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THE PROBLEMS OF STRYJSKYJ PARK RECONSTRUCTION

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Abstract. The necessity of the park-monument reconstruction and its adaptation according to the new town-planning and social terms were regarded. The main aspects of this task are both to renew and to reconstruct connections between natural park landscape and its architectural and planning components.

Key words: Arnold Röhring, composition of the park, master plan of reconstruction of the Stryiskyi Park.

1. Introduction

In the end of XIX century was finally formed romantic style in the park and garden art of Europe. Stryiskyi Park in Lviv was designed actually on principle of romanticism by the main gardener and director of municipal gardens Arnold Röhring (1840–1913) in 1879–1887. Project works were executed in 1876–1877. On the Overhead terrace of the park in 1894 the First General Regional Exhibition sanctified to the 25th anniversary of Lviv self government was opened [1]. Essentially the opening of the exhibition was the opening of the completed composition of park.

In 1952 during the Soviet period (after WWII) in the entrance area of Stryjskyj park the arcade was built by the architect G. Shvetskyi-Vinetskyi (instead of existing wooden arches with the lateral pavilions made by architect A. Zakcharievycz) [2]. In the same time at the top of the park, the child's railway was built. The former exhibition halls of the upper terrace of the park were adjusted to the various social functions.

2. Basic Theory Part

70th – 80th of XX century in Ukraine was marked by a new wave of programs to entrance the protection conservation and development of historic parks – memorials of landscape architecture and other green areas of the city. It should be noted that in 70th of XX of century in Lviv the first position of landscape architect of city appeared since all post-war period. Kostyantyn Plakhotniyk took this position. By his initiative the Lviv's City ordered to the Department of the Urban Planning of Lviv Polytechnic National University the performance of real diploma projects on Stryjskyj park reconstructions. These real diploma projects laid the foundation for a real request of the general plan for reconstruction of the Stryiskyi park in 1977 [3].

It was appointed the leading organization – Student Deign Bureau (SPKB) of Lviv Polytechnic. In subcontracting conditions Dendrology Department of Environment and Forestry University (Lviv), Department of physical geography and plant morphology of I. Franko University (Lviv), and Ukrainian Geobotany Institute of Sciences were invited. Survey findings were performed with tree fixation method by using aerial photography.

The master plan of reconstruction of the Stryiskyi park was developed in 1981–1982. Team of authors consisting of: architectural and building part – Chief Project Architect – V. Kravtsov, chief of the architectural group – groups manager T. Maksymiuk, architects V. Didyk, O. Lyaskovskyi, I. Muryn and R. Ovcharek; electricity part – Chief specialist – I. Kozak and Ing. V. Onufryk; sanitary part – chief of the group – J. Bodnar; dendrology part – chief of theme – Z. Herushynskyi, researchers S. Shevchenko and K. Katona, the younger researcher A. Khazanova.

In the process of restoration of central orchestra, by proposal of T. Maksymiyk, methodology of Janush Bogdanovskyi was applied, and that was used later during reconstruction and restoration of park and garden objects.

A project was executed in complex – from architectonically planning and structural decisions, dendrology, installation and to the design of park equipment.

In 1982 the row of objects was projected: "Ground at the end of hornbeam avenue", "Reconstruction of hornbeam avenue" and "Rosarium" (realized 1986–1987). Farther there were the "Orchestra gardens before the

monument of Y. Kilinskyj" (1983), "Major repairs of water cascade" (1985–1987), and the "Small belvedere with a central glade" (1986–1987), reconstruction of wayside-travelling network and main avenue of overhead terrace.

