



DOI: 10.21005/pif.2016.26.C-05

## WZGÓRZE ŚWIĘTEGO JURA – NIEPRZEMIJAJĄCA ATRAKCYJNOŚĆ KRAJOBRAZU LWOWA

### ST. GEORGE HILL – THE PERMANENT ATTRACTION OF LVIV LANDSCAPE

#### **Halyna Petryshyn**

Dr, arch., Professor

Lviv Polytechnic National University,  
Institute of Architecture,  
Department of Urban Planning

#### **Yuriy Kryvoruchko**

Dr, arch., Univ. Professor

Lviv Polytechnic National University,  
Institute of Architecture,  
Department of Design

#### **STRESZCZENIE**

Badania przedstawione w artykule objęły analizę kształtowania ogrodów barokowych kompleksu historycznego krajobrazu na wzgórzu św. Jura we Lwowie. Określono okoliczności, ujawniono cechy krajobrazu i zaproponowano podział na strefy funkcjonalne. Przeanalizowano krajobrazowo-architektoniczną strukturę obiektów i ich potencjał, na podstawie wytycznych projektowych. Wykreowano koncepcję rewaloryzacji przestrzeni barokowych oraz architektoniczno-urbanistycznych przekształceń otaczających ją ogrodów miejskich.

Słowa kluczowe: krajobraz historyczny, koncepcja krajobrazu, ogrody barokowe, rewaloryzacja

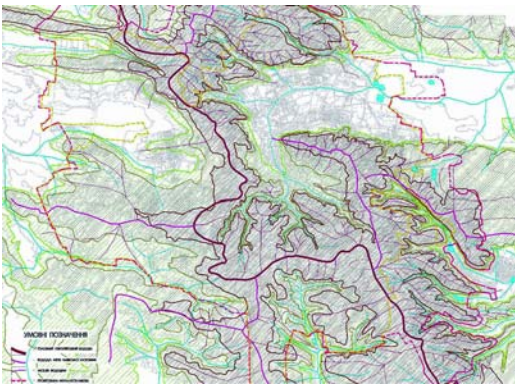
#### **ABSTRACT**

The place and role of St. George Hill is thought-out in the context of Lviv landscape. The shaping circumstances of baroque gardens complex of historical hill's landscape is described, the landscape features are revealed and division into functional areas is suggested. There was analysed the landscape-architectural structure of objects and their potential. On the basis of projects both the fundamental baroque gardens revalorization concept and architectural-urban reconstructions of surrounding city gardens was highlighted.

Key words: historical landscape, baroque gardens, revalorization, architectural-urban concept of landscape.

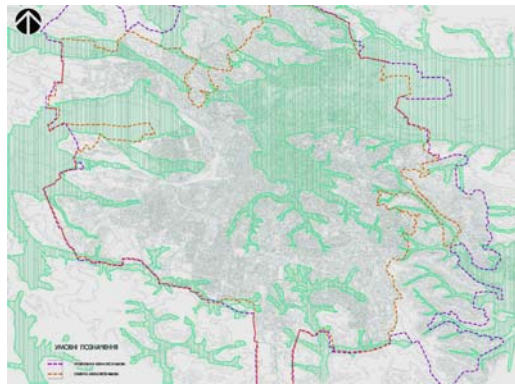
## 1. THE PROBLEM FORMULATION

The natural conditions of Lviv located in Lviv hollow is covered by a system of the main European watershed tops on the coincidence of five natural landscape areas: Podolski Hill Ridge, Plateau Bilohoro-Vereschytska valley and ridge Pobuzhya bore and form the uniqueness of the city. The 2010 [1] research laid the basic principles of the natural city frame identity by the areas highlighting of the most characteristic landscape component features. In a landscape research city is considered to be the natural landscape area or the landscape which consists of several bordering landscapes transformed by the means of urban process. Therefore, the first step of this research is to study the characteristics of natural landscapes that make up the natural basis of the urban environment formation (Fig. 1-2).



