

PRESERVATION OF THE URBAN HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE AS A RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGES OF WAR

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Abstract

This paper focuses attention on the importance of preserving objects of the historical urban landscape, which the authors consider as a response to the challenges of war. The relevance of the study is due to the desire of Ukraine to follow European values in the formation of urban spaces. The purpose of the study is to substantiate the essential, to be preserved, characteristics of the elements of historical urban landscapes - gardens and squares. In the work, the analysis of the stages of formation of elements of the historical urban landscape is carried out on the example of a garden and a square in the cities of Poltava and Kharkov; factors and patterns that influenced the features of their architectural and landscape formation are identified; the main characteristics of the spatial planning and landscape organization of the studied objects are revealed. A new research algorithm for Ukrainian practice will strengthen the scientific justification of projects for the preservation and revival of the country's historical urban landscape objects, as a response to the challenges of the post-war period. The result of the study can be used in works aimed at preserving historical urban landscapes in various urban conditions.

Keywords: Historical urban landscape; Sustainable development of cities; Protection of cultural heritage; stable and dynamic structural components of historical landscapes

Introduction

In the post-war period, a number of challenges related to the liquidation of the destruction consequences will be faced by the cities of Ukraine. It is certain that the revival and further development of the urban space will be based on the European values chosen by society [1]. In this work, attention is focused on the importance of preserving the originality and uniqueness of the historical environment during the turbulent transformations of the post-war new construction. The terrible consequence of many wars is the destruction of the historical memory of the people, which is engraved and fixed, to a large extent, in the form of the architectural and urban space. The war currently taking place in Ukraine is a convincing confirmation of this. In this context, preservation of historical urban landscapes is a very important and urgent task. The preservation of the historical landscape is considered by the authors as a response to the challenges of the war.

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Even today, unique landscape objects, the age of which is estimated to be more than one hundred years, have been preserved in the central areas of many historical cities of Ukraine. As a rule, these are small urban territories, with an area of 0.5 to 10 hectares, which perform the functions of public squares and gardens. However, their historical, cultural and town-planning significance is great. Together with the historical layout of city streets and architectural monuments, these unique landscape objects are the material basis of the city's genetic memory. Their functional content and landscape organization changed during the change of social structures and socio-cultural features. The value of these objects is determined not only by the degree of their authenticity and preservation, their position in space, but also by their ability to combine material and non-material components that store the memory of the most important historical events and cultural identity. Thus, the objects of this study are an important component of the historical urban landscape. In this work, the "historical urban landscape" is considered in the context of its definition in the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historical Urban Landscape (2011) and is understood as an urban area, the result of the historical layering of cultural and natural values and attributes.

Today, it is accepted that heritage is a factor in social cohesion, well-being, creativity and economic attractiveness, and also contributes to the preservation of human memory and identity [2-4]. The importance of this study is related to the growing scientific interest in the landscape aspect of preservation and rational use of historical heritage [5, 6], as well as in the formation of the green infrastructure of the city as a factor of its sustainable development [7].

The relevance of this work is also due to the peculiarity of the research situation, which is characterized by: the lack of a methodology for identifying urban historical landscapes in the field of urban planning in Ukraine; insufficient experience in the preservation of historical urban landscapes (relatively new for domestic practice of cultural heritage sites); the imperfection of the legal framework [8]. Scientific publications from various scientific fields have become important for this work, in which the importance of historical landscape objects in the structure of the city is considered, the need for their preservation is emphasized. Researchers note their positive impact on the functional, environmental and compositional characteristics of urban space, which contributes to the achievement of the goal of sustainable development of the city. [9-12]. Features of the implementation of the ideas of "the HUL approach" [3] in different countries were noted in a number of studies [13, 14]. For this work, important are the conclusions about the objectivity of the diversity of methods for preserving historical urban landscapes in various urban and socio-cultural conditions. Scholars point out that moving from international guidelines to contextual local efforts remains a challenge that needs to be addressed [14]. An important idea is the dynamic integrity of the urban environment, maintaining continuity in a changing urban context by giving attributes to heritage objects capable of expressing past and present values [15].

Today, it is important for Ukraine not only to realize the need to preserve the historical landscapes of the city, but also to develop scientifically based methods for performing this work, including determining the essential characteristics of historical landscape objects.

The purpose of the study is to substantiate the essential, basic, subject to unconditional preservation, characteristics of the elements of historical urban landscapes - gardens and squares. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were solved:

- definition and analysis of the historical stages of formation of the urban landscape elements on the example of a garden and a square in the cities of Poltava and Kharkiv;
- identification of factors and patterns that influenced the features of their architectural and landscape formation;
- identification of the main features of the spatial planning and landscape organization of the objects under study.

