

## Hluk a zdraví

J. Havránek a kol.: **Hluk a zdraví**, Praha, Avicenum 1990 I. vydání, 280 s., 66 obr. a tab., 30 Kčs.

Publikace podává komplexní pohled na hlukovou zátěž ve všech formách životního prostředí člověka. Problematika se řeší nejen z hlediska preventivní medicíny a hygienického dozoru, ale jsou zde i obsáhlé odborné statě o nejnovějších poznatcích specifického a nespecifického vlivu hluku na adaptační mechanismy a zdraví člověka.

V úvodní kapitole je zvuk a hluk definován na základě jejich vnímání člověkem. Dále pak navazují metodiky hodnocení a měření hluku v mimopracovním a pracovním prostředí člověka v hygienické praxi včetně posouzení negativního longitudinálního vlivu hluku na vývoj široké populace. Stať o poškození sluchu hlukem přináší řadu nových poznatků, které zvláště při vyšetřování profesionální nedoslýchavosti nejsou dosud plně zohledňovány.

Nespecifický vliv hluku je zde velmi bohatě dokumentován výsledky z výzkumu u nás i v zahraničí a četnými údaji z odborné literatury z celého světa. Významná je i odborná úvaha o vlivu hluku na psychický a fyzický výkon člověka s promítnutím do celkové ekonomiky jeho práce a tím i do celého národního hospodářství. V závěru jsou pak uvedena opatření na snížení specifického i nespecifického negativního vlivu hluku, jak v pracovním, tak i v komunálním prostředí člověka. Tato opatření jsou legislativní, technická, akustická, stavební, urbanistická, provozní a zahrnují i výčet individuálních ochranných pomůcek proti hluku.

Všechny uvedené údaje o vlivu hluku na zdraví člověka se opírají o srozumitelné technické a fyzikálně akustické informace.

Kniha svým komplexním pohledem na problematiku vlivu hluku na zdraví člověka vyplňuje mezeru v naší odborné literatuře především na úseku preventivního lékařství. Je poučná nejen pro lékaře a ostatní vysokoškoláky i středoškoláky v hygienické službě, ale i pro lékaře prvního kontaktu a specialisty v léčebně-preventivní péči. Bude také cennou příručkou pro projektanty, architekty, ekonomy, pracovníky samosprávy měst a obcí, a vůbec pro všechny odborníky, kteří řeší a budou řešit tvorbu a ochranu životního prostředí člověka.

Publikaci doplňuje bohatý seznam odborné literatury, který obsahuje více než 430 citací.

Jaroslav Kubík

## R. Šteis: Reflections on the perspectives of the process of urbanization

The Conception of urbanization of Slovakia up to date demonstrated the idea of the possible process of urbanization. By opening the frontiers, changes in orientation of society, mainly of economy, appears also the need to overstep the present opinions in the field of urbanization. Spatial differentiated influence of economy may help in differentiation also of the importance and function of single settlements, it brings about the need of new views especially on seats of country type and also on limited values of nature and landscape. New facts influencing the process of urbanization is necessary to investigate in interactions.

## P. Radváni: To the development of urbanization in Slovakia

The article brings a short outline of historical development of urbanizational process from the time Slovakia was a part of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The long and complicated process of town forming gets to a new phase — especially the problem of quality and humanity of the environment raises particularly urgently. In connection with the development of towns become conspicuous mainly the problem of correct and rational organization of their territory, e.g. the solution of interactions between original and new construction. Not only urbanistic theory, but also formation has to adapt to it. A further part of the article is aimed at specific problems of establishment (first of all of towns) from the aspect of modern trends in town geography.

## V. Hrdina: Conception of urbanization of the Slovak Republic

The article treats the problem of the development of urbanization and settlement of Slovakia in wider connections. It deals with their solution in the Conception of urbanization in the Slovak Republic. It briefly evaluates also its further development. In basic indices it evaluates the development of urbanization in the eighties. In conclusion the article drafts expected changes in the development of urbanization and settlement and mentions certain problems that must be taken into consideration during further work on the Conception of urbanization of the Slovak Republic.

