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**URBANISTIC STRATEGIES
OF HISTORICAL CITIES: WORKSHOP REVITALIZATION
OF MARKET SQUARE IN LUTSK**

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Abstract: The article deals with the conditions and expediency of architectural workshops in the framework of pre-project studies of the territory design, namely public spaces. It is presented on the base of the workshop *Revitalization of the Market Square in Lutsk*, held in Lutsk, March 21–28, 2017, which was organized within the framework of the COMUS project *Urban Strategies of Historic Cities Initiated by the Community* of the Tourist Information and Services Center of Lutsk, together with Department of Urban Planning, Lviv Polytechnic National University.

Key words: urban strategy, workshop, participative design, revitalization, public space, recreational space, historical city, market square, Lutsk.

1. Historical references. The problems statement

Market Square (orig. Maidan Rynok) is one of the oldest and most important historical squares in Lutsk, located in the historic and cultural reserve *Old Lutsk*. From here the streets of Danylo Halytsky, Drahomanov and Yov Kondzelevich start. The Market Square is tangent to the square of Bratsky Bridge. Market Square arose in the late Middle Ages, and has greatly developed after the city received the Magdeburg Law. It was the main economic bridgehead of the city community of Lutsk and played the role of the socio-political core of the city – the city authorities were located there, and public gatherings were held there either. There were trades with many cities in Europe and the East. Along with the Market Square there were the most prestigious and richest areas of the city. It repeatedly suffered from fires. In the middle of the 18 century, the situation changed. The town hall was burnt down and the Market Square began to be built up; Market Square lost its former value of the core of the Magdeburg city. Before the Second World War the trading was still held there, but with the time flow the square lost its economic meaning (Majdan Rynok (Lutsk)).

Market Square is interesting in terms of its historical layers, which are poorly readable in its space today, but can be represented by architectural and planning tools. The historic market buildings have been well preserved – the houses of late 18th–19th centuries with the basements of the 16th-17th centuries. (See Fig. 1), located on the western side of the square, which are the basis of the square character and identity.

We also have some archaeological information about the existence of sacred buildings in the Market Square or within its immediate limits (the list is compiled according to the Majdan Rynok (Lutsk) – Electronic resource):

1. **The Church of John the Baptist** (13th c. – 1584), the foundations of which are located at a depth of 5 m of the modern surface. Near the temple at a depth of 6–7 m, there were investigated 19 graves of the parish cemetery. The church was located on the City Market, belonged to the cobbler

ground (shoemakers quarter) and was the church of the guild. It was one of the temples located at the corner of the Market. To the west of the church of John the Baptist Pokrovskiy church was put (The Church of the Protection of the Blessed Virgin).



Fig. 1. Historical Market Square buildings – stone houses built not earlier than in late 18th-19th centuries. (Rebuilt after a fire on the Market Square in 1845) with basements of 16th–17th centuries, from the street Drahomanov.

2. **The Church of St. Lazarus** (? – the beginning of the 17th century), the information about it is very poor. It was located in the lower part of the Market Square, near the Glushetsky bridge. Near the church there was located the Russian Hospital which was mentioned in the documents of the 16th–17th centuries. At the beginning of the 17th century, it burned down. The place was transferred to the Lutsk Brotherhood, which subsequently built its complex.

3. **Church of the Exaltation of the Honest Christ** (belongs to Brotherhood) (the beginning of the 17th century – still exists), built on the site of the Lazarus Church and the Russian Hospital. In certain periods it belonged to the union. After the fires of 1761 and 1803, the church almost completely turned into a ruin, except for the central abyss, which has survived to this day, located on the edge of the Squares of the Market and of the Brotherhood.

4. **Church of St. Yakub** (mid-16th century – 1845) one of the oldest parish churches in Lutsk. At present it does not exist, the temple's site was built up by houses of the 19th–20th century on the present Russian street, bordering on the Armenian Quarter. The Church was located not far from the Market Square and could play the role of one of the market temples, provided that the geometric concept of the Market would be quadrilateral, as mentioned in the Lithuanian metric (*Russkaya istoricheskaya biblioteka*, 1993), rather than triangular, as presented by some authors (Oliyuk, 1994). In any case, the church was located not far from the Market. The territory was bordered by the Armenian Quarter, in the center of which there was the Church of **St. Stephan**. Along with the church there was a cemetery that bordered with Armenian Quarter.

