

Zoryana Lukomska*

orcid.org/0000-0002-8769-1830

Halyna Lukomska**

orcid.org/0000-0001-9252-0094

Regeneration as a Method of Protection and Preservation of Architectural-Urban Heritage On the Example of Historical Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Cities of Western Ukraine

Regeneracja jako sposób ochrony i konserwacji dziedzictwa architektonicznego i urbanistycznego na przykładzie miast historycznych Ukrainy Zachodniej z XVII i XVIII wieku

Keywords: urban heritage of the seventeenth and eighteenth century, historical cities, valuable historical urban structures, Western Ukraine, preservation, restoration, reproduction, symbolic designation

Słowa kluczowe: dziedzictwo urbanistyczne XVII i XVIII w., miasta historyczne, historycznie cenne obiekty urbanistyczne, Zachodnia Ukraina, konserwacja, restauracja, reprodukcja, oznaczenie symboliczne

Introduction

This study presents the development of urban structures of Western Ukraine, which reached its peak in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and were a reflection of Renaissance-Baroque urban theories of Europe. Such historical cities include: Zbarazh, Buchach, Mykulyntsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zhovkva, Sambir, Brody, Horodenka, Bohorodchany, Kalush, Korets, Pochaiv, Berezhany, Komarno; villages Vyshnivets, Okopy, Yazlivets, the urban-type settlement of Olyka, the villages of Murovane, Chernelytsia, the urban-type settlement of Yezupil, the village of Mariampil, and the urban-type settlement of Krakovets.

The urban structures under investigation correspond to the urban model of the city-residence from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the essence of which is in the principle of a location of a regular

central city area, combined with a castle, castle-palace complex or palace. Such a model appeared in the territory of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (which then included the territory of present-day Western Ukraine) in the second half of the seventeenth century and was used in different variants of spatial solutions [Kuśnierz 1993].

Today, valuable castle, castle-palace, palace-residence, religious, landscape complexes of that period often play a dominant role in historic cities and retain the features of national identity in the modern urban development of Western Ukraine. Unfortunately, the state of preservation of the elements of these structures is often unsatisfactory, which encourages the search for possible measures to protect and preserve the valuable historical-architectural heritage and the development of regeneration programs [Cherkes and Linda 2019].

* Prof. D.Sc. Ph.D. Arch., Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas

* Prof. dr hab. arch., Iwano-Frankiwski Narodowy Techniczny Uniwersytet Nafty i Gazu

** Ph.D. Arch., Assoc. Prof., Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas

** dr arch., prof. uczelni, Iwano-Frankiwski Narodowy Techniczny Uniwersytet Nafty i Gazu

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In this study we focus on the historical cities of Mykulyntsi, Stanislaviv and Lyashky Murovani. In the presented structures we have identified the constituent elements (some of which are lost) of the spatial planning structure, which formed the environment of historic cities or urban complexes in the period under study and became the foundation for their further development. These are complexes of housing development of city centers, monasteries, religious, palace, castle-palace, palace-park, and defense complexes. In the past, they created a unique image, a kind of environment of these valuable historical complexes. Their decline was caused by a combination of factors, such as armed conflicts, their uses losing relevance, scientific and technological progress, natural conditions, and new construction. Nevertheless, today, more than three centuries after the heyday of these urban complexes, the three-dimensional structure of surviving buildings and complexes impresses and fascinates with their scale, the perfection of spatial compositions and masterful, highly professional execution of architectural and construction works.

The issue of proper preservation of existing and regeneration of partially lost palaces, palace-park complexes, defense complexes, urban spaces, quarter buildings, squares, streets, religious ensembles comes to the fore [Orlenko et al. 2020]. Academic research on historical towns, settlements, and villages, which began during the years of independent Ukraine's existence, was not always brought to a logical conclusion. Therefore, most of the valuable urban complexes do not have the appropriate protection documentation, which could be used in the process of implementation of monument protection measures to preserve the historical-cultural heritage.

This study offers a solution to the problem of preserving seventeenth- and eighteenth-century structures of urban heritage by developing a "Complex of measures aimed at regenerating the historic environment of valuable urban structures."

This study discusses the most characteristic and unique urban complexes, with which it is possible to trace the peculiarities and ideological content of urban processes of the period under study and the state of their preservation is determined and rated as follows: good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory, emergency, preserved landscape environment, archaeological level, only fragments are preserved, not preserved.

Based on the results of the analysis of twenty-five cities of Western Ukraine, we can distinguish three groups according to the state of preservation of authentic Baroque substance. Historical cities whose level of preservation of Baroque-period components is 50% include: Zbarazh, Buchach, Mykulyntsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zhovkva, Sambir, Vyshnivets, Okopy, Yazlivets, Brody, Komarno, Olyka. Cities in which only a third of the Baroque urban heritage is preserved, are: Korets, the village of Murovane, Pochaiv, Berezhany, Chernelytsia, Yezupil, and Mariampil. Only insig-

nificant fragments of historical Baroque urban spatial-planning structures have been preserved in the cities of Horodenka, Bohorodchany, Kalush, the urban-type settlement of Krakovets.

