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Methodology Of Determining The Genetic Code Of The City: A Basis For Restorative And Reconstructive Transformations In Its Historical Center

Metodologia wyznaczania kodu genetycznego miasta jako podstawa renowacyjno-rekonstrukcyjnych transformacji w jego historycznym centrum

Keywords: genetic code of the city, historical center, restoration-reconstructive transformations, degrees of value

Słowa kluczowe: kod genetyczny miasta, historyczne centrum, restauracyjno-rekonstrukcyjne transformacje, stopnie wartości

Introduction

The problem of preserving and developing historical cities is relevant for various countries, including Ukraine. Today, new positive conditions are created in Ukraine for the implementation of restorative and reconstructive transformation projects in them, aimed at simultaneously activating them and increasing the comfort of living, focusing on people, ecology, culture, and architectural and urban planning heritage, as a reflection of social values and territorial identity, which should be preserved for future generations.

Small historical towns deserve special attention as the most stable—and at the same time the most neglected—keepers of traditions. They have significant historical and cultural potential—as monuments of architecture and urban planning of national and local importance, which can be attractors for getting funds to the city and its development. However, usually, these monuments need restoration and are located in inexpensive urban settings. They are formed by singular preserved significant and ordinary historical buildings, and mainly modern ones, which in many cases are of low value and

disharmonious. Therefore, it is important for them to simultaneously address the issues of preserving and restoring cultural heritage sites and improving the quality of their surroundings, a harmonious combination of authentic and modern in the development of their historical centers. In addition, the peculiarity of small towns is that, despite the existing preservation of material values, the spirit of the place is clearly felt in them. Unlike big cities, they preserve traditions, customs, cultural originality in a better way, and they have closer social ties. And this is precisely what should form the basis of their future development. So, for them, cumulative development and an approach to the restoration and reconstructive transformation of their historical centers are relevant, and combine into the entire issue of preservation, restoration, and renewal as components of a single process of improving their quality, revitalizing them, and ensuring continuity.

The modern theoretical and methodological basis for the preservation and restoration of the historical and cultural heritage of Ukrainian cities was explored in the works of M. Bezv [Bezv 2007], M. Dyomin [Dyomin et al. 2021], revitalization of their centers—O. Ryb-

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chynskiy [Rybchynskiy 2017]. Problems of the restoration, reconstruction, and modern use of architectural and urban planning monuments, historical buildings, and territories were raised in the works of M. Orlenko [Orlenko 2019], G. Osychenko [Osychenko 2009], J. Kobylarczyk [Kobylarczyk et al. 2018], D. Kuśnierz-Krupa [Kuśnierz-Krupa et al. 2020], V. Kodin [Kodin 2009], V. Tovbych [Leshchenko and Tovbych 2019] and others.

This paper proposes a methodology for determining the genetic code of the city as a basis for establishing the historical and architectural value of historical center sites and, accordingly, possible restoration and reconstructive transformations in it, which will simultaneously ensure its authenticity and continuity through the contextual addition of new elements to what has been historically formed.

Methodology

The genetic code consists of the stable patterns of location and shape reflected in urban planning, buildings, space and their connections, conditioned by the peculiarities of a city's life, which distinguish it from others and determine its value and uniqueness [Leshchenko 2020].

The genetic code of a city forms throughout its entire existence under the influence of certain circumstances, events that were superimposed on the initial situation as a fundamental principle, brought important changes to it, additions that took root, consolidated, and soon became an integral part of the urban structure and the basis for new changes. It fixes all the valuable elements and their connections in a city-wide system, by which the historical and architectural value of the city is determined, and which must be preserved during any restoration and reconstructive transformations.

Restoration and reconstructive transformation (RRT)—is a complex process of interconnected restoration and reconstruction changes in buildings, open urban spaces and the urban architectural environment as a whole to increase value and integrity and move them to a new qualitative level. It was introduced as a unification of all restoration and reconstructive qualitative changes—transformations. Depending on the activity of the intervention, four degrees of RRT were identified: preservation, amplification, correction and change. Preservation and amplification—referred to restoration, correction and change—to the reconstructive transformations. For each degree of RRT, a range of corresponding RRT methods are allocated: preserving, restoring, renewing and transforming.

