EXPERIENCE OF RENOVATION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT IN DONBAS INDUSTRIAL CITIES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF MAKEYEVKVA)

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The paper deals with the analysis of experience in identification and protection of cultural and historical environment of Donbas industrial cities and feasible methods of their renovation. The principle trends in designing of industrial settlements formed not far from the large industrial complexes of Donbas region have been considered. The importance of protection and renovation of not only the individual objects of cultural heritage, but also the historical environment of industrial areas in general has been analyzed. The authors have given some important scientific and practical proposals and recommendations to protect and restore cultural and historical environment of industrial cities.

**Keywords:** industrial complexes, industrial villages and settlements, constructivism epoch, cultural and historical environment, identification and renovation.

Setting of a problem and its connection with important scientific and social problems. The industrial cities has accumulated significant expanse of historical and cultural values being rather important for the society from various points of view, including social and educational ones. The identification and protection is one of the priorities of policy trends of Ukraine in the field of renovation of cultural and historical environment of an industrial city. The architecture of an advance-guard of the 20s-30s year epoch is of significant importance into historical and cultural heritage. In particular, they are similar both separate buildings and entire industrial settlements having formed around mining and metallurgical industrial complexes. These groups can include such unique from the point of view of architecture and urban planning settlements as Novo-Tchaykino formed near the group of Tchaykino mines, as well as unique in this kind, the settlement Contemporary Colony not far from the Kirov Metallurgical Plant. The first industrial settlements are considered to be the settlements of Yasinovka By-Product Coke Plant and Makeyevka By-Product Coke Plant situated immediately not far the By-Product Coke Plants of Makeyevka, which are not less interesting examples. From the point of view of the urban development image ideas of 30s year period, the settlement Novo-Butovka, which, unfortunately, was only partially implemented, is worthy of special attention. Each kind of settlements differs by unique architecture and planning structure, in many of them one can trace back echoes of bright and advanced ideas of the constructivism epoch. However, in terms and conditions of complicated social and economic changes associated with the chaotic building, man-made pollution, the reduced public interest to the cultural values of the past, including the architecture, a lot of objects of historical and cultural heritage have been destroyed, and sometimes forever. It leads to the fact that an industrial city loses its face, one of the important conditions of historical continuity – binding between the past and the present. The paper is devoted to the consideration of its rather important scientific and social problem and to the search of its solutions.

The analysis of the latest publications and elaborations on the research topic. For a long time in Ukraine, as well as in many other countries of post-Soviet space, they did not pay much attention to the problem of protection and recovery of the cultural and historical environment of industrial areas. As far as the cultural and historical environment of Donbas, it is considered to be one of the least investigated spaces, so-called “white spots” in the history of this abundant with historical heritage of the industrial region in Ukraine. Nevertheless, in the number of papers of national and foreign researchers there were some problems dealing with the history of old Yuzovka. In general, we can say that the majority of publications are devoted to development of Hughes’ period and practically there are no papers which would have been devoted to the problem of protection the historical and cultural environment of other industrial settlements of the region. As far as the other industrial cities of Donbas is concerned, except Donetsk, they were ignored. Just only lately, the researcher of the center Historical - Architectural Studies “Architectural Heritage” of the Donbas National Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture (Gayvoronsky Ye.A., Gubanov A.V., Sholukh N.V., Boroznov S.A., etc.) have been carried out investigations on study of such towns as Makeyevka, Donetsk, Slavyansk, Zuevka etc. Some problems are partially represented in one of the design of the center “Development of historical and architectural base map of Makeyevka and protection zones of architectural monuments” published recently. The given paper has revealed and described the number of historical regions at the territory of Makeyevka, the recommendations on protection of cultural heritage in these regions have been given. However, the studies directly devoted to the problem of renovation of cultural and historical environment of industrial areas of the town have not been carried out.

In this connection, the unsolved part of the problem devoted to the paper is the study of renovation experience of the cultural and historical environment on the territory of the whole workers’ settlements formed in large industrial complexes such as Yasinovka By-Product Coke Plant, Makeyevka By-Product Coke Plant, Kirov Metallurgical plant, Tchaykino mining complex, etc.

The analysis of detection experience, protection, and renovation of cultural and historical environment on the territories of Makeyevka abutting to the large industrial complexes.
Development of Makeyevka, as manyas other industrial towns of Donbas, began with workers’ settlements (so-called “colonies”), which were built around industrial enterprises (metallurgical and coking plants, coal mines, construction plants, etc.). During the 20s and 30s years of twentieth century, the advanced urban development ideas of advance-quad architecture were embodied. Great number of residential and public buildings of various social trends was being built. A lot of built objects are unique by their functional and planning features because they were designed for the specific conditions of industrial workers’ settlements [3]. For example, settlements of Yasinovka By-Product Coke Plant, Makeyevka By-Product Coke Plant located not far from Yasinovka and Makeyevka coking plants of Kirov district of Makeevka are distinguished by unique quarterly planning structure (Fig. 1).

