

SELECTED PROBLEMS OF THE EXTENSIONS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS OF SACRAL BUILDINGS FROM THE END OF THE 20TH CENTURY UP TO THE PRESENT WITH SELECTED EXAMPLES

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Abstract

Sacral architecture is an inseparable part of our cultural heritage. For various reasons it is exposed to interventions into its material substance such as extensions, reconstructions or interior modifications. They intervene into disposition, substance, and construction frameworks. During their historical development such interventions often occurred, and we can also see them in the present period. The report is aimed especially at the effect of older and newer matter according to their proportionality, i.e., the substance – space relationship. It also deals with typological aspects of interventions as well as on operation characteristics of new substances. In this sense it offers basic classifications that are illustrated with domestic and foreign examples. It is aimed especially at interventions since the end of the 20th century up to the present time. The current period puts various requirements on sacral buildings that did not seem important in the past. Today, their realization often requires interventions into older structures. Similarly, after buildings lose their sacral purpose, interventions follow that are related to the adaptation of the buildings for new uses.

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- Interventions,
- Matter – space relation,
- Typological characteristics,
- Liturgical operation.

1 INTRODUCTION

Sacral Christian architecture is inseparably connected to European cultural and artistic development. Since the oldest times this part of architectonic creation articulates the spiritual atmosphere of the given period, and often it reflects the basic

expressive tools and principles of the creation of the respective style period in a most complex form. Sacral buildings had been developed as a space set aside from the secular environment and designated in a specific way for communication between a person and God (Filipek, 2002). Their form was connected to the general historical evolution of architecture and art,

which is why individual interventions during that evolution reflected these trends. Sacral buildings are interconnected by a basic spiritual continuity expressed by spiritual truth. Their shape is modified and formed according to features of the style and relevance to a period (Botek, 2005). Sacral Christian architecture not only enables the physical shape of a cult, it also expresses a number of symbolic meanings and is the material self-expression of the religious community. The Christian liturgy has been polymorphic and variable, apart from its basic constant elements, for two millennia. Not only according to the individual religions, but also in the Catholic Church, it does have various rites with individual evolutions.

The current period also naturally brings its stake to that evolution and the formation of sacral architecture in two main areas, i.e., in the area of new works and in the area of interventions into older building substances. Interventions into sacral structure have causes and, in the volume of their substance, they have concrete consequences. Today, sacral architecture does not determine trends but the creation of new or restored cult space still remains among the most attractive architectonic tasks by an author ambitious to make a cultural contribution (Polomová, 2010).

As interventions into older structures occur, assessments of their value and criteria related to artistic monuments are an inseparable part of a process. Not all the buildings are protected by legislation but that does not mean they do not contain values that have to be preserved. Also, the strong intellectual relations of contemporary man to his historic environment are connected to it. Protection of historic monuments is today more difficult as with the current plurality of opinions, we can only barely determine the requirements of unambiguous forms of architecture (Kvasnicová, 2006).

In the report presented I will concern only with buildings related to the Christian confessions as these have not only formed European culture but also the world of ideas and are significant to us up to today. I will especially deal with interventions from the end of the 20th century up to the present. I will concentrate on the relation between the newer and older substances in their mutual volume relations and the consequences related from their proportional and space linkage. This report is neither a passportization of the interventions in a specific region nor their detailed depiction. The examples that are employed are used for illustration, while their selection includes domestic and foreign realizations.

When we think about interventions into the older substance of sacral buildings in the present (whether historic or relatively new), there are several perspectives for assessments. Besides the analyses of the causes, the form of intervention (i.e., the typological aspect), and expression, it is also a dispositional view, i.e., its relation to the original matter (Botek, 2005). The real topic of this report is not the characteristics of the current sacral creations and their continuation on the significant characteristics of the existing evolution but the new creation as putting the finishing touches to the existing historic substance. In the following part we can define several aspects with a comparison of their proportionality:

A. ASPECTS OF THE SUBSTANCE-SPACE RELATION

1. Substance Subordination of Annex

Subordination means that the substance of an annex is subordinated to the older substance. In such cases the added substance is subordinated; in concrete examples, it can even be marginal versus the existing architecture. Apart from cases of pragmatic, utilitarian annexes usually built up by local parishioners, subordination is appropriate, especially in cases when the original substance represents exceptionally valuable and important artistic evidence of the respective period. This is why it is necessary to interfere into its expression as little as possible. The main determinant of an intervention into historic architecture should be a summary of its artistic values, their interpretation, and method of presentation (Pauliny, 2017).

An example I want to present is the extension of the sacristy to the Romanesque tribune church in Hamuliakovo, Slovakia, in the 1990 (Fig. 01). It is separated from the historic structure and connected through the neck. It was conceived in its own authentic architectural language, in a subordinated size to the Romanesque building. Because of its location it cannot be perceived from all sides. The church in Ostrovany has had a one-sided leaf annex since 1992 (Gojdič, 2002). Although it represents a greater volume compared to the aforementioned examples, the older church remains the dominate element.

Among constructions outside Slovakia we could mention the Austrian Niederau (Fig. 02); the nave was extended by a lower and wider annex in 1978 (*Bauten der Erzdiözese*, 1987). The same principle of a lower but wider substance was used in the church in Holzhausen, Austria (1986) while they kept the original structure of the masonry (Gaus, 1990).



