

Managing the field of reconstruction and preservation of historical and cultural complexes in Ukraine and Europe

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Abstract. The paper analyzes the role and place of the defense architecture monuments – fortresses, castles, defense monasteries, temples in the historical and architectural heritage of Ukraine and identifies significant problems of restoration and involvement of castle complexes in modern life. The protection of monuments through their restoration and subsequent adaptation to modern needs, as a rule, concerns well-preserved Ukrainian castle complexes, while a considerable number of demolished castles are practically not restored and closed for inspection, destroyed physically and morally, thus remaining unknown to sightseers and tourists.

The paper takes into account the experience of European countries that have long evaluated the economic impact of the attendance of fortifications and palaces on the increasing demand in the tourism market of their own country.

The paper determines the necessity to enlist and structurize all the monuments at the state level, i.e. to develop an effective mechanism for their inventory, control, reconstruction, and preservation. In addition, it is recommended to use European countries' experience in providing concessions for cultural monuments and at the legislative level to simplify the granting of permits to different ministries and departments to issue such concessions.

The financing of preserving historical and cultural complexes in Ukraine is substantiated, which should be:

- budget financing: from the State Budget of Ukraine, from local budgets;
- using extrabudgetary funds: bank loans, payments for the use of natural tourist resources, travel businesses' own funds, investors, local fees and charges, grants from international foundations and organizations, charitable contributions and sponsorship.

Keywords: management, historical and cultural complexes, reconstruction, concessions, castles, palaces, fortresses, cultural heritage.

1 Introduction

The development and prosperity of any state is impossible without preserving its cultural heritage. There have long been hundreds of unique castles and palaces in Ukraine that preserve the stories and secrets of many generations. Their appearance was facilitated by the country's geopolitical location at the crossroads of trade routes. There has always been a tremendous tourist interest in such sites.

Compared to Europe where castles and palaces had permanent owners and were inherited, in Ukraine all castles were nationalized and transferred to various enterprises and organizations that used them as warehouses, sanatoriums, dispensaries, as well as economic and administrative premises, etc.

Today, in Europe, there is a gradual "modernization" of historical buildings, which are increasingly being converted into commercial and residential real estates, while many Ukrainian castles and fortresses are turning into piles of stones.

The study of issues related to the preservation of historical and cultural complexes and world heritage has gained wide coverage in the scientific literature, in particular, in the works of foreign researchers such as L. Norros [1], F. Banfi, L. Chow, M. Reina Ortiz, C. Ouimet, S. Fai [2 – 3], as well as domestic scientists: S.I. Kot [4], V. O. Gorbik [5], O. G. Davydova [6], T. V. But, V. M. Zaitseva, T.V. Pulina [7-8], A. V. Timchenko [9], N. D. Zamyatin [10], O. V. Zhukov [11] and others. But the problems of managing the field of reconstruction and preservation of historical and cultural complexes in Ukraine and Europe are not researched enough.

2 Objective

To identify directions for improving the management of the field of historical and cultural complexes' reconstruction and preservation in Ukraine and Europe.

3 Research Methods

Analysis of statistical data and literature sources according to the paper's objective, comparative analysis, method of expert assessments.

4 Results

Ukraine is a country that has always been between the west and the east, the north and the south. Such a "buffer" status made the statesmen and residents of Ukrainian lands care constantly about their native land's defense from numerous invaders. Thus, century after century, magnificent castles, mighty fortresses, and defensive monasteries stood on the Ukrainian soil. Major trade routes ran through most of the

fortified cities and towns. Due to the fortified territories, trade links between cities in different regions of Ukraine contributed not only to the development of the internal market, but also to the international trade.

Castles and monasteries are the largest historic buildings in the development of settlements. Due to their scale, they are still the compositional centers of many historical cities and villages of Ukraine (Kyiv, Pereyaslav, Chyhyryn, Poltava, Putivl, Chernihiv, Glukhov, Baturin, Okhtyrka, Novgorod-Siversky, Lviv, Kamianets-Podilsky, Bilgorod-Dnistrovsky, Zhovkva, Drohobych, Belz, Sudak, etc.). Some of our cities – Kyiv, Lviv, Volodymyr-Volynsky, Lutsk, Putivl, Novgorod-Siversky, Belgorod-Dnistrovsky – had an extremely developed and complex system of fortifications that had been formed over half a millennium [9].

