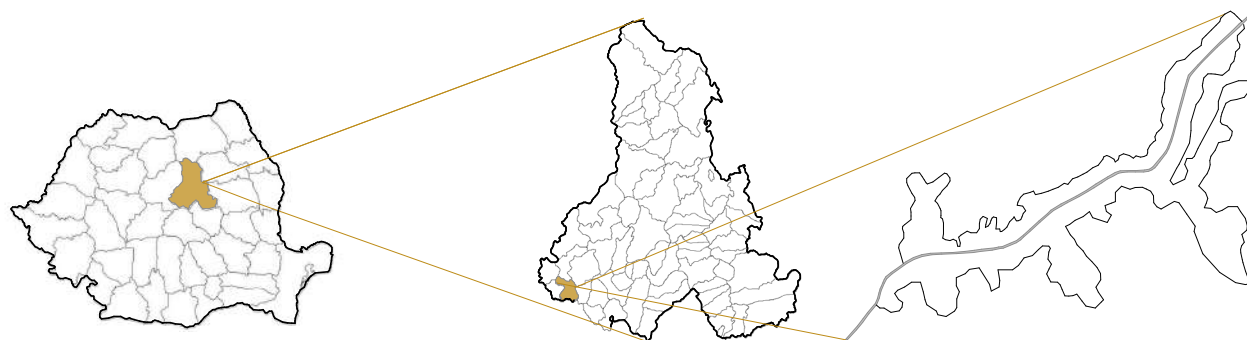
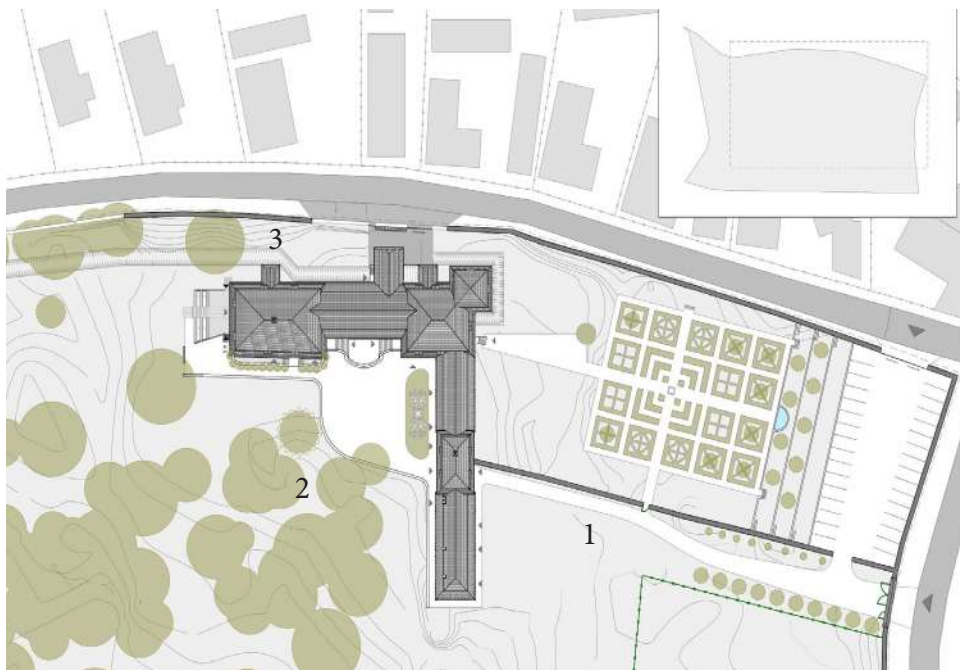