5. **Armenian Church of St. Stephan** – an ancient temple of Lutsk Armenians, located in the Armenian quarter of the city, it was built in 1427. In Soviet times, it was rebuilt into a residential building (1954), which exists till today. It is located at 12, Galshka Gulevichivna Street. The Armenian temple, along with the St. Yakub's Church could be included in the so-called third line of defense [4]. In any case, both temples were stonework, as this required the defense structure of the city and their location in it. (See Fig. 2).

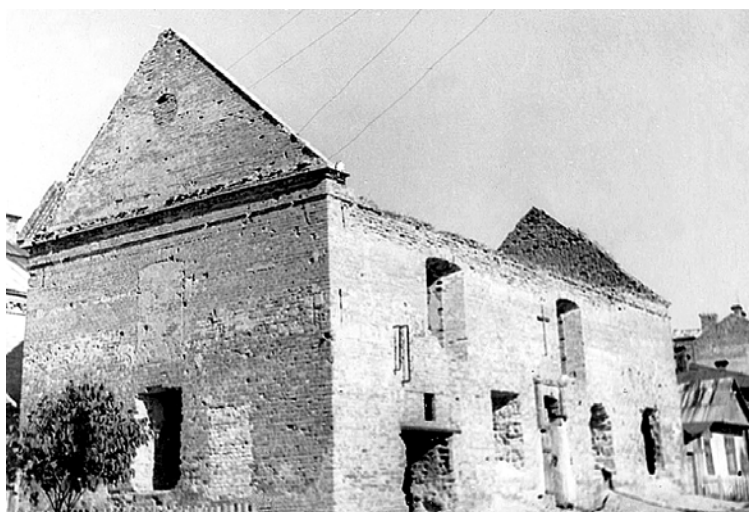


Fig. 2. Armenian Church of St. Stephen, ruins.



Fig. 3. Church of the Protection of the Blessed Virgin, before the reconstruction.

6. **The Church of the Protection of the Blessed Virgin** (1637 – still exists) was rebuilt on the site of the previous temple in the 1630's. From here the icon of the Mother of God of Volhynia comes. In 1873–1876, the temple gained its modern appearance. Located at 12, Danylo Halytsky street, this church is one of the two preserved Orthodox churches of Lutsk, of its royal period of history. A temple could have a defensive meaning, as it was located near the second line of fortifications (second defensive ring) of the city. At the beginning of the 17th century, the first temple was burned down. The ruins stood until 1625, when they were completely disassembled. In the place of the first church in 1637, a wooden building was erected. And later on the place of a wooden building a mural was erected (Kolosok, Metelnytsky, 1990). According to another view, in 1637, a brick temple was built there, not a wooden one (see Fig. 3).

The existence of three temples close to the Market Square is consistent with the concept of a triangular Market in Lutsk (Oliynyk, 1994). However, in the Lithuanian metropolis of 1498, the market is fixed to a quadrangle of 40 × 80 m. On the fourth corner there was a temple, which was then used as a church of St. Yakub (Tersky, 2006). Not far from this church (both sites had a communal fence at a certain time), the Armenian Church of St. Stephan stood, but it has never been on a market place.

At Market Square, there was a **Town Hall** burned down in the middle of the 18th century and which was not restored.

Among the historical layers of the Market square there is also a **ghetto**. During the Second World War, the Market square was included in the territory of one of the three Lutsk Jewish ghettos. During the battles on the square, as well as on the adjacent streets, the destroyed property of the Lutsk Jews was there. In August 1942, most ghetto prisoners were shot (Lutsk, Elektronnaya yevreyskaya encyklopediya, Electronic resource).

Thus, interestingly, the Market Square in Lutsk presents the historical heritage, which is difficult to reveal in modern architecture of the square (except for a few stone buildings), but it is represented as a memory factor and at the level of archaeological finds. In addition, the Market Square is located in a key place for the city, having a visual connections with another preserved monuments: the road to the Upper Castle, the left ruins of the walls of the Ring Castle. Through the Market Square, the oldest street of the city (once consisted of two: Wide Street and Big Street, today – Danylo Halytskyi Street) passes, leading to the Jewish quarters from the southern part of the city and to the river port – from the northern part. Maidan Rynok (Market Square) is located in the heart of the old city, today it is the reserve *Old Lutsk*, at the intersection of excursion routes and modern city bicycle-ring. Considering such a great potential of the territory, the workshop *Revitalization of the Market Square in Lutsk* was carried out, aimed at actualizing the historical information about the Market Square, as well as attracting the public's attention to the problem of identifying the historically formed public space in the city and the character of its use.

