-Catholic, Jewish), non-for-profit organizations

Project Dates:

2014 – 2015

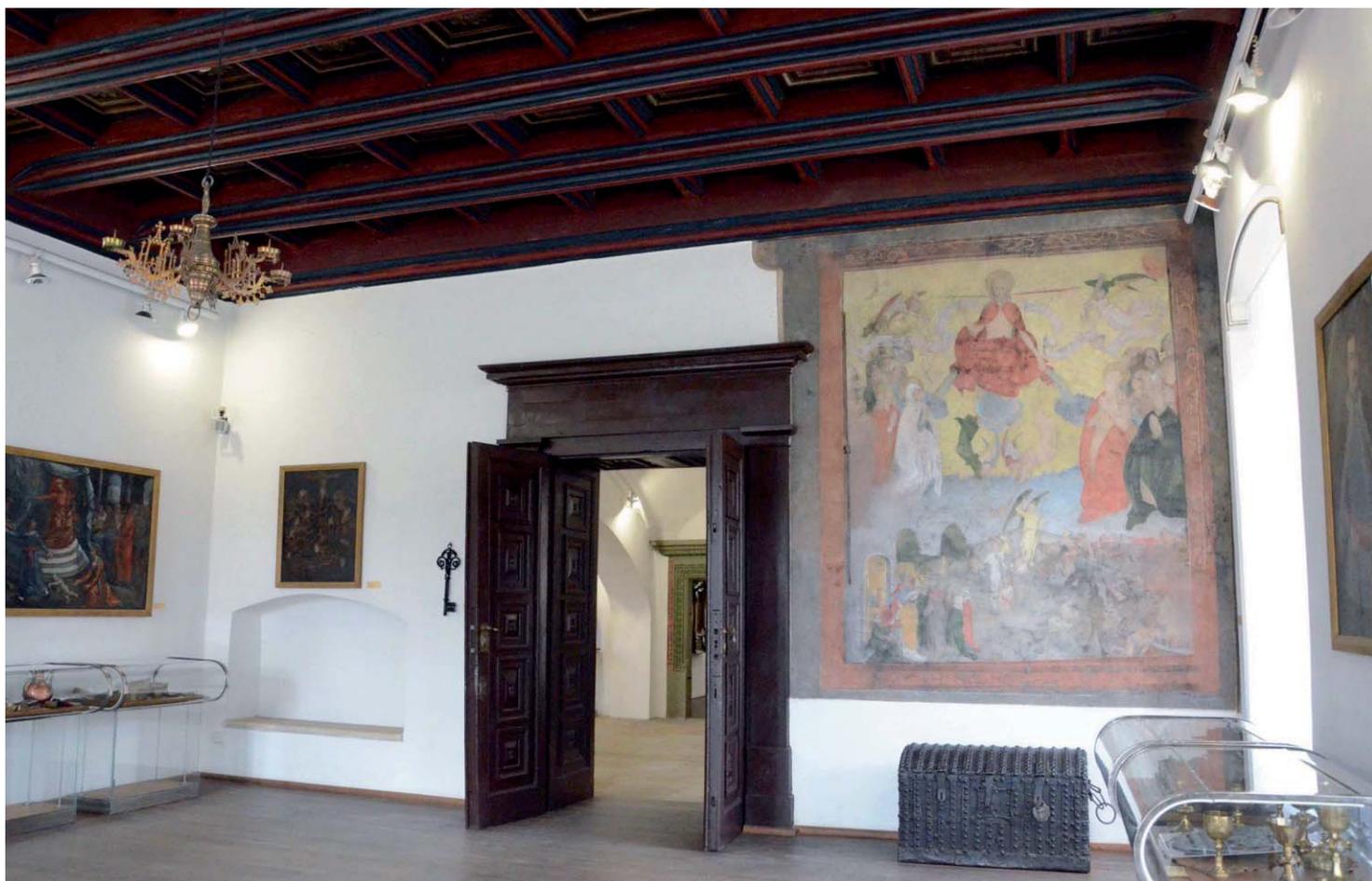
Outputs:

Network of the key stakeholders and creation of a communication platform; Description of attractions and their incorporation into the interpretation and presentation strategy (project 4.2.2)

Monument to Leonard Stöckel in the small park close to the Church of St. Peter and Paul



The idea of promoting some of the dormant attractions from the history and culture has been discussed several times at the meetings of the Steering Group for the purpose of this document. Most of the named ones were related to intangible cultural heritage: the humanist Leonard Stöckel and the composer Béla Kéler; renowned residents of the individual burgher houses or activities which took place in them (e.g. printing and sale of books, production of linen, beer production, production of hats etc.)



Project 4.2.4:

Innovation of the interpretation and presentation of the historical exhibition of the Šariš Museum in the historical Town Hall building

Potential Project Coordinator:

Prešov Self-governing Region, Šariš Museum

Project Dates:

2014 – 2020

Outputs:

Restoration and modernization of exhibitions (following the interpretation and presentation strategy of the Site, project 4.2.2)

Part of the exposition of the Šariš Museum in the building of the historical Town Hall

Interpretation and presentation of the town history plays an important role in building awareness of the Site's values among the visitors and residents of the town. The museum is currently considering reinstatement of its expositions. The reinstatement should reflect the interpretation and presentation strategy (building of which is a goal of the above described project 4.2.2).

Measure 4.3:

Integration of the World Heritage Topic into Education at Local Schools

Project 4.3.1:

Development of the project: "Schools Adopt Monuments"

Potential Project Coordinator:

The Town, local primary and secondary schools, art schools, local non-profit organizations, Prešov Self-governing Region

Project Dates:

2014 –

Outputs:

Presentation of "adopted" monuments by students of the local schools at various cultural and social events in the town (pupils/students as guides).

School excursion at the Town Hall Square in front of the contemporary Town Hall



Awareness building on the Site's values is especially important in the young generation. The Project "Schools Adopt Monuments" is one of the ways of inserting the issue of World Heritage into the educational process (e.g. regional education) and also into the free-time activities at local primary and secondary schools. Similar successful activities implemented in Skalica and Modra could serve as an inspiration.

Project 4.3.2:

Development of working materials for schools focused on values of the Site

Potential Project Coordinator:

The Town, local primary and secondary schools, art schools, local non-profit organizations, Prešov Self-governing Region

Project Dates:

2014 –

Outputs:

Worksheets (following the Interpretation and Presentation Strategy of the outstanding universal value of the Site and related values in the territory, project 4.2.2)

Development of worksheets for primary and secondary schools which make school work more efficient is another typical project of integration of the World Heritage topics into education.

C.3. MANAGEMENT OF RISKS

The risk management system assumes that risks which may endanger the Site are identified, that a risk management procedure is worked out and resources for their elimination are specified (human, material, financial). Many standard risks (natural disasters, fires, vandalism) are addressed by the existing security systems managed at the municipal and national level. Risk management of a minor scale, especially of private property, is a responsibility of individuals and legal entities. Owners or managers of historical buildings and objects should be trained to act effectively in case of necessary prevention or actual emergency.

Overview of Institutions Responsible for Management of Specified Risks

Fire protection and rescue services are provided by Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) Bardejov with seat at Štefánikova Street 685/1 (in a close proximity of the Jewish Suburbium). FRS fulfills besides other tasks: fighting fires, rescue works, accidents, natural disasters and other emergencies.

Police of the Slovak Republic performs inter alia its role in detecting and dealing with criminal activities. The District Police Department is located on Hurbanova Street 16.

City Police cares mostly for public order. Its seat is situated on Hurbanova Street 34.

Civil protection informs citizens, coordinates civil protection activities in risk prevention and elimination of accidents and disaster consequences.

Natural Disaster Risks

The Site is situated on a floodplain elevated terrace. No direct threat is therefore present. There is also no seismic activity and no landslide risk in the area.

Climate of Bardejov is mild (moderately warm climatic region) without extremes which could mean any risk for the Site. Atypical, unexpected and unpredictable climatic manifestations can be a threat. Windstorm, extremely heavy rains or snow calamity can cause troubles or damage of the historical buildings or their parts. These factors are damaging for roof structures, either the roofing itself or valleys. A strong gust wind can damage roofing. Major damage should be repaired as soon as possible, minor damages may, however, be overlooked and cause leakage which may in a due time damage the other structures of the building. Heavy rains that would exceed the sewerage capacity can, in case of a surface drain, flood underground spaces of the houses.

The owner or manager of the object should inspect the object after each extreme weather manifestation and identify damages, if any were caused. In case of a damage the owner or manager should repair it immediately or take temporary measures until a qualified craft man is available. Significant monuments should have a brief manual on how to proceed in a respective situation with contacts to craftsmen or construction companies which are qualified to solve the problems.

Risks of Human Nature

Fires used to be a recurrent phenomenon in Bardejov history. The latest fires seriously damaged the town at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. Fire risk has been substantially lowered by introduction of non-combustive materials for roofing and by building fire walls separating roof structures of neighboring houses. Currently valid procedures and norms (structural, operational) can secure a rather high level of fire protection. Technical equipment for early detection of fire (fire alarms) and for fighting the fire (manual fire extinguishers) which are installed in building interiors reduce the risk of fire that could engulf the entire building. Lightning rods installed on the roofs of buildings reduce the risk of fire after the building is struck by a lightning.

The existing security measures are enforced by a camera surveillance system which monitors public areas. It is connected to a central monitoring which in case of necessity informs the police, or provides a recording of the space for the purpose of investigating a trespass or crime. The system is being extended and takes on a role of prevention of crime and vandalism.

Security systems are installed also in some significant objects, or in areas where valuable movable heritage that needs a higher level of protection are located.

D. MANAGEMENT METHOD AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN



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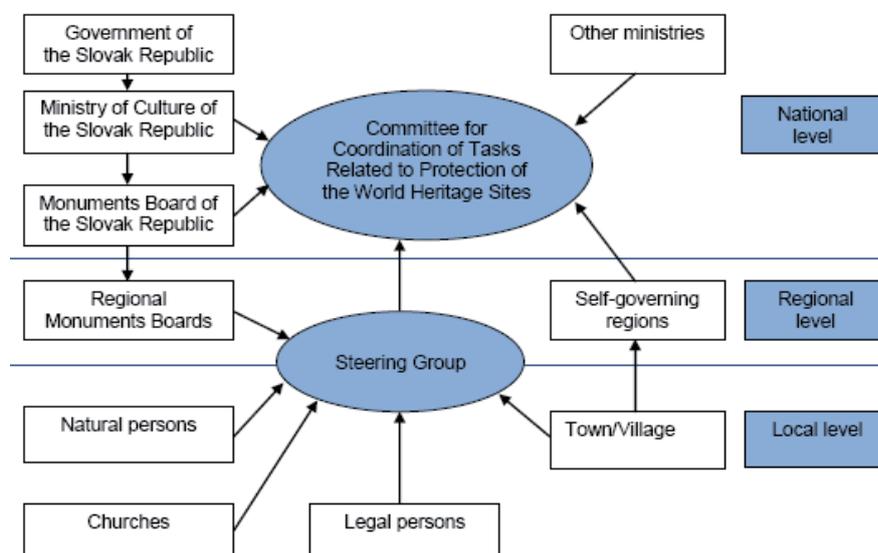
D.1. MANAGEMENT OF THE SLOVAK WORLD HERITAGE SITES

The concept of Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites¹ (Chapter 5.1.8 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, pg. 20) states that: “management of the World Heritage Sites is a significant, hierarchically structured process.”

The Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic „established an interdepartmental committee for coordination of tasks concerning protection of the World Cultural Heritage. The committee is an interdepartmental advisory, initiative, consulting and coordinating body of the Ministry for essential functions concerning the safeguarding of World Cultural Heritage Sites of the Slovak Republic inscribed on the World Heritage List.

The Committee’s conclusions have a recommendation character. The Ministry implements the conclusions within its own activities or submits them according to their respective nature to the Government of the Slovak Republic.” (pg.20.)

„Local management bodies of individual sites are the Steering Groups which represent individual interest groups, owners of monuments as well as state and local administration bodies. The management baseline documents are the so called management plans of the sites.” (pg. 20.)



Pict.: Scheme of the management hierarchy of the World Cultural Heritage in the Slovak Republic, Source: Concept of Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites in the Slovak Republic 2011 - 2021, (Chapter 5.1.8 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, pg. 21.).

¹ Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic: Concept of Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites in the Slovak Republic 2011 - 2021, Bratislava 2011.

The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic monitors the state of conservation of the World Cultural Heritage Sites every two years and sends Periodical Reports on The State of Conservation of the World Heritage Sites to the World Heritage Center in Paris once in six years.

The Concept of Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites further states that the vision is:

„To unite the efforts of the state administration bodies and self-governments in order to target support from grant programs and structural funds of other resorts as well as from the resort of culture on the World Heritage Sites in compliance with their outstanding universal value and deny financial support to projects in World Heritage Sites which could compromise the conservation of their universal values. The recognition of the outstanding universal value of a site according to the selected criteria must be connected to ensuring integrity and authenticity, to adequate protection of the territory and its buffer zone and to an appropriate management system providing its preservation. The Slovak Republic must make sure that a appropriate, sustainable use shall not have a negative impact on the outstanding universal value, integrity and authenticity of the sites. The World Cultural Heritage Sites have a great potential for development of tourism as they are often situated in regions with high unemployment rates and low industry potential. This is one of the reasons why it is reasonable to invest resources preferably into these sites as they are likely to become magnets of tourism and symbols of a successful presentation of the Slovak Republic as it is the case in other countries.“ (pgs.22 -23.)

Within the Concept of Protection of Monuments and Historical Sites, tasks concerning the UNESCO World Heritage Sites which are included in an appendix² to this document have been specified. Conditions for the implementation of the proposed tasks and monitoring of their implementation will be provided by the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic (see “the Ministry”, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic – see “the Office” in the table).

For the Site this document is dealing with, all the above mentioned tasks are to some extent relevant apart from tasks 12, 13 and 15 which explicitly refer to other sites.

The following tasks are directly related to the town of Bardejov:

- to support establishment and the work of the Steering Groups in respective World Cultural Heritage Sites. (Task No. 1),

² Appendix No.10 within Part E of this document: Tasks of the Interdepartmental Committee for Coordination of Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage Sites.

- to support promotion of World Cultural Heritage, organize cultural events, educational programs, create conditions for longer stays of visitors, enlarge the offer of services (Task No. 11).

The specific task related to the Town of Bardejov is:

to ensure cooperation of the resorts in terms of financial covering for the restoration of the Jewish Suburbium in Bardejov which is in the state of emergency (Task No. 14). Explore possibilities of funding from the EU structural funds, or other grant schemes and if such opportunity is found, prepare an eligible project. The institutions charged with responsibility as proposed by the Ministry of Culture are: Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic (MC SR), Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, the Town of Bardejov, Federation of the Jewish Communities in Slovakia.

The described tasks which refer to villages/towns as well as the specific task related exclusively to Bardejov (i.e. restoration of the Jewish Suburbium) have been taken into account in the Proposal Part C of this Management Plan.

Map illustrating property rights in part of the Site (Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov)



- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|
|  | The town of Bardejov |  | Commercial companies |  | Other owners |
|  | Prešov Higher Territorial Unit |  | Natural persons | | |
|  | Churches and religious communities |  | Slovak Republic | | |

The base map and information were downloaded from the site www.katasterportal.sk as of 12/30/2012.

D.2. MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE HISTORIC CENTER OF THE TOWN OF BARDEJOV - THE LOCAL STEERING GROUP

The local Steering Group is the management body and the base document for its work is the Management Plan of the Site.

The Steering Group should represent individual interest groups of the Site such as: state administration, self-government, public sector, private sector, eventually churches.

Stakeholders important for the management of the site Historic Center of the Town of Bardejov:

- a) State administration and its relevant budgetary organizations:
 - Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic,
 - Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic,
 - Regional Monuments Board Prešov,
 - State District Archives in Bardejov,
 - (the founder is the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic).
- b) Local self-government and its relevant budgetary organizations:
 - Town of Bardejov,
 - Tourist Information Office (TIO),
 - Bardebyť, Ltd. (housing management),
 - Bardejov TV Company, Ltd.
 - Polish-Slovak House (cultural and tourist center),
 - Community Foundation of the Town,
 - Free Time Center,
 - Primary Art School of M. Vilec,
 - Local primary schools.
- c) Regional self-government and its relevant budgetary organizations:
 - Prešov Self-governing Region (PSR),
 - Upper Šariš Cultural Center (seated in Bardejov),
 - Šariš Museum Bardejov (the founder is PSR),
 - Local and regional secondary schools.
- d) Selected representatives of the private sector:
 - Bardejov Spa, JSC,
 - Owners of the objects,
 - Managers of the objects,
 - Operators of the selected services,
 - Important employers and entrepreneurs.
- e) Relevant organizations from the non-profit sector; local personalities; experts from selected fields:
 - Community Foundation of the Town, n. o.,
 - (a non-profit organization co-funded from the town budget),
 - Náš Bardejov (Our Bardejov, non-profit organization),
 - Other relevant nongovernmental associations,
 - Personalities of the town,

Opinion formers,
Experts/professionals.

- f) Representatives of the churches and religious communities:
Central Union of the Jewish Communities in the Slovak Republic,
Roman-Catholic Parish of St. Egidius in Bardejov,
Greek-Catholic Parish Office in Bardejov,
Evangelical Parish Office of Augsburg Confession

The Steering Group which has been established for the purpose of this Management Plan should also in the future be composed of key stakeholders from the above mentioned groups.

Besides maintaining operability of the Steering Group, establishment of a Site Manager position, preferably at the Bardejov Municipal Office, is also crucial.

The Mission of the Steering Group is:

- to initiate and supervise implementation of the planned measures, and in cases of such a possibility participate in the projects' implementation;
- to enhance cooperation, build partnerships of the state administration, self-government, churches, private and non-profit sectors;
- to promote the process of implementation of the measures and outputs of the projects and gain support of the stakeholders and the public;
- to develop expert fora on protection and further development of the Site.

E. APPENDICES

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List of Appendices:

1. PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY AND OWNERS AND USERS OPINION SURVEY CONDUCTED IN THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE – THE TOWN OF BARDEJOV
2. DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION AND EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE OF BARDEJOV RESIDENTS
3. BARDEJOV – THE TOWN HISTORY
4. COMPLEX OF THE JEWISH RITUAL BUILDINGS IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE JEWISH PRESENCE IN BARDEJOV
5. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE
6. OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION
7. OVERVIEW OF SELECTED DOCUMENTS SETTING OUT THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROTECTION, RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE.
8. CONTENT STRUCTURE OF THE UNESCO SITE MONITORING REPORT
9. COMMITTEE FOR COORDINATION OF TASKS RELATED TO PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES
10. TASKS OF THE INTERSECTORAL COMMITTEE FOR COORDINATION OF THE TASKS RELATED TO PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES
11. LIST OF THE BARDEJOV HISTORIC CENTER STEERING GROUP MEMBERS
12. MAPS
13. COORDINATES OF THE ISSUIG INSTITUTION

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY AND OWNERS AND USERS OPINION SURVEY CONDUCTED IN THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE – THE TOWN OF BARDEJOV

A report from the surveys undertaken in Bardejov, in July and August 2012

Ing. arch. Jaroslav Killián, Mgr. Ľubica Voľanská, PhD.

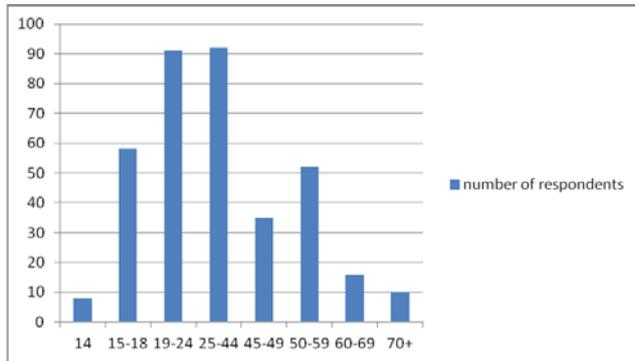
The town of Bardejov was inscribed on the renowned World Heritage List, managed by UNESCO, in 2000. The inscription acknowledges the unique value of Bardejov that needs to be protected and made accessible. The self-government of Bardejov initiated development of a Management Plan of the World Heritage Site entitled: *Bardejov – Historic Center and the Jewish Suburbia* in 2011. The main purpose of the Management Plan is to create conditions for the preservation, free enjoyment and development of the World Heritage.

The submitted report is based on a survey of interests and attitudes of the public (residents and visitors of the town) towards the preserved cultural heritage as well as the owners and users opinion survey on the World Heritage Site Bardejov. 362 respondents participated in the first survey and 254 in the second.

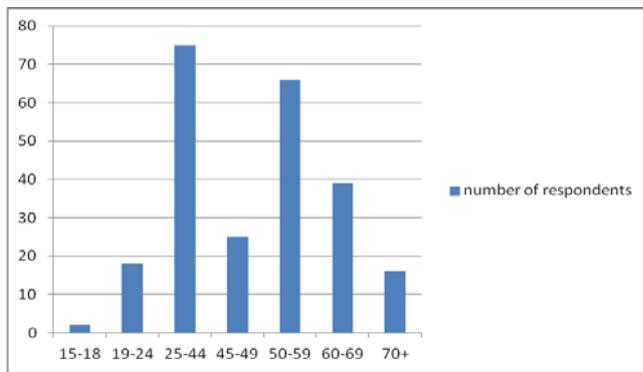
The report summarizes up-to-date information on the objects, owners and users' attitudes as they are the key actors of preservation of the values on the basis of which Bardejov has been inscribed on the World Heritage List. Hence, it presents the overall perception of quality of the town (in both the positive and the negative sense) with respect to various spheres of life and possibly the changes which the residents have recognized since 2000 when Bardejov was added to the UNESCO List of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites.

Both surveys' respondents represent mostly working **age** people, i.e. approx. between 19 and 60 years of age. The surveyed group of the **owners** and **users** was, as for comparison, more represented by persons above 60 years of age.