The castle and hotel business is recognized as the most profitable way of using old fortifications. The prospect of a museum-animated revival of the country's grandest fortifications, which is a nationwide asset and must be accessible to a wide range of visitors, especially young people, is of even greater significance. A priority direction of most Ukrainian castles' and fortresses' tourist renovation is to restore fortifications, place expositions that will present the paintings of the past, and declare these fortifications open-air museums. And the revival of tourist interest in them should be facilitated by high-quality information and promotional campaigns, as well as arrangement of various historical-theatrical festivals, competitions, and animation shows.

More than 2/3 of European Union castles (that is more than 1500 fortifications) are now being successfully used in the hotel industry. Spain, Italy, France, the Czech Republic and other countries have long evaluated the economic impact of the attendance of fortifications and palaces on the increasing demand in the tourism market of their own country. Monuments of the past in these countries are protected by the state and are well preserved.

European tourists have a desire to spend a few days in a real medieval castle, to taste the dishes of ancient ethnic cuisine, and to take part in the animated knightly programs of the castle entertainments. Even Europe's most titled owners of ancestral castles dedicate part of their possessions, along with private apartments, to hotel rooms for guests and tourists.

Table 1 shows the number of fortifications and palaces in Ukraine [14].

Table 1. Number of fortifications and palaces in Ukraine.

No.	Number of fortifications and palaces	Figures
1	Number of fortifications and palaces	3,000
2	Number of stately registered architectural monuments	1,700
3	Number of castles and fortresses of national importance in the Ministry of Culture's registe	75

Due to the peculiarities of historical and regional development, most fortifications were preserved in western Ukraine. It was in this region of greatest prosperity that the Old Rus state reached (the days of Daniel Halytskyi who managed to unite the lands from the Carpathians to the Dnipro) and kept the ancient Ukrainian statehood for the longest period of time. Subsequently, it was here at the site of Old Rus strongholds that the Polish conquerors built their first stone castles in order to keep the newly captured Rus's lands in submission [8].

Ukraine's most visited castles and fortresses are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Top 10 most visited castles in Ukraine [16].

Region	Castle name	Attendance features
Lviv region	Oleskyi castle	The castle is one of the most famous in Lviv region, one of the smallest but best-kept castles in Ukraine. In addition to the museum, there is a restaurant with reconstructed medieval interiors designed for Ukrainian, Polish guests.
	Svirzkyi castle	Has become well-known due to filming. It stands vacant, though there were plans to open the Holiday House of the Architects' Union.
	Pidgoretskyi castle	The great Castle Palace is a branch of the Lviv Art Gallery. It is still under reconstruction.
Transcarpathian region	Castle-palace of the counts of Schenborn	This castle-palace is unique in its kind. It has exactly 365 windows, 52 rooms, 12 front doors.
Transcarpathian region	Palanok castle	The best-kept and reconstructed castle of Ukraine. Located on a hill 70 meters high, in the 18th century it was the strongest fortress in the east of the Austrian Empire.
Chernivtsi region	Khotin	Inaccessible fortress built by the Moldovans. The movie star castle is the main medieval castle of Soviet films.
Volyn region	Lutsk castle	The only preserved architectural monument of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in Ukraine. Two impressive Lutsk monuments – the Jesuit Monastery and the Church – are visible from the towers.
Ternopil region	Zbarazkyi castle	The castle was built by the Zbarazky princes, who were Galileo Galileo's students. During the battle near the walls of the fortress, Ivan Bohun was fatally wounded and Nestor Morozenko was killed. These events were later described in the novel "By Fire and Sword."
Khmelnysk yi region	Kamianets-Podilskyi castle	The most picturesque castle of Ukraine. It is located in a very beautiful place, on a rock, along which lies the canyon of the river Smotrich.
Odessa region	Bilgorod-Dnistrovska Fortress	The largest fortification building in Ukraine.