Fig. 1 Church in Hamuliakovo (Slovakia) – Annex of sacristy to the presbytery. Source: <https://apsida.sk/c/2/hamuliakovo>



Fig. 2 Church in Niederau (Austria). Original state and state after realization of the annex. Source: Bauten der Erzdiözese, 1987.

2. Equivalency of Older and Newer Substances

The equivalency of older and newer substances is a case when the size of both substances is balanced. Sometimes, however, there could be a problem to choose the extent of their equivalence. The equivalence will be different when we assess it from the view of the proportions of the sizes and when thinking of the floor plan. A new intervention could occur, because its size is equivalent to the older substance. This equivalence could be disturbed by the look of both substances.

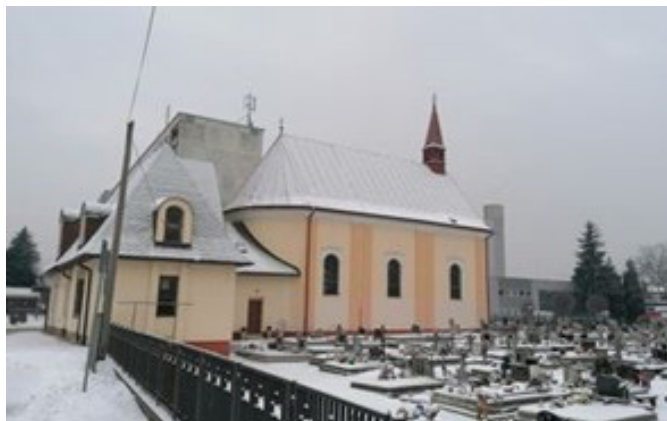


Fig. 3 Bardejov (Slovakia). Annex to the Church of St. Anna. Source: <https://mapy.com/sk/>

On the contrary, a new form, even if it has smaller floor plan dimensions, could have a dominant impact. Into the category of equivalence belong such examples when there is an annex of an “aisle” or if it is made when an elongation or enlargement is made, and both substances are separated. The same is valid for examples where the dominance of a floor plan of a new part is not reflected in the complex of the substances.

The annex of the church in Dlhá Lúka, Slovakia, replaced the original presbytery by a new nave and two aisles (end of the 1990), and its form is anachronistic (Gojdič, 2002). The new substances that enlarged the church on both sides have a lower volume than the older nave; therefore, the view is balanced. Their ground surface is, however, more spacious. In the case of the annex of St. Anna church in Bardejov, Slovakia (Fig. 03), the structure of the substances seems balanced. The complex is a composition of two separated volumes connected by a short neck. The new substance (1996) is situated perpendicularly behind the head; its height is subordinated in the roof part with a noticeable separation by dormers but also by offsets (Sitarčík, Šándor, Šechný, 1995).

In this context I would also like to present the church in Bratislava, in the district of Vrakuňa as an example (Fig. 04). The original chapel of Virgin Mary was built in 1879 in a neo-Romanesque style as a small nave with a rounded head and turret over a front gable. The requirements for its capacity because of a new housing estate resulted in its enlargement. It was realized as a separate object near the chapel (1995). Both substances are separated and connected through a short neck. There is an interconnection through two passageways on a side wall. It is a system of two objects that are mutually independent, and each has a different purpose. The new substance has a larger area; the older substance is tighter but is higher. A composition of horizontal and vertical spaces was created. The new part does not suppress the historic part but its quality is more impressive (Gojdič, 2002). It is, however, a boundary case, and I am mindful of a fact, it could also be included into a category, where a new substance takes over dominant function. It is a matter of perspective, if we take into account the extent of the disposition or the effect of the substance. From another point of view, it could belong to the group with a dominant new part.



Fig. 4 Bratislava – Vrakuňa (Slovakia). New building and older structure. Source: <http://www.for.sk/KVrakuna.html>

The annex of a church in Jasenov (Fig. 05) was made in 1991 as a separate side “pavilion” with a narrow connection to the older substance (Gojdič, 2002). A church in Lúbotice was originally Baroque-Classical one nave space had a tower built in front of it and a rounded head. The annex was constructed in 1993 by position an “aisle”, while both of its ends took over the rounded head. This is a case of a “double church” and an example that we know in principle as far back as the Middle Ages (in the towns of Pukanec and Rožňava, Slovakia). Although the materials of the church in Edelsbach (Austria, 1984) are balanced in size, its significance is more in favor of its additions (Gauss, 1990).

We can also mention a church in Trnkv, Slovakia (Gojdič, 2000). Its annex unambiguously dominates a new part from 1994. Through the clever turning of its axis and the symmetrical repetition of the tower element from the front side, it creates two equivalent units connected through the lowered volume of the gable head. From Austria we can mention St. Valentin am Forst (Fig. 06). It has balanced its older and newer substances, but the new construction prevails through its look because of its multifoil shape (1990). This is an example where it came through a vertical fitting to a change in the orientation of the disposition (Gieselmann, 1992).



Fig. 5 Church in Jasenov (Slovakia) with a side annex. Source: Gojdič, 2002.



