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Ochrona wartości kulturowych miast a urbanistyka

History/Archeology/Antiques and Sustainable City
NIMES – 2018, September 19-22

CIVVIH
ICOMOS



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DZIEDZICTWO MIAST. OCHRONA I ROZWÓJ
HERITAGE OF THE CITIES. PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT



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Urban Archeology as a main factor of rebuilding the old city structure

Archaeological discoveries are a **challenge**

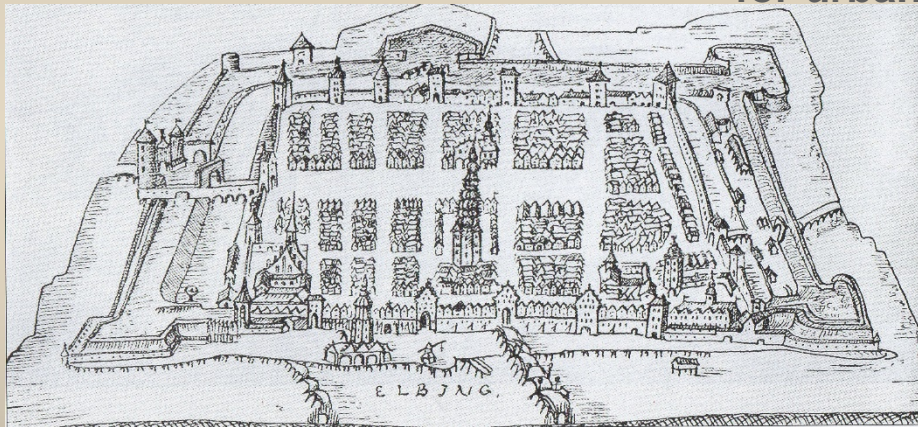
for archaeologists - how to expose excavated relics;

for architects - how to use the fragments of ruins

to compose a clear three-dimensional message
for present and future generations;

for urban planners - how to integrate archaeological sites

and excavated architectural relics into a modern city structure
as to be essential elements identifying and distinguishing
public spaces of the city.



In all of these cases, the most important element

**and function in the city landscape
is the archaeological site**

Sometimes, however, archaeological works **are invisible**,

although their importance to the contemporary structure of the city **is priceless**.

This is the case with large-scale archaeological research for the reconstruction of cities
that disappeared from the face of the world during World War II.

**The presentation will focus on archaeological research
and the method of reconstruction**

of the historical urban landscape of the medieval city of Elbląg

Elbląg (Elbing) is a medieval town founded by the Great Teutonic Master in 1246 on the law of Lubeck with broad privileges for trade;

The town was the first seat of the **Teutonic Order in Poland**, they founded a settlement and the castle, before the Oder moved to Malbork (Marienburg).

Elbląg was the rich port-city of Hanza between the East and the West of Europe; by mid of the 14th century was an important competitor of Gdańsk.

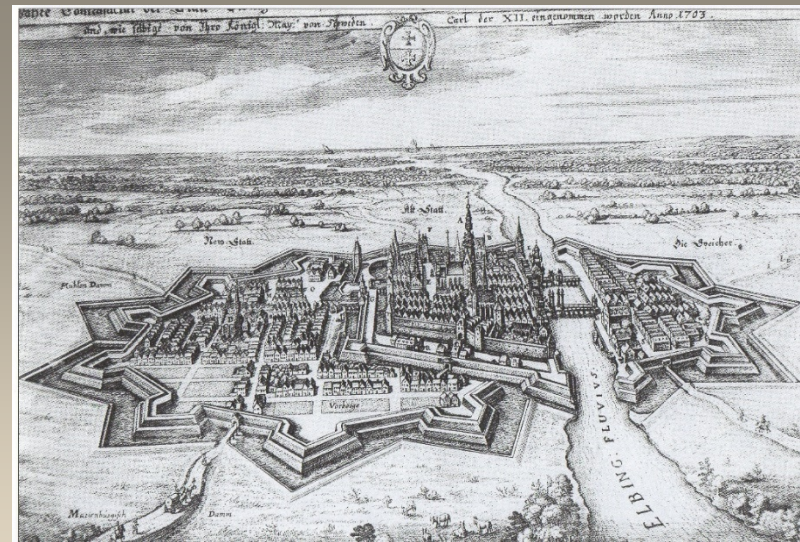
In 1440 the town joined the Union of Prussian Towns, and after the peace of Toruń in **1466 became a part of the Polish state.**

In 1772, after the first partition of Poland was annexed to Prussia.