Methodology

The aim of this study was to find possible means of the regeneration of valuable historical urban sites belonging to Western Ukraine, which date back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It focused on structures that were designed according to European urban planning traditions, and today they are unknown to society and almost lost. Our task was to develop measures to aid in the regeneration of these structures depending on the level of their preservation. The implementation of this task is based on studying the current state of the planning and spatial structure of selected cities as well as formulating theoretical reconstructions. At the same time, particular attention should focus on the unique historical components of those cities, which are almost lost today.

This study was based on a comparative-historical approach, the principle of objectivity and systematicity, as well as an interdisciplinary approach, due to the complex nature of the work.

The main sources of research were the archives of the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv; the archives of the Ukrzahidproektrestavratsiya Ukrainian Specialized Research and Restoration Institute; the archives of the Departments of Urban Planning and Architecture of Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil raions; the Manuscripts Department of the Vasyl Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine in Lviv. We also studied source materials from Polish digital archives and libraries (the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, National Digital Archives, Photo Library of the Institute of Art History of the Jagiellonian University, the Jagiellonian Library and others).

Architectural methods of identification and theoretical reconstruction were chosen as an important component of the research methodology.

During the study of the cities of Western Ukraine in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, we considered facts in accordance with specific historical circumstances. It allowed us to determine prerequisites for the formation of urban structures, and to identify the main factors that influenced the development of cities and architectural-urban complexes of Western Ukraine.

Historical cities of Western Ukraine with varying degrees of preservation of architectural and urban heritage

We present valuable urban historical structures from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, located in the territory of Western Ukraine, which show different degrees of preservation.

One of the best preserved historical cities of Western Ukraine with Baroque features is the town of Mykulyntsi in the Ternopil Raion [Czołowski 1926]. This town arose in an exceptionally picturesque area of Podillia. This was facilitated by the proximity to the River Seret and the area's once-forested hills. A major Tatar trail passed near Mykulyntsi, so in the middle of the sixteenth century, on the cape, surrounded by a river bend, a fortified castle was built, which was the beginning of the future formation of the city [Hausser 1998]. The main peculiarity of the historical city of Mykulyntsi is its axial, three-dimensional composition, which dates to the seventeenth century, and is clearly visible in the contemporary urban structure. Thus, in the urban environment of Mykulyntsi, a market square with regular market buildings, religious buildings, an eighteenth-century palace complex are consistently placed, with a Baroque garden, which also had a regular layout, and terminates the spatial axis of the building of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity [Aftanazy 1995].

Today, in the historical center of the city, valuable historical three-dimensional elements are preserved, including market block buildings with a clearly reflected original parceling. There are also many eighteenth-century buildings and sites: a palace (partially rebuilt); a palace park; the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity; a monastery bell tower; a monastery building. There is also a sixteenth-century castle (partially preserved). At this time, almost all of the presented valuable historical sites of the former city have been modified, but together they form a unique environment and a holistic three-dimensional composition. Therefore, there are reasons to consider the city of Mykulyntsi an exemplary urban complex from the period under investigation [Łukomska 2016].

The historical city of Mykulyntsi lost its status as a city at this time, although it is included into the list of historical settlements of Ukraine. The historical buildings in the city center do not have protected status, which contributes to the destruction and demolition of the historic quarter buildings, palace complex, castle, religious buildings. The historic buildings of the former Rynok Square are not being restored, but are supplemented by disharmonious layers, inappropriate advertising elements, uncharacteristic decoration and painting of the facades. The palace-park complex is adapted for a medical institution, which makes it inaccessible to the public. Only the famous eighteenth-century Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity and the monastery have been recently restored.

Among the cities that retain about half of the historical elements from the Baroque period of development is the historical city of Stanislaviv (present-day Ivano-Frankivsk), which was founded by the Potocki family of magnates as their private residence in the 1660s. [Baracz 1858]. The historical three-dimensional structure of the center of Stanislaviv corresponded to the theory of the "ideal city," and the defensive bastion

system had the features of the French and Dutch fortification schools [Krawcow 1981].

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, Stanislaviv Fortress consisted of a regular city center and the residence of the owners of the city, which were coupled by a single bastion defense system. The planning structure of the city center looked like a regular hexagon with the adjoining trapezoidal Potocki residence; the entire area was encircled by a fortification system consisting of six bastions and two demibastions. The city's fortification system consisted of two city gates and a *firtka* (sally port), which were connected with wooden bridges [Łukomska 2011].

