Proposal for the Roofing of the Ruins of the NKP Baroque Church in Sedliacka Dubová Using Methodical Design

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Abstract

In the intentions of the "Project of the UNESCO Department for the Restoration of Architectural Heritage. Interdisciplinarity as the Basis of Cultural Sustainability", from 2020 at the Department of Architecture at the Faculty of Architecture of STU Bratislava, a specific method of architectural design, which is professionally called "methodical design", is applied. It is based on the exact knowledge of the original state of the monument, the execution of relevant monument research, the setting of the framework method of monument restoration, and the subsequent design of possible variants of solutions, which in various combinations verify the optimality of the design. The paper illustrates the application of the mentioned approach to the church restoration proposal on student works and on the dissertation in progress. In the dissertation, the process of getting to know the monument is more thoroughly analysed from the point of view of construction development, the static load-bearing capacity of the preserved masonry, as well as the verification of the possibilities of using wood-based constructions in the design of new roofs. Student works represent a spectrum of other possible solutions, using principles resulting from two different framework methods of restoration. The first synthetic-reconstructive framework method of restoration indicates the original character of the roof, and the second analytical-modernist framework method of restoration respects the new character of the roof and preserves the ruin in a preserved state.

Keywords: *presentation of ruin, architectural-historical research, hypothetical reconstruction, methodological design*

1. Introduction

In 2022, the architectural workplaces at the STU Bratislava were approached by OZ Dubová Coloronum in order to develop pre-project documentation for the restoration of the national cultural monument - the church of St. Kozma and Damián in Sedliacka Dubová. It was the ruin of the fenced area of the baroque church with a cemetery, located on a terrain promontory, following the meander of the Orava River, which is copied by the historical road connecting Dolný Kubín with Tvrdošín. The location of the church on a hill predestines it to be a distinctive landscape landmark.

Fig. 1. Photo of the church area in its exposed position above the village of Sedliacka Dubová (Archive of authors)

The church grounds are located between Sedliacka Dubová and Dlhá nad Oravou - two rural settlements connected to the church grounds by roads. The area of the church with the cemetery is located above the village of Sedliacka Dubová, it originally formed a

separate enclave connected to the village only by a service road. As a result of the uncoordinated development of the village, the construction of family houses near this sacred area has recently begun, which significantly destroys its authentic silhouette forming the dominant feature of the entire area. The ruin of the church is used for occasional religious services, but due to the development of tourism, recreational use of this location is expected more. The ruin of the church area itself consists of the ruin of a baroque one-nave church with a vestibule and a sacristy. The tower on the west side is Renaissance. The area of the church with the cemetery is enclosed by a brick wall with an ossuary, a funeral chapel and entrance facilities to the area. The building's masonry has been preserved to its original height, except for the vestibule and parts of the enclosure wall, which have completely disappeared, and the sacristy, whose masonry has been preserved to approximately half its height. The interior of the church was equipped with an emporium, the nave was vaulted with three fields of flat vaults, which have not been preserved. The floor was stone, within the floor there was a crypt in the eastern part of the nave. The client therefore initiated a meeting of the parties involved in order to agree on the next course of work for the preparation of the restoration. It was requested to carry out relevant monument research and propose different variants of the proposals that solved the problems mentioned above. Special emphasis was placed on the design of the roof of the church. The results of the work were presented at an exhibition, combined with a discussion, where individual proposals were evaluated both from the position of the contractor and the customer. The collective of the Department of Architecture undertook to solve the problem following the methodology of the UNESCO Department for the restoration of architectural heritage with an emphasis on interdisciplinarity. Individual types of documentation were processed at the level of student projects, professional research, and doctoral theses. After the geodetic orientation of the object, architectural-historical research of the church area was subsequently developed, which formed the basis for further documentation. This research was subsequently provided for a dissertation entitled "Application of Wood-based Structural Systems in the Restoration of Monuments". As part of the dissertation, a complex analysis of the ruin was processed, both from the point of view of making an analogous hypothetical reconstruction of the original state based on a comparison of similar trusses in the territory of Slovakia, an analysis of the static side of the ruin, as well as a comparison of the differences in the design of the truss of the new roof in terms of the type of truss structure and material. [2] Individual variants of the proposals were processed by methodical design. The methodical design was also used in the variants of the proposals for the presentation of the ruins of the church with an emphasis on the roofing solution. [3] The subject of the solution was also the connection of the ruins of the church area with the cemetery to the surroundings, the functional use of the church area and the related way of presenting the ruins. The article was supported by the KEGA grant no. 036STU-4/2022: "Heritage Research and its Utilization in Education at the Slovak University of Technology."

2. Goals

The work had several sub-goals.