Fig. 6 Church in San Valentin am Forst (Austria), with a relatively equal side annex. Source: Gieselmann, 1992.

3. Annex with a Dominant Substance

In this category of an annex with a dominant substance, we can find the most examples, especially negative ones. In most cases the annex is constructed in the sense of a current look without any compositional and size criteria, and, in many cases, the only criterion is utilitarianism and an expression of formalism. A church in Klin, Slovakia, is enlarged on one side by the substance of an aisle; it is smoothly connected to the building of the rectory. An extreme example is Naciná Ves (Fig. 10), where the front view dominates the vertical tower over both extensive side annexes (1995), even if the last floor of the tower is a modification from the 20th century (Gojdič, 2002).

Only a presbytery with a side tower was preserved from the original building of a church in the Swiss location of Mase (Fig. 07). The aisle annex is circular with a complete fenestration, while the construction consists of independent stone pillars and columns that exceed the aisle into the exterior (1988). With the roofing the effect of an antique periptery was created (Brentini 1992). The church in Kleinarl (Fig. 08), Austria, looks at first sight as if it had balanced substances, but in fact, it is a modern illusionism. The architect removed the presbytery; in its place he connected a transept that, in contrast to the older nave with a saddle roof, has a roof in the form of a polygon (it can almost be seen as a semicircle). He continued by a prolongation of the disposition and repeated the shape characteristics of the original nave (1986). We can perceive the whole as if the older substance was cut through crosswise in the middle by a new nave (Gauss, 1990).

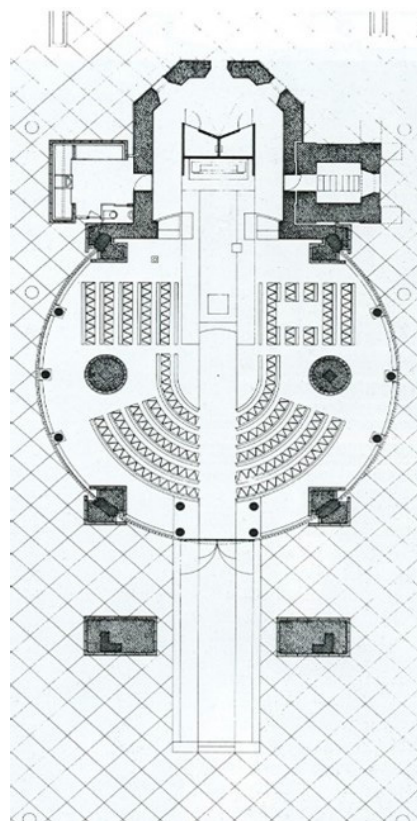


Fig. 7 Mase (Switzerland). Reconstruction of the nave. The presbytery and tower remained. Source: Brentini, 1992.

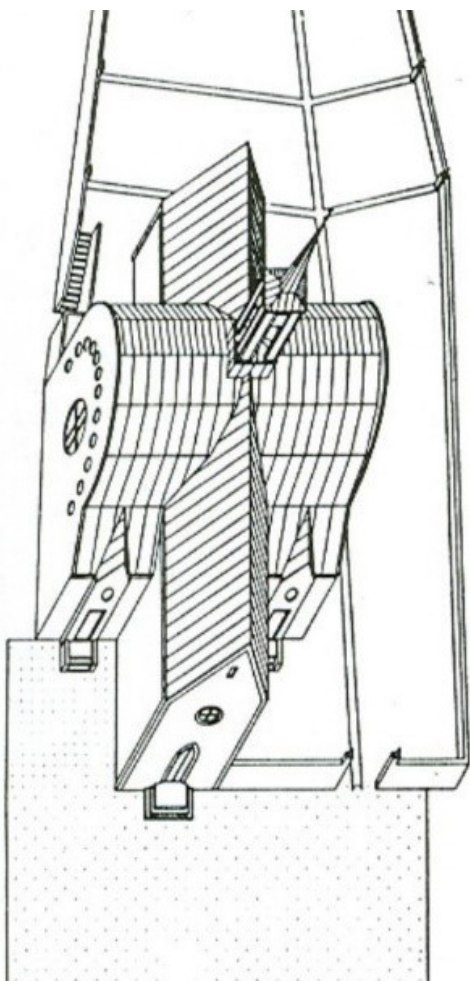


Fig. 8 Kleinarl (Austria). The new substance also continues in the direction of a new nave by an orthogonal annex. Source: Gaus, 1990.

4. Annex Absorbing an Older Substance

An annex absorbing an older substance is, in fact, an extreme example of the previous group, i.e., the dominance of a new construction over the original. In practice it encircles the older substance and removes its fundamental parts so that only fragments remain. The new volume is not only in its ground plan but also in its monumental volume; sometimes, it is only a question of time when it “absorbs” the preserved fragment. From among a number of examples could be mentioned Kamenica pri Lipanoch, Slovakia (Sitarčík, Šándor, Šechný, 1995). From the original building the beginning of the entry with a tower built in front has remained; it is lost in the too voluminous substance of the new type of a hall (1995, Fig. 09). Even more extreme is the case of Snina, where the original substance was attacked by a large complex, including multifunctional spaces (1992). The superiority of the substance and volume is in a vertical direction and is emphasized by a superstructure of a pyramidal spire. A large complex of substances is placed in the whole area, and it has become an inseparable town - forming element (Gojdič, 2002). In Austria, for example, the church in Fusch from the 1970 (*Bauten der Erzdiözese*, 1987) has the same characteristics.