An urban space developed within the hexagonal defense system. In the geometric center of the hexagon is a market square with a town hall (civic building). The quadrangular market was located parallel to the two sides of the hexagon of the fortifications, i.e., to the two curtain walls.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, a new Potocki residence was added to the existing city center. The new palace, with its surrounding trapezoidal plan, was fortified with two new bastions and curtain walls, and these fortifications were combined with the existing city fortifications:

Today, the partially preserved historical planning system of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Stanislaviv displays the greatest value, namely: the regular, only slightly modified market area and adjacent blocks; partially preserved block buildings and the circulation system. Religious and public buildings, the town hall and the eighteenth-century buildings of the palace complex have been preserved but were modified. Important elements of the palace complex that have survived to this day are the entrance gate and the two outbuildings adjacent to it. The town hall is also an important centerpiece of the historical center. Although it was repeatedly rebuilt, it has still retained its original location. The defensive fortification system from the period under study has also partially survived. As of 2020, out of the entire bastion system from the period investigated, a part of the south-western bastion and small parts of other elements of the fortress have survived. These bastions suffered significant damage due to earthworks and natural phenomena. Now they look like small elevations, completely covered with vegetation.

The historical town of Lyashky Murovani also belongs to the valuable urban planning structures of Ukraine and has a unique urban structure that dates to the period under study [Łoziński 1921]. Today it is the village of Murovane, Starosambir Raion, Lviv Oblast, where most of the original three-dimensional composition had been lost and only insignificant fragments of it have been preserved.

The urban composition of this site originally consisted of two equivalent elements: a market square with market buildings and a palace and park complex, which form a cross-axial composition. One interesting plan-

ning peculiarity is the location of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. George the Martyr (mid-eighteenth century) at the intersection of the compositional axes, and due to historical circumstances this compositional node was supplemented by another religious building, the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph (late eighteenth century) [Lukomska et al. 2020].

But the dominant role in the composition of the town was played by the palace and park. Having developed in several stages, the residence of the owners of the city grew from a defensive castle into a palace-park ensemble in the style of *palazzo in fortezza*. The organized, regular park met state-of-the-art requirements of eighteenth-century French garden and park design [Czołowski 1892]. The palace had the appearance of a large pentagon with a large courtyard, which had three round towers outside at the corners of the building. The entrance to the palace was through a multi-story clock tower. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the palace building, which was built in several stages, was supplemented by a fortification system with three bastions, which in turn was remodeled in the beginning of the eighteenth century and transformed into an element of the representative composition of the park. The expansive park composition, which reached an area of 5 ha, consisted of several main structural elements, which were characterized by symmetry, rhythm and geometry.

As of 2018, insignificant fragments of the walls of the palace building have been preserved, the historical ramparts are clearly legible in the outline, unfortunately the park area suffered greatly over the centuries. The structure of the village has the boundaries of the historic market and the lines of market buildings, parceling plots could be identified. The following buildings are well-preserved: the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. George the Martyr (mid-eighteenth century) and the Church of St. Joseph the Betrothed (late eighteenth century), elements of residential buildings, historic streets and squares.

General provisions for the restoration of valuable historical urban complexes of Western Ukraine in the Baroque period

At the present stage of development there are more than 140 historical urban complexes with features of Renaissance-Baroque urban planning in Western Ukraine. Valuable castle, castle-palace, palace-residence, religious, and landscape complexes often play a dominant role in these historic cities and retain the features of national identity in the modern urban development of the area. The key problem today is to find ways to preserve and protect these complexes and their components. The primary task is to reflect the valuable historical-urban complexes in the historical-architectural reference plan and urban planning documentation.

The next step is to plan a development strategy and development of programs for the regeneration of urban facilities, which would allow us to fully reveal their historical-architectural value to ensure coexistence with the contemporary urban environment, and maximize their protection and preservation.

In many Western Ukrainian cities, even well-preserved historical complexes were destroyed in the process of creating new architectural-urban complexes. As a result, highly valuable urban formations of European significance dating to the period under study were either lost or distorted. The lack of a stable tradition of preservation and restoration of historical urban complexes today leads to new losses.

This study offers a solution to the problem of preservation of the structures of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century urban heritage by developing a set of measures aimed at the regeneration of the historic environment of valuable urban structures.

Measures aimed at the regeneration of urban structures

We propose a set of measures aimed at the regeneration of the historical environment, which aims to restore the lost elements of the historical urban structure, their protection, as well as creating conditions for the coexistence of historical heritage and modern urban development. These measures are aimed at increasing the role of monuments and valuable historical buildings in society.

The main tasks of the measures aimed at the regeneration of immovable cultural heritage are:

- Research and investigation, preparation of the necessary research and design documentation;
- Implementation of priority anti-accident works in terms of the preservation and conservation of valuable architectural structures;
- Planned performance of repair and restoration works on architectural monuments and valuable historical buildings;
- Introduction of monument protection zones (zones of building regulation, zones of protected landscape, zones of protection of the archeological cultural layer) in areas with the greatest monument concentrations;
- Development of proposals for the regeneration of planning and spatial elements of the urban environment.

