

Fortifications areas in the Nysa city as formations of

- urban greenery

- public spaces

- post-military revitalized object

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Annotation

Remnants of fortifications and post army's facilities, is one of the few remains of the old settlement category, which has survived to our times, as shown, a separate form of spatial terrain. There is nothing surprising in this, that the ruins of castles or fortifications, surrounded by greenery, have always been the object of interest of many researchers. When asked about their future, always evoke memories of a bygone age.

How, then, to take care of these spaces, how to carry out the revitalization of the urban spaces, which is very often covered with many large-active legal restrictions, even from the point of view of archaeological and conservation.

Introducion

Post military objects quite often were designed in such a way that sufficiently well to blend into the environment during their operation, even from the point of view of their defense. Today, they are largely unused green urban areas. Many times, unfortunately, much neglected and without any prospects.

A limitation to the revitalization activities is, in a sense the legal aspect, lack of money for their adaptation to the new features, and, perhaps above all, a lack of vision. The size and location of the objects are often limitation in the actions of future investors or developers. These objects, left without any initiative quickly make its technical life, strongly limiting the possibility of adaptation, which is a sad card of our time.

However, we cannot say, that nothing is done in this matter. In recent years, the city of Nysa was awarded in "Outstanding earthy architecture in Europe" prize, granted under the EU project "Terra Incognita", co-financed by the European Commission. Two objects of Nysa's fortifications, Bastion St. Hedwig and Water Fort has been recognized and included in the album of 42 European earthen structures.

Methods of research

Location. General characteristics of Nysa:

Nysa - the town was called "Silesian Rome" due to the large number of churches, in the era of rebirth "the Silesian Athens". In the "Chronicle of the World" by Hartmann Schedel 1493 is included as soon as Krakow and Wroclaw.

"For nearly 500 years Nysa was the capital of the episcopal principality and thus, despite the different historical periods, has become rich, economically and culturally. Reign of the Prussian fortress made out of town inhibiting economic development for nearly two centuries. Most Nysa suffered during the conflicts of World War II, in which there has been the destruction of about 80 percent of the town.

Deserve attention not only to the historic churches and houses, but also parks and old fortifications - the legacy of the kingdom of Prussia."¹



*Fot.1 Nysa, the town plan, year 1743*²

¹ Citation from "Kroniki Świata" Hartman Schedl, P.174

² source: www.nasza-nysa.pl



Fot.2 Location Nysa's fortifications in 2013 (red marked the locations discussed in this text), work - the author

Topic of the workshop:

Revitalization of selected parts of the Nysa fortress in the context of:

- improving the quality of urban public space in conjunction with the city,
- improving the quality of urban greenery.

Methodology:

Starting from the analysis of the urban context - the relationship between the place and the city, the engineering analysis of such technical assessment - any demolition suggestions, until the show functional solutions, tested new opportunities for the existing stagnant structure.

In the process of creating managed to level the state of knowledge about revitalization process of this type of the investment among all participating.

In the individual groups of studied subjects it will be possible to achieve the following results:

Understanding of the current state of planning in:

- General planning principles of the city
- Existing framework planning, building plan – master urban plan
- Development architecture plan and transport planning

Analyzing of the planning aspects in:

- Historical and current use of the site - type of use, ownerships, site specifics
- Social aspects – contact with the citizens of the Nysa city, the editors of the content and results of the questionnaire
- Sustainable urban development – Urban master plan – key topics

- Development plans of neighborhood - wider surrounding – city scale
- Management of planning processes in urban and architecture redevelopment
- Management of the communication's servicing system structure
- Respect of the post-military heritage and nature in architecture and urban scale
- Dealing with natural assets, landscape aspects
- Protection and creation of the habitat

Communication & marketing

- Communication with public and political sectors strategy and plan
- Securing political and public dialogues
- Stakeholder involvement – participative approaches
- Creating an NEW image of the place
- Monitoring the environmental problem
- Informing and consulting the public
- Addressing local noise

Related investigations

- Cost benefit models of various land use options
- “circumstances” to the development site

Management instruments & tools

- Basics in general project management and project development
- Management plan - organising the jigsaw puzzles
- Role plays and best practice - definition of milestones and critical stages

Civil engineering/environmental technologies

- Technical assessment - deconstruction/demolition of buildings
- Main infrastructure works
- Management of the new structure

Example of the revitalization of the Fort Prussia - Architectural Concept assemble of educational buildings for University of Applied Science in Nysa:

Nysa Fortress, next Kłodzko and the Srebrna Góra, is one of the best preserved historical fortifications in Silesia. It is estimated that the present state is about 60 % of the original building. One of the largest and best preserved fort is Fort Prussia (*Fort Prusy*). His co-author was Cornelius Wallrawe.