All objects of historical and cultural heritage in Ukraine are protected by the state. The State System of Preserving Historical and Cultural Monuments has been established in Ukraine. The state administration in the field of cultural heritage protection is entrusted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, as well as to specially authorized bodies of cultural heritage protection.

The special Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Cultural Heritage” of 8.06.2000 No. 1805-III is in force. It regulates legal, organizational, social and economic relations in the field of protection of national cultural heritage in order to preserve it, the use of cultural heritage objects in public life, the protection of the environment’s traditional character for the sake of present and future generations [8].

Art. 2 of the Law provides the following official classification of national cultural heritage objects (see Fig. 1):

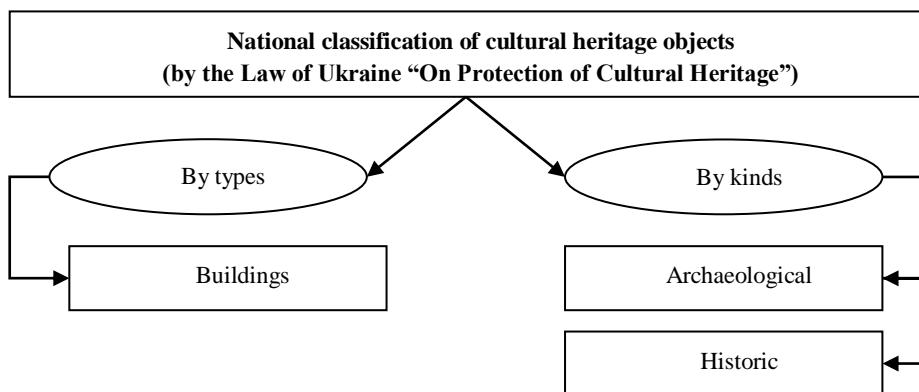


Fig. 1. The current national classification of historical and cultural heritage objects in Ukraine.

In addition, there are a number of public organizations and partnerships, associations and groups that handle cultural heritage protection issues in Ukraine. Among the public groups, the Ukrainian Society for Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments plays a leading role in our country.

The main activity of the Ukrainian Society for Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments was to involve the general public in the discovery, protection, research and promotion of historical and cultural monuments. It is proposed to preserve castles and fortresses in two directions: by turning monuments into museums; by providing excursions to the castle complex with its obligatory inclusion in excursion and tourist routes without creating a museum on the territory of the monument.

Historic and architectural reserves and museums should use the most valuable castle and monastery ensembles in combination with other historical and cultural

monuments, picturesque surrounding landscapes. These architectural and territorial complexes are assigned to national historical and cultural reserves. In some architectural monuments, various museums can be arranged, and some part of the territory and architectural heritage can be allocated to establishments of animation and crafts, souvenir-shopping, lodging and gastronomic purposes.

Since castle complexes need to be used for the benefit of society, taking into account their economic profitability and introducing active technical measures to preserve and restore them, carrying out preventive measures in order to separate objects from aggressive factors that accelerate their damage and destruction, the organization of museums on their basis will be the most effective means of the whole complex's physical and spiritual preservation. In addition, the museum increases the actual importance of a particular monument and more fully discloses its informative value, stimulates the study of the castle complex's history by carrying out a proper scientific activity.

Some scientific institutes of Ukraine (Ukrproektrestavratsiya, Ukrzakhidproektrestavratsiya, the Research Institute of Theory and History of Architecture and City-building) have been conducting research and project development of restoration and further adaptation of castle complexes of Ukraine for many years [11].

There are projects of restoring and further including of the castle complexes in Korets, Novomalin, Starokostiantyniv, Izyaslav (Volyn), Mykulyntsi, Buchach, Pidzamochek (Podilya) developed by Ukrproektrestavratsiya and Ukrzakhidproektrestavratsiya institutes. Much of the ruined castles (almost 40% of the total number of such monuments) have already been provided with the project documentation for reconstruction and further adaptation [10].

