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## Values of the Historical Parks and Gardens of Psychiatric Hospitals in Kulparków and Kobierzyn as the Basis for Their Revalorization

### Walory historycznych założeń parków i ogrodów wokół szpitali psychiatrycznych w Kulparkowie i Kobierzynie jako podstawa ich rewaloryzacji

**Keywords:** historic mental hospitals, parks around mental hospitals, historic gardens, restoration

**Słowa kluczowe:** historyczne szpitale psychiatryczne, parki szpitali psychiatrycznych, ogrody historyczne, rewaloryzacja

#### Introduction

Historic psychiatric hospitals as specialized therapy institutions and specific complexes have been established in Europe since the end of the eighteenth century. Models of asylum architecture developed by the first psychiatrists in England, France, Switzerland and Prussia spread across Europe from the mid-nineteenth century.<sup>1</sup> The densest network of state asylums was established in Prussia but the Austro-Hungarian monarchy also built its own institutions<sup>2</sup>—the most famous and advanced of which was the Lower Austrian Provincial Institution for the

Care and Cure of the Mentally and Nervously Ill “am Steinhof” opened in 1907.<sup>3</sup>

At present, in spite of deinstitutionalization and general shift to community psychiatric treatment, many modern psychiatric care institutions still operate in historic facilities. The spatial composition of some of these hospitals, often compared to “garden-cities,”<sup>4</sup> changed because of wars, the construction of new and remodeling of old buildings. All this also affected specially planned parks and gardens which from the beginning supported their therapeutic mission,<sup>5</sup> and which only recently became a subject of academic research<sup>6</sup> and reinterpretation.<sup>7</sup>

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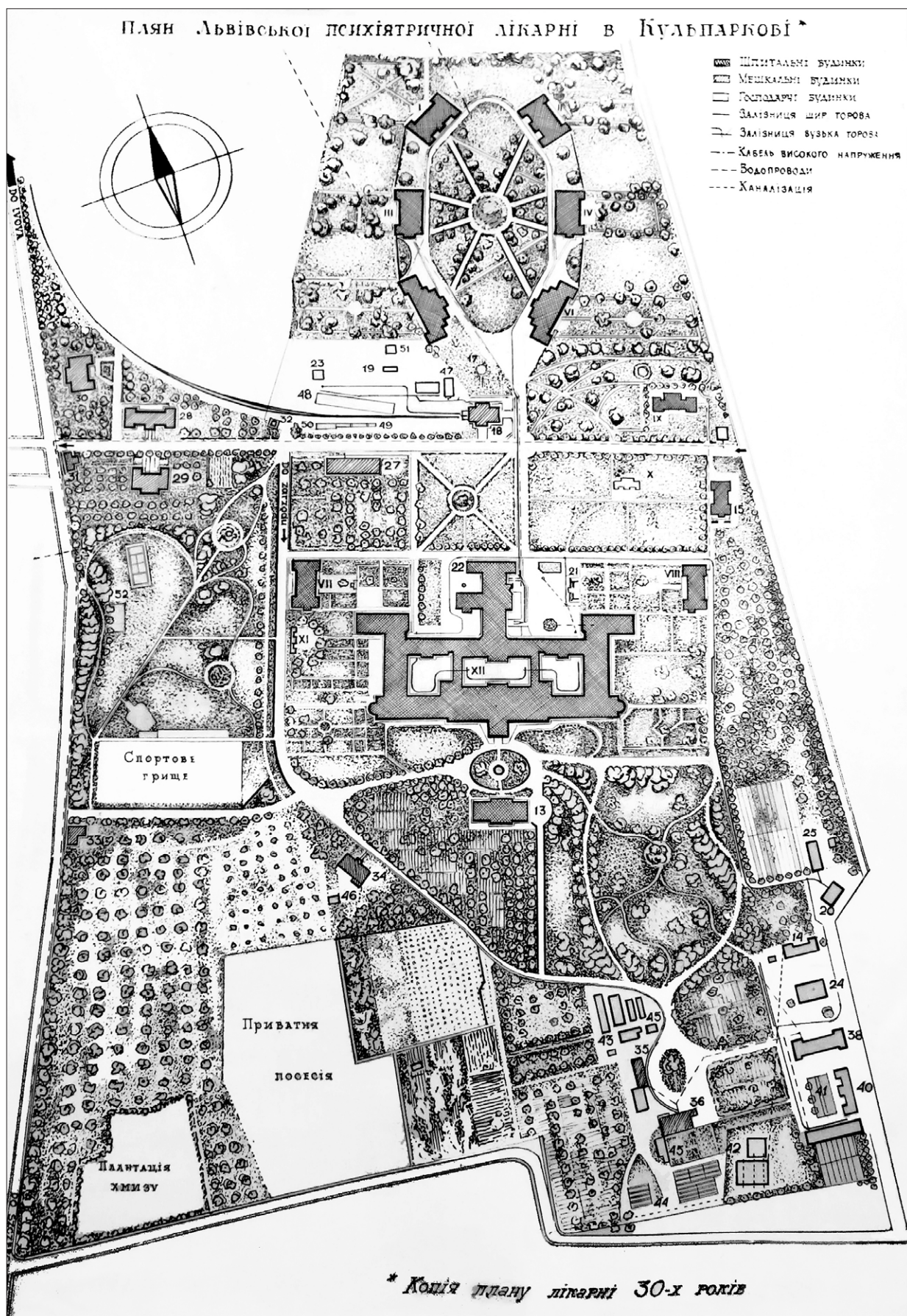


Fig. 1. Plan of the hospital in Kulparków in the 1930s; source: Museum of Lviv Regional Psychiatric Hospital.

Рис. 1. Plan szpitala w Kulparkowie w latach trzydziestych XX wieku; źródło: Muzeum Regionalnego Szpitala Psychiatrycznego we Lwowie.

