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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC CITIES OF UKRAINE

AKTUALNE PROBLEMY ZACHOWANIA I ROZWOJU ŚRÓDMIEŚCIA W HISTORYCZNYCH MIASTACH UKRAINY

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ABSTRACT

Downtown of a city or town is a spatial frame where the notion of lower middle class was formed and in which memorial events took place. After the damages of the First World War the downtown were restored and were actively functioning. In the second half of the 20th century, most downtowns were completely destroyed. The main problems downtown as an object of cultural heritage is no local strategy for the protection and conservation of valuable and monumental buildings, lack of program options using heritage as economic development.

Key words: downtown, changes and condition of downtown, monument of urban planning, models of the downtown development

STRESZCZENIE

Śródmieście miasta jest miejscem ważnych wydarzeń historycznych, przestrzenią kształtowania się kultury mieszczańskiej. Po zniszczeniach I wojny światowej śródmieścia zostały odnowione i rozkwitło w nich życie społeczne. Niestety w drugiej połowie 20 wieku, większość śródmieść historycznych miast Ukrainy została całkowicie zniszczona. Główne problemy śródmieścia jako przestrzeni dziedzictwa kulturowego - brak lokalnej strategii ochrony, zachowania cennych i zabytkowych budynków, a również ominięcie dziedzictwa w regionalnych programach rozwoju gospodarczego.

Słowa kluczowe: śródmieście, zmiany i stan śródmieścia, zabytki urbanistyki, modele rozwoju śródmieścia.

1. THE PROBLEM FORMULATION

In modern Ukrainian scientific thought downtown is not seen as the first source of the historical city formation. Historical cities of Ukraine is not defined with functioned downtown. Downtown is not subject to separate planning and gradually lose their inherent in city founding value and functional purpose. Formation of the downtown in the history of urban planning and architecture of Ukraine discovered not enough. Evaluation of their state of preservation is imperfect. Therefore, the purpose of the article is a brief overview urbanization of Ukraine in 14-19 centuries, analysis degradation of downtown in the 20th century, determining problems of conservation and directions of downtowns future development as the objects of cultural heritage.

In the article used general scientific empirical and theoretical methods: analysis, synthesis, classification, statistical method, historically comparative, retrospective and periodization method. In the part "The urbanization process of Ukraine in the 14-19 centuries" as a result of systematization presents the emergence and formation of cities with downtown. In the part "Changes of the downtown in the first half of the 20th century" retrospective presented preservations of downtown losses after First World War. In the part "Actual problems downtown preservation" presented condition of the functional-space preservation; indicated that for the decision of actual problems is necessary to conduct interdisciplinary research, which will open communication and cooperation kinds of activity in downtown as an object of the cultural heritage: urbanistic and architectural, historical, archaeological, sociological, economic, environmental, administrative, juridical and cultural. In the part "Preservation and development of the downtown historic cities of Ukraine" represented logical and consecutive theoretical models of downtown development of the historic city of Ukraine.

The source base of article is: 1) materials of the cameral studies (original source, literature, maps, plans, iconography); 2) materials of the field studies (photofixation, measurements, soundings, surveys, results of practical restoration of monuments, archaeological research). The article is a generalization of the analysis of documents from the collections of the Manuscripts Department of V. Stefanyk LNNB; archives of Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk; regional museums of the Liuboml, Staryi Kostyantyniv, Bohuslav, Korets and others.

2. THE URBANIZATION PROCESS OF UKRAINE IN THE 14-19 CENTURIES

Town-planning and architectural heritage of historical cities and towns of Ukraine is a unique and remarkable phenomenon for understanding historical grounds of Ukrainian modern life. While researching this heritage we take into account the fact that Ukrainian cities were founded and were developing on important connecting routes, starting with antique polises, cities with Rus' and Magdeburg rights, industrial settlements and districts of the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries. We see how constant changes in the structure of the city resulted in a network of streets and squares while the city centre became more and more important in the structure of settlements (Fig.1).



Ryc. 1. Mapa Ukrainy. Historyczne miasta posiadające śródmieście. Źródło: analiza autora.

Fig. 1. Map of Ukraine. Historical city with downtown. Source: analysis and indications of the author.