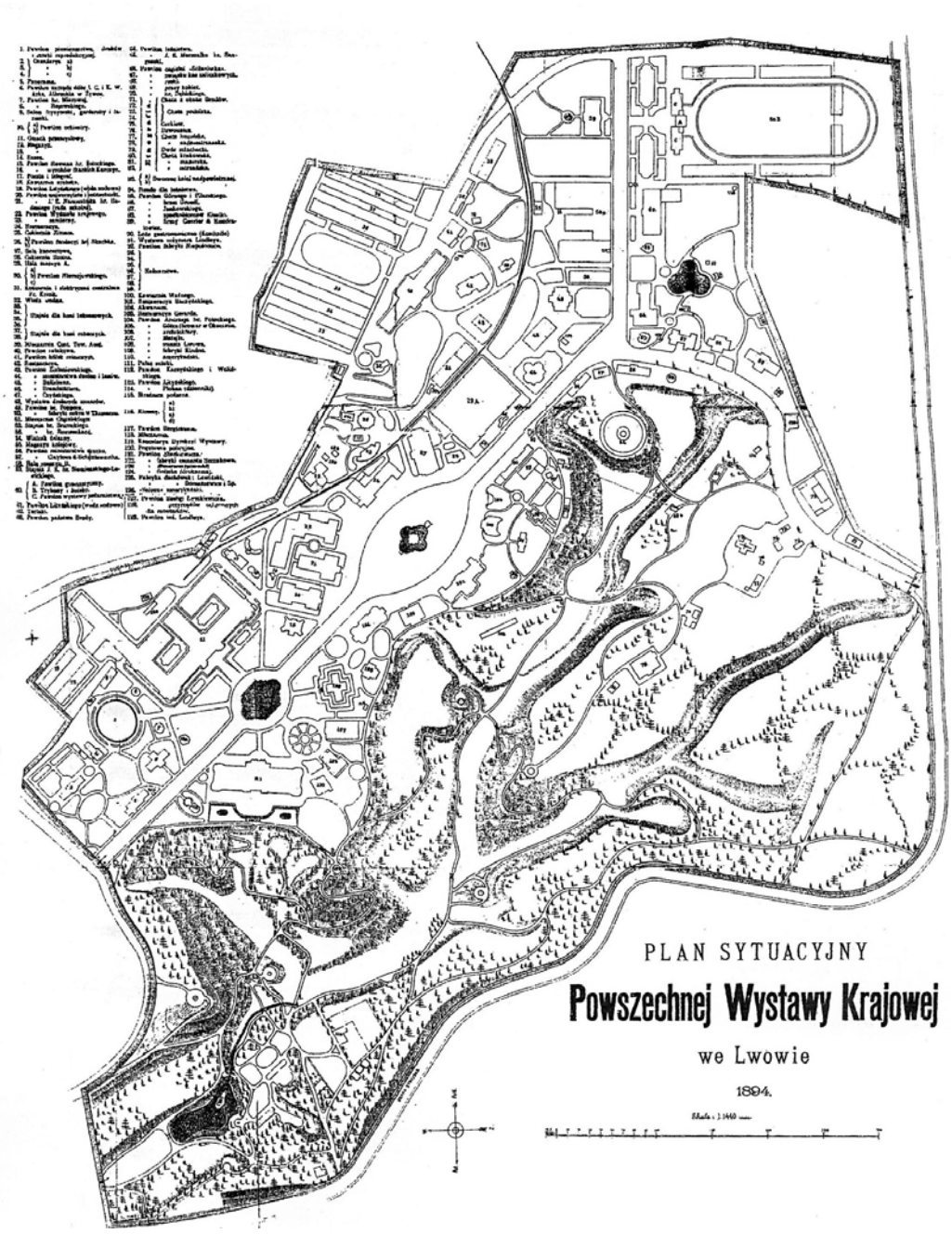

Fig. 1. Master plan of the Kilinskyy Park (Stryjskyj) –
the General regional exhibition in 1894, Archived photo

In January 1988 at participation of T. Maksymiyk was published "Green book" – "Program of the complexe quipping with modern amenities, planting of greenery of Lviv and other cities and settlements of area on the period of 1988–1997". (Lviv, Regional Trade union publishing house 1988) and that was ratified by Resolution of the Lviv regional committee of communist party of Ukraine and executive committee of town council of deputies of No. 30 from 26.01.1988. This book was like a travelling map that envisaged an order and terms of building, reconstruction and restoration of landscape recreational objects of city and area, and also determined customers, project organizations and contractors, cost of object and sourcing. According to it, the reconstruction of the Stryiskyi Park had to be finished in 1997. Among project organizations, SPKB LPI had taken a leading role.

