

MP	DS.N.CODE	DEL.CODE	CAD CODE	CADASIER	MAP X	COORD Y	COORD	COM.CODE	AREA	THICK	AVG	THICK	MAX	VOLUME	ORIG	Y.CLOS	95	US	COVER	MONIT	IM.SW	IM.SW	IM.AIR	RE DATE	PROF	REMARK
3067	611ZV		51833	51833	584114	-410.548	-1.251	143	181819	3	6	6	54	1984		DO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	S	1982	RECL		
3112	611ZV		51833	51833	583223	-417.575	-1.251	143	181819	1000	1.5	3	700	1970		DO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	MONI		
3143	611ZV		51833	51833	583216	-419.211	-1.246	139	180459	5000	3	6	4000	1977		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3144	611ZV		51833	51833	583218	-419.720	-1.246	139	180459	60	0.5	2	300	1984		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	REMO		
3145	611ZV		51833	51833	583218	-419.871	-1.246	139	180459	300	2	3	300	1984		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	REMO		
3146	611ZV		51833	51833	583218	-416.633	-1.247	139	180459	1000	6	0	0	1970		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	REMO		
3147	611ZV		51833	51833	583218	-417.301	-1.247	139	180459	3000	2	4	1600	1971		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3148	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-401.030	-1.247	139	180459	3000	5	8	0	1970		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3150	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-411.544	-1.246	139	180459	1000	1.5	2	5000	1970		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3151	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.376	-1.246	139	180459	1000	2	4	2000	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3152	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.575	-1.247	139	180459	1000	2	4	2000	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3154	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-411.654	-1.246	139	180459	3000	1	1.5	0	1981		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	REMO		
3155	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.119	-1.247	139	180459	250	0.5	1	125	1981		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3156	611ZV		51833	51833	583214	-413.663	-1.243	136	110462	3000	2	3	2400	1970		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3157	611ZV		51833	51833	583214	-413.663	-1.243	136	110462	4000	1	2	400	1975		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3158	611ZV		51833	51833	583212	-401.467	-1.241	133	110473	4000	6	8	54	1987		DO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3159	611ZV		51833	51833	584114	-422.381	-1.261	133	110473	50	3	150	1980		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL			
3160	611ZV		51833	51833	583412	-459.584	-1.265	133	110732	200	0.5	1	100	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3161	611ZV		51833	51833	583412	-422.988	-1.265	133	110732	200	0.5	1.5	100	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3162	611ZV		51833	51833	583412	-425.524	-1.263	131	110732	1000	0.5	1	400	1979		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3163	611ZV		51833	51833	583221	-438.860	-1.252	136	110000	50	0.5	0.8	25	1980		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3164	611ZV		51833	51833	583221	-424.112	-1.252	136	110000	150	1	4	10	1980		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3165	611ZV		51833	51833	583221	-423.718	-1.252	133	110000	30	0.5	1	15	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	REMO		
3166	611ZV		51833	51833	583222	-423.008	-1.252	134	110000	500	1	2	500	1980		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	REMO		
3167	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1	2	150	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	RECL		
3168	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1.5	2	200	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3169	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1.5	2	200	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3170	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1.5	2	200	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3171	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1.5	2	200	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3172	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1.5	2	200	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3173	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1.5	2	200	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3174	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1.5	2	200	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3175	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1.5	2	200	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3176	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1.5	2	200	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3177	611ZV		51833	51833	583217	-421.078	-1.246	136	110732	100	1.5	2	200	1986		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1984	REMO		
3187	611ZV		51833	51833	583211	-426.881	-1.242	132	110251	240	4	6	1000	1980		NO	NO	NO	NO	NOMS	UNPROB	D	1982	REMO		

Table with columns: NR, DS_N_CODE, DS_L_CODE, QAO_CODE, QAOASTER, MAP_X_COORD, Y_COORD, V_COORD, AREA, THICK, AVG_THICK, MAX_VOLUME, Y_ORIG, V_CLOSE, SB, LUS, COVER, IMCHT, IM_GRP, IM_SIN, IM_AR, RE_DATE, PROF, REMARK. Rows include data for various well locations such as 5173, 5174, 5175, etc., with corresponding coordinates and measurements.

NR	DIG_N_CODE	DIG_L_CODE	DIG_CODE	CADASTER	MAP_X	COORD_Y	COORD_Z	COM_CODE	AREA	THICK	AVG_THICK	VOLUME	ORIG_Y	CLOS	SB	LCS	COVER	MONIT	IM_GW	IM_SW	IM_AR	RE_DATE	PROP	REMARK
3999	613/21			566028	383714	-457298	-1243880	000000		1	2	0	1980	1980	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1982	REMO	
3991	613/21			566030	383713	-440083	-1240381	000000		1	2	0	1980	1980	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1982	REMO	Planned
4039	613/21			566030	383709	-440295	-1238019	000000		2	4	220	1980	1980	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1982	REMO	
4046	613/21			566038	383709	-441283	-1237259	000000		1	1	1200	1980	1980	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1982	REMO	

Table H.2-2: Structure of Table

NR	NAME	EXPL_ENG	EXPL_SLOV	REMARK
1	NR	Number in "Waste Sites Register"	Číslo v "Registri skládok odpadov"	Number given by "Geofond" - GSSR Department of Geological Information, Bratislava
2	DIS_N_CODE	District number code	Kód okresu číselný	See page "DIS_CODE"
3	DIS_L_CODE	District letter code	Kód okresu znackou	See page "DIS_CODE"
5	CAD_CODE	Cadaster code	Kód katastrálneho územia (ZUJ)	Cadaster unit of higher level
6	CADASTER	Cadaster name	Názov katastrálneho územia (ZUJ)	"Basic Land Unit" - The Provision of the Slovak Statistical Office No. 299/1996
8	MAP	Number of map sheet in the scale of 1 : 10 000	Číslo mapy ŠMO v mierke 1 : 10 000	Read "361412" as "36-14-12".
9	X_COORD	X coordinate in JTSK	Súradnica X v JTSK	
10	Y_COORD	Y coordinate in JTSK	Súradnica Y v JTSK	
11	COM_CODE	Numeric code of the owner/operator	ICO vlastníka alebo prevádzkovateľa	
12	AREA	Waste site area	Plocha skládky	[m ²]
13	THICK_AVG	Average thickness of waste	Priemerná hrúbka skládky	[m]
14	THICK_MAX	Maximum thickness of waste	Maximálna hrúbka skládky	[m]
15	VOLUME	Estimated volume of waste	Odhadovaný objem odpadu	[m ³]
16	Y_ORIG	Year of origin	Predpokladaný rok začatia ukladania	Supposed year when the disposal activities begin
17	Y_CLOS	Year of closure	Predpokladaný rok ukončenia ukladania	Supposed year when the disposal activities end
18	SB	Sealing barrier, liner	Tesniaca bariéra	See page "DATA_EXPL"
19	LCS	Leachate collection system	Zberný systém priesakových vôd	See page "DATA_EXPL"
20	COVER	Covering layer	Prekrytie skládky	See page "DATA_EXPL"
21	MONIT	Groundwater monitoring system	Monitorovací systém podzemných vôd	See page "DATA_EXPL"
22	IM_GW	Impacts to groundwater quality	Vplyvy na podzemnú vodu	See page "DATA_EXPL"
23	IM_SW	Impacts to surface water quality	Vplyvy na povrchovú vodu	See page "DATA_EXPL"
24	IM_AIR	Impacts to air quality	Vplyvy na ovzdušie	See page "DATA_EXPL"
25	RE_DATE	Date of the record	Dátum zápisu	
26	PROP	Proposal of further waste site utilization	Návrh na ďalšie využitie skládky	See page "DATA_EXPL1"
27	REMARK	Remark	Poznámka (v angličtine)	

Table H.2-3: District Codes

Num_Code	Let_Code	District	Okres
402	LV	Levice	Levice
404	NZ	Nové Zámky	Nové Zámky
407	ZM	Zlaté Moravce	Zlaté Moravce
601	BB	Banská Bystrica	Banská Bystrica
602	BS	Banská Štiavnica	Banská Štiavnica
603	BR	Brezno	Brezno
604	DT	Detva	Detva
608	RA	Revúca	Revúca
611	ZV	Zvolen	Zvolen
612	ZC	Zarnovica	Zarnovica
613	ZH	Ziar nad Hronom	Ziar nad Hronom

Table H.2-4: Explanation of Landfill Details, including Possible Environmental Implications