UGRON CASTLE

Cristuru Secuiesc, Harghita country, Romania





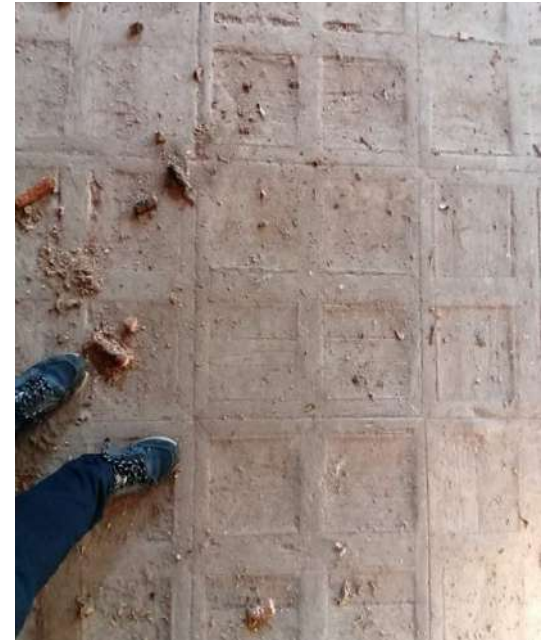


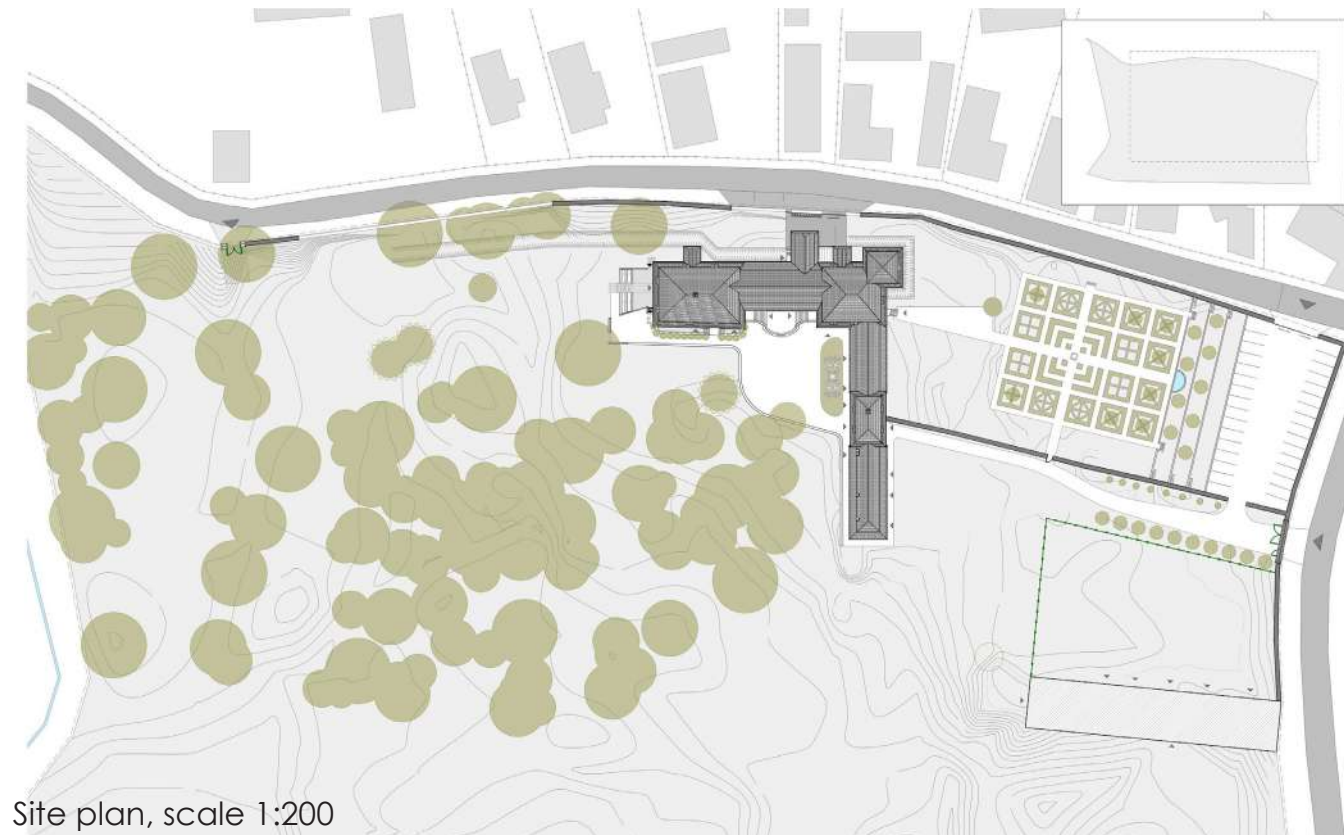
Before restoration, the Ugron Castle complex stood in a severely deteriorated condition, with critical structural instability, damaged architectural elements, and extensive material decay. Despite its poor state, the estate preserved exceptional historical value through its castle, gate tower, granary, gardens, and surviving connections between the residential and agricultural areas.