a b

Fig. 2. The Entrance to the park – wooden arch of architect A. Zacharievycz (archived photo) (a); the entrance area to the Stryjskyj Park – modern arcade of architect G. Shvetskyi-Vinetskyi, built in 1952 (b) (photo by V. Didyk, 2016)

Reconstruction plan of Stryiskyi Park was agreed at all levels, including the level of the State Construction Committee of Ukraine and the National Committee for Conservation of Nature and monuments of landscape architecture (1986). It included the reconstruction and restoration of the lower gardens of Stryiskyi Park, the construction of water cascade, a small Belvedere, rosary and the main avenues in the upper terrace.

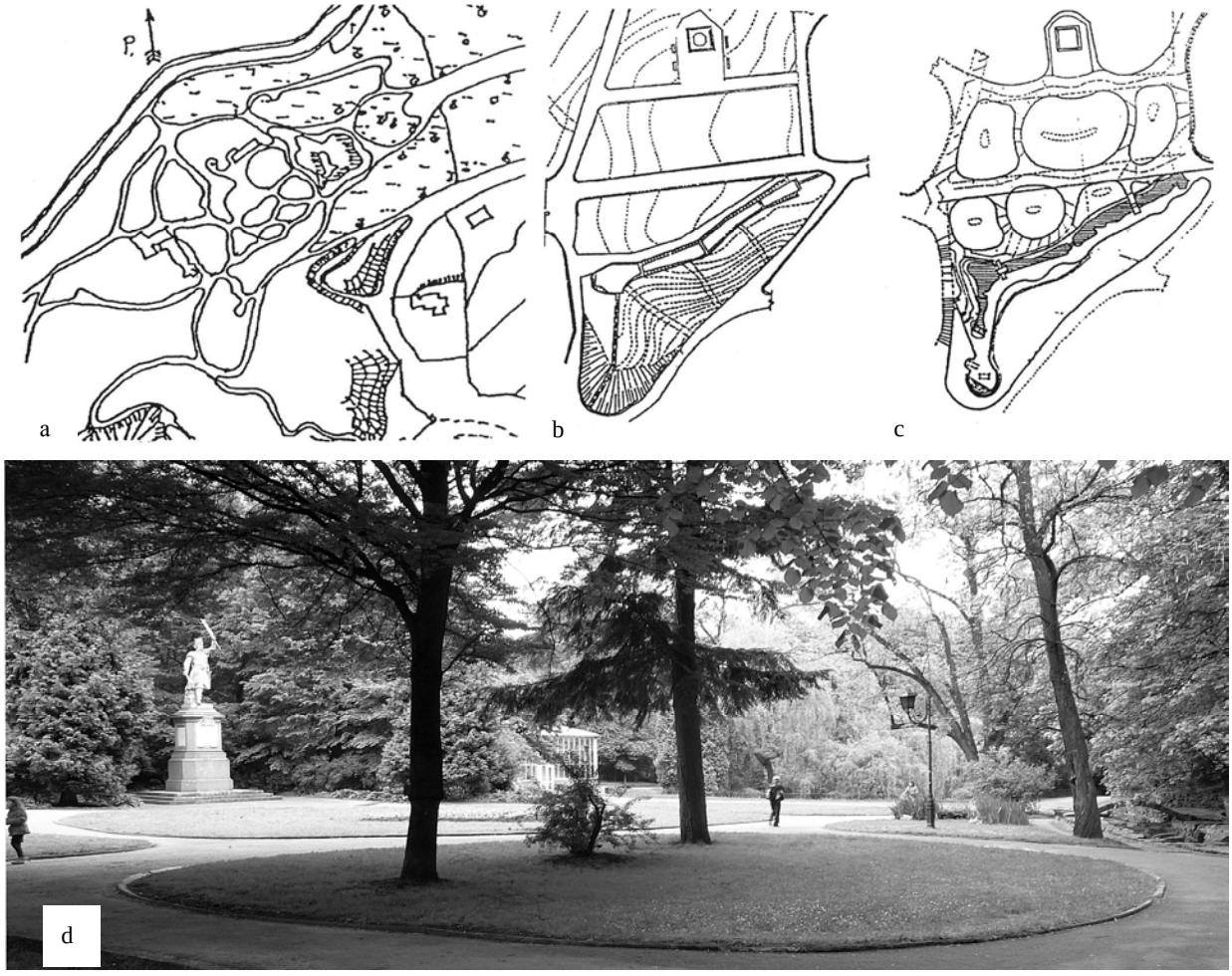

Fig. 3. Views of grass ovals in front of the Jan Kilinskyj monument in the Stryjskyj park in Lviv: a – lower parterres designed by Arnold Röhring, 1894; b – the same parterres in 1980th; c – the project restoration project and its realization in 1983–1989. Architects T. Maksymiuk, B. Kravtsov, V. Didyk [1]; d – a prospect of central parterres in 2016. Photo by V. Didyk

Fig. 4. The model of Stryiskyi park, in 1980 (photo from the cover of Magazine "Architecture of the SSSR", No. 12. 1980) (a)
General plan of Stryjskyj park reconstruction designed in 1981–1982 (the archived photo of T. Maksymiuk) (b)

However, after the Ukrainian independence restoration, even even the works that were implemented realized in the years 1983–1989, again gradually turned into ruin. In the Stryjskyj Park a management is liquidated with the state of workers, and its functions had been given to the Lviv communal enterprise "Green Lviv", that looks after a park episodically. In 2009–2010, according to the results of tender, Lviv's City Executive Committee ordered to Ltd. "MAKRO-BUDOMAT" the master plan of Stryiskyj park reconstructions, which should have been by the team of architects: T. Maksymiuk, V. Didyk and S. Tupis. The

project of alley, road network and lighting reconstruction was completed and implemented in 2010, and the projects of the reconstructions of small and large belvedere, restoration of romantic ruins, renovation of historical pavilions in upper terrace and public toilets were not implemented.