In 1945 returned to Poland. The indigenous people left the town, new ones entered.



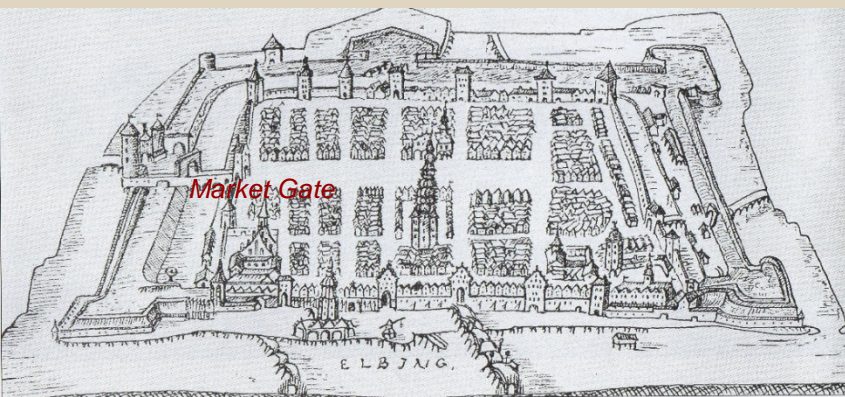
fragment of the map of Prussia, C. Hennenberger 1576
and the Elbląg Territory 500 km2 of the town's property



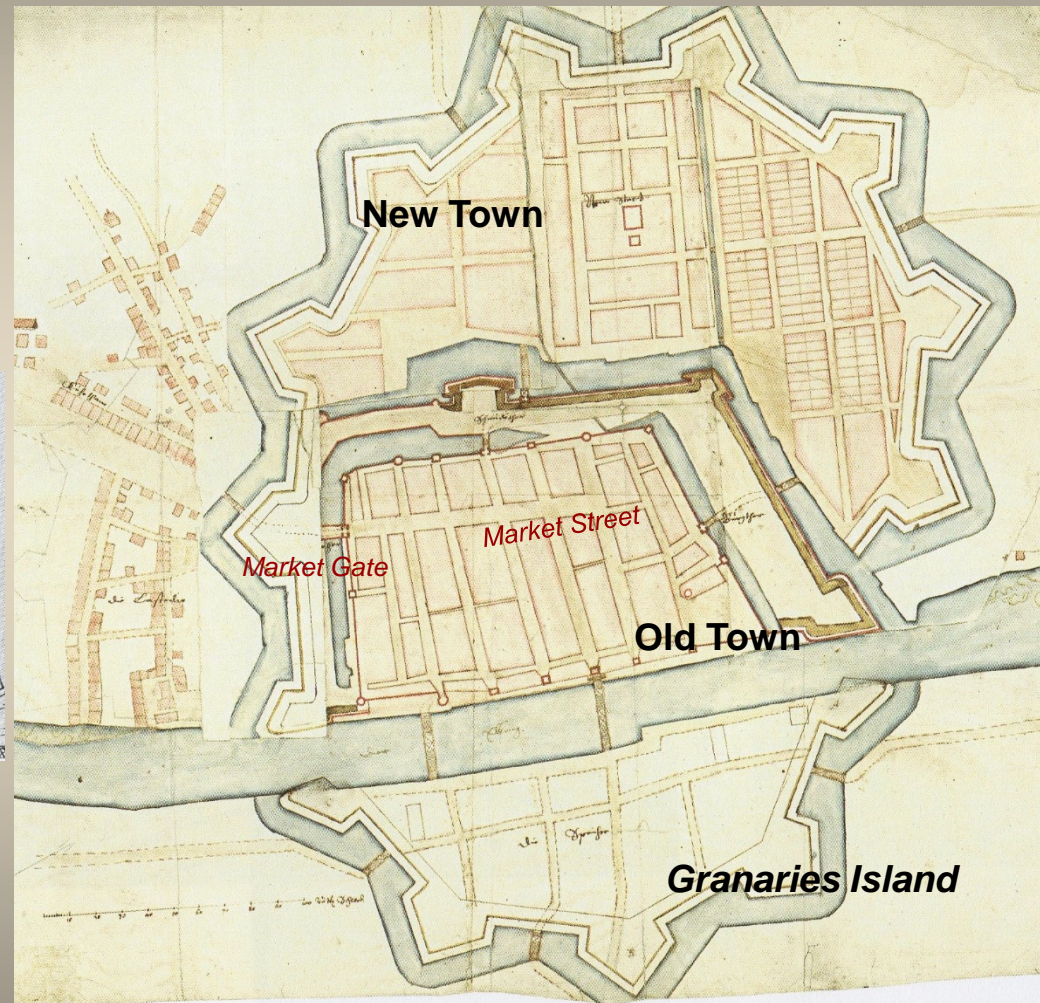
New fortifications built on the orders of Gustaw Adolf 1626-1643
acc. H. Thome's project covered the Old and New Town,
the Granaries Island and the suburbs, by M. Merian 1626