Set of essential measures aimed at the regeneration of immovable cultural heritage sites

The proposed measures aimed at the regeneration of lost or partially lost heritage structures can be applied to all historical components of cities and urban complexes: historical city centers, fortification systems and palace-castle components, monasteries and garden-park complexes. To implement measures aimed at re-

generation of the historic environment of the city, the following comparative approach is proposed.

The approach consists of four levels of implementation of a set of measures aimed at the regeneration of valuable urban structures: **Level 1**—preservation and full reproduction of the architectural-planning scheme; **Level 2**—fragmentary reproduction of a historical urban structure; **Level 3**—a symbolic designation of a historical urban structure [Kaplinska 2015; Bevz 2004]; **Level 4**—information-focused regeneration.

Level 1 – the preservation and full reproduction of the architectural-planning scheme of valuable historical urban structures provides:

- conservation, restoration and repair of valuable historical sites;
- remodeling of disharmonious new buildings in the historical core of a city;
- regulation of the number of stories of contemporary disharmonious buildings in the historical core of a city;
- highlighting the preserved elements of the historical environment;
- museification of existing (newly discovered) elements of the historical planning structure;
- adaptation of modern historical urban structures to contemporary uses;
- restoration of historical uses in valuable historical urban structures;
- restoration of the historical parceling of buildings in town blocks;
- comprehensive modernization, cleanup, structuring and improvement of the historical environment.

The study developed a “Pilot concept of a complex of measures aimed at preservation and full restoration of the three-dimensional structure of the center of the historic city of Mykulynets.” The concept of the program for the regeneration of the environment of the historic city of Mykulynets aims to implement a complex of measures to preserve and protect the historical-cultural heritage of the city. Measures to regenerate the historic environment are offered to apply to all historical components of the city, namely to the former territory of the city center, the castle complex (from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) and the Potocki Family Palace (from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries). A step-by-step approach has been proposed to implement the measures envisaged by the City’s Historic Environment Regeneration Program. The territory for implementation of the first stages of the program has been defined. This area includes the boundaries of the city center as in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries together with the territories of the castle and the palace complex. A division of the territory into zones is proposed.

Zone I includes the territory of the historic Market Square with market quarters and a historic communication route.

Zone II includes the territory of the former castle complex (sixteenth century).

Zone III includes the territory of the palace-park complex (eighteenth century).

It is proposed to implement the measures in stages, starting from zone I and extending their effect gradually to zones II and III.

In order to carry out the tasks stated, the introduction of separate conceptual programs is proposed, in which measures for the protection and preservation of historical-architectural heritage are grouped and generalized. These measures are aimed at increasing the value of preserved historical buildings and the presentation of partially preserved elements of the historical-architectural environment to the general public. The main ones are: the exposition of the preserved authentic substance of architectural monuments and valuable buildings: historical structures, interiors, decoration elements; exposition of the preserved authentic substance of the underground level of historical buildings—valuable elements of the planning structure—and their further exposure; marking the lost elements of the historical planning structure; museification of existing (newly discovered) elements of the historical planning structure; reproduction of lost elements of the historical planning structure; tracing of lost elements of historical defense systems, etc.

Level 2 – the fragmentary restoration of a historical urban structure involves:

- restoration of lost elements of the historical spatial-planning structure;
- restoration of historical garden-park compositions;
- disclosure of the preserved authentic substance of the underground level of valuable elements of the city structure and their further exposure.

The study developed a “Program of fragmentary reproduction of the historic city of Lyashky Murovani.” As a result of research and reparatory works, a concept of the development and regeneration of the historical urban structure was proposed. The concept envisaged the fragmentary restoration of the components of the historical town of Lyashky Murovani in the territory of the village Murovane, Lviv Oblast. Namely: the symbolic marking of lost elements of the historical spatial-planning structure of the city center—streets, the market square, residential buildings; the restoration of historical garden-park compositions, the lost palace complex; disclosure and exhibition of the preserved authentic substance of the underground level of the palace complex, elements of the city structure and their further exposition. The program was divided into three implementation stages.

