

**HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF SETTLEMENTS**<sup>1</sup>**A.A. Kharitonova,**

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**Abstract.** Cultural and historical heritage is a form of consolidation and transmission of the collective spiritual experience of mankind. Its components: - language, ideals, traditions, customs, rituals, holidays, anniversaries, folklore, folk crafts and handicrafts; - works of art, museum, archival and library funds, collections, books, manuscripts, letters, personal archives; - monuments of archeology, architecture, science and art, memorials, buildings, ensembles, sights and other evidence of the historical past; - unique landscape zones and areas of archaeological, historical and scientific significance, joint creations of man and nature, modern buildings of special value in terms of history, art or science, as well as other objects and phenomena of historical and cultural value. Ukraine is one of the countries with a rich historical and cultural heritage. Currently, Ukraine is actively integrating into the world cultural space, so a full and comprehensive identification and study of cultural heritage for the purpose of balanced use and comprehensive preservation - a strategic, state-important humanistic and scientific-practical task.

**Keywords:** cultural and historical heritage, architectural monuments, archeological monuments, science and art, cultural space, historical settlement.

**Introduction.** Ukraine has entered the XXI century in a state of economic and environmental crisis with the search for ways out of it and efforts to join the world economic processes and the desire to integrate into the European space. This encourages not only state structures of different levels, but also, first of all, scientists to search for new approaches to the analysis of the state and its regions, areas of activation of all components of their potential, which is needed to . In recent decades, the attention of the international and domestic community to the cultural heritage of mankind and their preservation for future generations has increased. The concept of «heritage» is evolving in time and space, its internal structure is changing, the emphasis on the humanitarian, economic and social dimensions of heritage is beginning and developing, and man's connections with cultural heritage have changed radically. Currently, Ukraine is actively integrating into the world cultural space, so a full and comprehensive identification and study of cultural heritage for the purpose of balanced use and comprehensive preservation - a strategic, state-important humanistic and scientific-practical task.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The basis for studying the historical and cultural heritage of historical settlements was the contribution to architectural science of famous scientists, such as: V. Urenev, V. Abizov, V. Yezhov, L. Kovalsky, V. Lysenko, V. Kutsevich, V. Proskuryakov, V. Savchenko, O. Sleptsov, V. Sochenko, V. Timokhin. The development of lectures was influenced by works on general theoretical problems of modern architecture and urban planning of famous scientists-architects: Y. Bocharov, Y. Bozhko, M. Demin, G. Lavrik, Y. Lobanov, V. Makukhin, A. Marder, V. Mikhailenko, Z. Moiseenko, T. Panchenko, O. Podgorny, Y. Repin, I. Rodichkin, I. Fomin, V. Shtolko and others. At the same time, many Ukrainian scientists and specialists have laid a reliable theoretical, methodological and methodological basis in the field of protection, preservation and balanced use of historical, cultural and natural sites. The use of works and research of Ukrainian scientists in combination with the study and practical application of the achievements of leading foreign scholars has allowed to develop a draft

curriculum for the course «Historical and Cultural Heritage» for graduate students, to publish a course of lectures on this topic for PhD in 2021 A. Kharitonova.

**Purpose and objectives.** It is necessary to identify possible areas of consolidation and transmission of the collective spiritual experience of mankind, the historical and cultural heritage of historical settlements, individual regions, the state and the cultural space as a whole. To give the historical-evolutionary analysis and the analysis of a modern condition of a cultural-historical heritage; to determine the main directions of its perspective development of research; identify methods for determining the vector of development.

**Materials and methods of research.** Ukraine is one of the countries with a rich historical and cultural heritage. Protection of national cultural and spiritual heritage is recognized as one of the priorities of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine. In accordance with international conventions ratified or signed by Ukraine (European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Council of Europe Framework Convention on Cultural Significance) protection of cultural heritage is an international legal obligation of our state to the world community. Ukraine has also established an appropriate domestic legal and regulatory framework that regulates the role of the state, central executive bodies in the field of protection of historical and cultural heritage, local governments, land users, legal entities and individuals, regardless of the form of ownership in which they are located. objects and monuments of cultural heritage (in particular, the laws of Ukraine «On protection of cultural heritage», «On the National program of preservation and use of cultural heritage sites», «On protection of archaeological heritage», «On the List of monuments of cultural heritage, not subject to privatization», «On the basics of urban planning», «On territorial planning», etc.). Thus, the scientific support of activities in the field of heritage in the context of the whole system of modern processes that determine the development of society and its interaction with the natural environment, becomes extremely important.

