Perспективы общественных пространств в Иркутске: взгляды, интеграция, требования /

text
Барбара Энгель

Открытыми общественными пространствами являются важными местами коммуникации и идентификации городского общества. Их роль в эпоху роста приватизации и коммерциализации городских пространств остается неизменной. В статье обсуждаются возможности улучшения общественных пространств в городе Иркутске. В качестве подхода к устойчивому развитию города предлагается три концепции: сеть общественных пространств, интеграция различ-}

ных интересов, поддержание индивидуальных особенностей и своеобразия общественных пространств. Приводятся примеры лучших международных практик (например, из Дрездена, Кливленда и Оулу).

Ключевые слова: открытые пространства, градостроительство, временно-общественные пространства, планировочная концепция центра, организация архитектурной среды


Общественные пространства: основные положения

Не делайте маленьких планов: замысел для Иркутска. Для Иркутска не существует маленького масштаба планирования. Чтобы и где бы вы ни планировали — все начинается с замысла. Перед тем как обсуждать общественные пространства города — их проблемы, потенциал и перспективы — необходимо рассмотреть главные аспекты городского развития. Каковы основные задачи, касающиеся развития Иркутска, какова наивысшая цель? Каким Иркутсом станет в будущем? Сегодня необходимо разработать стратегический план города, который установил бы основные параметры, структуру-каркас для его пространственного развития.

Взгляд на город с точки зрения открытого пространства, ландшафта. Открытые пространства становятся все более важными для развития города. Градостроительная структура и ландшафт не должны рассматриваться отдельно только из-за климатических
structure and landscape must not be seen separately. Not only because climate change but as well because new demands towards open spaces in the city and life quality arise or the problem of urban sprawl there is needed a strong ‘interlocking’ of landscape and urban planning. Spatial structures and identities are in that case not created by built but landscape structures - open and green spaces driving urban development.

Open spaces and built spaces:
Public space is created by framing buildings and their uses. Quality of architecture has important influence on quality of public space. Quality of public spaces is very much related to the utilization and architecture of the surrounding buildings.

Approaches to sustainable city development
Network of public spaces – bring it on the map
There are single beautiful open spaces in Irkutsk, but some are hidden places. You can support the strength of public spaces by creating a network, a connection, visibly and physically. In addition there is the question of the mental map – how to bring public space in consciousness of people? Examples are existing on different levels (regional, city wide, neighbourhood) like regional conceptions such as Emscher Landschaftspark, Grun Guertel Frankfurt on a regional level or on a city wide base like the Inner Planning Strategy and Urban Tree Conception in Dresden or the Plus-15-System in Calgary, Canada. The Plus 15 Skyway network in Calgary, Canada, is a pedestrian skywalk system 15 feet (approximately 4.5 metres) above street level, with a total length of 16 kilometres, 59 enclosed bridges are connecting dozens of downtown Calgary buildings.

One important goal of the Inner Planning Strategy in Dresden is to improve existing public spaces and to create a network. The Urban Tree Conception in Dresden is a city wide conception for planting trees, which creates a system of avenues, boulevards and „green“ streets – referring to the special character of the street.

Even the new masterplan for Neustaedter Hafen in Dresden is based on a strong public-space network: park cre-

Perspectives of public spaces in Irkutsk
Visions. Alliances. Requirements

networks: Gruenguertel Frankfurt and the conception for development of Neustaedter Hafen in Dresden / Сети общественных пространств: зеленый пояс Франкфурта и концепция развития порта в районе Нойштадт (Дрезден)
Integration of different interests
It is the character of public spaces that they have to fulfill a variety of interests. Public spaces are places of communication, of sports and leisure, for free appropriation, they are places of mobility as well as meeting places of the urban society. Not all interests fit together. But the goal should be to integrate as much different functions as possible, not to limit and narrow public activities. Therefore the municipality is responsible to balance and measure different interests. There is the necessity of creating organizations – e.g. round table with representatives of business and tourism organizations, association of planners and citizens and others.

Public space for everybody
Public spaces are used by different participants with different speeds. Planning goal is to reduce individual motorized transport and increase „transfer“ of people from private to public transport and bike mobility. One conception for multiple use of public spaces, especially streets is the so called shared space. Foreseen is the utilization of streets and squares with less traffic signs and borderlines. Safety will be increased by insecurity. Less rules will encourage to watch each other.

The new, foreseen address is not created by buildings but by a central park, the river embankment and a cultural axis.

Transport and mobility are essential and integral parts of public spaces. Therefore there is the need of careful and high quality design of public functional building and urban furniture, such as parking garages, waste buckets, lights etc. Because of the huge volume of such elements there is a need of securing architectural quality. In Dresden has been worked out a design manual for urban furniture. This manual is already well known and used as best practice in other cities in Germany.

Conception for utilization of public spaces
In Dresden as well as in other cities there are many applications for using public spaces for different purposes such as

Transport and mobility are essential and integral parts of public spaces. Therefore there is the need of careful and high quality design of public functional building and urban furniture, such as parking garages, waste buckets, lights etc. Because of the huge volume of such elements there is a need of securing architectural quality. In Dresden has been worked out a design manual for urban furniture. This manual is already well known and used as best practice in other cities in Germany.

Integration of different interests
It is the character of public spaces that they have to fulfill a variety of interests. Public spaces are places of communication, of sports and leisure, for free appropriation, they are places of mobility as well as meeting places of the urban society. Not all interests fit together. But the goal should be to integrate as much different functions as possible, not to limit and narrow public activities. Therefore the municipality is responsible to balance and measure different interests. There is the necessity of creating organizations – e.g. round table with representatives of business and tourism organizations, association of planners and citizens and others.