“Cultural sustainability refers to the need to preserve the diversity of cultural manifestations” [5]. From an urban planning point of view, it was about re-evaluating the area's connection to new tourist routes about the two nearest settlements and the surrounding landscape, about eliminating the effect of inappropriate modern construction disrupting the original dominance of the church ruins, and about possible solutions for the design of the function of the church area with a cemetery and elements of small architecture in the form of an ossuary. enclosure wall and entrance gates. From an architectural point of view, this task was aimed at identifying and evaluating the monumental, architectural and artistic-historical characteristics of the area and the church building. It was necessary to understand their value and significance in the context of new social conditions and to evaluate their potential use. Possible methods and approaches to restoration were also taken into account, within which attention was paid to the variant design of truss systems and their comparison, with an emphasis on their historical value, functional and structural requirements and static properties of the ruins' masonry. The main goal of the presentation of the proposed solutions in the form of an exhibition was to systematically present the client with an analytical view of the strong and weak aspects of individual solution variants within the reconstruction of the area, with special emphasis on the church object and its potential roofing options. This approach makes it possible to effectively respond to the client's requirements and provides him with a complete picture of possible scenarios and their consequences

3. Methods

The methods used in the processing of the project were applied in the intentions of the Project of the UNESCO Department for the Restoration of Architectural Heritage. Interdisciplinarity as the Basis of Cultural Sustainability. As already mentioned, the system of producing individual types of documentation was solved at different levels. In scientific research in the preparation of architectural historical research, scientific application in the preparation of a dissertation and application in the preparation of individual variants of student proposals within the Atelier Preservation and Restoration of Monuments. As part of the scientific research stage, the Methodological guidelines of the Monuments Boards of the Slovak Republic for the execution of architectural historical research were used to process the historical research. It worked with the method of historical analysis, archival research, and field visits.

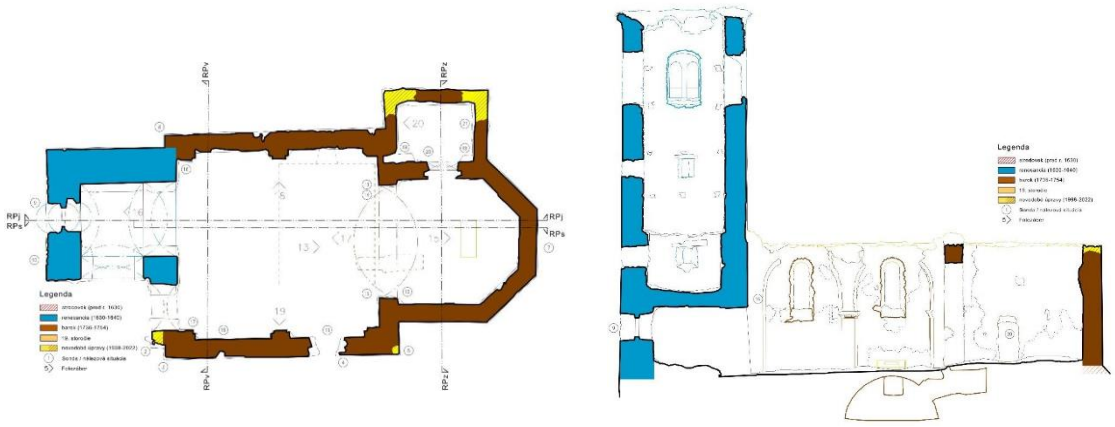

Fig. 2. Architectural historical research of the national cultural monument area of the church of St. Kozma and Damián in Sedliacka Dubová - plan, elevation Modified according to [15]

In the scientific-research stage of the dissertation (which focuses on the use of wooden constructions in adaptation to non-standard conditions), the following procedures and results were applied within the framework of an interdisciplinary approach: creation of a model of the hypothetical reconstruction of the object, analogy for the identification of possible original roofing constructions, formulation of new variant proposals roofing based on defined determinants and subsequent comparative analysis of the results, focused primarily on architectural and static aspects.

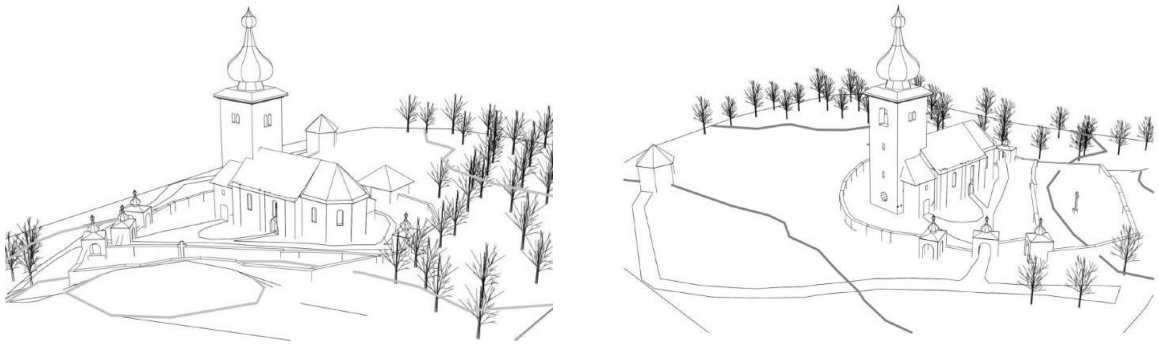

Fig. 3. Analogical hypothetical reconstruction of a church from the Baroque period Modified according to [6]

