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PRINCIPLES AND PLANNING MODELS OF FUNCTIONAL AND TERRITORIAL REORGANIZATION OF CASTLE COMPLEXES

ZASADY I MODELE PLANOWANIA FUNKCJONALNEJ I TERRITORIALNEJ REORGANIZACJI KOMPLEKSÓW ZAMKOWYCH

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ABSTRACT

The research problem is now becoming ever more relevant due to two main reasons: the unceasing destruction of the castle buildings, due to loss of their original functional (defense and housing) purpose, as well as the rapid development of cultural tourism, which involves the provision of new functions to objects of cultural heritage and, respectively, their conservation and integration into the tourist infrastructure of historical settlements.

Key words: castle complex, cultural heritage object, functional and territorial reorganization, planning model, principle, tourism.

STRESZCZENIE

Aktualność naukowego badania wybranego problemu, jest uwarunkowana dwoma głównymi przyczynami: bezustannym rujnowaniem zamkowych zabudowań, wskutek utraty swojej pierwotnej funkcji (obronno-mieszkalnej), a także prężnym rozwinięciem turystyki, co wiąże się z nadaniem nowych funkcji obiektom kulturalnej spuścizny i odpowiednie ich zachowanie oraz kompleksową integrację ich do turystycznej infrastruktury historycznych obiektów.

Słowa kluczowe: reorganizacja funkcjonalna i terytorialna, obiekt kulturalnej spuścizny, planistyczny model, turystyka, zamkowy kompleks, zasada.

1. INTRODUCTION

Taking into account the European tendency towards the analysis of cultural heritage objects as components of a cultural landscape, rather than separate architectural ensembles (expounded in works of L. Monreal, D. Babić, A. Garlandini, H. Vassal, S. Daynes-Diallo, D. D'Arcangelo, J. Weeks, T. Nelson, D. Jalla), the author suggests to consider castles together with their monument protection zones, which transfers them into a category of city-planning objects – castle complexes [22, p. 10]. At the same time, we suggest the following interpretation of a new city-planning object: the "castle complex" is a territorially structured system of defensive, residential, religious, economic and other castle structures, functionally and historically related within a closed environment, coupled with functional interconnections with the territories of the monument protection zones (protected, regulated buildings and protected landscape).

Peculiarities of preservation of castle complexes as the main structural elements of many historical settlements includes territorial conservation measures (conservation, restoration and reconstruction of the planning and spatial structure of defense structures, increasing the size of individual buildings, which do not violate the range of apparent perception of defense structures in the nearby urban environment, in exceptional cases, the possibility of new construction), preceded by the complex analysis of the castle territory in conjunction with the protection zones, since only in conjunction with the surrounding buildings and landscape, the historical and cultural image of such complexes is formed integrally [57, p. 553 - 554; 24, p. 2].

Due to this, the author suggests analyzing the features of the functional and territorial reorganization of tourist adapted castle complexes in Europe and determining the principles of such an reorganization.

2. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EXAMPLES OF TOURIST EXPLOITATION OF CASTLE COMPLEXES

Working out the tasks of the research envisages the analysis of examples of European practical experience of tourist-oriented adjustment of castles forming the core of castle complexes. Spain is one of the European countries that active measures to attract objects of cultural heritage in the tourism industry. Here has been created system of hotels "Paradores de Turismo" and it is unrivaled throughout the world. The most peculiar tourist hotel network in Spain (includes 138 paradores) is located in castles, palaces, monasteries – complexes of buildings that have historical and architectural value. Mostly objects of cultural heritage, which before reconstruction were in a dilapidated state, have been used to provide tourist services. These paradores are being located in picturesque areas and are unique tourist attractions of national and regional tourist destinations. Scheme of paradores location is presented in Fig. 1 [23, 51].

Similarly, castle, fortress, palace, manor and monastery complexes were adapted for tourism in Germany. The scheme of location of the main burghs and castles of Germany in the tourist network is shown in Fig. 2 [10, 25, 56].

According to the schemes in Figures 1 and 2, the quantitative correlation between the cultural heritage objects (castle, fortress, palace, manor and monastery complexes) and modern buildings used for tourism, which as a whole form the "constellation" of tourist objects has been demonstrated. At the same time, all of these complexes are reorganized in the following categories: the 1st category – castle and fortress complexes, where tourist services (accommodation, food, etc.) are provided inside defense structures and fortifications, the 2nd category – castle and fortress complexes, where tourist services are provided outside the perimeter of castle fortifications, the 3rd category – palace, monastery and manor complexes, IV category – modern architectural complexes.

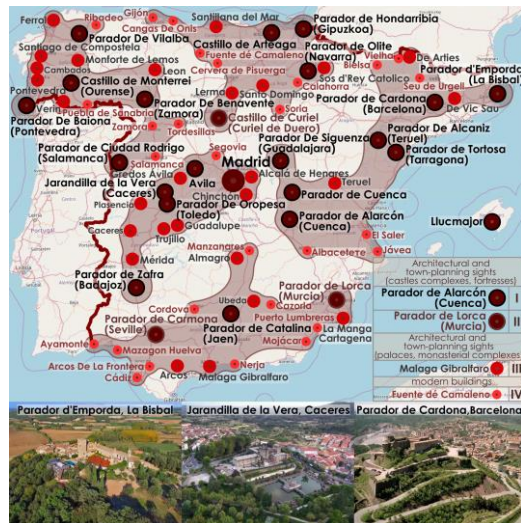


Fig. 1. The scheme of location of Spain paradors [23]. Source: il. U. Polutrenko
 Ryc. 1. Schemat rozkładu paradorów Hiszpanii [23]. Źródło: il. U. Polutrenko