2. Analysis of recent investigations and publications

This topic is devoted to the research of various authors, namely O. Kryvoruchko (2014), N. Sosonova, S. Tupis (2015), I. Shvets, A. Petrenko (2016), T. Kashchenko (2012), B. Cherkes (2010), H. Petryshyn (2013, 2017). These authors consider the workshop as a design method in the educational process and which gives positive experience as a method of participatory design and activation of public space.

3. Results and Discussion

The architectural workshop *Revitalization of Market Square in Lutsk*, organized within the framework of the COMUS project *Urban Strategies of Historic Cities Initiated by the Community*, was held by the Center for Tourist Information and Services of Lutsk together with the Department of Urban Planning of Lviv Polytechnic National University (LPNU) in March, 21–28, 2017. The workshop was presented by speakers from Lviv and Lutsk: Olha Kryvoruchko (LPNU), Taras Pakholyuk (architect, Lutsk), Oksana Shtanko (Center for Tourist Information and Services of Lutsk), as well as students of the Department of Urban Planning of Lviv Polytechnic National University: Valeriya Polyanska, Solomiya Shilyak, Kateryna Kosiv, Kateryna Prokhasko, Kyrylo Sledz, Lyubomyr Skakun, Nazar Tuvakov, Volodymyr Pengryn, Iryna Makovska, Anna Solovyova, Bogdan Pryshlyak, Yulia Muzychuk. Presentation of projects, discussion and awarding of participants was held on April 5, 2017.

The **main tasks of the workshop** were to present the historical identity of the old square which was developed in the 13th century and lost in the present time; to bring back activities and people to the square; to find the ways of solving the problem of traffic and parking on the territory of the square. For this purpose, the participants of the workshop analyzed the problems on the site, as well as focused on the potential and challenges of the square.

The **main problems of the site** were revealed by the method of direct interviewing and were recorded on the site. The main of them are: the transit car traffic through the square should be reduced thus opening the route to other quarters of the old city; parking on the square has caused the lost of some parts of the pedestrian zone; elements of urban furniture, damaged root systems of trees have been destroyed by parking lots and traffic; lack of attractive functions for visitors of the square and in surrounding buildings (lack of catering, museum, artistic, exhibitional, and educational functions); two unused buildings increase the feeling of emptiness in the city square; there are not enough places for sitting and there is a lack of any elements of urban design which would be appropriate for the needs of children and adolescents.

Among the **positive aspects** of the site, there were mentioned a permanent transit of residents heading to modern central part of the city, old wicker trees that create a shadow in hot months, free space that can be used for the required functions for this site, large open spaces that can be used as the location of seasonal festivals, exhibitions and fairs.

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historical value of the site • advantageous location in the city • good public transportation • constant traffic of people • cozy and calm atmosphere of the space <p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insufficient financing of the city • the indifference of the city authorities and its inhabitants 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • car traffic through the site • private car parking on the square • mental separation from the central part of the city • noise and dust from the nearby main street • destroyed street furniture and paving • neglect of surrounding buildings <p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • placement of new functions in empty houses • parking at the expense of the street location • renovation and increase of attractiveness of historical buildings • creation of comfortable conditions for spending free time • attraction of the site to the tourist routes of the city
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Fig. 4. SWOT-analysis for the study area, performed by the students of the Department of Urban Planning Valeria Polyanska and Solomiya Shilyak at the time of the workshop, March 21–28, 2017

As a result of the workshop, the following solutions were offered:

