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THE PRINCIPLE OF CONCEPTUALITY IN PROJECTS OF ADAPTATION AND ADJUSTMENT TO CONTEMPORARY NEEDS OF REVITALIZED HISTORICAL HERITAGE SITES¹

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Abstract. Objective. The aim of this study is to analyze the role and impact of the principle of conceptuality in the process of revitalizing, adapting, and adjusting abandoned architectural heritage sites of Eastern Europe to modern needs. The research focuses on determining how conceptual approaches can enhance the efficiency and quality of architectural-spatial solutions in such projects.

Methodology. Various scientific methods were employed to achieve the objective. First, graph-analytical methods were applied to analyze revitalization and adaptation projects of Eastern European heritage sites. Second, a comparative analysis was conducted on the typological features of historical buildings, structures, and complexes. Third, the current state of buildings, their structures, and architectural-historical complexes was assessed using a natural research method. Finally, structural analysis was used to identify the relationships between elements of the architectural-spatial structure of buildings and the factors influencing them. Additionally, a study and analysis of literary sources on conceptual and adaptive architecture were undertaken.

Results. The study revealed that conceptual design plays a key role in the execution of architectural-spatial solutions for the revitalization and adaptation of buildings, structures, and historical heritage complexes. Specifically, the project execution process, aimed at the rational use of existing environments, must include an initial stage – the search for a conceptual idea. This approach leads to more effective and aesthetically accomplished solutions for revitalization tasks. The results also confirm that the application of the principle of conceptuality allows for better adaptation of revitalized spaces to modern societal needs.

Scientific novelty. For the first time, the influence of conceptuality on the processes of adaptation and revitalization of Eastern European architectural heritage

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has been thoroughly examined. A new approach has been proposed to explore the role of concepts in architectural solutions, which allows for greater efficiency in project execution. This research expands the understanding of how conceptual design can contribute to the preservation and adaptation of historical sites in contemporary conditions.

Practical significance. The results of this study can be used by architects and specialists in the field of restoration and adaptation of architectural objects to enhance the effectiveness of revitalization projects. They can also serve as a methodological basis for further research in this area, as well as be useful in educational programs preparing specialists in architecture and cultural heritage preservation.

Keywords: Principle of Conceptuality, Revitalization of Historical Monuments, Adaptive Architecture, Adaptation to Contemporary Needs.

INTRODUCTION

Formulation of the Problem. Carrying out revitalization and adaptation projects for abandoned historical heritage sites to meet modern needs is a challenging task. The complexity of such projects arises from constraints imposed by the historical environment in which the heritage site is located, the technical condition of its buildings or complexes, and the mismatch between their architectural-spatial solutions and contemporary requirements. The authors propose solving the tasks of revitalization and adaptation of heritage sites to modern needs through conceptual design.

REVIEW OF RECENT RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Architects such as Bernard Tschumi, Peter Eisenman, Rem Koolhaas, Elizabeth Diller, and Ricardo Scofidio have advanced the theoretical foundations of conceptualism through their practical work. A comprehensive analysis and study of conceptual architecture is presented by Peter Eisenman in the «Harvard Design» journal in the fall of 2003 and winter of 2004 in a series of articles titled «Architecture as Conceptual Art». Proskuryakov V.I. considers contemporary conceptual architecture as an evolutionary continuation of «paper architecture» initiated by young architects in the 1980s. Conceptual solutions for planning systems, architectural landscaping, and landscape design are explored in the works of Alexeyenko A.M. and Mironenko N.G. This research is motivated by the need for a theoretical foundation for applying the principles of conceptuality in projects aimed at revitalizing abandoned Eastern European heritage sites.

THE OBJECTIVE

To highlight the role and the principle of conceptuality in executing revitalization and adaptation projects for abandoned architectural

complexes and buildings of shared Eastern European heritage to meet modern needs.

RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

Conceptualism, which became a leading direction in international art in the second half of the 20th century, prioritizes the idea (concept) of a work of art over the technical perfection of its creation. Conceptual architecture employs the principle of conceptuality, characterized by the integration of initial ideas or concepts into the final result of architectural work.

Among the renowned architects working in the field of conceptualism are Peter Eisenman and the firm Diller + Scofidio (Elizabeth Diller and Ricardo Scofidio) [7]. Architects Elizabeth Diller and Ricardo Scofidio are known for their creation of «atmospheric architecture». For the Swiss Pavilion at EXPO 2002, they designed a pavilion directly on Lake Neuchâtel, where visitors crossed a bridge to a platform enveloped in thick fog, with «walls» and a «roof» formed by the fog [5]. At night, cloud-like walls displayed photos and videos. The most notable project by Diller + Scofidio is the High Line Park, created as a revitalization and adaptation project for an abandoned railway viaduct in Manhattan, New York (see Figure 1), a concept that can be described as «viral», as there are now nearly a hundred such park-on-viaduct projects worldwide [6; 8].

During 2023, working groups from the Department of Architecture at LNUE developed revitalization projects for seven historical heritage sites as part of the execution of Grant Agreement «Application of Adaptive Architecture Principles in the Revitalization of Abandoned Architectural Heritage Sites of Shared Eastern European Heritage» No. 101084975 – Revitalization – ERASMUS-JMO-2022-HEI-TCH-RSCH [10] under the EU Erasmus+ program. The following projects were completed:



Fig. 1. Revitalization and Adaptation Project of a Railway Viaduct in Manhattan, New York. Project Authors: Diller + Scofidio Studio (Photo by Iwan Baan [3]).

- revitalization and adaptation project for the monastery complex in Pidkamin, Zolochiv district, Lviv region;
- revitalization and adaptation project for the synagogue building and adjacent areas in Zhovkva, Lviv region;
- revitalization project for the synagogue in Brody, Lviv region, with its space adapted for an exhibition and representative center;
- revitalization project for the family house of S. Skarbek in Mykolaiv, Lviv region, adapted for a hotel with a cafe-restaurant;
- revitalization project for the synagogue in Brody, Lviv region, with its space adapted for a commercial and entertainment center;
- revitalization project for the family house of S. Skarbek in Mykolaiv, Lviv region, adapted for an administrative and office institution;
- revitalization project for a complex of two synagogues in Sokal, Lviv region, with their space adapted for a recreational and entertainment center. At the same time, the Department of Architecture at LNEU is completing revitalization projects for Skarbek's house in Zaklad village, Stryi district, and the cultural house in Drogovyzh village, Stryi district, Lviv region.

Thus, the researchers at the Department of Architecture have conducted significant work on studying the current state and have gained experience in the design of revitalization and adaptation projects for buildings and complexes of historical heritage. When executing revitalization projects for buildings and their complexes to meet modern needs, there is a consistent pattern – for effective project execution, preliminary conceptual development is required, where the revitalization concept and the utilization of the existing volumetric-spatial

environment are developed at the sketch design stage.

For example, in the development of such project for Skarbek's house in Zaklad village, Stryi district, and its adaptation for use as a museum, the question arose on reflecting this idea in the volumetric-spatial solution. Museums are cultural, educational, and research institutions designed for the study, preservation, and use of natural heritage, material and spiritual culture, and the involvement of citizens in the national and world historical and cultural heritage [1; 12; 15]. The architectural-planning concept and the visual silhouette that corresponds to the associative parameters of a modern museum building were decided to be created by an architectural complex consisting of the existing building with contemporary decorative design and an innovative structure – an elegant glass dome conference hall.

The existing building is planned to accommodate administrative, exhibition, and ancillary premises to ensure the normal operation of the museum [2; 11; 20]. The project also includes the reconstruction and rearrangement of the internal space to comply with existing building norms, requirements, and code. For lectures, discussions, and conferences, an extension in the form of a semi-sphere framed by flexible horizontal struts is designed to connect to the existing building and surround the dome.

