

ARCHITECTURAL MEMORIAL OBJECTS IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE OBJECTIVE-SPATIAL ENVIRONMENT

A.N. Sokolova

Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Rostov-on-Don

The object of the present paper is to develop the systems concepts of objective-spatial environment formation of the architectural memorial complexes. The subject of the research is viewed in the format of the two main equipollent components: physical objects creating the architectural space and informative sphere for actualization of memory and moral integrity of the visitors to the memorial.

Key words: *cultural heritage site, architectural memorial complex, objective - spatial environment, systems analysis, actualization of memory.*

Introduction

By now there are known different real definitions which may characterize social, cultural and economic phenomenon of the city.

In a sense, it can be assumed that an urban settlement (in the format of a city) is some alternative to the rural settlement and in this kind of civilized competition there is a constant search for the optimal balance conditions between the tendency to progress gained by the mankind (simultaneously with the knowledge) and a nested genetic code, based on the internal harmony and the understanding of traditional values, concern for the environment, the physical condition and spiritual order of the neighbours.

The development of a significant number of civilization processes (planetary, continental, regional) is largely connected with the phenomenon of urbanization of settlements and residential areas — the historical process associated with the formation of new cities, growth and structural change of their architectural space, accompanied by the concentration of political, economic, cultural and social processes.

Currently, the consequences of the phenomenon of urbanization are characterized by the intensification of the process of the world population growth (in large modern metropolitan areas), followed by a sharp decrease in the amount and area of land suitable for their living.

The historical period corresponding to the end of the twentieth century (or rather 1990) marked the transition of the industrial society (urbanized cities) to the post-industrial format of functioning.

Theory and practice of urban planning, building, and development (in the framework of the academic discipline of "city planning" or "urban studies") is focused on the analysis of complex problem-solving methods related with cultural, social, functional, sanitary and hygienic, technical and economic, architectural and compositional factors.

Development of the existing urban realm or city or creation of the new one (as a separate structural unit and the centre of the corresponding agglomeration) is the most challenging task of architectural design. The city is viewed as an object of complex development (dynamic system), in which the conditions and opportunities for development of its economic (production) and social subsystems are equally taken into account.

The modern city is a combination of structural elements (subsystems), which are interrelated in complex, and often tenuous ways: production and non-production processes, businesses, external factors that create conditions for the city functioning (as an interaction system) and form a certain entity.

Turning to the issue of memorial complexes, it should be pointed out that the cultural and historical heritage sites fulfill functions of the social transmission of the cultural state of each nation in particular and the world community on the whole. The value of the universal human and national memory consists in actualization and/or preservation of the possibility to determine and develop directions for mental and cultural identification and integration of personalities, ethnicities, and communities.

By now memorials (as physical cultural resources) are identified according to their historical (memorial, from Latin “memorialis” meaning “commemorative”, [1]), architectural, artistic, and technological value. The artistic image of the heritage site is formed through various art forms and externalized in a particular memorial ensemble or complex.

Description of the subject of research

The value of the monuments (of culture, art, and architecture) is determined not so much by economic characteristics of development and/or maintenance, as by the cultural and historical importance they have for the life of the modern civil society.

Contemporaries preserve monuments of the past for the future generations to tell about historical and social relations, establish direct contact between the past and the present, creating conditions for a better awareness of the past events and phenomena in the brightest and most memorable forms.

The major function of the memorials is to create necessary conditions for maintaining succession in the cultural development of nations (all segments of population) on all possible levels: a single household, a separate nation (country), and the whole world community.

The classification of monuments (cultural heritage sites) includes the following types (of monuments) in the corresponding formats of elements of the objective-spatial environment while maintaining (or modifying) their functional purpose:

- historical monuments(Figure 1):
 - monuments of labour or industrial activity;
 - monuments related to the state system of the society (nation);
 - monuments related to the class struggle and revolutionary movement;
 - monuments connected with the struggle for independence;
 - monuments connected with the development of science, education, and art.

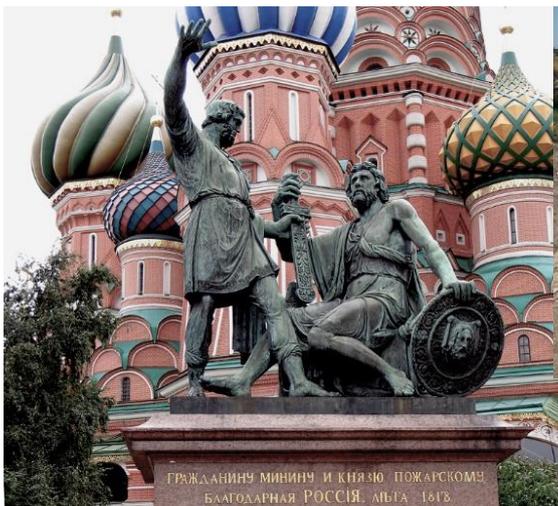


Figure 1. The monument to Minin (standing) and Pozharsky (sitting) on the background of St. Basil's Cathedral, Moscow



Figure 2. Archaeological Museum-preserve "Tanais" - is Located about 30 km West of Rostov-on-don, on the outskirts of the farm of Nedvigovka.