Public Survey Respondents by Age:



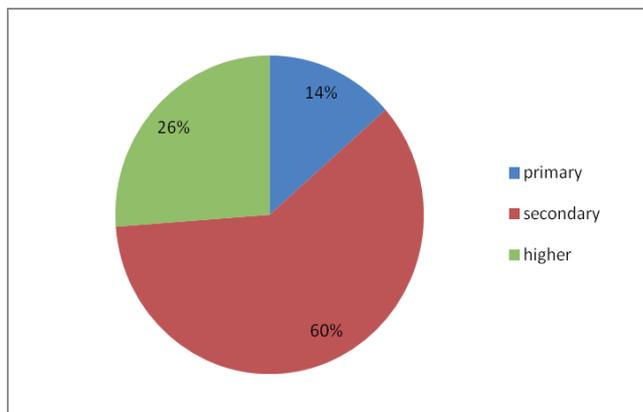
Owners and Users Survey Respondents by Age:



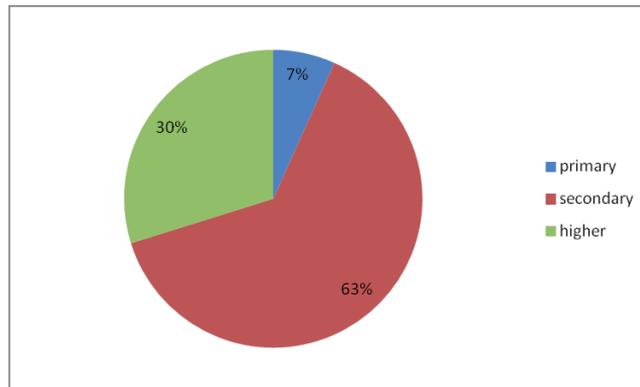
The **public opinion** survey involved 157 men (43%), 205 women (57%), 3 respondents did not indicate their sex. The **owners and users opinion** survey involved 99 men (41%) and 140 women (59%), **sex** was not indicated in the case of 15 respondents.

In both surveys the majority of respondents reported having secondary education qualification. The least respondents reported primary education qualification.

Public Survey Respondents by Education Achieved:



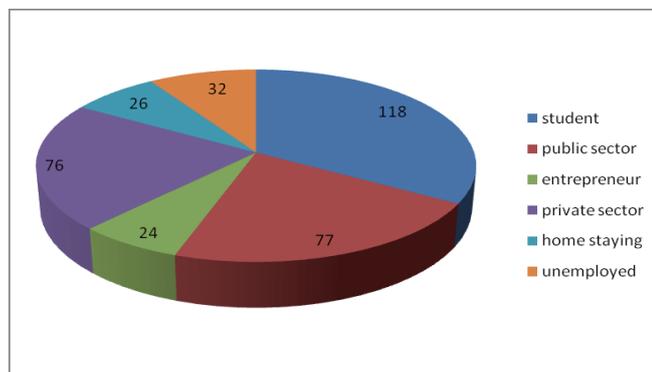
Owners and Users Survey by Education Achieved:



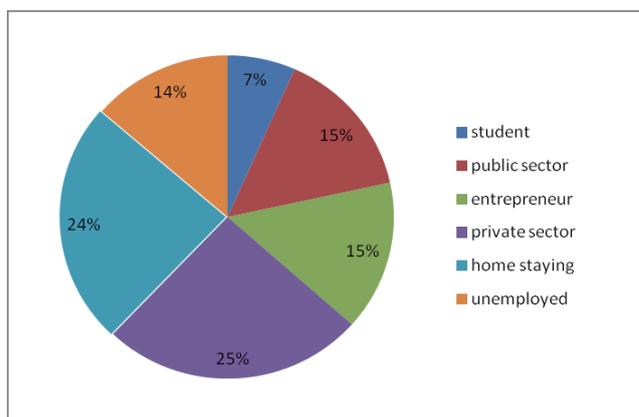
In terms of the **profession** of the respondents, the public opinion survey was dominated by students, followed by the public sector employees and the employees in the private sector. In the owners and users survey the private sector employees prevailed and then persons staying at home (mostly pensioners) and entrepreneurs followed.

The respondents addressed in the public spaces involved 118 students, 77 employees in the public sector, 76 in the private sector, 24 entrepreneurs, 22 stay-at-home persons (caregivers, pensioners etc.) and 36 unemployed people, the rest did not report their profession.

Public Survey Respondents by Profession:



The structure is different when we look at the **owners and users survey**. 58 represented private sector, 55 stay-at-home persons (mostly pensioners or caregivers), 34 represented the public sector, the same amount is in entrepreneurship/business, 31 are unemployed and 15 are students, the rest did not report their profession.

Owners and Users Survey by Profession:

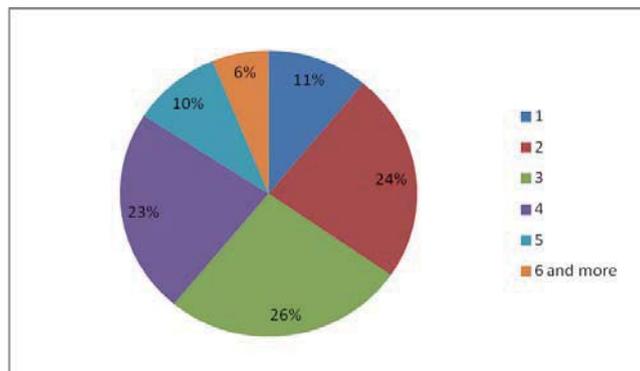
The **public opinion survey** included data on the **permanent** or temporary residence of the respondents in Bardejov, on the purpose of their presence in the town (commuting, official administrative matters, visiting etc.). 84% (301) respondents were permanent residents of Bardejov, 12% (43 respondents) commute and 4% (15) were visitors of Bardejov.

Almost 90% of the Bardejov residents (precisely 271) live out of the town center, almost 10% (26 respondents) live in the historical center, remaining 10 residents live in Dlhá Lúka, and 4 in Bardejovské Kúpele (Bardejov Spa).

Regarding the **length of stay in Bardejov**, 98% (232 persons) of the interviewed **owners and users** have lived in Bardejov for 10 years at least. Only 4 respondents have lived in Bardejov for less than 10 years.

In terms of **household composition**, the majority of respondents (60) lived in 3 persons households, then in 2 persons households (54) and in 4 persons households (53). At the bottom of the chart were single persons (25) and 5 persons households (22). The least represented were the households of 6 and more persons (14).

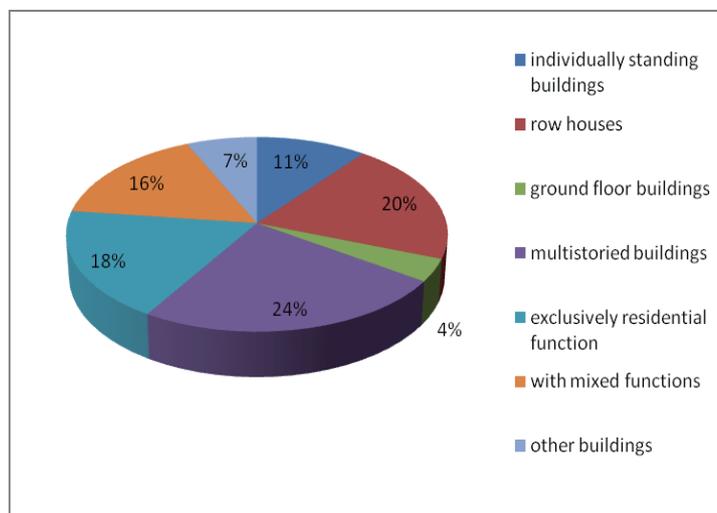
Household Composition by Owners and Users:



40% (96 persons) of the addressed **owners and users** lived in **family houses** and 60% (144 persons) in flats. 57% (129) of them owned the estate, 26% (58 persons) are co-owners and 17% (38 persons) were renting it.

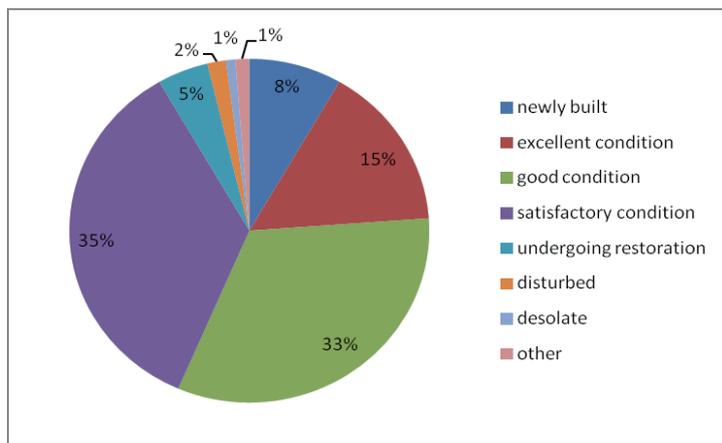
With respect to the **type of the real estate**, multistoried buildings (83) and row houses (70) prevail. These are followed by objects with exclusively residential function (63) and then objects with mixed functions (56). Further, there are individually standing buildings (36) and finally, other buildings (20). The least represented are the ground floor buildings.

Types of the Residential Buildings:

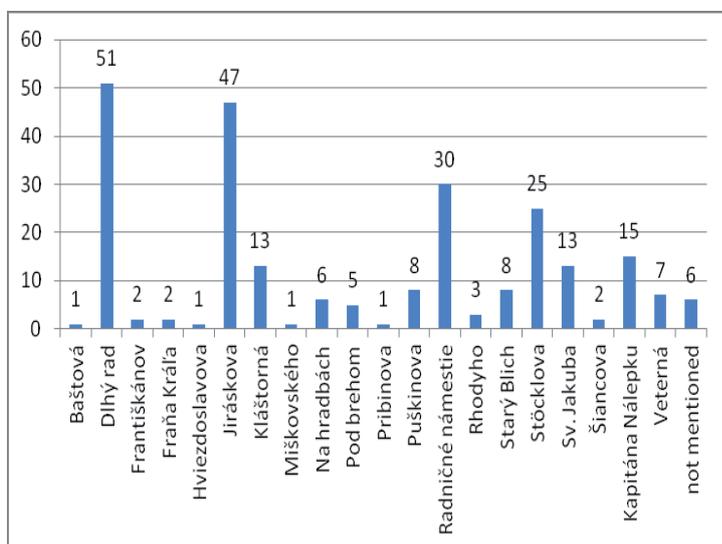


225 of the reported **buildings** include 84 in a satisfactory **condition**, 78 in a good condition, 37 in an excellent condition and 8 newly built (altogether 207 real estates). 11 buildings are undergoing restoration or reconstruction, 4 are disturbed, 2 are in desolate condition and 3 are not reported in sufficient detail.

Owners and Users by Condition of the Buildings:



Owners' and Users' Properties are Localized by Streets as follows:



Monuments protection as related to the property localization and awareness of the **owners and users** was reflected in the survey as follows: out of 254 respondents only 233 persons responded. 111 of them did not have any knowledge concerning the type of protection status applied to the property they own or use. 32 responded that the property was a cultural monument and belonged to the Town Conservation Reserve (TCR). 22 responded that the property was not a cultural monument but it belonged to the Town Conservation Reserve (TCR). The list includes 1 object that is a cultural monument out of the Town Conservation Reserve. 67 respondents stated that the property was not a monument but it belonged to the protection zone of the TCR.

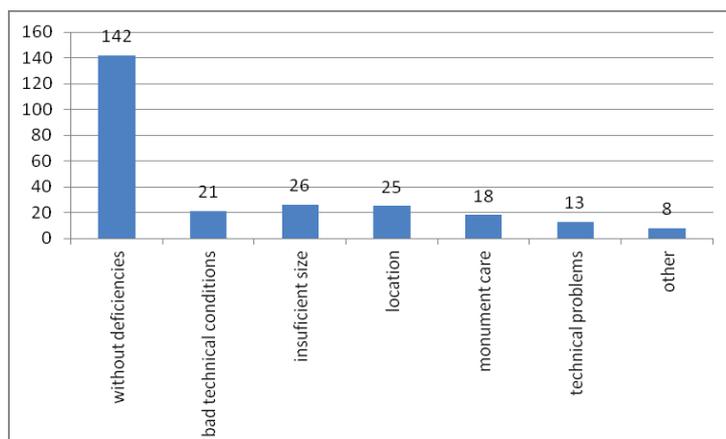
Monument Protection of the Owners' and Users' Properties:

Monument protection and preservation was reported as one of the problems related to the property ownership and usage. 56% out of 253

owners and users responded that their properties had no **deficiencies**. The rest of the respondents consider, fairly evenly, mainly the following as existing deficiencies, (within the range of 7-10%): bad technical condition, inappropriate size of the property, structural and technical condition of the property, location of the object, which does not enable the desired functional use. Another group considers protection as the major deficiency as it imposes limits on the desired use of the property.

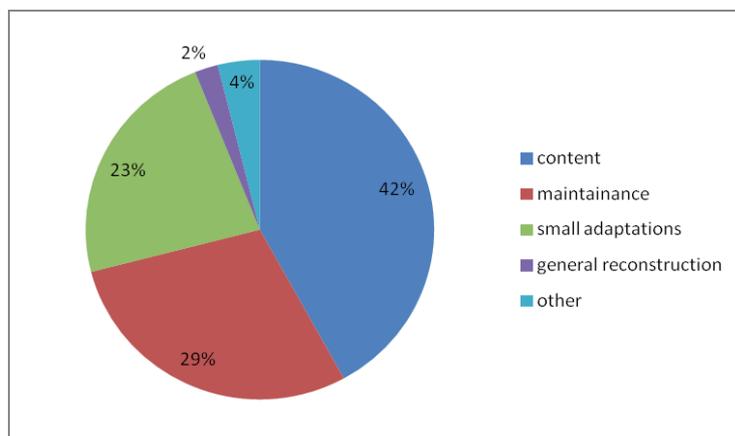
The last two groups of respondents (8% in total) point at the specific technical or other issues as follows:

- damp cellars in Kláštorňá Str., cellars flooded during storms due to insufficient municipal sewage (on the Starý Blich Street)
- missing restoration of the roof and the facade at the Town Hall Square, repeatedly reported leaking roof (Dlhý rad Street), leaking roof has been an issue since the superstructure was built on it (Dlhý rad Street)
- untreated entrances into the buildings on Jiráskova Street
- insufficient parking opportunities (Stöcklova Street), „few parking places, i.e. too many cars to be parked, construction of a multifunctional object (reconstruction of the post office) which will make the traffic even worse (Dlhý rad Street)
- one way access only (Veterná Street)
- missing elevator and balconies in the 2 room flats in the residential area of Jiráskova Street
- noise produced by supply vans in the mornings, permanent construction noise, supply delivery through the residential block entrance in Dlhý rad Street.
- Lease of the common spaces managed by the town for business purposes or shops is not reflected in the contributions to the repair fund of the property owners (street not identified).

Objects' Deficiencies According to the Owners and Users:

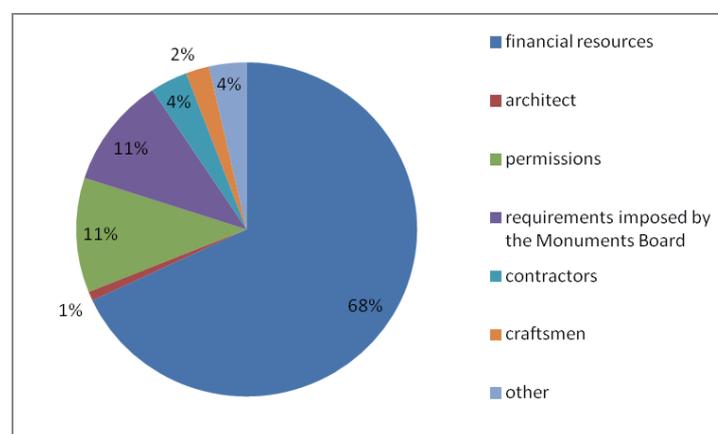
Deficiencies of various kinds are related to the **plan** of some of the **owners and users** survey respondents to **move out of the town**. The question was not answered by 27 out of 254 respondents. 8% from the remaining respondents are planning to do so (4% for other reasons). 83% do not plan to move, another 7% plan a restoration of the building and 1% plan to relocate within Bardejov. The remaining 1% of respondents is in different situation (they reside elsewhere, the object is used only for vacation purposes).

In terms of **restoration plans**, 97 addressed **owners and users** are satisfied with the carried out restoration. 67 maintain the property regularly and keep it in a satisfactory condition. 53 plan an overall restoration of the object. The remaining 9 responded that a restoration was taking place, they were not owners of the property, they were on the move or the property had already been restored, but not to their satisfaction (Kláštorná Street).

Owners and Users and the Planned Restoration:

As the main problems of restorations - both the **owners and the users** who have either already undergone a restoration or plan it - the following have been named: a shortage of financial resources (153 respondents), 25 reported too complicated process of obtaining the necessary permissions, 24 the requirements imposed by the Monuments Board. 8 respondents are afraid of a shortage and a bad quality of the contractors' services, 5 are afraid of a shortage of craftsmen and specialists in the works related to the monument values and 2 respondents difficulties on finding an architect and in communication with him. 8 respondents reported difficult communication with other co-owners or parking places.

Problems with Restorations:



The question on the **financial assistance for restorations granted by the Ministry of Culture or achieved from other sources** was answered only by 194 respondents (out of 254). 88% (171) of the answers were negative and 12% (23) were positive.

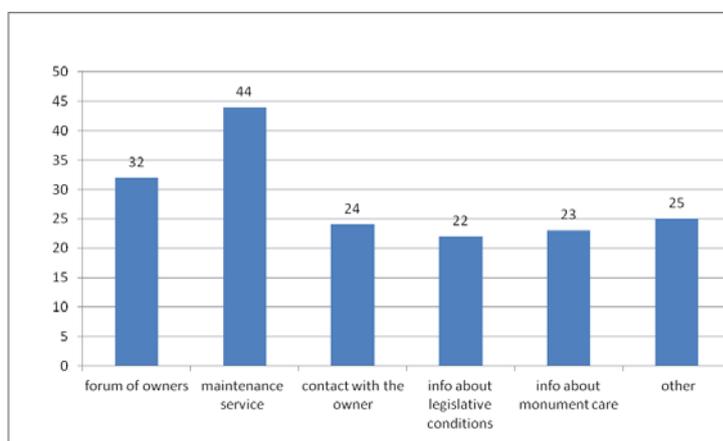
25 respondents reported that they would not have been able to complete the restoration without the support, 6 would have completed it but not in the same extent and 7 would have done it even without the support granted.

The question if the **owners and users are planning to apply for a financial support from the Ministry of Culture or other sources** in the future was answered by 192 respondents; 156 answers were negative and 23 positive.

Regarding the type of **help needed in order to improve quality of life** in the objects 170 respondents (out of 254) expressed their expectations as follows: 26% would appreciate a maintenance service with a regular upkeep of the object (regular inspections, removing minor disorders), 19% would appreciate a platform for owners and users where their requests

could be presented and problems discussed, 14% would prefer regular contacts with the local government (or other owner of the object in case that they are not the owners), 14% are interested in more information on specific conditions of restoration with respect to the protection of the monuments' values. 13% are interested in legislative conditions of restorations. The remaining 15% are either not interested in assistance or they are interested in financial support (some respondents specified its form: "decrease in local property taxes on the objects in TCR"). Some respondents reported better life quality requests which are not directly related to the question stated: "more frequent cleaning of the ducts in order to be able to collect rain water" or house insulation.

Assistance in Improvement of the Owners' and Users' Quality of Life:



With respect to the **qualities and deficiencies** of the town of Bardejov the **positive perception** is in both surveys clearly represented by Radničné námestie (Town Hall Square) It is followed by the fountain and the entire historical part of the town. The other responses were focused on the specific parts of the town, streets, buildings, monuments, nature or atmosphere of the town.

The **owners and users** survey respondents reported the following **positives**:

„plentitude of high greenery, Central Urban Zone, sufficient number of restored national cultural monuments, gradual introduction of new functions to the historical center areas, preservation of the medieval settlement legibility, good quality transport system of the historical center.“

„historical center, fortification, basilica – conservation of its gems, complete repair of the utilities on the square, restoration of the facades on the square, harmonization of the objects of the entire historical complex,

promenade park with the fountain, cultural events related to the history and local customs“.

The public likes:

„The Town Hall Square, the fountain, Topľa (environment), Mihaľov, the AB-complex“

„the square, Moliterka, environment, bars“

„cheap alcohol, culture, nature, women, Zone A – bread“

The top on the list of negatives was, in both surveys, unemployment, followed by the lack of cleaning of the town. Although the following rankings are not identical in the two surveys, the prominent places are occupied by condition of the sidewalks and roads, traffic situation in the town, parking, deficiency of cultural undertakings and shopping centers.

Things to be changed are again dominated by the unemployment rate in Bardejov. **The public** would then also prefer to have the state of culture and greenery improved. The **owners and users** would rather like that the town greenery and traffic get improved. The following rankings are occupied by shortage of sports facilities, pavements' and roads' conditions, static and dynamic traffic, activities for children and youth, etc.

Verbal expressions of some of the respondents representing the **owners and users** are as follows:

„dead town; repetitive damaging of the town during the annual markets/fairs - uncivilized chaos! Circus show! Roma business!“

„shortage of cultural activities, e.g. cinema; summer terraces in the middle of the square were very enjoyable; too many cars (no supply traffic around the square); extension of bicycle trails, e.g. connection between Bardejov and Bardejovské Kúpele“ (Bardejov Spa).

„dormant building land in the historic centre, poor restoration methodology of the Regional Monuments Borad and its low transparency, lots of arbitrariness in decision-making, high discontent of the owners with methodical management, reestablishment of the Board – World Heritage needs it inevitably.“

„sharp cubes on the sidewalks and roads; walking dogs on the square and unadjusted court yards, Chinese shops“.