Cultural and historical heritage is a form of consolidation and transmission of the collective spiritual experience of mankind. Its components:

- language, ideals, traditions, customs, rituals, holidays, anniversaries, folklore, folk crafts and handicrafts;
- works of art, museum, archival and library funds, collections, books, manuscripts, letters, personal archives;
- monuments of archeology, architecture, science and art, memorials, buildings, ensembles, sights and other evidence of the historical past;
- unique landscape zones and areas of archaeological, historical and scientific significance, joint creations of man and nature, modern buildings of special value in terms of history, art or science, as well as other objects and phenomena of historical and cultural value.

The purpose of studying the historical and cultural heritage of the historical settlement is to acquaint students, graduate students with the system of scientific knowledge about historical, cultural and natural heritage and its role in society, to promote their worldview, awareness and understanding of heritage preservation and use. Use of complexes of historical knowledge (history, archeology, ethnology), culturology and museum studies, tourism, local lore, etc.

To study the historical and cultural heritage of historical settlements, it is necessary to consider both theoretical, legal and institutional issues and problems of cultural and natural heritage; also practical: for example, experience in developing programs for preservation and use, principles and methods of tourism activities on the use of heritage, etc.; feature of combining theoretical training with the development of practical skills, active use of Internet technologies, mandatory accompaniment of lectures and seminars with videos (movies, computer presentations, «walks through virtual museums», etc.), field trips to museums, reserves, etc. Set the following tasks:

- to acquaint graduate students and students with the phenomenon of heritage in modern science and culture; to study the basic concepts, categories, functions of heritage;
- give an idea of the main historical, cultural and protected areas and objects, their place in Ukrainian and world culture;
- to study the world and Ukrainian experience of heritage protection and use: tasks, priorities, means, forms, mechanisms, etc.;
- to give an idea of the basics of state policy, modern international and Ukrainian legislation in the field of heritage protection and use;
- consider the problems of using cultural and natural heritage, its scope, trends;
- show the social and economic efficiency of heritage preservation;
- instill an understanding of the need for a caring attitude to cultural and natural heritage, the ability to use the acquired knowledge in the social and professional spheres of activity.

The importance of qualified analysis and assessment of the potential of cultural heritage, as well as any other type of resources, is to justify its further effective use, namely: system-structural determination of the location of a particular resource in a given area, establishing adequate ways and forms of development and ensuring coordinated actions of all participants in the process of its development and development.

Modern ideas and trends in the study of cultural heritage in terms of the concept of sustainable development. Throughout modern history, the attitude to heritage sites has changed significantly - the concept of simple protection of monuments has become more complex and complex complex of study, interpretation and use heritage, which in Europe gradually began to move in the late 60's - early 70's, in the United States and some other countries - in the late 70's, and in the former Soviet Union - in the late 80's - early 90's years in the course of democratization of their processes in society. At the end of the twentieth century, the social status of heritage increased due to the adoption of the concept of balanced development as a global imperative of civilization [1]. The term «sustainable development» emerged in the late 1980s as a central concept for those seeking to include environmental issues in the debate on economic development. It has been identified by the Brundtland Commission as a development that meets the needs of today, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs [2], which gives some direction in general and about heritage and its use in tourism in particular. Thus, the 1992 UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro, which developed the «Agenda for the XXI Century», identified the preconditions for many subsequent conferences, seminars and meetings on the environment and especially on its sustainable development. In 1997, the Program of Action for the Implementation of the «Agenda for the XXI Century» was adopted, which proclaimed a new concept of human development. In Ukraine, the term «sustainable development» came into scientific circulation indirectly through the Russian modification of its translation («sustainable development»), which led to the emergence of a significant number of options for this concept - stable, stable, stable, stable, balanced, long-term, self-supporting, supportive, etc. In the modern scientific literature and regulations often use the term «sustainable development» (rarely - stable, stable, stable), which is not entirely correct, because there is a significant dissonance between the components of «sustainable» (unchanging) and «development» (The process that results in change).