## Material and Methods

This paper is a case study and presents the history of the construction of two psychiatric institution complexes in Galicia (in Kulparków near Lviv and in Kobierzyn near Cracow) along with their architectural and landscape values. Drawing upon research of archival sources, literature studies, inventories and field research, the main features of park and garden compositions are presented. Existing studies of those hospitals focused on their history while this paper fills the gap in the state of the art and also presents proposals of contemporary actions that are presented in revalorization design proposals prepared in recent years, developed as part of Master's theses at the Lviv Polytechnic National University and at the Cracow University of Technology respectively.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Kulparków – the first Regional Institution in Galicia

The first state institution for the mentally ill in the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria was organized in 1790 as a psychiatric department of the regional hospital in Lviv at Piary Street (today Nekrasov Street). In the second half of the nineteenth century, it was overcrowded and city of Lviv decided to construct a new, larger institution, right at the outskirts of the city. In 1862, the profits from the State Lottery were used by the city to buy the land: one third of an estate in the outskirt village of Kulparków, near a brickyard, which used up its clay deposits.<sup>8</sup>

The newly-constructed hospital building was opened in 1875 and developed over the next decades. A separate branch of the Chernivtsi railway with the Kulparków stop could transport patients from the entirety of Galicia. To expand the institution, six new pavilions were built in 1904–1906, and the hospital could accommodate about 1800 patients. It was equipped with modern facilities such as plumbing, central heating, and its own sewerage system.<sup>9</sup>

The Second World War and the Nazi occupation (1939–1944) brought negative consequences for the hospital and many patients died of infectious diseases and poor living conditions. The property of the hospital got lost and some of the buildings were ruined. After the war, the hospital was restored.<sup>10</sup>

### Building of the institution and park arrangement project

The psychiatric hospital in Kulparków was developed in two main stages (without later functional additions).

The master plan of the hospital is formed around a main north-south axis with an entrance from the side of the former Kulparków manor (present-day Perfeckoho Street). The transverse axis, which provided an accessway to the admission department from Sokilnytska Road (Kulparkivska Street) is formed as a broad alley,

surrounded with bosquets. Apart from landscaping next to medical buildings, a spacious park in the natural style with winding paths for walking and a square in the middle was laid out according to a design of botanist Professor Carl Bauer of the Lviv University (approved in 1869).<sup>11</sup>

Contemporaries considered this institution to be built “on the example of the Irrenanstalt zu Göttingen in Germany.”<sup>12</sup> The hospital construction began in 1868. All the rooms were assembled into one 140-meters-long building designed by Adolph Kuhn. The plan shows a complex building planned in corridor system with three inner yards. Along the main facade in the Renaissance Revival style there were wards for patients oriented to the south as doctors advised for the mentally ill. In the central part of the main building, there is a dominant inner chapel (architect: Gustaw Bisanz) in the Romanesque Revival style.<sup>13</sup> The building was finished in 1876. The main building of the hospital was intended for 500 patients, 250 men and 250 women.<sup>14</sup> The administrative building opposite the hospital was also built in the Renaissance Revival style. Later, various additions were built, and by the end of 1905 the hospital could accept 700 patients.<sup>15</sup>

The second stage of the hospital's development caused changes in functional and compositional connections of the entire area. The main entrance was moved to the west, between the old and new part. The new part, designed by Alfred Kamiembrodzki, was intended for convalescent patients. Six separate medical pavilions in the Art Nouveau style with main facades opened to an Oval Square were built around a plaza with decorative greenery intended for common use. Each pavilion had its own closed garden. The landscaping of the second stage was designed by Arnold Röhring,<sup>16</sup> the main gardener of Lviv at the time. Near these buildings there was a high water tower, built in 1905 designed by Alfred Zachariewicz.

After the First World War, the hospital was modernized (electricity was supplied in 1924, a telephone line was connected in 1926, and water was supplied from an intake in the village of Malkovychi in 1930).<sup>17</sup> During the reconstruction of the first part of the hospital, concrete elements were used, such as fences, gateways, and additional staircases in the buildings. Near Kulparkivska Street, a sports zone was sited. As a contemporary recalled: “On the grounds of the Hospital there was plenty of greenery—lanes planted with chestnut trees, a well-arranged garden near each ward, little green square gardens and two big parks. The English park, as it was ambitiously called, ended with a small forest with various types of trees on one side, among which there were hazelnuts, from which we gathered nuts with pleasure.”<sup>18</sup>

### The state of preservation of the park and gardens in Kulparków

Research on the values of the landscape-therapeutic environment<sup>19</sup> revealed the planning and composition structure of separate gardens and explored the quantity



Fig. 2. Dendrological assessment of plantings and detection of aged trees (indicated by a darker color); by T. Kliusa 2019.  
Ryc. 2. Ocena dendrologiczna nasadzeń i detekcja starych drzew (oznaczonych ciemniejszym kolorem); oprac. T. Kliusa 2019.

and quality composition of species' variety of the park. A number of landscape interiors were identified.

A main alley formed at the beginning of the twentieth century stands out in the central lower part of the hospital area. The alley consists of *Aesculus hippocastanum*, and is a transit pedestrian connection between Kulparkivska and Botkina streets and is the official entrance to the hospital. On both sides of this alley there are rectangular gardens both closed and open, which serve mostly as a recreational zone for the inhabitants of the neighboring, densely built up residential blocks. In the open gardens, there grow groups of *Thuja occidentalis* and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Tilia platyphyllos* and *T. cordata*. Picturesque groves formed by *Betula pendula*, *Carpinus betulus* and *Fraxinus excelsior* can be dated to intensive landscaping in the mid twentieth century. In front of the medical buildings, in dooryards with decorative bushes and flowers, there grow single old *Picea pungens* solitaires, and groups of *Thuja occidentalis*. Behind the buildings are the remains of fruit gardens and groups of common self-seeding trees.

The **complex of closed gardens** (around the main building). Every ward has its own garden with various species of trees and walking paths, fenced with either a mesh fence or concrete wall. The initial layout cannot be retraced, but individual *Aesculus hippocastanum* and *Populus berolinensis* trees from the time of construction in the 1880s remain. Fruit trees grow in some gardens. Closed gardens are also sometimes lined with rows of trees and lush lawns were spotted with groups of flowers. The sanitary state of these plantings is satisfactory and the gardens are used as recreational zones with garden furniture.