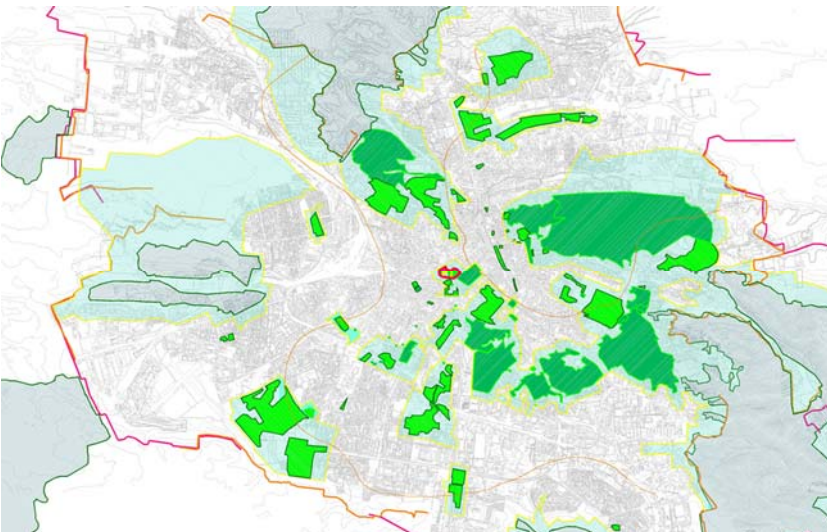
Ryc. 1. Krajobrazowy szkielet Lwowa: hierarchia rzeźby terenu. Źródło: [1]

Fig. 1. Lviv natural carcass: the relief hierarchy. Source: [1]



Ryc. 2. Krajobrazowy szkielet Lwowa: system terenów dolinnych. Źródło: [1]

Fig. 2. Lviv natural carcass: the lowland areas system. Source: [1]



Ryc. 3. System parków i stref ochronnych krajobrazu Lwowa. Źródło: [1].

Fig. 3. The park and the landscape protected areas system of Lviv. Source: [1].

Water space doesn't play a significant role in Lviv's formation. However, the unique geographical location on the line of the main European watershed caused the wealth of the city spatial structure. The crest of the watershed line intercepts the unique characteristics of the landscape areas boundaries like crown and forms a significant Lviv peaks system panorama - High Castle Mountain, Lion Mountain, St. George Hill, Kortum Hill et al. A significant role also plays the spaces and subspaces of the hollow, laid and formed by the multitude groundwater outputs namely Poltva's sources, streams and creeks that became the basis of the early historical settlement.



The landscaped and historic St. George Hill complex is rich in natural, cultural, archeological and historical attractions. Both the west hollow of Lviv landscape amphitheater dominance of the St. George Hill and an ensemble of the St. George Cathedral makes one of the unique natural belvedere and business cards of the city (Fig. 3-6). The success of unique landscaped and historical architectural complex conservation and development of St. George's Hill is caused by its architectural and planning organization in the structure of the modern city [2].

## 2. THE HISTORY OF COMPLEX



Ryc. 4. Wzgórze Świętojurskie w krajobrazie Lwowa u k. 18 st. (zob. w kierunku zachodnim od śródmieścia)  
Źródło: [3]

Fig. 4. St. George's hill within the Lviv's landscape at the end of 18th century (see the west of downtown).  
Source: [3]:



Ryc. 5. Karol Auer. Jarmark koło kościoła Św. Jura (1846–1847), miedzioryt. Źródło: [4].

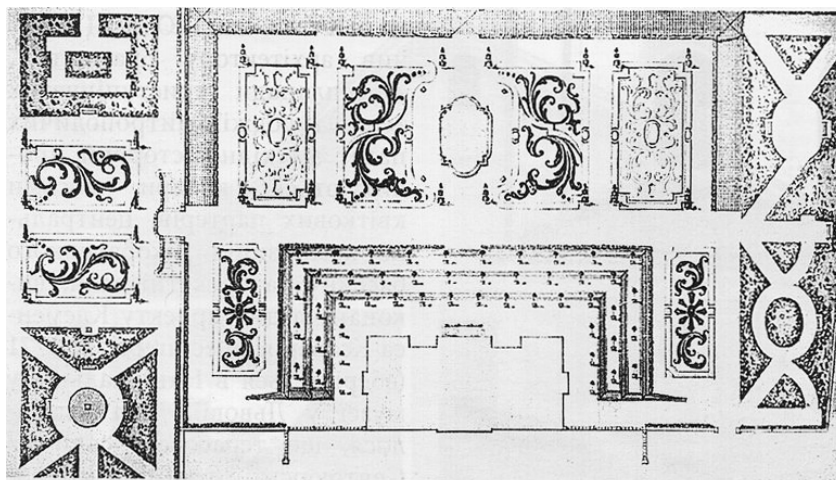
Fig. 5. Karl Auer. Fair near the St. George's Cathedral (1846–1847).  
Source: [4].