However, despite the significant methodological, methodological and practical achievements of foreign and domestic scholars in the field of heritage, in modern domestic social architecture there is no generalized study of this area at the national level and at the level of its regions. Until recently, the issues of cultural heritage assessment were not included in the scope of research and practical activities in terms of determining the overall potential of the territory and ways of its development. Only in recent years, relevant provisions, in particular the recognition of current socio-economic trends, have been recorded in regulatory and methodological documents for the development, monitoring and evaluation of regional development strategies [3,4]. Thus, the

study, analysis and evaluation of hysterial and cultural heritage is a necessary and important condition for planning the development of the region, administrative district, city and village. The possibility of involving heritage in the economic life of regions depends on the nature of these resources, their value, quantity, attractiveness, accessibility and other factors (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1 An example of a structure that requires analysis and evaluation of resources, value, quantity, attractiveness, accessibility and other factors

One of the most important goals of modern Ukrainian society, as well as of all mankind in general, in the field of social activity is the spiritual revival through the effective preservation and active use of cultural and natural heritage. Misunderstanding and underestimation of the role of historical, cultural and natural environment, monuments of history, culture, architecture, nature, lack of information about monument protection and conservation of a certain part of modern society, shortage of qualified professionals lead to irreparable loss of many cultural and natural heritage sites.

Ukraine's European integration vector, its accession to European and international conventions are the main factors in the development of national education, culture and science, its natural involvement in world cultural policy, the defining features of which are care for its cultural and natural heritage, its active use for the country's development. presenting to the world, increasing its wealth and carefully passing it on to future generations. As part of a project to develop educational programs to inform the younger generation about the unique values of natural and cultural monuments and involve young people in practical activities to preserve World Heritage, the UNESCO World Heritage Center has prepared a manual «World Heritage in the hands of young people»; it has been translated into various languages.

Concepts and terms related to the issue of historical and cultural heritage have become widespread in the domestic scientific literature since the ratification by the Soviet Union in 1988 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in Paris in 1972 at the UN General Conference on education, science and culture. Since then, the concept of «cultural heritage» is concretized in the framework of international and national

regulations and other documents, introduced into legal circulation and becomes an independent common legal concept, which is widely used in literature and practice. Since there are a large number of different definitions and characteristics of heritage, which are determined by the goals and objectives facing researchers, to begin to consider them and analyze logically from the interpretation of the term «cultural heritage» given in Art. 1 of the above Convention, according to which it is classified into three categories:

- monuments: works of architecture, monumental sculpture and painting, elements and structures of archaeological nature, inscriptions, caves and groups of elements that have outstanding universal value in terms of history, art or science;
- ensembles: groups of isolated or combined buildings, the architecture, unity or connection with the landscape of which is an outstanding universal value in terms of history, art or science;
- places of interest: works of man or joint creations of man and nature, as well as areas, including archaeological sites, which are a universal value in terms of history, aesthetics, ethnology or anthropology [5].

Although this definition defines the composition of cultural heritage and at the same time illustrates the trend of moving from the study of individual monuments to their complexes, it generally does not adequately reflect the role and place of heritage in the modern world.

The further development of international monument protection principles and principles is connected with the adoption in Paris on October 17, 2003 of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Ukraine acceded to the Convention in accordance with the Law of Ukraine of March 6, 2008 32132-VI).

Objects of tangible cultural heritage include:

- real estate objects (buildings and structures) with related works of decorative and applied art, sculpture, painting, etc.;
- objects of science and technology;
- other objects of material culture, which arose as a result of historical events and which are valuable in terms of history, archeology, architecture, urban planning, art, science and technology, aesthetics, ethnology or anthropology, social culture and are evidence of epochs and civilizations, real sources information about the origin and development of culture.

One of the features of the given interpretations of cultural heritage is that its objects should have not only historical and cultural, scientific, artistic value, but also be a real source of information about the origin and development of culture, historical and spiritual development of the people. In Ukraine, the Law of June 8, 2000 «1805-III On the protection of cultural heritage», which regulates legal, organizational, social and economic relations in the field of cultural heritage protection in order to preserve it, the use of cultural heritage sites in public life, defines that: «cultural heritage is a set of cultural heritage objects inherited by mankind from previous generations; object of cultural heritage - a place of interest, structure (work), complex (ensemble), their parts, related movable objects, as well as territories or water bodies, other natural, natural-anthropogenic or man-made objects. objects regardless of the state of preservation, which have brought to our time value from the archaeological, aesthetic, ethnological, historical, architectural, artistic, scientific or artistic point of view and have preserved their authenticity» [6]. According to some experts (VM Paratsy and others), the definition adopted in the legislative field of Ukraine is vague and does not reflect the essence of the concept of «cultural heritage» - the term underlying the external expression of national culture, so it needs a holistic rethinking, revision taking into account the terminological positives of the international normative experience and greater attachment to the social realities of today.