The proposed methodology for determining the genetic code of the city consists of three successive stages—the analytical stage, the comparative and synthesizing stage, and the results stage.

1. At the analytical stage, using factor-based and historical system-structural analysis, respectively, the factors of influence on the existing urban context

and the peculiarities of the development of the historical city, its subsystems (streets, squares, blocks, complexes, the historical center) and elements (buildings, structures, open spaces) are determined at different time stages.

2. At the comparative and synthesizing stage, with the aid of historico-genetic analysis, sustainable features of the natural, planning, volumetric-spatial, architectural-figurative, and functio-typological organization of the historical city are established, those that passed from one stage of its development to the next and have survived.
3. At the results stage, a historico-genetic scheme is created. The historical and architectural value of the historical center, the degree of the value of its sites, which affect the possible degrees of RRT in it, are determined using appropriate RRT methods.

The analytical stage: Factors of influence and features of the development of the historical city

Using factor-based analysis, it is identified under the influence of which factors the city received its features, and which ones, as well as how the existing urban context was formed. Forming, preserving, and change-inducing factors are distinguished.

Depending on the initial landscape and climatic conditions, national identity, and historical events, certain economic and socio-cultural features were formed, characteristic features were distinguished in the planning and development of the city, and in the way of life in it. Analyzing them, one can clearly determine the regional and cultural identity of the city, as well as those constituent elements that make it unique. It is possible to distinguish the forming, preserving, changing factors, and the factor of the connections between changes, under the influence of which historical cities were formed, acquired their characteristics, retained their identity, and developed. The main forming factor is nature. Geographic location, climate influence, the natural environment, the orientation to water bodies, and the shape of the terrain should be investigated.

The presence of water bodies and terrain features are the main city-forming elements that influenced the choice of location and the formation of the planning and volumetric-spatial composition of historical cities. The location of a city's main landmarks, city squares and their shape, street directions, the nature of the street network, and buildings depended on them. The city center, with the main city landmarks, was formed on elevated areas, near water bodies. Landmarks determined the location of the main city squares and the direction of main streets. The street network was oriented towards the center, providing visual exposition for landmarks from different sides and distances. The water bodies simultaneously performed several roles—providing protection, circulation, water supply, and acting as aesthetic and compositional elements. The

main, most beautiful panorama of a city can typically be seen from their vicinity [Leshchenko 2000].

In the studied small towns of the Volhynian-Podilian region, their historical centers, architectural and urban planning monuments, as a rule, have a close connection with the natural environment and together form historical architectural-landscape complexes. This is due to the characteristic traditional compositional technique—a combination of natural and artificial components in the urban planning (irregular, landscape) and volumetric-spatial solution with the strengthening of natural dominants. This can be found, for example, in Volodymyr-Volynskiy, Ostrog, Bar, Brailov, Voronovitsy, Dunaevtsy, Izyaslav.

Climatic features influenced the morphology of buildings, determined the shape of roofs, facade features, which were supposed to protect a person from adverse weather conditions and ensure long stay in an open urban space. The peculiarities of natural materials for construction and decoration, their color, texture, and the corresponding possible structural solutions of buildings determined the regional affiliation of the city. And in combination with natural landscape features—its uniqueness.

The historico-political factor (historical events and personalities that influenced the formation of the city)—is a forming and change-inducing one. The forming component is the influence of historical personalities, while the changing component is the influence of historical events.

The influence of historical personalities and events manifested itself in the legal, managerial, socio-cultural, and economic aspects of urban life. A striking example can be the Podolian town of Bar, whose name—the initial name was Riv [*Український степовий кордон в середині 16 століття. Спогади Бернарда Претвича 1997*—its economic development and architectural flourishing, the construction of a city castle, churches, the foundation of the Bar Starosty, the granting of rights based on Magdeburg law in 1540 [Yesyunin 2009] were associated with the reign of Bona Sforza, an Italian-born Polish queen and princess of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. She used her knowledge, the education she received, the inherited fundamental principles of the development of the Italian cities of the Renaissance, the latest contemporaneous achievements in the field of law and government, and attracted the best masters for the development of Bar.