Fig. 9 Enlarged church in Kamenica pri Lipanoch (Slovakia). Source: Sitarčík, Šándor, Šechný, 1995.

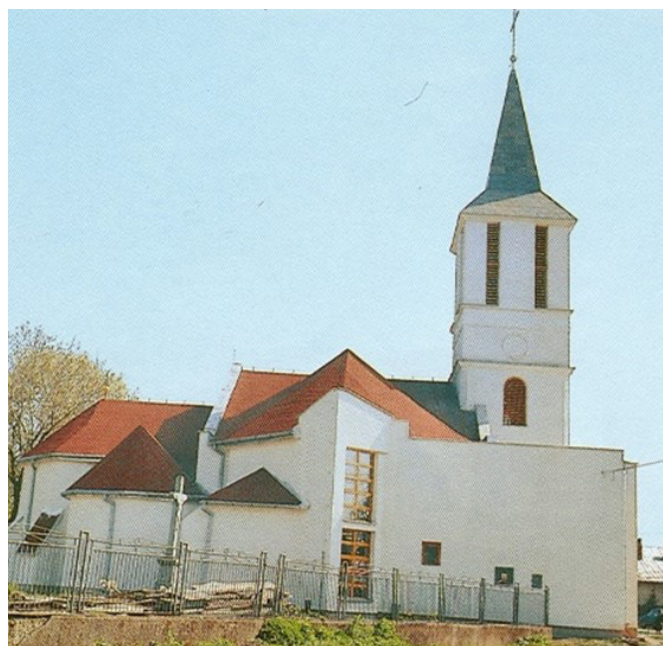


Fig. 10 Church in Naciná Ves with side annexes (Slovakia). Source: Sitarčík, Šándor, Šechný, 1995.

B. TYPOLOGICAL VIEW ON THE INTERVENTION SITES

The following Part I will be aimed at interventions that are generally connected to annexes, reconstructions and the inclusion of new constructions into older substances. Taking into consideration the place of relation of the older substance and the newer annex, the following examples could be specified:

1. Enlargement in the Direction of a Longitudinal Axis

Intervention in a nave

In fact an intervention in a nave is the addition of a newer part to an older one, either through the simple addition of a newer part to the older one or through the demolition of the older substance and the building of an annex with the possible enlargement of the longitudinal dimension. Besides the perforation of the frontal masonry, the consequence of such a modification could also be the demolition of the narthex or presbytery (which is usually made over the entrance). Such a solution is natural from the principle for longitudinal dispositions as it supports the direction of the original building and does not disturb the main function, i.e., the presbytery. As the common element of these interventions is to especially increase the capacity of the gathering place of believers and also connect the newer and older space, the original outer wall is removed, or is at least extensively perforated. The perforation is reduced in the case when it is done to the annex of the narthex, but because of the necessary optical contact and protection against the isolation of these spaces, the enlargement of such openings is always a consequence of such a procedure. This is necessary to solve problems of the possible new arrangement of valuable elements, e.g., the portal, gable windows, cladding of galleries, etc.

According to the size, the new part could serve as the narthex, a prolongation of the nave, or new sacral space. The older part then obtains a liturgical or service character. The method of connecting the older and new part could optically be not disturbing as the perforation is mostly used in the natural silhouette of a vault profile that continues in a nave. As most historic churches have a front façade designed with an emphasis on artistic and architectonic zoning, intervention in this part could cause a substantial loss of value. In structures with a simple, unattractive façade, in contrast, such a connection could bring a new architectonic quality to a complex appearance.

A church in Šebastovce (Košice, Slovakia) was originally an early Gothic colonizing church. In the 1990, its Baroque tower with a part of the medieval western wall were removed. After stopping the work research was undertaken, but the construction continued, and the walls of two medieval stages disappeared (Krcho, 2000). The structures was enlarged by a multi-angle space in which the new vertical dominated. In the medieval church in Valdemaqueda (Fig. 11, 12) in Spain, a new nave was constructed as the original one was seriously damaged. Even this one was destroyed, which is why at the beginning of this millennium, a new nave was erected. It has simple forms in a combination of concrete and granite. On one side the clerestory illuminates the interior indirectly. The proportion of the nave and presbytery is balanced (Nagel, 2002).

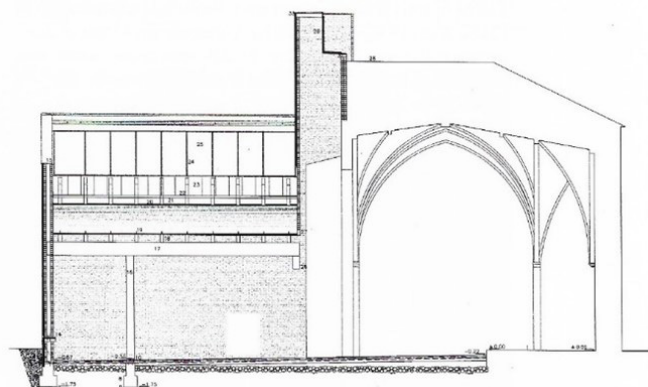


Fig. 11 Church in Valdemaqueda (Spain) with an annex. Section. Source: Nagel, 2002.