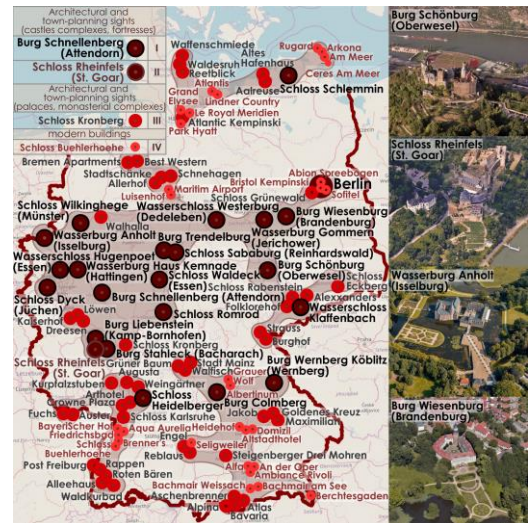


Fig. 2. The scheme of location of the main burgs and castles of Germany in the tourist network [56]. Source: il. U. Polutrenko
 Ryc. 2. Schemat rozkładu w turystycznej sieci głównych burgów i zamków Niemiec [56]. Źródło: il. U. Polutrenko

Based on this systematization and results of the analysis of location of the castles (the core of castle complexes) in the planning structure of the settlements and the natural environment (according to historical photos and cartographic materials) the schemes of borders monument protection zones for the most famous castle complexes of Spain and Germany – Castillo de Cardona, Burg Schönburg (Oberwesel), Castillo de Santa Catalina (Jaen) have been suggested (Fig. 3 - 11, 14 - 21, 24 - 33) [43, p. 31-39, 1-5, 7-9, 11-15, 26, 30-32, 35, 36, 41, 42, 46, 48-50, 52-54, 58, 59, 61]. At the same time, functional and territorial reorganization of selected castle complexes was analyzed and their modern functional zoning is illustrated in Figures 12 and 13, 22 and 23, 34 and 35 [16-21, 27-29, 33, 34, 37, 38-40]. In this schemes is presented that tourist functions of castle complexes are provided not only directly within the internal perimeter the castle structures and fortifications, but also on the territory of the monument protection zones around the castle.



Fig. 3. General view of settlement and Castillo de Cardona (until 1939). Old postcard. Source: il. [7].
 Ryc. 3. Widok ogólny osiedli i Castillo de Cardona (do 1939 roku). Stara pocztówka. Źródło: il. [7].

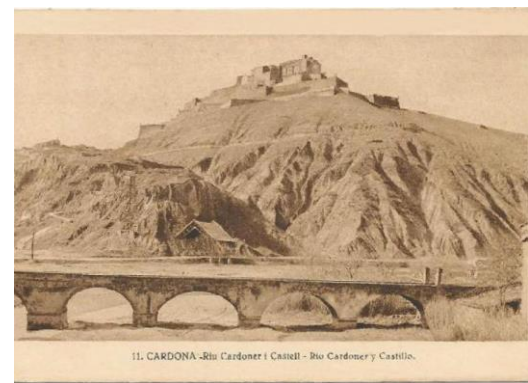


Fig. 4. General view of river Cardoner and Castillo de Cardona (until 1939). Old postcard. Source: il. [9].
 Ryc. 4. Widok ogólny rzeki Cardoner i Castillo de Cardona (do 1939 roku). Stara pocztówka. Źródło: il. [9].

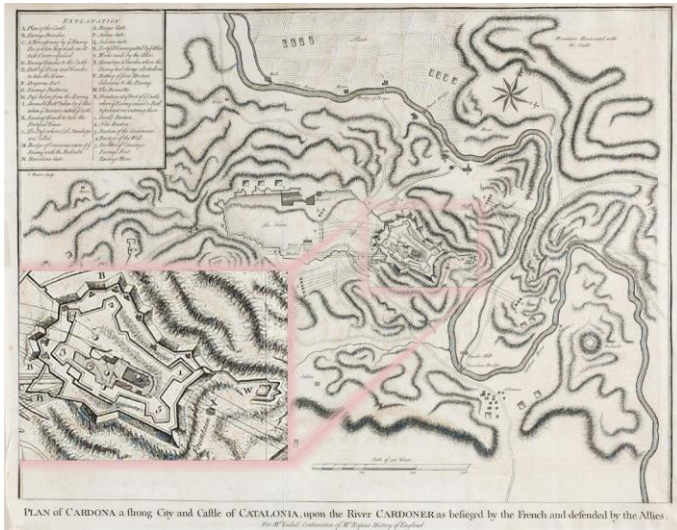


Fig. 5. Plan of Cardona a strong City and Castle of Catalonia, upon the River Cardoner as besieged by the French and defended by the Allies in 1711 year. Ancient engraving (1745). Author J. Basire. Source: il. [35].

Ryc. 5. Plan Cardona, silne miasto i zamek Katalonii, nad rzeką Cardoner, oblężonej przez Francuzów i bronionej przez sojuszników w 1711 roku. Starożytne grawerowanie (1745 rok). Autor J. Basire. Źródło: il. [35].

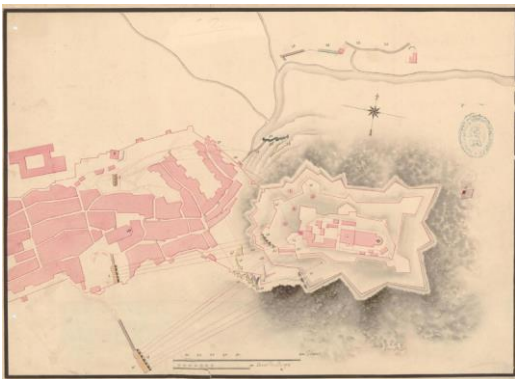


Fig. 6. Map of a part of the town and the castle of Cardona with the Ataque in 1711 (1813). Author J. B. de Ponsich. Source: il. [52].

Ryc. 6. Mapa części miasta i zamku Cardona z Ataque w 1711 roku (1813 rok). Autor J. B. de Ponsich. Źródło: il. [52].

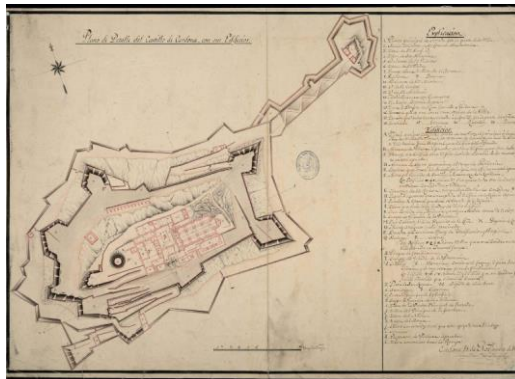


Fig. 7. Detail plan of Castillo de Cardona, with its buildings (1813). Author J. B. de Ponsich. Source: il. [53].