The most successful are the projects of preserving and turning castles into museums. Oleskyi, Zolochiv, Lutsk, Ostroh, Zbarazh, Khotin, and Kamianets-Podilsky castles-museums are examples. The cost of priority restoration works for fortifications and palaces of Ukraine is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Cost of priority restoration works for fortifications and palaces of Ukraine.

No.	Fortifications and palaces	Restoration costs
1	Svirzky Castle	30-35 mln. UAH
2	Pidhirtsi Castle	150 mln. UAH
3	Khotin Fortress	150 mln. UAH
4	Chervonohirsky Castle	10 mln. UAH
5	Zhovkva Castle	25 mln. UAH
6	Klevansky Castle	150 mln. UAH
7	Popov estate	35 mln. UAH
8	Pomoryansky Castle	1,5 mln. UAH

The experience of restoration [7] shows that at all stages – from the project development to its implementation – the problems of the new functional content of

the fortification architecture monument, creation of protection zones around the objects being restored, the preservation of the natural environment landscape, etc. remain unsolved. Restoration work alone does not solve the problem. There are cases when the restored building is left unused, which leads to its decline and further re-restoration (castles in Skalat, Kryvchy in Ternopil region, church and carriage buildings on the territory of the castle complex in Medzhibozh (Khmelnysky region), castle in Svirzh in Lviv region). The complete restoration can only guarantee the adaptation of the monuments to the society's contemporary needs. Not having received new functions, not having acquired a true owner and not getting engaged in active social life, they are doomed to moral and physical decline.

The protection of monuments by their restoration and further adaptation to modern needs usually concerns a well preserved castle complex. On the other hand, apart from being included in the society's active life, there are demolished castles. The buildings are practically not restored, closed for inspection, destroyed physically and morally, while remaining unknown to sightseeing tourists. These are castles in Bily Kamen, Stare Selo, Dobromyl, Rakovka (Halychyna), Gubkov, Korka, Novomalin, Taikury, Derman, Dubrovysya, Izyaslav (Volyn), Vinogradove, Korolevo, Serednyi, Khust, Kvasovo (Transcarpathia) and the vast majority of Podilya castles. The examples cited show that half-ruined castles are not used at all, despite the fact that many objects are important in the history of the Ukrainian people and the development of architectural and building traditions [11].

Let us consider the possibility of developing projects for the "tourist revival" of Ukraine's most famous historical castles which are in a rather neglected state.

In the village of Urych, there are the remains of the Old Rus rock fortress Tustan (IX-XV centuries) – without exaggeration, the unique architectural monument in ancient architecture. Tustan was the administrative center of the parish, where in the times of Kievan Rus, Halych and Halych-Volyn principalities charged a fee for salt transportation. The garrisons of the Tustan Rock Castle and a number of other fortifications guarded the roads leading to the main road to Veretsky Pass (the old name – "the Rusky Way"). The first record of the town-fortress Tustan is in the Halych-Volyn chronicle of 1255.

For over 20 years, Tustan was explored by the Carpathian architectural and archeological expedition led by M.F. Rozhko. Back in 1978, he developed a project to reconstruct the Rock Fortress Tustan. But, unfortunately, this project has not been implemented yet (however, investors are still being searched for).

The XVII century Brodivsky Castle of bastion type was built on the best models of the Dutch and Italian defense systems in 1630-1635 under the leadership of the talented architect Andre del Aqua and the French military engineer Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan.

Tourists are now able to view the system of earth shafts with casemates and defensive bastions of the castle, as well as the castle courtyard with barracks.

On the territory of Brodivsky Castle the baroque palace of S. Potocki is preserved – a spacious two-storey brick building with side risalites extending along the northern side of the castle. Both the castle and the palace are still in a very neglected state, although the architectural features of these objects are ideally suitable for a picturesque castle-hotel with a knightly restaurant and beer cellars on the basis of fortifications.

Uzhgorod castle of XIII-XVIII centuries is the oldest of all the fortresses of Transcarpathia. Uzhgorod Castle has a maze of underground passages, now neglected and abandoned. Tourists are only allowed to view the stone 32-meter-long well in the castle courtyard which, according to the legend, turns into a horizontal ledge leading into the valley of the river Uzh.