- the archeological monuments (Figure 2):
 - fortresses;
 - cities;
 - remains of ancient settlements, burial grounds and ritual structures;
 - rock engravings and cave paintings and inscriptions;
 - places of archeological finds of tangible or intangible value (characteristic);
 - objects and items located at the bottom of reservoirs.
- monuments of urban planning and architecture (Figure 3):
 - monuments of urban planning art;
 - monuments of residential architecture;
 - monuments of civil (public) architecture;
 - monuments of religious architecture;
 - monuments of military–defensive architecture;
 - monuments of industrial heritage;
 - monuments of landscape architecture;
 - architectural monuments.
- monuments of the environmental art (Figure 4):
 - monumental sculpture;
 - monumental painting;
 - monumental decorative art.

The value of the universal human and national memory consists in actualization and/or preservation of the possibility to determine and develop directions for mental and cultural identification and integration of personalities, ethnicities, and communities.

Every monument (social or cultural heritage site) is characterized by a particular cultural and historic value dependent on the structure of their tangible and intangible characteristics.

An architectural memorial complex is a cultural and historical heritage site representing a conformed combination of the elements of the architectural space intended for materialization of memory and honour of the society to important historical events [2].



Figure 3. Russia's only urban planning and life museum, housed in the building, created by the renowned Fedor Schechtel. This house - the pearl of Art Nouveau, which has no equal in the whole South of Russia. Taganrog city



Figure 4. The monument "The Worker and the Collective Farm Woman" in Moscow, Russia

The effectiveness of the “memorial” function of the present subject of research is evaluated by the interaction of the following structural components:

- the passive component – connected with the material format of creating the artistic image and expressed through object composition of the architectural space elements of the memorial complex;
- the active component – connected with the visual and emotional format of the communicative environment, intended for actualization of the ways of transmitting traditions, immersiveness in the historical events taken place on the territory of the memorial complex.

The essential and sufficient criterion for estimating efficiency of the “memorial” function of the memorial complex is the co-existence of the “funds” of primary and secondary spheres of activity and quantitative representation of visitors (consumers of primary funds). It is due to the immediate contact of visitors with the architectural space of the memorial complex that occurs evident or latent actualization of memory and knowledge about a corresponding historical event and a proper emotional background is created to enhance the feeling of immersiveness [3].

The memorial complexes erected in the Soviet Union period (in the second part of the 20th century) which are commemorated to the great and tragic events of the Great Patriotic War are the example of moral integrity and honour to the heroism of the united nation [4] (Figure 5,6).

The modern concept of the memorial complex is guided by its new role – the qualitative and quantitative transformation: from a certain historical “phenomenon” to a meaningful “process” targeted to solve actual and challenging problems of the civil society. It is in this process that the passive and active components of the “memorial” function become equipollent for creating the informative potential of the cultural heritage site.



Figure 5. Memorial headstone structures (complexes) of modern structural components focused on implementation of the memorial function to commemorate the perished in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).



Figure 4. The monument "The Worker and the Collective Farm Woman" in Moscow, Russia

The multifunctional format of the modern memorial complex provides ample opportunities for the organization of some communicative and social space. The structural integrity of this kind of space (architectural space) provides vivid emotions, psychologically comfortable conditions for human interaction, education and formation of the society’s unity of opinions on the memorable and historic events.

The systems analysis of the objective-spatial environment

The proposed here approach to the evaluation of the memorial complex operation is focused on the application of the socio-environmental concept and principles of the general system theory: integrity, space efficiency, invariability, hierarchal pattern of the structure as well as the determining factor principle and its relative share [5].

Architectural memorial complexes are characterized as objects of modern multi-purpose architecture, in which architectural forms and objective-spatial environment rather form some

meaningful, materialized idea, function, or conception about the subject, than a particular type of building or structure.