SB			
CL	Clayey layer	Minerálne alebo prírodné tesnenie	
GL	Geomembrane (plastic sheet) or geosynthetic clayey liner	Geomembrána (fólia) alebo geosyntetická flová rohož	
CLGL	Combined liner (CL + GL)	Kombinované tesnenie	
DD	Data deficient, information not available	Údaj nezistený	
NO	No liner	Ziachne tesnenie	
LCS			
PR	Leachate collection system present	Drenáž prítokovej vody vybudovaná	
NOPR	Leachate collection system not present	Drenáž prítokovej vody nevybudovaná	
DD	Data deficient, information not available	Údaj nezistený	
COVER			
FCGL	Final cover from geomembrane (plastic sheet)	Prekrytie skládky s použitím geomembrány (fólia)	
FCCL	Final cover from clayey layer	Prekrytie skládky s použitím minerálneho tesnenia	
PCGL	Partial cover from geomembrane (plastic sheet)	Čiastočné prekrytie skládky s použitím geomembrány (fólia)	
PCCL	Partial cover from clayey layer	Čiastočné prekrytie skládky s použitím geomembrány (fólia)	
NOCO	No cover	Neprekrytá skládka	
DD	Data deficient, information not available	Údaj nezistený	
MONIT			
1MW	Just one monitoring well	Len jeden monitorovací vt	
XMW	Two or more monitoring wells	Dva a viac monitorovacích vtov	
AMS	Alternative monitoring objects	Využívanie iných objektov na monitorovanie	
NOMS	No monitoring system	Ziadny monitorovací systém	
IM_GW			
PROB	Probable contamination of groundwater	Pravdepodobná kontaminácia podzemných vôd	(KONT)T, (KONT)O+(ROZ)S)V
POS	Possible contamination of groundwater	Možná kontaminácia podzemných vôd	(KONT)O+(ROZ)S)M,N
UNPROB	Unprobable contamination of groundwater	Nepravdepodobná kontaminácia podzemných vôd	(KONT)N
DD	Data deficient, information not available	Údaj nezistený	(KONT)X
IM_SW			
PROB	Probable contamination of surface water	Pravdepodobná kontaminácia podzemných vôd	(KONT)T, (KONT)O+(ROZ)S)V
POS	Possible contamination of surface water	Možná kontaminácia podzemných vôd	(KONT)O+(ROZ)S)M,N
NO	Unprobable contamination of surface water	Nepravdepodobná kontaminácia podzemných vôd	(KONT)N
IM_AIR			
_D	Dust	Prašnosť	(VZTA)S
_F	Fire, smoke	Ohen, dym	(VZTA)H
_S	Gas, bad smell	Tvorba plynov, zápach	(VZTA)P,Z
NO	No impact observed	Nepozorovaný vplyv	(VZTA)X

Table H.2-5: Likely Future of Waste Sites

	PROP	
_REMO	or/and	Waste site removal
_RECL	or/and	Waste site reclamation
_MONI	or/and	Waste site monitoring
_DISP	or/and	Waste site utilization for waste disposal
		alebo/a Likvidácia skládky
		alebo/a Rekultivácia skládky
		alebo/a Monitorovanie skládky
		alebo/a Využitie skládky na zneškodňovanie odpadov

H.3 LEGISLATION AND OTHER INFORMATION

1. WASTE LEGISLATION

Below is a list of the legislation relevant to waste disposal:

- a) Zákon Slovenskej národnej rady è. 238/1991 o odpadoch v znení zákona NR SR è. 255/1993 Z.z.

Waste Act No. 238/1991 as amended by act No. 255/1993

- b) Zákon è. 494/1991 Zb. o štátnej správe v odpadovom hospodárstve v znení neskorších zákonov.

Act on Waste Management State Administration No. 494/1991 as amended later

- c) Nariadenie vlády Slovenskej republiky è. 605/1992 Zb. o vedení evidencie odpadov.

Order of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 605/1992 on waste registration

- d) Nariadenie vlády Slovenskej republiky è. 606/1992 Zb. o nakladaní s odpadmi.

Order of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 606/1992 on handling of waste

- e) Zákon SNR è. 309/1992 Zb. o poplatkoch za uloženie odpadov.

Act on Waste Depositing Fees No. 309/1992

- f) Vyhláška Slovenskej komisie pre životné prostredie è. 76/1992 Zb. o programoch odpadového hospodárstva.

Decree on Waste Management Programmes No. 76/1992

- g) Vyhláška Ministerstva životného prostredia è. 19/1996, ktorou sa ustanovujú kategórie odpadov a vydáva Katalóg odpadov.

Decree of the Ministry of the Environment No. 19/1992 establishing waste categories and issuing the Waste Catalogue

- h) Zákon NR SR è. 171/1998 Z.z. o prístupe k informáciám o životnom prostredí

Act No. 171/1998 on Public Access to Information on Environment

2. OTHER LEGISLATION

- a) Zákon è. 610/1992 Zb. o rezervách pre zistenie základu dane z príjmov.

Act on Reserves for Income Tax Establishment No. 610/1992

- b) Pokyn Ministerstva pre správu a privatizáciu národného majetku a Ministerstva životného prostredia z 15. decembra 1997 è. 1617/97-min. na postup pri vyhodnocovaní záväzkov podniku z hľadiska ochrany životného prostredia v privatizačnom projekte

predkladanom podnikom v rámci privatizácie.

Instruction of the Ministry of the privatization ... and the Ministry of the Environment dated 15. December, 1997 No. 1617/97-min. on steps for evaluation of company obligation concerning the environment ...

3. SLOVAK TECHNICAL STANDARDS

Below is a list of relevant Technical Standards associated with landfill design, construction and operation:

- a) STN 83 8101 Skládkovanie odpadov. Všeobecné ustanovenia;
STN 83 8101 Landfilling - General requirements;
- b) STN 83 8102 Skládkovanie odpadov. Navrhovanie skládok;
STN 83 8102 Landfilling - Design of Landfills;
- c) STN 83 8103 Skládkovanie odpadov. Prevádzka a monitoring skládok;
STN 83 8103 Landfilling - Working and Monitoring of Waste Landfill;
- d) STN 83 8104 Skládkovanie odpadov. Uzavretie a rekultivácia skládok;
STN 83 8104 Landfilling - Cover and Reclamation of Waste Landfill;
- e) STN 83 8105 Skládkovanie odpadov. Inžinierskogeologický prieskum na skládky odpadov;
STN 83 8105 Landfilling - Engineering Geological Investigation for Waste Disposals;
- f) STN 83 8106 Skládkovanie odpadov. Tesnenie skládok. Navrhovanie, zhotovovanie, kontrola a technické požiadavky;
STN 83 8106 Landfilling - Sealing of the Landfills. Design, Construction, Control and Technical Requirement.

4. ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS

COH SAZP

[Waste Center of SAZP], Department Banská Bystrica

RNDr. Hauerová (phone 088/4132629, hauer@sazp.sk)

Waste Center of SAZP, Bratislava

Ing. Jancarík (phone 07/64283983, jancarik@sazp.sk)

GSSR - Odbor geologických informácií (bývalý Geofond)

[GSSR - Department of Geological Information ("Geofond")]

Bukurešská 4

Ing. Caudt (phone 07/52496603-606)

Povodie Hrona

[Hron River Basin]

Partizánska cesta 69

Ing. Kenderěšyová (phone 4142971) - project manager

Odbor ochrany akosti vôd

Department of Water Quality Protection

Ing. Tureková, Ing. Rybár (phone 4230106)

Štatistický úrad SR, odbor 07 - Odpady

[Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Department 07 – Wastes]

Dúbravská cesta 3, 842 21 Bratislava

Ing. Drimalová (phone 07/59379404, drimalova@post.sk)

5. WASTE TERMS – ENGLISH AND SLOVAK

Incorrect translations, between the English and Slovak languages, of specialised waste terms have caused considerable confusion during the course of the REMP study. Table H.3 – 1, overleaf, therefore sets out correct (and also incorrect) translations of some of the terms which have caused problems.