Thus, the most important part of urban space of historical cities and towns were downtown created in the 14th-18th centuries. They were dynamically developing throughout the centuries and acquired key functions of the city. The downtowns underwent different transformations – old functions disappeared and the new ones emerged, the forms and the scales of the downtowns were changing, new quarters were built, sizes and styles of town development were transformed. The first urban settlement in Ukraine appeared in the 9th-13th centuries. These were defense towns with administrative and trade and crafts functions. We do not know precisely what their planning structure was and whether downtown already existed at that time though central place was a necessary element for the full-fledged life. Its town-planning and architectural peculiarities can be revealed after rigorous archeological researches. In the 14th century a lot of settlements were granted Magdeburg rights. When Ukraine were part of Great Lithuanian Principality till the 60s of the 16th century there were 150 urban settlements: 45 cities, all the rest were small towns [9, s. 22]. Bratslavshchyna and Kyivshchyna had relatively few cities, while in Volyn region in the 1560s there were 32 cities and 89 small towns [9, s.24]. After Liublino Unija and establishment of Rzech Pospolita the territory of Ukraine sees an intensive process of emergence and developing of cities.

At the end of the 16th – middle of the 17th century private cities and small towns were established [3]. Generally at that time in Ukraine there were about 1000 cities. At the end of the 17th century a new political formation was established in Ukraine called Hetmanshchyna, which positively influenced the development of cities and at the same time resulted in the decline in small towns development. In Slobozhanshchyna region main cities were founded on the strategic defense areas in the second half of the 17th century.

They were granted Magdeburg right, thus there was a market square in their structure [1. s. 43-45]. When after 1772 part Galicia as an administration unit named “The Kingdom of Halychyna and Volodymyriya” had been included into the Habsburg monarchy, downtowns were intensively modernized and developed [7].

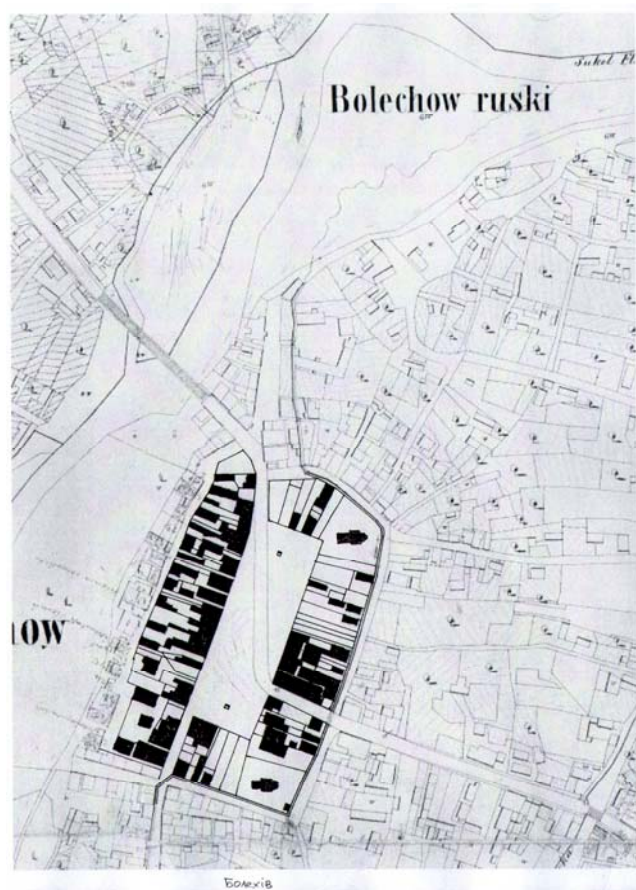
The most serious changes in the downtown took place in the 20th century. This study is aimed at revealing the significance of the downtown for cultural, functional and spatial development of the historical city (Fig. 2-4).



Ryc. 2. Złoczów. Śródmieście w XVI -XVII wieku. Źródło: analiza autora.