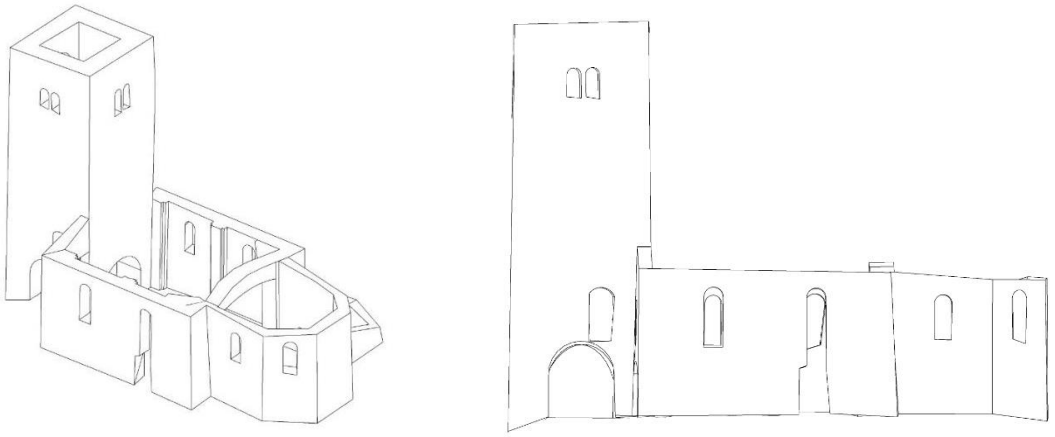

Fig. 4. 3D model of the current state of the church Modified according to [6]

Partial outputs (hypothetical reconstruction of the object, new knowledge about the object or analogy of the original possible massive truss constructions) represent the basis of the application stage, used in the design of solution variants, in the design of which it was necessary to logically combine the given knowledge. Two framework restoration methods were set, the limits of which were respected for individual proposals. The first framework method of monument restoration was the synthetic reconstruction method (the goal is to restore the integrity of the original state of the ruin) and the second analytical modernist method (the goal is to accept the principle of cultural layering of the monument with a clear distinction between new and original layers). [1] Within the application part, great emphasis was placed mainly on solving the roofing of the building. For a possible comparison, variants without roofing were also solved. (3) For illustration, we present several proposals that architecturally fulfilled the limits of individual framework methods of restoration in different ways.

4. Examples of Proposals Respecting the Limits of the Synthetic Reconstructive Restoration Method

When solving individual variants, great emphasis was placed on the design of the roof, both in terms of shape and type of construction. The proposals were based on the research analytical part, on the analogical hypothetical reconstruction of the original baroque state, and the comparative selection of typical representatives of possible truss constructions. The variants represent a partially limited range of options, as their goal was to indicate the original character of the roofing. [4] Because the church consists of three parts (tower, nave, and sacristy), the possibilities of not using roofing on all parts of the church were also verified. In the next part of the post, we will illustrate proposals that respect these limits.

4.1 Variant A

This proposal tries to suggest an indication of the original state of the church in the stylized form of a container and to accept the ruinous state of other parts of the area. Roofing is applied only over the nave and presbytery of the church and over the ossuary. All new structures are made of wood. The tower and other buildings of the area remain in a consolidated state of ruin. This proposal restores the sacral function of the church, adapting the bell tower to a lookout. The silhouette of the roof of the church is indicated on a smaller scale given by the placement of the inserted structure inside the preserved masonry of the ruin. The structure is a self-supporting reversible container made of wood. The masonry is not loaded, it is preserved in a consolidated state, but the crown is not protected by the roof, which creates the problem of drainage of rainwater from the interior of the church, which is formed by a container. As for the exterior, a separate exterior staircase is designed for the tower, as access from the interior through the container structure would be problematic. The other objects are preserved in a state of consolidated ruin, the missing parts of the enclosure wall are indicated to a certain height with the same material as the built-in container, and the ossuary object is left with a spire roof for the background of the area, which indicates the original silhouette of the church.

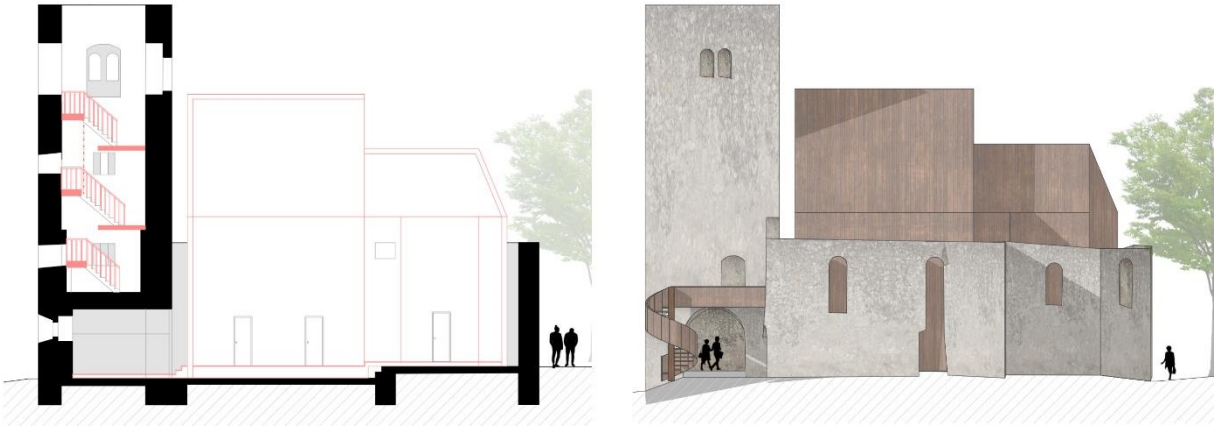

Fig. 5. Results of the design of Variant A - axonometry, plan view, view Modified according to [7]