According to the authors, the results of the analysis will strengthen the scientific justification of design decisions aimed at preserving the historical heritage of this type.

Materials and methods

The objects of this study were two historical urban landscape objects. The first one is located in the city of Poltava. This is Korpusnyi Garden (former Oleksandrivskyi Garden, Zhovtnevyi Park), which is located in the administrative center of the city on the Round Square (former Oleksandrivska). The second object is located in the city of Kharkiv. This is Heroiiv Nebesnoi Sotni square (in the past N. Rudnev Square, Sinna Square, Skobelevska), located in the historical center of the city. According to their functional, spatial and landscape characteristics, these objects can be attributed to one type of urban historical landscapes.

As research materials, modern and historical materials of the formation and development of two urban landscape objects were used: cartographic and archival materials of different historical periods; photographic materials, including author's, texts of historical publications and scientific articles.

The methodology of this study included three stages. At the first stage, the analysis of the historical development of objects was carried out and the main features of their functional, planning and landscape transformations were determined. At the second stage, the analysis results were compared. At the third stage, the main patterns of development of historical urban landscapes were identified, which were embodied in the characteristic forms of their spatial planning and landscape organization.

Empirical research methods (observation, measurement, comparison) were actively used in the work. Historical and architectural methods for studying archival, bibliographic and iconographic materials were applied to identify the history of the formation and development of objects. Analytical methods and systematization were used to identify the main factors that influenced the features of the architectural and landscape formation of objects in the structure of the city and identify the main patterns of development of historical urban landscapes of this type.

The result of the study was the conclusion about the close relationship between the development of landscape objects and adjacent buildings in the course of the planning and functional development of the city, as well as the identification of stable basic and dynamic elements of the studied historical landscape objects.

Results and discussion

Analysis of formation stages of an element of the historical urban landscape in the city of Poltava

The study of the history of Korpusnyi Garden showed that its placement and shape were the result of the planning of the central part of the city. The Round Square was laid out according to the plan of Poltava in 1803. Initially, according to the project, the placement of the garden was not provided for on the new square. Its layout corresponded to the radial tracing of eight streets that diverged in the 17th-19th centuries from here to Kyiv, Konstantynohrad, Kremenchuk, Moscow, Novorossiisk, Kharkiv. In 1805 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Poltava Battle it was decided to erect a monument and build provincial institutions on the square at the suggestion of the Governor-General of Poltava province O.B. Kurakin. The provincial architect M.A. Amvrosimov was the designer of the square. The project of the square was approved in 1805, in 1806 the "General regulation of government buildings on the field of Oleksandrivska Square" was developed, which shows the outlines of all buildings, except for

the building of the governor-general's house. The following buildings were designed: Provincial offices, the House of the Civil Governor, the House of the Vice-Governor, the post office, the House of the Noble Assembly, county offices, the provincial gymnasium. Most of the buildings were built during 1806-1811, using the "exemplary" projects of the St. Petersburg architect A.D. Zakharov [16]. Somewhat later, the post office and the House of the Noble assembly were built. The project of the gymnasium was not implemented, and instead of it, in 1835-1840 Petrovskiy Poltava Cadet School was built. In the center of the square in 1809, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Poltava Battle, the Monument of Glory was erected according to the project of the architect Thomas de Thomon.

The dimensions of the Round Square were significant, its diameter was 345m to the buildings, the area was about 10 hectares. The insignificant height of the buildings surrounding it (no higher than 14m) and the large size of the square made it huge and deserted, which can be seen in the images of that period (Fig. 1). The peculiarity of the square was also that the provincial buildings were located on it according to the principle of a landowner's estate with the main building along the axis and services on the sides, with internal gardens and courtyards inside the quarters. The landscaping of these yards has mainly survived to this day in the form of small parks near the buildings.

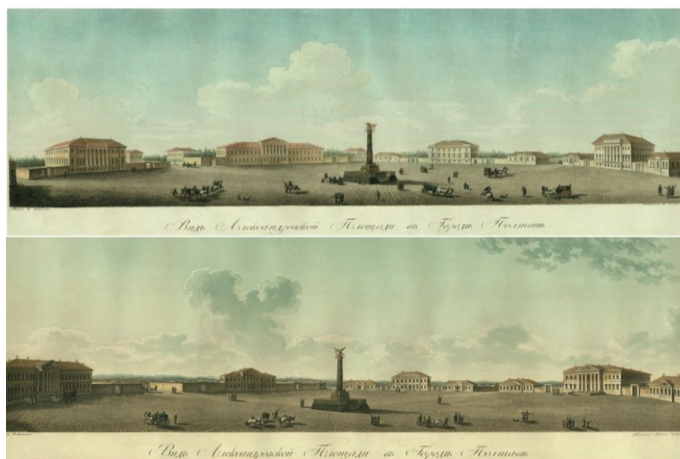


Fig. 1. Views of Oleksandrivska square in Poltava City. Pictures by the artist F.Ya. Alekseev, 1808. Views of the southern and northern sides of the square. The artist executed the paintings according to the projects of buildings, since at that time not all buildings had been built.