Ryc. 6. Lwów. Kościół Świętego Jura. Pocztaówka początku XX w. Źródło: [5].

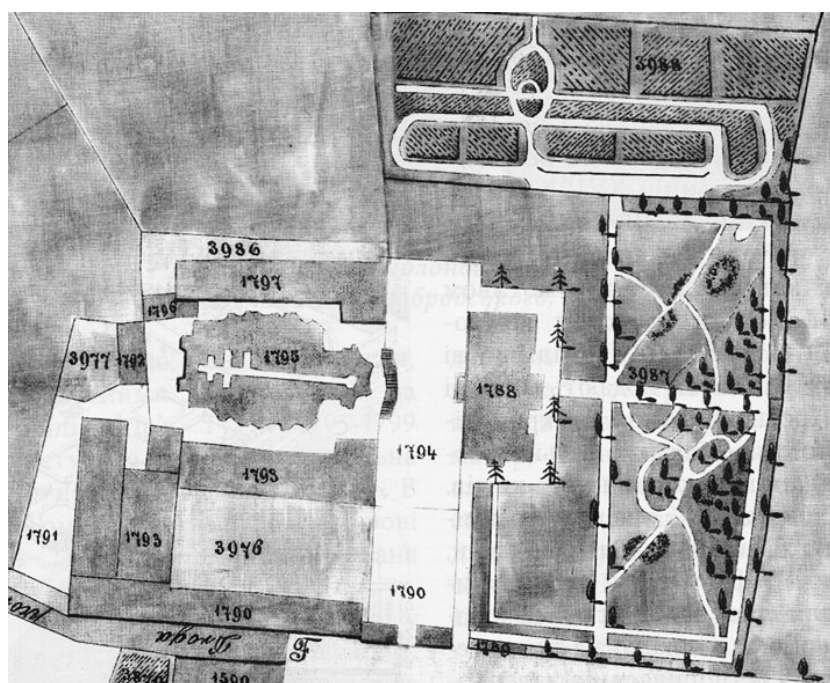
Fig. 6. Lviv. St. George's Cathedral. Postcard beginning of the 20th century. Source: [5].

At the present stage the landscape and historical complexes of the city have the number of important functions - spiritual, educational, recreational, touristic, cultural, ecological etc. and play an important compositional and aesthetic role namely contributing the preservation and protection of historic planning structure and the architectural and artistic image of the city. It is still able to keep in harmonious unity of image and identity of the city's skyline in Lviv as the space of recognition and its aesthetics and composition uniqueness. St. George Hill is one of the key elements of spatial coordinate system that identifies Lviv. The baroque architectural complex of St. George's Hill consist of: St. George Cathedral, St. George Cathedral bell tower, Metropolitan Chambers with gardens, the Kapitula buildings (left wing, north building), the stable building near the fence, the gates "from the fair" and "from the garden". This complex became the fortification bastion in the 17-18 centuries and today we can see some signs of that time [6]. Both this area with the downtown and Pidzamche area have been included into UNESCO World Heritage Sites list (1998) [7].



Ryc. 7. Barokowe ogrody Św. Jura na planie Lwowa K.-K. Fesingera, 1771. Źródło: [8].

Fig. 7. St. George's garden on the K.K. Fesingers plan of Lviv city in 1771. Source: [8].



Ryc. 8. Ogrody Św. Jura na planie Lwowa 1857 r. [9].

Fig. 8. St. George's garden on the plan of Lviv city in 1857. Source: [9].

There have been researched different evolutionary plans of baroque gardens metropolitan of different historical periods, during the restoration project processes (Fig. 7-8). The metropolitan gardens had a significant restructuring in the middle of 19th century. The cadastral maps of 1849's Lviv submitted new planning compositions of gardens redesign based on curved alleys with free-standing flower beds. Unless the axis and the retaining walls of the baroque period have been preserved until our time. Three terrace esplanade was turned into overgrown slope with the traces of terraces [10-14].