1. To restrict traffic on two streets (part of Galska Gulevychivna Street within the adjacent area of the block and part of Dragomanov Street passing through the square and within the adjoining quarter), giving the way only to special transport and the vehicles of residents of buildings. To prohibit transit traffic through the area. To move parking from the area to the parking lot developed by the means of narrowing the Danylo Halytsky Street to two standard lanes.
2. To start archaeological investigations on the square, the aim of which is to localize the old town hall and indicate its location by paving. To preserve the found foundations and to make them visible by using the special glass cover at the level of paving – it would tell the visitors of the square about its historical value. Similarly, with the help of archaeological digs, there is a need to find the locations of ancient sacred buildings and introduce measures for the conservation of the found walls or foundations.
- 3 To use the free spaces of the city square for organization of the relevant institutions which would include the Museum of Lutsk city, Architectural Museum, Art Centre of Contemporary Art, and to attract visitors to the square through lectures, exhibitions, coworking, and other creative activities.
4. To encourage more local businesses to arrange catering facilities in the area giving them the opportunity to develop summer cafes and playgrounds on the square, by introducing a scheme of instructions for the construction of the sites.
5. To provide free areas which could be used for seasonal events: fairs, festivals, jazz concerts, contemporary art exhibitions, installations, public readings and lectures. It is highly important to have such areas in front of the library building, and present empty buildings might embrace cultural, artistic and educational functions in the future.
6. To plant flowers, trees and bushes, and arrange new benches and children's spaces. It will raise the quality of the site and attract local residents who can be daily visitors of it.
7. One of the final students proposal, made by Valeria Polyanska, Solomiya Shilyak, Kateryna Kosiv, and Kateryna Prokhasko, is called *Festival Square*. It includes measures to revive social life on the square by introducing various events in different seasons of the year. Thus, it was proposed to revive the active life on the square by holding festivals and fairs of different content: from regular one-day fairs of local farmers to several-day jazz concerts, held once a year.

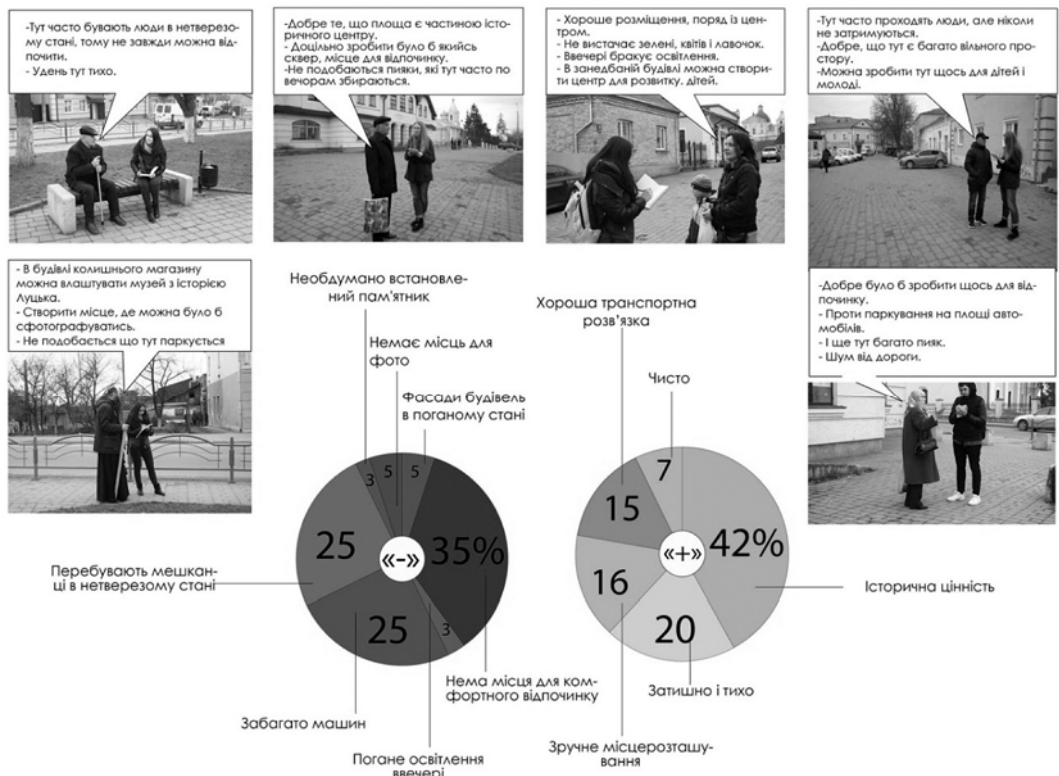


Fig. 5. Results of the express survey of visitors of the square, performed at the time of the workshop, March 21–28, 2017, by students of the Department of Urban Planning Valeria Polyanska and Solomiya Shilyak