## M. Körner: Further development of the Conception of urbanization of the Czech Republic

The Conception of urbanization represents an extensive complex of works — from theoretical research to practical application in landscape-planning activity. The prevalence of analytical works and no-existence of complexly appreciated value categories meant in used approach a certain form of degradation of conceptual prognostical activities what the Conception of urbanization indisputably ought to be. In the future its aim will not be „bases“ for government resolutions but proper theoretical-prognostical activity, testing tendencies and possibilities of further development. Although the results of this activity would not be directions, it does not mean that certain principles, especially those that are connected with protection of values (natural, historical, cultural etc.) would not have taxative character. The methodology of the work will has to be confronted with approaches and experiences in economically well-developed countries.

## L. Miklós: Natural-social-economical regionalization of Slovakia — the base for new administrative dissection

The changes of economical-social situation in our republic bring about a change also in ideology of administrative management of the territory. Villages obtain high degree of independence, by that the function of superior territorial units changes. This situation needs new areal dissection of the state that ought to sets out from landscape-ecological conditions in decisive degree. The presented dissection of the territory of Slovakia respects the main features of natural gravitation of the area, i.e. direction and mood of the movement of material, energy and information, resp. its borders. At the same time natural borders of gravitation mean also natural barriers and in the interest of making the economy effective they must be respected in the maximum possible degree. The main purpose of this regionalization is to show the need of direction of integration of economical and cultural life, as well as on maximum possible adaptation of traffic run to natural conditions and to situation of regions in relation to Europe.

## O. Bašovský: The settlement structure of Slovakia from the viewpoint of human environment

From natural point of view the territory of Slovakia is particularly strongly

differentiated. It is formed by lowlands, hollows and range of mountains that represent also from ecological point of view three different groups. In the study is analysed the development of population and urbanization in the years 1869—1980 (resp. 1988) as well as the development of regional structure of Slovakia. From the analysis follows that as a result of wrong macrolocalizational politics the hollows middle- and high-situated were industrialized very much and therefore they has been settled, in them were reached the highest level of their utilization with the possibility of serious ecological crises. On the other hand the lowlands of high natural potential that are the most valuable areas of Slovakia are from ecological point of view utilized insufficiently.

**M. Mašek: Obchodná street — an open problem**

The primary motive of reconstruction of Obchodná street were its low values. The opinions for its new solution and utilization significantly had changed in the course of the last 20 years — from the primary total demolition that ought

to be followed by reconstruction to a broad-minded shopping center with underground traffic and extra-level "streets" for passers-by (project of I. Matušik, 1968) up to preservation and regeneration of valuable elements (solution of I. Marko et al., 1983). Nor of these projects has been realized up to now. The Obchodná street is always an open problem.

**M. Lichner: The strategy of the development of the town Banská Štiavnica**

The future of Banská Štiavnica, mining town with an amount of cultural and technical monuments, but also with a beautiful surrounding, will depend on effectiveness of the solution of three basic problems. The key problem is the reconstruction of historical monuments, the second strategic problem is to give life to historical centre of the town and also the economical security of extended reproduction in the future in order to give life to such economical processes in the town that secure stable formation of the sources necessary for natural reproduction. All the three strategic problems have to be solved in one time horizon because effect is guaranteed only in interactions.

**Z. Morávková, J. Vlk: The historical centre of Bratislava**

In the year 1954 the Committee of Culture founded in the historical centre of Bratislava the State urban reserve of monuments which by its extent 64,5 ha and by an amount of preserved historical monuments belongs to the most important one in our republic. The middle of the historical centre, the square of the 4th April raised probably in the 13th century, even before the establishment of the town. During the centuries social life was focused here. The present state of historical centre does not correspond with its importance. The restoration being in progress gets out from two standpoints: to preserve irreplaceable historical values and to join them into human environment of the town with complete utilization of all their functions.

**H. Hammerová-Moravčíková: Culture, civilization and settlement sphere**

The article is a suggestive consideration of certain problems and interactions of culture, civilization and settlement environment.

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4, 9, 10, 11, 12 — foto Radváni

14 — foto Reichrt

41 — foto Lichner

2, 6, 7, 11, 13,

15, 29, 39, 40, 43,

45, 48, 51 — foto archív

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