The restoration follows the principle of authenticity, preserving every surviving historical layer and restoring original architectural elements wherever sufficient evidence existed. Reconstruction was undertaken only when supported by archaeological research and archival documentation.

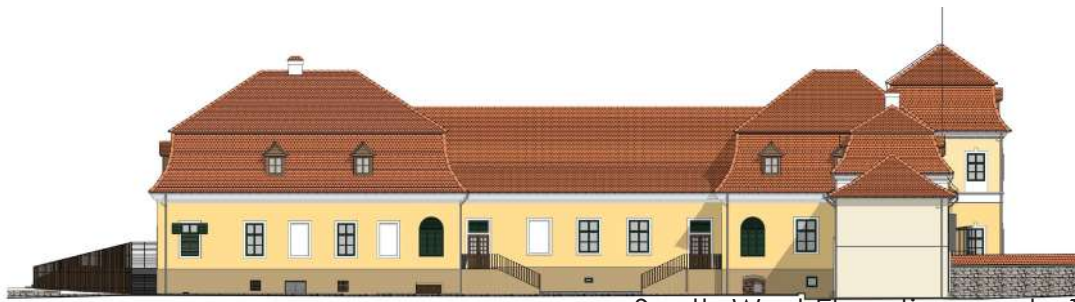




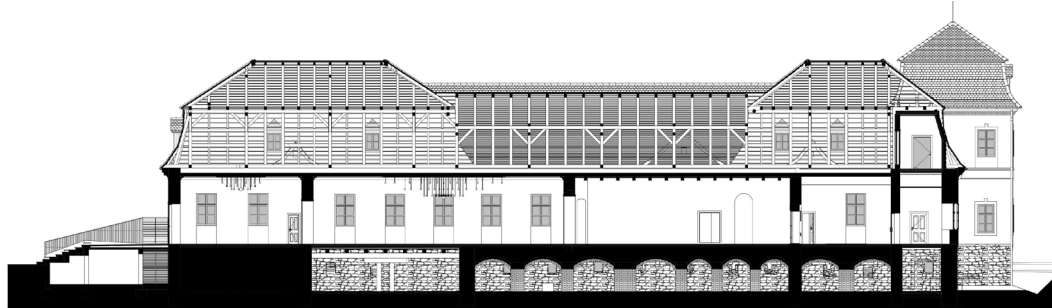


Site plan, scale 1:200





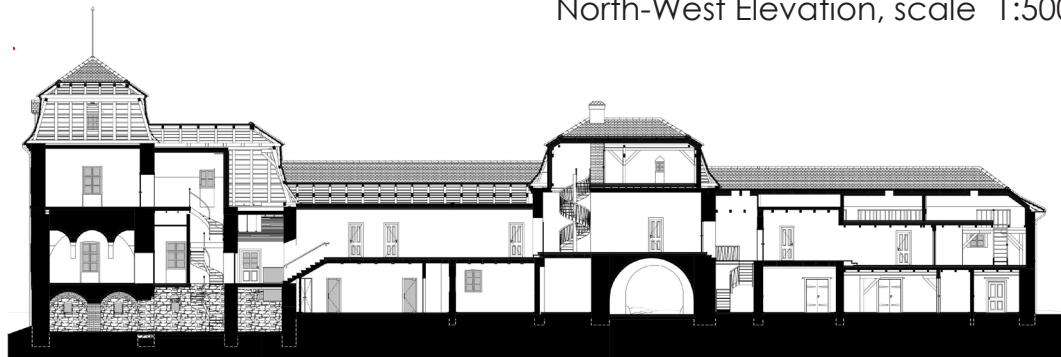
South-West Elevation, scale 1:500



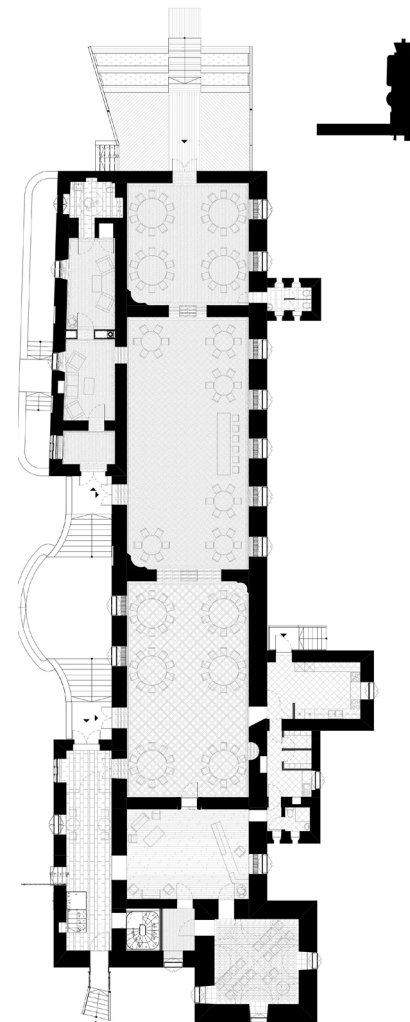
Section A-A', scale 1:500



North-West Elevation, scale 1:500