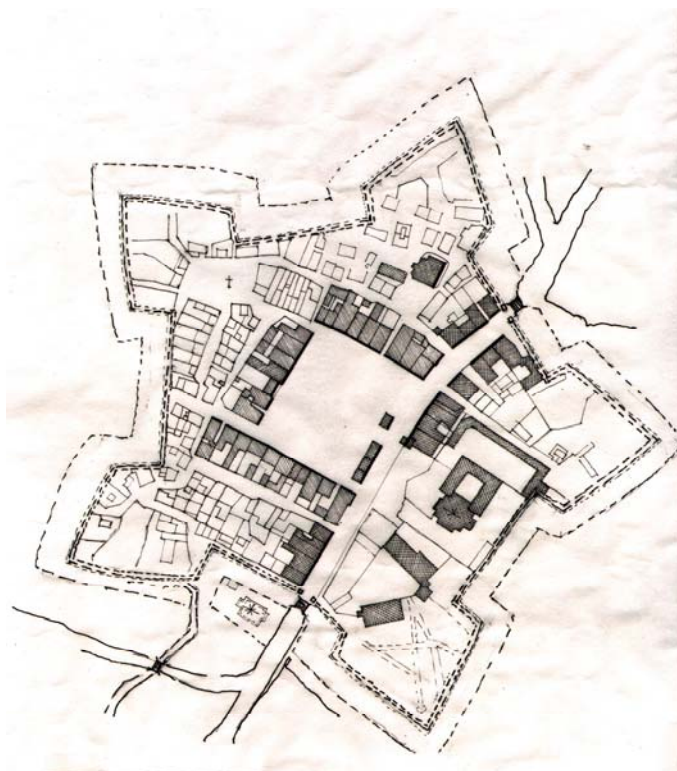
Fig. 2. Zolochiv. Downtown in 16 -17 century. Source: analysis and indications of the author.

As a result of research, analysis of archival materials, analysis and systematization of structures, forms and planning composition of historical cities of Ukraine open characteristic signs of downtown urban composition in XVI - early XX century, specified the morphology of market squares, properties of composite axes, main and assistive streets, observed the fortifications perimeter. In each settlement they formed individually. Instead highlighted the five main stages of architectural and spatial downtown changes in XVI - the end of XIX century: 1) before locating - XIII - XVI century (irregular in place of branching, a crossroads or bobbin extension of trade routes); 2) locating at the site of old settlement - XV - XVI century; 3) locating at the new place - XVI - XVII century; 4) modernization - XVII - the end of XVIII century (expansion of the downtown territory, ordering the market square, improve the properties of the fortifications perimeter, building new sacral and palace complexes); 5) regulation - the end of XVIII - XIX centuries (liquidation of fortifications, the emergence of new quarters, streets and squares).



Ryc. 3. Bolechów. Śródmieście w XVII-XIX wieku. Źródło: analiza autora.

Fig. 3. Bolechiv. Downtown in 17 - 19 century. Source: analysis and indications of the author.



Ryc. 4. Bogorodzany. Śródmieście w XVII wieku. Źródło: analiza autora.

Fig. 4. Bogorodchany. Downtown in 17 century. Source: analysis and indications of the author.

3. CHANGES OF THE DOWNTOWN IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY

The end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century see the development of architectural monuments protection – the most valuable buildings are protected and restored. Owing to this process the downtown remained the most important spatial symbol of cities' and small towns' identity. After the damages of the First World War the downtown were restored and were actively functioning. Leon Paczewski states that as of 1917 when people started analyzing the damages caused by the war, 112 cities and small towns were ruined to a greater or lesser extent [6, s.1]. Also Paczewski states that it is necessary to change construction designs issued in 1882-1909, as they do not consider the necessity to perform regulations plans and plans of urban development, do not regulate the sizes of residential premises in the process of residential building construction [5, s.3]. He considers that buildings with large shops should be built along the main streets (communication streets), while residential buildings should be built in the side streets (residential streets), thus excluding the possibility of building independent flats in the attics and arranging flats in the ground floors [6, s.4].

During interwar period regulatory measures within the downtown areas are introduced, red lines of town planning are established, pavements are laid down and new buildings are constructed [9]. For instance, in the market squares of Kulykiv and Zhuravno, Sudova Vyshnia and Chortkiv, Buchach and Rohatyn there appear buildings in functionalism style. Agriculture trade is transferred from the market squares, small stone and wooden shops are liquidated, and their areas are used for building new large trading halls. Thus, trade buildings exclusively are constructed in Lviv, Yavoriv, Pidhaitsi, Sambir, Drohobych, Stanislav, Ternopil, etc. Downtown are equipped with street lighting, there is a separate parking area for carts and fiacres, small park areas are established [5].