Ryc. 7. Szczegółowy plan zamku Cardona, wraz z jego budynkami (1813 rok). Autor J. B. de Ponsich. Źródło: il. [53].



Fig. 8. General view from the air of Castillo de Cardona, castle hill and settlement Cardona. Source: il. [61].

Ryc. 8. Widok ogólny z powietrza Castillo de Cardona, wzgórze zamkowe i osady Cardona. Źródło: il. [61].



Fig. 9. General view from the air of Castillo de Cardona, castle hill and settlement Cardona from the air. Source: il. [8].

Ryc. 9. Widok ogólny z powietrza Castillo de Cardona, wzgórze zamkowe i osady Cardona. Źródło: il. [8].

Fig. 10. Scheme of borders monument protection zones of the Castillo de Cardona. Source: il. [30].

Ryc. 10. Schemat granic ochronnych stref dla Castillo de Cardona. Źródło: il. [30].

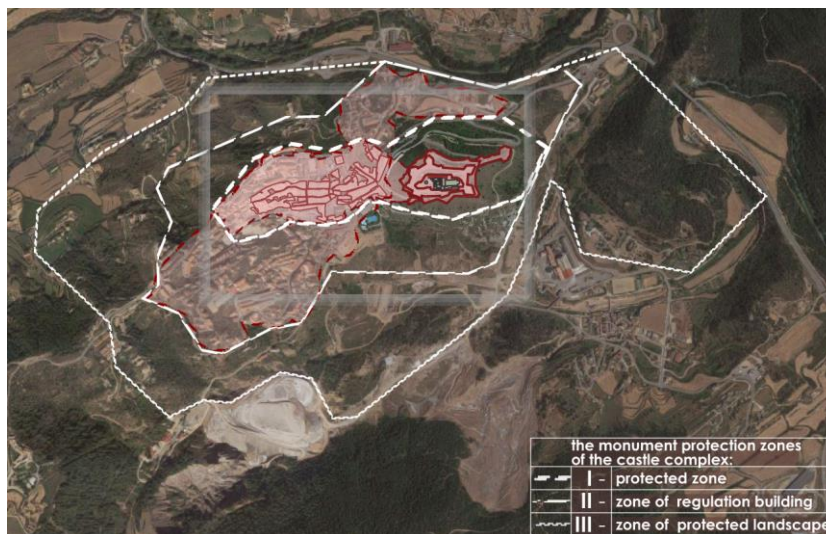


Fig. 11. Scheme of preserved historical buildings and structures of the fortifications of the settlement Cardona. Source: il. [1].

Ryc. 11. Schemat zachowanych zabytkowych budynków i obronnych zabudowań osady Cardona. Źródło: il. [1].

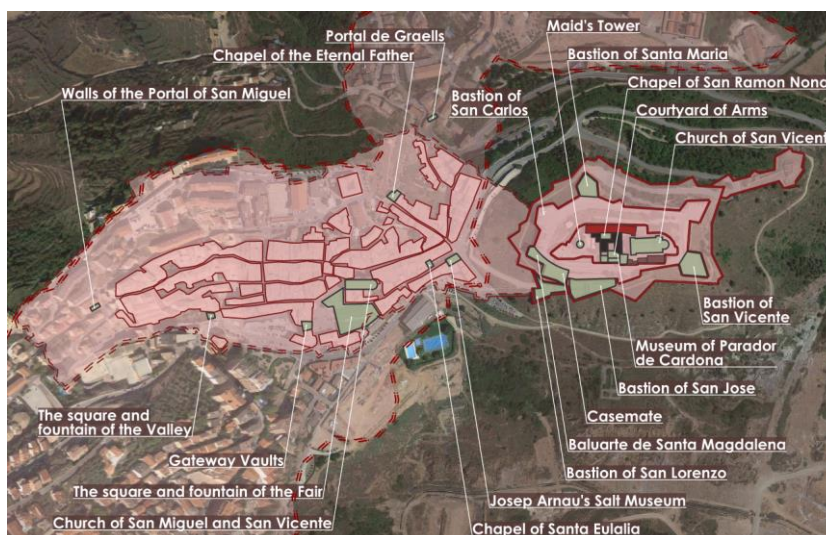


Fig. 12. Scheme of the location of tourism infrastructure objects within monument protection zones of the castle complex on the example of Castillo de Cardona. Source: il. [16,27,37,38].

Ryc. 12. Schemat lokalizacji obiektów infrastruktury turystycznej w obrębie stref ochronnych zamkowego kompleksu na przykładzie Castillo de Cardona. Źródło: il. [16,27,37,38].



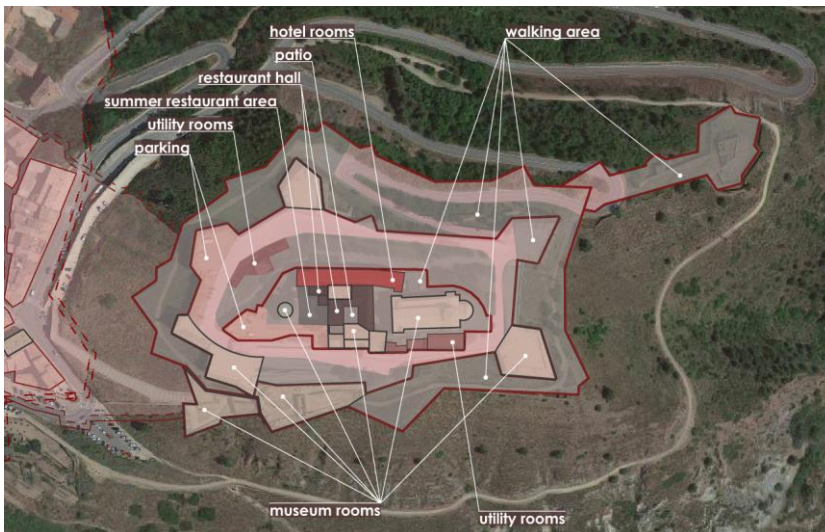


Fig. 13. Scheme of the modern functional zoning within castle Castillo de Cardona as the core of the castle complex. Source: il. [33].