The metropolitan gardens were destroyed after the Greek Catholic Church liquidation in 1945. In the second half of the XX century St. George "top" garden square became the household zone with parking and in the early of the XXI century eastern and northern part of the retaining wall was ruined (Fig. 9-11).





Ryc. 9. Barokowe ogrody Św. Jura. Inwentaryzacja, 2011. Źródło: Zdjęcie Yu. Kryvoruchko.

Fig. 9. St. George's "Metropolitan baroque gardens". Inventory, 2011. Source: fot. Yu. Kryvoruchko.



Ryc. 10. Ogrody Św. Jura, sad jabłoni. Inwentaryzacja 2011. Źródło: Zdjęcie Yu. Kryvoruchko.

Fig. 10. St. George's garden. Apple orchard. Inventory, 2011. Source: fot. Yu. Kryvoruchko.



Ryc. 11. Wzgórze Świętojurskie we współczesnym krajobrazie Lwowa. Źródło: Zdjęcie Yu. Kryvoruchko, 2011.

Fig. 11. St. George's hill within the Lviv's landscape. Source: fot. Yu. Kryvoruchko, 2011:

### 3. DESIGN STAGES

In 2010-2011 the complex of the source and field studies were conducted. Both the landscaped-historical complex value of the St. George's Hill and its worth in planning structure of natural frame and in open area system of Lviv, its protection zones and visual communications were determined [1].

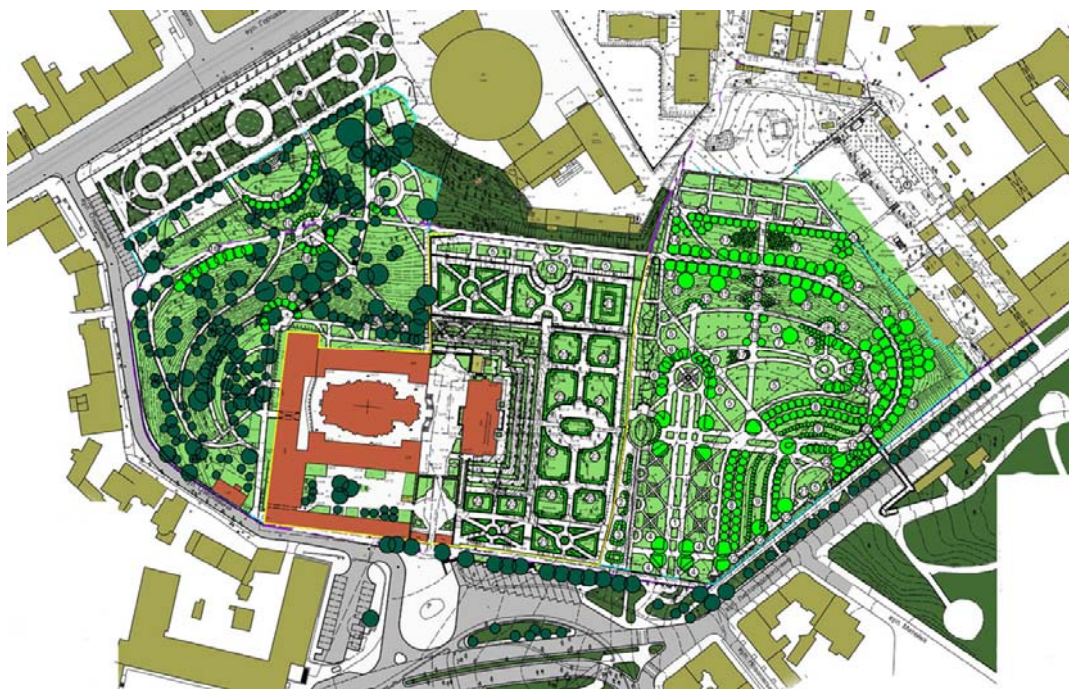
The structure of objects and the element of the St. George's Hill landscaped and historical complex combines most of different functions among the other landscape historical systems: sacred, cultural, educational, environmental, memorial, recreational, art which is focused on a 6.1 hectares area. The functional zoning and the planning structure is closely related to the above listed specialization, but the monument of St. George's Hill

ensemble must always be spiritual and memorial center by any functional zones combination.