**The Carl Bauer gardens** lost their functional relationships and remain detached. Partially preserved are the main axes—the entrance composed of *Aesculus hippocastanum* and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica ssp. lanceolata*. The lower part of the oval shape between the main and administrative buildings was found to be legible. A bouquet group of *Thuja orientalis*, and a *Larix decidua* solitaire grows there. This part is framed with hedge of *Ligustrum vulgare*. The former park in the English style has lost its stylistic features, but it is a densely planted

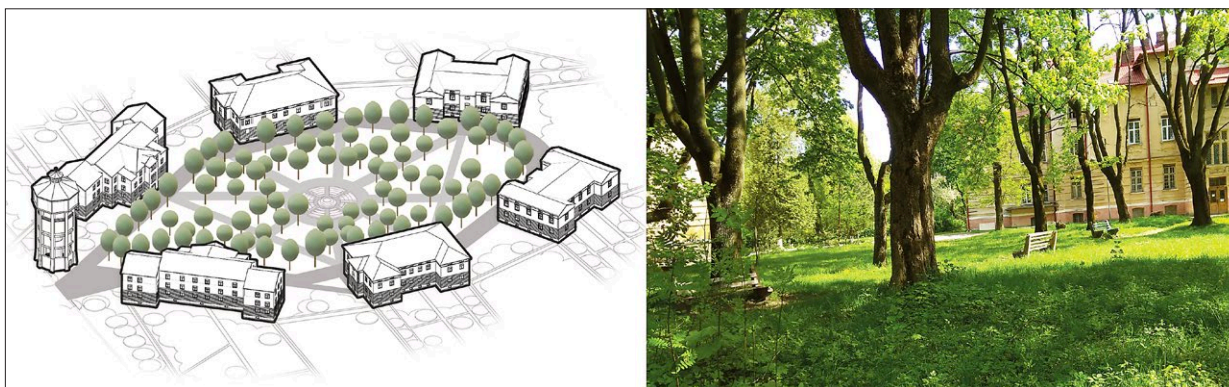


Fig. 3. Left: Model of the Oval Square; by T. Kliusa 2019; right: its current state; photo by H. Petryshyn 2018.

Ryc. 3. Lewa strona: model placu owalnego; oprac. T. Kliusa 2019; prawa strona: stan obecny; fot. H. Petryszyn 2018.

with groups of *Larix decidua*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Juglans regia*, *Pyrus communis*, and *Robinia pseudoacacia*. Separate plots of *Carpinus betulus* and *Juniperus communis* hedges have survived. There are also dispersed groups of *Betula pendula* and a single *Sorbus aucuparia*.

On the south-west side of the **sports and service plot**, there are singular old *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Quercus robur*, and *Tilia platyphyllos* specimens, and groups of samplers that grow along Kulparkivska Street. It is a forgotten place that does not serve its primary function.

**The Oval Square** with radial paths is a landscape composition element typical of Röhring, which he used in the center of the city (Soborna and Halytska squares). Inner alleys are lined with old *Acer platanoides* 'Globosum', and *Acer pseudoplatanus* specimens. The paths all meet in the center and form a circle, recently planted with *Picea abies* (L.) Karst. Outside, the Oval Square is surrounded with plantings of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* ssp. *lanceolata*. The closed gardens behind the pavilions are largely renovated. The water tower is surrounded with a group of *Picea abies* plants.

### Kulparków hospital park composition revitalization project

The project focuses on the renovation of the Oval Square garden. Its current state is poor and elements of arrangement of the park are practically destroyed. There are many desire paths and missing pieces of old paving. There are no lamps and the benches are broken, there is litter on the ground. The surrounding alley, which is at the same time entrance to the medical buildings, needs an overhaul. Numerous geometrically formed trees introduced by Röhring have become overgrown and have lost their classic globe shape. No professional landscaping care results in gradual overgrowth with low-value species and almost all trees are infected with mistletoe. Several trees are in an emergency state with dying branches and deep hollows in trunks were found.

The Oval Square renovation project restores its central flower bed. Key factors like contact with nature, the independence of patient and good orientation, safety and comfort of the patient, the possibility of choos-

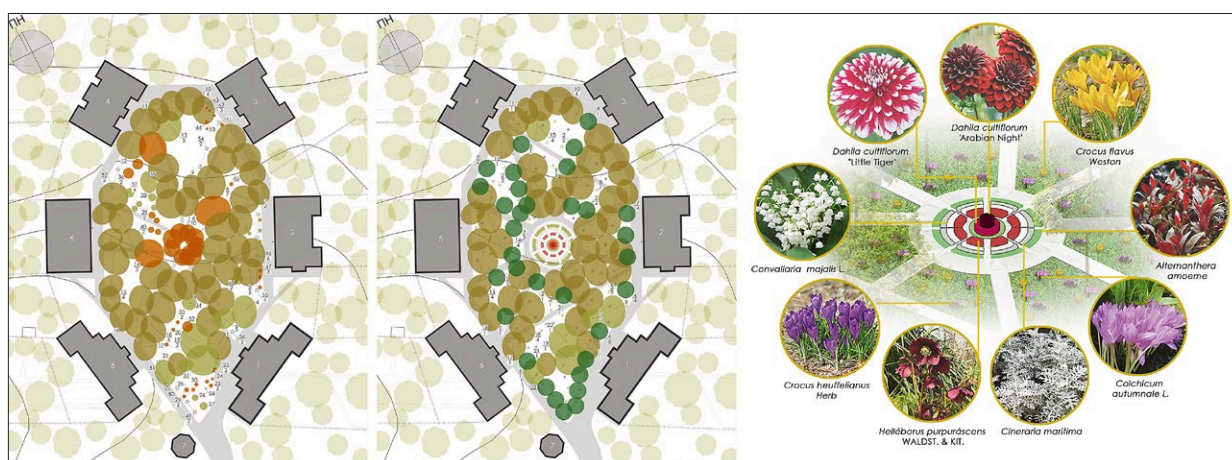


Fig. 4. Project of revitalization of Oval Square: A – survey of plantings, trees for removal showed in brown, B – addition of tree plantings (shown with dark-green color), C – project of re-creation of the central flower lower part; by T. Kliusa 2019.

Ryc. 4. Projekt rewitalizacji placu owalnego: A – inwentaryzacja nasadzeń, drzewa do usunięcia oznaczone na brązowo, B – dodatkowe nasadzenia drzew (oznaczone kolorem ciemnozielonym), C – projekt odtworzenia centralnej, dolnej części kwiatowej; oprac. T. Kliusa 2019.