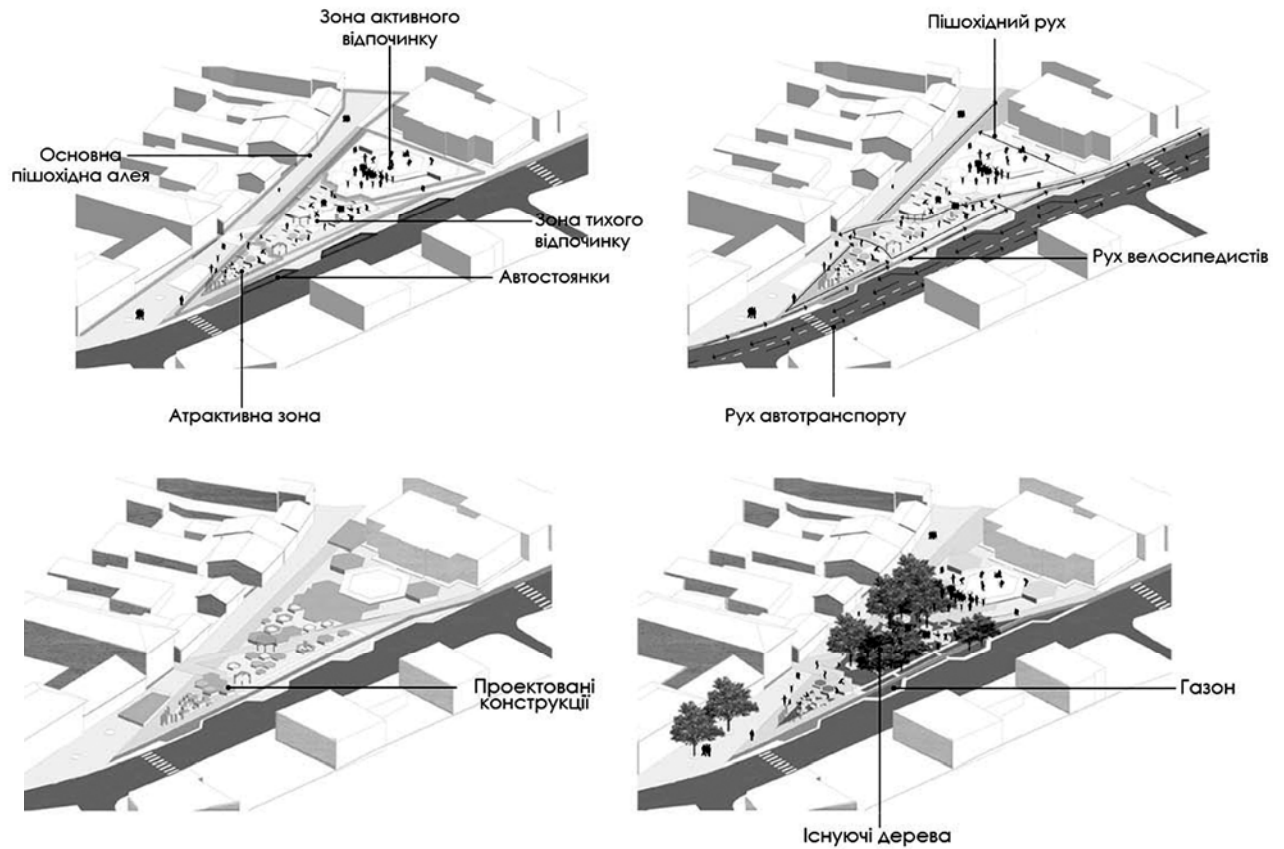


Fig. 6. Proposal Festival Square offering a new functional use of the square, which also takes into account the existing flow of pedestrians and bicycle ring. Developed by Valeria Polyanska, Solomiya Shilyak, Kateryna Kosiv, Kateryna Prokhasko