According to the concept of architectural, planning and compositional organization landscaped historical complex of St. George's Hill consists of the following landscape areas:

- The cathedra and monastery St. George building complex
- "Metropolitan baroque gardens"
- Eastern monastery garden
- Western monastery garden
- The adjacent territory, near the St. George landscaped and historical complex

Considering the existing urban situation, natural conditions, transport accessibility of the territory it was proposed a new zoning of the St. George complex. The brand name of complex project "Metropolitan Gardens" was proposed. The project involves both the planning development of the whole "Metropolitan Gardens" park-recreational zone and its elements and facilities, which illustrate its architectural planning and the volumetric spatial solution of this and adjacent territory within its conservation zone (Fig. 12).



Ryc. 12. Rzut projektu rewitalizacji ogrodów Św. Jura, 2011 Źródło: il. S.Tupis [2].

Fig. 12. The St. George's garden revitalization plan. Source: il. S.Tupis [2].

#### 4. THE LANDSCAPE AND SPATIAL CONCEPT

Much attention was paid to entrance area improvement with parking place of St. George square. During its designing the main entrance compositional axis of cathedra were taken into the consideration (existing one, toward the parterre gardens of the Andrey Sheptycky monument, the current movement of public and private vehicles and tourist buses). The main entrance axis remains free from the vehicles and to the right of the axis the bus parking is designed, to the left of it the cars parking is proposed. At the bottom of Ozarkevycha street (near Horodotska street) 18 car places parking is designed and 14



buses parking is designed on the Horodotska street near the square. The public toilets are situated at the cafe near the circus. The reconstruction zone in front of the main entrance provides preservation of existing vegetation along the south wall (maple, chestnut) and the parterre establishing along the main axis of the memorial complex.

At the bottom of southern monastery complex part (the left of the area, in front of the yard) the household zone is designed, at the former site of household zone where stables, carriages building and household building were historically situated, it means that it turns back to its historic place [14].

## 5. METROPOLITAN BAROQUE GARDENS

St. George monastery ensemble of the end of XVIII century is one of few monastic garden examples of Galicia which is made in baroque style, that's why the authors offered to restore them like an object of 1771-1828 according to the existing cartographic and iconographic materials. The metropolitan baroque garden walls and architectural objects are subject of restoration, also it is planned to restore the arcade. The adjacent area of park and recreation territory of "Metropolitan Gardens" is treated as its conservation zone (Fig. 13-15).