Fig. 5. Project of revitalization of the Oval Square; visualization by T. Kliusa 2019.  
Ryc. 5. Projekt rewitalizacji placu owalnego; oprac. wizualizacji T. Kliusa 2019.

ing between places and functions and a cozy atmosphere were taken into account. Appropriate plants were selected: perennials and easy-to-maintain plants prevail along with those of various colors, scents and textures to stimulate the senses and provide flowers in different seasons, without toxic or stinging elements.

The flower parterre covers 380 m<sup>2</sup>. Since the sources are lacking, the composition was planned with the reference to other projects by Arnold Röhrling.<sup>20</sup> The basis consists of herbal plants and in-between a geometrical pattern is filled with grey marble aggregate. For the contours of the pattern, green perennial plantings were suggested, along with *Alternanthera amoeme* (Lem.) Voss to keep decorative motifs in the autumn-winter period.

The pattern is filled with attractive white-pink-purple perennials.<sup>21</sup>

### Kobierzyn – the second National Institute for the Nervous and Mentally Ill

An instruction to prepare plans and cost estimates for a 500-bed facility for the nervously ill in the western part of Galicia was issued in October 1903. A suitable plot had to be about 60 ha of arable land placed in “a healthy area, marsh-free and not subject to inundation” since the siting of Kulparków on moist clay caused problems.<sup>22</sup> Good quality drinking water and access to a railway line and a larger town were stressed as well.

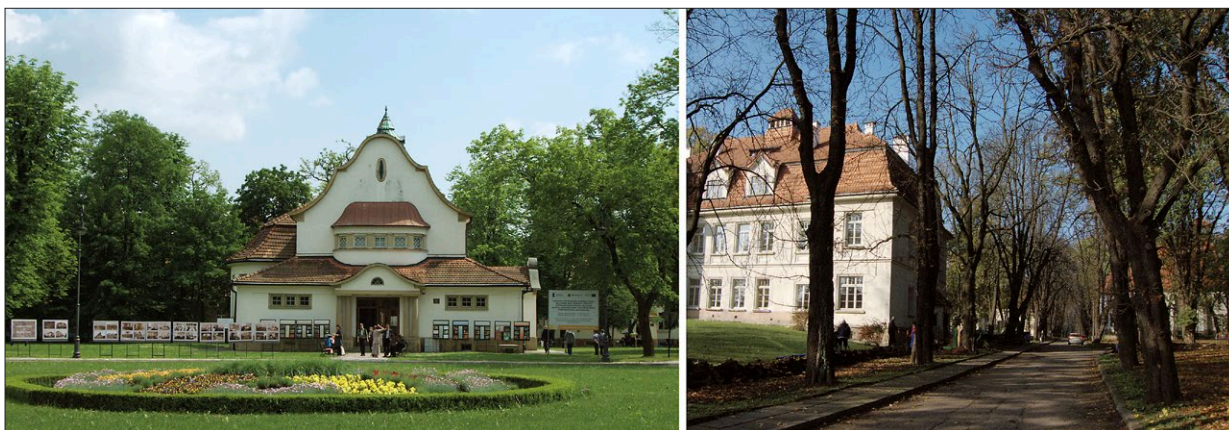


Fig. 6. Kobierzyn hospital: a roundabout in front of the theatre (left) and one of the alleys (right); photo by A. Staniewska 2019.  
Ryc. 6. Szpital w Kobierzynie: rondo przed teatrem (lewa strona) i jedna z alej (prawa strona); fot. A. Staniewska 2019.