The appearance of the garden on the square is associated precisely with the opening of the Petrovskiy Cadet School (Kadetskiy Korpus in Ukrainian) in 1840. By order of Emperor Nicholas 1, during the construction of the Cadet School, a garden planted with pyramidal poplars was laid on the square. On September 16, 1852, the square, together with the Monument of Glory, became the property of the Cadet School by order of the Minister of War A.I. Chernyshev, but the amount necessary for their maintenance was allocated from city revenues [17]. And although the garden received the official name of Oleksandrivskiy and it was under the jurisdiction of the Cadet School only for a short time, the inhabitants of the city gave it an unofficial name - Korpusnyi Garden, which is still used today.

In 1867, the Poltava Duma raised the question of whether the Oleksandrivskiy Garden should belong to the city. Arguments over the garden lasted for several years, but only in 1880 did the Main Directorate of Military Educational Institutions agree to give the garden to the city

on condition that no entertainment events be held in the garden until the cadets left for summer camps. In 1881, the city completed the perimeter wire fencing of the garden.

The layout of the Oleksandrivskyi Garden can be seen on the plans of the city of Poltava (Fig. 2). Already in 1820, the central circle was divided into four sectors by paths, front gardens with flower beds were created along the two axes of the garden. In 1886, trees were actively planted in the sectors, which eventually grew and turned Oleksandrivska Square into a park with a ring highway and radial alleys.

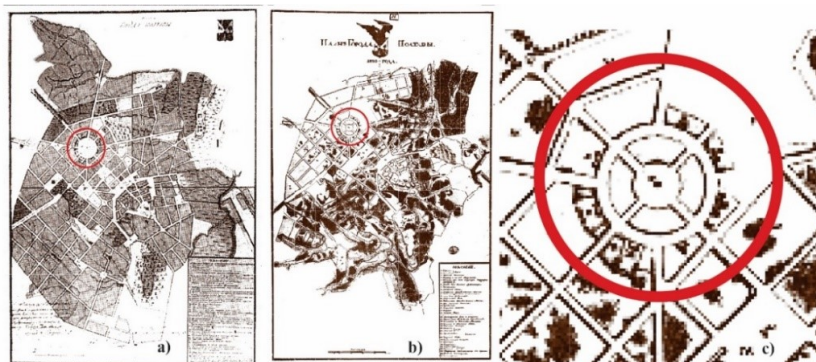


Fig. 2. Plans of Poltava City: a) plan of 1803 fixing the location of the new square; b) plan of 1820, Central state military and historical archive fund of the Military registration archive № 22370, 2221; c) fragment of the 1820 plan with the design of Oleksandrivskyi garden. Photocopies from the personal archive of V. Mokliak

On the city plan of 1905, the layout of the garden is seen, 4 sectors of green areas and wide parterre parts are clearly distinguished. Photographs of this period show that groups of low-growing trees and shrubs were formed near the Monument of Glory (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Korpusnyi garden and the Round Square in the beginning of the 20th century: a) Fragment of the 1905 city plan with the layout of the garden. Photocopy from the personal archive of V. Mokliak. Views of the Round Square in the beginning of the 20th century: b) the Monument of Glory; c) the Noble Assembly, d) county offices; e) the Cadet School. Album from the personal archive of S.A. Taranushchenko (Institute of Manuscripts in the National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadskyi, fund 278, № 6208)

One can see how the Oleksandrivskiy Garden was used during this period from the memoirs of Dmytro Ivanenko, the editor of the *Poltava Gubernski Vidomosti*, who called the park “a favorite place for pensioners” [18]. The park was used for quiet rest and walks by residents of the surrounding neighborhoods (and this is the elite of the city), rest during lunch breaks for employees of provincial institutions located on the square. But the situation in the city changed, the city grew around the new square and the square with the garden became the physical center of the city. The centrality and convenience of the place were used by young city enthusiasts and the board of trustees of the House of Diligence in Poltava, who opened a temporary wooden summer theater in Oleksandrivskiy garden in June 1898 [3]. Moreover, in a short time they built a stage for music and various facilities for folk festivals in the park.

Ivanenko writes: “Arising in this way, as if by magic, the theater played its role brilliantly. For most of this summer, amateurs staged public performances in it - and it was always packed with spectators.” [18]. But most importantly, the park acquired signs of centrality and became a public urban space. According to Polesko, a private attorney of the Poltava City Council, “... Kobyshchany, Pavlenky, Kryvokhatky (peripheral suburbs of the city - *author's note*) and other outskirts feast on this “round dish” (this is how the garden is figuratively named for its round shape – *author's note*) [18]. In 1901, the temporary theater was dismantled in connection with the opening of a permanent theater building in Poltava City.