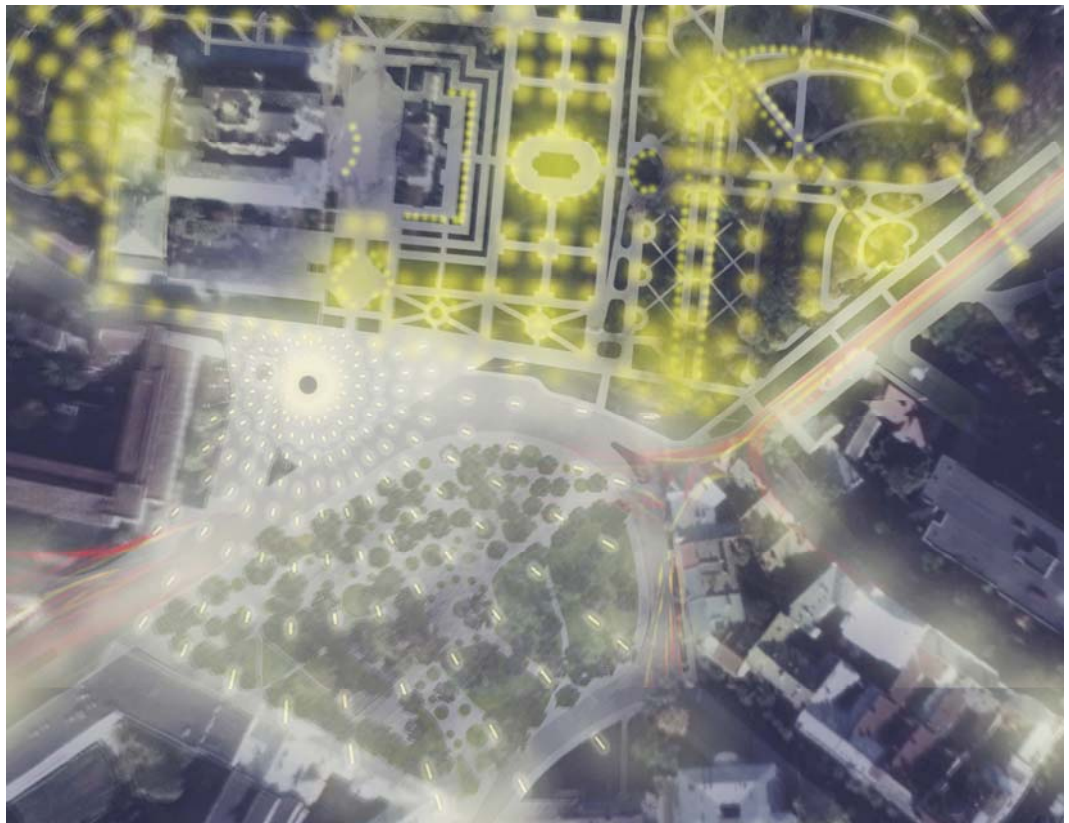


Ryc. 13. Wizualizacja projektowa od południa, 2011. Źródło: il. S.Tupis, A. Helevan.  
Fig. 13. The southern project visualization. Source: : il. S.Tupis, A. Helevan.





Ryc. 14. Wizualizacja projektowa od północy, 2011. Źródło: il. S. Tupis, A. Helevan.  
Fig. 14. The northern project visualization. Source: il. S. Tupis, A. Helevan.



Ryc. 15. Integracja świetlna kompleksu i placu Św. Jura. Źródło: il. Yu. Kryvoruchko, O. Kryvoruchko, 2014.  
Fig. 15. Integration of Lightings of the complex and the square of St. George. Source: il. Yu. Kryvoruchko, O. Kryvoruchko, 2014.

## 6. EASTERN MONASTERY GARDEN

Much attention is paid to the projected area of the eastern monastic garden area which until recently was unavailable because of the location three towers of radio object on its territory. Today this area is grown by old garden and wild plants, the project of this territory consists of the number of gardens: parterre gardens and designed Metropolitan Andrey Sheptyckyy monument, terraced amphitheater gardens, eastern slopes gardens, upper plateau gardens (eastern gardens), water gardens, gardens for children's activities, didactic gardens which is adjacent to the gardener house.

The program of composition planting scenario is related to compositional and planning solution of gardens memorial complex. The parterre gardens of the main compositional axis are inspired by baroque compositions. The compositional axis grassy parterre emphasizes the spatial link of the entering Assembly Square and the Andrey Sheptyckyy monument. On the both sides of this axis the flower parterre are situated. Andrey Sheptyckyy monument completes the main axis. At the highest mark of the hill the regular composition grassy parterre takes the form of natural grassy parterre of the free contours namely the belvedere of lawns is culminated by the arbor, where the visual axis and multifaceted landscapes of historic city are opened, including the High Castle and the silhouettes of sacred objects - churches, cathedrals, monasteries.

Amphitheater is proposed to subordinate to another compositional axis which extends from Lustopadovyy Chyn Street because of the characteristic topography of the south hill. There have to be an entre and light pedestrian bridge linking memorial complex gardens and Ivan Franko park – the oldest city-wide garden of Lviv and Ukraine (XVI c.) on the axis. It is proposed to design amphitheater as two terraces of apple gardens and roses garden at the three lower terraces, where you can hear spiritual singing, music and other performances. The places for seating are provided.

**Western monastery garden.** The western monastery garden consists of upper plateau gardens of the western slopes, specific platform gardens, forge gardens, parterre gardens and poet B.-I. Antonych monument, children's entertainment gardens, existing square gardens (outside the research study of this stage). Of particular note are both the design of the pedestrian alley linking the western and eastern monastic garden of north side along the northern wall of the baroque garden bottom terrace and the design of the memorial park and didactic gardens entrance from the side of Zamknuta street, which provides Andrey Sheptyckyy museum access from the side of Horodotska street. Also the pedestrian bridge under the Lustopadovyy Chyn Street have to link two parts of Ivan Franko park and St. George's Hill complex. This creates a new barrierless attractive scenery of landscaped and historical complex and pedestrian safe tourist route.