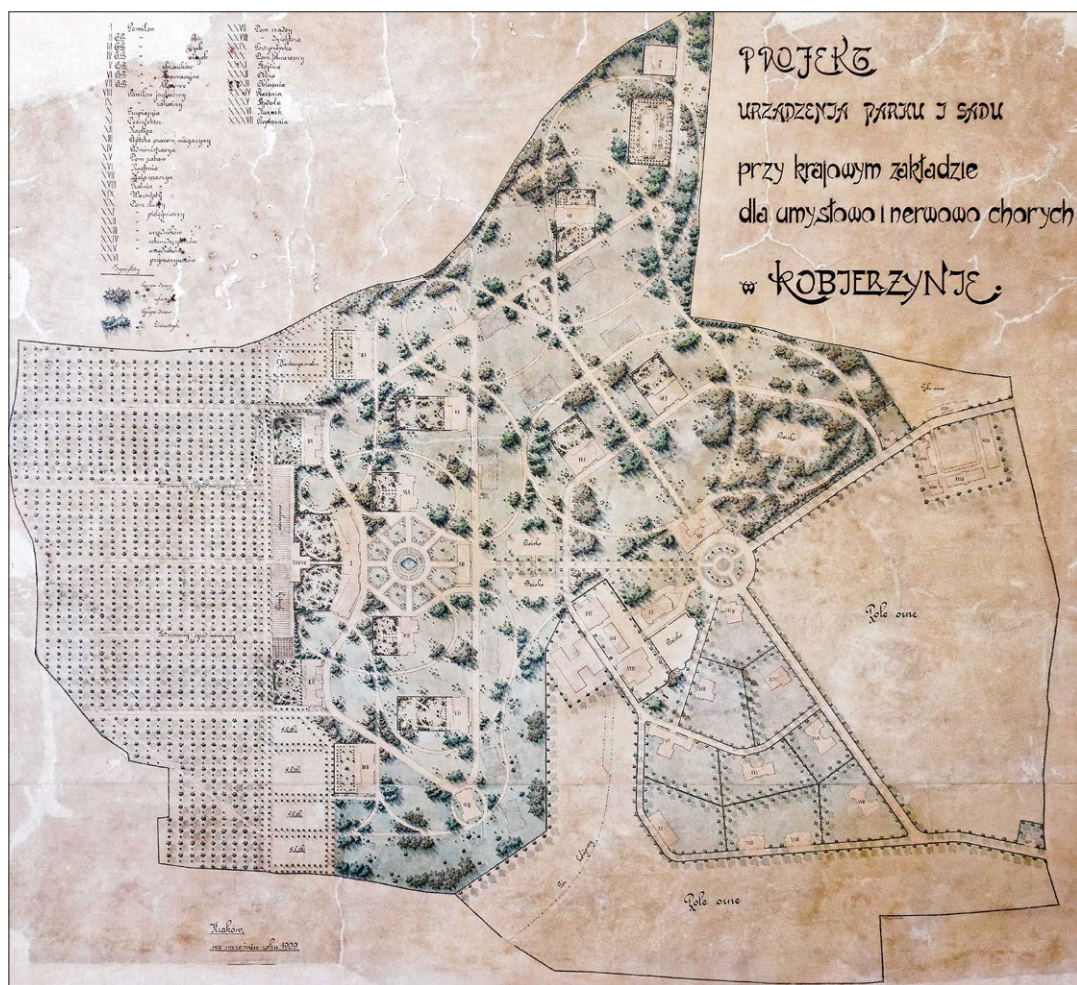


Fig. 7. Historic plan showing “The design of the park and orchard at the national institution for the mentally and nervously ill in Kobierzyn”, 1909; by W. Żochowski, source: archive of J. Babiński Specialized Hospital in Kraków.  
 Ryc. 7. Plan historyczny ukazujący „Projekt parku i sadu przy narodowym zakładzie dla chorych umysłowo i nerwowo w Kobierzynie” 1909; oprac. W. Żochowski, źródło: archiwum Szpitala Specjalistycznego im. J. Babińskiego w Krakowie.

The siting decision was delayed for financial reasons—the administration blamed the costs of the construction of six new pavilions in Kulparków. Finally, a plot in Lusina, south of Cracow, was recommended.

In 1906, the commission and the department architect (Adolf Kamienobrodzki) prepared the first institution brief and plans for a contractual plot and referred to experience from a study trip to German and Austrian institutions. The work commenced in 1907. Since the plot in Lusina had problems with water supply, a new location in Kobierzyn was found. In October 1907, a resolution to build a West Galician institution for the mentally ill was passed.<sup>23</sup> A recognized specialist, doctor Jan Mazurkiewicz, was appointed director. Professor Władysław Klimczak of the Lviv Polytechnic University was appointed as the construction manager and he is recognized as the author of the overall hospital plan. In early 1908, the director was sent on a study trip and visited thirty-three psychiatric hospitals in Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands. The medical press noted that he “collected abundant and advantageously used material during preparatory work.”<sup>24</sup>

### Construction of the hospital and design of a park in Kobierzyn

In the fall of 1909, the plans and cost estimates were approved and in April 1910, the hospital planning office was moved to Kobierzyn and construction of the pavilions began. Their designs are dated mainly from 1909 to 1912, as described in the program of the facility and state of work in 1912.<sup>25</sup> The core of the hospital was planned on 50 ha: the buildings and their gardens occupied more than half of the area. The hospital also had its own park, a small cemetery, and arable lands. The number of expected patients increased to 550. Access to water was guaranteed by an agreement with the Cracow waterworks.

The design of the hospital park and orchard is dated to September 1909 and was probably prepared as part of the documentation at the stage of cost estimates. The drawing is signed by Wiktor Żochowski, a co-owner of the Pomona gardening company operating in Cracow.

The layout of the gardens presented in the project was divided into zones that corresponded to the func-

tions of the buildings. Pavilions for the patients were in the southern and southwestern part. Almost each of them had a unique garden designed with pretzel paths. The main administrative buildings were located in the center. In the east, there was a complex of residential buildings for hospital staff and technical amenities, while the northern part was occupied by a farm. Two distinctive points stood out in the plan. The roundabout in front of the admission was the center of the administrative and representative area with a concentric radial composition. Here, the main axes underlined by avenues converged. The east-west axis ran from the entry point through the administration building to the church. To the farm led the northern avenue, while the avenue to the south led to the medical part. The second node of the composition was a flower parterre with a fountain on the south side on the axis between the pavilions for patients behind the hospital pharmacy. It was a trapezoid-like space with the southern edge bent inwards. Both systems resembled the outline of butterfly's wings. Calligraphically drawn paths meandered between and linked the pavilions and groups of trees and shrubs marked the crossroads. Arable land covered the northern slope, orchards and fields stretched on the southern slope, and greenhouses stood next to the orchards. A cemetery with a chapel was outside the main area of the complex.

The hospital was surrounded by an openwork wire mesh fence and hedges, pavilion gardens located on the terraces to the south of the patients' pavilions alike. Only the criminal pavilion for men was surrounded by a wall.

The hospital was not demolished in 1914 in spite of its location within the fire range the southern front of the Cracow Fortress and the first pavilions for patients opened in early 1918. After the war, the next director did not confine himself to repairing wartime damage. Works included the arrangement of green areas on the premises, since Roman Zagórski also wanted to "emphasize its extraordinary architectural beauty by finishing the details (chapel) and by preparing for it an appropriate landscape background."<sup>26</sup> In 1925, he opened the sports grounds and a grass tennis court and informed that in the park "A number of avenues have been established. The one leading from the entrance is planted with 130 *Crataegus* instead of the mostly withered *Acer Pseudoplatanus* [...] Moreover, an alley consisting of *Sorbus aucuparia*, a few *Robinia* alleys, one of the *Prunus cerasus*, and the road to the chapel was planted with *Tilia cordata* and the road to the farm with *Betulas*. From the forest, 450 teenage *Piceas* were transplanted, partly along the entrance road, and partly along the network of paths running near the administration building. The gardens of the patients' pavilions were planted with *Castaneas*, *Tilias*, *Sorbus aucuparia* and *Robinias*, and along the wire mesh fences surrounding them *Populus nigra* were planted to be cut down when the noble trees grow."<sup>27</sup> He estimated that, in total, 5,700 ornamental shrubs and 4,500 trees were planted, including nu-

merous seedlings of noble fruit trees (including apple trees). The planting of climbing rose avenues between the pavilions was planned. At that time, the cultivation of flax, hemp and wicker began in the fields in order to introduce therapeutic work.

Later on, the hospital focused on medical aspects. Its development was stopped by the Second World War and the extermination of the patients.<sup>28</sup> After the war, the main goal was to reopen the hospital and begin treatment. Several new buildings were erected as the number of patients increased significantly. Over the years, green areas have been subject only to limited basic maintenance, while agricultural work and land cultivation were abandoned.

A conservation study for the complex was prepared in 1988 and the whole area with the park was listed in the monuments register.<sup>29</sup> It included an analysis of the state of preservation, indicated the high value of the complex and proposed protective measures on a scale ranging from buildings to urban planning. In the following years, works have been gradually carried out in the facilities. The restoration of buildings has been intensified over last twenty-five years to improve conditions for and the comfort of patients.