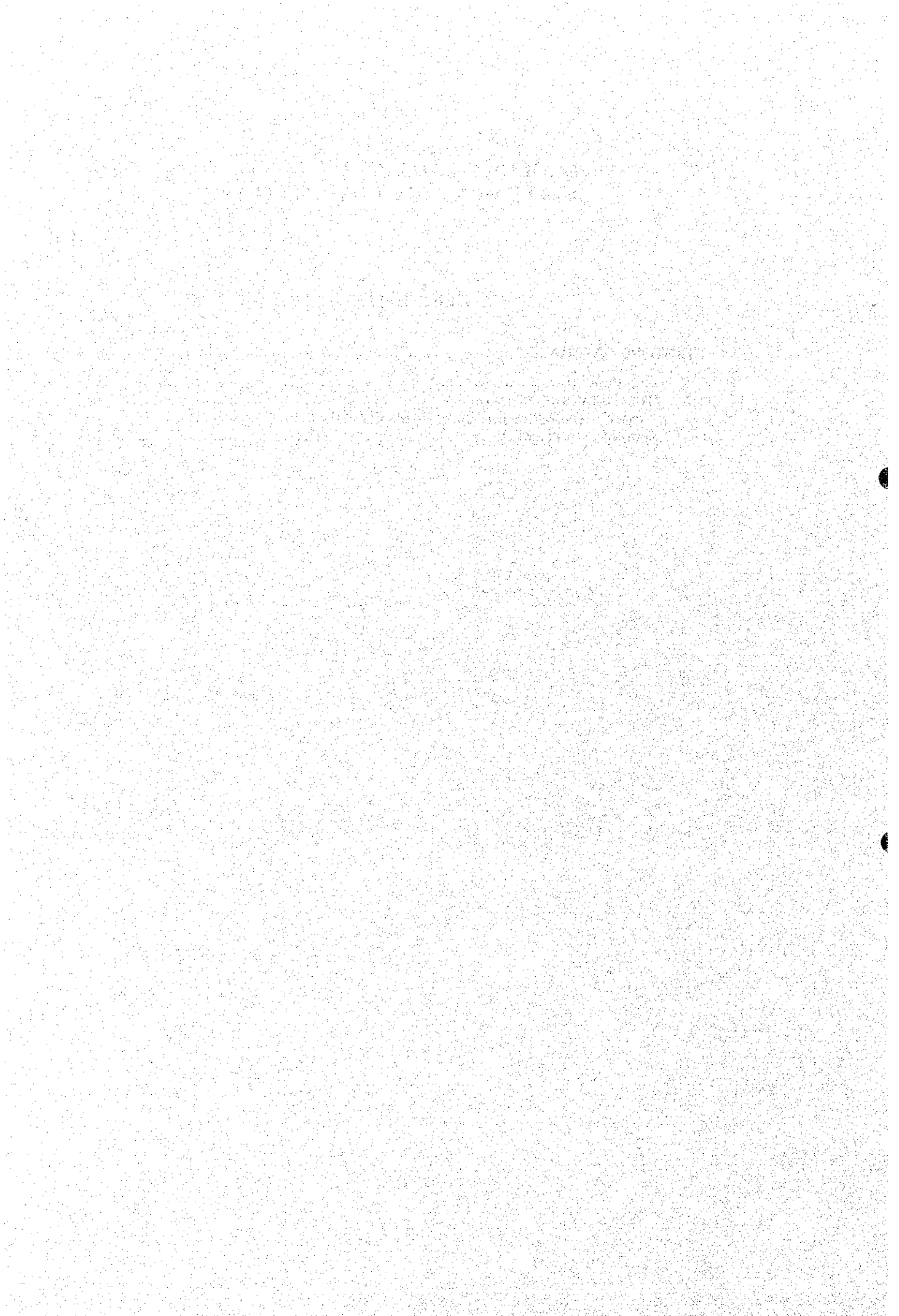
Table H.3 – 1 English – Slovak Translations of Specialised Waste Terms

TOPIC	English	Slovak - Correct	Slovak - Incorrect
Waste Categories	hazardous	nebezpečný	Risikantný
1	waste from plants and animals	živocisný a rastlinný odpad	
3	waste-treatment waste	odpad zo spracovania odpadu	
4	mineral waste	minerálny odpad	
5	waste from chemical processes (including textile waste)	odpad z chemických procesov	
7	waste containing radioactive substances	odpad obsahujúci rádioaktívne látky	
8	waste from water management facilities	odpad zo zariadení vodného hospodárstva	
9	municipal (solid) waste = MSW	(tuhy) komunálny odpad = TKO	
Landfill site	restoration	rekultivácia	znovuotvorenie
	waste dump	(stará) environmentálna zataž	odpadová jama
	leachate	priesaková voda	
	producer	producent	výrobca
	waste-disposal	zneškodňovanie odpadov	likvidácia odpadov
	Old Environmental Loads	staré environmentálne záťaž	staré environmentálne záťaž
	medical waste	odpad zo zdravotníckych zariadení	medicínsky odpad
	waste management	nakladanie s odpadmi / odpadom	riadenie odpadov
	Special Conditions	Osobitné podmienky (prevádzky ...)	Špeciálne podmienky
	reclamation	rekultivácia	regenerácia

**ANNEX I
ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY
- SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

CONTENTS

I.1 BIOTOPE DATABASE	I - 1
1. BACKGROUND.....	I - 1
2. BRIEF DETAILS OF THE DATABASE.....	I - 1
3. POTENTIAL USE OF THE DATABASE WITHIN RIVER BASIN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS.....	I - 2



I.1 BIOTOPE DATABASE

1. BACKGROUND

Towards the end of the 1999 summer work phase of the REMP project, the Study Team learned that the Institute of Landscape Ecology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (SAV), Nitra Branch, held a national database of biotopes (habitats), which included details of biotopes in the Hron River Basin. The Centre for Nature and Landscape Protection of SAZP had neither a copy of this database, nor ready access to it; permission of the SAV was required for a copy of the Hron Basin data to be released. This permission was in due course obtained; the Institute of Landscape Ecology kindly selected and sent all of the requested data to the SAZP by the end of November. However, by this time the Study Team had completed their Draft Final Report and was not able to examine, analyse, interpret and map the data for inclusion in the Final Report. Nevertheless, since the database represents a valuable planning resource for the Hron Basin – and for other River Basins of Slovakia that may be the subject of similar planning studies in the future – its existence is mentioned here along with a very brief mention of its content.

It is the Study team's understanding that the database does not represent a 'habitat map' of all Slovakia, nor a vegetation classification system, such as the National Vegetation Classification system (NVC) used in the UK. It appears to be a detailed listing of those sites where there are natural and semi-natural habitats (biotopes) of scientific and/or conservation interest within Slovakia (and in some cases the sites may be of international significance).

2. BRIEF DETAILS OF THE DATABASE

The database holds information on biotopes (in the Basin and Slovakia as a whole) under 10 main headings; these headings are listed below and, where known, the number and nature of the data fields within each (in brackets).

- (1) Location (24 – including details of name of site; altitude; map sheet; aspect; slope; area)
- (2) Recommended further research (2 - botanical and zoological)
- (3) Biotope (5 – uniformity, type etc)
- (4) vegetation and animals [flora and fauna] (73 – dominant vegetation type, endangered species, other species)
- (5) Importance/significance of biotope (14 – including presence of critically endangered species; level of biological diversity; significance for research and recreation; riverbank protection etc)
- (6) Protection status of biotope (11 – whether in a National Park, Protected Landscape Area etc)
- (7) Source and degree of damage/threat (22 - including construction; mining; disturbance of water regime; fertilisers and pesticides; re-forestation; change in land use; intensive grazing; recreation)

- (8) Surroundings of the biotope - % of its type within the area (16)
- (9) Type of management proposed (21 - including do nothing; grazing; no fertiliser use; tree-planting; improve water regime; remove solid waste; control walking/visitors etc)
- (10) Additional data, comments (75 - including literature; photographs; recorder details)

3. POTENTIAL USE OF THE DATABASE WITHIN RIVER BASIN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

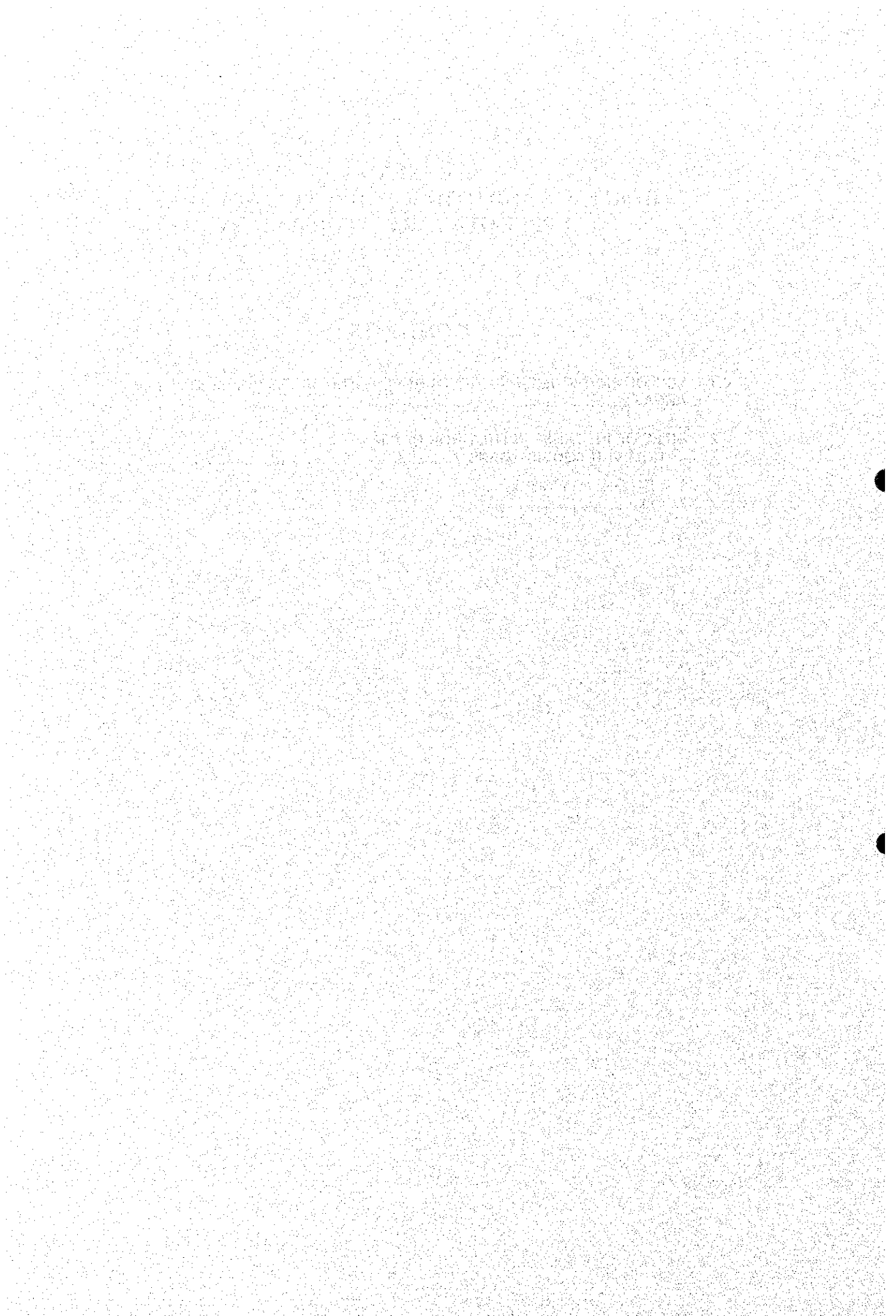
This database provides a very useful tool for evaluating the status of defined biotopes within the Basin and Slovakia as a whole. For instance the number of localities at which a particular biotope occurs, at a national and basin level, can be determined and thus the significance of a basin for conservation of this type of biotope. Using GIS, the locations of the biotopes can be mapped and potentially threatening land uses and project proposals (eg new roads) can be identified. Interrogation of the database may help in determining the frequency of different types of threat to one or more biotopes, and thus which human-related activities are most in need of attention. The database can also be of scientific value in helping to understand the optimal conditions (altitude, aspect, slope, grazing etc) for certain vegetation types - which may then be helpful in the restoration/re-establishment of damaged/rare habitats.

