

Project RUINS CE902:

*Sustainable re-use, preservation and modern management
of historical ruins in Central Europe
- elaboration of integrated model and guidelines
based on the synthesis of the best European experiences*



2/2017 (2)





NEWS

STUDY VISIT TO RUINED CASTLE IN JANOWIEC, POLAND

On 14th of June 2017 study visit to ruined castle in Janowiec, Poland, took place.

Janowiec is a village in eastern Poland, located 70 km north-west from Lublin and 140 km south-east from Warsaw.



Location of Janowiec (source: maps.google.com)

The fortress castle was built most likely at the beginning of the sixteenth century, on a steep Vistulan hillside in Janowiec, surrounded by a deep, dry moat. Janowiec castle premises cover the area of approximately 14,5 ha.



Janowiec Castle - aerial view (source: wikipedia.org)



Janowiec Castle - aerial view (source: wikipedia.org)

Issues presented during the study visit:

- problems of management of the ruined castle in Janowiec
- use of the ruined castle in Janowiec
- history of Janowiec castle and conservation works in the ruined castle
- technical and conservation problems of the maintenance of the ruin in Janowiec
- technical condition of the ruin in Janowiec and examples of conservation and technical works carried out in ruined castle in Janowiec – in situ survey

To find out more about study visit to ruined castle in Janowiec please click <http://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/study-visit-report---Janowiec-1.pdf>

Below You can find some photos from study visit to ruined castle in Janowiec 😊





In August 2017 Partners attended 2 study visits: in Zadar, Croatia (21-22.08) and in Velenje, Slovenia (24-25.08).

STUDY VISIT TO RUINED CHURCH ST. STOSIJA IN PUNTAMIKA, ZADAR, CROATIA 21-22.08.2017

Zadar is the oldest continuously inhabited Croatian city. It is situated on the Adriatic Sea, at the northwestern part of Ravni Kotari region. Zadar serves as the seat of Zadar County and the wider northern Dalmatian region.



Location of Zadar (source: maps.google.com)

Church of St. Stošija in Zadar is one of the most interesting examples of the transformation of an ancient building to a Christian church in this area. The Ruin is a two storey building created by renovating the Roman residential - commercial complex's (villa rustica) cistern. In it, a rectangular, i.e. trapezoidal apse with angular niche and semi calotte was annexed. The upper church was erected on the cistern's arch. Its basis is 6,50 m wide and 13,50 m long. A semicircular apse leans on it thus creating an unusual shape of a two storey church with the lower storey having almost the same dimensions as the upper one. The building technique of both apses as well as the remains of the upper storey walls is typically in early Romanesque style.



St. Stošija Church in Puntamika, Zadar



The roof of the lower church is completely missing which leaves the church's interior without any protection causing considerable damage to the walls and the roman floor with red brick coating.



During the visit, Partners had the opportunity to see the city of Zadar, its Ruins, Historical context and cultural goods with the special accent on the Ruin of the church of st. Stošija.



To get more details about study tour in Zadar please click <http://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/REPORT-ON-STUDY-VISIT-IN-ZADAR-CROATIA-1.pdf>



STUDY VISIT TO RUINED ŠALEK CASTLE IN VELENJE, SLOVENIA, 24-25.08.2017

Velenje is 84 km (1 hour drive) away from Ljubljana, and just 15 km from motorway A1 (Ljubljana –Maribor).



Location of Velenje (source: maps.google.com)

The ruins of Šalek castle are located on the north-eastern edge of the Šalek valley. The castle was built on a ridge at the bottom of the valley, next to where the Paka River exits a ravine between Paški Kozjak and Tisnik. Strategically located high above the Šalek valley, the castle was well protected and dominated the valley. The central area of the Šalek castle-ruins covers ca. 575 m².

The castle ruins alone are accessible only by foot, the path leading from the centre of the old Šalek settlement, opposite the St Andrew church, directly up to the castle. The path is partly in asphalt, partly paved with timber beams (stairs).



Current state of the ruins

The study visit consisted of 3 parts:

1. Multimedia presentations:

- General overview of Šalek Castle Ruins
- State of the art of medieval Šalek Castle ruins (state of the art on protection, state of the art on management and state of the art on use-reuse of medieval Šalek Castle ruins)
- Architecture and promotion, Training session: Commercial functions of ruins

2. Presentation of technical condition of the ruins of Šalek castle

3. Guided tour - The other side of Velenje (association with HICAPS project)



To get more details about study tour in Velenje please click <http://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/study-visit-report---Salek-castle-2.pdf>



ABOUT THE PROJECT

Topic of project are medieval ruins. In Europe there are at least several thousand historical ruins. Owners and managers of these sites struggle with the same problems: protection of ruins is problematic due to ongoing process of destruction, and modern use of ruins is limited. **Project objective is to give “the second life” to medieval ruins** through modern management and attributing contemporary, socially useful functions, while preserving historical value of these sites.

Project aims to develop and disseminate transnational guidelines and integrated model of contemporary use, modern management and protection of medieval ruins in Central Europe in order to enable elaboration of comprehensive management plans for ruined historical sites. Elaborated comprehensive management plans will help owners and managers of historical ruins, local, regional and public authorities exploit economic potential of this heritage in economic development of regions, and to preserve value of medieval ruins as cultural heritage.

Traditional approach to preservation of ruins has been focused on only one issue - how to maintain historical ruins from technical point of view. Innovation of project is to go beyond technical problems and to create integrated model that brings together 3 elements: contemporary use, modern management and sustainable preservation of ruins. Activities undertaken within project will be combination of research tasks concerning documentation and evaluation of technical state of ruins, conservation tasks concerning the form of protection of ruins and, most of all, activities aimed at contemporary use and modern management of historical ruins.

Cooperation of 6 countries with various traditions and experiences will result in development of universal models that could be applied for management, use and protection of medieval ruins all over Europe, providing European added value.

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