Rebuilding practice of the 1920-1930 years shows a downtown role in the economic revival of the city, demonstrates the formation of architectural and urban restoration methodology.

4. ACTUAL PROBLEMS DOWNTOWNS PRESERVATION

In the second half of the 20th century, most downtown were completely destroyed. Fight against downtown ended in their decline, the dismantling of memorial buildings, construction of new, aggressive and innovative structures. Distortions of the downtown resulted in the disappearance of urban patriotism and deformation of town resident's identity. The majority of the squares were renamed Lenin Squares and were decorated with figures of the Soviet leader. Ya.V Vermenykh rightly observes that during Soviet times *"main ideological tenet, which determined the direction of the urbanization policy was "changing the way of life"; therefore, "cultural and residential construction" became a synonym to "construction of socialist cities". New cities were often called "workers' villages" and retained this status for a long period of time, having very primitive infrastructure. Only workmen's clubs had more or less decent look ...". Influence on the individual through clubs, schools, means of communication, literature and art created a powerful ideological press, which served as a tool for unification, russification, reidentification on the basis of new moral values"* [11]. In all historical cities of Ukraine (recorded and not recorded in the official register) in the downtown one can still trace a tendency to turn them into uniform "workers' village". Unification of downtown image intensified since 1955, namely after the resolutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On Elimination of Superfluities in Design and Construction." Since then, newly built and old buildings in the downtowns are designed with simplified front planes [8].

Analysis of the downtown preservation of historic cities of Ukraine is based on information about a destruction during the two World Wars of the twentieth century, comparing of historical and modern cartography, of the field studies, study the basic stages of architec-

tural and spatial changes in XVI - the end of XIX century. This sequence allowed to establish saved historical urbanistic relicts (Streets, quarters, sides of the Rynok square), the place of the lost sacred and palace buildings, the fortifications perimeter, the aggressive urbanistic transformation. An analysis of the existing structure of the population, active communication axes (crossroads and branching), dominants and accents, the presence of historic buildings determined the downtown involvement of the historic city functioning.

Considering the present functional, spatial and compositional organization, the actual indicators of existing historic buildings, determined that downtown are in seven types of functional and space preservation:

1. A downtown is included in the communication artery of the city without any interference and restrictions; (with well-preserved planning and functional structure, present historical buildings) – Lviv, Drohobych, Sambir, Rohatyn, Horodok, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kolomyia, Kopychyntsi, Kalush, Kremenets, Rozhishche, Slavuta, Nova Ushytsya, Sharhorod, Scala Podilska.
2. A downtown with fragmented center, additional functional load and additional new structures within the old ones; (Preserved fragments of planning and unsatisfactory functional structure, sparse and rebuilt historic buildings) - Skalat, Brody, Buchach, Peremyshlyany, Velyki Mosty, Kamyanka-Buska, Hvizdets, Berezhivtsi (Volyn region), Dubno, Staryi Kostiantyniv, Sataniv, Yarmolyntsi, Tulchyn, Vinkivtsi;
3. Downtown with the missing parts and quarters; (Preserved fragments of the planning and satisfactory functional structure, grouped historic buildings) - Zhovkva, Berezhany, Tysmenytsa, Goshcha, Kamyanets-Podilski, Zhvanets, Murafa, Mariampil.
4. Downtown with changed elements and new buildings; (with satisfactory preserved planning and functional structure, well-preserved historic buildings) – Zoloty Potik, Olyka, Chornyi Ostriv and Gaysyn.
5. Downtown with altered or deformed planning structure; (With unsatisfactory planning and a satisfactory functional structure, practically lost historical buildings) - Rivne, Kozova, Hrustynopil (Chervonohrad), Ternopil, Delyatyn, Koretz.
6. Downtown with partially lost structure; (With unsatisfactory planning and functional structure, poorly preserved historical buildings) - Obertyn, Yabloniv, Yezupil, Dunaivtsi, Letchiv.