The buildings of the provincial administration after the October coup were occupied by state and party organizations. The garden was named "October Park" and was officially open to the public. The historical planning structure of the park was preserved, but the design of the park changed along with the ideological trends. In the 1930s, the main entrances to the park began to be decorated with paired pylons with Monuments and plaster figures between them. From Zhovtneva Street, on the facades of the pylons, there was a figure of a worker with a hammer and an anvil and a peasant woman with a sheaf and a sickle. At the opposite entrance, there were figures of a pilot and a tanker on pylons. These pylons were demolished in the early 1960s. (Fig. 4b)



Fig. 4. Korpusnyi park in the middle of the 20th century:

a) Project for the reconstruction of the buildings on the Round Square. One can see the layout of the park. Photocopy of the project from the personal archive of H. Osychenko; b) entrance to the park in the 1950s; c) parterre in the park, 1957 (photos from the personal archive of H. Osychenko)

In 1941-1943, during the Second World War, the park and the square were badly damaged. With the liberation of the city, work began on the restoration of the square. In 1945-1947, a team of specialists from Prograde of the Ukrainian SSR, led by architects O.A. Malyshenko and L.S. Weingort, drew up a master plan for the restoration of Poltava. It was decided to restore the ensemble of the Round Square in its original historical forms (Fig. 4a). The square restoration project was developed by a team of authors led by L.S. Weingort and D.M. Litvintsev. By 1954, the following buildings were restored in the Round Square ensemble: the House of Soviets, the cinema named after Kotliarevskiy (the Noble Assembly),

the Trade Unions Building was being restored (it was completed in August 1955), a project was developed for the construction of the City Council building (architect V. Pasichnyi) [19]. The restoration of the Monument of Glory was completed by May 1, 1953. The restoration of the monument was carried out by the Poltava Scientific and Restoration Workshop [20]. The park itself was also transformed. Instead of a fence around the perimeter of the park, a hornbeam hedge was planted; a circular alley along the fence was made along the inner ring. In the open spaces of the park "ideological type" flower beds were laid out (Fig. 4c). Old-timers recall that portraits of Stalin were created on those beds with the help of flowers as well as socialist slogans were written, also huge agaves were taken out in tubs.

In 1964, the garden received the status of a monument of landscape art and the word "garden" in all documents was changed to "park". Also, in the 1960s, in accordance with the decision of the chief architect of the city L. S. Weingort, a pavilion-cafe and an underground toilet were built in one of the sectors of the park. Public transport stops were organized on the Round Square, and the park became practically a transit park.

One of the first radical post-war reconstructions of the park took place in the late 1980s. The project for the reconstruction of the park was carried out by the Office of the Chief Architect of the city (architect I.A. Kalashnikova). It was during this period that the drawing of parterres was made, based on the best world analogues of historical regular parks. But at the same time, the drawing of the parterres did not repeat any of the analogues. All parterres had perimeter ridges in the form of flat lawn strips. The drawing of parterres was made of boxwood. The active use of roses in the parterre, ground covers, boxwood, a well-groomed lawn (since at that time an irrigation water supply system was installed in the park), and most importantly, the unity of the style of the square buildings, the layout of the park and the design of the parterres created an expressive and integral composition of the park and the square in general. As of the beginning of 1989, the total area of the park was 6.5 hectares. About 50 species and subspecies of trees and shrubs grew on its territory - both common for the Poltava region (including oak, linden, birch, chestnut, white locust, mountain ash and several types of maples), and rare (in particular, Amur velvet and catalpa). In general, during this period, the city was distinguished by its ecological cleanliness and a small number of vehicles. Therefore, squirrels and up to 15 species of birds (mainly turtledoves, woodpeckers, jays, pigeons and sparrows) lived in the park. Since that moment, the garden has become a favorite resting place for citizens and a symbol of the city center.

After the declaration of independence of Ukraine, the historical folk name "Korpusnyi Garden" was returned to the park. During the years of independence, the garden has experienced several reconstructions: in 1997-1999 (Project for the reconstruction of the park by architects H.O. Osychenko and L.V. Brailko [21]) and in 2004 (architects Yu.A. Petruk, V.V. Guzik, N.I. Butrii [22]). The reconstruction of 1997-1999 was connected with aging and death of vegetation. The reconstruction of 2004 was caused by the construction of the underground complex "Zlato Misto" on the square and the need to organize new entrances to the park from the underground complex [23]. This reconstruction of the park was accompanied by public protests against the construction of an underground complex, as a result of which its size was significantly reduced.