Ryc. 13. Schemat nowoczesne funkcjonalne zagospodarowanie w zamku Castillo de Cardona jako jądra kompleksu zamkowego. Źródło: il. [33].



Fig. 14. General view of settlement Oberwesel, river Rhein and Burg Schönburg (1880). Old postcard. Source: il. [26].

Ryc. 14. Widok ogólny osiedla Oberwesel, rzeki Rhein i Burg Schönburg (1880 rok). Stara pocztówka. Źródło: il. [26].



Fig. 15. General view of settlement Oberwesel, river Rhein and Burg Schönburg (1954). Old postcard. Source: il. [54].

Ryc. 15. Widok ogólny osiedla Oberwesel, rzeki Rhein i Burg Schönburg (1954 rok). Stara pocztówka. Źródło: il. [54].

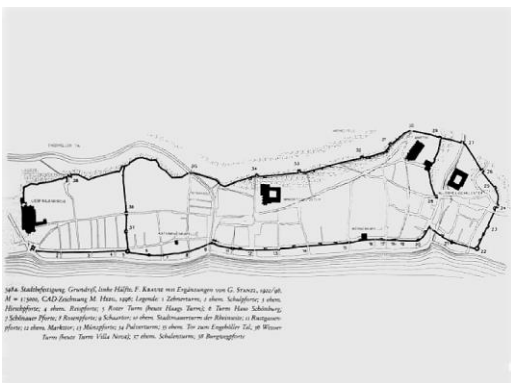


Fig. 16. Map of a part of the settlement of Oberwesel (1922 / 1996). Source: il. [59].

Ryc. 16. Mapa części osiedla Oberwesel (1922 / 1996 rok). Źródło: il. [59].

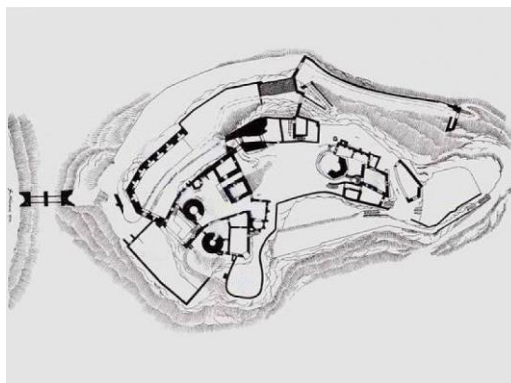


Fig. 17. Detail plan of Burg Schönburg (2000). Source: il. [42].

Ryc. 17. Szczegółowy plan zamku Burg Schönburg (2000 rok). Źródło: il. [42].



Fig. 18. General view from the air of Burg Schönburg, castle hill and settlement Oberwesel. Source: il. [58].

Ryc. 18. Widok ogólny z powietrza Burg Schönburg, wzgórze zamkowego i osady Oberwesel. Źródło: il. [58].



Fig. 19. General view of settlement Oberwesel, river Rhein and Burg Schönburg. Source: il. [46].

Ryc. 19. Widok ogólny osady Oberwesel, rzeki Rhein i Burg Schönburg. Źródło: il. [46].

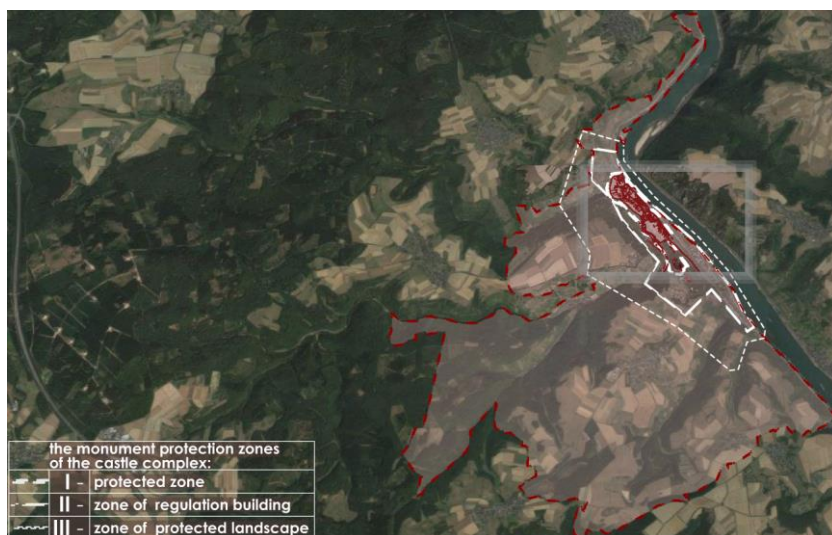


Fig. 20. Scheme of borders monument protection zones of the Burg Schönburg. Source: il. [32].

Ryc. 20. Schemat granic ochronnych stref dla Burg Schönburg. Źródło: il. [32].

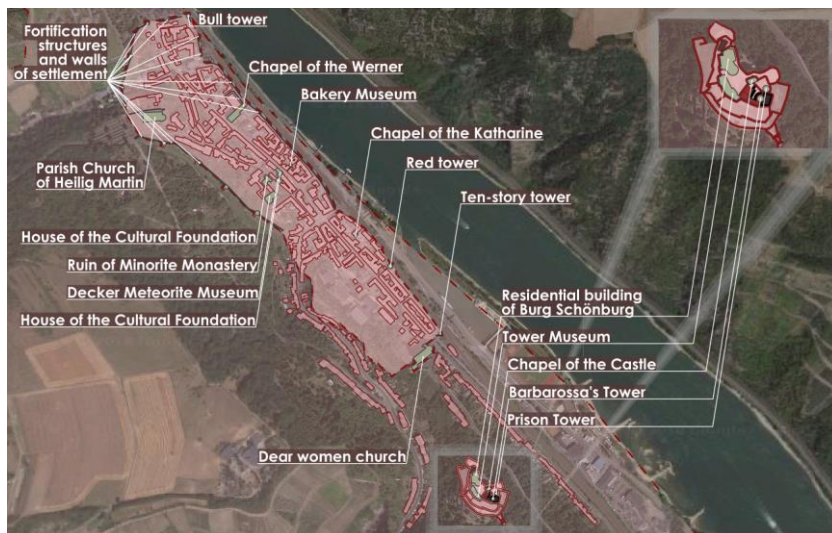


Fig. 21. Scheme of preserved historical buildings and structures of the fortifications of the settlement Oberwesel. Source: il. [4,5].