There is an international investment project to fully revive the castle as a cultural and leisure tourist complex. Investors are still being searched for.

Nevitsky Castle of the XIII-XVII centuries is located to the north of Uzhgorod, upstream the Uzh, on a steep slope.

Nowadays, Nevitsky Castle is in an extremely attractive half-demolished state.

13 km from the princely capital of Terebovlya in Mykulyntsi over the Seret stands another monument of defense architecture – Mykulynetsky Castle of the XVI-XVII centuries (more precisely, its ruins).

Up to now, about half of the castle fortifications have been preserved: two corner towers with loopholes and wall sections between them. A contemporary researcher of the monument I. Pustynnikova notes alarmed that the territory of Mykulynetsky Castle has now been turned into a landfill, despite the fact that the castle is best suited to become a trade brand of beer popular in Ternopil region.

Berezhansky Castle is the center of the State Historical and Architectural Reserve. It became famous throughout Europe due to the fact that no army could take this stronghold for two centuries.

Berezhansky Castle and Palace were badly damaged during the shelling of the First World War and have not been rebuilt since then. However, it still impresses with its greatness. The thickness of the southwestern wall fragments is 6 m; the angular towers of a pentagonal plan of the stronghold are of the same huge dimensions. The towers have a complex system of loopholes with two or three crossed strokes, which made it possible to aim at different angles.

The revitalized complex will be able to provide lodging, gastronomic, exposition-excursion and animation-tourist services, and most importantly – it will become a true tourist decoration of Podilya.

Skala-Podilska is a medieval border fortress of Rzeczpospolita located over the Zbruch only 40 km from Kamianets-Podilskyi – the center of the Podolsk district of the Ottoman Empire.

Skala-Podilska Castle should be completely rebuilt by placing a museum exhibit in one part of the palace and a tourist hotel in the other. The perimeter of the internal wooden combat galleries, castle dungeons, gun turrets and tourist viewing platforms should be restored. The implementation of this project will immediately allow the castle in Skala to be included in a commercial mass tourist route along with the neighboring fortresses in Kamianets-Podilskyi and Khotin.

The presence of a tourist hotel will allow organizing horseback tours over the cliffs of the Zbruch from the castle to the Medobory reserve to karst lakes, reef rocks, the Pearl Tovtry cave, the Medobory water springs, to the location of the Zbrutsky idol and to the cult pagan center of the XIII century Podilskyi tribes consisting of three hillforts-sanctuaries on the three Tovtry mountains Bogit, Govda and Zvenigorod, as well as tours to the Dniester Canyon, to Kamenets-Podilsky, to the royal fortifications of the “Trinity Trench,” to the Atlanta labyrinthine cave and a number of other gypsum caves in the Borshchiv district (Krystalova, Mlynky, Ozerna, etc.).

Buchatsky Castle is an ancestral nest of the Buchastkis, Ukrainian feudal lords (later Polonized), built on a high rocky promontory above the Strypa at the site of the fortifications of a wooden Old Rus castle. The first record of the castle dates back to 1379. According to archaeologists, the north wall of the castle made of blocks of red sandstone dates back to the very XIV century.

The state of the monument preservation gives grounds to start the project of its complete restoration and give it the status of a state historical and cultural reserve. The renaissance palace of the Russian governor Jan Buchatsky should be rebuilt placing in one part a tourist hotel and restaurant, and in the other – a historical museum, the exposition of which will acquaint with the history of the glorious Ukrainian families of Buchatski and Potocki, countless sieges and Polish-Ukrainian and Polish-Ukrainian-Turkish wars of the XIV-XVIII centuries.

Even in a dilapidated state, Medzhibizh Fortress still stuns with its powerful inaccessible stone walls. The walls are 3.5 m thick and 17 m high. They have three tiers of complex loopholes to fire cannon and shotguns; wooden combat galleries led to the second and third tiers. A variety of household and residential buildings line the walls.