A lot of residential buildings in the perimeter housing development are distinguished by abundant architectural and decorative plastics. Special attention is paid to the saturation of building facades by architectural details, balconies, bay windows, which were not used in the standard construction of the years [1]. The architecture of residential buildings has acquired a monumental appearance image and volume enlargement. Examples of such kind of housing development can be complexes on Deputatskaya St, Lenina St and Novaya St, etc. (Fig 2).

No lesser cultural and historical value are settlements, which in contrast to the previously mentioned, have multiple vector, radiation planning structure this displays bright urban development ideas of the constructivism epoch[1]. Much obviously, it is represented in Carbide Colony settlement occupying the part of Central Municipal and Gornıyatsky Districts of Makeyevka, the village of Novo-Chaykino constructed for groups of Chaykino mines.

The Carbide Colony settlement has non-typical, fan tracery planning system with perimeter housing development of residential and public buildings which was the basis for the following formation of social infrastructure in this part of the town (Fig. 3). Another of not less important feature of the settlement is differentiated road and transport network with maximum taking into account functional assignment of the objects [1].

We would also like to say about not less interesting settlement Novo-Chaykino (Fig. 4) which has an extreme branching, radial and circular, fan tracery, planning structure. This settlement represents the comprehensive approach to the housing development organization, the idea of a garden-cities of E. Howard. The core of compositional and spatial structure of the village is an old refuse heap with streets and driveways in radial manner around it. Residential buildings of the settlement is represented mainly

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Fig. 1. Diagram of general plan of workers’ settlements located near the Makeevka coking plants:
- a) the settlement of Yasinovka By-Product Coke Plant;
- b) the settlement of Makeyevka By-Product Coke Plant

Fig. 2. Examples of housing development of workers’ industrial settlements:
- a) a residential building on Sovietskaya St in the village of Yasinovka By-Product Coke Plant;
- b) a residential building on Parizhskoy Kommuny St in the village of Makeyevka By-Product Coke Plant

Fig. 3. Workers’ industrial settlement “Carbide Colony” situated near the carbide factory:
- a) general layout of the settlement;
- b) a former kindergarten on the Pantchenko St.
It also deals with industrial buildings and structures that have been protected in these areas and can represent not less cultural value compared with revealed architectural monuments.

The next important step, the authors would like to pay attention to is fact that it is important to identify and protect not only historically valuable development, monuments of architecture and urban development but also the background, low valuable development which is an integral part of the cultural and historical heritage. The background development protection will permit to renovate the cultural and historical environment in general in industrial areas but not only in the separate local zones.

The most important rule of protection and renovation of cultural and historical environment should consider the planning structure recovery of industrial settlements, which, as it was above-mentioned, can represent the progressive ideas of constructivism. Especially as the planning of some industrial settlements can be the principle object of the protection of historical and cultural heritage of the regions.

The methods of protection and renovation of cultural and historical environment in the considerable regions have to provide complete identification, protection and renovation of cultural and historical environment of an industrial town.

The processes of detection, protection and renovation of cultural and historical environment have to concern not only individual objects but also the historical environment as a whole. In contemporary conditions of development of industrial towns and cities, there is an acute problem of harmonization of the new architecture and preserved historical housing development. For renovation of industrial areas has to stipulate to preserve not only the declared monuments of architecture and urban development but also the objects which can receive this status in the future.

Conclusion: The paper reviewed and analyzed the experience of identification, protection and renovation of cultural and historical environment of Makeyevka industrial settlements adjacent directly to large-sized production complexes. Great number of bright ideas of the constructivism epoch is represented in the planning structure of workers’ settlements and also in architectural conceptions of their separate buildings.
Unfortunately, the significant part of objects of residential and public development of the municipal industrial settlement is in the poor condition, and some have been completely destroyed. However, the housing development of industrial settlements being formed during some historical periods is a unique one and is of the most significance in the preservation process and renovation of cultural and historical environment of industrial towns and cities.

By the example of an analytical review of the objects of architecture and urban development of industrial settlement of Makeyevka, one can conclude of necessity for further research in the field with a view of consequent rehabilitation and preservation of the cultural and historical environment in Donbas industrial towns and cities.

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