Stage 1:

- tracing the boundaries of the now lost historical castle-palace building (from between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries);

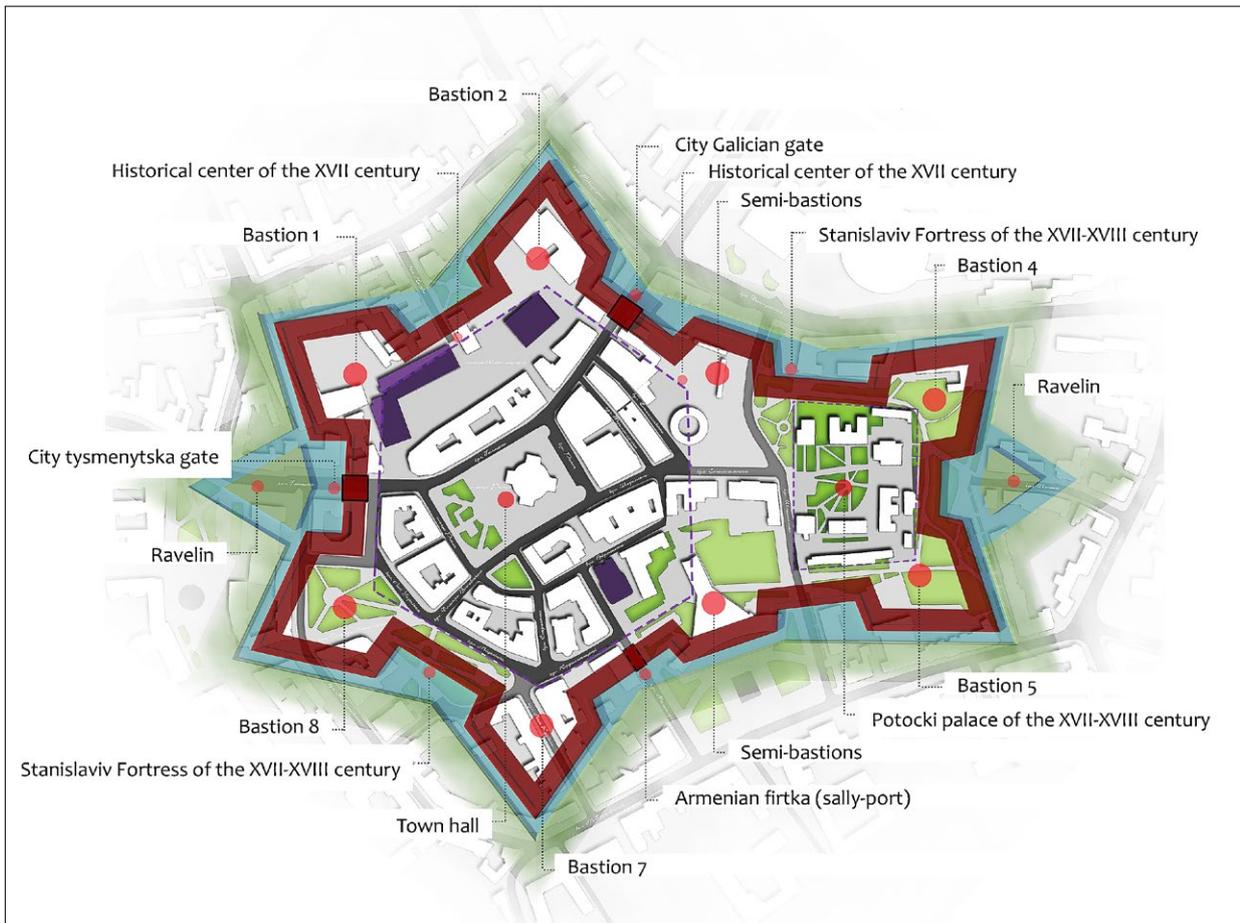


Fig. 1. Stanislawiv Fortress, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, theoretical reconstruction; by Z. Lukomska 2015.
 Ryc. 1. Forteca Stanisławów, XVII–XVIII w., teoretyczna rekonstrukcja; oprac. Z. Lukomska 2015.

- conservation and addition of preserved masonry elements of the walls of the palace building from the eighteenth century;
- installation of information stands in the territory of the village of Murovane;
- creation of exhibition and exposition space in the territory of the historical, nearly lost palace-park complex;
- development of the scheme and introduction of an excursion route with stops at all significant places of the historical city;
- development of a multimedia program to reproduce the three-dimensional composition of the lost palace with the help of holograms.

Stage 2:

- restoration of fragments of historic bastion fortifications;
- discovery and exposition of fragments of underground rooms of the palace building and fortifications;
- tracing the boundaries of the historic Market Square;
- restoration of the territory of the lost historical am-

- phitheater and its arrangement for artistic performances;
- marking the lost elements of the park with the help of a sidewalk lighting system;
- reproduction and exposition of a fragment of a historical park alley;
- marking of a historical lime alley with a sidewalk lighting system.

Stage 3:

- restoration of part of the planning structure of the historical park from the eighteenth century;
- restoration of lost park structures and elements;
- restoration of lost park reservoirs;
- establishment of an environmental museum in the territory of the historical castle-palace complex.