4.2 Variant B

This proposal tries to more significantly imitate the original state of the church and other parts of the area. Roofing is applied over all objects in the area. All new structures are made of wood or wood-based materials. The sacral function of the church is restored, and the bell tower is adapted to look out. The silhouette of the roof of the church is restored according to the hypothetical construction, a simpler pyramidal shape was chosen above the tower (compared to the original baroque, probably bulbous shape). The construction is a classic, wooden, reclining chair (one of the possibilities of the original truss found by comparison in the analytical research stage). The masonry is loaded at points, with the necessary modification of the storage of the uprights on which the submarine rests to preserve the irregular crown of the ruin. The crown of the masonry is protected by the roof. When designing the wooden staircase in the tower, the existing pockets of the original beams were used, which made it necessary to respect the position of the original floors of the tower. In the interior, there is a hint of an emporium, from which access to the tower is possible, a view into the roof. In the exterior, the other objects are preserved in a state of consolidated ruin, and the object of the ossuary is covered. Disappeared masonry vestibules are in the floor plan. The original silhouette of the skeleton is restored.

Fig. 6. Results of the design of Variant B - axonometry, plan view, view Modified according to [8]

4.3 Variant C

This proposal tries to provide a canopy in the form of a gable roof of the main nave and the presbytery in the form of a steel frame self-supporting structure with a glass cover. The roof of the tower is formed as a flat arched steel transparent structure. The new construction of the vestibule of the church is made of a column-transverse system with glazed walls and roof. Other buildings of the complex remained in a consolidated state of ruin. The function of the church is variable/adaptable, the bell tower is adapted to the view. The silhouette of the roof of the church is indicated, and the silhouette of the roof of the main nave and the presbytery is preserved. The structure is a self-supporting steel structure with a glass shell/roof. The masonry is not loaded, it is preserved in a consolidated state, and the crown is protected by the overhang of the roof. The interior consists of a free variable disposable space with a hint of an emporium. In the proposed vestibule, there is a self-supporting spiral steel staircase serving as an entrance to the emporium or to the interior lookout in the tower. On the exterior, the vestibule of the building is designed in the dimensions of the original vestibule of the church, the other buildings are preserved in a state of consolidated ruin. The unpreserved part of the enclosure wall of the area is presented at the floor plan level, i.e. in paving.

5. Examples of Designs Respecting the Limits of the Analytical Modernist Restoration Method

When solving variants of this type, the range of solutions was much richer. The main goal was to preserve the contrast between the preserved ruin and the new type of roofing (both in shape, construction, and material). The proposals strongly preferred a flat roof, in some cases hidden behind the perimeter masonry of the church. Similar to the previous group, the possibilities of not using the roof on all parts of the church were also verified here.

5.1 Variant D

This variant seeks to design an offset horizontal butterfly-type overlay with a crown overlay of the ruin's masonry. Roofing was applied over the tower, nave and presbytery of the church. All new structures are made of metal. Other buildings of the complex remained in a consolidated state of ruin. The function of the church is flexible, enabling both touristic and meditative activities. The shape is new – a butterfly. The structure is a self-supporting, metal, reversible structure with uprights also in the interior. The masonry is not loaded, it is preserved in a consolidated state, the crown is protected by an overhanging roof, and rainwater drains away from the building without problems. The interior is significantly influenced by the number of uprights enabling the self-supporting function of the roof structure, access to the tower is possible from a hint of the emporium structure. The staircase in the tower is designed as a spiral, with an added spreader board at the bottom set into the perimeter masonry of the tower on the ground floor. On the exterior, the butterfly roof shows itself as a distinct horizontal above the silhouette of the ruin. Other buildings are preserved in a state of consolidated ruin.

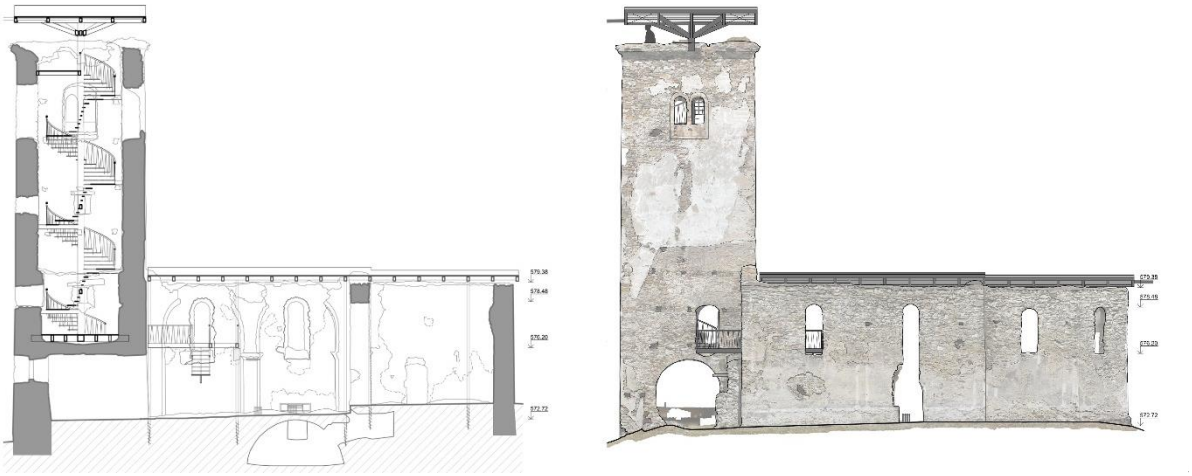

Fig. 7. The result of the design of Variant D - axonometry, plan view, view Modified according to [9]