Due to the master plan of reconstruction the Stryjskyj park is parted into zones, districts and objects. According to the structure of relief the park has three zones: A – is a zone of lower orchestra gardens (subject to restoration); B – is a forest-park zone; C – is an overhead exhibition terrace.

According to the classification of areas and objects reserve fund of Ukraine, Stryijskyi park in Lviv is monument of landscape art of national importance and is protected as a national property, for which a special regime of protection, reproduction and using is established.

Fig. 5. The Master plan of Stryiskyi Park reconstruction, in 2010 (architects T. Maksymiuk, V. Didyk and S. Tupis). Photo by S. Tupis

3. Conclusions

The main task of the historical park reconstruction is to adapt it to the new urban and social conditions. Key aspects of the restorations and reconstruction problem are connected to the park phyto landscape and it's architectural and landscape characteristics. The specific forms of the implementation of these aspects may include:

1. Design and construction of new landscape-architectural, architectonic or engineering facilities and equipment;

2. Reconstruction of existing facilities that allow full or partial replacement of the design, materials, plant species and forms with improved basic compositional and functional characteristics of the object;

3. Major object recovery;

4. The restoration of the object's primary view.

The Schedule of the major reconstruction works in the Stryiskyi Park is developed on the basis master plan schemes, areas schemes and architectural objects of Stryiskyi Park. Schedule takes into account the priority of reconstruction activities based on the criterion of practical, necessity, appropriateness and real perspective expediency.

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Володимир Дідик

ПРОБЛЕМИ РЕКОНСТРУКЦІЇ СТРИЙСЬКОГО ПАРКУ У ЛЬВОВІ

Анотація. *Необхідність реконструкції Стрийського парку і адаптації його відповідала новим містобудівним та соціальним умовам. Основні аспекти цього завдання полягали у відновленні та реконструкції зв'язків між природним ландшафтом парку та його архітектурно-планувальними особливостями.*

Ключові слова: *Арнольд Рерінг, композиція парку, генплан реконструкції Стрийського парку*