This historical example shows the effectiveness of a synergistic approach to creating a new urban space and, as a result, obtaining a new, much better quality of life in it. A similar example can be the Volhynian town of Olyka, whose greatest development between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries [Leshchenko 2014], the granting of town rights under Magdeburg law in 1654 [Rakowski 2005], and the construction of iconic buildings—the castle from 1558, the Holy Trinity Church from 1640, the town hall from 1647 [*Пам'ятники градостроительства и архитектуры Украинской*

СССР 1985] all coincided with the reign of the Radziwills. The Town Hall and the Trinity Church formed a single ensemble and, together with the Church of St. Peter and Paul and the castle, formed a triangular composition of urban landmarks, around which the urban environment was formed. The decline of Olyka was associated with the consequences of the Great Northern War of 1702–1721 and post-war geopolitical changes. It lost an advantageous strategic position and turned into a provincial town. For some time, a magistrate had existed here, but it was abolished at the end of the eighteenth century due to the new state and administrative structure. The town hall was the first to suffer from these changes, having lost its original purpose, and gradually began to collapse [Osadchyy 2006].

Thus, the history of each city at a certain time was associated with certain historical figures who contributed to its economic and socio-cultural development, and architectural flourishing, as their material reflection. And it was the flourishing of these cities in a certain period that brought the architectural masterpieces of that time and their survival, which today determine its uniqueness.

Historico-cultural factor (under the influence of which cultures the current historical urban architectural environment was formed). Forming factor.

Volhynia and Podilia's historical cities have absorbed multi-ethnic cultural characteristics. Its evidenced by the preserved architectural and urban planning monuments which reflected the multinational influence. Their urban historical architectural environment was formed by combining regional features and transforming the best architectural and construction achievements of the Polish, Lithuanian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, Czech and Russian cultures under local conditions. This cultural diversity greatly enriched these small towns and determined their uniqueness. Their development has received a distinctive feature—a combination of multi-ethnic architectural features, adapted to local traditions, in one small territory. National and religious factor. Forming and preserving.

It can be traced in the architectural features of the existing urban landmarks and their ordinary surroundings. Depending on the religious affiliation of a city's inhabitants, various religious buildings—temples and churches—were built. They became urban landmarks and determined the features of the ordinary buildings around them. As a rule, these were the parishioners' residential houses, whose architecture was determined by their way of life and mentality.

Ukrainian cities have been always multinational. They were inhabited by Ukrainians, Poles, Jews, Armenians, Russians, Tatars, and Czechs. Different peoples had different mentalities, ways of life, and therefore different housing.

The residential buildings of the townspeople were located in separate blocks, usually near the parish's religious building—a church, cathedral, or synagogue, de-

pending on religion. However, on a market square or shopping street one could find Ukrainian, Polish, Jewish, and Armenian residential buildings adjacent to each other with shops and workshops on the ground floor. One example can be the city of Bar in the Vinnytsia region, and Medzhybizh in the Khmelnytskyi region.

Multi-nationality and religious diversity are the reason that Ukrainian historical cities, especially small ones, are characterized by a combination of various religious parishes with their religious buildings in a small territory—churches, cathedrals, synagogues—which still remain the urban landmarks, centers of attraction and form the unique silhouette. Multi-confessionalism is typical for Podilia's historical small towns, where you can observe the location nearby, even on the same square, the temples of various confessions—Orthodox and Catholic churches (Bar, Shargorod, Vinnytsia region, Dunaevtsy, Khmelnytskyi region).

The influence of this factor on urban planning and development can be traced to the example of Dubno, Rivne region, in which dense buildings with many small streets and lanes stand out clearly now in the southern part of the city center, where Jews lived. The appearance of such buildings was caused by the growth of the Jewish population living there at the end of the seventeenth century [Teodorovich 1890].

At the intangible level, the factor's influence manifests through established traditions, reflected in city functions, events, holidays, as well as through the historically established urban toponymy, reflected in the names of streets, squares, quarters, parts of the city, for example, Bar Polny. The national-religious factor forms and preserves the national identity of a city.

Socio-economic factor. It is forming, preserving (social component), and change-inducing (economic component). The features of the city's development were formed depending on the inhabitants' occupation (merchants, artisans, farmers, etc.).