On the territory of the fortress there is a museum. However, nowadays the magnificent Medzhibizh stronghold is in dire need of an investor who would

complete its reconstruction. The advent of the historic animation complex, the restoration of respectable palaces, and the organization of a hotel and restaurant complex in one of them will allow Medzhibizh to become a real tourist mecca not only within comfortable Balaklava bay, for which Chembalo castle was built (one of its towers has remained till present).

Once magnificent and inaccessible was Lviv Fortress – the High Castle. Archaeological excavations have shown that the fortress, which originally had wooden and earthen fortifications, occupied the summit of Castle Hill (417 m). At the end of XII – beginning of XIV century, the fortress was rebuilt from wooden to stone. The castle had the shape of an elongated rectangle with 4 towers at the corners. Barracks and a deep well were located in the castle courtyard.

In the XVIII century, the fortress lost its strategic importance. Its towers and walls are gradually being dismantled for construction material. Up to our time, a fragment of the Southern wall with loopholes has been preserved from the High Castle.

We suppose that a significant change in the modern legislation in the field of protection and preservation of cultural heritage is needed in Ukraine, since part of the castles was destroyed even in western Ukraine (Kolomyia, Snyatynsky, Stanislavsky, etc.).

For a system of cultural monuments preservation and restoration to function effectively in our country, the necessary funding must be carried out:

- budget financing from the State Budget of Ukraine, from local budgets;
- extrabudgetary funds: bank loans, payments for the use of natural tourist resources, travel businesses' own funds, investors, local fees and charges, grants from international foundations and organizations, charitable contributions and sponsorship.

It is necessary to use European countries' experience in providing concessions for cultural monuments. Today in Ukraine the legal conditions of the concession mechanism are stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Concessions" of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 997-XIV of July 16, 1999.

The submission of concessions for memorials should be in accordance with a clear, effective system of state control over compliance with concession terms and tenant-friendly conditions (including simplification of various permits), with the provision of privileges and long-term loans. After all, many monuments, including castles, have neither sewer system, nor electricity, nor other modern conveniences. And the tenant has to get a number of special permits in different ministries and agencies, which are not easy to apply for.

By creating favorable conditions for investors, Ukraine will not only be able to restore cultural sites, but also to develop the tourism industry by creating the right

infrastructure. Investors should be interested in the possibility of building commercial tourist hotels, boarding houses, sanatoria, museum complexes on the basis of castles. The investor can be attracted only on other conditions declared in the investment contract: ownership share after the project implementation; future profit percent; places quotas (in the construction of tourist accommodation facilities), etc.

5 Scientific novelty

In order to preserve the historical and cultural complexes in Ukraine, a system of management, storage, restoration, and renovation of tourist resources based on the foreign experience has been proposed.

6 Practical value

Therefore, in order to solve all the above mentioned problems of Ukraine's historical and cultural complexes reconstruction and preservation, an effective system of management, storage, restoration and renovation of tourist resources should be formed, using the foreign experience gained. It is necessary to carry out a complete inventory structuring of the monuments at the state level, i.e. to develop a mechanism for their inventory, control, reconstruction and preservation. In addition, it is recommended to use European countries' experience in providing concessions for cultural monuments and at the legislative level to simplify the process of obtaining permits from different ministries and agencies that issue such concessions.

7 Conclusions

Historical and cultural complexes (fortresses, castles) performed various functions: protected independence of the state or of a certain territory; acted as composing centers of many historical cities of Ukraine, and guarded trade routes passing through the fortified cities.

The analysis shows that at the present stage of historical and cultural complexes development, the use of castle buildings, some successes in their adaptation, as well as the problem of restoration and incorporation of castle complexes in modern life, remain unsolved.

Therefore, in order to solve all the above problems of Ukraine's historical and cultural complexes reconstruction and preservation, an effective system of management, storage, restoration and renovation of tourist resources should be formed, using the foreign experience gained. It is necessary to carry out a complete inventory structuring of the monuments at the state level, i.e. to develop a mechanism for their inventory, control, reconstruction and preservation. In addition, it is recommended to use European countries' experience in providing concessions for cultural monuments and at the legislative level to simplify the process of obtaining permits from different ministries and agencies that issue such concessions.

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