5.2 Variant E

This design is similar to variant D with the difference of the design of a new form of flat roof, hidden behind masonry ruins. Roofing was applied over the tower, nave and presbytery of the church. All new structures are made of metal. Other buildings of the complex remained in a consolidated state of ruin. The function of the church is flexible, enabling both touristic and meditative activities. The shape is new - a flat roof and shallow counter allow rainwater to drain away from the object. The structure is self-supporting, metal, and reversible with uprights also in the interior, the uprights are fixed to the ground with terrain screws. The masonry is not loaded, it is preserved in a consolidated state, the field screws for mounting the stands minimize the impact on the terrain, and the position of the rain gutter is at such a height that rainwater pours from it through the window openings through the gargoyles. The interior of the nave of the church is significantly influenced by the number of uprights that enable the self-supporting function of the roof structure from the hint of the emporium structure access to the tower is possible. The staircase in the tower is designed as a spiral with an added spreader board at the bottom set into the perimeter masonry of the tower on the ground floor. In the exterior, the hidden roof of the church enables the presentation of the silhouette of the ruin in its original state. Other objects are preserved in a state of consolidated ruin.

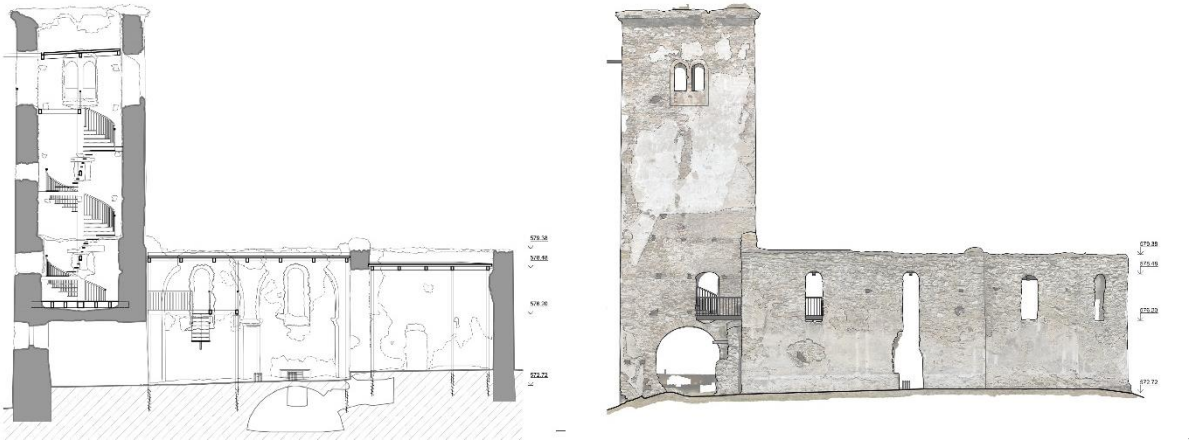

Fig. 8. The result of the design of Variant E - plan view, view Modified according to [9]

5.3 Variant F

This design is similar to variant D with the difference of the design of a new form of flat roof construction with a distinctive design with a slight overlap of the crown of the ruins' masonry. Roofing was applied over the nave and presbytery of the church. All new structures are made of metal. Other buildings of the complex remained in a consolidated state of ruin. The design concept works with the theme of light. In its original state, the church allowed light into the interior only fragmentarily through small-scale windows. In the design, light also only partially reaches through the roof structure through linear horizontal gaps. In the same way,

we only get a beam through the individual columns, which are fragmented and transferred to the walls of the ruin. The function is flexible, enabling both touristic and meditative activities. The shape is new - a flat roof and shallow saddle allow rainwater to drain away from the object. The structure is self-supporting, metal, and reversible with uprights also in the interior, the uprights are set into the ground like concrete footings. The masonry is not loaded, it is preserved in a consolidated state. The slight overhang of the roof allows the crowns of the masonry to be protected. The interior of the nave of the church is significantly affected by the number of vertical and slanting uprights of the self-supporting roofing structure in the entire interior space, in which there was no indication of the defunct emporium. Access to the tower is provided from the exterior by a separate staircase. The staircase in the tower is designed as a spiral. On the exterior, the roof of the church shows itself as a distinct horizontal line above the silhouette of the ruin. The distinctive design used for the roof structure of the church was also reflected in the design of the new building, forming the background for the entire area of the ruin, which could be left in a consolidated state.