Now, this is also evidenced by historical city toponymy—the historical names of streets, squares, and quarters that have survived to the present. In historic cities, one can usually find quarters of various crafts, a shopping street, a market square. They were located in certain areas of the city, depending on the specificity of their inhabitants' activity, for example, in the center—a shopping street or block, closer to the river—a quarter of tanners or weavers. Thus, the craftsmen's quarter "Sukachivka" formed in Brailiv of the nineteenth century, near the River Rov, where cloth was produced and the craftsmen themselves lived. For centuries it was a rather active place that determined the economic development of the city. Now it can become a resource for the ethnocultural direction, as a starting point, for its activation and revival of the city.

The specificity of craftsmanship-related activity was also reflected in the architecture and décor of buildings. Blacksmiths' dwellings, for example, usually had forged details of decoration, while those of tanners had a significant slope of the roof and necessarily dormer windows on it.

In Bar, for example, a market square was formed in its "Polny City," which was inhabited by Poles and Ukrainians who engaged in craftsmanship and trade. The square was formed by two-story buildings with shops on the ground floor, as evidenced by the samples in the classical style and Ukrainian modern that have survived to this day. In the second half of the twentieth century, during the Soviet era, the market square was transformed into Memory Square. It partially lost its original function but received additional new, recreational, and memorial sites. A park was organized in the center of the square and a memorial to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War was erected. The square received its uniqueness thanks to the large park area in its central part. However, due to its lack of development, it is not popular now among residents and visitors.

This example illustrates how economic and connected historical and political processes influenced urban socio-cultural development, and changed the urban space for the new sociocultural practices.

At the non-material level, the factor's influence is manifested through the city's "soul," formed and preserved by its inhabitants. It is that unique atmosphere which is felt immediately when one gets to it and immerses themselves in its "urban performance"—city life. That which is felt only in this place and causes the desire to return here again.

There are also urban areas with very unusual names that determined the peculiarity, and now the uniqueness of a certain place. For example, the "menagerie" in Mizoche, Rivne region, was created by Count K. Karwicki at the beginning of the nineteenth century to accommodate a forest park with wild animals. Now this place is a recreational urban area and a resource for attracting funds to the city. Time factor. This is the factor that connects changes.

Each time period had its own special features, which were reflected in a certain architecture and urban space. Today, their best examples form the cultural heritage of historic cities. Over time, there have been changes in social practices and, accordingly, in the urban socio-cultural space. Certain layers were formed. Less significant ones were "erased," replaced by more significant ones for a certain time period. The most valuable remained. They passed from one time period to another and were supplemented with new features depending on the new needs of social life. Today, the historical centers of cities are socio-spatio-temporal formations in which modern urban life is already taking place. And their renewal becomes a consequence of social renewal. New social practices evoke new solutions in them. At the same time, for their sustainable continuity, the fundamental principles of their organization must remain unchanged.

Under the influence of the factors above, the architectural and urban planning context of each historical city was formed, preserved, and changed. Its existing planning and volumetric-spatial features; urban landmarks and their connections with natural and artificial surroundings; hierarchy, composition, and morpholo-

gy; parceling of quarters and buildings; their materials, constructive, stylistic, decorative, and coloristic features, which now determine its uniqueness.

It is necessary to determine the dominant factors of formation, preservation, and changes in order to take them into account and activate when choosing possible starting directions-activators and scenarios for the further development of each historical city and restoration-reconstructive transformations in it. By comparing existing historical plans, iconography, analysis of literary sources and archival materials, it was established that: the dominant factors of formation are natural and historico-cultural; the dominant factors of preservation are national, religious and social; the dominant factor of change is economic (and recently—information-related and technological).

Further, on the basis of the historical system-structural analysis, the features of the planning and development of the historical city at different time stages are determined. The city should be viewed as an integral system, consisting of subsystems, which, in turn, can be viewed as interconnected systems of a lower order. Proceeding from this, the historical center of the city is an integral part of a higher-order system—the historical city, and at the same time a system for lower subsystems—streets, squares, courtyards, quarters, ensembles.