That this database is maintained and updated is supported by the Study Team, and the Team recommends that it remains accessible to environmental planners and managers as a key resource to facilitate the conservation of Slovakia's rich biodiversity.

ANNEX J
HERITAGE AND OTHER TOURISM RESOURCES
- SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CONTENTS

J.1	LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES FOR TOURISM IN THE STUDY AREA.....	J - 1
J.2	SITES OF INTEREST IN THE HRON BASIN - FROM VKU TOURIST MAPS.....	J - 6
	1. EXPLANATORY TEXT.....	J - 6
	2. List.....	J - 7



J.1 LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES FOR TOURISM IN THE STUDY AREA

Information on the environmental resources for tourism and recreation in the Study Area was obtained mainly from the Territorial Development Plans for Banska Bystrica and Nitra Kraj (Refs. 5 - 6, 5 - 23).

A rough evaluation of the importance of the environmental resources was made by the Study Team, based on the above documents and site visits. Results are shown in Table J.1 - 1. The environmental resources were classified by the following types of attractions:

- 1) Town (commercial, transit, amusement, information, accommodation, etc.)
- 2) Recreation (country, ski, agro-tourism, water, cycling, biking, car driving, spa, etc.)
- 3) Nature (mountain, forest, eco-tourism, trekking, rock climbing, cave, etc.)
- 4) Culture (history, archaeology, museum, education, festival, music, folklore, etc.)

Table J.1 - 1 List of Environmental Resources for Tourism in the Study Area

(Sources: Territorial Development Plans for Banska Bystrica and Nitra Kraj)

Okres	Obec/Mesto	Importance			Type of Attractions				Remarks
		Inter-national	National	Regional	Town	Recreation	Nature	Culture	
Banska Bystrica	Banska Bystrica	●	●		●	●		●	town, suburb, transit, sports, relax, cultural, commercial
	Kraliky		●	●		●	●		proposed sports center
	Slovenska Lupca		●	●		●		●	castle
	Spania Dolina	●	●	●				●	mining folk village
	Donovaly	●	●	●		●	●		recreation complex(winter
	Stare Hory			●		●	●		mountain country recreation
	Turecka		●	●		●	●		mountain country recreation (winter sports)
	Kraliky		●	●		●	●		mountain country recreation (winter sports)
	Tajov		●	●		●	●		suburban recreation
	Brusno		●	●		●			spa resort
	Podkonice			●		●	●		country mountain tourism
	Priečhod			●		●	●		country mountain tourism
	Hiadel			●		●	●		country mountain tourism
	Pohronsky Bukovec			●		●	●		country mountain tourism
	Poniky			●		●	●		country recreation and agro-tourism
	Ponicka Huta			●		●	●		country recreation and agro-tourism
	Hrochot			●		●	●		country recreation and agro-tourism
	Povraznik			●		●	●		country recreation and agro-tourism
	Strelniky			●		●	●		country recreation and agro-tourism
South slope of Law Tatra		●	●		●	●		car, bike, cycle-tourism	
West slope of Polana		●	●		●	●		car, bike, cycle-tourism	
Banska Bystrica - Sturovo		●	●		●	●		cycle-tourism	
Banska Stiavnica	Banska Stiavnica	●	●		●	●	●	●	World cultural heritage, educational, cultural, social, sports, congress and bath
	Stiavnicke Bane		●	●				●	educational and cultural tourism
	Banska Bela		●	●				●	educational and cultural tourism
	Ilija			●				●	educational and cultural tourism
	Podhorie			●		●			country mountain recreation
	Mociar			●		●			country mountain recreation
	Dekys			●		●			country mountain recreation
	Pocuvadlo			●		●			country mountain recreation
	Badan			●		●			country mountain recreation
Vysoka			●		●			country mountain recreation	

Okres	Obec/Mesto	Importance			Type of Attractions				Remarks
		Inter-national	National	Regional	Town	Recreation	Nature	Culture	
Brezno	Brezno		●	●	●	●		●	town, sports, educational
	Myto pod Dumbierom		●	●		●			country mountain recreation(winter sports)
	Horna Lehota			●		●			country mountain recreation and agro-tourism
	Dolna Lehota			●		●			country mountain recreation and agro-tourism
	Bystra			●			●		cave
	Osrblie	●	●	●		●			biathlon international game
	Cierny Balog		●	●		●	●	●	country recreation, sports, educational and eco-, village tourism
	Helpa			●		●	●	●	country recreation, sports, educational tourism
	Sumiac			●		●	●	●	country recreation, sports, educational tourism
	Jasenie			●		●	●		country mountain recreation
	Telgart			●		●	●		country mountain recreation
	Lom nad Rimavicou			●		●	●		country mountain recreation
	Drabsko			●		●	●		country mountain recreation
	Michalova			●		●	●		country mountain recreation(winter sports)
	Pohronska Polhora			●		●	●		country mountain recreation(winter sports)
	Tale		●	●		●	●		country mountain recreation
	Krpacovo		●	●		●	●		country mountain recreation
	Srdieko		●	●		●	●		country mountain recreation(winter sports)
	Valkovna			●		●	●		country mountain recreation
	Predajna			●		●	●		country recreation and agro-tourism
Bravacovo			●		●	●		country recreation and agro-tourism	
Bacuch			●		●	●		country recreation and agro-tourism	
Zayadka nad Hronom			●		●	●		country recreation and agro-tourism	
Pohorela			●		●	●		country recreation and agro-tourism	
Road Valaska - Cierny Balog			●		●	●		car, bike, cycle-tourism	
Road Hronsec - Osrblie - Strelniky			●		●	●		car, bike, cycle-tourism	

Okres	Obec/Mesto	Importance			Type of Attractions				Remarks
		Inter-national	National	Regional	Town	Recreation	Nature	Culture	
Detva	Detva		●	●	●			●	recreation, education and cultural center
	Hrinova		●	●		●	●		water recreation center
	Detvianska Huta			●		●	●		country mountain recreation and eco-tourism
	Katky			●		●	●		country mountain recreation and eco-tourism
	Slatinske Lazy			●		●	●		country recreation
	Viglas			●		●	●		country and riverside recreation
	Road Ocova - Hradna - Detva - Skliarovo - Hrinova		●	●		●	●		car, bike, cycle-tourism
	Road Stozok - Klokoč - Slatinske Lazy - Zaježova		●	●		●	●		car, bike, cycle-tourism
Zvolen	Road 2/526		●	●		●	●		car, bike, cycle-tourism
	Zvolen	●	●		●	●		●	cultural, educational, sports, spa and social tourism
	Sielnica			●		●			bath relax and social tourism
	Velka Luka			●		●			bath relax and social tourism
	Kovakova			●		●			thermal swimming pool
	Sliac		●	●		●			thermal swimming pool, airport
	Slatinka			●		●			winter sports
	Kralova			●		●	●		country recreation and winter sports
	Michalkova			●		●	●		country recreation and winter sports
	Trnie			●		●	●		country recreation and winter sports
	Zelezna Breznica			●		●	●		country recreation and winter sports
	Turova			●		●	●		country recreation
	Trnie			●		●	●		country recreation
	Kasova Lehotka								country recreation
	Ostra Luka			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Bacurov			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Dubove			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Brezny			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Dobra Niva			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Ocova			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism, part of CHKO Polana with biospheric reservation UNESCO, sport aircraft
	Zvolenska Slatina			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Dobra Niva			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Pliesovce			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Zaježova			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Babina			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Podpolanie			●				●	history and folk
	Area of Lukavica, Sampor, Lukove and Zolna			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
Road Zvolen - Zolna - Ocova - Hradna			●				●	car, bike, cycle-tourism	