Section B-B', scale 1:500



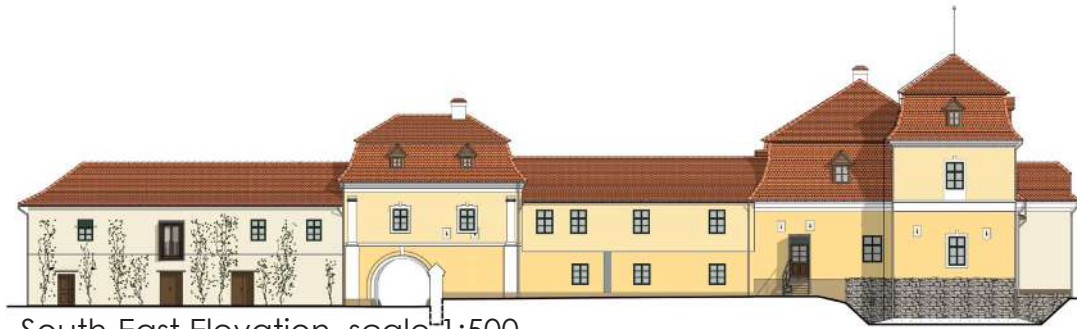
Plan of North-East wing, scale 1:500



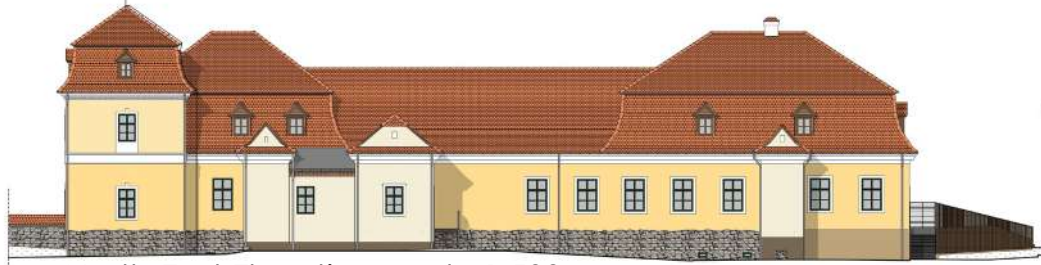
Plan of South-East wing, scale 1:500

Before restoration, the Ugron Castle complex stood in a severely deteriorated condition, with critical structural instability, damaged architectural elements, and extensive material decay. Despite its poor state, the estate preserved exceptional historical value through its castle, gate tower, granary, gardens, and surviving connections between the residential and agricultural areas.