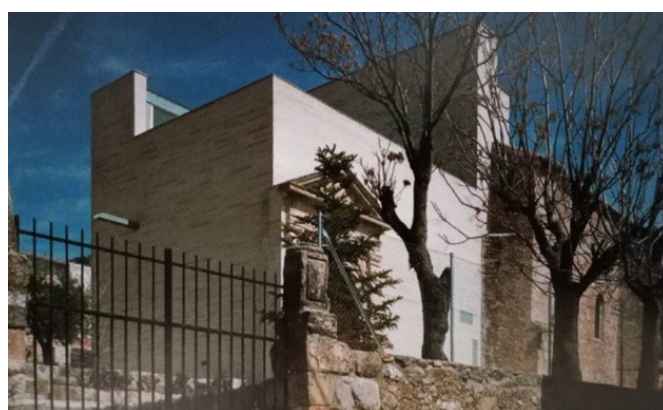


Fig. 12 Church in Valdemaqueda (Spain) with an annex. View of annex. Source: Nagel, 2002.

Intervention in the Place of a Presbytery

As a more simple variant, a new substance was added to a presbytery. Another group of examples usually liquidate the substance of presbyteries and replace them by new volumes. One result could also be the liquidation of additional substances, e.g., sacristies or chapels. Because of the prevailing direction of historic churches, this intervention is in line with its intentions, but it noticeably changes the character of the liturgical space.

We have enough cases of such interventions in the past but it is necessary to present the fundamental contradiction: In the historic examples changes and enlargement of presbyteries were done, but their basic function was not changed. The form was changed according to the style principle, or the length of the presbytery according to its capacity and the style principle. In new examples we often see interventions that more substantially change the structure of the substance and have an impact on distinguishing the individual parts in their original functional composition. A consequence is that often the demolition of a presbytery while the connection of the older and newer substances is usually made through the original triumphal arc. Here, too, a wide range of volumes is possible for the new extension. In principle it could work:

- a. as a new presbytery
- b. as a new nave (if the liturgical space is relocated into the older nave)
- c. as a new structure (if the older nave remains as an entrance hall)

The last two examples especially mean the realization of several times greater volumes compared to the older presbyteries, so there is both a relocated substance and liturgical centre.

Historic presbyteries used to be quite artistically decorated (mural paintings, rib vaults, cedilla, panelization, recess pastophoria, etc). This kind of intervention usually causes greater losses of value than the abovementioned group. The space of a presbytery is compositional and is the artistic climax of the complex (main altar, tabernacle, baldachin, etc.). The abovementioned furniture set has to be newly fixed, which requires an individual concept. The problem of conservation relates to the preservation and use of valuable architectural vocabulary details or the transfer of possible mural paintings. Traces of the original presbytery could be in a new space marked in the form of a ground plan on a pavement.

A church in Ovčie, Slovakia (Fig. 13) was enlarged by aisles and by a large central octagon at its head in 1992. The verticality of the original tower is noticeable only in the central view. The tower with a fragment of the entry part is the only fragment of the original substance (Gojdič, 2002). The older substance was noticeably disturbed. St. Vitus church in Rusovce, Slovakia (Fig. 14) was changed to a coffee house in 2020. A storeroom was added to the presbytery; it, its annex precisely repeats the volume of disappeared Baroque sacristy. Intervention in heads (presbyteries) can be seen in the abovementioned town of Bardejov, e.g., St. Anna's church, or in Dlhá Lúka, Snina or Kamenica pri Lipanoch.



Fig. 13 Church in Ovčie enlarged at the site of the presbytery (Slovakia). Source: <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=5598302386847315&id=2778166058860976&set=a.2802658106411771>



Fig. 14 St. Vitus church in Rusovce (Slovakia Annex behind the presbytery. Source: www.apsida.sk

2. Enlargement in a Cross Direction

In cases enlargement in a cross direction it does not matter if it is one side or both side enlargement, the main principle is to assign a new substance to an older one out of a natural axis (if we speak about the direction of a church). The enlargement could cause related interventions, e.g., demolition of side chapels, oratories, sacristies and naves/aisles. Because the character of the interventions, the means of connection is also a problem.

If we want to preserve the original substance, it is optimal if the perforations are minimized, e.g., if they occur in vault lunettes, where they could have the character of an arcade. The older substance loses part of a wall, and the original concept of the interior is disturbed. The original full wall is changed into a system of arcades, colonnades or openings. By their placement the perforations are in fact subordinated to the characteristics of the original space. The results of the connection are relatively small optical and space interconnection and mutual isolation, especially in the case of a vertical annex. It is used predominantly on one side of a vertical connection and if the original structure has the function of an individual chapel, choir, etc., and the liturgical centre is transferred into a new part. In the case of a parallel (both sides and one side) extension, a triple nave (double nave) could be created with new arcade connections.