Ryc. 21. Schemat zachowanych zabytkowych budynków i obronnych zabudowań osady Oberwesel. Źródło: il. [4,5].



Fig. 22. Scheme of the location of tourism infrastructure objects within monument protection zones of the castle complex on the example of Burg Schönburg. Source: il. [21,40].

Ryc. 22. Schemat lokalizacji obiektów infrastruktury turystycznej w obrębie stref ochronnych zamkowego kompleksu na przykładzie Burg Schönburg. Źródło: il. [21,40].

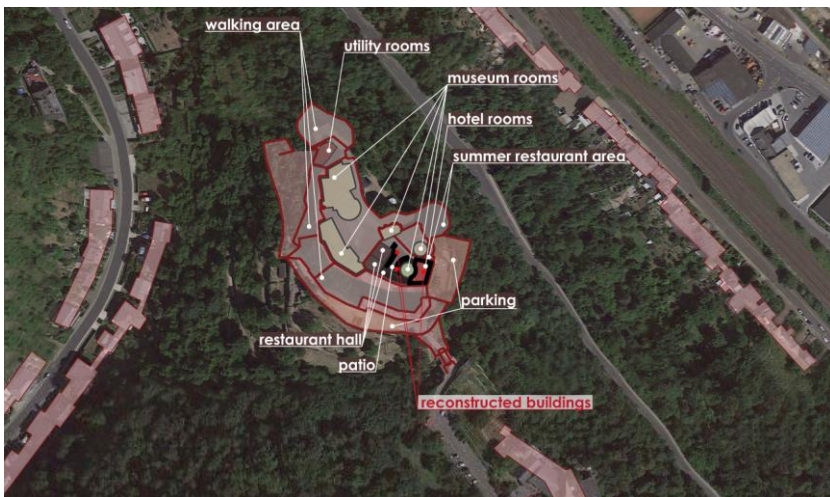


Fig. 23. Scheme of the modern functional zoning within castle Burg Schönburg as the core of the castle complex. Source: il. [29].

Ryc. 23. Schemat nowoczesne funkcjonalne zagospodarowanie w zamku Burg Schönburg jako jądra kompleksu zamkowego. Źródło: il. [29].



Fig. 24. General view of settlement Jaén, castle hill and Castillo de Santa Catalina (until 1965). Old photo. Source: il. [11].

Ryc. 24. Widok ogólny osiedla Jaén, wzgórze zamkowego i Castillo de Santa Catalina (do 1965 roku). Stare zdjęcie. Źródło: il. [11].

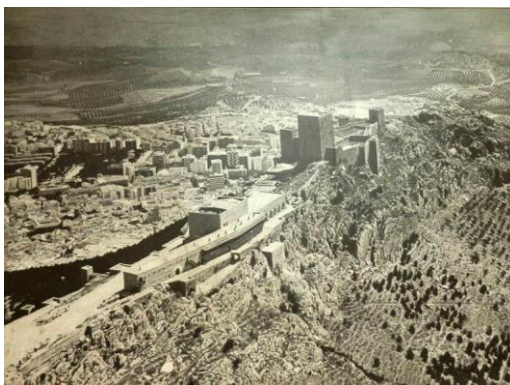


Fig. 25. General view of settlement Jaén and Castillo de Santa Catalina (after 1965). Old photo. Source: il. [12].

Ryc. 25. Widok ogólny osiedla Jaén i Castillo de Santa Catalina (po 1965 roku). Stare zdjęcie. Źródło: il. [12].



Fig. 26. Map of castle hill and Castillo de Santa Catalina (1772). Source: il. [13].

Ryc. 26. Mapa wzgórze zamkowego i Castillo de Santa Catalina (1772 rok). Źródło: il. [13].

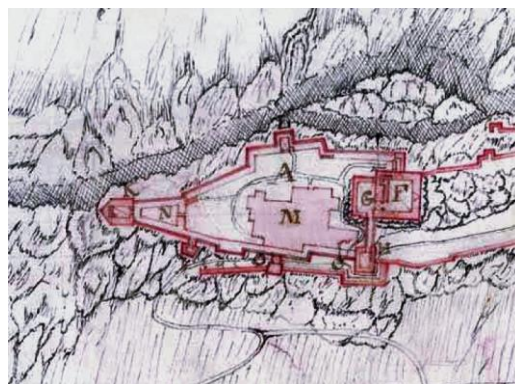


Fig. 27. Fragment plan of citadel Castillo de Santa Catalina (1772). Source: il. [14].

Ryc. 27. Fragment planu cytadela zamku Castillo de Santa Catalina (1772 rok). Źródło: il. [14].



Fig. 28. General view from the air of settlement Jaén, castle hill and Castillo de Santa Catalina. Source: il. [48].

Ryc. 28. Widok ogólny z powietrza osiedla Jaén, wzgórze zamkowego i Castillo de Santa Catalina. Źródło: il. [48].



Fig. 29. General view from the air of settlement Jaén, castle hill and Castillo de Santa Catalina. Source: il. [49].

Ryc. 29. Widok ogólny z powietrza osiedla Jaén, wzgórze zamkowego i Castillo de Santa Catalina. Źródło: il. [49].



Fig. 30. General view from the air of settlement Jaén, castle hill and Castillo de Santa Catalina. Source: il. [50].

Ryc. 30. Widok ogólny z powietrza osiedla Jaén, wzgórze zamkowego i Castillo de Santa Catalina. Źródło: il. [50].