Level 3 – the symbolic designation of valuable historical urban structures includes:

- using signs-symbols to mark lost elements of a historical city center, elements of a defensive system, valuable historical structures;
- marking of new buildings of lost historical buildings;

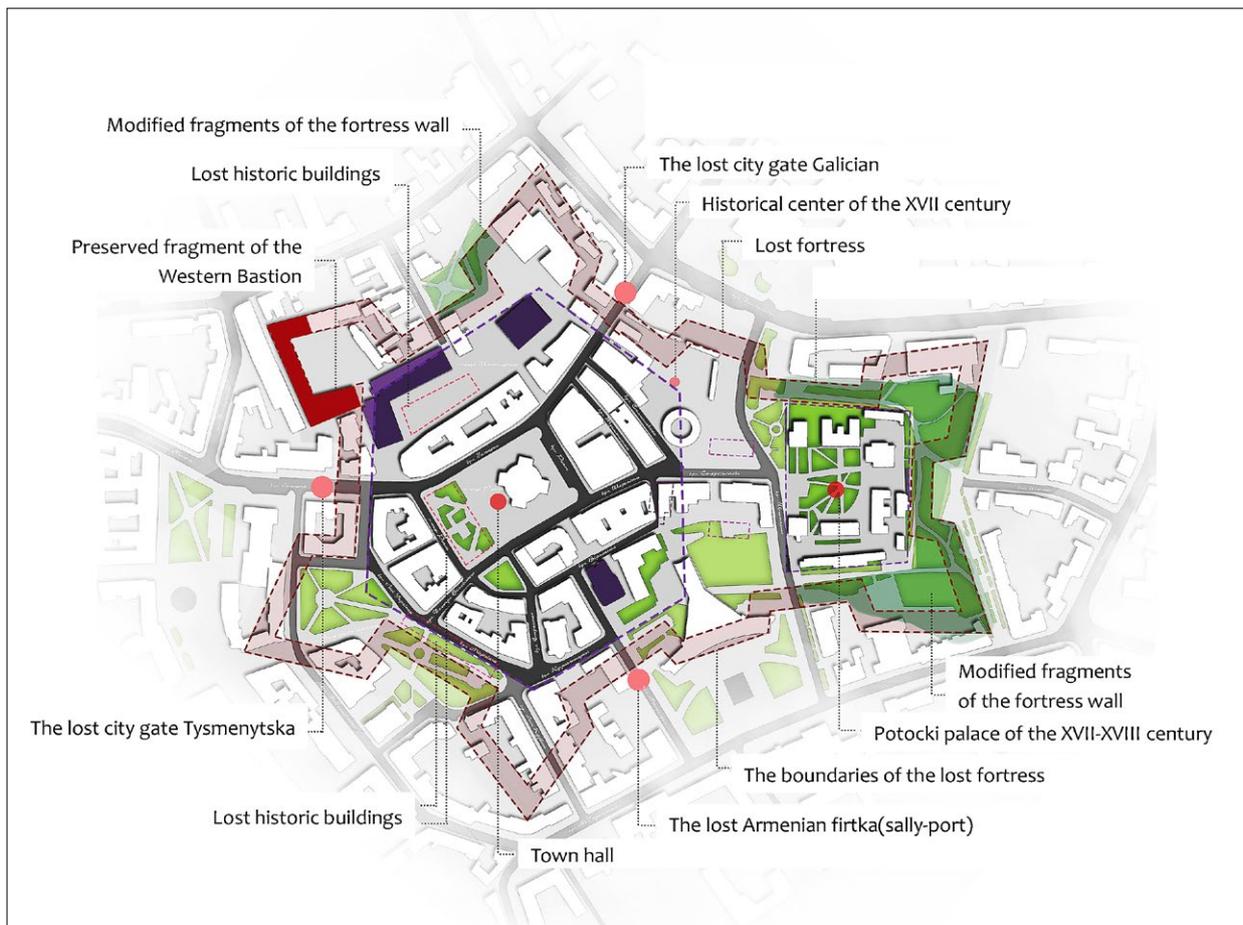


Fig. 2. Stanislawiv Fortress, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, current state, by Z. Lukomska 2015.
Ryc. 2. Forteca Stanislawów, XVII–XVIII w., stan obecny; oprac. Z. Lukomska 2015.

– tracing the historical outlines of lost elements of the spatial-planning structure.

This study presents the “Project of symbolic marking of the lost historical-architectural heritage of Stanislawiv Fortress.” On the example of Stanislawiv Fortress (present-day Ivano-Frankivsk), we present a variant of symbolic designation of the almost-lost seventeenth- and eighteenth-century historical fortification system. In the territory of the historical core of the city today there are partially preserved elements of a unique fortress dated to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which was planned as based on the “ideal city,” which had to be clearly and legibly presented to the city’s residents and visitors. Therefore, the first stage of the study was a theoretical reconstruction of the fortification system of Stanislawiv in the period between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Fig. 1), which is based on an analysis of historical texts as well as iconographic and cartographic materials. The next stage of the work was to identify the preserved elements of the former fortress in the modern historical core of the city (Fig. 2). In comparison with the planning and spatial structure, the former fortifications were the least preserved state, and their role in the structure of the “ideal” city formation was key, so in the concept of sym-

bolic designation, it was proposed to present the image of the bastion fortification system. Since the environment of the former city center and fortifications, at the present stage of the development of Ivano-Frankivsk, like most historic cities, is formed and consists of historical and contemporary buildings, it was necessary to mark the historical heritage by means and methods that would not overload the historic core, and supplement and highlight its most valuable elements.