If a more extensive connection is necessary, large area demolitions of side walls are made, which is a problem because of the vault system. Then, demanding construction adaptations are done, e.g., fixing vaults on supports or consoles, while it is usually not possible to prevent negative effects as the intervention is against the natural logic of the older tectonic system. Besides the loss of the window elements, i.e., the chambranes and traceries, interventions could also occur into mural paintings, thereby leading to necessary transfer. The loss of the original substance, possible valuable layers, and the authentic impact of the interior could be noticeably disturbed. On the hand, from the viewpoint of the spatial and optical interconnections it has achieved a stronger effect.

A classical one nave church in Malá Ida, Slovakia (Fig. 16) was enlarged using rounded annexes (Pásztor, 2002). The height of the new substance was subordinated to the original. It was connected to the side walls and brought through a wavy line of organic roof movement into an otherwise austere concept. The abovementioned intervention resolved the increase by a connection to the older substance from both sides, while it leaves the original proportions to dominate, especially from the frontal view. Its vertical tower supports the central axis, and the complex is strictly symmetrical. Both parts are optically visible. The smart arrangement of the entry shelter interconnects the side substances, and the complex seems to be a penetration of newer and older units. The austere form of the classic structure is complemented by the organic and dynamic formation. The contrast of the forms is considerable; it is compared to the remaining balanced classicism in its direct lines; and the new substances are softly developed.

If a new substance is connected through a neck, the perforation is minimized. Such a connection is ideal according to its impact on the values of the older substance, although, from a viewpoint of the optical interconnection, it is minimal, so it is appropriate in the case of a sacristy annex (Hamuliakovo, above) or individual objects where the original substance is excluded from direct liturgical activity (Bratislava-Vrakuňa, above). The advantage of such a connection (in view of the older substance) is the fact that for the connection, it could be used, e.g., as an existing side portal.

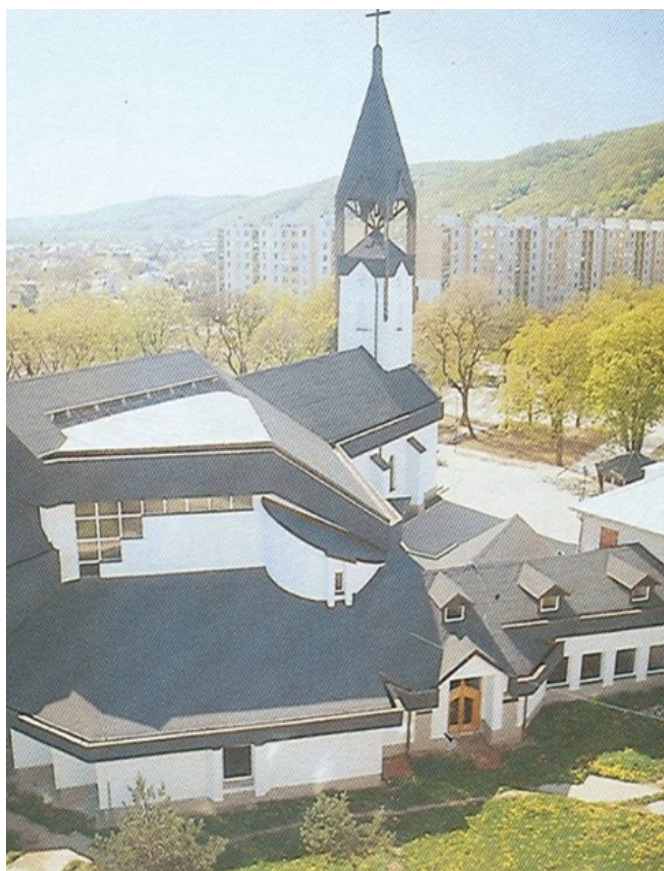


Fig. 15 Church in Snina with complex of annexes (Slovakia). Source: Sitarčík, Šándor, Šechný, 1995.



Fig. 16 Church in Malá Ida (Slovakia) Source: Sitarčík, Šándor, Šechný, 1995.

3. Insertion into an Interior

When making interior interventions through the putting in of new elements (galleries, stairways, footbridges or cell objects) the extent of disturbing the historic substance is relatively small. We can find intersections, especially on sites of necessary construction connections, anchoring, and floor layers. In such cases it is necessary to perform an archeological survey. One noticeable result is the optical impact and disturbing of the unity of the original interior as interiors in historic periods were conceived to achieve a unified overall effect.

If we take into account the historic values connected to the base of the substance, a real decrease usually does not occur. What is ideal are cases where new constructions are made with an offset from the outer windows, so it is clearly possible to separate both substances. The new construction could even make the interior more attractive when speaking about the architectonic effect. The effect of the original authorial concept, i.e., a unified interior look and space, are noticeably disturbed.

The creation of various entrance spaces (“winter churches”) or closed spaces that are mostly used for social events could be regarded as the simplest adaptations. Such a hall was made in 1994 by the simple glassing of an evangelical church in Rossow (Germany; Bohl, 1996). It was done under the presbytery, but protrudes from it. Similarly, a separated church space is under the presbytery of a church in the German village of Lienen (Kallmeyer, 1996).