„very poor quality of paving in the center and around the fountain resulting in injured ankles, knees and falls in general. Gaps among the irregular stones, high heels stuck in the unfilled holes, uncomfortable strolling for mothers with little kids in strollers, Bardejov is due to the sidewalks“

condition said to be the town with the highest percentage of women with walking sticks.”

„The little chapel in which statues of St. Joseph and Jesus used to be on a column/poll on Jiraskova Street is empty and needs to be restored; the Franciscan church needs to be restored; pensioners should have free transportation; homeless people should be managed and begging should be eliminated; the silent hours should start at 10 pm; graffiti on the blocks of flats should be prevented etc.; a strategy against the disorder should be found“.

„decisions are taken by a small group of “the selected” and the results are alike, many times they go against majority opinion; transport line through the town + permanent construction activity, noise and dustiness are unbearable for a town of such historical value“

„shortage of municipal playgrounds, poor information activity towards the public, high scale of corruption and enrichment of incapable people and ex-communists and ex-state police officers“.

„vandalism of all types – destruction of the road signs, various utilities – benches, gutters, degradation of the facades and houses by sprayers!!!“

„non-existing cooperation among the involved subjects in favour of the town’s development“

„poorly managed/unmanaged parking, cinema, low standard of cultural life, preventive treatment of the castle walls – removal of the grass, repair of the cracks, mowing grass during the season, absence of the town market place“.

„The town has no life. Events are poorly organized and managed. There are many discussions about dog owners but no specific measures have been taken. Baskets for dog excrements are missing“.

“- poor opportunities for cultural activities

- bad condition of the Labor Office building on Dlhý rad Street
- bad condition of the road and pavements running from the post office towards Vimburg
- the green building at the edge of the square, parking and bad condition of the road on Stöcklova Street, the hotel Republika and Lagúna buildings
- condition of the Bus Station building“

„poorly made sidewalks, paving is very bad and it is impossible to walk on high heels, I was very upset after they replaced the beautiful lanterns for the “cat heads” which really do not fit the historical center.“

„- construction of shopping centers instead of a park or a relax zone in the town center

- no food services open for tourists in the early morning hours during Saturdays and Sundays

- unused moat behind the monastery“

„I would appreciate a cinema, a theatre, more job opportunities, more sport and cultural activities, the swimming pool to be open during summer holidays.“

„- road signs – e.g.: cars to be redirected out of the square (Rhody Street), not to the square...

- the information center should have promotion materials about Bardejov“

„a space for cultural and social activities is missing (for various concerts, prom celebrations)“

„more playgrounds for children, Grbla opposite the amphitheatre can be turned into a playground, or it can be used also for other purposes“

„more information about activities in Bardejovské Kúpele should be provided, not everyone has access to the Bardejov TV channel and even the information aired is not always clear

„- lights and benches on the square are outdated

- near the OTP Bank – a railing for the older residents should be installed

- presentations of cultural events on the square during the season, as it is done in Bardejovské Kúpele – concerts etc.

- remove the mess from the side streets of the square“.

Negatives and things to be changed in Bardejov which came up from the **public opinion survey** are very similar. They are linked mostly to the square and its use or use of other spaces and also to the way information for the public is provided:

„ poor usage of the square apart from scarce performances, no use of the space around the town walls “

„expansion of the parking places towards the space below the town walls; make the bastions accessible to the public and visitors“

„restore the building of the Bus Station; more cultural activities/events on the square“

„transform the Kamenné námestie into a square with greenery and people, with terraces“

„terraces on the square, more activities/events“

„more parks, a theatre, a cinema, I liked the historical plays which were performed in summer a few years ago“

„build new playgrounds or renovate the old ones, outdated playgrounds; improve the information system in Bardejov“

„grant the young people with more space for self-realization and management of the town“

„better promotion on the world tourist portals, i.e. entries about the town on the travel blogs“

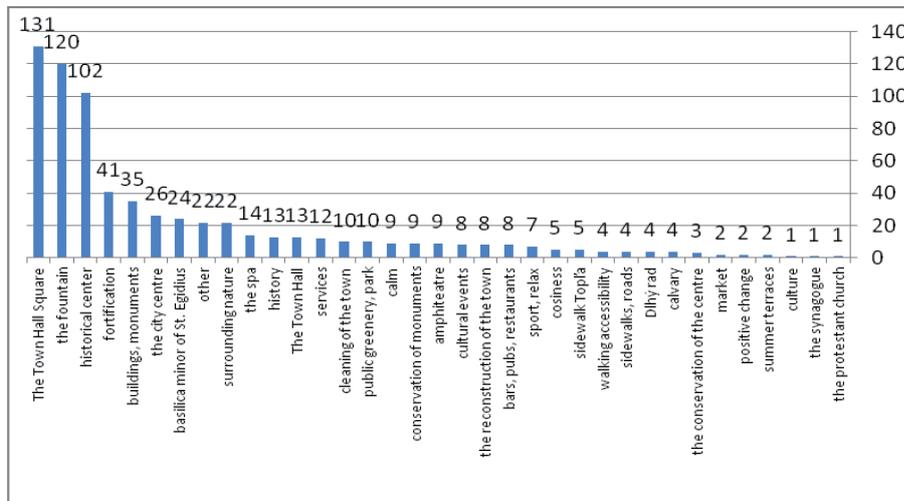
„the mayor, more “legal“ walls for the street artists, more respect for the historical monuments and provide access to the underground passageways under the historical square“

„parking system on the Stöcklova Street and an exit from it through the street around the rectory; build a touristic trail between Bardejov and the Bardejov Spa“

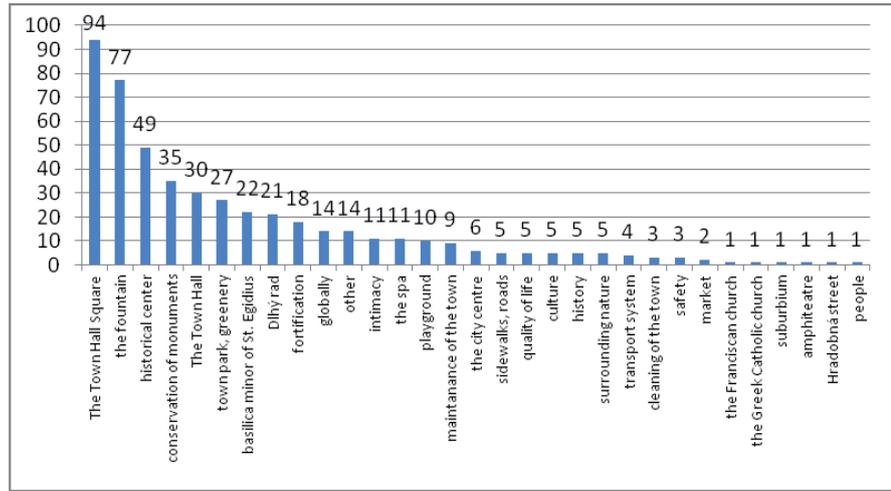
„Improve roads and sidewalks; reopen at least one cinema; more parking places outside of the town center; demolish „Zelený dom“ (the so called Green House) next to the amphitheater“

Qualities and Deficiencies of the Town of Bardejov in a Graphical Representation:

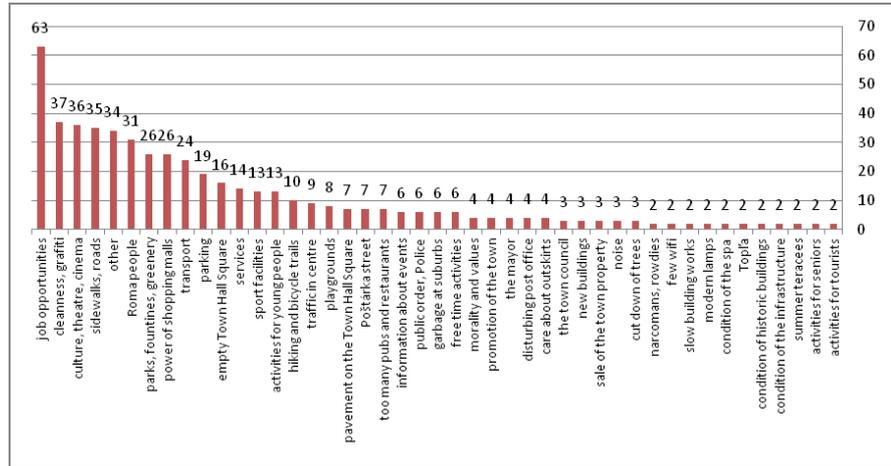
The public opinion survey respondents like:



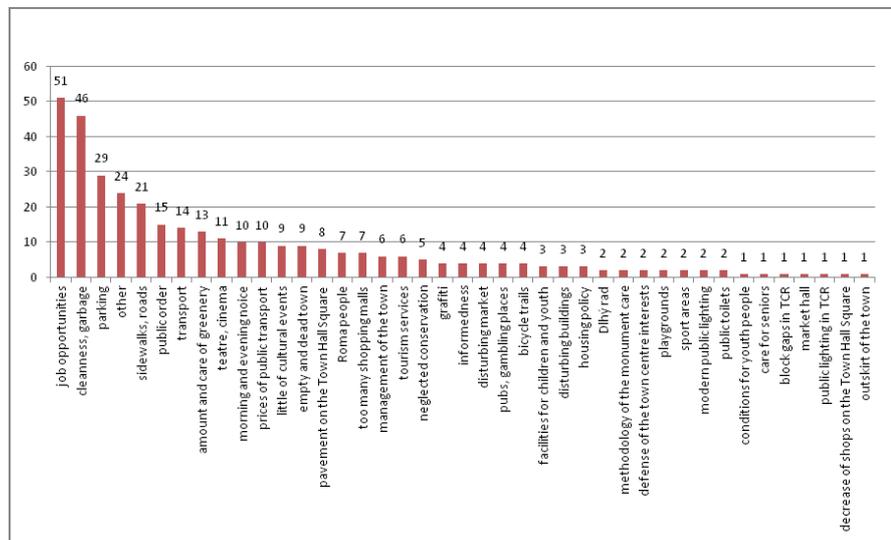
The owners and users of the properties like:



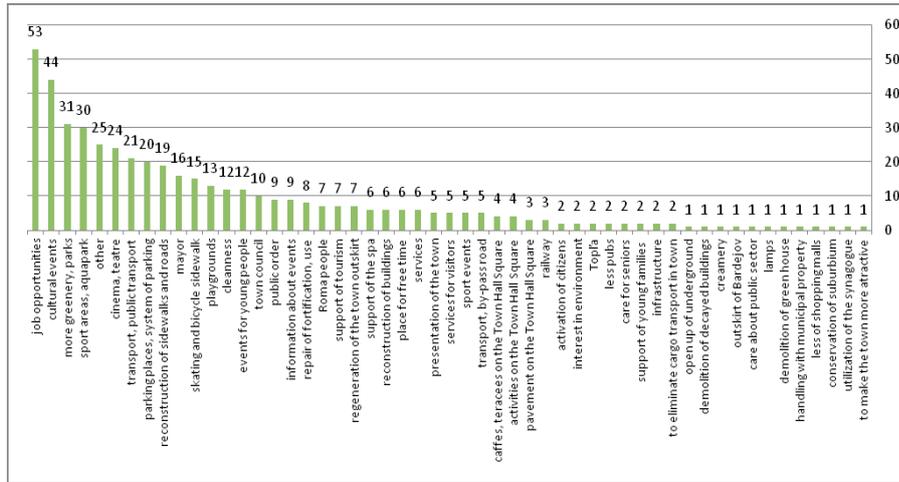
The public opinion survey respondents dislike:



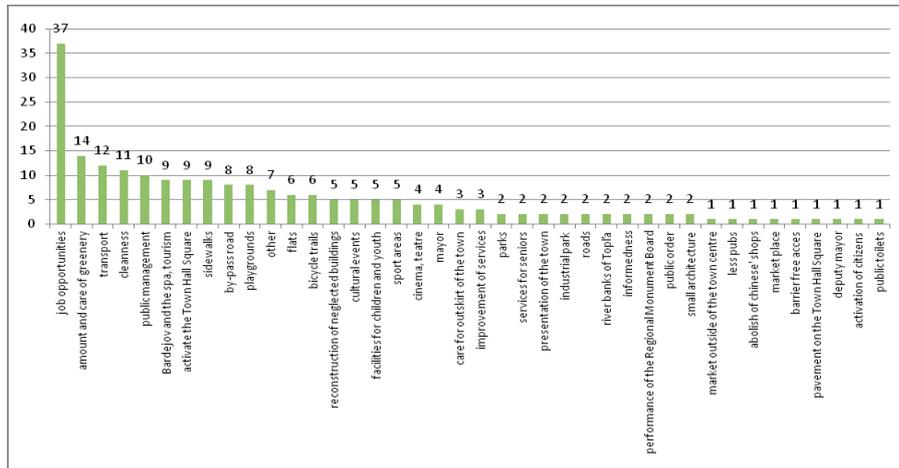
The owners and users of the properties dislike:



The public opinion survey respondents would like to change:



The owners and users of the properties would like to change:

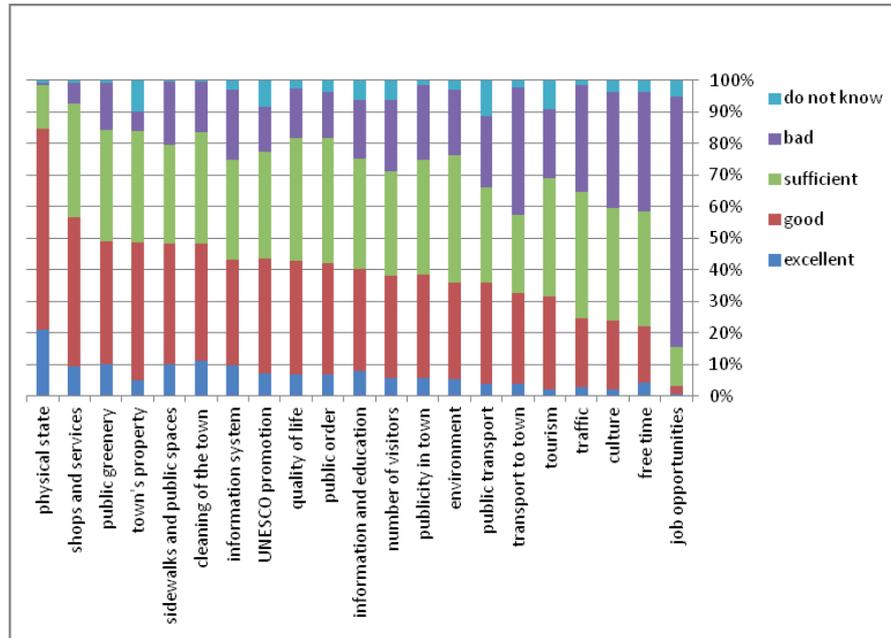


Regarding the **quality of various spheres of life in Bardejov** the responses were as follows:

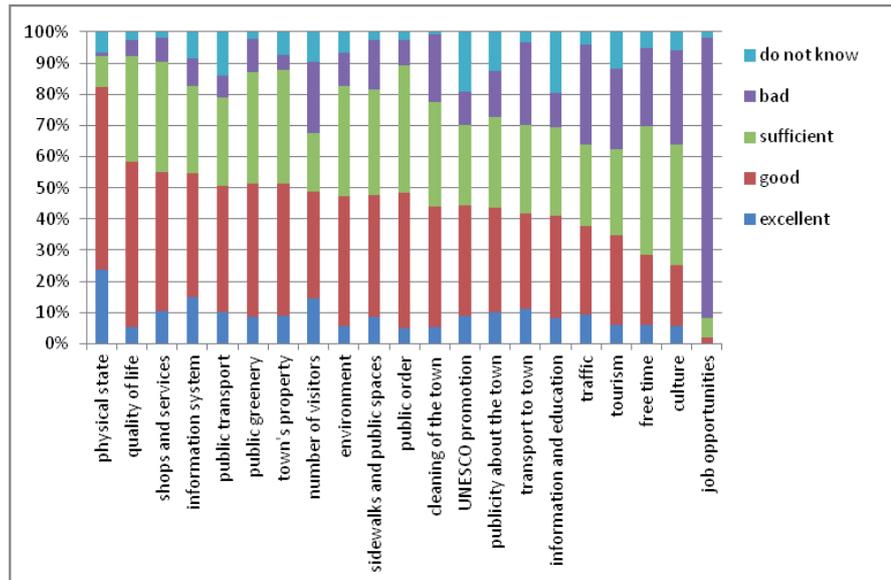
More than 80% of the respondents in both surveys consider the physical (structural and technical) state of the historical center excellent or at least adequate. No other category has hit such a high evaluation as “excellent”. As mostly *good* and *sufficient* is considered functioning of the shops and services. The public added maintenance and restoration of the greenery. The owners and users like the overall quality of life in the town. The worst score was in both surveys granted to job opportunities. Only 15% of the public respondents were satisfied and less than 10% of the properties’ owners and users expressed satisfaction. Opportunities for spending free time and enjoying cultural events were criticized as well. The highest number of “I don’t know.” answers is linked to the questions on functioning of the public transport, promotion of UNESCO (information about the town

being listed, UNESCO emblem etc.) and, in general, on the information and educational activities concerning cultural values of the town (history, monuments, personalities etc.).

Quality of various spheres of life in Bardejov as perceived by the public:



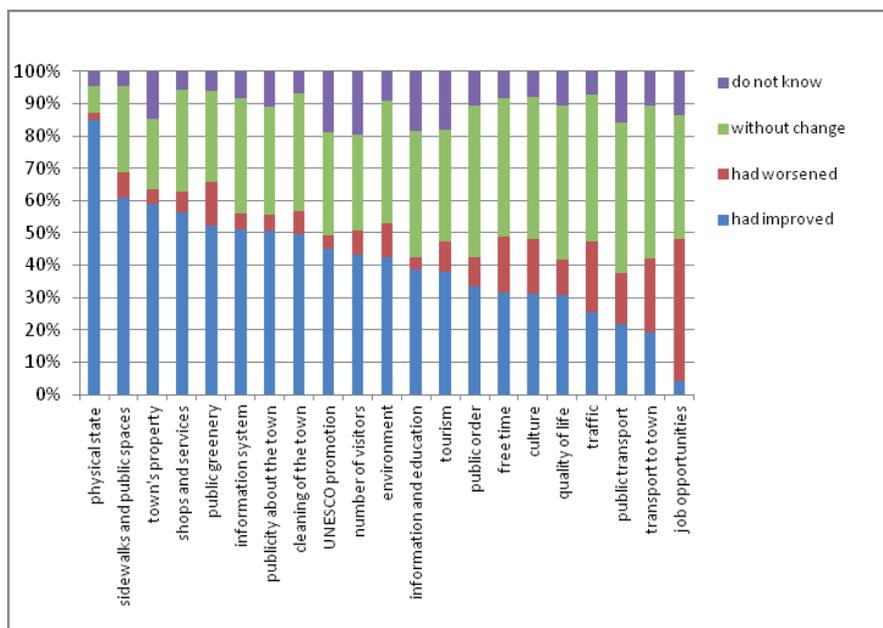
Quality of various spheres of life in Bardejov as perceived by the owners and users of properties:



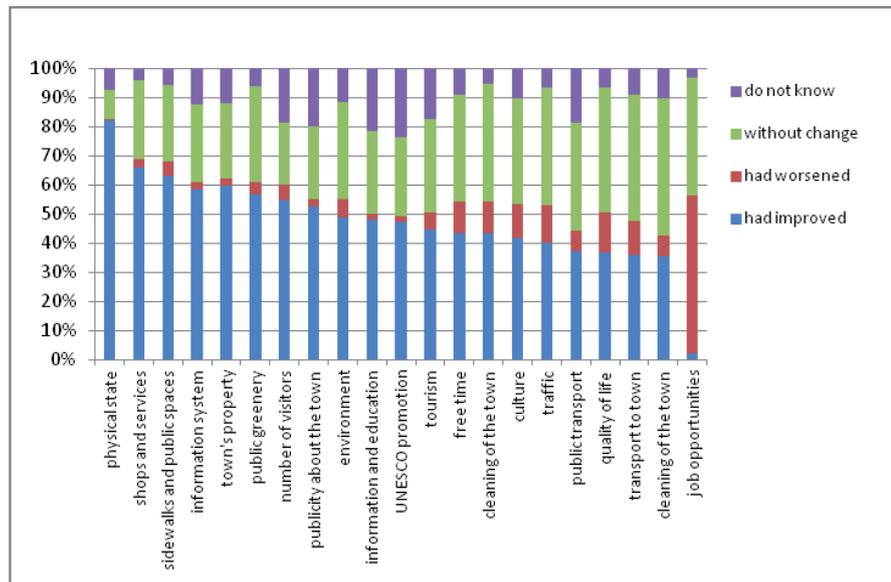
With respect to the **changes that have been made since the town of Bardejov was inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List in 2000** the responds were as follows:

In both surveys more than 80% of the respondents stated that the physical state (structural and technical) of the historical center (buildings and fortification) had improved. More than 60% reported that even the maintenance and restoration of the sidewalks and public spaces had been improved. More than 65% of the addressed property owners and users think that shops and services have been improved and so do think 50% of the public respondents. Again, the highest number of the “I don’t know.” answers appear with the categories of UNESCO promotion (information on the town’s inscription, UNESCO emblem etc.), on the information and educational activities about cultural values of the town (history, monuments, personalities etc.) and functioning of the public transport. The public survey respondents as well as the owners and users survey respondents selected the “I don’t know answer” even with the questions on number of the town visitors (tourists, spa guests, others), although the owners and users did not know the answer to the question on the town’s publicity (promotion of the town). Great deal of the “No change.” answers come with the other categories.