Nowadays the public of the city is also actively responding to the attempts of business to introduce additional objects into the existing structure of the park. In 2010, the city public stopped the expansion of the existing cafe. The territory of the Korpusnyi Garden became the historical area of the city, the complex of the Round Square is a monument of architecture and urban planning and is protected by the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Cultural Heritage". The current state of the park is shown in Figure 5.

For the townspeople, the park has become the main symbol of the city, it has acquired special value as a place of rest and meetings, and as a central public space.

With the start of a full-scale war of Russia against Ukraine, the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine appealed to the local authorities to dismantle the monuments of Poltava Battle in the city, including the Monument of Glory on the Round Square, "since they are military imperial symbols that commemorate the victory of Russia over Ukraine and its ally Sweden" This is not the first attempt to demolish the Monument of Glory. After the October coup, the Bolsheviks were going to do this, as they fiercely fought the consequences of the "tsarist regime" and especially the monuments of the corresponding period. In the 1930s, articles began to appear in the Soviet press calling for the demolition and melting down the Monument of Glory for the needs of industrialization. Art critic, archaeologist N. Makarenko and art critic, Ukrainian architectural historian Stefan Taranushchenko came to the defense of the monument, proving that the monument is an elegant work of art, and therefore, regardless of historical contexts, it is worthy of preservation. From the second half of the 1930s, the ideologists of the USSR began to change their negative attitude towards the imperial past, and in 1939 the Soviet government organized a celebration of the 230th anniversary of Poltava Battle [22].

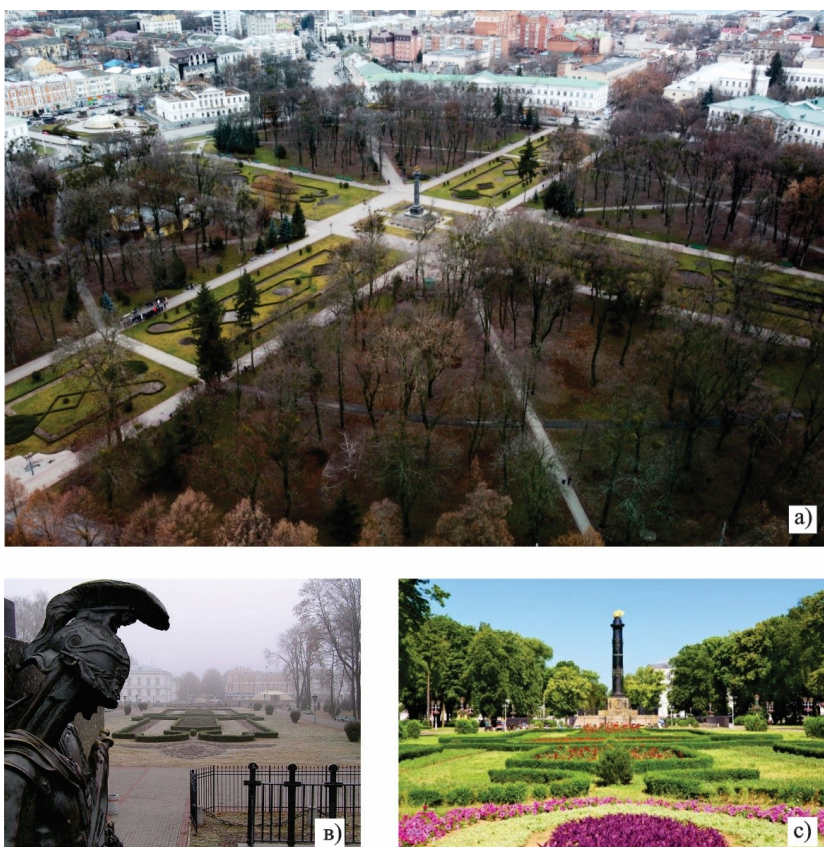


Fig. 5. The Round square in Poltava City. Korpusnyi garden. Modern state:
 a) Garden view from above; b) Autumn view of the parterre from the Column of Glory;
 c) The main parterre of the garden in summer.
 Photos by D. Vitchenko, H. Osychenko, 2017-2020

Today, responding to the request of the Ministry of Culture, the deputies of the Poltava city council by a majority of votes postponed the decision on the dismantling of the monument until the end of the war. Caring residents of the city have created a petition and a committee to protect the Monument of Glory and relying on its architectural, artistic and historical value, demand the preservation of the monument. Debate on this issue continues in the city.

In the course of the development of the Korpusnyi Garden and the implementation of its reconstruction projects, its shape and boundaries, the main planning ties, two perpendicular wide parterres along them, sectoral arrays of local rocks and the regular principle of building compositions were preserved.