we will talk about
the reconstruction of the **Elbląg Old Town**



Elbląg Old Town, the western image off the medieval fortifications,
by I. Hoppe, 1636



Elbląg, 1630 KrA:Sveriges, krig1:91, N. Ahlberg, Stadsgrundningea och planforändringar.
Svensk stadsplanering 1521-1721, katalog s.152



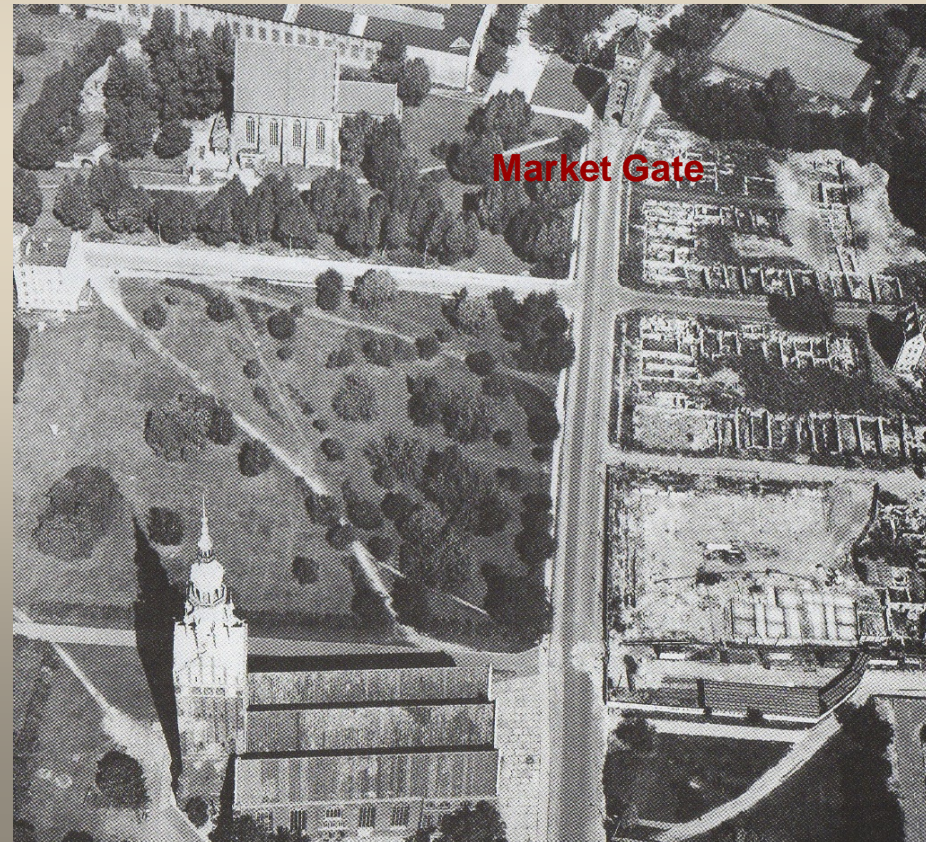
1945

As a result of World War II, **the city was destroyed in 65%**

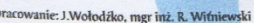
Because the lack of money and also the will to rebuild it, the area of ruins of the Old Town was plowed and transformed into a park