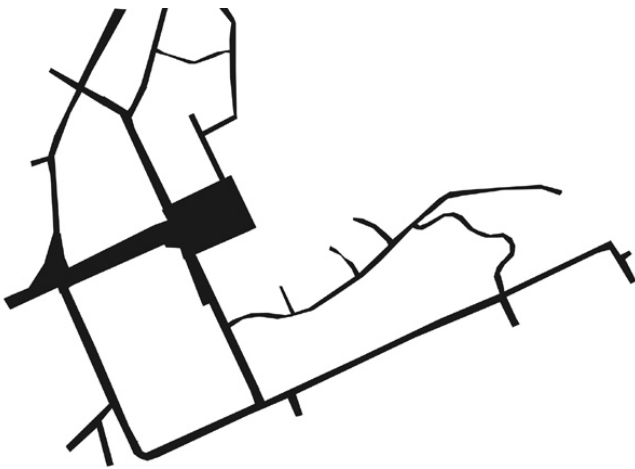


Ryc. 5. Nowograd Wołyński. Śródmieście w XVII wieku. Źródło: analiza autora.

Fig. 5. Nowograd Wołyński. Downtown in 17 century. Source: analysis and indications of the author.

7. Downtown with completely lost planning structure. (with missing planning and functional structure, unsatisfactory preserved historical buildings) - Probizhna, Bohuslav, Sokal, Tartakiv, Tlumach, Pechenizhyn, Ustylug, Bar, Tarnoruda, Snitkiv.

In general, major changes took place in the majority of downtowns in historical towns of Ukraine. In each downtowns there are disharmonious buildings, which is reflected in neglecting historical sizes of areas, scale and typical for towns compositional style. Instead, almost in all ancient settlements that had city privileges, one can find and recreate the spatial characteristics of downtowns on the basis of archive documents, literature, iconographic and cartographic materials. Despite the large volume of spatial transformations, the researches of the downtowns make it possible to determine stages of their evolution and peculiar urbanistic fragments, which were preserved (Fig. 5-8).



Ryc. 6. Nowograd Wołyński. Degradacja śródmieścia w XX wieku. Źródło: analiza autora.

Fig. 6. Nowograd Wołyński. Degradation of downtown in 20 century. Source: analysis and indications of the author.



Ryc. 7. Ostrog. Śródmieście w XVII wieku. Źródło: analiza autora.

Fig. 7. Ostrog. Downtown in 17 century. Source: analysis and indications of the author.

Since 1991 monument protection activities within the space of historical cities and towns of Ukraine has been supported by the research and development institutes, design and production organizations: institutes "Ukrproektrestavratsiya" (Kyiv), "Ukrzakhidproektrestavratsiya" (Lviv), State Science and Technology Centre "Konrest", several regional research and development centers and 36 specialized contractor restoration organizations. Today the list of historic settlements of Ukraine registers 401 objects. Instead the majority of important historical cities were left out from this list. Over the past 30 years several projects on regeneration of historical centers and historical and architectural key city

plans were elaborated. Kamianets-Podilskyi, Lutsk, Zhovkva, Belz and Berezhany started works on practical implementation of regeneration measures.



Ryc. 8. Ostrog. Degradacja śródmieścia w XX wieku. Źródło: analiza autora.

Fig. 8. Ostrog. Degradation of downtown in 20 century. Source: analysis and indications of the author.

Current state of downtown preservation leads to a separate development of projects on their revalorization and revitalization. One of the most important stages of the research is the primary scientific research of the downtown which is a long-term and interdisciplinary work. Therefore, it is important first of all to resort to preliminary research that will focus on the analysis of the state of preservation of the existing sites; archaeological exploration; the study of historical sources and publications; determination of the aesthetic and artistic value of the sites; analysis of the composition and surrounding of the downtown; identification of downtown development stages; systematization and erecting monuments of national and local significance of all kinds (archaeological, historical, monumental art, architectural, urban planning, landscape architecture, landscape, science and technology ones); attribution of lost buildings and structures; identification of disharmonious buildings and structures. Apart from material heritage, which is considered to be the main subject of the research, there are non-material values, which are very important for the scientific analysis of downtown. The importance of non-material value of the downtown is stressed by Prof. K. Dąbrowska-Budziło: *"Non-material value is also identified as the atmosphere of something unusual associated with a specific place, which refers to the concept of genius loci. Unusual character of a place is influenced not only by its formation, but also history, events, figures and literary allusions related to this place. Genius loci can be great when we think of the Acropolis in Athens, or local, when we mean our favorite places with their "magical aura" [2].*

5. PREZERWATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC CITIES OF UKRAINE

Information from previous parts of the article is the argument of the need to preserve the spatial structure and study program of downtown development. This program will contribute to protect the historical centers from future of rapid, unforeseen and irreparable spatial changes, return to downtown its essence and function fullness.