Okres	Obec/Mesto	Importance			Type of Attractions				Remarks
		Inter-national	National	Regional	Town	Recreation	Nature	Culture	
Zarnovica	Zarnovica		●	●	●	●			country and agro-tourism
	Revistske Podzámce			●		●	●		river side recreation
	Hronský Benadik			●		●	●		river side recreation
	Velká Lehota			●		●	●		river side recreation and education
	Mala Lehota			●		●	●		river side recreation and education
	Velké Pole			●		●	●		river side recreation and education
	Klak			●		●			mountain recreation and education
	Ostry Grun			●		●			mountain recreation and education
	Lukavica			●		●			river side recreation
	Tajch-Hrabiny			●		●			river side recreation
	Břehy			●		●			thermal swimming pool, riverside recreation
	Nova Baňa			●		●			country and agro-tourism
Ziar nad Hronom	Stará Huta			●		●			swimming pool and skiing
	Tekovská Breznica			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Ziar nad Hronom		●	●	●	●		●	town, cultural and educational tourism
	Sklene Teplice			●		●			treating and relaxation spa
	Vyhne			●		●	●		treating and relaxation spa, brewery
	Skalka			●		●	●		mountain tourism and skiing
Levice	Hronská Dubrava			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Kopernica			●		●	●		country and agro-tourism
	Velké Kozmalovce			●		●			ponds for water sports
	Horna Sec			●		●			oxbow of the river
	Kamenica-Bina-Kalna nad Hronom-Hronský Benadik		●	●		●			cycle-tourism
	Nitra-Levice-Sahy		●	●		●			cycle-tourism
	Santovka			●		●			spa
	Zeliezovce			●		●			geothermal water
Zlaté Moravce	Nový Tekov			●		●			horse riding
	Rybník			●		●			motocross route
	Sturovo	●	●			●			water recreation center along Danube
	Kamenica		●	●		●			river weir
	Sturovo-Kamenica		●	●		●			cycle-tourism
Sturovo-Hronský Benadik		●	●		●			transit tourism	

J.2 SITES OF INTEREST IN THE HRON BASIN – FROM VKU TOURIST MAPS

1. EXPLANATORY TEXT

A range of “Sites of Interest”, natural and man-made and including some of the spas and more interesting and accessible ‘monuments’, have been identified and described in a series of tourist maps and booklets published by Vojensky Kartograficky Ustav (VKU), Ref. 24 – 1; this series of maps covers all of Slovakia. The sites selected give an indication of some of the most important resources for tourism and therefore of those sites which should be amongst the priorities for protection and management within the basin. A database of the locations of those sites that occurs within the Study Area, with descriptive text, has been prepared by the Study Team; details of the dataset are given in the Supporting Report, Annex O.1. Map 5.6-2 of the Main Report shows the locations of the 73 sites of tourism interest that fall within the Study Area, while Table J.2 -1 presents a further breakdown by *Okres*. The richness of the upper part of the Basin is highlighted by this breakdown, but it should be noted that there are a number of sites of interest in the lower part of the Basin.

Table J.2 – 1 Distribution of Tourist Sites in the REMP Study Area by *Kraj* and *Okres*

Okres	Number of Tourist Sites
Banska Stiavnica	17
Zarnovica	5
Ziar nad Hronom	7
Zvolen	7
Banska Bystrica	13
Detva	4
Brezno	11
Revuca	1
Total Banska Bystrica Kraj	65
Nove Zamky	2
Levice	5
Zlate Moravce	1
Total Nitra Kraj	8
GRAND TOTAL	73

2. LIST

Table J.2 – 2 lists all the sites in the Study Area by Location, Specific Type (according to VKU), Description and General Category according to the following five groups:

- Cultural Site
- Historical Site
- Religious Site
- Spa/Reservoir
- Natural Feature (including caves and other Geological Formations)

Some sites are of multiple interest i.e. according to more than one category. The listing is organised according to *Okres* and the locations are also shown on Map 19.1 in the GIS Maps Volume.

Though the list may not be comprehensive, it provides a good foundation for developing a more thorough inventory of the tourism resources of the Basin. The Slovak text on the Sites of Interest can be added to the database by the SAZP or other interested party.

Table J.2 - 2 List of Sites of Interest in the Study Area by Location, Specific Type, Description and General Category
(Source: Prepared by the Study Team from maps and accompanying booklets published by VKU, Ref. 24 - 1)

BANSKA BYSTRICA KRAJ

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
BB	Badín	Gothic church	A Gothic church, originally from 1397, with a valuable interior fortified by a defensive wall with gunports from 1636. In the other church, built in 1865, there is a picture of J B Klemens. Next to the church there is a wooden belfry from 1859. Over an area of approx 7 acres there is the state nature reserve 'Badinsky Prales', a known starting point for tourists hiking in the 'Kremnické vrchy' Mountains.	Religious site, Natural feature
BB	Banská Bystrica	town with historical monuments	Centre of the town considered a national preserve of architectural historical monuments. There is a former city castle - a national cultural monument, late-Gothic church built in the mid 13th century, later reconstructed and enlarged, with a valuable interior considered the oldest in this complex. 'Saint Cross' Church built in 1492, the so-called 'Slovak' one, the house of Matthew from 1479, a town hall with Gothic elements, preserved parts of former fortifications - high rampart, stone bastions and an entrance gate with a barbican belonging to the complex. In the historical centre of the town, there are burgher houses, several of them having sgraffito decoration on their facades. The Gothic-Renaissance house of Thurza is the nicest, then the renaissance house of Benický, and the house of Bethlen. There is a hospital church from the 14th century, Capito church from 1636 and a clock tower, the remains of a baroque townhall. A Museum of the Slovak National Uprising occurs here. Conditions for hiking to the 'Kremnica' and 'Staré hory' mountains or the Slovak Ore Mountains.	Historical site, Religious site
BB	Brusno	health resort	Treatment of digestive diseases on the basis of earth-gypsum carbonated, cold mineral water. Classicist convalescence houses from the mid 18th century reconstructed in secession style at the beginning of the 20th century. Former Gothic church built in the 15th century with baroque modifications from the second third of the 18th century. Hiking path to the 'Vepor' Mountains and Low Tatras.	Spa/reservoir, Religious site, Natural feature
BB	Cerín	Gothic church	Cerín is an early-Gothic church from the beginning of the 14th century. The sanctuary, with its Gothic wall paintings, is considered a national cultural monument. In the church there is a wooden ceiling from the 16th century, a stone Gothic font and valuable furnishings. The Gothic altar from 1483 is displayed in the 'Szeprmuveszeti' museum in Budapest. Next to the church there is a wooden belfry.	Religious site
BB	Dolná Míčiná	mansion	Dolná Míčiná is a village found in the 'Micina' Creek valley. There is a three-floor Renaissance manor house from the 16th century, with bastions and a two-armed staircase built on the old foundations and reconstructed in the 18th century. There is a nature preserve of travertine formations formed by ferric mineral waters.	Historical site, Natural feature
BB	Donovaly	holiday resort	Famous holiday resort (at an altitude of 960 metres) situated under 'Zvolen' Peak, altitude 1402 metres, and accessible by a funicular. Conditions for hiking to the Low Tatra and High Fatra mountains. Favourable conditions for paragliding and skiing during winter. Board and lodging available. Wooden monuments of folk architecture still preserved.	Natural feature, Cultural site.