Changes in Bardejov since 2000 when the town was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as perceived by the public:



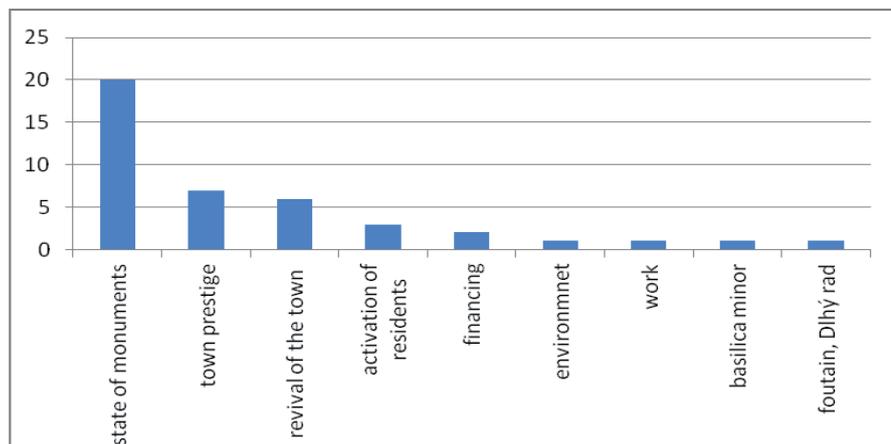
Changes in Bardejov since 2000 when the town was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as perceived by the properties' owners and users:



In terms of an **individually perceived benefit from the Bardejov's inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List** 16% of the **public** responded positively and 84% responded negatively. The survey of the **property owners and users** fits in the same picture. A positive change is perceived by 22%, and no change has been recognized by 78% of the respondents. Majority of the residents **do not perceive any improvement of their own individual situation in the context of the Bardejov's inscription.**

The comments on the above mentioned issue referred mostly to a positive perception of the monuments' restoration and the consequent prestige of the town in the homeland and abroad.

Positive changes related to Bardejov's inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List as perceived by the property owners and users survey respondents:



Personal problems resulting from Bardejov's inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List were reported only by 2% of the public respondents as opposed to 98% of those who did not perceive any negatives. In the **owners and users survey** the ratio was 3% to 97%. Significant majority of the residents do not perceive **any impairment of their personal situation with respect to the inscription**.

A few **critical remarks** referring to **individually perceived problems** however occurred in the survey of **the property owners and users**. For example:

„Superior rights and competences of the conservationists and their interventions into project documentation and into the “cultural monuments” and other objects restoration process within the Town Conservation Reserve buffer zone. They impede to use innovative modern procedures and materials for restoration of the objects in private property.“

„Monuments Board Prešov creates unjustified obstacles to any construction works and manages them unprofessionally pretending that their decisions are unmistakable“

The **public survey** recorded the following **personally perceived problems**:

„It is impossible to relax on the terraces in the town center and organize certain events“

Respondents of **the owners and users survey** had a chance to express their opinion also in the **final comments and remarks** and some of them did take the chance. They reported their recommendations and wishes. The most representative expressions are quoted below. (For full versions see the appendix.). The wishes and recommendations are ranked from the most to the least numerous recorded.

1. Unemployment, especially of the young people, request to create new jobs

2. Access to information about the town for tourists:

„Place directional information boards/signs about the individual objects on the square. A visitor without a town plan is like a lost wandering sheep“

3. Requests to renovate infrastructure, buildings, roads...

„make a thorough restoration of the Stöcklova Street (road and sidewalks) within limits of the available financial resources; it has been in an unsatisfactory condition for a long time; focus on the parking

opportunities in the town and especially around the historical city center.“

„We require restoration of the Street of kpt. Nálepka, as it has been totally omitted. The street leads to the hospital and to the square. The sidewalks are in a desolate state. The lindens and other trees are not pruned on a regular basis. The street is not cleaned much. Residents clean around their houses despite the fact that they do not own the land. Red bugs have been reproduced to an unpleasant amount and they are approaching the yards and even the houses – spraying needs to be implemented. One sided parking needs to be respected otherwise a car accident involving even people may happen. At approaching the road from the house it is impossible to see the road. The police should manage this“.

4. Cooperation with the monuments' owners

„grant more assistance, attention and responsiveness to the monuments' owners in terms of the methodological management; more care to the neglected object in the historical center; services should, apart from an offer list, include also management services and search of competent investors; services for the owners should include also consultancy on adequate national monuments care and prevention of neglect or even willingness to delete the property from the list of the National Cultural Monuments.“

5. Transport in the town – static and dynamic – enhancement of the parking opportunities.

6. Culture in all of its forms

„Promotion, promotion, promotion of the town; downgrade of the culture, of the cultural events, activities; culture is dead, it is only a repeated edition of the previous years; let the culture be managed by professionals!“

7. simplification of contacts with the public administration bodies

8. Roma issue

9. Multifunctional buildings issue:

„unsystematic solution, there are apartments and bars in every house on the square – neither side enjoys it – a long lasting problem “

10. Cleanliness of the town near the blocks of flats, around the garbage containers in particular, in the town center – in terms of tourism and the representative function of the square in particular.

Some comments included a **complex of suggestions**:

„to build roundabouts near the Bocian complex, near The IV Basic School, near the Church of St. Ann; build bypasses and exclude trucks from the Dlhý rad Street; restore the town walls in the Krátky rad Street; build separate entrances for supplying the shops Elektro and Orient in Block B2, entrance No. 4 in order to protect the spaces and flats and thus increase the quality of living“.

„more active police control in the side streets in the night hours, on weekends in particular; clean the Town Monuments Reserve on weekends (so the tourists do not have to take pictures of the monuments with all the mess around them). We really do not like the inappropriate placement of the stage on the square as it conceals the town hall and it spoils the overall outlook of the square“.

A few challenges of the overall **meaning of the survey** were recorded as well:

„I will not respond because it is useless anyway!!! You do whatever you want to do“, or „Is the questionnaire not useless? Is anything going to be done after all, isn't this just a scrap of paper? I hope, it is not!!!“

Similar responses appeared in the **final remarks and comments** of the **public survey**.

The visitors like Bardejov:

„As a spa guest I am a little disadvantaged as there is no cashpoint and no pharmacy in there. It is a pity. Many of the patients do not like this. I am impressed by Bardejov, I can even imagine to live here, I am not very demanding. My evaluation is “excellent”. ☺ I enjoy coming back here. The surroundings are beautiful and the people exceptionally kind. There is nothing else to say. Thank you, once again“

Repeatedly criticized topics were e.g.:

1. state of the greenery in the residential areas, missing playgrounds for children, sports facilities (a swimming pool, an outdoor pool, a skate park, cycle track):

„to complete the sidewalk from Bardejovska Nova Ves to JAS. It could be also used by rollerblades skaters“.

2. functioning of the local government, communication with the residents, promotion of the town:

„respect opinions of the residents more than interests of the entrepreneurs and the mayor leading them; Bardejov has thanks to the mayor missed the opportunity to upgrade a huge space (old military barracks) and such an opportunity will not come again.“

„abolish the positions of vice mayors – deputies should be selected on professional basis and not political identity.“

„Residents should be better informed about events and activities in Bardejov. Only people above the age of 18 should be allowed to visit night bars“.

3. state of the culture, missing cinema:

„extend cultural opportunities, more parking places, adjust traffic lights, more job opportunities.“

4. transport in the town, static and dynamic, operation of the public transport:

„improve functioning of the public transport, lines were unjustifiably abolished, public transport in Bardejov is a catastrophe. Public transport should be operating in all parts of the town equally, we all pay the same taxes“.

Conclusions:

In both surveys people in productive age, i.e. between the 19 – 60 years were the most numerous participants. The property owners and users survey included, in comparison to the public survey, a higher number of persons above 60 years of age which is likely result of the character of the residents living in the surveyed area of the town center. Respondents of the public survey live out of the town historical center. Proportion of women and men reflects the approximate distribution of population in Slovakia. Majority of respondents in both surveys has achieved secondary school education, the least represented were respondents with primary school education. Within the public survey respondents, the majority were students followed by public sector employees and then employees of the private sector. In the owners and users survey it was the other way round and majority was representing private sector, followed by stay-at-home persons (mostly pensioners) and entrepreneurs.

Vast majority of respondents in both surveys have permanent residence in Bardejov and almost all addressed owners and users have lived in Bardejov for 10 years at least. Almost three quarters of them live in two- to

four room households, more than half of them in flats. More than 90% of the addressed owners and users do not plan to move out of Bardejov. They are likely to enjoy life in the town. More than 80% of them own the property they live in.

Based on the answers we assume that approximately half of the owners and users do not have information and knowledge on the type of protection of the monument they own or have in use. Monuments' protection was reported by owners and users as one of the problematic issues related to the real estate.

More than half of the addressed owners and users responded that their property has no deficiencies. The rest of the respondents reported deficiencies resulting from bad structural and technical condition of the objects, inadequate size, setup and design of the object or a location of the object which does not allow for the desired use.

3% of the objects in private property or in use of the survey respondents are damaged or in a desolate state. In terms of the plan of restoration 71% of the respondents expressed their satisfaction with the state of their property or they maintain it in a satisfactory condition. 25% plan mostly minor adjustments. Some of them plan on a thorough restoration.

Lack of financial resources is generally considered the major problem of restorations. They are also rather critical about complicated administrative procedures and conditions imposed by the Monuments Board. Approximately 88% of the owners and users survey respondents did not use any financial support from the Ministry of Culture or other sources. About 12% which used a support scheme would not have done any restoration without it.

As far as the type of assistance that would be appreciated the most is concerned, they would prefer a service providing regular maintenance (regular inspections, minor troubleshooting), functioning of an owners and users platform for discussions, exchange of experience and submission of requests as it was reported by property owners and users. Another group would rather prefer regular contacts with the local government (or another owner of the object if they do not own it themselves) and there is also an interest and demand for more information on specific conditions of restoration in terms of protection of the monument values or information on restoration-related legislation and, last but not least, also financial support requests.

Respondents of both surveys like the town of Bardejov and they identify themselves mostly with the town center, the Town Hall Square, the fountain and surrounding historical streets in particular or with individual historical monuments.

An interesting paradox has come up in the surveys. Restoration of the monuments, of the square, appearance of the Town Conservation Reserve are highly valued either in terms of the environment's aesthetics or the town's prestige within Slovakia and abroad. Paradoxically, it is the square's appearance that is criticized (the paving imitating medieval appearance of the square), limitations imposed by the Monuments Board which do not allow owners and users to use their protected property, or property within the buffer zone according to their desired plans. To summarize the *vox populi*, as expressed in both parts of the survey we could conclude that: "Let's preserve monuments but only to the extent that would not limit our plans. "

The current situation concerning shops and services is perceived rather positively although there were a few critical comments on the expanding shopping centers.

As perceived by its residents, the crucial problem of life in Bardejov is high the unemployment rate and exodus of young people from Bardejov.

It is followed by other issues such as: cleanliness, traffic situation in the town (missing parking places, condition of sidewalks and roads...). The problems persist despite the fact that respondents reported that the situation had been improved since 2000.

Another issue is related to the residence location and coexistence with inadaptable residents. Some survey respondents referred to Roma residents.

Respondents are missing cultural life. They long for a theatre etc. Some of them request renovation of the old cinema which in comparison with other opportunities represents an affordable entertainment.

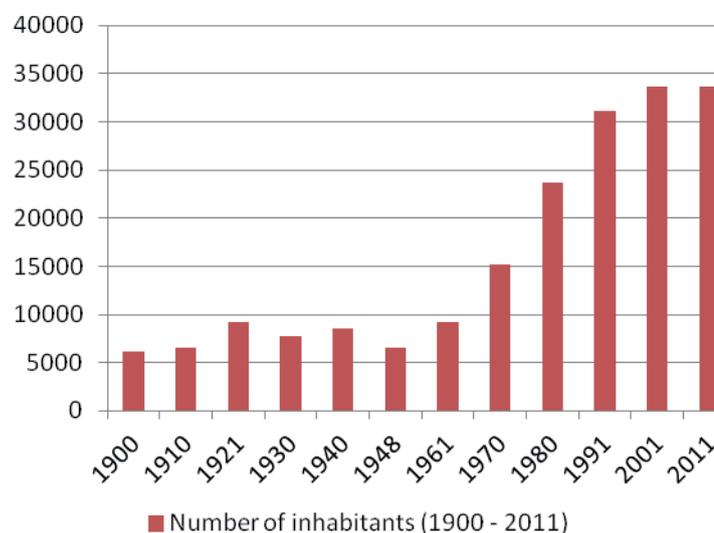
Absenting cultural possibilities are followed by missing sports facilities, parks with walking or jogging trails etc.

The finding that majority of the residents of Bardejov do not perceive any change (neither positive, nor negative) related to the Bardejov inscription on the UNESCO List of World Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites (in 2000) would require an extended research to disclose to what extent does it comply with the situation in other Slovak sites of similar character and the overall atmosphere in the country.

The above described issue is interconnected also with the attitude of Bardejov residents towards foreigners that is by the survey respondents still perceived as inadequate. It refers to promotion of the town within Slovakia and abroad, to the services for domestic and foreign tourists, information services accessible directly in town, orientation in town, traffic signs and parking places etc. Survey respondents suffered information and knowledge gaps in the numbers of the town visitors (tourists, spa visitors, others) as well as in promotion and education on cultural values of the town (history, monuments, personalities, etc.) and in publicity towards the town residents themselves.

DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION AND EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE OF BARDEJOV RESIDENTS

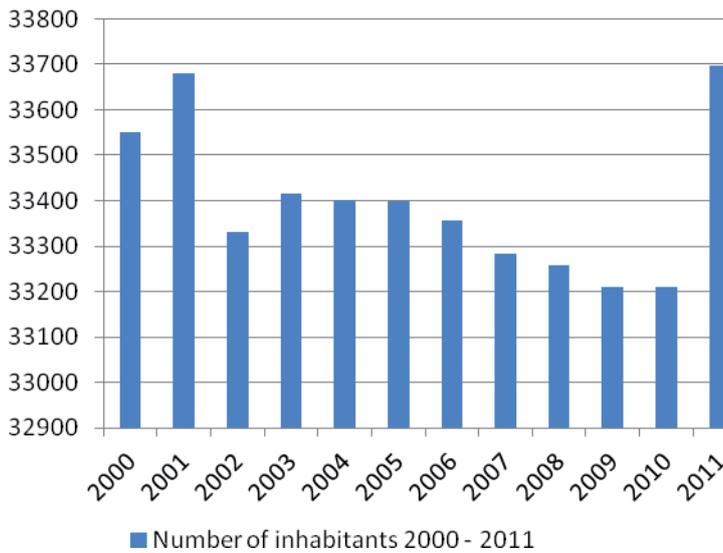
Population of Bardejov reached 33 696 (source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, SODB 2011) of permanent residents in the 2011 census. The Municipal information system indicates 33 852 residents in the same year. Since the Site has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (2000) demographic situation has not changed significantly. In 2001, after the previous census, population reached 33 247 (source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, SODB 2001). Natural increase of population moves in the low positive values (51 inhabitants in 2010). Net migration - the ratio between immigrants and emigrants shows low negative values (73 inhabitants in 2010)¹.



The town of Bardejov in terms of its demographic structure does not differ in any significant way from the comparably sized towns in Slovakia. The overall picture reflects a moderate trend in the population's aging and a decrease in size of the younger age groups. This trend, however, is visible across the entire country of Slovakia.

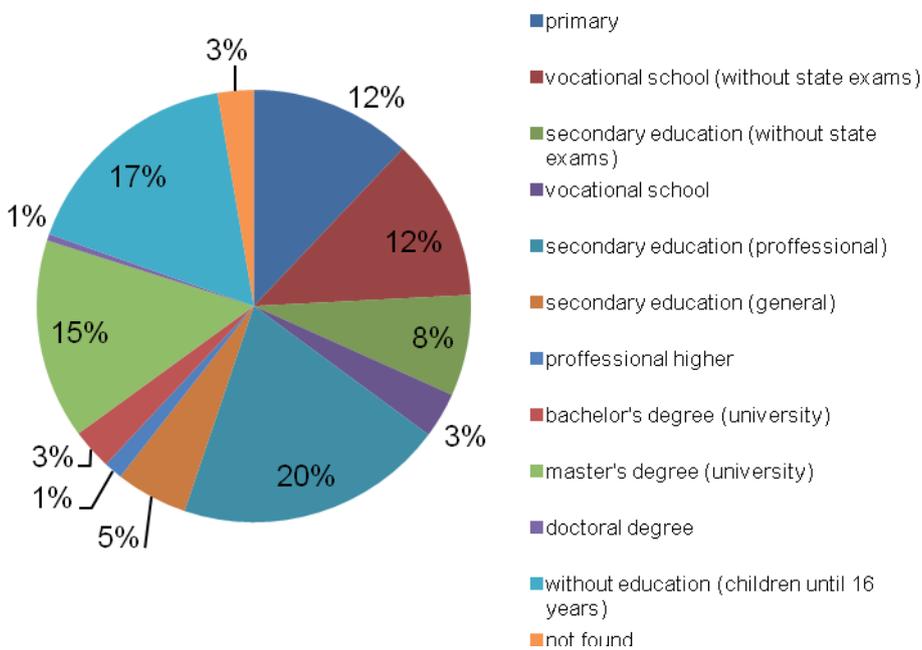
Until 1948, 60% of Bardejov residents had lived in the historical center. However, this was changed in the following postwar period. A significant increase in population resulted in an intensive building development concentrated around the historical center and to new, previously unbuilt, areas. Currently, 2% of the inhabitants are living in the historical center. The number slowly grows depending on the growing housing opportunities and on the increasing housing attractiveness of the Site.

¹ A more detailed description of the current demographic situation is included in the conceptual document: Bardejov 2020. Integrated Sustainable Development Program of the Town for the Period 2012 – 2020, Bardejov 2012



The educational structure of the inhabitants is comparable to the Slovak average. University education is represented above the average and the other levels of education are comparable to the Slovak Republic average.

The educational structure of the inhabitants of Bardejov (according to the 2011 census):



BARDEJOV – THE TOWN HISTORY

František Gutek, PhD.

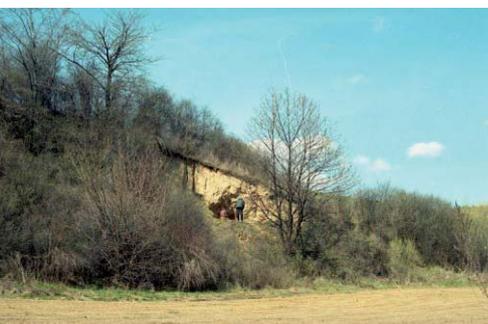


Eneolithic burial mound near Hankovce (surroundings of Bardejov)

An image of the prehistoric settlement site on which the historical center of Bardejov has grown up is due to a non-systematic archeological research rather problematic. The surface area was earlier researched by V. Budinský-Krička (DEJINY BARDEJOVA, *HISTORY OF BARDEJOV*, 1975). A broader research was conducted in the 90ties of the last century within the Polish – Slovak project: “*The First Shepherds and Farmers in the Carpathians*”.

The oldest documents related to human presence on the town territory were found in the highlands surrounding the urban core. It is a stone chipping industry referring to the Gravettien culture in the last *ice age and at the end of the Würmian glaciation (around 20 000 BC)*. These findings imply that Carpathian passes were possibly used by individual groups of hunters migrating from Lesser Poland to north-eastern Slovakia at the end of the Paleolithic era.

An Eneolithic settlement has been documented by the older and younger finds of burial mounds dated from the second half of the 3rd millennium BC which refer to shepherd-epishnur cultural complex effecting apart from the northeastern Slovakia also the south-eastern Poland and the adjacent part of western Ukraine. The findings were found in western part of the current town and at various places within the district. (LUKÁČ, 2006-2009).



Zlaté site with mammoth remains

Archeological research has come up with new information on the settlement of the town and its close surrounding in the Bronze Age over the last years. A large Piliny culture settlement dated from the Middle Bronze Age was discovered on the floodplain left-bank terrace of the Topľa river near Mokroluh. Cremation graves related to the culture were discovered also in the park of the Basilica of St. Egidius and the finds of ceramics and stone industry found in the layers violated in the Middle Ages at the northern bastion, the so called *fortka* and at the square bastion near northeastern barbican. These findings document settlement of the Topľa terrace on which the town Bardejov grew up in the High Middle Ages era (LUKÁČ, 2006-2009). Even smaller settlements from the Early Bronze Age were uncovered within the immediate vicinity of Bardejov.

The town settlement dated from the Hallstatt and La Tene era has not been documented so far, however due to the finds from the catchment area of central Topľa (BUDINSKÝ-KRIČKA, 1967) and also from the research of the documented fortification of Gava culture above the town of Nižný Tvarožec, we can assume an analogical settlement in Bardejov.

At the end of the 19th century National Museum in Budapest obtained a necklace made from stone beads on a golden double thread and a golden

armband in the form of a snake with overlapping ends from a Bardejov tradesman. Experts have identified them as Vandalic, more precisely Dacian jewelry from the Roman times (BUDINSKÝ-KRIČKA, 1975). Their localization was however not confirmed as no settlement of the era had been discovered in the town surroundings. It was not until a silver Denar of the Roman emperor Antoninus Pius (138-161) had been found at the Calvary and open settlements in the western and eastern directions from the town center had been researched and documented that an intensive settlement of the Bardejov territory, even in the Roman times, was finally confirmed.

The town and its surroundings are still missing findings from the era of migration of nations as well as direct evidence of an Early Slavic settlement. However, it has been indirectly confirmed by findings of Early Medieval ceramics discovered during archeological exploration of the Mokroluh locality.

Some historians (ULIČNÝ, 1990) date the origins of Bardejov even back to the 10th century and some to the 12th cent. (JANKOVIČ, 1975) but the first written reference to the town dates back to the 13th cent. The settlement was one of the oldest settlements in the upper part of the Topľa valley while it was the oldest in the area. The supporting evidence include: geographical position of Bardejov at the provincial road, one of the major branches of the trade route connecting Tisza river and the Baltic sea, its ancient name and especially the advanced level of the settlement in the first half of the 13th cent.