Public space for everybody
Public spaces are used by different participants with different speeds. Planning goal is to reduce individual motorized transport and increase „transfer“ of people from private to public transport and bike mobility. One conception for multiple use of public spaces, especially streets is the so called shared space. Foreseen is the utilization of streets and squares with less traffic signs and borderlines. Safety will be increased by insecurity. Less rules will encourage to watch each other.

\(^{1}\) Networks of public spaces: Grüngürtel Frankfurt and the conception for development of Neustädter Hafen in Dresden / Сети общественных пространств: зеленый пояс Франкфурта и концепция развития порта в районе Нойштадт (Дрезден)
as markets, concerts, public viewing, song contest etc. Temporarily activities are a chance to vitalize the city centre. At the same time it has to be secured that the activities respect the single spatial situation. A balance of public and private interests has to be achieved. Activities should refer to the special character, whether it is a historic or modern environment, whether it is a traffic-through space or quiet place etc. Therefore the municipality of Dresden worked out a conception which describes the existing (or planned) situation of the public space, offers activities and defines design requirements. Idea is to rule utilization of activities according to every unique location. Aim is not to forbid something but to place it in the suitable place. The conception should be published in the internet, so that private enterprises could get information and plan their activities before they ask for official permission.

Genius Loci – encouraging special features

Irkutsk is a Siberian city with special assets – darkness and cold could be even more highlighted and presented as special destination of the Paris of Siberia. There are plenty of examples of new types of public spaces – like „indoor-public spaces“ or „semi-public“ and temporarily-public spaces in other cities, e.g. the public used hotel lobby and the former railway centre as shopping mall and public hall in Cleveland (USA), mechanic roofs, covering streets and squares in (often rainy) Dublin, or various activities (tango dancing, art exhibition, sports competition) in Oulu (Finland) or the illumination plan in Dresden. Design, programme and strategies for public spaces need to refer to the special weather and climate condition of Irkutsk. Even there exist already some winter activities – e.g. ice sculptures on public spaces - more special winter activities of sports, culture and art could be established and highlighted, Temporarily elements and uses are not only suitable elements for referring to the Siberian seasons with long winter and short summer but give also the possibility to try and to explore the city – with not fixing a special status for all
time but for interim- and inbetween uses. It is as well suitable for a period when still change of values and owner- ships is going on.

All temporarily activities need at least some basic rules and guiding lines for uses, competitions for temporarily design could improve architectural and spatial quality.

Outlook – placemaking in Irkutsk

Irkutsk is a growing city. Irkutsk needs public spaces which attract population, students and business people. Public spaces should encourage and create possibilities of identification and identity. Irkutsk has a wonderful potential, rich history, beautiful landscape, special way of living. Irkutsk is a unique city, with built heritage from long history, including prerevolutionary buildings as well as such from the soviet period. At the same time it is a modern, towards the future orientated city.

Today cities are confronted with a regional, national and international competition between them. Public spaces form the backbone of the city and create spatial identities. The demand to generate high-quality public spaces is often in contradiction to the financial situation of the municipalities. Therefore, new forms of financing models have to be developed for the design and maintenance of public spaces, such as PPP models, sponsorship concepts and more. It should not be overlooked, that there might occur at the same time problems of control and responsibility for the maintenance of public spaces. This requires appropriate regulations and controls in order to ensure that public spaces remain under control of the municipality

In an era of increasing privatization and commercialization of urban spaces the design of public spaces remains as one of the most important responsibilities for the municipality. Potentials of renewal and further development of public spaces are located on many levels - they range from the development of master plans for public spaces over design standards to license agreements and others. Public areas are policy tasks of urban development at the highest level.

Profile:
Central, active, vivid modern market square

Possible utilization: markets, events of culture, music, sports

^ location of public spaces in historic core of the city / Расположение общественных пространств в историческом центре города
несколько временных и промежуточных функций. Все временные виды деятель-
nости нуждаются в базовых правилах. Проведение конкурсов на тему времен-
nого использования общественных про-
странств может улучшить качество архитектуры и самих пространств.

Перспектива организации архитек-
турной среды в Иркутске
Иркутск – растущий город, которому необходимы общественные про-
странства для привлечения населения, сту-
дентов и бизнесменов. Общественные про-
странства должны подчеркнуть особенность и уникальность города. У Ингольштедта великолепный потенциал, богата история, красивый ландшафт, особый стиль жизни. Это самобытный город с богатым архитектурным насле-
dием, включая как дореволюционные здания, так и застройку советского периода. В то же время Иркутск – современный город, ориентированный на будущее развитие.

Сегодня города конкурируют на региональном, национальном и между-
народном уровне. Общественные про-
странства создают основу города, при-
давая ему уникальность. Требования к высокому качеству общественных про-
странств часто противоречат финансово-
вым возможностям муниципалитета. В связи с этим должны быть разработаны новые формы финансовых моделей проектирования и сохранения обще-
ственных пространств, такие как, например, модели PPP (Public Private Partnership, общественно-частное парт-
нерство), спонсорские модели и др.

Генеральный план освещения Дрездена придает городу четкие очертания в ночное время. Вестибюль гостиницы «Аркада» (Кливленд) постоянно открыт для посетителей. Переносная крыша в Дублине устанавливается в обще-
ственных пространствах в зависимости от погодных условий.

References / Литература