Metropolitan baroque gardens should have limited availability but should be open for visitors when it is holiday or weekend (by decision of the UGCC). It is proposed to supplement the eastern side grotto which enhances the main compositional ensemble eastern-western axis with bilateral stairs (same as the grotto with at the north fence retaining walls of the metropolitan gardens north parterre) to link the baroque parterre garden terraces, memorial gardens and Andrey Sheptyckyy monument. The water gardens are proposed to place in the ravine between the wall and the northern slope where Seredniy stream was located. It's like the memory of the place. The number of viewing platforms which surrounded the terrace from northern and eastern side and the walking garden are going to situate at the eastern monastic gardens plateau which is an excellent natural belvedere.

It is offered to locate a serpentine on the northern slope to link it with the didactic garden. On the southern-eastern slopes of eastern monastery garden plateau the various terraced gardens (memorial, apple, rose garden) are offered to locate. The pedestrian entrance from Lustopadovyy Chyn Street are proposed for garden area zone terracing. The straight alley of pedestrian entrance axis runs through the plateau and finishes in the

zone of water. The memorial complex main entrance axis from the St. George square is prolonged by plateau compositions and is finished with Andrey Sheptycky monument. Another entrance which leads to children's entertainment zone is located the left of the main entrance axis. The monastery gardens territory is formed by plateau and greater hills part.

The northern gate opening and alleys establishing for visitors comfort is offered by this project unlike the present-day front door courtyard entrance which is caring out only from St. George square through the southern gate. The northern entrance would be provided by the alley from the open northern gate. This alley would go along monastic buildings walls to the existing belvedere. The walking garden at the eastern plateau will link the existing alley network of hills slopes and the species sites at these alleys. The large belvedere with the spectacular view of the retaining walls cascade and baroque garden terraces and the view of the High Castle at the eastern side is offered to establish in the northern bottom part.

It should be noted that all the streets surrounding St. George area complex are steep sloped except dead-end Zamknena street which has a minimal slope. The proposition of vehicle and pedestrian traffic organization based on the analysis of transport and pedestrian contradictions re proposed

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

St. George Hill and St. George Hill complex – is a holistic natural and anthropogenic formation which have been forming for a long time. The nature, value and structure of the St. George Hill territory researching indicate that it is marked by a number of important places to create a unique performance. First of all it is the history of an area formation, the elements of different time periods and the traces of natural and anthropogenic forms. It is archaeologically rich territory which needs further extensive researches. Architectural, artistic and plastic sights, urban structure and city-wide significance of Lviv structure and space, the authorship of famous architects, builders and artists of different eras create a unique cultural potential of the world importance site, evidenced by it adoption to monuments protected by UNESCO list. An important, yet poorly understood and popularized, is a building of literary, historical and folkloric sources that create the mythology and history of the place. The sacred value as the current archykatedra of Lviv Metropolis of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, the Lviv metropolitan seat is the most important part of territory development concept in addition to all above.

The current situation and the restoring, revitalizing task of St. George complex territory indicate that it is time for a comprehensive holistic approach to meet the challenges of St. George complex forming as the object of the world level requirements both to preserve its historical and cultural value and its functioning as an important center of religious nationwide life.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Kryvoruchko Y. (the head), Tupis S., Didyk V., Maximyuk T. The city landscape map (Natural Landscape study of the city urban development). Section of the project "The adjustment of the city master plan. Phase II – "Master Plan", approved September 30, 2010 in the city council.
- [2] Kryvoruchko Y. (Head of authors), Petryshyn H., Sosnova N., Tupis S., Didyk V., Maximyuk T. The project of park-recreation zone landscaping "Metropolitan Gardens. The project was completed by research laboratory 114 of the National University "Lviv Polytechnic", 2011.
- [3] Mieg F. von: Karte des Königreichs Galizien und Lodomerien" [M 1:28 800], 1779-1782. Kriegsarchiv in Wien. Nr. B. IX a, 390, manuscript.
- [4] [Site Ukrainian Greek Catholic Cathedral of St.. George]. Retrieved from <http://sobor-svyura.lviv.ua/istoriya/>, dostep: 25.09.2014.