Based on the analysis and synthesis of data from historical plans, cartographic materials, iconography, text materials, photographs, the planning, volumetric-spatial, architectural-figurative, stylistic, and functional changes that took place in the city are determined as an integral system and in its constituent subsystems (historical center, ensembles, residential blocks, squares, streets, courtyards), and their individual elements (buildings, structures, open space) at different time stages. Further, the mutual influence and interdependence (dependence) of changes that have occurred in various individual elements from different subsystems (streets, squares, blocks, complexes, the historical center) on the integrity of these subsystems and the system (historical city) as a whole at these stages is determined.

It was found that the disappearance of existing or the appearance of new internal connections between elements in a separate subsystem affects not only their change and the change of this subsystem, but also the dependence of elements from other subsystems and the system as a whole on them.

The identified changes are reflected in the graphic diagrams of the stages of development of the historical city and its historical center, namely:

- 1) a diagram of the stages of development of urban planning;
- 2) a diagram of the stages of development of the volumetric-spatial organization of urban development (highlighting the main urban complexes and ordinary urban environment; the composition of buildings; morphology of town blocks and spaces)
- 3) a diagram of the stages of development of visual connections of landmarks, accents, and ordinary buildings;

- 4) a diagram of the stages of development of the urban skyline;
- 5) a diagram of the stages of development of the architectural and stylistic organization of urban development (morphology, parcellation, color of historical buildings that have survived and those that have not survived, but exist in iconographies)
- 6) a diagram of the stages of development of functional connections and centers of attraction.

Further, by comparison, the following are determined:

- changes and additions that have occurred in the urban planning, volumetric-spatial and functional organization, composition and morphology of buildings, the skyline;
- landmarks, accents and ordinary buildings, the hierarchy of their connections;
- the heyday of the development of the historical city and the dominant style at this time. This is important when deciding to recreate destroyed historical dominants and to stylize new buildings under construction when amplification or correction in the historical center.

The comparative-synthesizing stage: Historico-genetic analysis

Comparison of the data of the historical system-structural analysis and field surveys to establish sustainable features of the natural, planning, volumetric-spatial, architectural-figurative, and functional-typological organization of the historical city.

It is necessary to compare the data obtained on the basis of the historical system and structural analysis and reflected in the graphical diagrams of the different periods of the formation and development of the historical city. To identify historically valuable elements that have survived to this day, field surveys should be carried out and compared with the data from the graphical diagrams of the analytical stage. This makes it possible to install:

- the most important stages in the development of the historic city. It is necessary to assess the importance of these historical stages in the development of its urban planning, volumetric-spatial, an architectural-stylistic and functional organization for the current situation by highlighting the main and secondary layers. This is relevant when deciding on possible rehabilitation, revalorization, regeneration, or revitalization of the existing historical urban environment;
- features of the natural, planning, volumetric-spatial, architectural-figurative, and functional-typological organization, which have survived in time and formed the existing urban context;
- changes that have occurred in the historical city under the influence of the emergence of new elements and their connections or the loss of existing ones; to highlight the preserved elements common to all stages of development, and sustainable connections, preserved or modified with regard to time;

- the most valuable elements (and subsystems) and their connections, which influenced the formation of others and determined the characteristics of the city's life at certain time stages, and passed from one stage to the next and are preserved now. Such historically valuable elements and subsystems should include natural (landscapes, terrain, reservoirs) and artificially created (defensive ramparts, walls, fortresses, territories of historical streets, squares, quarters, ensembles, separate historical buildings);
- the dominant elements (and subsystems) and their connections, which influenced the formation and determined the characteristics of the city's life throughout the history of its existence and now have a decisive influence and form its historical center.

**The results stage: Historico-genetic scheme
– the degree of value of a historical
urban environment**

Using the method of composition, established sustainable, valuable and landmark elements and subsystems (natural and artificially created) and their connections, which throughout their entire period of existence were of decisive importance in the formation and development of the planning, volumetric, spatial, architectural-figurative, and functional structure of the historical city, which influenced and continue to influence other elements of the city-wide system, that determined and continue to determine the characteristics of the city's life, distinguish it from others and make it unique, are combined together into a single historico-genetic scheme (Fig. 1). They constitute the genetic code of the city and determine the historical and architectural value of its historical center, and therefore must be preserved during any restoration-reconstructive transformations in it.