Analysis of the formation stages of an element of the historical urban landscape in Kharkiv City

The analysis of the development features of the historical urban landscape in Kharkiv City was carried out on the example of the sites of the Heroiiv Nebesnoii Sotni Square (formerly N. Rudnev Square, Sinna Square, Skobelevska Square). The history of the territory under study begins at the end of the 18th century, when a vast open space appeared on the site of the demolished protective rampart in the area of the eastern entrance to the city (Fig. 6). Its territory along the longitudinal axis (north - south) went to the Kharkiv River. Staromoskovska Street, which led to the city center, divided it into two parts: northern and southern.

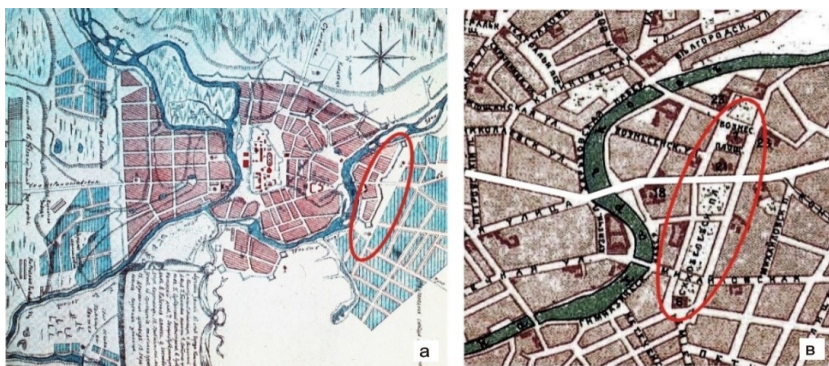


Fig. 6. Location of the square in the structure of Kharkov: a) Map of the city of Kharkov in 1786; b) Fragment of the map of the city of Kharkov in 1882 [24]

In the open space, two churches, Mykhailivska (in the southern part) and Voznesenska (in the northern part), were built for the parishioners of the suburbs of Kharkiv City. In this paper, the history of the southern part of the open space is considered.

The connection of this site with the city center was provided by the Kharkiv bridge, built in 1770. Soon the space next to Mykhailivska Church was organized in the form of a square (architect P. Yaroslavskiy). A small park was laid out here [25]. It should be emphasized that the arrangement of public gardens in Kharkiv, which suffered from dust during this period, was associated with an improvement in the sanitary and hygienic characteristics of the urban environment. The square also actively performed a recreational function.

Since 1814, trade in hay began to develop on Mykhailivska Square, for which it received its second name - Sinna. At that time, the square served as a kind of a buffer between the "clean city" of merchants and officials and the outskirts of the poor. With the development of the city, the importance of the square in its structure changed. In 1833, the bazaar was liquidated and the square became a place for training soldiers and holding parades, having received the name Skobelevska in honor of the general. Stone barrack buildings and the first fire station were built

nearby. There was also a wooden booth in which itinerant circus troupes performed. Thus, the trading function of the square gave way to other unique functions of the city life.

The architectural space especially changed after the construction of the first horse-drawn tram in Kharkiv, which led to the railway station (1869). At that time, active construction of one- and two-story stone public and residential buildings began on the adjacent territory, some of which have survived to this day. The open space received architectural boundaries. The formation of a new architectural ensemble in the structure of the city began.

The territory of the square was also of economic importance. So, from the middle of the 19th century, it was rented out by the city authorities on holidays to accommodate “swings, carousels, booths and various entertainment venues”, which were diligently visited by the common people, bringing income to the city treasury [25].

In 1889-1902, according to the project of the architect A. Beketov (with the participation of Yu. Tsaune, V. Khrustalev), a large building of judicial institutions was built on the square. Historians note that the building site was reluctantly given away by the city, since at that time it was “one of the vast reservoirs of air for a city not rich in air” [25]. The unified open space of Mykhailivska Square was divided into three sections. Simultaneously with the construction of the building of judicial institutions, gardens were laid in front of and behind it. Their green base was young trees of local species (oaks, ash trees, plane trees), which were planted instead of demolished old ones. The area in front of the new building was decorated with lawns and a fountain (Fig. 7). Particular attention was paid to the flowerbeds of the central alley leading to the main entrance of the building of judicial institutions. The popularity of the square as a place of recreation increased due to the high level of improvement [26].

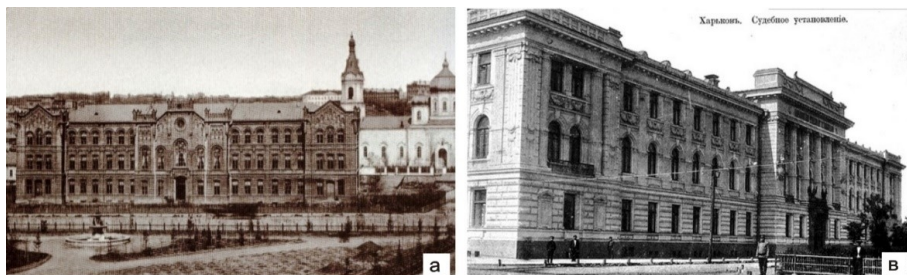


Fig. 7. Elements of open space and buildings on the square at the beginning of the 20th century: a) a square with a fountain; b) building of judicial institutions [28].