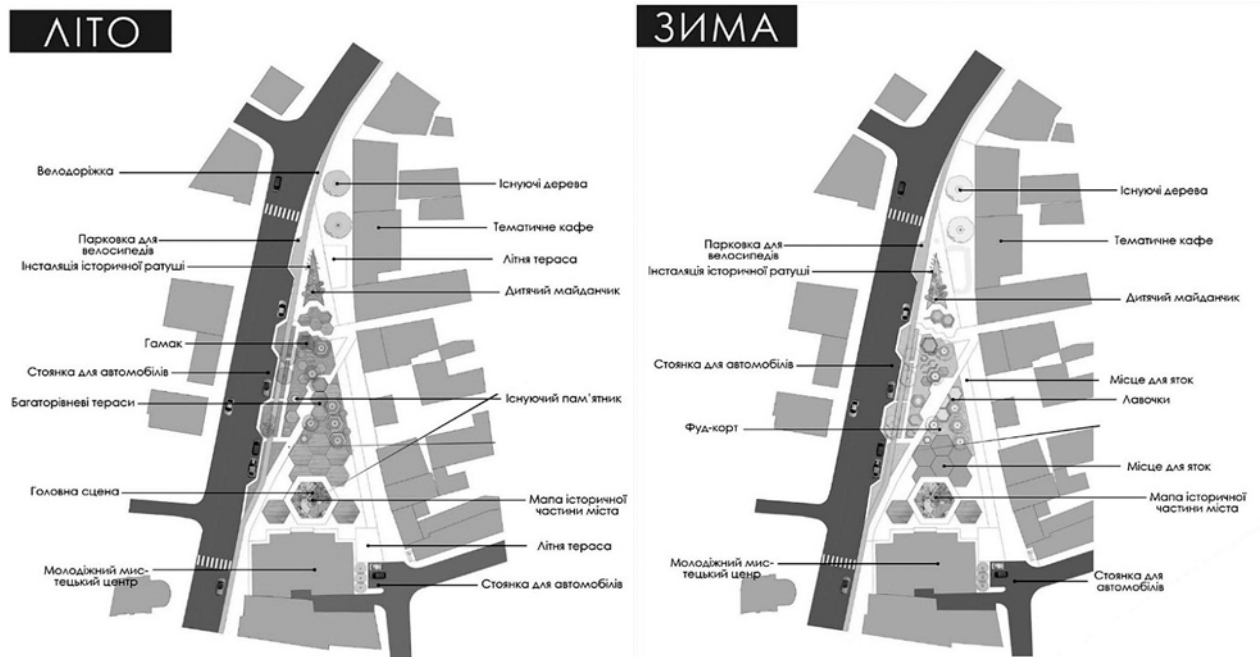


Fig. 7. Proposal Festival Square, seasonal use of the square. Performed by Valeria Polyanska, Solomiya Shilyak, Kateryna Kosiv, Kateryna Prokhasko.

4. Conclusions

The architectural workshop *Revitalization of Market Square in Lutsk* allowed to attract the attention of the residents to the problem of the neglected historical public spaces of the city and to present the need for their restoration. On the example of one historical square, it was demonstrated the importance of revitalization of the public space of the historical part of the city, as such actions lead to an increase of the attractiveness of the space itself and the city as a whole. Taking into account the huge archaeological, historical, architectural potential of the Market Square in Lutsk, and also its tourist potential, the renovation of this public space, reduction of car parking facilities, the attraction of commerce, education and leisure activities for the development of the square would have a positive impact on the development of the city's attractiveness in general.

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Ольга Криворучко

УРБАНІСТИЧНІ СТРАТЕГІЇ ІСТОРИЧНИХ МІСТ: СЕМІНАР “РЕАЛІЗАЦІЯ РИНКОВОЇ ПЛОЩІ В ЛУЦЬКУ”

Анотація. У статті розглянуто умови та доцільність проведення архітектурних воркшопів у рамках передпроектних досліджень території, а саме громадських просторів. Прикладом може служити семінар “Ревіталізація Ринкової площі у Луцьку”, який пройшов у Луцьку, 21–28 березня 2017 р. Організований у рамках проекту SOMUS “Міські стратегії історичних міст”, ініційоване спільнотою туристичної інформації та Центру послуг м. Луцька разом із кафедрою містобудування Національного університету “Львівська політехніка”.

Ключові слова: міська стратегія, воркшоп, ревіталізація, громадський простір, простір для відпочинку, історичне місто, ринкова площа, Луцьк.