The first written reference to Bardejov occurs in the Ipatijev annals. Its anonymous author writes about Daniel Romanovič (1202 – 1264), Prince of Galicia and Volhynia who visited Hungary in 1241 in order to get the hand of the Hungarian Princess, daughter of King Bela IV., for his son. The courting did not end up well since in spring of the same year Hungary was invaded by Tartars and Daniel was forced to return quickly back to his homeland. The chronicler writes: „...*ide izo Ougor vo Ljachy na Bardoujev i pride vo Soudomir...*“ (...travelling from Hungary to Galicia towards Bardejov and ending up in Sandomierz). This sketchy reference in the Eastern chronicle confirms the existence of Bardejov even before 1241 and also its significant position on the provincial route from North-Eastern Hungary to Poland and Galicia (ULIČNÝ, 1990).

Bardejov was probably owned by Hungarian kings from the 11th up to the 13th century. Either Ondrej II., or later his successor Belo IV., donated Bardejov to the Cistercian Order, i.e. monks who moved here from the Polish Koprziwnice at the beginning of the 13th century. They owned Bardejov around the year 1247. A dispute over the land boundaries arouse between them and the Presov Germans shortly before. The dispute was settled by a document of King Bela IV., redefining the area borders „*terra Bardpha*“. The king acknowledged not only their ownership of Bardejov but also of the land properties in the valley of Sekčov



Finds from mounds in the Bardejov surroundings

and Delňa. The document original dated from 1247, that had for long been considered the oldest written reference to Bardejov, has not been preserved, but the oldest verified transcript dated from 1500 is stored in the town archive. The missing original of the document has generated a dispute over its authenticity within the expert circles especially due to the fact that the reference to Cistercians in the sources is scarce. Some historians deemed it questionable, even false (CHALOUPECKÝ, 1937; VARSÍK, 1975), the others inserted but authentic (JANKOVIČ, 1967; ULIČNÝ, 1979).

The first references to Bardejov include both Slovak and Hungarian versions of its name. *Bardfa*, *Bartfa* was frequently used in Hungarian written sources during the entire period of the 13th -16th centuries. In Polish sources from the 11th - 16th centuries the town name was always written in Polish or Slovak versions: *Barduyow*, *Bardiow*, *Bardieyow* (HUDÁČEK, 2010). The first, more exact map of the Central Slovakia created by Francesco Roselli in 1492, includes the name *Barsale* (*it is a version of the German name of the town Bartfeld*). The Lazar's map of Hungary, published in Ingolstadt in 1528, includes the name *Bartfa* (SROKA, 2010).

Currently there are two widely used interpretations of the town's name. One that assumes that it is based on the Hungarian name *Bardfa* related to the medieval forest use, while *bard* was a term designating a common forest which was rendered for grubbing. More specifically that referred to the volume of wood that one person (*barddal*) has chopped in one day (*bárd-alja*). The term *bárd* represented a spatial unit and at the same time also a specific type of forest. That is why the suffix *-fa* in the town's name refers to forest. Hungarian word for Bardejov, *Bárdfa*, is by Hungarian historians and linguists currently being interpreted as *barderdö* or *bardaljaerdö* meaning – part of a forest, foot forest.

The second, more likely interpretation of the town's name refers to the Christian name Bartolomej, i.e. to its abbreviated form of Barděj (Bardej, Barduj) attached by the Slavic possessive suffix *-ov*, which supports the overall conception of the interpretation of the town's name through a personal name. The oldest town's name, as well as the younger Polish or Slovak records clearly document its original Slavic roots. Hence, the Hungarian form of the name had to be derived from the older Slavic name of Bardejov (HUDÁČEK, 2010).

There are a few other, less likely, hypotheses about the origins of the town's name. One of the oldest (JANOTA, 1862) assumes that the name of Bardejov consists of two Hungarian words *bard* (ax) and *fa* (wood). The latest hypotheses relate the name's origin to Cistercians and to an institution of the so called *bearded conversi*, in the medieval sources called *conversi barbati* or *fratres barbati*, in the German literature referred to as *Bartbrüder* (SLIVKA, 1998). They also link it to the fortified

up hills, in the Old Polish language *bardo* and *brdo* in Czech (LUKÁČ, 1997).

Cistercians did not stay in Bardejov very long. They were forced to leave due to conflicts between King Bela IV. and his son Štefan V. even before 1269, probably at the beginning of the 60ties of the 13th century. In 1277 King Štefan donated, apart from other villages in Šaris region, also the then village Bardejov (*villa Bardfa*) to Otto from Biberstein. There is no evidence confirming that Otto took the ownership of at least some of the villages in his hands and therefore the ownership issue of Bardejov dated from the second half of the 13th century is vague (ULIČNÝ, 1990). At the beginning of the 14th century at the latest, Bardejov was part of the royal property again.

In the course of the 13th and 14th centuries due to the favorable location on the old trade route, numerous royal privileges but also due to skills of its craftsmen and tradesmen, Bardejov was holding position of one of the prominent royal towns in Hungary.

One of the major branches of “*Tisia route*” ran through Bardejov. It stretched from Prešov through the Sekčov stream valley towards north, through Bardejov to Poland and in reverse. In Bardejov it met with another important branch of the “*Tisia route*” running through the Topľa valley. The route was crossing the Hungarian – Polish border by the Beskydy pass close to the Kurovský saddle near the village Frička, it continued through the Polish town with customs Gribów and through Czchów it entered into Krakow. Connection to Gribówom played an exceptionally important role as it enhanced intensity of commercial contacts with the Polish border towns. Bardejov became the oldest town in the Šariš region which facilitated trade contacts in the border zone among Hungary, Poland and Russia.

Barriers constructed upon an initiative of the Hungarian king were in the 13th century called *Bardejovská brána (Bardejov Gate)*, even though they were located 20 km north of Bardejov. This is indirect evidence that Bardejov was the most important and most famous village on the adjacent section of the provincial route north of the gate. Undoubtedly, it gained this position due to the local market which had become a significant trigger of the economic and social development of the medieval town of Bardejov. The fact that Bardejov burghers did not request permission to run a weeklong market proves that such a market had traditionally existed here even before the 14th century (ULIČNÝ, 1969).

The Hungarian king had a customs office built in Bardejov by the beginning of the 14th century at the latest. Duties for transported goods were collected here and forwarded to the king. Bardejov citizens were freed from the duty and new Bardejov settlers were granted the right by King Karol Róbert in 1320. The custom office was undoubtedly a fortified masonry structure. This must have made an impression on the royal office

and the town was in the Bardejov documents from the first half of the 14th century described as “*civitas*” although then it had no city fortifications.

Bardejov had also a customs collecting *30 per cent duty* for goods imported to Hungary and later exported to Poland. Custom duties collected for the king were documented even before 1355. A royal duties collector and a custom officer had to be seated in one building which was located at the site of the latter Upper Gate. The customs office was, on behalf of the King Žikmund, fortified and supplemented by a tower by people of Mark of Norimberg. Thus, around the year 1407, it took on the appearance of a castle which opened or closed regardless of the town and its interests. Burghers objected these changes considering them unacceptable. So did the king and the customs building was handed over to the town in 1412 (ULIČNÝ, 1990).

Hungarian kings of the Anjou dynasty (Karol Róber and Ľudovít I.) paid Bardejov a particular attention. In 1320 Karol Róbert granted the then citizens and new settlers a privilege upon which they were freed from paying benefits and taxes to the king for 10 successive years. The documents also state that Vavrinec, son of Vavrinec, was obliged to bring new settlers to Bardejov thereafter he became the first local viscount. He became owner of lands, had an exclusive right of building and owning mills as well as to judge and penalize Bardejov citizens for robbery, arson and murder. Viscountship was hereditary with no financial liabilities towards the king (JANKOVIČ, 1967).

Dozens of households had moved to and settled in Bardejov before, but mainly after 1320. The town population as well as number of houses increased. A new settlement was built in the western part of the latter town center, in the area of the then called Kláštorňá Street. The name was derived from the then existing Augustinian monastery complex which had been founded here already in the 14th century (SROKA, 2011).

The town was substantially supported by the king Ľudovít I. In 1352 the town was awarded the right to build fortifications and organize fairs, in 1365 it was the death penalty and finally it was declared a free royal town. The king purchased the viscountship from the last Bardejov viscount Henrich in 1365 and he donated it to the town along with all rights and properties. Citizens were allowed to enjoy the same rights as the citizens of Košice and Buda which referred mainly to the right to elect the town administration. This privilege, in particular, by which hereditary mayoral office was replaced by electoral, had turned Bardejov into a real self-governed town of the Kosice and Buda standard. Ľudovít the Great explicitly emphasized that *„the loyal burgers and hosts of Bardejov shall enjoy the mayor elections as well as immunity, freedom, mercy and concessions which are enjoyed by our Košice and Budin burghers“* (JANKOVIČ, 1975).

The other Hungarian kings of the 15th century, Žigmund Luxemburský and later Matej Korvín also supported Bardejov, but on the other hand, they exploited it financially to a great extent. A number of Polish kings Kazimír Velký (1363), Vladislav (1388), Kazimír (1450), Alexander (1504) and Žigmund (1530) awarded Bardejov and its tradesmen various guarantees and privileges too.

Urban development of Bardejov in the 14th century is closely linked to the origins of the town fortification. In 1352 king Ľudovít I. ordered the citizens to fortify the town and build a wall and towers. The document dated from 1376 refers to a fortified town so we may assume that some of the fortification items had existed even before 1352. Most likely they referred to the area of the present Upper Gate the assumed location of the already mentioned town castle built to protect the *30 per cent duty* customs office. We do not know its original shape and size as it was demolished in the second half of the 15th century during construction of the Upper Gate and its facilities and later it was incorporated into the town fortification. The so called *Prašná veža* (Dust Tower) is considered its preserved remnant.

The process of building the Bardejov fortification consisted of three major construction phases. The first started in 1352 when the king issued a permission to build a castle wall and towers. By the end of the 14th century a stone wall surrounding the entire town with a few bastions and three main municipal gates had been completed. Defensiveness of the system was reinforced by a moat.

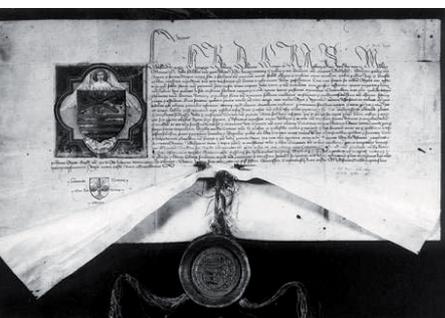
The second construction phase started at the end of the 15th century. Major reconstruction of the Bardejov fortification resulted from the foreign policy of king Žigmund towards Poland and the Hussite Czech lands. However, it also reflected developments of the military technology and promotion of fire arms. The main castle wall was strengthened by a brick gallery, forward parkan line and other bastions. The king himself contributed financially to the reconstruction of the fortification in 1428. It demonstrates the then strategic position of the town in Polish – Hungarian border land.

The third construction phase was implemented in the second half of the 16th century. In the times of the Turkish danger the focus was shifted to improvement of the town gates fortification. Forward circular gate fronts, the so called *barbicans* were constructed. The latest recorded fortification construction intervention is dated from the 17th century when military significance of the fortification had been already in decline. Restoration of the town fortification system started in 1950 after the historical center had been declared a monument reserve and it has been continuing until now.

Bastions of the town fortification were in the medieval times named after the crafts which were in charge of their protection in case of a threat. Members of the town council were commanders of the individual



Monument of Juraj Winter
dated from 1680



Armorial document of Bardejova
dated from 1453

bastions. Hieronymus Ortelius in his work on Hungarian military fortification dated from 1665 indicates that for security reasons only one gate was open at a time in Bardejov. The gate was daily irregularly changed so that the enemy could not prepare for an attack (FRICKÝ, 1976).

There is a stone monument in shape of a heart with a cross growing out of it standing in the garden of a house near the Western Gate. According to the preserved Latin inscription, Judita, Eisdorferová by her maiden name, had the monument erected in honor and eternal memory of her husband, mayor of Bardejov Juraj Winter who died on the spot while defending the besieged town on June 15, 1679. (GUTEK, 2005).

Since Bardejov had become a free royal town it had been governed by its elected mayor and 12 members of the town council with extensive competences. The town council consisted exclusively of rich tradesmen and craftsmen, to a lesser extent members of the town intelligence. Lower middle classes and the poor were practically excluded from the decision making about the town's future.

Another functional unit of the town self-government was the so called elected community (*Council of 100 Members, Council of Elders*), which was obliged to monitor and control economic and financial activities of the mayor and the town council. The town municipality was reelected annually, at the beginning of the calendar year.

The municipality was symbolized by the town coat of arms and a seal. The coat of arms was a gift from the king Ladislava V. dated from 1453. It was probably designed and arranged by the town notary Leonard of Uničov. It is a shield divided into two halves. The upper, blue part, displays 2 crossed halberds symbolizing the border location of the town. The upper section shows an open golden crown and the bottom section a golden lily. The lower part of the coat of arms displays a red-silver field divided into 7 identical units. The coat of arms is carried by an angel with outspread wings. A new town seal (*typárium*), designed by the goldsmith of Kežmarok, Mikuláš of Olomouc (NOVÁK, 2008), related to the coat of arms was made in the same year.

The 15th century was the golden age of Bardejov as it was reaching the top of its economic development. It resulted not only from the high standard of the local crafts as a whole but mainly from a remarkable rise of one of them – linen industry. Due to its unique production management, the bleaching and sale of linen it has entered into the Hungarian and Slovak economic history. Everyone who wanted and knew how to do it, could weave in the medieval Bardejov. The weaver did not even have to prove his/her qualification by any certificate of apprenticeship. The town had held the exclusive right to redeem and sell linen until the 16th century. Its authorized officers redeemed the linen, had it bleached in the municipal workshops and were selling it at markets all over Hungary. The overall management of the linen industry in

Bardejov exhibited unprecedented characteristics of a dispersed manufacture, i.e. an early capitalist production. Bardejov linen contributed not only in the town prosperity but it had a considerable social effect on its citizens who could improve their financial situation. (JANKOVIČ, 1975).

Pottery was another notable craft. In 1485 a pottery guild was founded in Bardejov – the oldest in our territory. Significance of the craft is demonstrated by the existence of the Pottery Street. Tradition of advanced pottery has been, thanks to the Frankovič family and its last member – pottery master Ján Frankovič, preserved almost up to our days (FRICKÝ, 1976).

A report on production of 30 corvettes – smaller military warships – which were made by Bardejov craftsmen in 1551, demonstrated the standard of the other, mainly wood processing and metal processing crafts. Despite the fact that no military ships production had existed in the area, local craftsmen had completed the difficult task in 4 months (GÁCISOVÁ, 1967).

Beer production was another rather significant manufacture in the town. The beer, brewed exclusively by rich burghers living at the square (rínok), was not produced in large amounts but it boasted a great taste and high quality. The town archives store many documents indicating that beer from Bardejov tended to be a better payment tool than *ducats*. Important noblemen, royal officers, even commanders of the Bratrik troops, requested one or two barrels of a high quality beer in compensation for their helpfulness. According to the historical sources, Bardejov beer was served even at the wedding party of the Hungarian king Matej Korvín (JANKOVIČ, 1975).

The town development in the 15th century was fueled also by the traders who apart from the local business participated also in a long distance commerce especially with linen and wine. Bardejov owned prosperous vineyards in the Tokaj region which supplied not only municipal cellars but provided for international export, especially to Poland. Bardejov winemakers managed to cover one third of the annual wine consumption of Krakow.

Commercial activities of Bardejov were effectively supported by privileges awarded by the Hungarian and Polish monarchs. Of a particular importance was the so called *right of storage* awarded by king Žigmund Luxemburský in 1402. Following the privilege Bardejov traders could move freely across Hungary without paying royal tolls and the Polish and Russian tradesmen were forced to unload their goods in Bardejov and sell.

Bardejov traders had to make great effort and activity over the sale of linen as its annual production was reaching almost four million ells. They attended all important market places in Hungary and across its borders.

There is no wonder that Bardejov traders had brought the information on the lost battle with Turks at Varna (MYSKOVŠZKY, 1880).

Long distance traders were one of the richest burghers and majority of them lived at the square or on the other streets of the inner town. They were mostly of German origin but were gradually being joined by Slovaks as for example: Peter Baran, Šimon Hankovský, Ján Roško and others. This was a clear presentation of the advanced Slovakization of the town.

Bardejov of the first third of the 15th century is linked to some unique technical equipment. Production of cut and chipped slabs was recorded in 1419. The oldest written reference to water saws in Slovakia dates from 1428. The equipment for drilling of wooden water pipes is a unique masterpiece. It was developed upon king Žigmund's regulation on the town fortification in 1423. For strategic reasons construction of a municipal aqueduct was initiated in the same year. It was used until the major reconstruction of the water supply system in May 1963, for a total of 540 years. It was the last gravity-fed aqueduct with wooden pipes in Europe (HANUŠIN, 1986).

Economic prosperity of Bardejov, nourished by a sound agricultural background including 14 subordinated villages, resulted in a great construction boom at the end of the 15th century. The rich town initiated completion of the parish church and furnishing its interior by new altars and then it started construction of a representative building of the town hall located in the central part of the square. Both objects are the greatest gems and pride of Bardejov.

The first records and written references to the parish Church of St. Egidius date back to 1448 and deal with its planned restoration. Indirect data indicate that the first rebuilding of the old church into a 3 nave basilica was undertaken already in the course of the 14th century. It had preserved its original dedication to St. Egidius. The holiday of St. Egidius, on September 1, became the day of the annual fair lasting for 8 days in 1352. During the first restoration in 1448 – 1497, a new chorus, the southern chapels and the chapel with the sacristy, vaulting above the new spaces were built and a church tower was constructed. Besides the local craftsmen, Mikuláš, Urban and Master Štefan of Košice, it was also Master Frankin Stemasek from Bavarian Ansbach, the author of the new structures and of the artistic decoration, who were working here in 1486 – 1487. The decorated part of the church tower was then, in the 18th century, destroyed in an earthquake and a fire.

Existence of the precious parish church monuments was endangered mainly during the reformation era, in the second half of the 16th century, when the alleged "useless church decorations" were attacked by the radical iconoclasts.

These Cryptocalvinists called religious pictures and statues "*monkey toyshops*" and "*silly games*". Fortunately, members of the moderate



The Church of St. Egidius

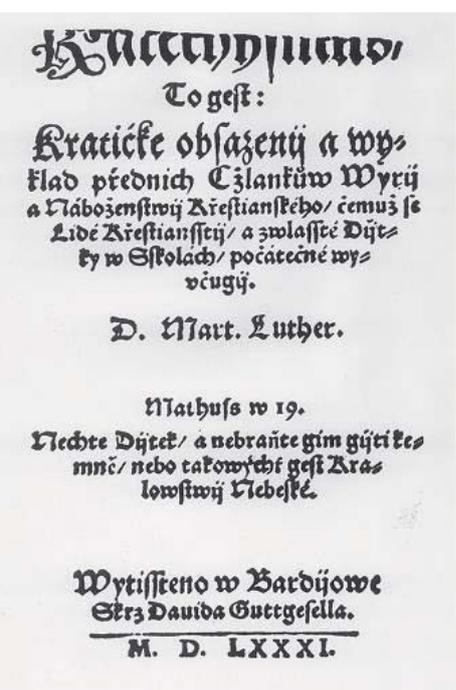
reformation movement represented in the older era mainly by Leonard Stöckel and later by Severín Škultéty, were holding town majority and made sure that the winged altars of the Church of St. Egidius had been after a temporary closure, preserved. The era of anti-reformation in the 17th century and the era of the purist neogothic restoration at the end of the 19th century meant another threat to the church building.

Bardejov town hall represents a decent equivalent of the pretentious sacral building. It was built by the town burghers in 1505 – 1509. In Slovakia, it is a unique building which combines items of the transalpine early renaissance with subsiding late gothic building and artistic expressions. It is a piece of the master-builders Alexander and Ján of Prešov. The then Bardejov and Levoča painter Teofil Stanzel has contributed to its decoration.

Bardejov residents, descendants of the German immigrants from the 13th century, had placed on the top of the southern peak a statute of the knight Roland – symbol of municipal rights and protection of peace. Similar statues are located at squares and market places of west European towns and display a real historical personality. Roland lived in the era of the Frankish king Karol Veľký (Charles the Great) and as a member of his military train he died as a hero in the battle against the Moors. He became a legend right after the Old French *Song about Roland*, dated from the 11th century had been composed. Later on, he has become a symbolic defender of the rights of newly founded towns. The Roland statute is the most distinguishing symbol of historical Bardejov at



The Humanist School
in Bardejov



Preklad Catechism of
M. Luther dated from 1581

present. Moreover, according to the historian, Matúš Kučera, it is “the easternmost symbol of western culture”.

While the 15th century was “the golden era” of Bardejov – the town of crafts and trade, the 16th century became the era of development of German patriciate took a significant share in it. A native to Bardejov, Leonard Stöckel, a student of Martina Luther and a friend of the great “teacher of Germany” Filip Melanchton, compiled the first doctrine of the faith of the eastern Slovak towns (*Confessio Pentapolitana*) in 1549.

The most significant life achievement of Leonard Stöckel was undoubtedly the Latin municipal school where students, under his leadership as rector, acquired humanistic education. In 1540 he set up the school rules – *Leges scholae Bartfensis* (Laws of the Bardejov School) – the oldest of the kind in our area. In his pedagogical practice, he focused substantially on music and theatre, in particular. School drama performances built on the older tradition of the Bardejov ecclesiastical mysteria which are deemed to be the roots of theatre in Slovakia. Thanks to him, the Bardejov school gained good reputation and he had, due to his broad scale of activities, received the title „*communis Hungariae praeceptor*“, the Teacher of Hungary (ŠKOVIERA, 1986).