In the process of searching for variants of visual marking of the lost elements of the ancient Stanislawiv Fortress, an idea to create a network of visual signs-symbols arose. A variant of the sign-symbol was developed, its model was made and a design scheme of the location of these signs in the places of the most significant lost elements of the historical fortress was developed (Fig. 3, 4).

Such a memorial will give us the opportunity to fully represent the symbolic appearance of the lost element and its location in the historic city center. The city’s gates were chosen as the structures to be exhibited with the help of the memorial sign. The idea of creating a memorial sign was based on the historical facade image of the Tysmenytsia Gate [Hrabovetsky 1999].

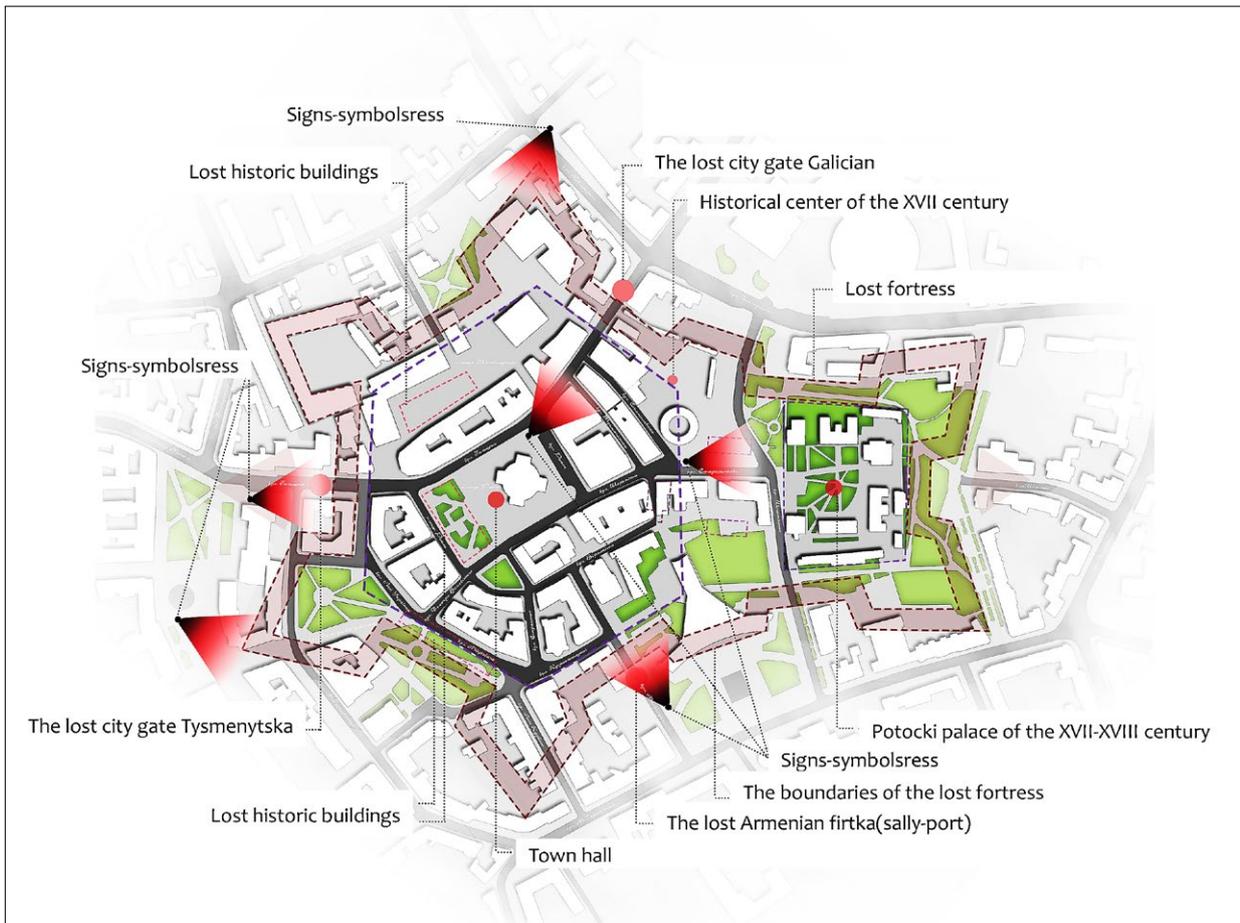


Fig. 3. Stanislawiv Fortress, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, location scheme of symbolic signs, by H. Lukomska 2015.
Ryc. 3. Forteca Stanisławów, XVII–XVIII w., schemat znaków symbolicznych; oprac. H. Lukomska 2015.