Downtown without saving strategies and revitalization is now in endangered complete disappearance. Professor Piotr Lorens analyzing Polish cities and creates for them

common and typical ways impending degradation of settlements [4]. For the example the downtown historic cities of Ukraine, this model requires some clarification. It is proposed to divide the territory into three downtown with alarming trend to degradation: residential area (four components); field functional ensembles and complexes (seven components); territory is not used (two parts). As a result of analysis of the actual situation in the downtown historic cities were able to identify that material and functional degradation is actively going on in neighborhoods XV - XVIII centuries quarters of the nineteenth century, the marketplace, the castles, palaces and park complexes and ensembles, monastic complexes, ancient city fortifications, small complex industrial projects in areas destroyed during the war or in the Soviet era.



Ryc. 9. Lanckoroń. Rynek. Źródło: rysunek autora.

Fig. 9. Lyantskorun. Degradation of downtown in 20 century. Source: picture of the author.

Downtown historic cities of Ukraine with a unique past is reflected in the historical narrative, preserved in individual and collective memory retains old relics and architectural objects, objects of applied art, science and technology, art, characterized by sentimentality and romanticism (Fig. 9-12) However, still not regarded as an economic potential for the development of modern historical city.

The main problems downtown as an object of cultural heritage are: unwillingness to recognize their value and make the register of monuments of urban development, there is no local strategy for the protection and conservation of valuable and monumental buildings, lack of program options using heritage as economic development, poor functional status use and zoning, the dominant role of the agricultural sector of the historical city, low in-

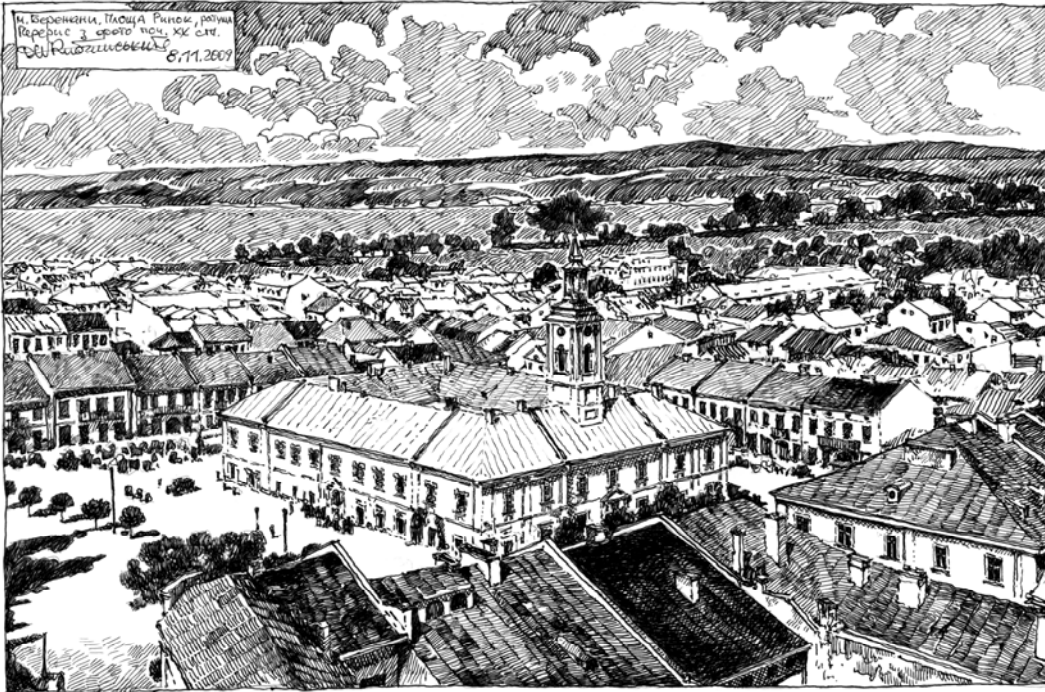
vestment, low level of municipal utility infrastructure and uncontrolled slow pace of construction of small towns.