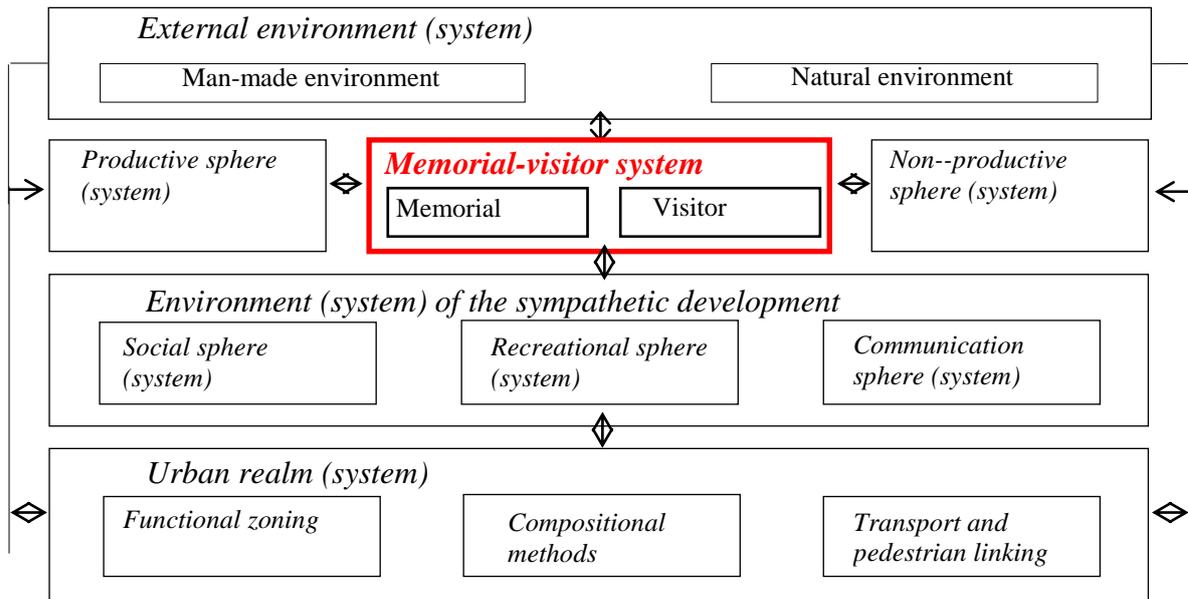


Figure 7. The structure of the objective-spatial environment (system)

The architectural space of the memorial complex presents itself as a multifunctional spatial socio-environmental system in which civil society living on a certain territory (conventional urban realm) is considered in the format of a particular interrelated “dialectical” unity and integrity with the corresponding environment (man-made or natural).

Figure 7 illustrates the structure of this kind of objective-spatial environment (or the system for the corresponding structural connection analysis).

Among the given structural elements (systems, spheres) of the objective-spatial environment the system “memorial complex-visitor” is of paramount importance.

The developed concept of the memorial complex, a number of relevant compositional methods for its implementation, the level of architectural and artistic presentation determine visual and emotional perception of information by the visitor (consumer) of the heritage site.

The integration of the memorial complex into the existing (or designed) structure of the objective-spatial environment predetermines the qualitative and quantitative changes of the corresponding city-planning condition.

The systems approach to studying and solving problems connected with the creation and development of the memorial complex, as "the centre of social memory", is used in the widest range: from the analysis of the system in a holistic view (architectural space) to the study of its individual subsystems (spheres of production, non-productive, recreational, social, communication activities) and simple structural components.

Establishing conditions for creation and/or evolutionary development of the architectural space of memorial complexes is inextricably linked with the appropriate state (level of development) of socio-economic, urban, technological, transport and communication, environmental indicators of the urban environment and modern civil society.

Findings and recommendations

1. The necessity to provide scientific and methodological reason for designing new memorial complexes as well as preservation and reconstruction of the erected ones is a relevant issue.

2. The systematic approach allows to conduct the effectiveness analysis of the main functional load of the subject of research on the whole as well as of its separate structural elements.

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ՃԱՐՏԱՐԱՊԵՏԱՆՈՒՇԱՐՁԱՆԱՅԻՆ ԿՈԹՈՂՆԵՐԸ ՄԻՋԱՎԱՅՐԻ ԱՌԱՐԿԱՅԱՏԱՐԱԾԱԿԱՆ ԿԱՌՈՒՑՎԱԾՔՈՒՄ

Ա.Ն. Սոկոլովա

Շինարարության և ճարտարապետության ակադեմիա, Դոնի Ռոստով

Աշխատանքի նպատակն է՝ մշակել ճարտարապետահուշարձանային օբյեկտների համալիրների առարկայատարածական ձևավորման համակարգերի սկզբունքային գաղափարներ: Հետազոտության առարկան դիտարկվում է երկու համազոր բաղադրիչների ձևաչափով. ճարտարապետական միջավայր ձևավորող նյութական առարկաներ և հիշողության արդիականացման ու հուշարձանի այցելուների հոգևոր միավորմանը նպաստող տեղեկատվական ոլորտ:

Բանալի բառեր. մշակութային ժառանգության օբյեկտներ, ճարտարապետական հուշահամալիր, առարկայատարածական միջավայրի համակարգեր:

АРХИТЕКТУРНО-МЕМОРИАЛЬНЫЙ КОМПЛЕКС В СТРУКТУРЕ ПРЕДМЕТНО-ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННОЙ СРЕДЫ

А.Н. Соколова

Академия строительства и архитектуры, Ростов на Дону

Целью работы является разработка системных принципов формирования предметно-пространственной среды архитектурно-мемориальных комплексов. Объект исследований представляется в формате двух основных равнозначных компонентов: материальных предметов, формирующих архитектурную среду и информационной сферы для актуализации памяти и духовного единения посетителей мемориала.

Ключевые слова: объект культурного наследия, архитектурно-мемориальный комплекс, предметно–пространственная среда, системный анализ, актуализация памяти.