After the October coup of 1917, both squares again experienced significant functional and spatial planning changes. Mykhailivska Church was demolished. Instead of it, new functional objects appeared in the structure of the adjacent buildings. For example, a club and a library for children and youth, the burial place of the organizer and commander of the Red Army N. Rudnev [27]. The square received a new name after N. Rudnev. Since 1927, the House of Culture of Builders was built on its southern side (designed by J. Steinberg, I. Mileenis, I. Malozemov) [27].

In 1959, at the side of Moskovskiy Prospekt (formerly Staromoskovska St.), a monument to Mykola Rudnev appeared (sculptor V. Volovyk). The landscaping of this part of the square was carried out by a famous landscape architect A. Maiak (Fig. 5). The park acquired a strictly memorial function. Another part of it, adjacent to the club of builders, performed a recreational function. There were noticeable differences in the landscape organization of the two parts of the park on the Rudnev square. So, in the northern, memorial part, groups of coniferous trees and

shrubs (blue spruce, prickly spruce, thuja occidentalis) prevailed, whereas in the southern part there were mostly broad-leaved deciduous trees (maple, linden, oak, plane tree).

As a result of the reconstruction of the square in 1973, the plan of the alley, which connected the monument to M. Rudnev with his grave was changed. Behind the monument, along the axis of the main alley, a pool with a fountain was built. Its length is about 50 meters with a width of 7 meters. The dominant position in the space of the square still belonged to the building of the former judicial institutions, which currently houses the Kharkiv Regional Court. Thus, three functions became dominant: memorial, administrative and recreational (near the builders' club).

A consequence of the change in socio-economic conditions in Ukraine (1991) was the development of private business. Restaurants and cafes began to be built in many gardens and squares of Kharkiv City. The public catering function also appeared in the southern part of M. Rudnev Square (Fig. 5). The territory of the square again began to generate income for the city treasury. However, its aesthetic and environmental characteristics have deteriorated. In 2008, another reconstruction of the square was carried out. Many benches have been installed and a large number of flowers (more than 14,000) and flowering shrubs (including several thousand roses) have been planted. New trees have been planted along the edges of the square - ash, juniper, mulberry (grafted forms), as well as arborvitae and spruce. Thanks to the repair of the fountain and paths, and new floral decoration, this section of the square has become more attractive for residents and visitors of the city.



Fig. 8. The development of the southern part of the square with public service buildings changed its layout: a) cafe building.; b) new avenue [photo by I. Dreval, 2020]

In 2015, the square was renamed the Square of Heroiiv Nebesnoii Sotni as a result of the victory of new ideological values in society. The monument to M. Rudnev was dismantled (Fig. 6). Democratic processes also affected the functional use of the territory: playgrounds and new places of recreation for residents of the nearest buildings appeared here (Fig. 7).

Today, new projects for the reconstruction of the Square of Heroiiv Nebesnoii Sotni are being considered. Their essence lies in the formation of a new type of open green space for the development of informal social communications, the promotion of humanistic and environmental values. There are proposals to change the function of the main building of the square. Open green spaces of the square and valuable historical buildings of the square ensemble remain the unchanging elements of this fragment of the historical urban landscape.

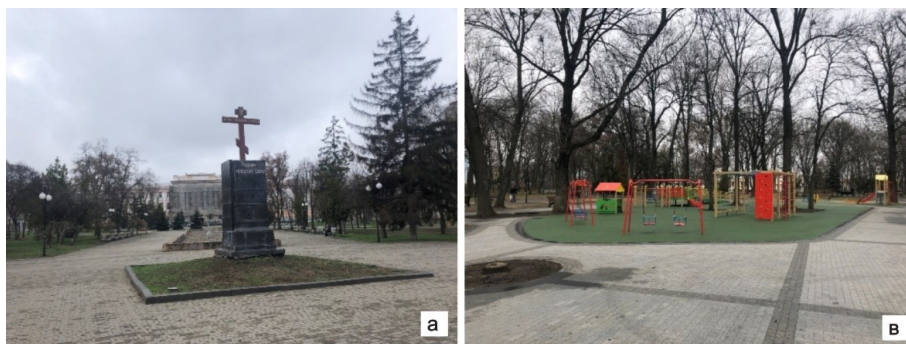


Fig. 9. The change in the social values of the society influenced the functional use of the territory of the square and the artistic and figurative solution of its elements: a) monument to the Heroes of the Heavenly Hundred; b) playground. Photo by I. Dreval, 2020

Factors and patterns that influenced the formation of historical landscapes in the cities of Poltava and Kharkiv

Based on the analysis of historical materials of the development of each of the objects of study, the factors that influenced their formation and patterns of development were identified, the main of which are socio-cultural and urban factors. The following structural components of historical landscapes are traced according to the principle of their stability: stable basic and dynamic.