Ryc. 10. Ozaryńce. Rynek. Źródło: rysunek autora.

Fig. 10. Ozaryńce. Degradation of downtown in 20 century. Source: picture of the author.

For the example, the downtown historic cities of Ukraine, criteria for recognition of attractions will be: urban planning: the state of preservation planning of urban and three-dimensional structures, traditional buildings associated with periods of development, styles and ethno-cultural factors, a complex of fortifications (underground and above-ground relics) important sacred sites (churches, synagogues) memory space (areas related to lost important buildings downtown, famous people who influenced the development of the region and country), characteristics of landscape and scenic panoramas of streets, squares and all downtown. According to previous performance, according to the author, the register of monuments of urban development should enroll downtown Lviv, Horodok, Sambir, Drohobych, Dobromyl, Stryi, Zhovkva, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kolomyia, Bratslav, Sharhorod, Rohatyn, Scala-Podilska, Nowa Ushytsya, Kam'yanka-Buska, Gay-syn, Buchach, Berdychiv.



Ryc. 11. Brzezany. Śródmieście. Źródło: rysunek autora.

Fig. 11. Brzezany. Downtown. Source: picture of the author.



Ryc. 12. Dziyivka. Fragment śródmieścia. Źródło: rysunek autora.

Fig. 12. Dziyivka. Fragment of downtown. Source: picture of the author.

According by the author functional and space conditions of preservation formulated theoretical models of the downtown development:

- for *downtown is included in the communication artery of the city without any interference and restrictions*: material results - the restoration and reconstruction of monuments and valuable buildings, exhibiting the relics of lost important buildings, arrangement the space of market square; intangible results: preservation places of memory, participation inhabitants in revitalization, formation of public opinion to preserve cultural heritage, development of traditional crafts;
- for the *downtown with fragmented center, additional functional load and additional new structures within the old ones*: material results - opening coffee shops with local flavor and specialty shops, theater clubs and theaters, new comfortable apartment buildings; intangible results: the involvement of developers to spatial changes, qualitative changes of youth and cultural policy in the historic city;
- for the *downtown with the missing parts and quarters*: material results - rebuilding the lost key buildings, building the comfortable housing, the opening new and preservation the historic shops in the Rynok square and side streets, restoration of monuments, the emergence of traditional handicraft and tourism firms; intangible results: development of local entrepreneurship, active role of local communities and authorities in the revitalization of public space area, strengthening the identity of the place;
- for the *downtown with changed elements and new buildings*: material results – reproduction the historic ensembles and complexes, the creation of the squares recreational areas, improving the environment downtown, the emergence of institutions of public service; intangible results: development of social cohesion, improved attitude towards for historical heritage, revival of the "spirit of place";
- for the *downtown with altered or deformed planning structure*: material results - arrangement of the downtown space, protection and restoration of authentic elements of the Rynok square and streets, organize transport and pedestrian connections in the square and side streets; ; intangible results: changing cultural policy in the historic city, improving the socio-economic situation in the center of the historic city, preservation of "spirit of place" despite the discrepancy of downtown original image.
- for the *downtown with partially lost structure*: material results - protection, rebuilding or exhibiting the relics of lost and surviving monuments, symbolic marking of the primary composite downtown structure, the emergence of new forms of promotion of cultural heritage, the emergence of new institutions of public service; intangible results: return public functions to the Rynok square, improving knowledge of cultural heritage, development of the tourism, creating conditions for a promising rebuilding the downtown area;
- for the *downtown with completely lost planning structure*: material results - exposed relics of old buildings, new buildings, new institutions of public service; intangible results: development of the tourism, change the attitude of the community to the cultural heritage of the town, including lost physical space in town life.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The article justify, that the value of downtown in the formation of the historical city of Ukraine is underestimated. The current method of settlement necessitates simultaneous solving socio-economic problems of the historical city and preservation of cultural heritage. Therefore, the proposed theoretical model of development represents a paradigm of new quality of the downtown historic city of Ukraine. It consists of interconnected architectural, urban development, investment, social and economic projects. In projects solve the problems of a regeneration downtown or Rynok square, restoration of monuments, reconstruction of important buildings and residential sector, qualitative development of economy and culture, forming a new quality of the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage with the local community, development public associations, animations the places of memory, urban identity and traditions.

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