

TRENDS SHAPING COMPOSITIONAL CENTER OF LUTSK IN THE CONTEXT OF ITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. The paper outlines the principles of emergence and development of the central part of the city of Lutsk, as the chief administrative, civil and commercial focus. Identified means of architectural expression and buildings in the area that have emerged over the centuries and created its authentic exterior and identified the problems and prospects of further development of the historical and contemporary downtown as urban complex.

Keywords: urban interior space, compositional center, the integrity of the historic environment..

Statement of the problem. Formation of the Lutsk city interior as traditional medieval settlement was successive stages, according to the economic, social and cultural changes in society. The first step took place as a result of deepening the multitude of urban population and the need to expand the boundaries of the original settlement on the island. So at the beginning of the XVII century. was joining area of the right bank of the river Glushets or Zahlushetskoho suburbs and the formation of a new ring of fortifications on the present street Crooked Shaft [5]. The second stage of the formation of the urban center began with the division of the Kingdom of Poland in 1795 and the elimination of fortifications in 1803, and was followed by the movement of the border town to the Bernardine monastery (now the Theatre Square and Saint Trinity Cathedral) [5]. In the early twentieth century. poor sanitary conditions existing territories and communications acute housing crisis led to the expansion of the city limits and joining the area of Lutsk villages palace (now the district of Kyiv area) Yarovytsya (now the street. Franko) Hnidavy, Cherchytsiv Omelyanyka and [2].

The third step was carried out according to the concept of Lutsk as a new socialist city, and declared the expansion areas to the east and the creation of floodplain Styr main road (Voli), which brings together three key squares

(Theatre Square, University Square, Kyiv Maidan) [4]. Selected area made it possible to continue the tradition of the interpenetration of the natural landscape and the urban interior, as well as open space areas combined with spacious floodplain Stir opening panorama of the city and maintain the tradition of open spaces [3].

Thus, over the centuries, there was the formation of the composite center of Lutsk, the key nodes which became a castle with surrounding areas, Theatre Square, University Square and Square Kyiv, Ukrainian Lesya combined street and Prospect Will.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The development of urban spaces and create a single coherent ensemble in Lutsk raised a wide range of researchers including architects, historians and ethnographers. The article is based on the results of scientific studies AP Oleinik [3] BS Posatskoho [4] VE Piasecki [5] and processed by the author of archival materials.

The wording of Article goals: the aim of the article is to outline the trends in the formation of the central area of the city of Lutsk, identifying characteristics of its exterior, composed during the historical development of the city.

The main part. Obviously, the long and gradual development of Lutsk, socio-political and economic factors during long- exposure which formed the interior of the city, were the differences in the composition and Fine-tune the center. However, some traditional and continuity of the principles of architecture, urban planning and improvement and modernization of certain elements of the environment make it possible to perceive the city center of Lutsk single and coherent system. Actually, its integrity, despite the long development achieved linearity planning elements of the urban landscape exterior, dribnomasshtabnistyu, rhythm facades, saturation decorative details and related items accomplishment (wrought iron railings for balconies and small architectural forms, facades coloring).

Clearly, the design environment of the first part of the compositional center of Lutsk, which includes Upper and Lower Locks, st. D.Galitskogo and L.Ukrayinky

is the most significant and reflects the trends of medieval architecture that emerged in resolving flat facades, malopoverhovistyu buildings dominated motifs arch. It should be noted that during the late XIX - early XX century. characterized by active growth of the construction industry and the construction of a new type of multi-functional buildings. Competing owners of commercial houses for the attention of customers and dense buildings required for busy decor decoration flat facades. Therefore, it is logical that the architectural and stylistic decision buildings of the city was carried out under the influence of European culture including fashion trends of the time: eclecticism, retrospektyvizmu, Neo-Renaissance, Neo-Classicism, brick style, modernism and functionalism later. In addition, much attention is paid to the arrangement of the interior of the city: planning gardens, parks and colors of facades, design and location of small architectural forms and design of signs and lights.

The second phase of architectural development downtown began with the development of the master plan of Lutsk in 1952 [1]. According to the concept master plan of the new center formed by two squares (now Theatre Square and University Square), which was designed spoluchalysya line. Actually, the band attracted the attention of University Square , which has become the embodiment of a new architectural movement in the Soviet Union - Socialist Realism. To underscore the monumental complex of the architects of neo-classical motifs were used that appeared to use the principle of strict symmetry in plan of the area, scale, dominant selection (now the main building EUNU . Lesi Ukrainian) decorating facade columns and pilasters topped with Corinthian capitals, decorative stucco holder balconies relief friezes and balustrades on the roofs.

The third part of the center of Lutsk, including Voli and Kyiv square, was formed in 1970 - 80 of those years, the approval of the new master plan of the city. The new communist ideology that shaped the outlook and new perspectives on the aesthetic value declared and new approaches to the landscaping of the square, which logically concluded overall composition center. Implemented project different scale space and architecture that distinguishes it favorably among

ordinary faceless typical building , emphasizing the inequality hilly terrain. Certain iconic symbol of the completion of the space and the city center is a 16 -storey building, which is the vanishing point perspectives Voli.