This methodology is necessary to determine the first qualitative indicator of the existing state of the historical center of the city—its historical and architectural value. Four degrees of value can be distinguished for the sites of the historical center, namely:

- First degree of value—sites with historically valuable planning and the presence of architectural monuments of different significance and significant historical buildings;
- Second degree of value—sites with historically valuable planning and the presence of ordinary historical buildings (no architectural monuments);
- Third degree of value—sites with historically valuable planning and modern buildings (no architectural monuments, historical buildings on the site);
- Fourth degree of value—sites with modern planning and buildings.

The value of the site affects the possible degree of restoration and reconstructive transformation and, accordingly, the choice of possible methods of RRT, namely:

- for the first degree of value—the preservation and amplification are recommended with using preserving and restoring methods of RRT, respectively;

- for the II degree of value—correction with using renewing methods of RRT;
- for the third degree of value—correction and change with using RRT methods;
- for fourth degree of value—change induced by using RRT.

Conclusions

The proposed methodology for determining the genetic code of a historical city is necessary to establish the historical and architectural value of its historical center. It allows establishing sustainable, valuable and landmark elements and subsystems and their connections—those that were of decisive importance in the formation of the planning, volumetric-spatial, the architectural-figurative and functional structure of a historical city at different time stages, influenced other elements of the city-wide system, moved from one stage to the next, have survived to the present day and now have a decisive influence and form its historical center. They determine its historical and architectural value and must be preserved under any RRT.

The historical and architectural value of the sites of a historical center is presented through four degrees of value. Depending on these degrees, the possible degrees of restoration-reconstructive transformation are determined using the appropriate RRT methods for respective areas. For the first degree of value—sites with historically valuable planning and the presence of architectural monuments and significant historical buildings—it is recommended the preservation and amplification using, preserving and restoring RRT methods, respectively. For the second degree of value—sites with historically valuable planning and the presence of ordinary historical buildings (no architectural monuments)—correction is possible using renewal RRT methods. For the third degree of value—sites with historically valuable planning and modern buildings (no architectural monuments or historical buildings on the site)—correction and change are possible using correspondingly renewing and transforming RRT methods. For the fourth degree of value—sites with modern planning and development—it is possible to alter them using transforming RRT methods.

Within the limits of a historical center, historical areas and zones of protection of architectural and urban planning monuments are determined. The proposed systematization of sites can be used in the development of historical and architectural reference plans and projects of zones for the protection of architectural and urban planning monuments. Sites with the first and second degrees of value form historical areas and must be placed under territorial heritage conservation, into integrated conservation zones, and the zone of regulation of buildings of the first category; with the third and fourth degrees of value— they should be placed in the zone of regulation of buildings of the second and third categories.