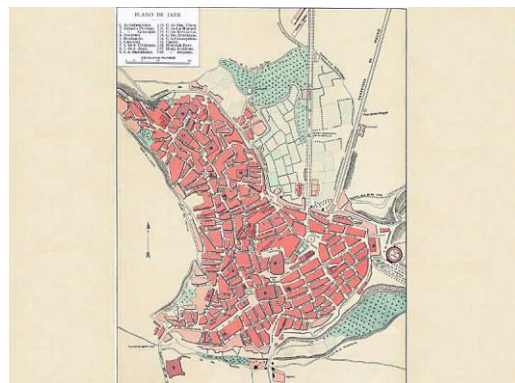


Fig. 31. Map of settlement Jaén (beginning of 20th century). Source: il. [36].

Ryc. 31. Mapa osiedla Jaén (początek XX wieku). Źródło: il. [36].

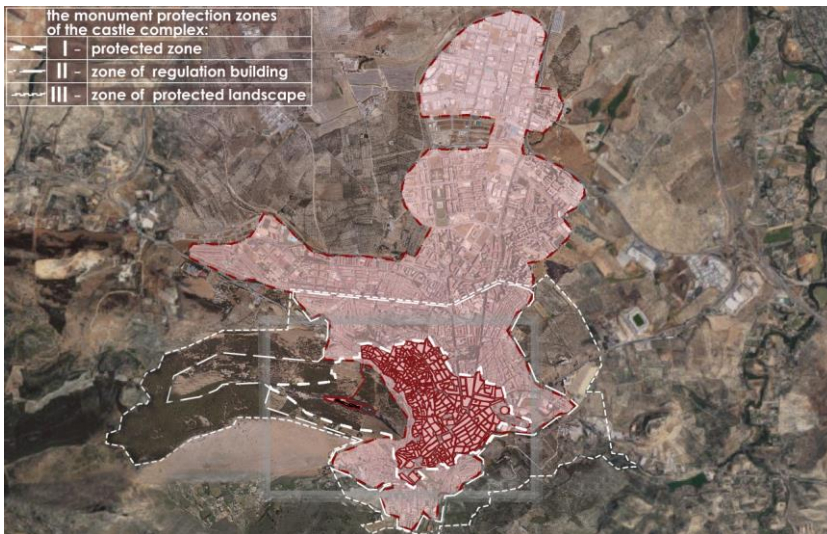


Fig. 32. Scheme of borders monument protection zones of the Castillo de Santa Catalina. Source: il. [31].

Ryc. 32. Schemat granic ochronnych stref dla Castillo de Santa Catalina. Źródło: il. [31].



Fig. 33. Scheme of preserved historical buildings and structures of the fortifications of the settlement Jaén. Source: il. [2,3,15,41].

Ryc. 33. Schemat zachowanych zabytkowych budynków i obronnych zabudowań osady Jaén. Źródło: il. [2,3,15,41].

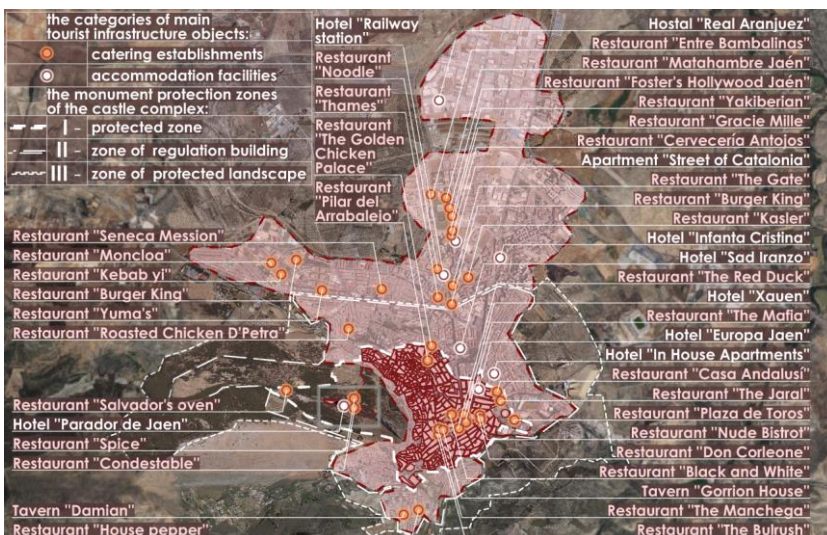


Fig. 34. Scheme of the location of tourism infrastructure objects within monument protection zones of the castle complex on the example of Castillo de Santa Catalina. Source: il. [17-20,38,39].

Ryc. 34. Schemat lokalizacji obiektów infrastruktury turystycznej w obrębie stref ochronnych zamkowego kompleksu na przykładzie Castillo de Santa Catalina. Źródło: il. [17-20,38,39].