Changing priorities for the development of architecture in the 1990s led to the revitalization process of restructuring and conversion of the parterre of the building. First of all, this type of reconstruction of the affected building st. Lesya Ukrainian , the interior of which included a new entrance portals, windows, windows, unfinished rooms, roofs, stairs, improper lining color caps and fragmented decision facades. The transformation of the ground floors of buildings led to a change in their style decisions , creating the so-called "new eclecticism" [5]. In fact, the current development of historic architecture st. Lesya Ukrainian tends vertical separation facades for modern first floor and reconstructed or restored upper floors of an authentic elements. Significantly change the way the main streets of many summer terrace cafes and restaurants, whose compositional solutions, configuration and coloring znivelovuyut perception of historical architecture as cultural heritage. Although it should be noted that among the buildings outside, there are examples of successful adaptation of historical buildings to modern conditions and qualitative work on the restoration and reconstruction, in which all parts of the house are combined into one single plan and subject (eg , str. L.Ukrayinky 5, 53, 32, 61).

An example of a successful building renovation is part of the post-war years Voli from Theatre Square to the street. Chopin. Maintaining the tradition of using classical motifs , the ensemble of the prospectus and emphasize harmony with the dominant set - the main building EUNU . L.Ukrayinky and the monument to Taras Shevchenko. However, there is a tendency to use their different stylistic, color design and architectural decoration of the facades facing vertically some buildings (eg, Voli , 7, 9). At the heart of this process is the development of a commercial ground floor or just part of it, which also leads to vtrachannya overall historic architectural image of the building.

Conclusions. These trends shaping the composite center of Lutsk and

development of defined streets is a typical example of modernization and various types of historical and architectural monuments of local importance in the city of. Generally, in modern terms, the overall composition of the city center consistently reflects the stages of its development, the influence of European art of the early twentieth century. , Soviet ideology and socio-cultural situation today. As a result, many of today's trends pereprystosuvan, finishing, small architectural forms and outdoor advertising of various types, colors and shapes the aesthetic appearance of streets has undergone significant changes.

Prospects for further research. Defining trends forming the composite center of Lutsk is extremely multifaceted challenge and requires a detailed study of the principles and tendencies of the establishment and use of different functional purpose architecture buildings, complexes and ensembles, which are significant components of its environment.

Literature.

1. Історія міст і сіл Української РСР в 26 томах. Волинська область / [упор. І.С. Клімаш (голова редколегії), Н.Л. Алексеева та ін.]. – К.: Головна Редакція Української Радянської Енциклопедії АН УРСР, 1970. – 747 с.
2. Матеріали и переписка с Волинским губернатором о присоединении сел Красное, Гнидава, Вулька, Омелянык и другие территории города Луцка - Державний архів Волинської області. – спр. 105. – С.12. – (Фонд Луцького міського правління 1848 – 1920 рр. №3, оп. 1).
3. Олійник О. Містобудівний розвиток західних земель України: між Сходом та Заходом / О.Олійник // Архітектурна спадщина України. – К., 1994. – Т.1. – С. 59.
4. Посацький Б.С. Еволюція архітектурного образу центрів міст Західної України / Посацький Б.С. – Львів: В-цтво НУ «ЛП», 2005. - С. 157 - 177.
5. Пясецький В., Мандзюк Ф. Вулиці та майдани Луцька / Пясецький В., Мандзюк Ф. – Луцьк: «Твердиня», 2005. – С. 8 – 10.

Анотація.

Абрамюк І.Г. Тенденції формування композиційного центру м. Луцьк в контексті його історичного розвитку. В статті окреслено засади виникнення та розвитку центральної частини міста Луцька, як головного адміністративного, громадського та торговельного осередку. Визначені засоби архітектурної виразності будівель і споруд на цій території, що сформувалися впродовж декількох століть та створили її автентичний екстер'єр, а також виявлені проблеми та перспективи подальшого розвитку історичного та сучасного центру міста як містобудівного комплексу.

Ключові слова: міський інтер'єр, простір, композиційний центр, цілісність історичного середовища.

Аннотация.

Абрамюк И.Г. Тенденции формирования композиционного центра г. Луцк в контексте его исторического развития. В статье очерчены тенденции возникновения и развития центральной части города Луцка как главного административного, общественного и торгового центра. Определены средства архитектурной выразительности зданий и сооружений на этой территории, сформировавшиеся на протяжении нескольких веков и создавшие ее аутентичный интерьер, а также выявлены проблемы и перспективы дальнейшего развития исторического и современного центра города как градостроительного комплекса.

Ключевые слова: городской экстерьер, пространство, композиционный центр, целостность исторической среды.