#### The state of preservation of the Kobierzyn park and gardens

The park greenery of the complex consists of alleys, groups of trees and woods. In the alleys there grow mainly *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Acer Pseudoplatanus*, and *Crataegus* and *Betula pendula* specimens. Shorter sections are planted with *Tilia cordata*, *Carpinus betulus* and *Sorbus aucuparia*. Groups of trees, such as *Populus*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Larix*, *Picea* and *Pinus*, emerge between the avenues and inside the pavilion gardens. On the north-west side of the roundabout, between the avenue leading to the farm and the northern section of the inner ring road, there is a pine wood. Almost the entire length of the hospital area is planted with trees. Among the trees, several magnificent ancient *Quercus robur* specimens stand out.

Two flower parterres are preserved. The first, circular parterre fills the roundabout in front of the hospital administration building. Formerly, the division with low hedges was visible here, now perennial plantings have been introduced. The second parterre is quadrilateral and divided by a cross arrangement of alleys with a small grassy brim in the middle and impressive *Thuja occidentalis*. In the northern part of the complex there are fields and remains of the farm. The southern slope is old farmland and a solar farm. There is an attempt to recreate an orchard there at the south-eastern edge. Some pavilion gardens are partly cultivated and restored.

In 2012, a detailed inventory of trees was carried out,<sup>30</sup> which was completed in 2017 as part of the diploma thesis.<sup>31</sup> On the hospital and park area grow nearly 3,000 trees (including 8 nature monument trees) and almost 650 shrubs. The inventory showed 60 species



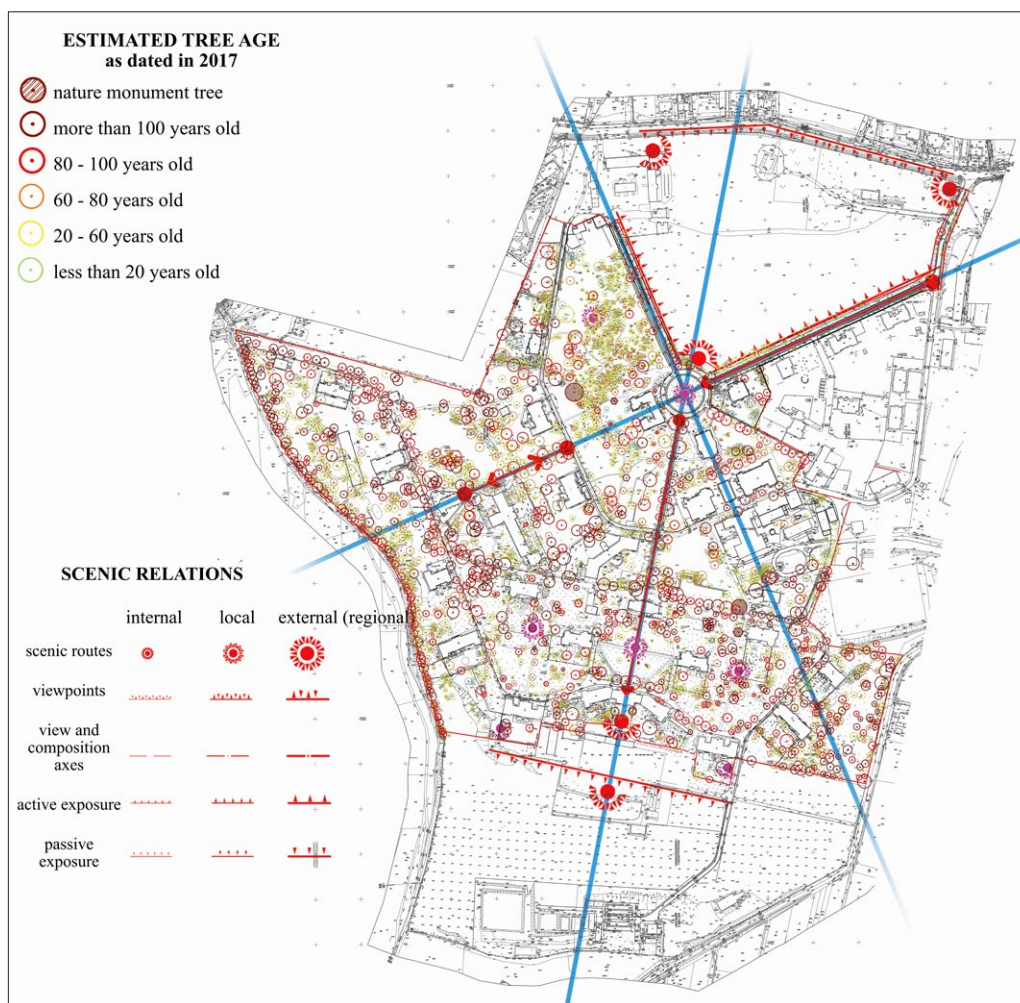


Fig. 8. Contemporary plan of the mental hospital in Kobierzyn and a survey of trees with their estimated age variation and main composition elements; by K. Kopyrnia 2017.

Ryc. 8. Współczesny plan szpitala psychiatrycznego w Kobierzynie oraz inwentaryzacja drzew z szacowanym podziałem na wiek oraz głównymi elementami kompozycyjnymi; oprac. K. Kopyrnia 2017.

of deciduous trees, 14 conifers and 28 species of deciduous shrubs, 3 species of coniferous shrubs, one expansive species (*Rhus typhina*) and numerous self-seeding pioneering plants. Greenery management works resulting from these documents were also carried out: dead specimens were removed, the avenue leading to the roundabout was renovated (*Crataegus laevigata* 'Paul's Scarlet'), some alleys were supplemented, and *Robinia pseudoacacia* was replaced with *Acer platanoides*.

Slightly less than half of the current tree stand was planted before 1950, and 14% were planted before 1930, and 13% were specimens from probably the oldest stage of construction of the hospital.

### Kobierzyn clinical hospital park restoration design

The restoration design of the park layout refers to the original design of the park and garden composition from 1909. Basic tree stand management has been proposed and the removal of some of the younger trees clarify the original composition and recreate landscape

openings. New park paths are to follow a calligraphic layout. It is planned to fill the gaps in the hawthorn, birch and maple alleys and to introduce new conifers and shrubs. A number of park furniture elements were introduced. All ward gardens are to be restored. Within the Art Nouveau pattern of "butterfly wings" in the southern part of the hospital complex, symmetrical gardens are planned for patients' rest and therapy. The roundabout parterre in front of the building of the former factory pharmacy is to be renovated. New paths and a central square with a bird bath fountain have been added, as well as rose and ground cover beds in the center of the existing quarters. A greenhouse modeled on historical facilities will serve patient rehabilitation through plant cultivation.