The territoriality of the heritage is manifested in the heterogeneous distribution of its objects in the urban settlements of geographical space. The complexity of heritage preservation is due to several circumstances. First, the complex territorial complex (landscape, territory, city, manor complex, etc.), the components of which are culture and nature, material and intangible

values, is increasingly being considered as a heritage. Secondly, society and experts have already realized the fact that heritage cannot be preserved in isolation from the natural, historical, cultural and social environment.

The economic function of cultural heritage is significant. As a confirmation, at the national level, most countries are aware that the timely identification, valuation and careful use of resources of historical and cultural significance is of great economic benefit.

Cultural heritage resources are the basis for the development of many sectors of the economy, the main of which is tourism. In our opinion, among these functions it is expedient to allocate also the fourth group - public. It is much broader in nature and logically includes the functions of previous groups, as heritage is a resource for development for society as a whole. Given and paying tribute to the important social functions of the heritage, such as improving the quality of life, overcoming poverty and many others, we must ignore the fact that cultural heritage is endangered and in conditions of accelerated development can be destroyed if not included in sustainable development. After all, today the historical environment of most cities is in crisis, historically valuable buildings, including architectural monuments, are destroyed and irretrievably lost, living conditions in the historic centers of settlements are unacceptably low, the socio-demographic composition of the population is deteriorating. There has been a sharp decline in the volume of restoration work and a decrease in the number of historic settlements where monuments would be restored. To avoid any negative consequences of the use of historical and cultural resources, it is necessary to include the whole range of measures for the protection and use of heritage in modern social processes.

The social role of heritage is invaluable because it carries a cognitive, educational, scientific and aesthetic burden. Without cultural heritage, modern life of our country is inconceivable. The consequence of not taking into account the educational function is the introduction into the minds of citizens of a nihilistic attitude to the historical heritage, which leads to the destruction of continuity in generations, creates contempt for the historical and cultural values of our country and the world community.

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**Анотація.** Культурно-історичною спадщиною є форма закріплення й передачі сукупного духовного досвіду людства. Її складові: мова, ідеали, традиції, звичаї, обряди, свята, пам'ятні дати, фольклор, народні промисли й ремесла; твори мистецтва, музейні, архівні й бібліотечні фонди, колекції, книги, рукописи, листи, особисті архіви; пам'ятки археології, архітектури, науки й мистецтва, пам'ятні знаки, споруди, ансамблі, визначні місця та інші свідчення історичного минулого; унікальні ландшафтні зони й місцевості археологічного, історичного та наукового значення, спільні витвори людини й природи, сучасні споруди, що являють особливу цінність із погляду історії, мистецтва або науки, а також інші предмети і явища, що володіють історико-культурною цінністю. Україна належить до країн з багатою історико-культурною спадщиною. Нині відбувається активна інтеграція України до світового культурного простору. Повноцінне та всебічне виявлення й вивчення культурної спадщини з метою виваженого використання і комплексного її збереження – стратегічне, державної ваги гуманістичне і науково-практичне завдання.

**Ключові слова:** культурно-історична спадщина, пам'ятки архітектури, пам'ятки археології, науки й мистецтва, культурний простір, історичне поселення.

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**Аннотация.** Культурно-историческое наследие - это форма закрепления и передачи совокупного духовного опыта человечества. Ее составляющие: язык, идеалы, традиции, обычаи, обряды, праздники, памятные даты, фольклор, народные промыслы и ремесла; произведения искусства, музейные, архивные и библиотечные фонды, коллекции, книги, рукописи, письма, личные архивы; памятники археологии, архитектуры, науки и искусства, памятные знаки, сооружения, ансамбли, достопримечательные места и другие свидетельства исторического прошлого; уникальные ландшафтные зоны и местности археологического, исторического и научного значения, совместные творения человека и природы, современные сооружения, представляющие особую ценность с точки зрения истории, искусства или науки, а также другие предметы и явления, обладающие историко-культурной ценностью. Украина относится к странам с богатым историко-культурным наследием. Сейчас происходит активная интеграция Украины в мировое культурное пространство. Полноценное и всестороннее выявление и изучение культурного наследия с целью взвешенного использования и комплексного ее сохранения - стратегическое, государственной важности гуманитарное и научно-практическое задание.

**Ключевые слова:** культурно-историческое наследие, памятники архитектуры, памятники археологии, науки и искусства, культурное пространство, историческое поселение.