Cell inputs represent more demanding modifications. A cell structure in a church in Müncheberg, Germany (Fig. 17) from 1996 meets all the quality criteria of a new form, and its appearance in the interior is not disturbing. It does, however, contrast with the functional context in a wider sense. This contrast is to some extent softened by a function that, even if it is not sacral, is acceptable for a sacral function. It is a new form that by its significance and material (lamellar lining) evokes the hull of a ship and is adequate to its form, which is called "Noah ark" (Block, 1996; Ludwig, 2002). That refers to a biblical reference, while the sacral characteristics in the case of non-sacral functions are not necessary. The architect here deliberately worked with an historic context and created a work that looks well in an historic environment. He deliberately continued on the transformation of the characteristics in a "philosophical" sphere to create a context. Such interventions are often done when after a church has lost its sacral function, it is rebuilt for a new purpose. St. David's church in Quebec (Canada) was changed at the beginning of this millennium to a concert hall and has fixed floored galleries (Durochier, 2019). The church of St. Cross (Kreuzkirche) in Berlin's district Kreuzberg (Fig. 18) was adapted into a community space in 1995 (part was left for church services); they made administrative space in the attic. The interior was divided by a system of footbridges (Ludwig, 1996).



Fig. 17 Cell object in church in Münchenberg (Germany).
Source: Ludwig, 1997.



Fig. 18 . St. Cross church in Berlin-Kreuzberg (Germany)
– divided by footbridges. Source: Ludwig, 1996.

C. OPERATION AT VIEW

In this part we can distinguish annexes by the technique, i.e.; how their functionality was resolved. This is an additional criterion, which is substantial if there are liturgical or non-liturgical premises. When dealing with liturgical premises, the main reason is an extension of capacity (to hold more believers) and the rearrangement of the liturgical activity space to manage the increased number of believers. The original substance is then mostly involved in a new space. Examples in this area presuppose a more extensive renovation or perforation in respective contact matter. Which is why they bring problems of value system management, which is directly related to conservation. If secondary, non-liturgical operations through an annex connected to a church's substance is dealt with, the connections with the older part could be minimized to the essential passages.

Extension of Liturgical Space

I reconsider the nave and presbytery in a wider sense as liturgical space as they are directly related to liturgy. Most frequently, extensive demolitions or perforations are made in respective contact substance. These interventions bring problems for the value system, as they directly affect conservation. Their impact is usually more extensive and so the danger exists that valuable (and unknown) layers could be

lost. In the 1990 during spontaneous modifications several such losses were caused (Gojdič, 2000, Gojdič, 2002). Annexes that stick out from a nave's body are, e.g., Malá Ida, Jasenov, Naciná Ves and Ostrovany in Slovakia. Activities that interfere with a complex or most of the original construction can be seen, e.g. in Ľubotice or Kamenica pri Lipanoch, Slovakia. The Austrian churches of Niederau and Schwoich have an orthogonal extension of their disposition. In Schwoich (Fig. 19), the church was extended by an orthogonal annex to the nave in a side direction (1975). The original masonry was demolished to its entire extent, and the foot of the barrel vault was supported by a beam in the whole span (*Bauten der Erzdiözese*, 1987). Similarly, they connected the new substance orthogonally to the older one in Hochfilzen (*Bauten der Erzdiözese*, 1987). The example of a church in Trnkov (Gojdič, 2000, Figure 20) could also be mentioned. When talking about the extent of the annex, it clearly dominates a new part. Thanks to the skillful turning of its axis, the symmetric repetition of the tower element, two equal units are connected through a neutral lowered the shield head, which it makes from the frontal view.



Fig. 19 Schwoich (Austria). Extension through a side annex with renovation. Source: *Bauten der Erzdiözese*, 1987

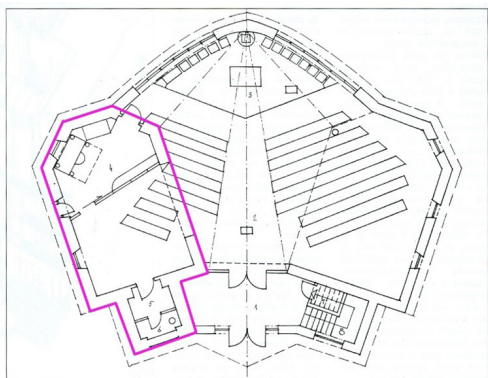


Fig. 20 Greek Orthodox church in Trnkov (Slovakia). Ground plan with marking of older substance. Source: UDTAOP archive.

Extensions of Non-liturgical Services

Extensions of non-liturgical services are examples where through the volume of the substances, the location of absent “secondary” units either smaller (sacristies, entrance halls) or more extensive (pastoral centres, presbytery buildings etc.) is reached. If a secondary non-liturgical unit is made, connections with the older part could be minimized to the most essential openings. Many realizations of the abovementioned style exist. It could be mentioned Hamuliakovo with an annex of sacristy or St. Vitus church in Rusovce, where the annex of a storeroom was proposed in trace of the floor plan of the Baroque addition; both of these examples correspond to the abovementioned principles. Often we can see the annexes of pastoral centers in older churches. A pastoral centre substance was added to an evangelical church in Trostberg (Germany; Schorr, 1992). The annex to a pastoral centre in Keflavík from 2000 (Iceland) is separate and orthogonal to the church's substance. Both buildings are interconnected by a narrow glazed neck (Gottskálkóttir, 2006). Neskirkje in Reykjavík (Fig. 21) was the first modernistic church in Iceland (Ármannsson, 2006). At the beginning of this millennium (2006), a pastoral centre was added to it (Gottskálkóttir, 2006).