Fort was built in the years 1743-1745. Situated on a hill protected areas located to the north of it. Formed on the plan of the characteristic, five-pointed star surrounded by a dry moat. Lead inside two gates of the interposed *caponier*. After crossing the gate, we can enter the tunnel to the courtyard, at the center of which stands a room with a well, now filled up but originally having a depth of about 30 meters. The courtyard is enclosed *casemates* formed on the plan of an equilateral pentagon.

Behind the moat is five *ravelin* shielding fort: *Ravelin Pommern* (Pomerania) is located opposite the entrance gates, the sides are located *Ravelin Westphalia* and *Ravelin Halberstadt*, and the back two more as a *bastions*- *Ravelin Magdeburg* and *Ravelin Neumark*.

From 1859 until 1869 the fort served as a barracks and a prison, and since 1914 served as a military's hardware store. In the nineties, the fort ceased to be the property of the Polish

Army, housed a wholesale beverage. Today it is unused, came under the care of the Society of Fortifications Friends. The heavily of the fort is wooded area with wild vegetation, which originally did not exist. For this reason, followed by continuous degradation of this beautiful place.

Despite the lack of proper care and custody of funds for monument, the state of the fort is rather well. It is in very good condition, so it's possible to find a way to appropriate its development.

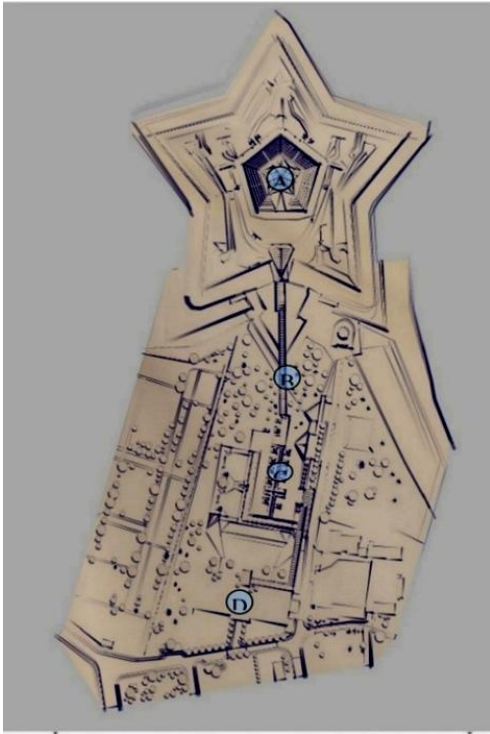


Fot 3. Fort Prusy - a photo of about 1860 , source: www.nasza-nysa.pl



Fot.4 Fort Prusy - picture of of July 2013, photograph by author

The aim of this part is revitalization of the fort Prussia and its immediate surroundings, combined with the existing building of the Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning at the State Higher Vocational School in Nysa. Designed complex of buildings on the didactic function "Collegium Artium", for the purposes of the Institute of AIU and the Conservation and Protection of Monuments (KiOZ). Currently, the university does not have the building fully satisfying the needs of both specialities.



The scope of the study includes:

- A) building for the student's workshops
(Adapted Fort Prussia)
- B) a bridge between workshops and
the main building of the Institute,
- C) the main building of the Institute of AIU and
KiOZ.
- D) underground parking,

Fot. 5 The architectural concept team of educational buildings PWSZ in Nysa³ - general view of the assumptions