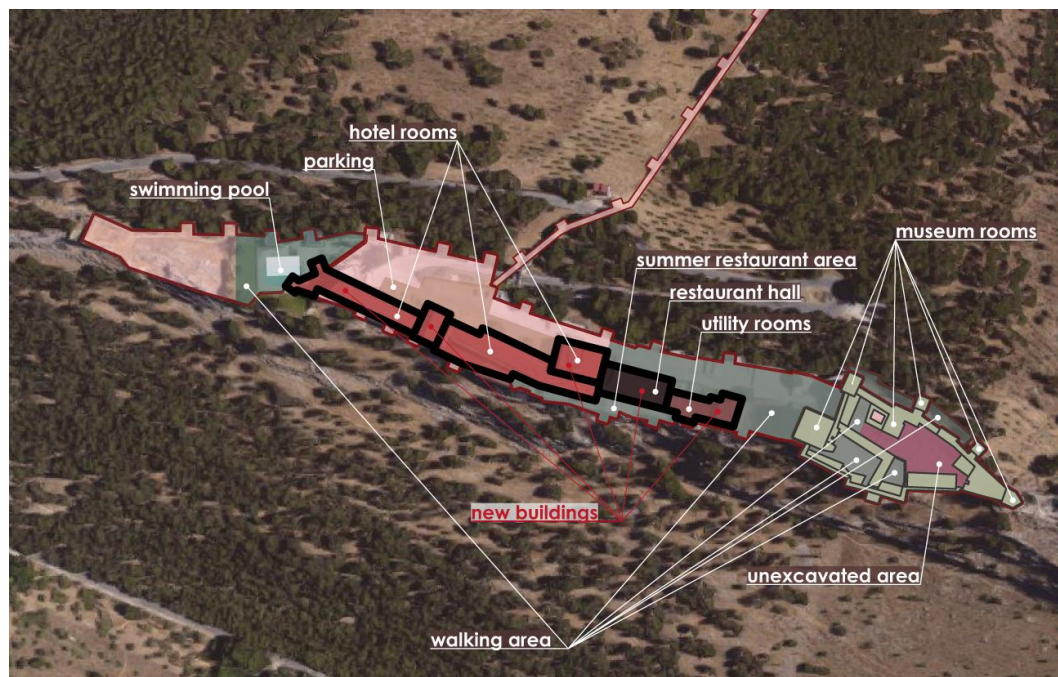


Fig. 35. Scheme of the modern functional zoning within castle Castillo de Santa Catalina as the core of the castle complex. Source: il. [34].

Ryc. 35. Schemat nowoczesne funkcjonalne zagospodarowanie w zamku Castillo de Santa Catalina jako jądra kompleksu zamkowego. Źródło: il. [34].

3. "UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES" OF THE FUNCTIONAL AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF TOURIST-ORIENTED CASTLE COMPLEXES

On the basis of the analyzed examples of functional and territorial reorganization, it has been established that the castle complex is a peculiar system characterized by territorial and historical integrity and functional subordination to the monument protection zone, which presupposes the protection of the nearest historic environment of the defense structures of the castle complexes [43, p. 31 - 39, 1-3, 4,5, 8, 15-21, 27-34, 37-41, 46-50, 58].

The abovementioned characteristics of the castle complexes serve as the basis for "universal" principles of the functional and territorial reorganization – "reservation", "modernization" and "transformation", which involve the conversion of the preserved castle structures and the surrounding historical building into hotels, restaurants, museums, places of historical and theatrical festivals, competitions, animated shows, etc.

The mentioned "universal" principles (adapted by the author for castle complexes) on the basis of the materials of scientific works of such scientists were formulated: A. D. Ivanova, G. D. Orehova, G. I. Frumin, R. M. Hakalo, M. M. Domin, T. V. Ustenko, M. G. Stepanova, G. V. Rozhkov, T. F. Panchenko, A. A. Plamenytska, V. V. Vechersky, M. V. Bevz, O. V. Lesyk, V. Ya. Taras, A. A. Dida, A. V. Zhukova, G. O. Osychenko and others [43, 6, 43, 44, 47, 55, 60].

The principle of the "reservation" is to preserve the authenticity of the castle structures and external defense fortifications, the area landscape (unique landscape) and the micro landscape (the uniform landscape), as well as valuable historical buildings belonging to

the protection zone of the castle complex, with the tourist-oriented adaptation of the complex. In this case, it is envisaged to carry out works on conservation, restoration, reconstruction or repair of these buildings and the landscape, as well as improvement of the territory, in accordance with new functions [43, p. 9 - 14, p. 58, p. 110, 60, p. 9 - 14].

The principle of "modernization" assumes a partial renovation of the architectural and planning structure of the castle complex belonging to the protection zone (defense structures and fortifications, area landscape and micro landscape, historical buildings), as well as the possibility of constructing new tourist objects in the area of regulated development and protected landscape, provided that the complex of tourist services is organized. In this case, different methods of restoration and reconstruction are to be used [55, p. 43 - 44, p. 49, 6, p. 21 - 22].

The principle of "transformation" is very close to the principle of "modernization" as it involves a complete change in the architectural and planning structure of the castle complex, due to the possibility of construction of new tourist objects in all monument protection zones of the complex [43, p. 82 - 85, p. 120 - 123, 44, p. 24 - 25, p. 27 - 31].

According to these principles, at the same time, it is provided the possibility of creation of comfortable living conditions for tourists and providing various services in adapted defense buildings and historical buildings, as well as the newly built of structures on territory of the castle complexes.

The defined "universal" principles of the functional and territorial reorganization of the tourist-oriented castle complexes are the basis of the planning models developed by the author, shown in Fig. 36 - 38 [47, p. 88, p. 101].

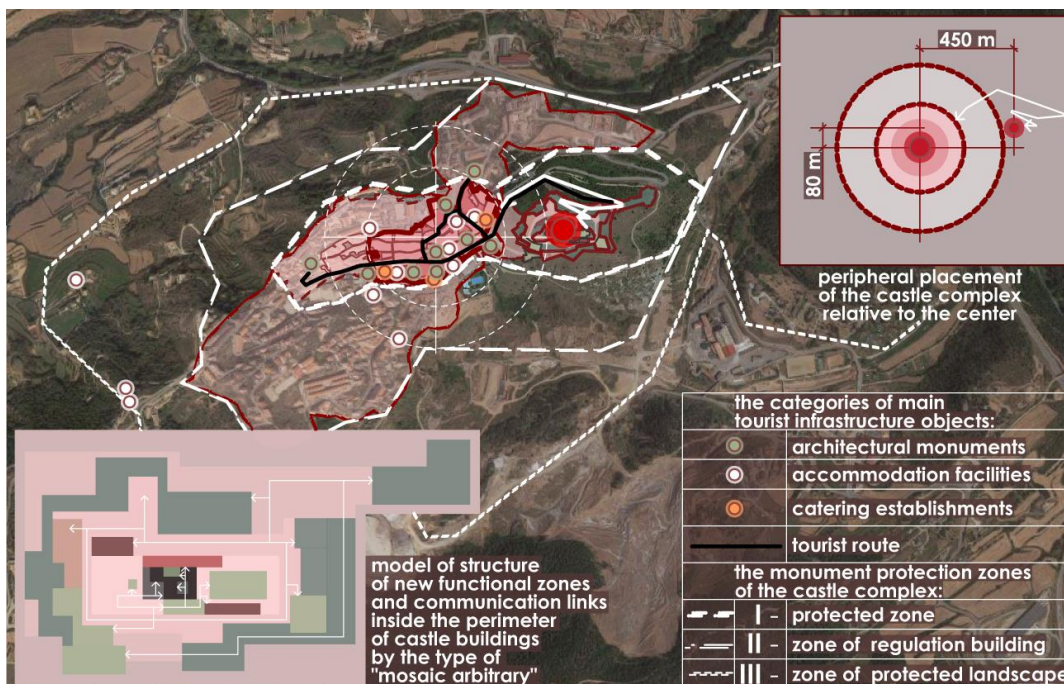


Fig. 36. Planning model of the functional and territorial reorganization by principle of "reservation" on the example of Castillo de Cardona. Source: il. U. Polutrenko.