In the period of humanism and reformation Bardejov built on the literary culture of the Middle Ages. Printing houses which operated in 1577 – 1715 and published a big volume of high quality books ranked Bardejov among the few towns of Hungary in those times. Book printing was founded by a native to Bardejov, Dávid Guttesel. He published not only theological literature, various polemic writings against Calvinism and Cryptocalvinism but also works of the humanist literary Ján Bocatius, textbooks for the schools and calendars compiled by Peter Slovaciúš or Valent Fontan of Krakow. Publishing of a translation of the Luther’s catechism in 1581 deserves, with respect to the Slovak history, a particular attention. It was the first book in our national language. A number of precious items had been published also in the printing house of the Klos father & son over the 70 years of its existence. The town printing house issued a few issues of the oldest Hungarian newspaper *Mercurius veridicus ex Hungariae* in 1710. Last but not least, we must note that at the beginning of the 16th century the town operated the first public library in Hungary (REPČÁK, 1975).

The Jewish community started to be more visible within the structure of inhabitants in the first fourth of the 18th century and their presence was reflected also in construction activity.

A group of buildings which was erected in the north-western direction from the center at the beginning of the 19th century has become a unique urban attraction/rarity of Slovakia. The so called *Jewish Suburbium* was built by the Jewish community of Bardejov according to Talmudic code at the place where they were then allowed to build – next to a millstream at the end of the row houses suburban area called Dlhý rad. It consists of a

large synagogue, an assembly building (Beth hamidraš), ritual spa and an economic and administrative building.

The *Jewish Suburbium* complex which was along with the historical center of Bardejov inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2000 is with its historical, architectural and urban values predestined for the future of a separate monument zone. A few restoration projects of the distinguished complex already exist (GUTEK – JIROUŠEK, 2012).

A surprisingly high number of precious art-historical monuments have been preserved in Bardejov. Paradoxically, the reasons are related to the period of decline and stagnation which followed the era of development and boom, especially after the anti-Habsbourg uprisings at the beginning of the 18th century. Bardejov was negatively affected by redirection of the major trade routes and the economic changes from the beginning of the 19th century had made only a marginal impact. Due to the minimal economic activity nearly the entire central part of the town has left unimpaired including movable and immovable monuments. This has become a valuable strength of the present Bardejov. In 1950 the historical center of Bardejov, the complete inner town with a coherently preserved fortification, became an impulse for its gradual safeguarding and a complex restoration.

Town Hall Square with the church and the town hall



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PHOTOGRAPHS: Author's Archive and Photo archive of the Šariš Museum

COMPLEX OF THE JEWISH RITUAL BUILDINGS IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE JEWISH PRESENCE IN BARDEJOV

PhDr. Jana Švantnerová

The fifth Slovak Site – medieval center of Bardejov including the so called Jewish Suburbium - a complex of Jewish ritual buildings, was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List at the General UNESCO Conference on November 30, 2000. The recognition has acknowledged the value of the town's cultural heritage at the international level.

The Jewish Suburbium consists of the oldest preserved building – Old Synagogue, a ritual bath (*mikvah*) and a rebuilt *bejt ha-midraš* (a synagogue and a house of study). In the past, there was also a ritual slaughterhouse and an unspecified residential unit attached to *bejt ha-midraš*.

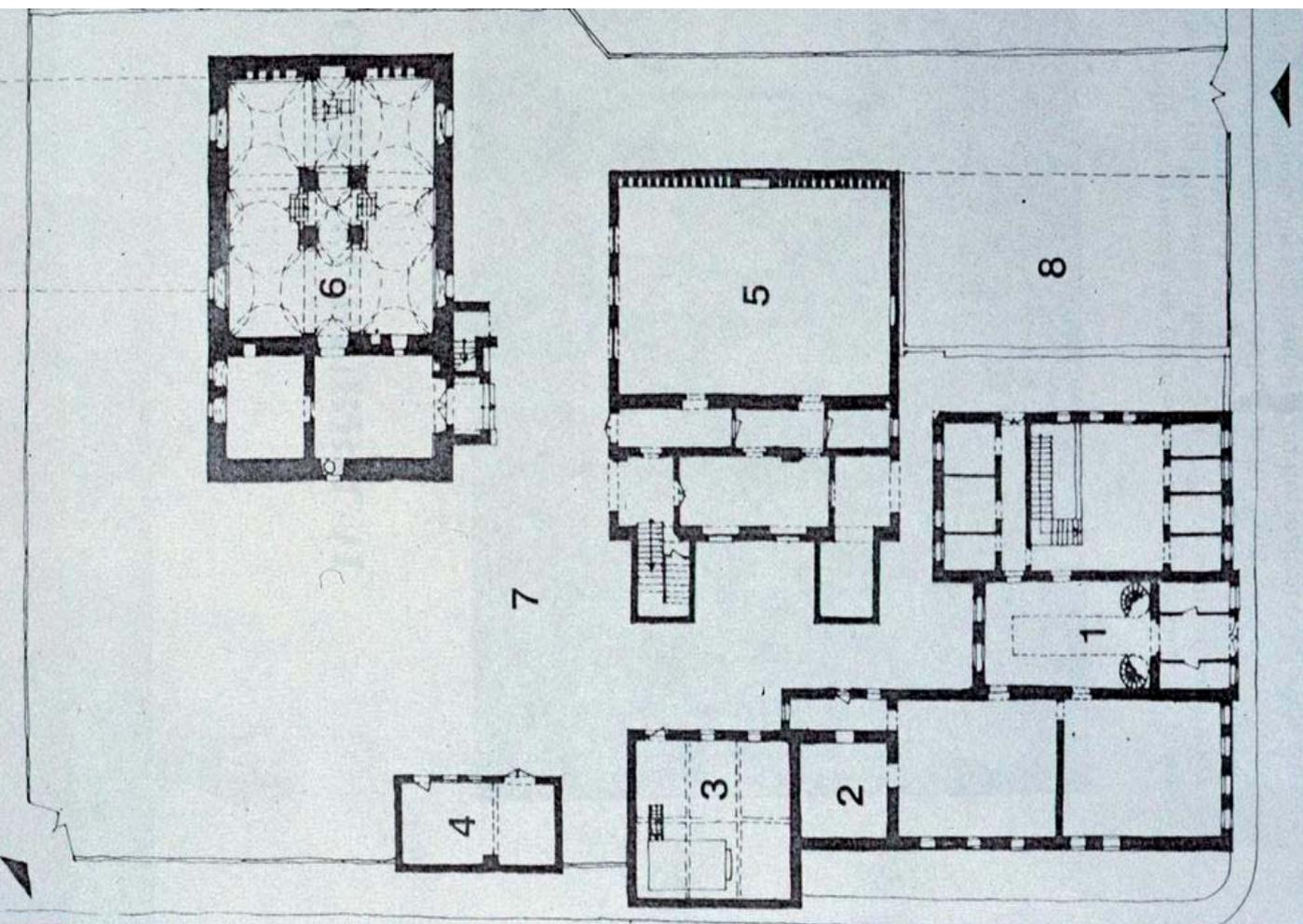
The complex of sacral and economic buildings of the Jewish community is located outside the Bardejov town walls, in front of the previously Latin (western) town wall. The Suburbium used to enclose the row houses of the Dlhý rad Street. The first written reference to the Suburbium was found on the map of the town dated from 1877.



Entrance façade of the Old Synagogue

Ground plan of the Suburbium:

- 1.2.3. Building of mikvah,
- 4. Ruined building of the slaughterhouse,
- 5. Bejt ha-midraš, 6. The Old Synagogue,
- 7. Courtyard, 8. Ruined unspecified building



The origin of the Jewish Suburbium, a torso example of which can only be seen in Bardejov, is likely to be found in the necessity to concentrate religious, iconic and social needs of the Jewish community to a single location. The Old Synagogue was its center. It was surrounded by buildings, ritual, social, commercial and economic community objects. The area outside the town walls, remote from the town center and bounded from the west by a millstream was acceptable to the Jewish settlers, as well as representatives of the municipal and Christian institutions and Bardejov residents.

The assumption that Bardejov had opened its gates even before 1783 when the Austro-Hungarian emperor Jozef II. issued the Patent of Toleration for the Jews and allowed them to settle in free royal towns such as Bardejov, is based on its town's commercial activity and economic prosperity. Bardejov held a significant position on the so called old trade route which led from Buda to Krakow and Lviv. Business of this manner could not have existed without banking which has become infamously famous domain of the Jews.¹

A stone plate located on the parapet of the gallery for women, above the entrance to the prayer room of the Old Synagogue, is one of the preserved monuments. This exceptional Jewish chronology indicates the exact dates of construction and partially also names of the initiators and funders of the structure. Translation follows:

*„It has been 22 years since Joseph's hands laid the foundations of this house. As death pulled him out of our circle, the building had remained unfinished. Thorns and thistles had been overgrowing the palaces until the honorary task was taken over by his son-in-law. Jicchok arrived and raised his hands in supplication towards the Almighty. His eyes had not been sleeping, he had not rested and had not given up until the Lord helped him. The work was completed on the first day of the month Elul in 5596. Let the building be a temple“.*²

¹ The IV. Lateran Council in 1215 decided that exclusively Jews could perform the so called "dirty money business", i.e. money-lending, providing usurious loans.

² Translation was performed by Valerián Trabalka (Institute of Judaism, Philosophical Faculty of Comenius University, Bratislava) and Daniel Polakovič (Jewish Museum, Prague) in 2002 upon request of the author for the purpose of her seminar paper: The Story of The Old Synagogue in Bardejov, Philosophical Faculty, Comenius University, Bratislava, Department of History of Visual Arts, Bratislava, January 2003.

Literature often indicates the following false dates of the Old Synagogue's construction: Construction completion in 1st elul 1829 and 1830. In: Abraham L. Grossgott: Remembered Bardejov, New York, 1998, pg. 24 (pics 2 a 3)

Construction completion 8th elul 1830. In: Eugen Bárkány, Ľudovít Dojč : Židovské naboženské obce na Slovensku, Vesna, Bratislava 1991, pg. 354; Encyklopédia židovských náboženských obcí, 1st volume, SNM – Museum of Jewish Culture, Bratislava 2009, pg. 28.

Start of construction in 1771. In: Bartolomej Krpelec: Bardejov a jeho okolie dávno a dnes, Bardejov 1935, pg. 173

Interior of the Old Synagogue
– gallery for women





Interior of the Old Synagogue

The date in the chronology translation – 1st elul (new moon) 5596 of the Hebrew calendar refers to August 14, 1836 of the Christian calendar. That implies that the Old Synagogue was built in the course of the years 5574 (1814) – 5596 (1836).

The Old Synagogue has a rectangular ground plan and a tall mansard roof. It has two attic windows on the southern and northern sides and one on the eastern and western. The Synagogue's interior consists of various independent, mutually interconnected functional units. On the ground floor there are: the entrance hall - *predsieň*³, a separate room behind the hall – small prayer room and a men's prayer room which takes up 2 floors. The space above the entrance hall and the study room is devoted to the gallery for women, also called *babinec*. The Synagogue exterior is painted in the original earthy orange color. The original protruding entrance was also located on the southern facade. However, at present it contains only a couple of rectangular windows with segment arches and a torso of the protruding structure. In the eye level height, between the windows there is a secondarily attached plate dedicated to the memory of deported Jews. The protruding entrance structure located on the western part of the facade was removed in the middle of the 90ties of the 20th century. The ground floor entrance for men was situated under the gallery for women entrance which was accessible to men through the eastern side staircase of the protruding entrance structure and to women through the western side staircase. The protruding entrance structure consisted of a high arcade arch situated opposite to the entrance to the women gallery. On the sides there was a pair of high pilasters sitting on plinths decorated by profiled cornices. The bases of the pilasters are decorated by a carved square with beveled edges. Pilaster capitals were of Tuscan order with a decorative motif. There was a continuous tiered crown cornice running underneath the entire roof with an oculus. It is obvious that the empire protruding entrance structure was attached to the original building additionally. Data on who and when did it are not available.

At the entrance to the hall we can observe a two stairs recessed floor. Even the main hall is situated below the level of the entrance hall by approx. 25 –30 cm. The lowering of the floor in the main prayer hall refers

The Synagogue's construction in 1771-1773. In: Robert Vico: Bardejov a Bardejovské Kúpele, Datapress, Prešov 1996.; Ľ.Hromadová, R.Hriadelová: Bardejov, Tatran, Bratislava 1977, pg. 35

The Synagogue's construction in 1725-1747. In: Dr. Eva Šefčáková: Umelecko-historický a architektonický výskum židovského suburbia v Bardejove, PÚ, Bratislava 1978-1980, pg. 43.; Jana Lešková: Bardejovská židovská náboženská obec v premenách času. (s ohraničením od 18.storočia po vznik I.ČSR) Diploma paper, Philosophical Faculty, Comenius University, Bratislava, Department of the Slovak History, 2001

³ The part of the synagogue which is in the Polish literature referred to as „pulisz“ (reads: puliš) and „przedsionek“ (reads: předšionek). The second term could be translated into Slovak as – *predsieň*, but the first term cannot be translated adequately. In the Slovak literature of this kind we come across the term quite frequently. Foreign specialized terminology does not know it at all.

back to the construction traditions of the Polish synagogues. Explanation of the phenomenon is ambiguous. The Polish historian M. Bałaban sees it as a practical way of adapting to the height limitations set by the Catholic Church in individual towns. A. Grote explains the recess by a fragment of the psalm 130: „I am calling you Lord from the depth”. There is no other specific regulation to be followed neither in Torah nor in Talmud⁴.

We may assume that the initial necessity, combined later with a deeper symbolic meaning has become one of the characteristic signs of the synagogues of the Polish circuit. The eastern interior wall has a niche from which a shrine with Torah (*aron-ha-kodeš*) has been removed. It is accessible by climbing four steps. Above the niche we can see traces of the missing boards with Ten Commandments. On both sides of the shrine there is a foursome of niches ended by an arch which were used for storing prayer tools. A brick prayer desk (*amud*) for a chazzan is located south of the shrine. The Hebrew title on a blue inscription tape above the aron-ha-kodeš states: “Keter tora”, meaning: “Crown of the Torah”. From the inscription tapes placed above the windows on the sides of aron-ha-kodeš we can read from right to left a quotation from Psalm 113: „*From the rising of the sun unto the going down of the same, the Lord's name is to be praised.*” In the center of the axis line connecting the entrance and the shrine, among a foursome of pillars with rectangular cross-sections a bimah is elevated on a platform. It is accessible from the north and from the south by bridging five steps. The other two sides used to be fenced off by a steel railing. The main hall area ceiling consists of 9 modules of flat vaults divided by fields of vaults area converging into a foursome of pillars and opposite pilasters on the outer walls. The fields of vaults are not identical. While the foursome of vaulted fields between two central pillars and pilasters has a longitudinal shape, vaulting above the bimah and the other vaults are closer to a square shape. The vaults were, probably in 1920, richly decorated in Maori décor with help of a secession stencil in rich violet-blue-red colors on an ochre background.

Apart from various stylized vegetal ornaments it is the six-pointed Star of David (*Magen David*) that is the most frequent decoration item. It is the main decorative motif of the central vaulting above the bimah. The blue background of its central part is decorated with dark blue little stars. It is symbolizing the vault of heaven which is common to sacral buildings. The pilasters and pillars are painted in pink. Profiled quadratic capitals and linear rings are white. It is remarkable that the Orthodox Bardejov community has opted for such an opulent decoration. Rich and opulent Maori ornamentation is typical for neologic synagogues. A deeper analysis of the decoration, searching for analogies and eventual identification of the author of its concept requires further research. Wooden furnishing

⁴ In: Maria i Kazimierz Piechotkowie, *Bramy nieba – Bóżnice murowane w ziemiach dawnej Rzeczypospolitej*, Wydawnictwo Krupski i S – ka, Warszawa 1999, pgs. 68 and 69

was removed in the 50ies at the first renting of the building. The entrance door dated from the end of the 19th century has been preserved in a very bad condition.

The other preserved buildings of the complex, mikvah and bejt ha-midraš⁵ were built approx. at the end of the 19th century.

There is no exact evidence that the Suburbium, as we know it today, had been inhabited by Jewish inhabitants of the town even before the construction of the Old Synagogue, i.e. before 1814. It refers mainly to the period before and after 1808⁶. In 1808 the Jewish religious community and a Chevra Kadiša (burial society)⁷ were founded.

Almost nothing specific is known about the pioneers of the Jewish community. Oral tradition of the Bardejov Jews, which due to information limits of the municipal archive materials can be neither confirmed nor refused, reports on the family of Nathan Gutmann which had been awarded the first permission to settle down and enter the town. Jozef, a son of Nathan Gutmann, is often identified with the Jozef, who laid the foundations of the Old Synagogue and his son-in-law Izák Harpuder is regarded the Jicchok who managed to complete its construction.

The presence of Jews in the town is confirmed by the sketchy information in the books and correspondence of the town of Bardejov that have been preserved in the town archives.

A letter of a Jewish doctor from Krakow, Anselmus Ephorus, dated from 1599, addressed to the town council in which he calls all his brothers and sisters to pray to the Lord⁸, is an interesting example. A record in the book of the town taxpayers is dated from the same year. The list includes two Jewish names⁹. The same source provides the information that in 1715/1716 there were 438 taxpayers with Slovak, German, Hungarian and Latin resembling family names but there were only two Jews. One of them was a gold trader, owner of a horse and of a land. The second one was owner of two horses and one cow.¹⁰ On January 21, 1745, within a Hungarian census of the Jewish population, the town of Bardejov reported only Josephus Herskovic, his two sons and three daughters.¹¹

⁵ In: Maroš Borský: Synagogue architecture in Slovakia. A memorial landscape of a lost community. 2007, pg.126

⁶ In: Dr.Eva Šefčáková: Umelecko-historický a architektonický výskum židovského suburbia v Bardejove, PÚ, Bratislava 1978-1980, pg.45. Dr.Šefčáková refers to the following information sources: Zsidó lexikon, red.Ujvári, P., Budapest 1929, pg. 92.

⁷ Encyklopédia židovských náboženských obcí, 1.st volume, SNM – Museum of Jewish Culture, Bratislava 2009, pg. 28.

⁸ In: Jana Lešková: Bardejovská židovská náboženská obec v premenách času.(s ohraničením od 18.storočia po vznik I.ČSR) Diploma paper, Philosophical Faculty, Comenius University, Bratislava, Department of Slovak History, y. 2001

⁹ In: Dejiny Bardejova, Východoslovenské vydavateľstvo, Košice 1975, pg.160.

¹⁰ In: Dejiny Bardejova, Východoslovenské vydavateľstvo, Košice 1975, pg.159.

¹¹ In: Gruenwald, Fueleop – Scheiber, Sándor (Ed.): Magyar zsidó oklevéltár, Volume 7, Budapešť 1963, pgs. 714, 715.

Below is a table presenting a general view of the size, structure and composition of the town's population¹².

Year	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Jews	Greek Catholics
1784	1851	1628	67	2

Year	1820	1827	1846	1856	1857	1869	1880	1890	1896	1900
Population	260	5097	4900		4222	5103	4884	5069		6096
Jews				486					1011	1715

Year	Population	Czecho slovaks	Russians	Hungarians	Jews	Germans	Others	Roma people
1921	6593	4234	111	172	1653	99	102	-
1930	7730	5133	213	128	1068	235	731	222

Year	Population	Slovaks	Czechs	Russians	Germans	Hungarians	Poles	Jews	Roma people	Others
1938	7912	6341	235	130	21	127	61	669	320	6

Jewish settlers were moving to the region of eastern Slovakia within the immigration process mostly from Galicia (currently a part of the Lesser Poland) as well as other border areas¹³. The migration waves were determined by the local social and economic limitations¹⁴.

The Old Synagogue, a great example of the Polish sacral Jewish architecture serves as an identifier of the actual origins of the Bardejov Jews. The main men hall area with a ceiling of 9 flat arched vaults supported by four central pillars surrounding a bimah, is a unique design – a product of the Polish synagogue construction style¹⁵. Along with the

¹² In: Dejiny Bardejova, Východoslovenské vydavateľstvo, Košice 1975, pgs.260, 261. 338,339.

In: Jana Lešková: Bardejovská židovská náboženská obec v premenách času.(s ohraničením od 18.storočia po vznik I.ČSR) Diploma paper, Philosophical Faculty, Comenius University, Bratislava, Department of Slovak History, y. 2001

¹³ Jewish communities were established in surrounding villages as e.g.: Zborov, Raslavice, Svidník, Stropkov, Bardejovská Nová Ves, Malcov, Kurima, Tročany, Abrahámovce and others.

¹⁴ The major Jewish immigration wave hit eastern Slovakia region at the end of the 18th century.

The process of Partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793, 1795 ended the existence of Poland as an independent state. Jews were subsequently divided into four separate jurisdictions. A more significant size of the Jewish population from the south and southwestern part of the country (Galicia) was annexed to the Habsburg Empire.

In: G.D. Hundert: Židia v Poľsku v období rozdelenia, pg.109, In:Tisíc rokov aškenázskej kultúry, Kalligram, Bratislava 2002

¹⁵ Out of the few nine-bay synagogues built on the territory of Slovakia, only 2 have been preserved in the original shape, in Bardejov and in Stupava. (Similar buildings were located in Huncovce, Čachtice, Lubotice and in Stará Turá.) The ground plan of the Synagogue in Stupava (1803) resembles the Bradejov Synagogue. It differs by the entrance to the women's empورا which is located on the western frontage while the entrance to the men's hall of prayer is on the southern one. The recess of the Stupava



Exterior of the house of prayers Chevra Bikur Cholim in Klášťorná Street



Interior of the house of prayers Chevra Bikur Cholim in Klášťorná Street

painted tombstones (*maceva*) on the Jewish cemetery it is a tangible piece of evidence of the presence and influence coming from the Polish Galicia. Another evidence of the Polish influence is the commonly used term for a synagogue: „*bužňa*“. It is obvious that it refers to a garbled Polish equivalent to the word synagogue – i.e. „*bóznica*“. The Bardejov community maintained close contacts with the town of Nowy Sącz and its Hasidic tradition. It is proved by the tombstones of deceased members of the distinguished Rabi family of the Halberstams of Sandek, i.e. Nowy Sącz, who had settled in Bardejov. Rabi Moše, his wife Ráchel and their son Chajim Nathan were descendants of Chajim Halberstam who died in 1875 and is buried on the Jewish cemetery in Sandek.¹⁶ An archive document dated from February 1, 1924, summarizing names of the Jewish religious community officials¹⁷, informs us that a number of the prominent community members were born on the territory of the present Poland, e.g. in Litmanová, Gorlice, Rymanov, Grzybov, Bobová and Novy Sacz.