The revalorization project of the entire establishment was drafted to a scale of 1:500, while a detailed design of a therapeutic garden was developed for the forensic ward. Its composition was based on the original design and historic photographs. Trees are to be planted in the garden (*Aesculus × carnea*, *Pinus*), as well as shrubs (*Ligustrum*, *S. vulgaris*), ground cover plants

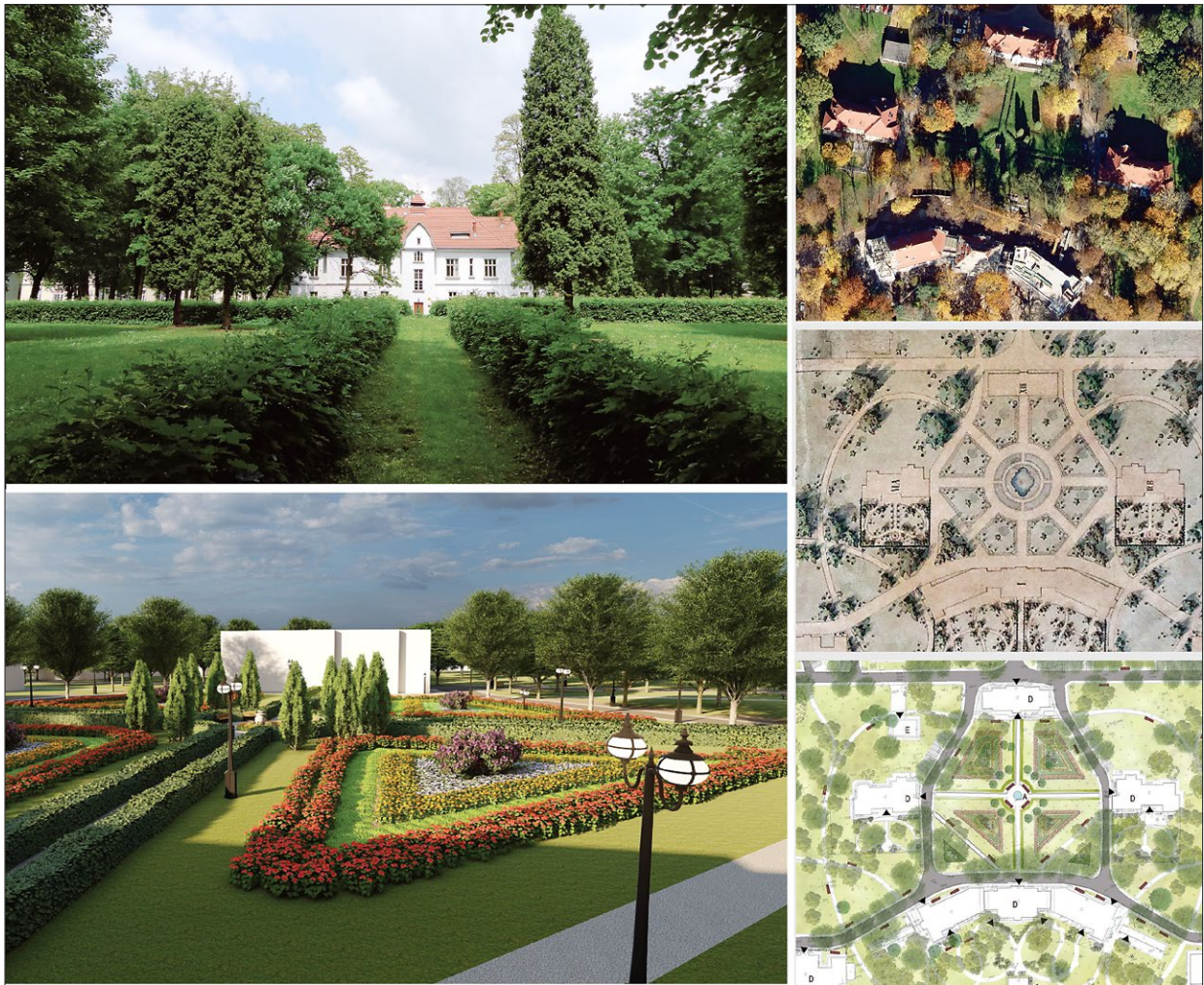


Fig. 9. Project of the revitalization of the central roundabout (plan and view); visualization by K. Kopyrnia 2017; upper left corner: current state; photo by A. Staniewska 2019.

Ryc. 9. Projekt rewitalizacji centralnego ronda (rzut i widok); oprac. wizualizacji K. Kopyrnia 2017; górny lewy róg: stan obecny; fot. A. Staniewska 2019.

and herbs (*Vinca minor*, *Rosa*, *Lavandula*, *Thymus vulgaris*) and vegetables, along with elements of park furniture (chess tables, benches, an outdoor gym) to encourage hortitherapy.

### Conclusions

Both hospital park areas feature elements of formal gardens and landscape parks as well as a number of distinctive landscape elements, such as entrance alleys and a number of old trees which can be and partly are recognized as natural monuments. The oldest individual trees are from the period of the hospitals' foundation and early stages of their construction with later additions.

The ornamental Kobierzyn park layout was less common than the previously used symmetric orthogonal plans and more clearly resemble a landscape park. The plan of the gardens and park from 1909 was only partially implemented. Most of the winding paths and the proposed plantings were not reproduced—except for the alleys and very simplified roundabout parterres

and geometric ward gardens. By analyzing the distribution of individual age groups of trees on the plan, it can be concluded that the current layout of greenery is the result of gardening works carried out between 1918 and 1930.

The main problems identified during research are similar for both complexes. While the original overall layout is legible, there are many self-seedlings, emergent trees and independent growth. Trees predominate in the parks' flora. The bush level has a varied degree of formation. Important ornamental elements such as the Oval Square with radial paths in Kulparków and the roundabouts and flower parterres in Kobierzyn are valuable garden structures and important landmarks, that can be harmoniously redeveloped.