Ryc. 36. Planistyczny modele funkcjonalnej i terytorialnej reorganizacji z zasady "rezerwacji" na przykładzie Castillo de Cardona. Źródło: il. U. Polutrenko.

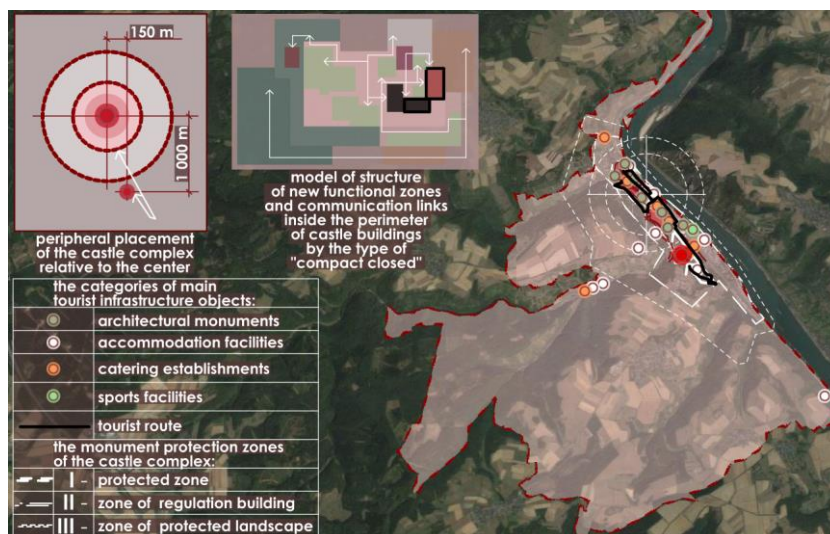


Fig. 37. Planning model of the functional and territorial reorganization by principle of "modernization" on the example of Burg Schönburg. Source: il. U. Polutrenko.

Ryc. 37. Planistyczny modele funkcjonalnej i terytorialnej reorganizacji z zasady "modernizacji" na przykładzie Burg Schönburg. Źródło: il. U. Polutrenko.

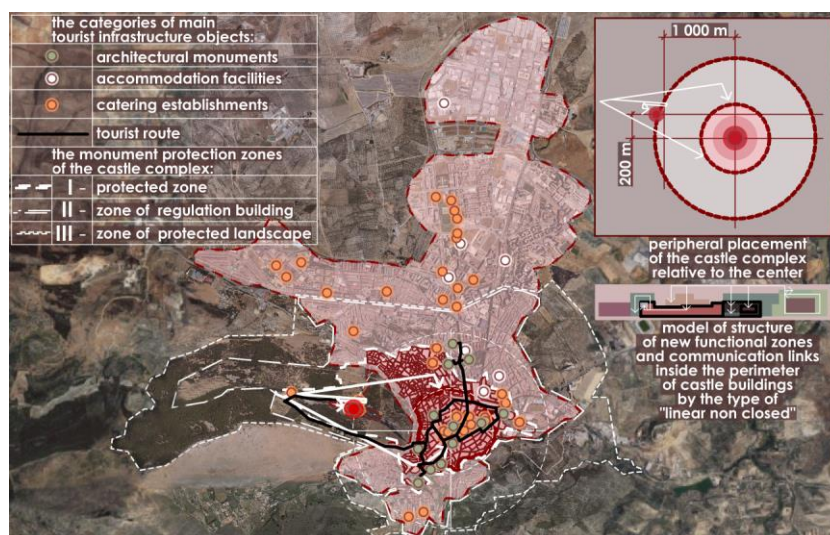


Fig. 38. Planning model of the functional and territorial reorganization by principle of "transformation" on the example of Castillo de Santa Catalina. Source: il. U. Polutrenko.

Ryc. 38. Planistyczny modele funkcjonalnej i terytorialnej reorganizacji z zasady "transformacji" na przykładzie Castillo de Santa Catalina. Źródło: il. U. Polutrenko.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, in accordance with the current tendency to preserve the cultural landscape, examples of tourist adaptation of castles are analyzed not as separate architectural ensembles, but as castle complexes – castles in combination with their monuments protection zones, including surrounding development areas and landscape. The localization of castle complexes in Spain and Germany is presented as components that form the "constellation" of paradors and burgs and shlosses of the general network of tourist objects. The abovementioned castle complexes are divided by the peculiarities of providing tourist services (accommodation, food, etc.) into two categories: I - tourist services are provided within the defensive structures and fortifications; II - tourist service facilities are located outside the perimeter of castle fortifications. According to the suggested systematization, the tourist-oriented functional-territorial reorganization of the most famous castle complexes of Spain and Germany (Castillo de Cardona, Burg Schönburg (Oberwesel), Castillo de Santa Catalina (Jaen)) was analyzed and the specificity of such an reorganization was found, which is to preserve the nearest historic environment of defensive constructions. On the basis of established characteristics, as well as materials of scientific works

of scientists who studied the problems of preservation of cultural heritage objects, "universal" principles of functional and territorial reorganization of castle complexes for tourism – "reservation", "modernization" and "transformation" – were developed. The suggested principles generalize the directions of possible tourist adaptation of castle complexes, envisaging the possibility of providing new functions and taking into account, at the same time, the priority of preserving the historical and cultural features of the castle buildings surrounding the historic buildings and the landscape.

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