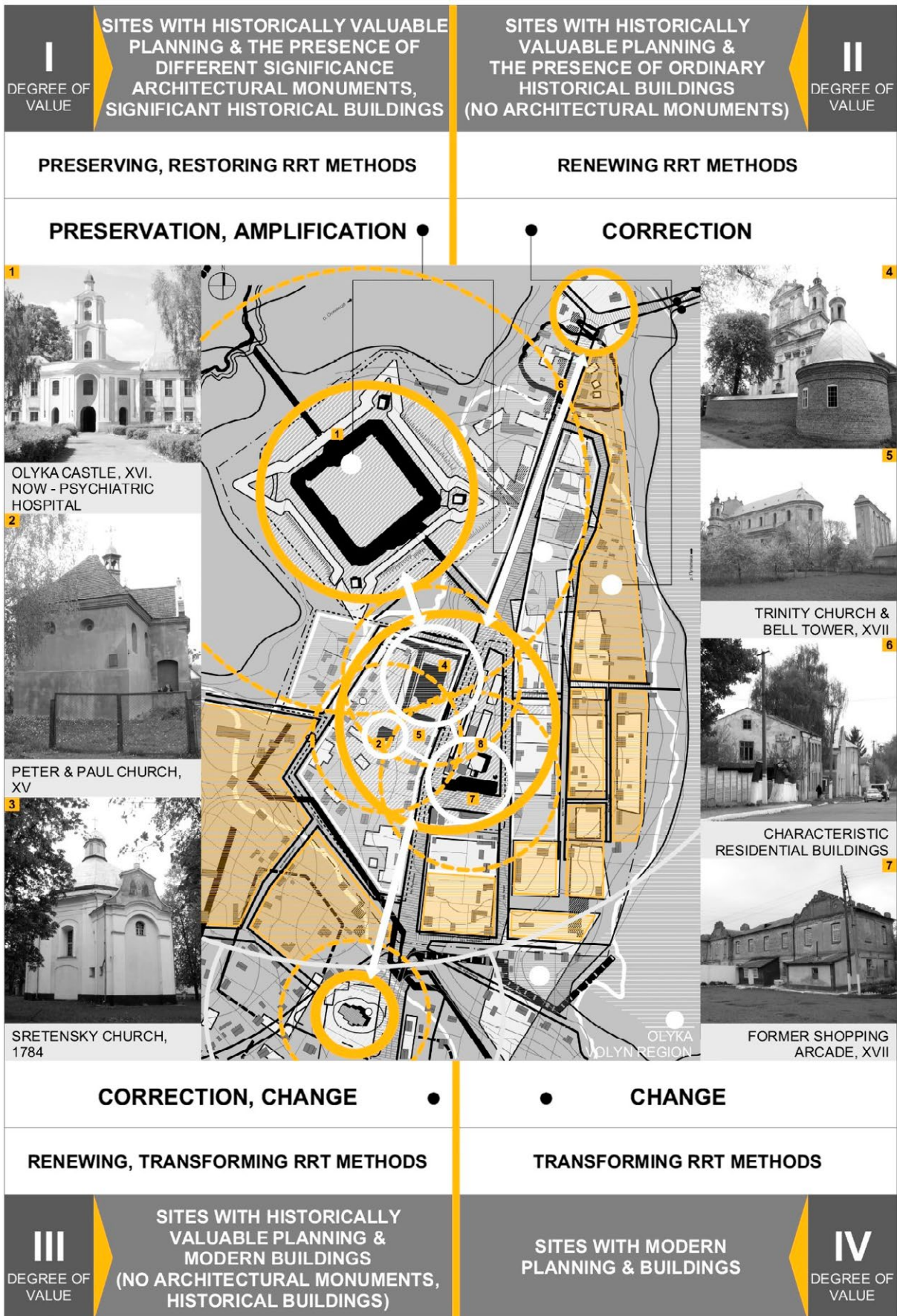


Fig. 1. A historico-genetic scheme, showing the degrees of value for the sites of Olyka's historical center; by N. Leshchenko; photos from the collection of N. Leshchenko.

Ryc. 1. Schemat historyczno-genetyczny przedstawiający wartość obiektów w historycznym centrum Olyki; opr. N. Leszczenko; fot. ze zbiorów N. Leszczenko.

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Abstract

This paper proposes a methodology for determining the genetic code of a historical city and the historical and architectural value of its historical center. It is the basis for determining possible restoration and reconstructive transformations in it. Definitions of the concepts of genetic code city and restoration-reconstructive transformation (RRT) are given. The stages of the proposed methodology are highlighted and the methods used and the sequence of actions at each stage are shown. As a result, four degrees of value for the sites of the historical center were identified. Based on these degrees, the possible corresponding RRT degrees and methods are proposed. On the example of the developed historio-genetic scheme of Olyka, the division of the territory of its historical center by degree of value is illustrated. The possible RRT degrees, depending on the historical and architectural value, have been determined.

Streszczenie

W artykule zaproponowano metodologię wyznaczenia kodu genetycznego historycznego miasta i historyczno-architektonicznej wartości jego historycznego centrum. Wartość ta stanowi podstawę do wyznaczenia w nim ewentualnych renowacyjno-rekonstrukcyjnych transformacji. Zdefiniowano pojęcia kodu genetycznego miasta oraz renowacyjno-rekonstrukcyjnej transformacji (RRT). Podkreślono etapy metodologii i przedstawiono metody oraz kolejność działań. W rezultacie zidentyfikowano cztery stopnie wartości obszarów historycznego centrum. Według nich zaproponowano stopnie RRT z wykorzystaniem odpowiadających im metod. Na przykładzie historyczno-genetycznego schematu Ołyki przedstawiono podział terytorium jej historycznego centrum ze względu na stopień historyczno-architektonicznej wartości. Określono stopnie RRT w zależności od historyczno-architektonicznej wartości.