The combination of traditional architecture of the main building, brought to aesthetic perfection by modern facade design, with the plastic and dynamic form of the conference hall with a transparent glass dome reflecting the bluish clear sky creates a silhouette of a completed architectural complex of the museum in terms of composition and artistry (Figure 2).



Fig. 2. Revitalization Project of S. Skarbek's House in Zaklad Village, Stryi District. From left to right: top row – the current state of the building, an overall view of the revitalized building with a conference hall; bottom row – prospective images of the revitalized building. Project Authors: concept by A. Stepanyuk, R. Kiuntsli; technical execution by V. Havrylovsky

The cultural house in Drogovyzh Village, Stryi District, is a symbol of Soviet architecture and a legacy of the «Soviet» culture. It is a typical administrative-educational gray building that creates a depressing environment by its appearance. To change the gloomy and unwelcoming view of the central part of the village, the authors of the revitalization project applied the concept of introducing a bright, cheerful dominant element into the space. This element becomes a visual-compositional center, attracts attention, organizes the surrounding environment, and provides comfort and coziness (Figure 3).

The solution to this task in the revitalization and adaptation project was achieved through the application of principles and techniques of adaptive architecture, including the principles of innovative design and architectural-planning and structural techniques [17; 18].

To improve operational characteristics and cultural and household services that are in demand today, the project involves changing the building's layout and proposing premises for new institutions and enterprises, specifically the administrative premises for the territorial community and a cafe [2; 16]. The «quantitative» change in the building's

dimensions (transforming the space with the help of coverings) has allowed for the creation of a qualitatively new image of a modern public-administrative and commercial center – a unique accent in the surrounding environment [9]. Innovative materials and technologies, such as lightweight bent metal-wood structures and metal cladding, are applied in the building's finishing and to give the facades a dynamic and plastic character (Figure 3).

The authors faced a challenging a task in the revitalization project of the monastery complex in Pidkamin Village, Zolochiv District, Lviv Oblast. Since the monastery complex includes monastery buildings, surrounding areas, and elements of historical memory located on them, a concept for revitalizing and adapting the complex to modern needs that unifies the entire space in a single idea was needed [19]. The comprehensive approach to revitalization and adaptation to modern needs is divided into three interconnected components of the main concept: architectural-planning reconstruction of the monastery building, buildings and structures on the monastery grounds, and the territories adjacent to the complex, including the “kamen” (stone) (Figure 4).



Fig. 3. Revitalization Project of the Cultural House in Drogovyzh Village, Stryi District. From left to right: the current state of the building; prospective images of the revitalized building. Project Authors: concept by A. Stepanyuk; technical execution by V. Starsha



Fig. 4. Revitalization Project of the Monastery Complex in Pidkamin Village, Zolochiv District, Lviv Oblast. From left to right: top row – a schematic diagram of tourist-educational and spiritual-recreational routes, the current view of the monastery from the village, „Chortiv Kamin»; bottom row – prospective image of the revitalized monastery, prospective image of the Cossack church on the stone. Explanation for the scheme: 1 – Dominican Monastery; 2 – turquoise lake; 3 – Chapel of Saint Thaddeus; 4 – „Chortiv Kamin«. Project Authors: concept by A. Stepanyuk; technical execution by S. Vladika

In the revitalization of the monastery building, the authors propose using spaces not used for living by the monks as well as their economic and household activities as recreational and rehabilitation spaces for clients with mental disorders, including those affected by war.

The project for revitalizing the buildings of the monastery complex does not involve reconstruction with technical re-equipment, preserving the constructive, spatial, and architectural-artistic authenticity of the historical monument.

For visual observation and exploration of the buildings and structures of the monastery complex, the surrounding areas with elements of historical memory, the project includes tourist-educational [13] and spiritual-recreational routes (Figure 4). According to M.Rozhok's research, a virtual image of the church is proposed to create on the «kamen», which visitors can observe through interactive glasses.