In the light of this study's findings, to enact the necessary conservation measures, following Articles 37 and 38 of the Law of Ukraine On the Nature Conservation Fund of Ukraine,<sup>32</sup> the authors have proposed to confer upon "Park Kulparkiv" the status of a park monument to the garden and park design of local significance in a designated area with the land user "clinical psychiatric

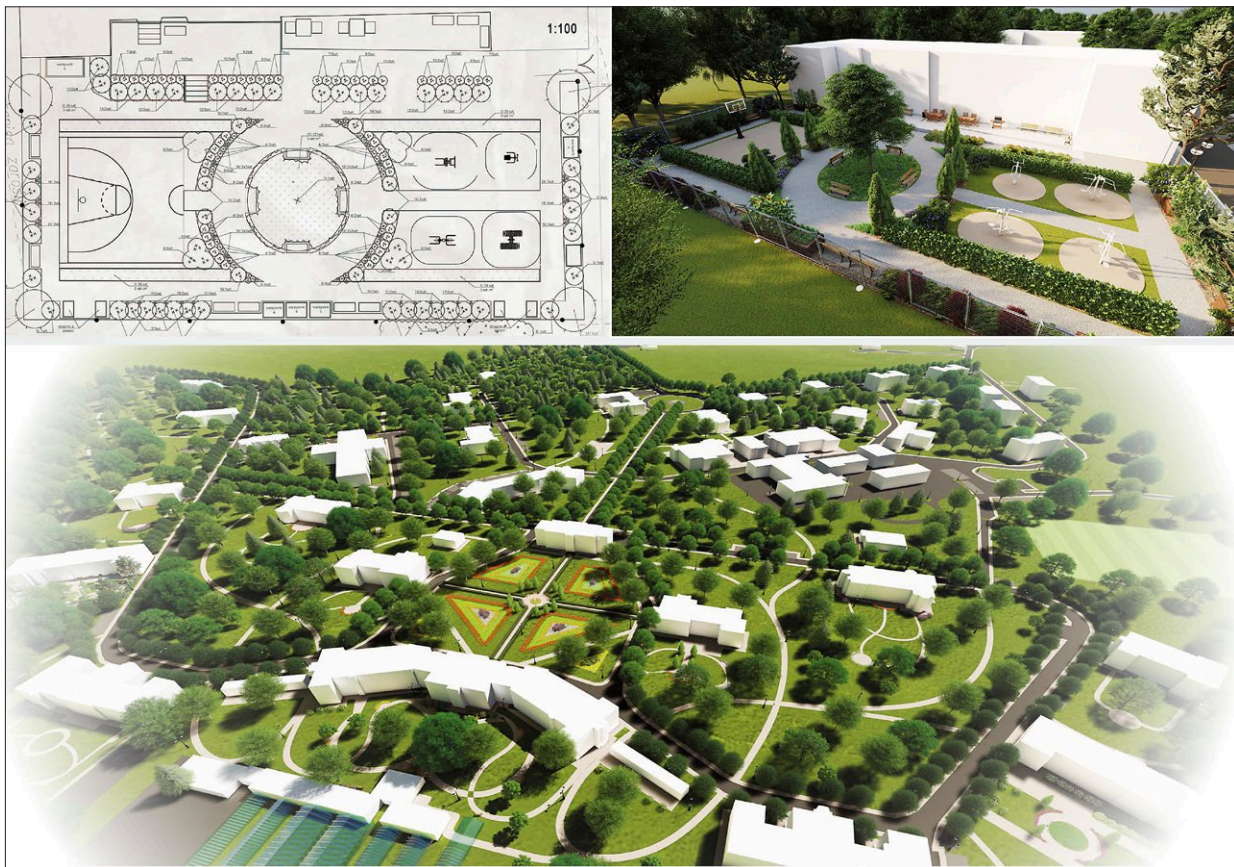


Fig. 10. Project of a therapeutic garden for the forensic ward and a bird's-eye view of the revalorized hospital park in Kobierzyn; visualizations by K. Koprynia 2017.

Ryc. 10. Projekt ogrodu terapeutycznego przy oddziale sądowym oraz widok z lotu ptaka na zrewaloryzowany park szpitalny w Kobierzynie; oprac. wizualizacji K. Koprynia 2017.

hospital of the Lviv region”<sup>33</sup> and consider it to be the subject of the Ukrainian nature protection fund.<sup>34</sup>

Despite the passage of time, the preservation of both original park compositions allows for a contemporary re-interpretation by highlighting their leading features and

supplementing them with carefully chosen contemporary elements. This process should be carried out based on research findings, with necessary care and attention to detail to restore the therapeutic impact to the benefit of the contemporary patients of those institutions.

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## Streszczenie

Artykuł dotyczy rewaloryzacji historycznego krajobrazu parkowego o cechach terapeutycznych związanego ze szpitalami psychiatrycznymi budowanymi w drugiej połowie XIX i na początku XX wieku. Przedstawiono historię powstania i walory architektoniczno-krajobrazowe historycznych zespołów szpitali psychiatrycznych w Kulparkowie pod Lwowem i w Kobierzynie pod Krakowem. Na podstawie danych historycznych, literatury, badań źródeł archiwalnych, inwentaryzacji oraz badań terenowych zaprezentowano główne cechy tych kompozycji parkowo-ogrodowych. Stan zachowania oryginalnych kompozycji parkowych mimo upływu czasu pozwala na wyekspozowanie głównych cech i ich uzupełnienie za pomocą harmonijnie dobranych współczesnych elementów. Jako propozycję współczesnych działań zaprezentowano przygotowane w ostatnich latach koncepcje rewaloryzacji opracowane w ramach prac magisterskich.

## Abstract

This paper discusses the revalorization of a historical park landscape with therapeutic features of psychiatric hospitals from the second half of the nineteenth and at the beginning of the twentieth century. It presents the history and architectural and landscape values of historical complexes of psychiatric hospitals in Kulparków near Lviv and in Kobierzyn near Cracow. The main features of these park and garden compositions are presented based on historic data and archival sources, the literature, surveys and field research. Despite the passage of time, the preservation of the original park compositions allows one to highlight their primary features and supplement them with harmoniously chosen contemporary elements. As a proposal of contemporary actions, revalorization concepts prepared in recent years developed as part of Master’s thesis projects were presented.