The urban planning patterns of the formation and development of the studied historical landscapes are as follows:

- the spatial development of the city, especially the urban center, during the period of revitalization of urban life (spiritual, cultural, commercial, military) became the impulse for the architectural formation of the studied open spaces.

- functional and planning changes in urban development in the course of its streamlining on the basis of design solutions, the development of a network of important urban transport and pedestrian communications determined and fixed the boundaries of sites and the geometry of the internal layout of objects.

- the needs of citizens in the comfort of the urban environment, in the improvement of its sanitary and hygienic indicators and recreation in natural conditions contributed to sustainable greening of the objects under study.

A comparative analysis of the development of the two historical landscapes of the cities revealed the following common socio-cultural patterns of their formation and development:

- historical landscapes arose and were formed during a long period of urban development under the influence of various factors as public spaces for people's communication.

- during the development of the historical landscape, the existing government and administrative apparatus of a certain period repeatedly appropriated the right to a public space, turning it into an expression of an ideological manifesto and a space for the representation of the government, its values and ideology. Landmarks, graves, memorial signs and monuments placed in space became the symbols of the corresponding ideological myths.

- a change in the ideological priorities of the government, even within one totalitarian state regime, led to the destruction of ideological monuments or to the threat of their destruction, which was convincingly justified by the new ideology.

- the change in ideological and cultural values influenced the changes in the elements of the internal architectural and design content of the territory of historical landscapes. The use of

techniques for organizing the space of park landscapes occurs in accordance with the current architectural and garden styles of a certain period, which causes changes in both the internal and external design of historical landscapes.

- in material form, the historical landscape reflects the stratification of socio-cultural and ideological values of different times, which increases its symbolic and social significance for the townspeople. But during periods of political conflicts, wars and economic crises values of different times can conflict with each other.

The structural regularities of the development of historical garden and park landscapes are determined by the features of their structural construction:

- Subject-spatial filling of parks (urban furniture, streetlights and pavements, sculptures, small forms, etc.) is a dynamically changing element, subject to fashion trends in design and landscaping. The elements of the subject-spatial environment and methods of their formation arising under the influence of ideological and political factors are the most dynamic.

- Vegetation, as the most dynamic component of the natural landscape, changes its habitus, grows and dies, and as a result of global warming and environmental pollution, the age of plants in cities decreases. Thus, the vegetation of historical landscapes periodically needs to be replaced. The floral decoration of parks, the range of flower plants, the landscape design of the park (compositions of plants) also changes actively, based on fashion trends in design, and adapt to the new range of plants or climate changes.

- The most stable elements of historical garden and park landscapes during their development are their urban planning form, planning and ratio of open and closed spaces, which are determined by urban planning factors (location in the city structure, transport and pedestrian network, external connections of the city at a certain period etc.).

Conclusions

In the course of the study, urban planning, sociocultural and structural patterns of formation and development of the studied historical landscapes were revealed.

As a result of a comparative analysis of the development of historical landscapes, it was revealed that each object has certain architectural and landscape characteristics, some of which have changed over time. Therefore, it was necessary to highlight their basic characteristics, which were formed under the influence of the main factors of the city development and were preserved during the development of objects. It is these essential characteristics that are to be preserved and should be the subject of protection of the objects under study. Such characteristics, according to the authors, should be:

- the external geometry of the site and the main planning elements, due to the connections of the internal space of objects with adjacent urban areas;

- the ratio of open and closed spaces, the principle of organizing spaces (regular, irregular);

- established historical boundaries of landscapes;

- the surrounding buildings, forming the boundaries of the historical landscape, in its established historical style and physical parameters;

- basic elements of landscaping, due to local natural and climatic conditions;

- the most valuable landscape compositions and techniques in artistic terms.

The subject-spatial content of historical landscape objects (floral decoration, small architectural forms, urban furniture, monuments, monuments, etc.) was recognized as a dynamic structure of the park.

Thus, socio-cultural factors and patterns of development of urban planning and development, as well as natural conditions, determined the uniqueness of the morphology of historical landscape objects.

The authors express their confidence that the research algorithm presented in this paper can be successfully used to preserve and revive the historical landscape objects of Ukraine, as a response to the challenges of the post-war period. This is the prospect for further research.

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