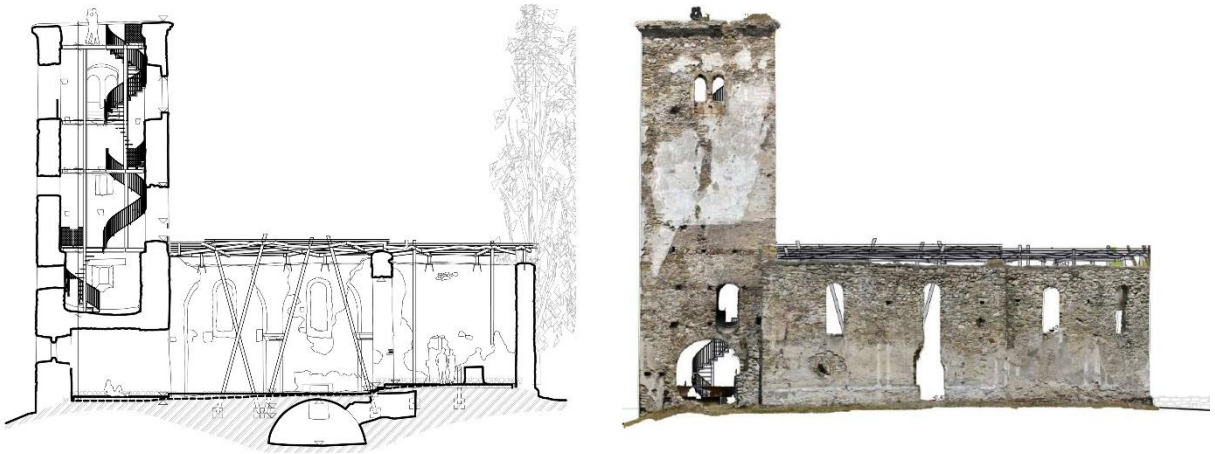

Fig. 9. The result of the design of Variant F - axonometry, plan view, view Modified according to [10]

5.4 Variant G

This variant complements proposal C and thus creates a comparison of the two methods of roofing the ruin in the first form (Variant C) in the form of a gable roof of the main nave and the presbytery with a steel frame self-supporting structure and a glass covering. In this variant, in the form of a horizontal flat roof with a steel-transparent construction behind the level of the preserved masonry crown. Roofing was applied over the main nave and the presbytery. The roofing of the tower and the way of presentation of the vestibule of the church building remained unchanged from Variant C. Other buildings of the complex remained in a consolidated state of ruin. The function is variable/adaptable, adapting the bell tower to the lookout. The shape is new - a flat roof behind the crown of the original. The structure is self-supporting steel with a glass shell/roof. The masonry is not loaded, it is preserved in a consolidated state, and the crown is protected by the overhang of the roof. The interior is a free variable disposable space with a hint of an emporium. In the proposed vestibule there is a self-supporting spiral steel staircase serving as an entrance to the emporium or to the interior lookout in the tower. On the exterior, the vestibule of the building is designed in the dimensions of the original vestibule of the church. Other buildings are preserved in a state of consolidated ruin. The unpreserved part of the enclosure wall of the area is presented at the level of the floor plan, i.e. in paving.

Fig. 10. The result of the design of Variant G - axonometry, plan view, view Modified according to [11]

5.5 Variant H

The main idea of the H design was to preserve the "Genius Loci", i.e. the preservation of the ruinous character of the object completed with fine and artfully processed corten constructions suggesting or supplementing the original elements and constructions. The proposal does not consider any form of roofing. Due to the existence of a church building right in the village, the presented variant does not consider the function for celebrating liturgies but is proposed as a place of worship with a relaxing, sightseeing experience function. Other buildings of the complex remained in a consolidated state of ruin. The unpreserved part of the enclosure of the church area is presented in the form of a corten wall of uniform height. The church is a place of worship, relaxation, sightseeing and experience. The shape and construction are without a roof. The masonry is not loaded, it is also without roofing. The interior is a free, variable available space with a hint of an emporium with an exterior staircase for access to the

emporium, footbridges for entering the tower and a staircase inside the tower to create a viewpoint. In the exterior, the unpreserved part of the enclosure of the church area is presented in the form of a corten wall of uniform height. Hierarchically important door or window openings are completed with a corten sheet respecting the original shape of the opening.

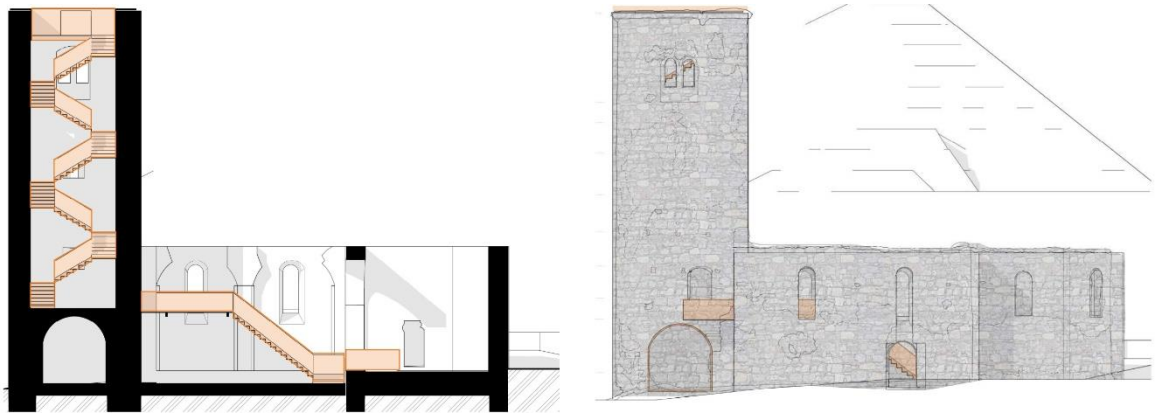

Fig. 11. Design result of Variant H - axonometry, plan view, view Modified according to [12]