Level 4 – information regeneration of valuable historical urban structures provides:

- creation of educational routes in the territory of historical areas of cities;
- involvement of historical urban complexes into the programs of “cultural tourism;”
- virtual restoration of urban structures, developing virtual museums;
- 3-D reconstructions;
- augmented reality programs.

The implementation of the proposed monument protection measures will allow us to:

- investigate the existing technical condition of historical urban structures,
- eliminate the negative factors that cause the destruction of cultural heritage sites;
- increase the value of preserved historical buildings and complexes by their active involvement in the public life of cities;
- preserve the unique historical-urban environment and adapt it to the modern needs of society;
- inform residents and guests of the cities of the historical aspects of the development of the region and to start the process of educating the culture of proper attitude to the monuments of architecture and history;

- to intensify the development of tourism, including international, as one of the main factors in promotion of the national urban heritage.

Conclusions

As initially planned, full-scale surveys of the current state of the planning structure of the cities of Western Ukraine were carried out. Historical buildings and complexes from the period of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which form the environment of these cities were identified. Particular attention was paid to the partially lost valuable elements of the urban structure. This study highlights the historical stages of development and features of the formation and decline of urban development. For the first time, theoretical reconstructions of the planning structures of urban complexes from the period investigated were formulated.

The general provisions for the restoration of valuable historical urban complexes in Western Ukraine are aimed at revealing the value of structures from the period that are in varying degrees of preservation, and which in the past had different uses and individual stages of development. One important aspect of developing measures for the protection and preservation of historic urban complexes is the appeal to the Baroque

principles of planning and compositional features of the period under study. The key result of this research is the proposed integrated approach, which involves the application of measures to regenerate the historic environment to all historical components of cities. The study proposes the regeneration and restoration of the former territory of the city center, defense system, palace and castle complexes, monastic and garden and park ensembles. It is proposed to involve innovative approaches to increase the monumental and cultural status of architectural and urban heritage through the use of marking, museification and the display of lost valuable historical sites from the period investigated in the modern environment. As a result of the proposed regeneration measures, it will be possible to preserve urban heritage and enhance its tourism potential. The proposed method of recovery may be adapted to represent partially lost valuable historical urban complexes in cities, towns and villages in Western Ukraine.

Fig. 4. Mockup of the symbolic sign which marks the Stanislaviv Fortress, situated in the historical center of the city, by H. Lukomska 2015.

Ryc. 4. Makieta symbolicznego znaku oznaczającego fortecę Stanisławów, zlokalizowana w historycznym centrum miasta; oprac. H. Lukomska 2015.



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Abstract

This paper discusses the valuable historical urban planning structures of Western Ukraine, which arose in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and were residence cities. At present, valuable castle, castle-palace, palace-residential, religious, landscape complexes of the mentioned period often play the role of dominants in the historical cities of Western Ukraine, but the state of preservation of these elements is often unsatisfactory and they need protection and preservation. Most of these structures are more or less significantly damaged, while others were destroyed and are in need of complete regeneration. This study offers a solution to preserving the structures of urban heritage from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries via measures aimed at regenerating the historic environment of valuable urban structures. The paper examines the historical-architectural development of historical cities (Mykulyntsi, Stanislaviv, Lyashky Murovani). On the example of these cities, we proposed four levels of the implementation of a complex of measures aimed at the regeneration of valuable urban structures.

Streszczenie

W artykule omówiono cenne historycznie obiekty urbanistyczne Ukrainy Zachodniej, które powstały w XVII–XVIII wieku i były miastami-rezydencjami. Dziś rolę dominant w miastach często odgrywają cenne zespoły zamkowe, zamkowo-pałacowe, pałacowo-rezydencjonalne, sakralne czy krajobrazowe z tego okresu, jednak stan zachowania tych elementów jest często niezadowolający i wymaga ochrony oraz konserwacji. Większość obiektów nosi ślady większych lub większych szkód, a niektóre są całkowicie zniszczone i wymagają pełnej regeneracji. W pracy zaproponowano rozwiązanie problemu zachowania obiektów dziedzictwa urbanistycznego z XVII–XVIII wieku poprzez opracowanie zestawu działań mających na celu rewitalizację środowiska historycznego cennych zabytków miejskich. Szczegółowo omówiono architektoniczny rozwój ośrodków historycznych (Mykułynci, Stanisławów, Laszki Murowane). Na przykładzie wymienionych miast zaproponowano cztery poziomy realizacji zestawu działań mających na celu rewitalizację cennych obiektów miejskich.