- only the Market Gate **remained**, the parish church and several tenement houses

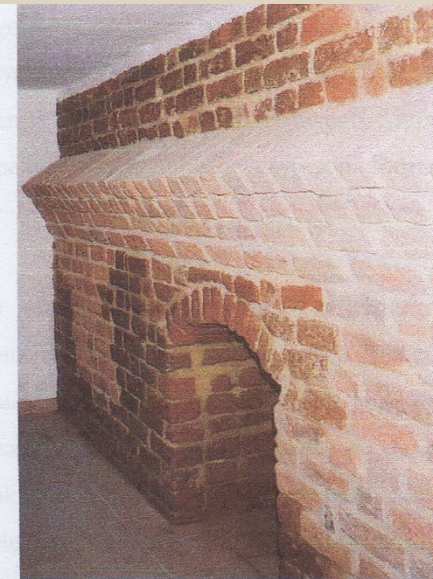
1980 – excavation works began in the Old Town



• OBIEKTY ZABYTKOWE I BUDYNKI
PRZEZNACZONE DO REKONSTRUKCJI •



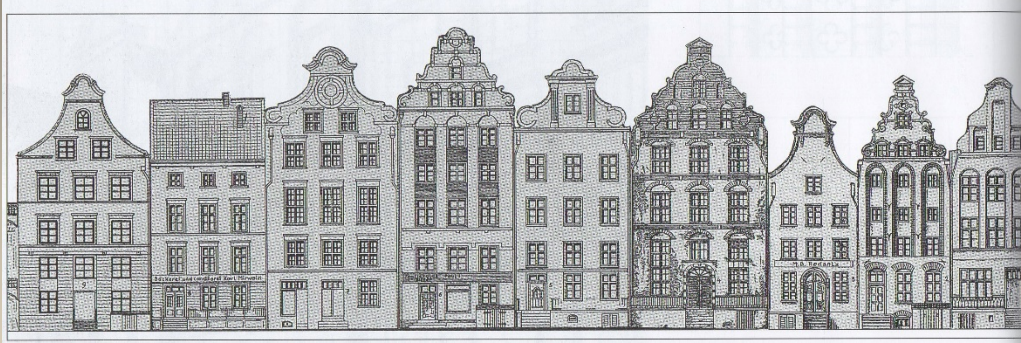
- 1) reconstruction of the historical landscape in the main streets and Market Street (**retrowersja = retro-version**)
- 2) new houses on foundations archaeologically discovered
- 3) form and function within one building (private property)
- 4) joint use of the interior of the urban block (co-ownership)
- 5) preservation of the scale of tenements and dominants



Ryc. 18 Mury fundamentowe kamien
a. mur, przetrzebienie z wykorzystanym
archaeologically discovered
b. wykorzystany mur in situ
in situ



ELBLĄG under the construction, 1998



RETROWERSJA , RETRO-VERSION

- not exactly like historical research (inventory)
- creative in ideas for detail and composition of the fasades but in keeping with the spirit of the rich hanzeatic city-port
- the language of contemporary architecture (*postmodern architecture stile in use*)





the authors of The Reconstruction Program of the Old Town in Elbląg have created a new city on a medieval layout whose landscape of historical interiors never existed in the proposed form.

**But the city is alive and the inhabitants are proud of it.
The identity of the place has been restored, it is still historic.**

*Retroversion of the Markt Street – **1998***



1910 - *view of the Markt Street*





CIVVIN
I C O M O S

comité international des villes et villages historiques
international committee on historic towns and villages

History/Archeology/Antiques and Sustainable City NIMES – 2018, September 19-22, France

The next conference
of the Subcommittee
of **Cities in Central and Eastern Europe**,
which I plan to organize in Malbork in 2019,
I intend to devote to: *The Creation in the Reconstruction of Cities*
Post-conference tour: visit Elbląg and Gdańsk.

I cordially invite you

*Thank you
for your attention
Danuta Kłosek-Kozłowska*

Elbląg, View of the city wall, bridge and moat and the main Gate, 1765