5.6 Variant I

This variant, like variant H, preserves the ruinous character of the building with completed walkable corten constructions. The difference is the three-dimensional rendering of the individual elements and the roof of the observation tower, which protects the staircase and the observation platform. The main element of this variant is a footbridge, which is intended to increase the capacity of spectators of the event, held inside the ruins of the church. It is accessed by a distinctive spiral-shaped exterior staircase. However, this one is located in a new location, which is not identical to the location of the historical emporium. From a distance, this footbridge together with the staircase is legible. Here comes the revival of the original function for St. Masses of the Roman Catholic Church and accompanying ceremonies. The shape is new - butterfly roof of the interior of the tower without covering the crown of the masonry, drainage of rainwater ensured by the interior of the building. The construction is metal, reversible, and supported by existing masonry, and corten material. The masonry is loaded, and it is preserved in a consolidated state. Overhangs of the roofs do not allow the protection of the crowns of the masonry. The interior in the nave of the church is left free space, which allows for flexible layout solutions. The new form of the balcony exceeds the original solution of the emporium and enables an increase in the capacity of people at the event who will have a direct view of the event. Access to the tower is provided from the exterior by a separate staircase. The staircase in the tower is designed as a spiral. The roof of the church is hidden behind the masonry of the tower and therefore we cannot see it from any side. On the other hand, a new pedestrian structure allowing the movement of people is located above the tops of the masonry.

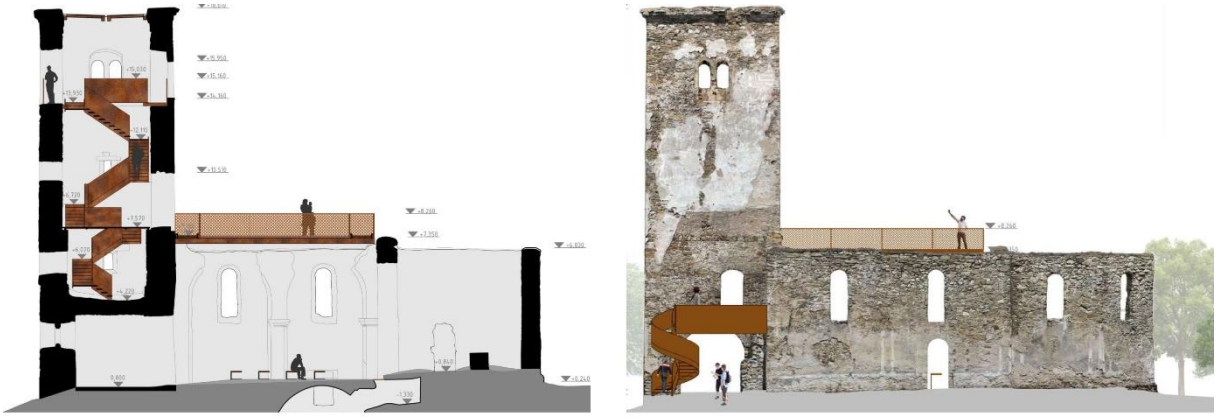

Fig. 12. Design result of Variant I - axonometry, plan view, view Modified according to [13]

5.7 Variant J

Variant J works with the ruin in a minimalist way, making the tower accessible in the form of a lookout and covering it with a subtle steel structure. This protects the crown of the masonry of the tower ruins and the access vertical communication to the viewing platform. The remaining part of the ruin is not roofed. The design envisages reversible floors at ground level. The revival of the original function for St. Masses of the Roman Catholic Church and accompanying ceremonies. The shape is new in the interior of the tower, the counter roof of the viewing platform with the covering of the crown of the masonry and the drainage aof rainwater through the interior of the building. The construction is metal, reversible, resting on the existing masonry. The masonry is loaded, and it is preserved in a consolidated state. The overhang of the roof allows the crowns of the tower masonry to be protected. In the nave of the church, there is a free flexible space intended primarily for the needs of St. masses and accompanying church ceremonies. The proposal includes storable seating furniture and also built-in presbytery furniture in the apse. The silhouette of the church ruin remains unchanged. The unpreserved part of the site's masonry is left in its original, consolidated state.

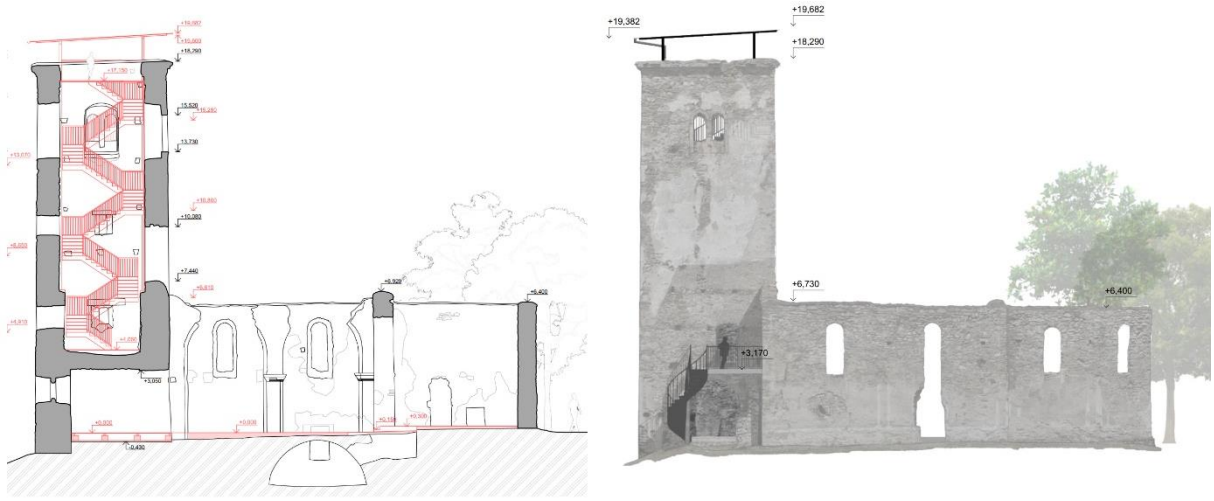

Fig. 13. Design result of Variant I - axonometry, plan view, view Modified according to [14]