CONCLUSIONS

Summarizing the research and project work carried out by the working groups of the Department of Architecture at LNEU in the first year of the implementation of the Grant Agreement Application of Adaptive Architecture Principles in the Revitalization of «Abandoned Architectural Monuments of the Common East European Heritage» No. 101084975 – Revitalization – ERASMUS-JMO-2022-HEI-TCH-RSCH within the EU Erasmus+ program, certain conclusions can be drawn regarding the process of designing the revitalization of historical buildings and complexes.

The process of designing the revitalization of historical monuments, its execution, and the achievement of architectural and spatial tasks, namely, the creation of a modern, demanded environment in utilitarian and aesthetic terms, should take place as conceptual architectural design. Initially, a concept (general idea) of architectural and spatial solutions for the object should be developed with the most rational use of the revitalized environment in harmonious combination with designed artistic solutions.

The next stage is to present the revitalization project to the community and specialists for discussion. After discussion and approval in the relevant authorities, technical execution of working drawings follows.

Adherence to the recommendations for the revitalization of abandoned historical monuments and the adaptation of their spatial

environment to new needs, as proposed by the authors, allows for the effective and high-quality execution of such projects.

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АНОТАЦІЯ

Кюнцлі Р., Степанюк А., Бесага І. Принцип концептуальності у проєктах адаптації та приведення до сучасних потреб ревіталізованих об'єктів історичної спадщини

Мета. Метою даного дослідження є аналіз ролі та впливу принципу концептуальності у процесі ревіталізації, адаптації та приведення до сучасних потреб покинутих об'єктів архітектурної спадщини Східної Європи. Дослідження спрямоване на визначення того, як концептуальні підходи можуть підвищити ефективність та якість реалізації архітектурно-просторових рішень у таких проєктах.

Методологія. Для досягнення мети використано різноманітні наукові методи. По-перше, застосовано граф-аналітичні методи для аналізу проєктів ревіталізації та адаптації об'єктів спадщини Східної Європи. По-друге, проведено порівняльний аналіз типологічних особливостей історичних будівель, споруд та комплексів. По-третє, за допомогою методу натурного дослідження оцінено сучасний стан будівель, їх конструкцій та архітектурно-історичних комплексів. Нарешті, структурний аналіз дозволив визначити зв'язки між елементами архітектурно-просторової структури будівель та факторами, що на них впливають. Додатково було здійснено вивчення та аналіз літературних джерел з питань концептуальної та адаптивної архітектури.

Результати. Дослідження показало, що концептуальне проєктування відіграє ключову роль у виконанні архітектурно-просторових рішень для ревіталізації та адаптації будівель, споруд та комплексів історичної спадщини. Зокрема, процес виконання проєктів, спрямованих на раціональне використання існуючих середовищ, повинен включати початковий етап – пошук концептуальної ідеї. Це сприяє більш ефективному та художньо довершеному вирішенню завдань ревіталізації. Результати також підтверджують, що застосування принципу концептуальності дозволяє краще адаптувати ревіталізовані простори до сучасних потреб суспільства.

Наукова новизна. Вперше було детально досліджено вплив концептуальності на процеси адаптації та ревіталізації архітектурної спадщини

Східної Європи. Запропоновано новий підхід до дослідження ролі концепту в архітектурних рішеннях, що дозволяє досягти більш високої ефективності виконання проєктів. Це дослідження розширює розуміння того, як концептуальне проєктування може сприяти збереженню та адаптації історичних об'єктів у сучасних умовах.

Практична значущість. Результати цього дослідження можуть бути використані архітекторами та фахівцями у сфері реставрації та адаптації архітектурних об'єктів для більш ефективного виконання проєктів ревіталізації. Вони також можуть слугувати методологічною основою для подальших наукових досліджень у цій сфері, а також бути корисними в освітніх програмах, що готують фахівців у галузі архітектури та збереження культурної спадщини.

Ключові слова: принцип концептуальності, ревіталізація пам'яток історії, адаптивна архітектура, адаптація до сучасних потреб.

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