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
BB	Harmanecká Jaskyna	cave	A limestone cave called Izbica in Harmanecký kras. The entrance is at 821 m, access only on foot, 40 min, from the car park lot or the railway station. The cave features a rich decoration with prominent Kamenná váza (The Stone Vase) in Veľká Sieri (The Big Hall). On the way to the cave a precious finding place with protected part.	Natural feature (Geological formation)
BB	Horná Miciná	Gothic church	There is an early-Gothic church from the second half of the 13th century with preserved Gothic wall paintings, reconstructed in Renaissance style with a wooden belfry. Next to a Classicist church from the second half of the 18th century, there is a brick belfry from the 19th century. Wooden houses, a tradition of weaving, and the production of typical shepherd's wooden pipes locally called 'fujara' and flutes can be found here. One can also find a rare variety of oak tree.	Religious site, Cultural site
BB	Hronsek	mansion	In the village of Hronsek there is a Gothic-Renaissance mansion from the 15th century, partly reconstructed and fortified in 1576. There is a baroque manor house from the 18th century with certain architectural details in Rococo style. There are also folk architecture monuments such as a wooden church with a valuable interior and a timbered belfry with a shingle roof dating from the first part of the 18th century.	Historical site, Cultural site
BB	Kremnicka	memorial place	Kremnicka is located in the Banská district, at the foot of the 'Kremnické vrchy' Mountains. It was one of the places where the fascists carried out the most severe retaliatory measures at the end of the second world war. There is a monument designed by the People's Artist Dusan Jurovic, built in 1949 in memory of the 747 casualties buried in a mass grave during the Slovak National Uprising at that place.	Historical site
BB	Spania Dolina	historical reserve of folk architecture	Spacious houses of former miners with galleries and shingle roofs are the reminders of the mining history of this region. There is a former Romanesque church reconstructed in 1593 and refurbished several times with rare wall paintings inside. An old 'beater' from the 16th century, by means of which miners were called to work. Tradition of bobbin-face production is still alive here. Starting point for hiking to 'Staré hory' (old mountains).	Cultural site, historical site.
BB	Staré Hory	former mining place	Village formed by many solitary settlements, reminding one of the former mining industry, with folk architecture preserved. 15th century Gothic church reconstructed in 1722 and enlarged in 1850 with Gothic Madonna is a traditional place of pilgrimage. In 'Turecká' locality there is a holiday resort and a starting point for hiking to Krizna Hill (altitude of 1574 metres), to the High Fatras, 'Staré hory' Mountains and 'Spania' valley.	Historical site, Natural feature, Cultural site
BB	Tajov	holiday resort	This is the name of a chalet situated over Tajov village, a starting point for hiking to the top of the 'Kremnicka' Mountains, to a chalet on 'Suchý vrch' (dry hill) (altitude 760 metres) and to 'Staré hory' (old mountains). Holiday resorts 'Kráľky' and 'Kordiky' are situated nearby. Board and lodging available. There is a former Gothic church built in 1577 in the village. The house where the famous inventor of radio telegraphy Juraj Murgas was born and lived occurs here.	Natural feature, Religious site
BB	Kráľky	recreation centre	A village in Kremnické vrchy. In its vicinity a tourist and skiing centre close to Chata and Kráľkmi (910 m). Cross-country ski routes, ski lifts, two ski jumps. The starting point of marked routes to Kremnické vrchy, Kordiky and Kráľické sedlo.	Natural feature

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
BR	Brezno	historical town	Brezno is a former mining town. The Gothic chapel founded on a cemetery is the remains of a burnt church built in 1518-1519. Baroque monastery of piarist monks between 1694-1713, two Classical churches from 1781-1785 and a town hall from 1779, where the museum of the upper Hron River region resides today. Burgher houses from the 19th century and a town tower from 1830, remains of the former town fortifications are preserved. Hiking conditions can also be found from this town.	Historical site, Religious site
BR	Bystrá Dolina	valley offering outstanding hiking conditions	The 'Bystrá' valley, situated on the southern slopes of the Low Tatras, where popular holiday resorts like 'Srdiecko' ('The Heart'), 'Tále' and 'Bystrá', known for outstanding conditions for hiking are to be found. It is a starting point for hiking to the chalet of 'Séfánik' situated under 'Dumbier' Peak to 'Chopok' and 'Kosodrevina'. Next to the 'Bystrá' holiday resort there is an entrance to a drip-stone cave with 475 metres open to the public. The cave is suitable for speleotherapy. Board and lodging available.	Natural feature including cave (Geological formation)
BR	Certovica	holiday resort	Holiday resort situated in a saddle of Certovica (altitude 1238 metres) on the main ridge of the Low Tatras. Suitable conditions for hiking on the mountain ridge. In the valley under 'Certovica', there are the holiday villages 'Vysná Boca' and 'Nizna Boca', former mining settlements with spacious timber houses. In 'Vysná Boca' there is a Classical church from 1785 preserved. In 'Nizna Boca' a late-classicist church from 1844 is found.	Natural feature, Religious site
BR	Chopok	sightseeing hill	Chopok is the second highest peak in the Low Tatra Mountains (altitude 2024 metres) and is very popular for hiking tours. From the top of it there is the opportunity to enjoy a panoramic view of the surrounding country. Hiking paths cross the peak. 'Chopok' is accessible on foot or by a seat funicular either from 'Bystrá' valley, with its 'Srdiecko' holiday resort, or from 'Demarova', valley with its 'Jasna' holiday resort.	Natural Feature
BR	Cierny Balog	mountain railway	Mountain railway track from 1908 in the Black Balog region preserved as a technical monument. 17 kilometres of the former 130 kilometre long railway track have been reconstructed and open to the public since 1992. In one building of the railway museum there is a museum of the wood industry as well. In the village there are timber and brick houses from the 19th century with shingle roofs. Hiking conditions to 'Polana' and 'Vepor' hills. 'Dobroc' primeval forest to be found in the same district.	Historical site, Natural Feature
BR	Dumbier	sightseeing hill	The highest peak of the Low Tatra Mountains (altitude 2043 metres) offers a fantastic and complete circular view of the neighbouring country. Hiking paths cross the peak. Nature reserve with rare species of plant and animals. The peak is accessible from the 'Mlynná', 'Jánska' and 'Stavnica' valleys beginning in the 'Vysná Boca' village and continues through the 'Boca' saddle. The 'Stefanik' chalet is under the peak.	Natural Feature
BR	Helpa	ethnographic locality	Preserved wooden structures of original folk architecture - timber houses with cellars and shingle ridge roofs occur here. This town has a tradition of woodcraft. There is a parsonage building from 1793 and a late-baroque church from 1800. Starting point for hiking to the main ridge of the Low Tatra Mountains and Black 'Vah' River valley in Liptov region. Board and lodging available.	Cultural Site
BR	Klenovský Vepor	sightseeing place	'Klenovský Vepor' Peak, with its altitude of 1338 metres, is the most outstanding and highest peak in the 'Vepor' Mountains. There is a very interesting view from the top of it. You can see the complete valley of the 'Cierny Hron' River and the western side of the Low Tatra Mountains. There is a nature reserve of primeval forest growth. A hiking path called 'Rudna magistrála' crosses the top of this hill. The hill is accessible from 'Klenovec' village.	Natural feature

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
BR	Kráľova Hola	sightseeing hill	The highest hill of the eastern part of the Low Tatra Mountains (altitude 1948 m asl) offering a landscape view of the surrounding environment. There is a fountainhead and river watershed for 'Čierny Ván', 'Hron', 'Hniec' and 'Hornád'. The shortest way to the top is accessible from a typical village of this region, called 'Sumiac', having preserved folk architecture, then from 'Vernáň' and 'Svermovo' villages. A hiking trail runs along the ridge of the mountains and crosses the top of 'Kráľova hola'.	Natural feature
BR	Krápcovo	holiday resort	A holiday resort situated under the southern slopes of the Low Tatras. There is a water reservoir offering conditions for water sports and good hiking conditions, sport and recovery conditions. Board and lodgings are available. The village is accessible by car or bus from 'Horná Lehota', 'Doiná Lehota' or 'Tále' is the name of a holiday resort situated near 'Krápcovo'.	Spa/reservoir, Natural feature
BR	Nemecká	memorial place	There is a memorial erected not far from 'Nemecká' village in the place where 900 people active in the Slovak National Uprising and victims of racial persecution were burnt alive during the Second World War by fascists. In 'Nemecká' there is a Gothic church coming from the 15th century and reconstructed in the 18th century with a Gothic vaulted ceiling and a preserved interior from the 18th and 19th centuries. Starting point or hiking tours to the Low Tatras.	Historical site, Religious site
BS	Banská A Lesnícka Akadémia	complex of historical buildings	This complex of historical buildings is considered a national cultural monument. The complex was established in 1846 by joining together two Academies - the first technical university in the world, the so-called Mining academy established in 1770 and the Forest Academy established in 1808. There are 11 mansion houses and buildings with respective faculties and administration offices.	Cultural site
BS	Banská Belá	mining village	This village was developed during silver mining times and was granted the rights of a town in 1450. There are sacral monuments here such as the Gothic-Renaissance church, originally built in late-Gothic style in 1708, and a Rococo Chapel from 1756. Near by there is 'Halcianske' lake which has good conditions for bathing.	Religious site, Natural feature
BS	Banské múzeum V Prírode	open-air museum of mining industry	Unique Museum of Mining Industry situated in the typical environment and showing work places of miners, their instruments, techniques and the development of mining methods since the 16th century. 1900 meter (almost 4000 feet) long galleries named 'Ján' and 'Bartolomej' are part of the underground display which go to a depth of 33-45 metres, date from the 17th-19th century.	Historical site
BS	Hellenbachov Dom	cultural monument	A building of the former Mining Court on Trinity Square. Formerly a Gothic building, it was rebuilt in the 16th century in Renaissance style and in the 18th century in Baroque style. At the back there is a gate into the 76 metre (240 feet) long preserved mining gallery of Saint Michael. This gallery was built in the 18th century. There is a unique display of mineralogy and geologic-layers belonging to the Slovak Museum of Mining Industry there today.	Cultural site.
BS	Kalvária	complex of sacral objects	A complex of sacral Baroque buildings built in 1644-1751 situated on the hill over Banská Štiavnica. Two central objects - Upper and Lower Church with baroque wall paintings inside are interconnected by a lane lined with chapels. There is a Chapel, Ecce Homo, right under the top of the hill, the so called Saint Steps, a cross with a figural group.	Religious site