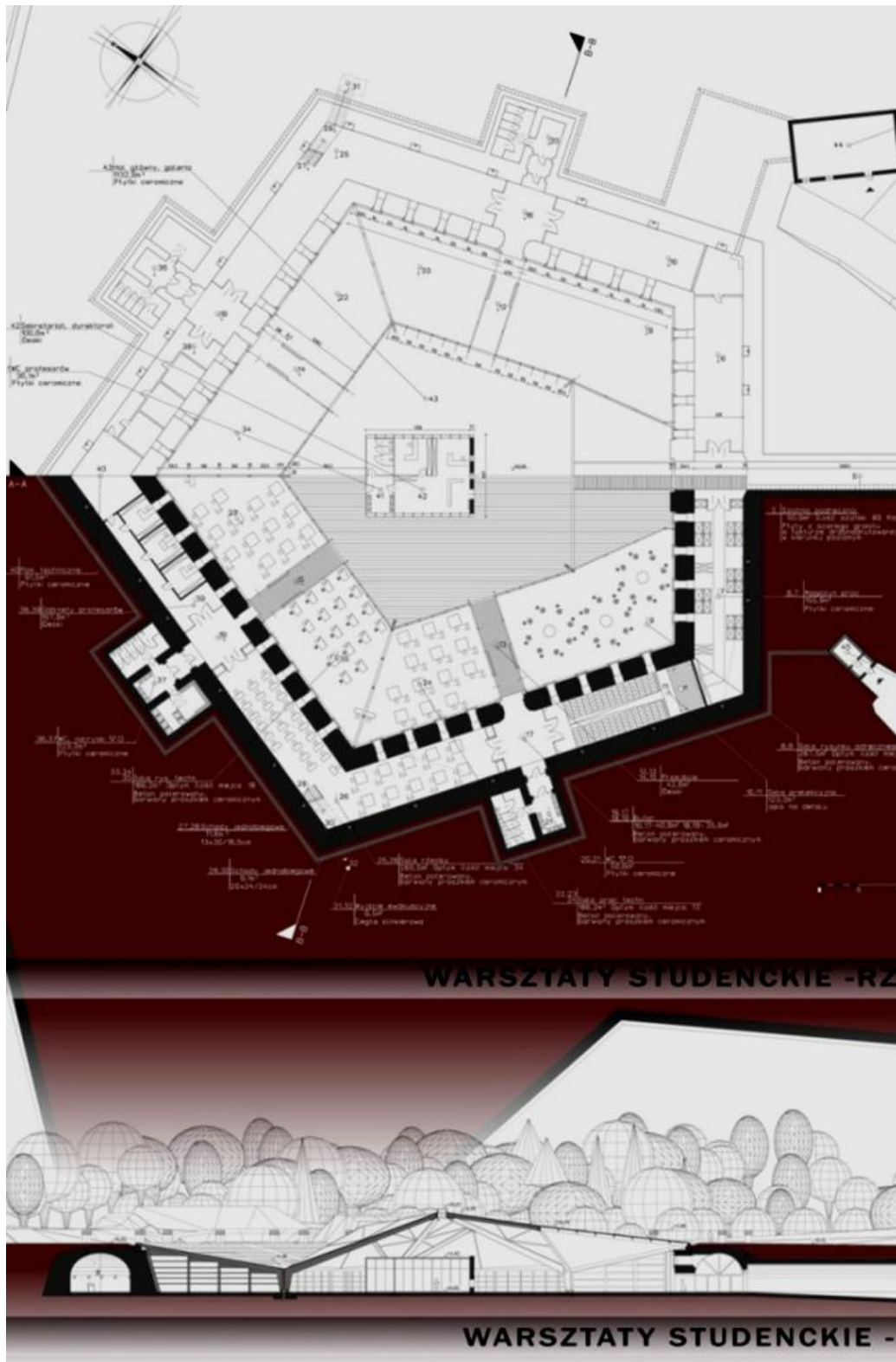
During the design process object of the fort has been converted into workshops for the students.

By closing the courtyard from the top of the new cover, the property received a new form.

The inspiration for the design of the roof was a turtle's shell. Glazing allowed to maintain contact persons staying inside with the outside world, particularly with giving a sense of relaxation surrounding countryside. Despite the problems relating to construction, building physics, and generally known nuisance of such structures, for respect to the above aspects of the solution was chosen deliberately.

The new tissue is also the entrance hall, the construction of which closes the open before *caponier* input and connects to the bridge leading to the main building. Roof covering made in the technology of laminated timber structure; has a large amount of glazed surfaces, which will provide the right amount of sunlight and contact with nature interiors. The shutters protect the interior space from overheating and overexposure during intensive operations sunlight.

³ diploma work, author: Tycjan Książek, promotor: PhD arch. Konrad Dobrowolski, 2005/2006



Fot.6 Ground plan and cross-sectional adaptation of the fort on student workshops⁴

⁴ diploma work, author: Tycjan Książek, promotor: PhD arch. Konrad Dobrowolski, 2005/2006



Fot.7 Visualization total assumptions⁵

Additional competencies that students gather during the workshop:

In addition to the substantive solutions that have been developed at the level of agreement of the workshops participants were also established learning outcomes.

Social and individual competences who failed to assimilate the students are:

- understanding the needs of continuously acquire new knowledge and experience and desire to continually improve and effect positive changes in working life,
- willingness to take personal responsibility for the implementation of assigned tasks, and bearing the consequences for the results of their own and team work, both positive and negative,
- they are able to establish and maintain a long and productive collaboration with other students / Professors in order to achieve the best results,
- correctly identify and settle the dilemmas associated with the profession, at the professional and ethical level.

⁵ diploma work, author: Tycjan Książek, promotor: PhD arch. Konrad Dobrowolski, 2005/2006