- [5] Site Wikimapia. Retrieved from <http://wikimapia.org/12814424/uk/%D0%9F%D0%BB%D0%BE%D1%89%D0%B0-%D0%A1%D0%B2-%D0%AE%D1%80%D0%B0#/photo/3189485>, dostęp: 25.09.2014.
- [6] Martyniuk-Medvetska, A. Bastionni fortyfikatsiyi v ansambli tserkvy sv. Yura u L'vovi [Bastion fortification ensemble Church of St. George in Lviv]. W: Notes Shevchenko Scientific Society, Labour Commission of Architecture and Urban Planning, 2001, vol CCXLI: NTSH.- S. 524-535.
- [7] Site UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Retrieved from <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/865>, dostęp: 25.09.2014.
- [8] Biryulov, Y. (Ed.). Arkhitektura L'vova. Chas i styli XIII-XXI st. [The architecture of the city L'viv. Time and styles XIII-XXI century]. Lviv: Center of Europe, 2008, p. 165. Retrieved from [https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A4%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%BB:Zob\\_0001.jpeg](https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A4%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%BB:Zob_0001.jpeg), dostęp: 25.09.2014.
- [9] Mańkowski, T. Lwowskie kościoły barokowe. Lwów, 1932, S. 101.
- [10] Majdecki L. Historia odrodów. Warszawa, 1978, S. 147-175.
- [11] Lukomska, N. Sady ansamblyu tserkvy sv. Yura u L'vovi [Gardens ensemble St. George in Lviv]. Lviv: State University "Lviv Polytechnic", 1993. Research notebooks chair restoration and reconstruction of architectural complexes, 1, p. 51-68.
- [12] Taras, V. Svyatoyurs'kyy sad - litopys sakral'noyi landshaftnoyi arkhitektury Ukrayiny [Svyatoyursky garden - Chronicle sacred landscape architecture Ukraine]. Galician gate. - 2004. - №4-6 (112-114): Gardens and parks of the city, p. 15-20.
- [13] Taras, V. Monastyr'ski sady Halychyny (X - seredyna XIX st.). [Monastic gardens Galicia (X - mid XIX century)]. Lviv, 2004, p. 83.
- [14] Tupis S., Kryvoruchko, Y., Petryshyn H., Maksym'yuk T., Didyk V., Sosnova N. Kontseptsiya arkhitekturno-planuval'noyi orhanizatsiyi landshaftno-istorychnoho kompleksu na Svyatoyurs'kiy hori u L'vovi [Concept Architectural and planning of landscape and historical complex on St. George's Hill in Lviv]. Architecture: [collection of scientific works] / executive editor B. Cherkes. - Lviv: Publishing House of Lviv Polytechnic National University, 2013. - p. 220-230. (Bulletin / National University "Lviv Polytechnic"; № 757).

## O AUTORACH

Halyna Petryshyn, architekt i urbanista, dr, arch., prof., kierownik Katedry Urbanistyki Instytutu Architektury Uniwersytetu Państwowego "Politechnika Lwowska". Główna strefa badań naukowych: historia i teoria urbanistyki i architektury krajobrazu.

Yuriy Kryvoruchko, architekt, urbanista, dr., arch. prof. Uniw. Katedry Podstaw Architektury i Dyżajnu Instytutu Architektury Uniwersytetu Państwowego "Politechnika Lwowska". Główna strefa badań naukowych – współczesne problemy urbanistyki, w latach 2006-2012 – główny architekt Lwowa, założyciel międzynarodowej Szkoły Architektury Sakralnej (1991).

## AUTHOR'S NOTE

Halyna Petryshyn is an architect and urban planner, dr, architect, professor, Head of Department of Urban Planning of Lviv Polytechnic National University, Institute of Architecture. Principal sphere of her scientific research is: history and theory of urban planning and landscape architecture.

E-mail: [halapetr@poczta.onet.pl](mailto:halapetr@poczta.onet.pl)

Yuriy Kryvoruchko, is an architect, dr, architect, univ. professor of Lviv Polytechnic National University, Institute of Architecture, Department of Design and Architecture Basics. Principal sphere of her scientific research is: contemporary problems of urban planning, in 2006-2012 - Chief Architect of Lviv, founder of the international schools of Architecture Sacred (1991).

E-mail: [yurikryv@gmail.com](mailto:yurikryv@gmail.com)