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
BS	Klopacka	historical mining object	Baroque tower built in 1861 where miners had been called together by clapping on a wooden board. On top of the pyramid roof there is a mining sign. In the tower there is a display of the Slovak Museum of Mining Industry installed, it shows how the mining techniques in Slovakia have developed since the 16th century.	Historical site
BS	Komorský Dvor	complex of historical buildings	The biggest complex of buildings in Banská Štiavnica formed by rebuilding Gothic buildings and some of the older buildings from the 13th century and interconnecting them in the 16th century. The three floor building with three yards and street façade with 26 axis comes from the end of 18th century. It was the former seat of the Mining Chamber and there is a Slovak Mining Museum there today.	Historical site
BS	Kostol Sv. Kataríny	sacral object	A late-Gothic Roman-Catholic Church, the so-called Slovak one, built in 1488-1491 and rebuilt in 1692. The Baroque main altar comes from 1727. Side altars were built in the 19th century in eclectic and pseudo-styles. There is a stone, late Gothic, font from the beginning of the 16th century and the Chapel of Jan Nepomucky built in 1776.	Religious site
BS	Kysihýbel	arboretum	Dendrological object established in 1900-1913 for study of and acclimatisation of, foreign woods. Over a total area of 7.45 ha (almost 30 acres) there are approximately 230 sorts of coniferous and deciduous trees. Information on respective sort of trees occurs along a lane which crosses this place. There is also a technical monument preserved here, an underground stone-pit.	Natural feature, Historical site
BS	Nový Zámok	anti-turk fortress	Renaissance guardian fortress built in 1564-1571 against Turk attacks. It is a square building with six floors and four bastions with loopholes in circumferencial walls. In the Slovak Museum of Mining Industry, a display on anti-Turk battles in Slovakia can be found.	Historical site
BS	Pocúvadianske Jazero	lake	Pocúvadlo is the largest lake in Štiavnica Mountains with a total area of 11.73 hectares (almost 45 acres) and 20 metres (60 feet) deep. There is a well-known hiking and recreation place near-by. There are possibilities for bathing, boating, fishing, accommodation and catering facilities are provided. There is a crossroad of hiking routes. There is also a castle named 'Sitno' not far from here.	Natural feature, Historical site
BS	Starý Zámok	urban castle	Renaissance fortification built in the 16th century during Turk attacks on the place, where formerly the Roman church of Saint Maria was built at the beginning of the 13th century and rebuilt in Gothic style in 1497-1516. In a fortified three-floor building with four wings and a yard there is now the Slovak Museum of Mining Industry with valuable monuments of architecture and arts.	Historical site
BS	Štiavnické Tajchy	complex of lakes	A complex of artificial water basins - the so-called 'tajchy' built in the 17th-18th century serving for draining mining works near Banská Štiavnica. There is an ingenious system of lakes with collecting and draining ditches 300 kilometres (approx 200 miles) long. The most important of them are 'Klinger', 'Richnavské', 'Studenské', 'Hodrušské', and 'Evíckino' which are used for summer recreation activities.	Spas/Reservoirs

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
BS	Štiavniké Bane	village with mining traditions	In the past this was an important centre of mining industry and nowadays it is a place where folk architecture is preserved. In Vínšachta district, there are remains of the Renaissance fortification of a mine built in the 16th-17th century. There is also a Baroque church with an intricate interior built in 1736 within the building of a former monastery. Good conditions for hiking in the mountains, bathing and water sports on three lakes nearby.	Historical site, Religious site, Natural feature
DT	Detva	town with ethnological memorials	Folk architecture is still preserved in the timbered houses of the town. Typical hay lofts, carved and painted wooden tomb crosses at the cemetery. Typical shepherd pipes, locally called 'fujara', are produced along with traditional colourful embroideries and folk costumes. Exhibit of wooden art of 'Detva'. Hiking, swimming and lodgings can also be found here.	Cultural site
DT	Hrinová	ethnographic village	Folk architecture preserved in several wooden houses with typical folk furnishings. Tradition of wooden art and glass painting, folk songs and dances. Carved wooden tomb crosses at the cemetery. Starting point for hiking to the 'Polana' peak and to the Slovak Ore Mountains. Swimming.	Cultural site, Natural feature
DT	Polana	sightseeing mountain	Polana is the name of the highest peak (1458 m) of the 'Polana' Mountains, offering a picturesque view of the nearby hills of 'Krizna', 'Kraľova hora' and 'Sitno'. Opportunities for hiking. The hill, with its rare plant and animal species, is part of a nature reserve and since 1990 has belonged to the network of UNESCO biosphere reserves. Lodging available. Accessible by car.	Natural feature
DT	Víglaš	ruins of a castle	Originally a Gothic hunting castle from 1390, fortified in the 16th century against Turkish attack. It was destroyed and burnt down during the second world war. There was a forecast and a narrow-gauge railway track between the 'Víglaš' and 'Polana' mountains. The train is displayed today under the castle as a technical monument. Folk architecture from the beginning of the 19th century is preserved in the belfry and carved wooden tomb crosses at the cemetery.	Historical site, Cultural site
RA	Muránsky Hrad	ruins	Ruins of a medieval castle from the 13th century rising over Murán village. One of the largest ruins situated at the highest altitude in Slovakia (935 m). From the top of the ramparts there is a nice view of the Murán plain with interesting karst formations. Accessible from 'Murán' and from the gamekeeper's cottage 'Veľká lúka' there is an information path leading to ruins.	Historical feature
ZC	Hodruša-Hámre	village with mining history	This village is known by its folk architecture of miner's houses. A valuable Renaissance mining clapper from the beginning of the 17th century occurs here along with three galleries which are considered technical monuments. A Gothic church preserved from the 14th century and late-Gothic church from the beginning of the 16th century are also found here. There are good conditions for hiking, skiing in the mountains and for swimming and fishing at 'Hodruša' lake.	Historical site, Religious site, Natural feature
ZC	Hronský Benadic	sacral complex	Hronský Benadic is the name of a national cultural monument, a fortified monastery and the church of a former Benedictine Abbey from 1346-1410. The church has three naves and an exceptional entrance portal, rare interior and a chapel of Saint blood. It is one of the most outstanding Gothic buildings in Slovakia. There are Renaissance gun bastions, fortifications and arches.	Religious site

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
ZC	Nová Bana	historical monuments	Nová Bana is an old mining town developed during the time of gold mining. There is a Gothic church rebuilt in Baroque style in 1725 which is still preserved. The town museum is situated in the building of an old town hall, formerly a Gothic fortress, built in the second half of the 14th century and rebuilt in baroque style in 1730. Good conditions for bathing, hiking and skiing can be found in the vicinity.	Historical site, Religious site, Natural feature
ZC	Vtáčnik	sightseeing hill	The highest hill of the volcanic mountain named 'Vtáčnik' at an altitude of 1,346 metres (approx 4000 feet). There is a nature reserve preserving various beech and pine trees. Nice scenic view of the environment can be enjoyed from the peak. A long distance hiking trail named 'ponitrinská magistrála' crosses the top of the hill.	Natural feature
ZH	Krahule	recreation centre	An important recreation centre in Kremnické vrchy close to a village with the same name. In the village close to the church is the geographic centre of Europe. Excellent ski facilities, downhill skiing routes and lifts. The starting point of the well known tournament Biela stopa SNP (The White Track of the Slovak National Uprising). A tourist starting point to Kremnické vrchy.	Natural feature
ZH	Kremnica	historic city	An old mining city with traditional coinage. The historic core of Kremnica is a city reservation. The most valuable object is the city castle complex dating from the 14th and 15th centuries (a natural cultural monument). The dominant building of the castle is a two-nave Gothic church from the 15th century. Next to it, an original Roman carner from the 13th century. In the 18th century the building of the city hall was built into the castle. Fortifications with gates occur around the castle. The fortifications of the castle were connected to the city fortifications from the 15th century with three gates, from which only one is preserved - the lower one. Around the square there are town houses of a Gothic layout, later adapted and rebuilt. There are also other interesting objects. The Gothic hospital church of St Elisabeth from the end of the 14th century. The originally Gothic buildings of a mint, extensively rebuilt in the 16th century, a baroque plague pole from the 18th century, the Museum of Coins and Medals and the Ski Museum all occur in this city. Possibilities exist for tourism, skiing and lodging. It is also a thermal bathing place.	Historical site, Spa/reservoir
ZH	Kremnické Bane	historical monuments	An old mining village, today a local part of Kremnica. In the village there is a Gothic church on Roman foundations from the beginning of the 13th century, rebuilt in the 15th century. A valuable interior, with interesting rococo plastics of kneeling miners. Preserved popular architecture - miners' wooden houses with perches. Possibilities for tourism and skiing.	Religious site, Cultural site
ZH	Sklenené Teplice	spa	Spa with old history going back to the 17th century. Contemporary buildings in the spa were built in Classicistic style in 1835-1848. There are 12 springs of warm mineral water for healing motion inconveniences and neurological diseases. The foundations of the 'Teplica' castle built in Middle Ages are situated not far from the spa on the hill 'Pustý Hrad'. There are good conditions for hiking activities.	Spa/Reservoir, Natural feature
ZH	Vyhne	historical village	A village and spa situated in the 'Štávnica' Mountains and having a rich history of mining. There are springs of thermal mineral water feeding a thermal outdoor swimming pool and used originally for bathing only. A preserved complex of houses from that time, Baroque Classicistic parsonage building, mining memorials and foundry industries and buildings of a former brewery can all be found here.	Spa/reservoir, Historical site