Fig. 21 Neskirkje in Reykjavík (Iceland) with the annex of a pastoral centre. Source: Gottskálkóttir, 2006.

Adaptations

We could also mention in both categories cases where, because of a decrease in capacity, a liturgical function was limited or completely disappeared, and the building or a part of it was adapted through alterations for a new purpose. The problem with superfluous churches first occurred in Great Britain and later in Germany, France, the Netherlands and Italy. At first buildings were demolished, as the prevailing opinions were that if a church does not serve a liturgical purpose, it is better to demolish it. Conservation authorities entered this practice (Erdélyi, 2011). Recently, however, redundant churches in France have once again faced demolition. In the 1980 increased the number of superfluous churches in Bohemia. During the period of socialism, churches mostly

fell into disrepair; since the 1990, they have been adapted for various purposes (Nejezchlebová, 2002).

These adaptations also caused changes not only in the interior, but also in the exterior. In the interior of the abovementioned church in Berlin, district Kreuzberg, a tower with a staircase and lift was annexed (Ludwig, 1996). Many interventions are related to the loss of the sacral function and transformation to a new use. For example, St. John's church in Montreal (Canada) was secularized in 2003; it was partly demolished, and an administrative building was built on the original place (Coomans, 2019). The White Friars church in Frankfurt, Germany (Fig. 22) changed into a museum, and a parallel wing featuring contemporary expression was added in 1992 (Kleihues, 1992). A glassed building with a cubical shape that is used for office and propagation purposes was added in 2006 to the "Reinoldskirche" in Dortmund, Germany (Althöfer, 2008).

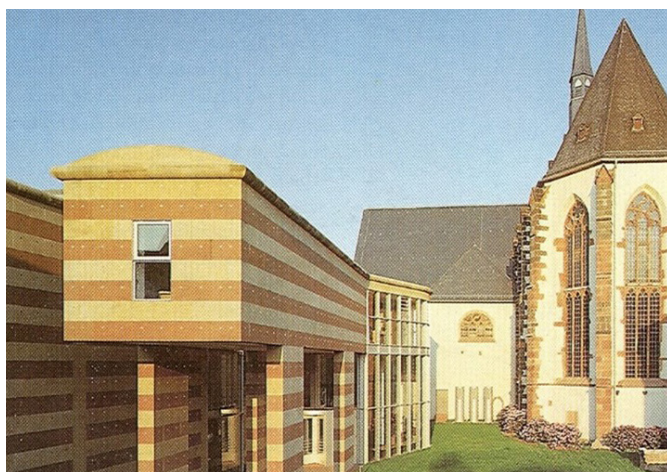


Fig.22 White Friar monastery and church in Frankfurt (Germany) – addition of a new wing. Source: Kleihues, 1992.

We can see partial, but in other cases, total losses of the sacral function, especially concerning the second issue. A question emerges can an intervention into architecture that is no longer a church, still be assessed as an intervention into a sacral building. It is necessary to realize that a structure was built for sacral purposes and that its character, vocabulary and symbolism, correspond to that function. Even after the loss of the sacral function, these features point to the original sacral character, which is a problem that brings specific questions, and should be taken into account, and which required more study.

CONCLUSION

The intervention into an older substance still remains an actual task for an architect, from adaptations of liturgical interiors up to substance annexes. We can assess it from various points of view. The proportions of older and newer parts could be equal; the new could dominate or could be subordinated to the older. When assessing the extent of interventions into an older substance, it is ideal if any perforations are as small

as possible. Besides the loss of architectonic elements, e.g., portals, chambranies and traceries, interventions could also occur into mural paintings and their necessary transfer.

This report presents summaries, classifications and examples of various interventions into older substances in the current period, from the viewpoint of substance-volume and typological-morphological relations. It describes ways of intervention, i.e., the growth of substance through annexes, and rebuilding, up to the inclusions of cell objects into the interiors. It monitors the proportional relation of older and newer substances, the localization of concrete interventions in their disposition; it takes notice of the functional purpose of a new volume. Several annexes are not related directly with liturgical function, but are connected e.g., to missing pastoral and social activities, or were caused by the adaptation of an originally sacral object to another non-religious type. The segmentation that the report presents is not complete; other ways of classification could also be presented. The time interval reaches from the end of the 20th century to the present, while it uses examples from domestic and foreign environments. The common effect of older substances and new interventions creates a final visual impression, so the arrangement of such interventions should be carefully analyzed. It could be stated that methods of interventions into older substances are today much freer and offer a wider scale of attitudes and variations. It is, of course, necessary to keep in the mind the cultural and historical values that are included in sacral buildings. It is, however, not the most important criterion. They need to be protected and presented, but their highest goal is to point out to the ultimate meaning of things that are received there by believers (Pötz, 1996).

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