6. Results

As part of the scientific research stage of the dissertation, we will continue with the assessment of the individual results of methodological design respecting the limits of the synthetic reconstructive restoration method when using wood-based constructions and their impact on the various static situations of the original preserved stone wall.

As part of the application part, all possible approaches to solving the restoration of the ruin were illustrated concerning the degree of preservation of its authenticity and possible functional use in the country at an accessible distance from the nearest settlements. When comparing individual variants according to the mentioned criteria (function, roofing - shape and construction, load and protection of masonry, interior, exterior), it is obvious that the results of the evaluation will depend on several factors. They will be influenced by the logic of the design of the function of a defunct church in a country with tourist potential, the effort to preserve the authenticity of the object (as ruins, or as an indication of the original state to highlight the identity of the site), the degree of load and protection of the original masonry and, last but not least, the material and design of the new constructions, which should take into account the exposed position of the ruin in the country, as well as the new fact that we perceive the object as an art-historical exhibit. [4] If we were to look at the evaluation of individual variants from the mentioned aspects, then we can conclude that: From the point of view of the adequate function of the ruins of a defunct church with a cemetery, the return of the original sacral function (variants A, B, H, I, J) and the flexible use of the site, taking into account the possibility of occasional services, meditations, or other activities related to tourist traffic (variants C, D, E, F, G). It seems interesting to upgrade the ruin to an exhibit (variant F), which was reflected in the design of new elements, as well as the creation of the background of the site, for the practice of art-themed workshops From the point of view of preserving the authenticity of the site (the main goal of monument protection, which can be divided into the authenticity of the material and the authenticity of the work - current as a ruin or original before the disturbance), we can state that the highest degree of preservation of authenticity was for proposals that minimally interfered with the original essence of the ruin (variant J). Considering the protection of the silhouette of the ruin in its original state, the variants with hidden roofing (variants E, G, H) appeared to be the most optimal, but they required several load-bearing structures in the interior, which significantly disturbed the original character of the interior of the ruin, and at the same time, the crown of the masonry was not protected by roofing. Drainage of rainwater was a frequent problem with these variants. With the newly shaped roofs over the crowns of the ruins (variants D, F, I, J), the original irregular silhouette of the ruins was complemented by the distinctive horizontality of the new roof over the masonry, which it protected at the same time. The last case is the variants with restoration or a hint of the original roof shape (variants D, F, I, J), which restore the authenticity of the original work even with a similar type of load on the masonry of the ruin. The exception is the container (variant B), which in a stylized hint takes into account the original silhouette in the new design. From the point of view of the level of load and protection of the original, the variants that do not burden the ruin and are designed as self-supporting appear to be the most optimal. (variants A, C, D, E, F, G, H) From the point of view of protecting the masonry crown, the variants that overlap the crowns appear to be optimal - either as original roof structures (variant B) or as new structures above the crown of the ruin (variants C, D, F, J), which at the same time enabled the smooth drainage of rainwater from the building. From the point of view of the material and the design of the new elements on the object of the ruin (which we perceive as an art-historical exhibit), the variants that use corten materials, which with their rusty surface finish, appropriately complement the character of the patina of the rough stone masonry of the ruin, appear interesting. (variants A, H, I) It is also possible to understand the design of the roof structure with several stands in the interior as a work of art, the design of which can be understood as a new exhibit, the degree of visual exposure of which is the same as that of the original. (see variant F)

7. Conclusion

As mentioned in the introduction, the entire activity was implemented based on the request of the client OZ Dubová Coloronum, which evaluated the strengths and weaknesses of individual solutions at the resulting presentation together with the solvers. One of the main indicators was the assessment of solutions in the area of the defunct site of the church with a cemetery, which as a ruin has become an identical place to the village of Sedliacka Dubová, but given the current situation, there is not enough funding to implement significant interventions and even to maintain a site of this type. For the above reasons, the most optimal from the client's point of view were those variants that minimally interfered with the ruinous character of the site and required a minimum level of maintenance (although it should be remembered that the protection of the ruin with a cover structure is much more effective). From the point of view of solvers (architects) as potential implementers of the ideas of reviving disappearing locations, it must be stated that these identical places carry with them a strong legacy of genius loci, which can be

reinterpreted. We can interpret its original form (by reconstruction or a hint - see synthetic reconstructive framework method of monument restoration) or by a new design (new form - see analytical modernist framework method of monument restoration). The choice of one or the other principle cannot be determined in advance. It is obvious that, under the influence of globalism, the basic starting points of the charters, which were created in the middle of the 20th century, are being re-evaluated. The unified global world demands new and diverse interpretations of defunct cities, whose revival and new design give them a chance to survive. [1]

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