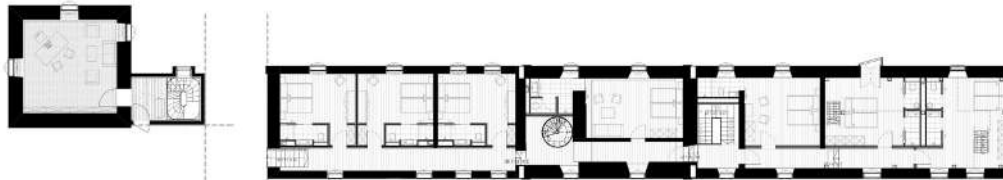




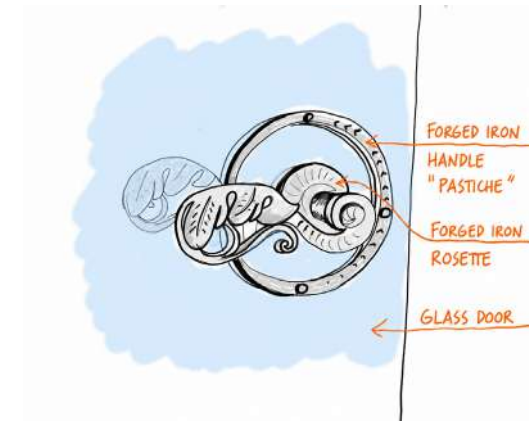
South-East Elevation, scale 1:500



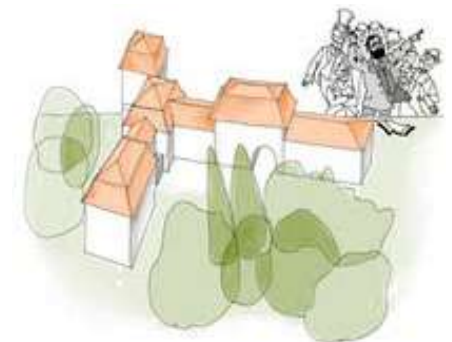
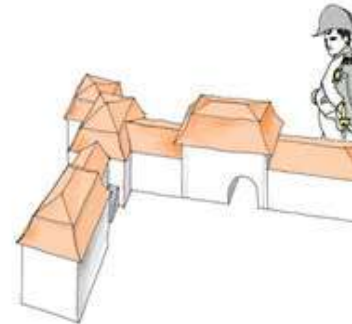
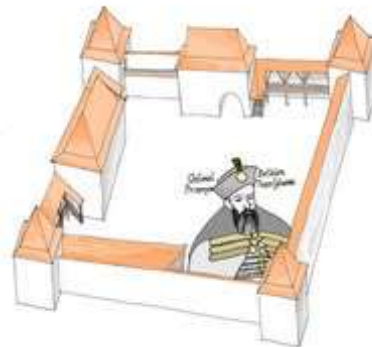
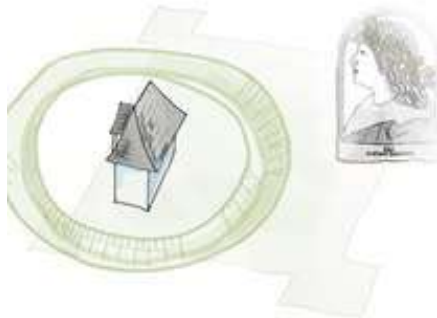
North-East Elevation, scale 1:500



First Floor Plan of the Southern Wing, scale 1:500



The ground floor accommodates the public functions while preserving the historic spatial hierarchy. Contemporary interventions remain discreet and respect the original circulation. The upper floor contains guest accommodation integrated within the existing structure, maintaining the character of the historical interiors while adapting them for modern use.









The reception acts as the central transition space of the castle. From here, visitors enter the ecumenical chapel on one side and the main event hall on the other. The entrance to the hall was designed following the proportions and composition of the Renaissance stone door fragments discovered during the archaeological investigations, creating a contemporary interpretation rooted in the original fabric.





The sequence of representative rooms can be opened into one continuous event space. In the main palace hall, the original Baroque parquet floor was reconstructed, while a preserved section of the authentic flooring remains in situ as a witness of the historic fabric. In the adjoining halls, the parquet pattern subtly references the original design, creating continuity throughout the interconnected spaces.







The restoration transforms a severely deteriorated monument into a contemporary cultural destination while preserving its historical identity. The project demonstrates how careful research, conservation and modern architecture can coexist within a single coherent intervention.







The original design proposed a terraced staircase with a substantial foundation. During excavation, previously unknown archaeological remains were discovered beneath the planned structure. As there was insufficient time and budget for a full archaeological investigation within this phase, the remains were documented, conserved and reburied. The staircase was subsequently redesigned with a modified structural system that avoids disturbing the buried remains while ensuring structural stability.