In 1869 - 1872 the General Jewish Congress of Hungary took place in Budapest which resulted in a schizma. The Bardejov Jewish community could make a choice between orthodoxy and neology, or opt for Status Quo Ante. The Bardejov community opted for the Orthodox Judaism.

Thanks to a research of the historian Bartolomej Krpelec which had been conducted before WW2 we can, at least partially, reconstruct the socio-cultural picture of the Jewish community. According to Krpelec's records, the Bardejov Jews were in 1935 managing - 2 synagogues (The Old Synagogue and bejt ha-midraš), 1 mikvah, 5 prayer houses and 5 charities. The only entirely preserved prayer house is the prayer house of the Chevra Bikur Cholim Association in Klášťorná Street. The association, as indicated by its Jewish title, was active in caring for the ill and also old members of the community. The Chevra Mishnajot Association focused on study of religious texts and their commentaries and had its prayer house located on the present Stöcklova Street. It was fully rebuilt after WW2 and is currently used by a business school. Chevra Kadiša (burial society) was another distinguished association. Its representatives made the deceased ready for the eternal rest and organized funeral procession. The burial society's house of prayer was destroyed during restructuring of

synagogue is not as notable as it is with the Bardejov synagogue. The bimah platform between two pillars is not an elevated separated stage as it is in the Old Synagogue in Bardejov. Jews who had settled in Stupava in the course of the 18th century migrated mostly from the territory of Bohemia and Moravia. In 1726 the so called familants law was introduced by the empress Maria Theresa which was targeted exclusively on/against the Jewish community. The law stated that, only the eldest son of the familinat could found a family in the place of his birth. Ancestors of the Jews inhabiting Bohemia and Moravia had moved here from the territory of the present Poland. It explains the presence of the Polish type of synagogues in towns which were later inhabited by their descendants.

¹⁶ In: Jana Lešková: Bardejovská židovská náboženská obec v premenách času.

(s ohraničením od 18.storočia po vznik I.ČSR), diploma paper, Philosophical Faculty, Comenius University, Bratislava, Department of Slovak History, y. 2001

¹⁷ Signat - 377/1925, Archives of the town of Bardejov.

the area behind the town walls. Other associations included: Chevra Mirjam – a women association for providing dowry to the poor girls and Association for Protection of Precious Books.

B.Krpelec reported also on the state of the Jewish education. There were 2 private, purely religious elementary schools (called *cheder*) in Bardejov which were attended exclusively by boys but no girls¹⁸. Teachers in such schools were paid solely by the pupils' parents. Tuition fees varied due to the parent's income. Boys were divided into two groups. The first one was formed by boys who were not obliged to attend public municipal schools and the second covered those who were. The latter group of boys spent at school normally 10 -11 hours daily, from approx. 6-7 am until 7 pm. Jewish youth was educated at an elementary school, then a secondary school and also at universities. Among the citizens with higher education representing the Jewish community in 1935 there were: 5 physicians, 6 advocates, 2 veterinaries, 1 engineer, 1 notary and 4 clerks¹⁹. The level of education was closely related to the linguistic traditions of the Jews. The older generation used jargon, a mixture of Yiddish and regional dialect of the eastern Slovakia the so called "Šariš" dialect. Older young generation, grown up in the so called hungarization regime communicated in Hungarian and evoked a number of negative emotions of the Slovak majority population. The youth attending or graduated from Czechoslovak schools preferred Slovak and inclined to assimilate. Jews were involved in agriculture, crafts, they owned dairies and slaughter houses. They traded wood, grain and wine which they exported to neighboring countries. Many of them ran shops at the Main, at present the Town Hall Square. Two, of the three printing houses in town were Jewish. There were no significant Jewish estates around Bardejov. In the countryside, Jews usually owned and ran pubs. According to Krpelec, the Bardejov Jews were well off before the war but there were also a few very poor, even begging families whose members earned living on carrying water or transporting heavy loads²⁰.

87% of the Jews from Bardejov and surrounding villages had been deported to the Nazi concentration camps in the course of the year 1942. Bardejov Jewish citizens were persecuted until September 1944. 300 Jewish residents of Bardejov returned back to town after the war and resumed the community life for a short period of time. In 1948-49 majority of them emigrated to Israel and USA.²¹ From the second half of the 20th century on a gradual devastation of the Jewish cultural heritage of Bardejov has continued.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Archive of the author

¹⁸ One of the schools is located on the present Stöcklova Street, its original building has been turned to a pub.

¹⁹ Krpelec, Bartolomej: Bardejov a jeho okolie dávno a dnes, 1935, pgs. 174 –176.

²⁰ Krpelec, Bartolomej: Bardejov a jeho okolie dávno a dnes, 1935, pgs.158, 173

²¹ Encyklopédia židovských náboženských obcí, Volume 1, SNM – Museum of Jewish Culture, Bratislava 2009, pgs. 30-31.



Jewish cemetery in Bardejov

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

*Long Description*¹

The fortified town of Bardejov provides exceptionally well-preserved evidence of the economic and social structure of trading towns in medieval Central Europe. The plan, buildings and fortifications of the town illustrate the typical urban complex that developed in Central Europe in the Middle Ages at major points along the great trade routes of the period.

There is evidence of human settlement there as early as the Palaeolithic period, but there was certainly Iron Age settlement in the area, in contact with the Roman Empire. Information is emerging of early medieval occupation, to be expected in view of its location of Bardejov on a major trade route across the Carpathians. The importance of this position on the main trade route into Poland from Hungary led to its being made the site of a customs office, to levy tolls on materials being exported. In the mid-14th century Ludovit I. ordered the citizens to fortify the town. The entire defensive circuit was completed, with three gates on the main routes and bastions at strategic points. On the western side is the Moat Gate, one of the three entrances through the fortifications, which was demolished in 1906. The stretch of walls between here and the Upper Gate (built on the site of the fortified medieval customs station) has three strong medieval forts, the four-storey School Bastion, the three-storey Monastery Bastion, and the four-storey Powder Bastion; its wooden bridge was replaced by the present stone structure in 1770.

The layout of the town is an irregular chequerboard, based on three parallel streets, intersected by four narrower ones; there are also roads encircling the defences on the interior and exterior. In the town centre is the rectangular main square, closed on three sides by 46 burgher houses with typical narrow frontages. On the fourth side is the parish church of St. Egidius, together with the town school. The church was reconstructed and expanded progressively, a system for water distribution was installed, and large houses were built by the increasingly prosperous merchants. Among the churches pride of place goes to the parish church of St. Egidius, originally a Gothic three-aisled basilica with a polygonal sanctuary, sacristy and tower. The monastery Church of St John the Baptist was built by the Augustinians around 1380 and the monastery buildings from the early 15th century onwards. Bardejov also has a Protestant church in classical style, built when part of the walls in the northern part of the town was removed, and an Orthodox church in eclectic style outside the line of the fortifications.

The Town Hall was built in 1505-9, the first building in Slovakia with Renaissance stone moulding. The public buildings include the late Gothic Humanistic Grammar School, built on the site of a medieval school, modified in Renaissance style and again in classical style. The municipal wine house of

¹ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/973/>

the early 15th century was a storehouse for wines from the vicinity of the town and from the Tokai region. The burghers' houses on their deep narrow plots have undergone many modifications as the result of repeated fires. This type of building was introduced by German traders from Silesia in the early 13th century. The Renaissance saw the addition of ornate facades to the two-storey merchants' houses, converting them into luxurious houses. The most significant Jewish element in Bardejov is the Great Synagogue, built in 1725-47. The complex also contains ritual baths, a kosher slaughterhouse and a meeting building, now a school.

From the first quarter of the 18th century, Slovaks and Hassidic Jews came into Bardejov in large numbers. The burghers' houses were rebuilt or modified in keeping with current architectural fashion, a Jewish quarter with a synagogue, slaughterhouse, and ritual baths developed in the north-western suburbs, and new churches and bridges were built.

Following the establishment of the first Czechoslovak Republic the town became a backward farming region. The Second World War saw a worsening in the economic situation. However, since that time it has benefited from its designation as a town conservation reserve in 1950.

Source: UNESCO/CLT/WHC

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention¹ (Hereafter referred to as “Operational Guidelines”) are set up in order to inform the Convention signatories (States Parties) on the principles guiding the work of the World Heritage Committee. The Committee in cooperation with the UNESCO Secretary administers the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Operational Guidelines are deemed a working tool and the Committee reviews and modifies them continuously in accordance with the measures defined for the purposes of the Convention.

The Operational Guidelines are binding on the signatories at the time of the site’s nomination. Due to the fact that Bardejov was inscribed on the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List in 2000 and the process of approval of a retrospective Statement of the Outstanding Universal Value including a brief chapter on management, is currently going on, the elaborator deems the recently approved guidelines to be binding. The recent Operational Guidelines for Implementation of the World Heritage Convention were approved in November 2011 (Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention WHC 11/01 November 2011). The Management Plan of Bardejov follows the Guidelines, particularly in the Sections 108 – 119, Part II.F – Protection and Management.

Management systems

108.

Each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means.

109.

The purpose of a management system is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations.)

110.

An effective management system depends on the type, characteristics and needs of the nominated property and its cultural and natural context. Management systems may vary according to different cultural

¹ The Convention is one of the six UNESCO Conventions which concern cultural heritage. It was adopted by the General UNESCO Conference at its 17th Session in Paris, on November 16, 1972. In Slovakia, it was adopted by the **Notification** of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs **159/1991 Coll.** on the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

perspectives, the resources available and other factors. They may incorporate traditional practices, existing urban or regional planning instruments, and other planning control mechanisms, both formal and informal. Impact assessments for proposed interventions are essential for all World Heritage properties.

111.

In recognizing the diversity mentioned above, common elements of an effective management system could include:

- a) a thorough shared understanding of the property by all stakeholders;*
- b) a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback;*
- c) the monitoring and assessment of the impacts of trends, changes, and of proposed interventions;*
- d) the involvement of partners and stakeholders;*
- e) the allocation of necessary resources;*
- f) capacity-building; and*
- g) an accountable, transparent description of how the management system functions.*

112.

Effective management involves a cycle of short, medium and long-term actions to protect, conserve and present the nominated property. An integrated approach to planning and management is essential to guide the evolution of properties over time and to ensure maintenance of all aspects of their Outstanding Universal Value. This approach goes beyond the property to include any buffer zone(s), as well as the broader setting.)

113.

Moreover, in the context of the implementation of the Convention, the World Heritage Committee has established a process of Reactive Monitoring (see Chapter IV) and a process of Periodic Reporting (see Chapter V).

114.

In the case of serial properties, a management system or mechanisms for ensuring the co-ordinated management of the separate components are essential and should be documented in the nomination (see paragraphs 137-139)

115.

In some circumstances, a management plan or other management system may not be fully in place at the time when a property is nominated for the consideration of the World Heritage Committee. The State Party

concerned should then indicate when the management plan or system will be fully in place, and how it proposes to mobilize the resources required to achieve this. The State Party should also provide documentation which will guide the management of the site until the management plan or system is finalized fully in place.

116.

Where the intrinsic qualities of a property nominated are threatened by action of man and yet meet the criteria and the conditions of authenticity or integrity set out in paragraphs, an action plan outlining the corrective measures required should be submitted with the nomination file. Should the corrective measures submitted by the nominating State Party not be taken within the time proposed by the State Party, the property will be considered by the Committee for delisting in accordance with the procedure adopted by the Committee (see Chapter IV.C).

117.

States Parties are responsible for implementing effective management activities for a World Heritage property. State Parties should do so in close collaboration with property managers, the agency with management authority and other partners, and stakeholders in property management.)

118.

The Committee recommends that States Parties include risk preparedness as an element in their World Heritage site management plans and training strategies.

Sustainable use

119.

World Heritage properties may support a variety of ongoing and proposed uses that are ecologically and culturally sustainable and which may contribute to the quality of life of communities concerned. The State Party and its partners must ensure that such sustainable use or any other change does not impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. For some properties, human use would not be appropriate. Legislations, policies and strategies affecting World Heritage properties should ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value, support the wider conservation of natural and cultural heritage, and promote and encourage the active participation of the communities and stakeholders concerned with the property as necessary conditions to its sustainable protection, conservation, management and presentation.

OVERVIEW OF SELECTED DOCUMENTS SETTING OUT THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROTECTION, RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE.

Acts:

- Act No. 176/2002 Coll. on Preservation and Development of the Bardejov Area.
- Act No. 208/2009 Coll. that amends and supplements Act. No. 49/2002 Coll. on Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites.
- Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites.
- Act. No. 50/1976 Coll. on Urban Planning and Building Order (last amendment: 408/2011 Coll. came into force on December 1, 2011).
- Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection.
- Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 608/2003 Coll. on State Administration for Urban Planning, Building Order and Housing and on the amendment and supplement of the Act. No. 50/1976 Coll. on Urban Planning and Building Order (Building Act) as amended.
- Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 417/2003 Coll. amending and supplementing the Act. No. 50/1976 Coll. on Urban Planning Building Order (Building Act) as amended and the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 222/1996 Coll. on Organization of Local State Administration and on Changes and Supplement of some acts as amended.
- Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 302/2001 Coll. on Self-government of Upper-tier Territorial Units (the Act on Self-governing Regions).
- Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 416/ 2001 Coll. on Transfer of Some Competencies form State Administration Bodies to Municipalities and Upper-tier Territorial Units.
- Consolidated text of the Act. No. 3/2002 Coll. and consolidated text of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 162/1995 Coll. on Real Estate Cadastre and on Registration of Ownership Rights and other Rights to Real Estates (Cadastral Act) as determined by the amendments and supplements implemented by the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 22/1996 Coll. and the Act No. 255/2001 Coll.

Decrees:

- Decree of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic No. 253/2010 Coll. Z. z. on implementation of the Act on Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites.

- Decree of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 55/2001 Coll. on Land Use Planning and Land Use Planning Documentation.

Government Resolutions:

- Resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 91/2001 Coll. on Declaration of the National Council of the Slovak Republic on Cultural Heritage Protection dated from February 28, 2001.

Government Decrees, Regulations and Provisions:

- Government Decree No. 596/2001 Coll. on Monument Reservations of Bardejov, Bratislava, Kežmarok, Levoča, Prešov, Spišská Kapitula.
- Government Provision No. 216/1998 Coll. on the Binding Territorial Plan of Prešov Self-governing Region.
- Government Regulation No. 679/2002 Coll. amending and supplementing the Government Regulation No. 216/1998 Coll. on the Binding Territorial Plan of Prešov Self-governing Region.
- Government Regulation No. 111/2003 Coll. amending and supplementing the Government Regulation No. 183/1998 Coll. on the Binding Territorial Plan of Trnava Self-governing Region and on amending and supplementing the Government Regulation No. 216/1998 Coll. on the Binding Territorial Plan of Prešov Self-governing Region as amended by the Regulation of the government of the Slovak Republic No. 679/2002 Coll.

Conventions:

- Convention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic No. 369/2001 Coll. Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe.
- Convention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic No. 344/2001 Coll. European Convention on the Protection of the Archeological Heritage.
- Notification of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FMZV) No. 159/1991 Coll. on arrangement of the Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Land Use Planning Documentation:

- Land Use Plan of Bardejov Akra, s.r.o. Košice, Ing. arch. Jozef Žiaran, akad. arch., valid from October 1, 2007.
- Land Use Plan of the Upper-tier Territorial Unit of Prešov, APS s.r.o, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 268 Coll., of April 7, 1998.

Principles of Protection of the Monument Areas:

- Conservation Reserve Bardejov – Principles of Protection of the Monument Territory, 2006-2009 Update, Regional Monument Board Prešov.

Strategic Documents:

- Economic and Social Development Plan of Bardejov, AlNova and Berman Group, 2004.
- Concept of Development of Tourism in Bardejov for 2007 – 2013, Bardejov, 2007.
- Bardejov 2020, Integrated Program for Sustainable Development for the Period 2012 – 2020, Bardejov, 2012.

Generally Binding Regulations:

- Generally Binding Regulation No. 76/2010 on Monuments of the Town of Bardejov.
- Resolution No. 1/2000/01388 on Definition of the Buffer Zone of the Conservation Reserve of Bardejov, District Office of Bardejov.
- Generally Binding Regulation No. 54/2004 on Observance of Cleanliness and Order and on Protection of the Environment on the Territory of the Town of Bardejov.
- Generally Binding Regulation No. 62/2006 amending and supplementing the binding part of the Regulatory Plan of the Central Urban Zone of Bardejov.

CONTENT STRUCTURE OF THE UNESCO SITE MONITORING REPORT

Report on preservation conditions of the Site: Historic Center of Bardejov (Regional Monuments Board Prešov, 2010):

1. Assessment of the preserved values – outstanding universal value, authenticity, integrity and application of effective protection tools upon which the Site has been inscribed on the World Heritage List:
 - 1.1. Declaration of the outstanding universal value – based on the inscription on the World Heritage List.
 - 1.2. Criteria for the inscription of the World Cultural Heritage Site on the World Heritage List.
 - 1.3. Brief description of the changes in the key monitoring indicators in relationship to authenticity and integrity and assessment of the significant interventions within the Site:
 - 1.3.1. Adequate functional use of the land respecting the outstanding universal value of the Site.
 - 1.3.2. Conservation, maintenance and regeneration of the historical ground plan, plot pattern and transport system.
 - 1.3.3. Conservation, maintenance and regeneration of the building composition, height and material and spatial layout of the objects, including roofing.
 - 1.3.4. Conservation, maintenance and regeneration of the interior items and elements of the street parterre.
 - 1.3.5. Conservation of the characteristic views, skyline and the panorama.
 - 1.3.6. Conservation, maintenance and presentation of archaeological sites.
 - 1.3.7. Conservation, maintenance and regeneration of the historical greenery and other cultural and natural values of the monument area.
 - 1.4. State of conservation and information on all factors generating problems or risks (development pressures, environmental risks, natural catastrophes (fire, floods, landslides, lightning, storm, earthquake, other), threats caused by visitors and tourism, thefts and vandalism, other (according to the Site's specifics), respectively for the Site and its buffer zone.
 - 1.5. Information on measures and activities of the state administration, self-government, NGOs, enterprises and other subjects within the relevant area which have impact on the conditions of the Site's preservation.
 - 1.6. Information on provision of the Site's management, on the Site Management Plan (who and when worked it out, where it has

been published, how it has been implemented), on the valid Urban Planning Documentation, preservation principles, on the existing plans touching upon the Site.

- 1.7. Sources and annually available level of funding.
 - 1.8. Expert and training resources at the Site.
 - 1.9. Facilities for visitors and visit statistics.
 - 1.10. Promotion of the Site.
 - 1.11. Labeling of the Site.
 - 1.12. Comprehensive assessment of the outstanding universal value of the Site.
2. List of regulations and measures adopted in terms of the Site's protection and their efficiency, including a review of all measures taken in favour of the restoration of all National Cultural Monuments in dilapidated or damaged condition in 2009, in the course of the screening process.
 3. Conclusions and proposed measures with respect to the further steps in the process of the Site's preservation.
 4. Appendices

COMMITTEE FOR COORDINATION OF TASKS RELATED TO PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

The Concept of Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites 2021 (Chapter 5.1.8 UNESCO World Heritage Sites) states that the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic „established an intersectoral **Committee for Coordination of Tasks Related to Protection of the World Cultural Heritage Sites**. The Committee is an intersectoral advisory, initiative, consulting and coordinating body of the Ministry of Culture for major tasks of the World Cultural Heritage Sites protection in the Slovak Republic which are inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Committee resolutions are of a recommending nature. The Ministry implements the resolutions into its own activities or submits them to the government sessions according to the nature of the tasks and measures. “

Members of the Committee:

- PhDr. Pavol Šimunič, CSc., *Chair of the Committee*, Director General of the Cultural Heritage Desk, Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic (hereafter referred to as “MC SR”)
- Ing. arch. Pavol Ižvolt, *Vice-chair of the Committee*, Director of the Department of Monuments and Historic Sites Protection, Cultural Heritage Desk, MC SR
- Ing. Miloš Dudáš, CSc., ICOMOS Slovakia, Regional Monuments Board Žilina
- Mgr. Nadežda Babiaková, Mayor of Banská Štiavnica
- Mgr. Martin Hromada, Head of the Department of Regional Development and Culture, City of Ružomberok
- Ing. Ivan Dunčko, Head of the Department Tourism and Development of the Town, Municipal Office of Levoča
- MVDr. Michal Kapusta, Deputy Mayor, Spišské Podhradie
- Ing. Juraj Popjak, Head of the Municipal Office, City of Bardejov
- Mgr. Peter Černek, Department of Education and Culture, Banská Bystrica Self-governing Region
- Mgr. Zuzana Ticháková, Head of the Department of Culture and Public Relation, Žilina Self-governing Region

- Mgr. Eva Arvayová, Head of the Department of Culture, Prešov Self-governing Region
- PhDr. Gabriel Vizslay, Department of Culture, Košice Self-governing Region
- Ing. Dušan Novotný, Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic
- PhDr. Marián Mrva, Department of State Building Administration and Urban Planning, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic
- Ing. Tomáš Šimúth, Agricultural Policy and Budget Desk, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic
- RNDr. Ladislav Ambróš, Nature Protection and Landscape Planning Desk, Department of International Conventions, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (hereafter referred to as: “ME SR”)
- Mgr. Pavlína Mišíková, Department of Environmental Policy, ME SR
- Mgr. Roderik Klinda, Director General of the EU Structural Funds Desk, Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic
- Mgr. Milan Hrabovský, PhD., Center for Coordination of the Integration of Foreigners, Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic
- Igor Otčenáš, Director of the Department of Cultural Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic
- PhDr. Ladislav Vrtel, Public Administration Desk, Department of Archives, Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic
- Ing. Štefan Džurný, Mayor of Červený Kláštor, member of the Division of Culture and Tourism of the Council of the Association of Towns and Villages of Slovakia
- Mgr. Anna Jakušová, parson, Evangelic Parish Office of Hronsek
- *Committee Secretary:* Mgr. Denisa Zdechovanová, Cultural Heritage Desk, MC SR

