

MONASTERY IN BZOVÍK

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF VALUE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN



RUINS - Sustainable re-use, preservation and modern management of historical ruins in Central Europe - elaboration of integrated model and guidelines based on the synthesis of the best European experiences

1 PART DIAGNOSIS

Formal diagnosis of the Bzovík ruin

Creating a historical display:

- at the beginning, local public spaces should be used, e.g. the village municipality
- focus primarily on one selected historical period, which had a significant effect on the changes in Bzovík or the surrounding area

Analysis of the values of the property

- Actions to bring the ruin into a technically stabilized condition need to continue
- Measures preventing further degradation by the influence of weather, e.g. rainwater, frost; biological features, and anthropogenic features have to be taken
- Any function and use of the ruin must be performed with regard to the main priority: the preservation of the historic structure and landscape in its authentic form

Description of the premises

- All new restoration needs to be made with use of authentic historical materials
- All of the past wrong interventions must be eliminated as effectively as possible
- No more future interventions into the historical matter of the site are allowed
- Strict protection of landscape in the buffer zone needs to be maintained

2 PART DESCRIPTION OF THE PROTECTION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Regulatory conditions and the status of the property

Preservation and appropriate presentation of the monastery plays an irreplaceable role at the local and regional levels by

- raising people's awareness of the monument,
- supporting pride of local inhabitants with regard to their village and its history,
- creating an opportunity for new working positions, and
- being the attribute of the economic growth

Integrated approach of natural sciences to protection of ruins: Risks and Threats affecting the property

- It is important to obtain information about the position of the building (ruin) in the country
- What is essential is to know the statics of the structure and the condition of the roof frames
- For appropriate care about the ruins, it is essential to know the sources of construction material they were built from
- It is important to obtain information about a type and composition of the binding material
- It is of no less importance to know if the ruin is attacked by physical, chemical, or biological factors

Safety and security of ruins

Strategies of fire protection of cultural monuments must be built on the following key factors:

- there is a larger number of people in the object
- the conditions for evacuating the object are complicated
- the object is not equipped with the P-T equipment
- there are difficult intervention conditions for the object

3 PART DESCRIPTION OF THE USE OF THE PREMISES

Local community and historical ruins

The optimal methods of obtaining data are:

- questionnaires distributed
- physically ($n_{min}=400$)
- digitally $n_{min}=400/locality$
- min. 60 structured interviews (Gen1=20, Gen2=20, Gen3=20)
- direct findings of responses to the analysis of managerial tools (5 questions),
- scaling of sustainability of passing the local culture among generations (5 questions)

Activism and renewing of the ruins with the help of the unemployed

With regard to the conducted pilot studies of stakeholder management of cultural monuments, we recommend focusing on the following groups of key stakeholders:

- owners of the cultural monument
- potential users
- entrepreneurs (local, regional)
- cooperating subjects
- suppliers
- stakeholders from reference markets

Strategy of preservation and appreciation of the Bzovík ruin

Based on the definition of target segments and the strategic direction of tourism development in the village and its surroundings, it is necessary to implement fundamental measures at following levels:

- product
- price
- availability
- marketing communication
- partnership
- human potential



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