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
ZH	Ziar Nad Hronom	mansion	A town with several preserved historical monuments. There is a Renaissance-Baroque mansion with fortifications built in 1631, rebuilt in Classicist style in 1782-1794. Then there is an originally Renaissance mansion from the 17th century with a new-baroque façade situated in 'Ladomer'. There is a rare interior in a Gothic church built in the 14th century. Not far from here there are ruins of the 'Sášov castle.	Historical site, Religious site
ZV	Borova Hora	arboretum	An arboretum covering 45.5 hectares (more than 100 acres) and situated on the hill-sides of Borová, which is used for study and research. In the dendrologic facility, for scientific study of trees and woody plants, they grow mostly trees typical of local conditions. There is the biggest rosarium in the Slovak republic here which grows more than 1200 sorts of roses.	Natural Feature
ZV	Dobra Niva	historical village	A village which has valuable folk architecture dating back to the beginning of the 19th century with folk traditions still carried out here. There is a Roman church built in the 13th century and rebuilt in 1732, it has a rare interior and is considered an important historical monument. The ruins of a castle "Dobra Niva" built in the second half of the 13th century are situated not far from the village.	Cultural site, Historical site, Religious site
ZV	Kovacova	spa	Natural spa for healing motion inconveniences and neurological diseases. This is a well-known recreation area with thermal spa. It has 4 swimming pools, a sport grounds, accommodation and catering facilities spread over 80 hectares (320 acres). In a nearby forest park there is a place where they keep and bring forth fallow deer.	Spa/reservoir
ZV	Ocová	Gothic church	Originally a Gothic church from the 11th century, fortified in the 16th century, reconstructed in Baroque style in the 18th century. Fragments of a Gothic altar from the end of the 15th century, a late Gothic altar from 1514, and a cabinet with a relief by the famous Master Paul of Levoca are found. A classicist church from 1785 with an altar painting of J B Klemens is also found here. Wooden tomb crosses and columns at the local cemetery Folk architecture can also be found in this town. Hiking to 'Polana' Hill.	Religious site, Cultural site, Natural Feature
ZV	Ostrá Lúka	mansion	In the village there is a mansion from 1636-1641 reconstructed in the second half of the 18th century with two round bastions with gunports. The other Baroque-Classical mansion house comes from the second half of the 18th century. It was refurbished in the 19th and the 20th centuries. In the village there is a tower from 1904 and the ruins of a church built in 1742. It is a starting point for hiking to the 'Stavnicke vrchy' and 'Kremnicke vrchy' Mountains.	Historical site
ZV	Sliac	spa	Health resort situated in the mountains. Diseases of the circulatory system are treated here with warm mineral spring water. In the park there is a Classicist chapel and mineral drinking water fountains to be found. Next to an early-Gothic church from 1268 there is a belfry with a bell dating from 1516. There is an early-Gothic manor house in the 'Hajniky' town district.	Spa/Reservoir, Religious site

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
ZV	Zvolen	historical town	<p>An important historical centre situated in the area settled by Slavs in the 8th-9th century. The first written document dated 1135 gives information on 'Pusty' castle situated not far from the town. It has been ruined since the 16th century. Zvolen castle, rising above the city, is considered a national cultural monument. It was originally built in Gothic style, rebuilt at the beginning of the 16th century, and then modified in Renaissance style after 1548. It was built in 1370-1382 as a Royal hunting castle, then it was used as the residence of Hungarian Queens, Jan Jiskra and family Esterhazi. In the 14th-15th century it was the residence of a Zvolen count. There is a National Museum and Slovak national gallery there today. In the town there is the Gothic church of Saint Elizabeth, built at the end of the 14th century having a rare Baroque interior, a New-Gothic church from 1921-1933, a late Renaissance mansion, manor houses and the remains of municipal fortifications. A recreation spa with heated water from Neressnica can be used for bathing. There are also swimming and water sport facilities near the water basin Motova. Sking and hiking conditions occur in Kratova.</p>	Historical site, Spa/reservoir, Cultural site, Religious site, Natural feature

BB: Banska Bystrica BR: Breano BS: Banska Stiavnica DT: Detva RA: Revuca ZC: Zarnovica ZH: Ziar nad Huronom ZV: Zvolen

NOTE: Some of the objects at Banska Stiavnica are spread out over a wide area and have been counted as 17 separate monuments in Table J.2 - 1

NITRA KRAJ

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
LV	Bohunice	technical monuments	In Bohunice there is a water mill preserved with a top driven heel which is part of the Tekovské Museum in Levice. All the milling equipment in this mill is preserved and typical furniture and kitchen utensils of that time as well. In the village there is also an interesting architecture of wooden log-cabins preserved. There is a Classicistic manor room from 1816 and a new-Gothic manor from the 19th century.	Historical Site
LV	Levice	ruins of municipal castle	In the town there is castle from the 13th century, Renaissance mansion built in 1571, Baroque church built in 1675 with monastery, Baroque mansion built in 1734, new-Classicoistic mansion built in 1863-1868. The area of thermal spa Marglita and Ilona having 5 swimming pools, sport grounds, a mini-golf ground, accommodation and catering facilities.	Historical site, spa/reservoir
LV	Lipovina	water basin	There is a recreation centre on the bank of the basin spreading over an area of 2.5 hectares (more than 6 acres) and 9.7 metres (30 feet) deep. Bathing, water-sports, fishing, accommodation and catering facilities are available. Not far from here, in Batovce, there is a Gothic church built in the 14th century, rebuilt in Baroque style in the 18th century. There is a manor-house of late Baroque style built in the 18th century, there is folk architecture preserved and wine cellars are available.	Natural feature, Cultural site, Religious site
LV	Pukanec	historical village	Remains of municipal fortifications from 1569-1590, a former Baroque-Classicoistic Town Hall from the 18th century, mining technical devices and houses of craftsmen are left from the original Royal mining town Pukanec today. In the Gothic church of Saint Nicholas built at the beginning of the 14th century there are 4 altars built in late-Gothic style by Master Paul from Levoca.	Historical site, Religious site
LV	Zeliezovce	mansion	A church originally built in Gothic style in the 14th century and rebuilt in 1954. There are Gothic wall paintings, a Gothic font, and a Roman sarcophagus on the main altar still preserved. An originally Baroque mansion built in 1720 in Classicistic style at the beginning of the 19th century. There is a memorial room of Franz Schubert situated in the park. A forest railroad 4 kilometers (almost 3 miles) long is considered to be a technical monument.	Religious site, Historical site
NZ	Bina	Roman monuments	Roman church with a couple of towers built before the 1217 Premonstratensian Abbey. An interesting relief with hunting theme from the 13th century. An original Roman rotunda belongs to this church, too. The rotunda is known under the name of the Chapel of Twelve Apostles and was built at the beginning of 12th century and rebuilt in Baroque style in 1755.	Religious site
NZ	Sturovo	thermal spa	An international bicycle route along the Danube river crosses this important centre of summer recreation. Four swimming pools, sport grounds, a mini-golf ground, a toboggan, accommodation and catering facilities are available. A Lake 3.5 hectares in area, suitable for water-sports, is available, too. There is a nice view of the Hungarian Ostrihom on the other side of the river and ferry-boat trips run across to it from Sturovo.	Spa/Reservoir

OKRES	TOWN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CATEGORY
ZM	Velký Inovec	sightseeing hill	The highest hill of volcanic mountains 'Pohronský Inovec' at an altitude of 901 metres (2,700 feet). Nice view of Low Tatras, Fatra mountains, Vtáčnik and Tribec from the top of it. The first part of long distance hiking route named 'Ore hiking route' crosses the top of this hill. Accommodation and catering facilities are available under the hill. Good conditions for skiing during winter.	Natural feature

LV: Levice NZ: Nove Zamky ZM: Zlate Moravice