(Source: www.culture.gov.sk)

**TASKS OF THE INTERSECTORAL COMMITTEE FOR COORDINATION OF THE TASKS
RELATED TO PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES**

No.	Task	Deadlines	Implementation Method	Responsibility	Impact on the State Budget
1	To enforce establishment and functioning of steering groups in respective World Cultural Heritage Sites.	annually	initiative and cooperation	Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic (Hereafter referred to as "the Ministry"), self-governing regions, villages	-
2	To support development and updating of the Management Plans.	annually	OSSD	the Ministry	-
3	To provide a central management and monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage Sites in Slovakia by the UNESCO Committee at the Ministry.	annually	work of the UNESCO Committee in Slovakia	the Ministry	-
4	Legislative regulation of status of management plans.	2 nd half of 2015	amendment of the Act on Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites	The Ministry	-
5	To support coordinating urban planning documents for the entire World Cultural Heritage Sites territory, urban planning of zones, economic and cultural development plans or other plans for sustainable development of the World Cultural Heritage Sites territory along with plans for protection of their outstanding universal value; the documents are to be binding in order to provide a control of the Sites' development.	annually	cooperation	The Ministry, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, self-governing regions	-
6	To provide a more intensive cooperation of the Ministry with the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, Division and the Slovak Agency for Tourism, especially on development of cultural routes	annually	cooperation; use of the existing grant schemes and structural funds	The Ministry, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, Slovak Agency for Tourism	-
7	To provide cooperation of all sectors on implementation of a preventive protection of the World Cultural Heritage Sites against natural and other disasters.	annually	cooperation, conjunction	The Ministry, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Defense of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic	-
8	To provide cooperation between the Office of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the Slovak Republic on plot patterns of the World Cultural Heritage Sites' territory and on recording of the respective codes of their protection.	according to deadlines of the Office of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the Slovak Republic	cooperation	The Ministry, Office of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the Slovak Republic (hereafter referred to as: "the Office")	-
9	To involve other institutions of the state and public administration, self-governments in particular, into the monitoring system of the World Cultural Heritage Sites' condition.	annually	work of the Ministerial Coordination Committee	The Ministry, The Office, UNESCO Committee in Slovakia	-
10	To support accessibility of the most significant monuments to the public.	annually	on the Days of the European Cultural Heritage, eventually conditioned by eligibility of a OSSD contribution	The Ministry	-
11	To support promotion of the World Cultural Heritage, organize cultural events, educational programs, create conditions for long-term visits of	annually	cooperation and coordination	The Ministry, the Office, Ministry of Transport, Construction and	-

COORDINATION COMMITTEE TASKS

	the visitors; enlarge the offer of services.			Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, Slovak Agency for Tourism, self-governing regions, villages, UNESCO Committee in Slovakia	
12	To negotiate approval of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (within the intersectoral sessions) that reconstructions of the water dams/reservoirs must meet the monument restoration criteria – including protection and repair of the original technological equipment.	annually	cooperation	The Ministry, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	-
13	To cooperate with the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic on archival research – especially of the ponds which are to undergo further restorations	annually	cooperation	The Ministry, Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	-
14	To provide intersectoral cooperation in financing restoration interventions of the Jewish Suburbium in Bardejov which is in state of emergency.	Until 2015	a search for project financing opportunities from the EU structural funds, other grant schemes and prepare a relevant project	The Ministry, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, City of Bardejov, Federation of the Jewish Communities in Slovakia	-
15	To pay special attention to construction of the highway in the buffer zone of the Levoča Site, to the Spiš Castle and monuments in the surroundings (Tracing of the highway is closely linked to building a road network and highway feeders which will have significant impact on the World Cultural Heritage Sites' territory and it is also desirable to exclude heavy transit trucks from the center of the town as well as terminate mining works in Dreveník).	annually	cooperation	The Ministry, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	-
16	To support creation of new jobs in the World Cultural Heritage Sites with a focus on revitalization of crafts and old traditions.	annually	common projects aiming at creation of new jobs for job seekers focused on revitalization of tourism in the world cultural heritage sites areas.	The Ministry, Central Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family ²), Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic	-
17	To coordinate and control process of the 2 nd round of periodical reporting among the involved sectors	annually	Work of the Ministerial Coordination Committee	The Ministry and the involved sectors	-
18	To contribute in addressing the issue of crime and vandalism in the World Cultural Heritage Sites.	annually		Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic	-

LIST OF THE BARDEJOV HISTORIC CENTER STEERING GROUP MEMBERS

Milan Kapec	Local Government
Vladimír Savčinský	Local Government
Andrej Havrilla	Local Government
Július Zbyňovský	Local Government
Jozef Andrejuv	Local Government
Juraj Popjak	Municipal Office of Bardejov
Ján Novotný	Municipal Office of Bardejov
Miroslav Grus	Municipal Office of Bardejov
Mikuláš Serečun	Municipal Office of Bardejov
Jozef Mačejovský	Municipal Office of Bardejov
Mária Poláková	Regional Monuments Board in Prešov
Jana Ličková	Regional Monuments Board in Prešov
František Gutek	Šariš Museum
Pavol Marton	Roman Catholic Church
Ján Velebír	Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession
Ján Hromo	Greek Catholic Church
Henrich Stern	Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic
Martin Kornfeld	Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic
Jozef Jarina	Community Foundation
Jaroslav Komora	Bardejov Spa, JSC.
Vladimír Kačala	A-tyt, Architecture Studio, Ltd.
Adrián Lozák	Restaurant Roland, the owner



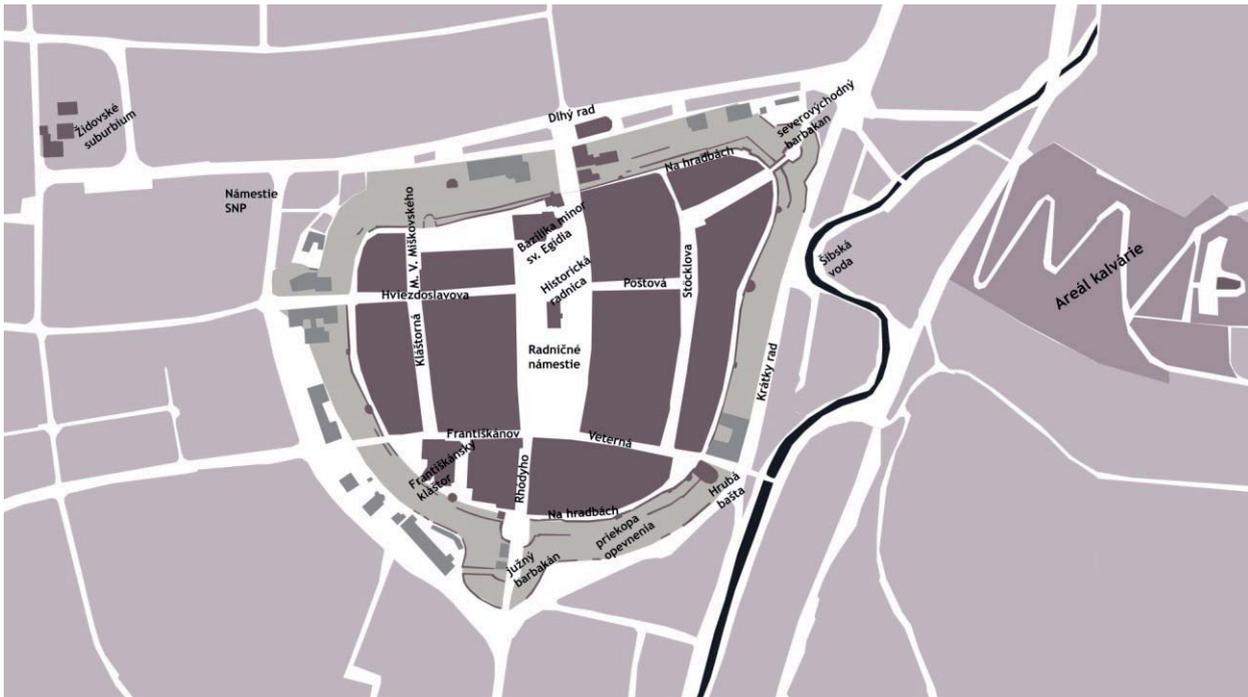
LEGEND

-  The Protection Zone of the Monument Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov
-  The Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov
-  Significant view cones on the monument territory

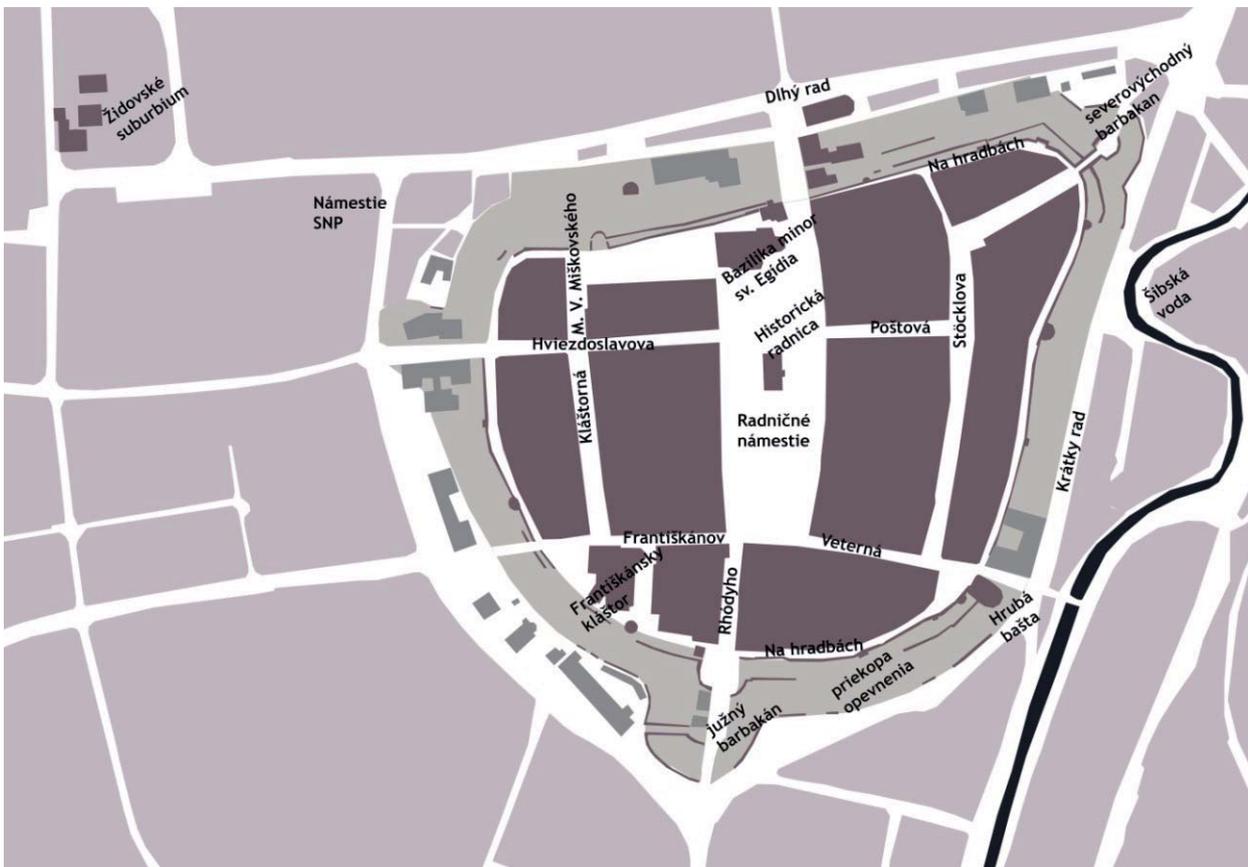
Map of the Town Conservation Reserve, its buffer zone and its significant view cones.

Source: Regional Monuments Board Prešov: Preservation Principles of the Monuments Territory Town Conservation Reserve Bardejov, Updated version 2006 – 2009.

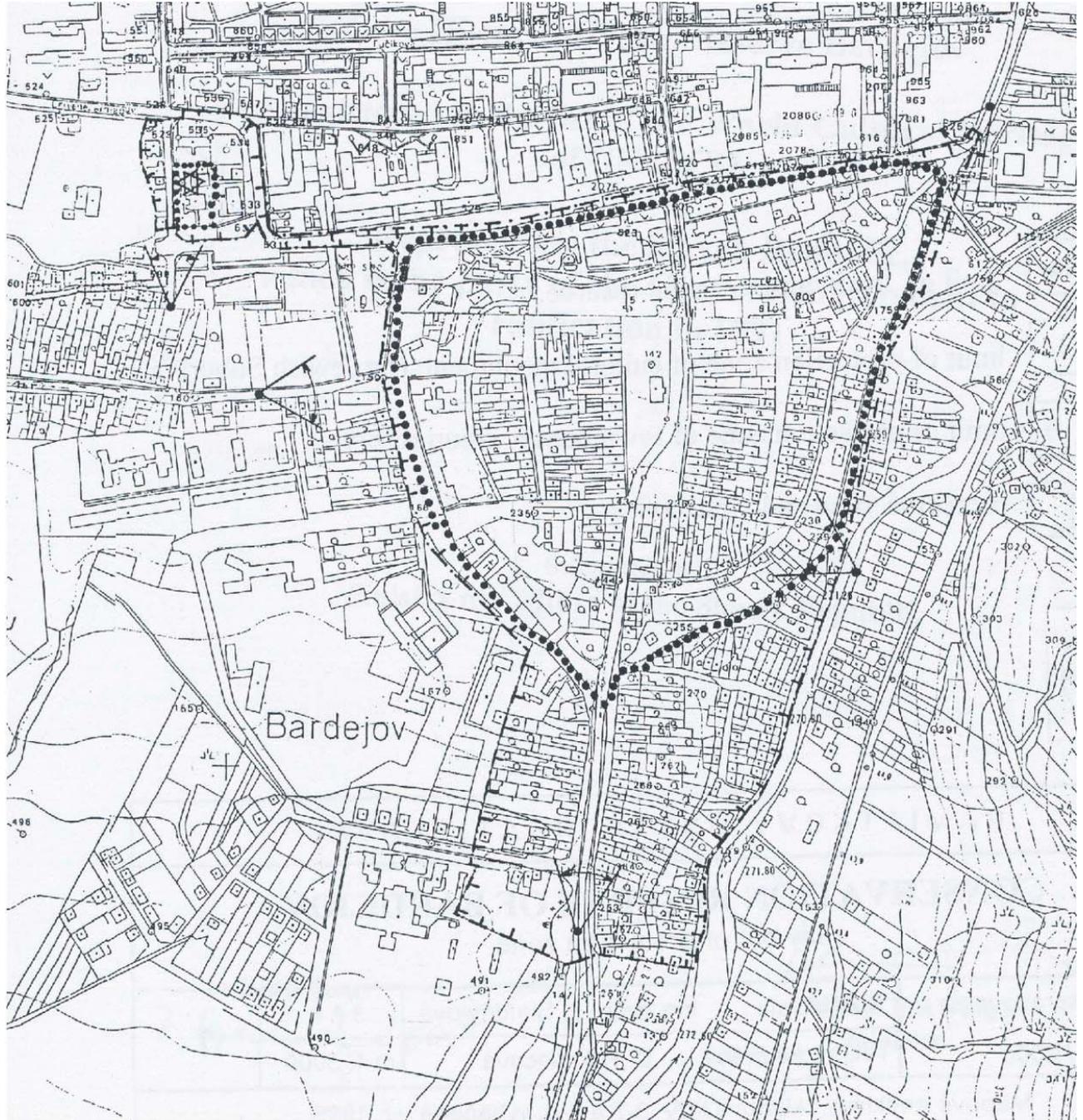
Director of RMB Prešov:	PhDr. Mária Poláková	Regional Monuments Board Prešov	
Responsible person:	Mgr. Jana Koreňová		
Cooperation:	Ing. Peter Glos Mgr. Peter Harčar Mgr. Marek Hrebeňár Ing. arch. Jana Onufráková	PhDr. Mária Poláková Ing. Eva Semanová Mgr. Peter Vološčuk Ing. Jozef Zajac	
Protection Principles of the Monuments Territory of the Town Conservation Reserve			
Definition of the Monuments Territory and the Protection Zone	Format:	10 x A4	Date: 10 / 2006
Author of the drawing:	Mgr. Jana Koreňová Ing. arch. Jana Onufráková	Scale:	1:2 000
		Number of the drawing:	2



Orientation scheme of the town localizing the Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve (historic part of the town inside the fortification), the Jewish Suburbium and the Calvary area.



A section of the orientation scheme illustrating position of the fortified town vs. the Jewish Suburbium.

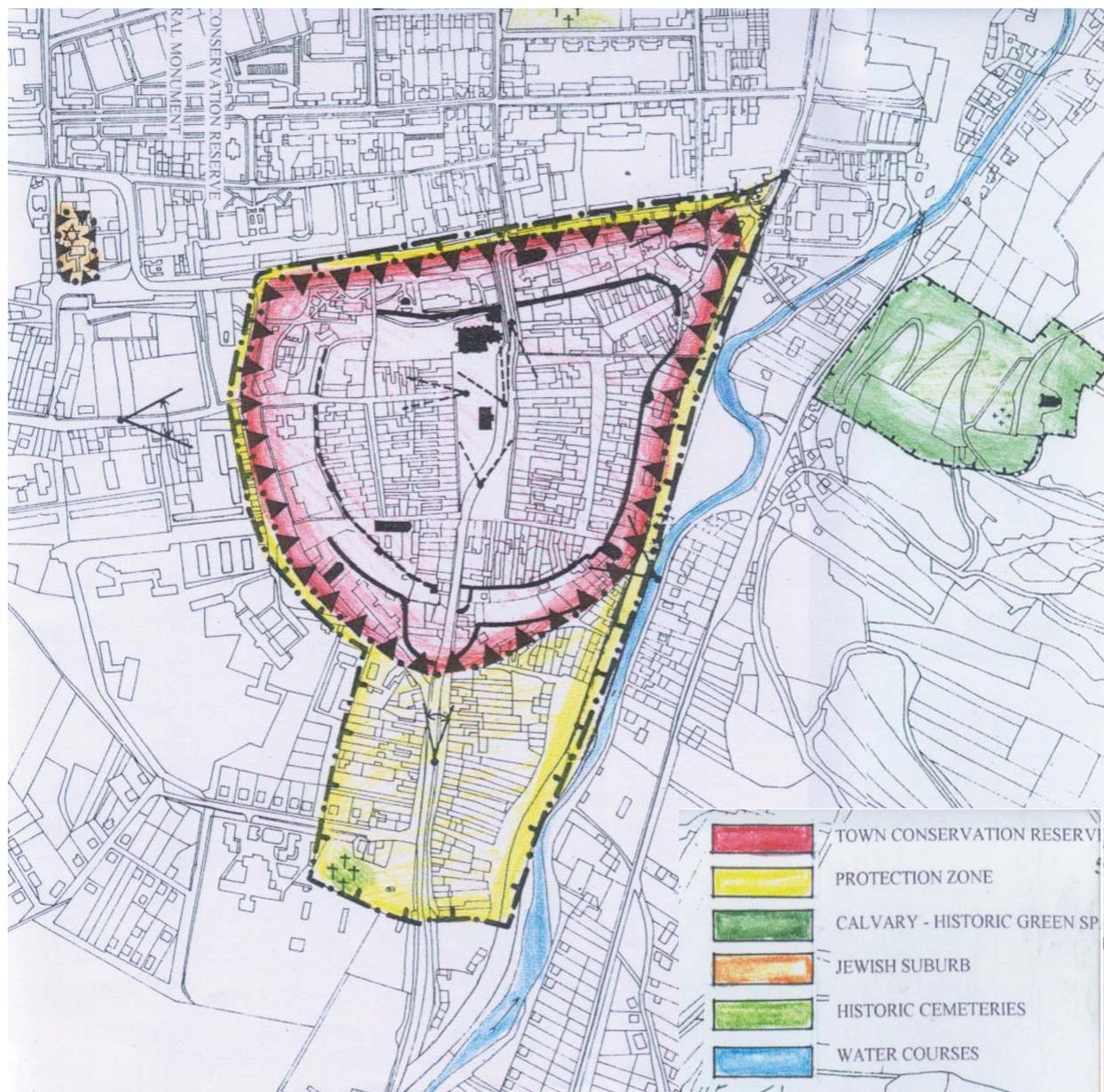


Map of the Town Conservation Reserve (thicker dotted line) with its buffer zone (dashed line), demarcation of the buffer zone for the National Cultural Monuments of the Jewish Suburbium (thinner dotted line) and demarcation of the protected view cones.

Source: Nomination Project for Inscription of the Town of Bardejov to the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List, team of authors, Bardejov 2000 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/973/documents>).

-  limit of town conservation reserve.
-  limit of protection zone of cultural monument The Jewish Suburbia.
-  limit of protection zone of town conservation reserve.
-  protected view and view cones.

PAMIATKOVÝ ÚSTAV BRATISLAVA			
CONSERVATION RESERVE OF BARDEJOV			
lay out of protection zone			
Dátum spracovania :	Spracovala :	Ing. arch. L. Simonyiová	3 A 4
07 / 2000	Technické práce :	D. Harmincová	m 1: 5000
1			
Mapové podklady : kladové listy 3-7 a 3-8, vytlačené v r. 1995			



Map of the Town Conservation Reserve, its buffer zone and demarcation of the Jewish Suburbium.

In comparison to the map on pg. 183 of this document, the buffer zone is demarcated without the northeastern extension which includes also the Jewish Suburbium.

Source: Nomination Project for Inscription of the Town of Bardejov to the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List, team of authors, Bardejov 2000 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/973/documents>).

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