

Future Generation Cities: Open-Ended and Human Friendly

Aleksandr Izarov

(Aleksandr Izarov, KVV, Predslavinska str. 28, Kyiv-03150, Ukraine, aleksandr.izarov@gmail.com)

1 ABSTRACT

In our projects of the new cities and urban areas construction, we introduce new principles of urban planning based on programs Habitat III The New Urban Agenda and the SDG11.

Our main aim is the creation of new urban planning structures, which are the instruments for the national identity saving and developing on the ground of national traditions within international world. Due to this, the priority is the innovative approaches for the unique multi-functional public urban spaces creation, which form new links for all resident generations. The basis for it is the following: the communication and collaboration approaches to urban planning, which ensure the most valuable human activities within public space (see par. 2).

Applying special planning frames in our urban area design (see par. 3), we maintain the skills of various communicating activities and preserve historical traditions through frames of cultural, educational, sports and games common public spaces of the city.

We do hope, that our idea helps to transform the way of life, accommodation and transport models of modern cities as well. The new urban planning principles, in our opinion, can be implemented while designing new cities and reconstruction the existing ones, which can be transformed, for the specificity of any site.

2 THEORETICAL APPROACHES: COMMUNICATIVE PLANNING AND COLLABORATIVE PLANNING

2.1 The background

Planning theory is the complex of the mix scientific concepts and behavioral relationships that define from architecture and arts, social engineering and other areas of knowledge. Among the procedural theories of planning, the communicative approach, in our opinion, is the most important and suitable for the next generations' liveable area development.

Communicative planning is a method to urban planning when a decisions-making process happens by a manner that respects all the involved positions (P. Healey, 1997). Collaborative planning means partnership between the planning practitioners and all other stakeholders of construction.

We definitely agree with the movement away from the prevalent rational approach to planning, proposed by Judith Innes and her idea of "communicative planning" (J. Innes, 1995).

At the same time, we are aware, that the best way to transform the green city belts (A.Terry, K.Ullrich, U. Riecken, 2006) is the new vision of city development involving the green frames – green multiple structure for residential areas.

2.2 New Urban Planning Frames within Main Communication Human Skills

In our opinion, new urban planning structures such as special planning frames in our design we can create special limitless and no-end public spaces to ensure the main human activities – education, arts, sports and games, even every-day work in public space. It helps to create the friendliest settlement for humans.

3 PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES OF NEW FRAMES IDEA IMPLEMENTATION

The first step in this idea realization was the new small city construction close to the Kyiv agglomeration, titled "New Bucha". The total area of the plot is 191.5 hectares. Residential includes 12 quarters, 430 residential sections and 13,541 apartments.

The priority of the planning structure of the ordinary old city was the transport accessibility to all its main functions. We have changed this approach to the priority of pedestrian accessibility by applying the principle of a green planning frame (Fig. 1 and 2). Because of this, we have created a new open public multifunctional space surrounded with the equidistantly formed residential.

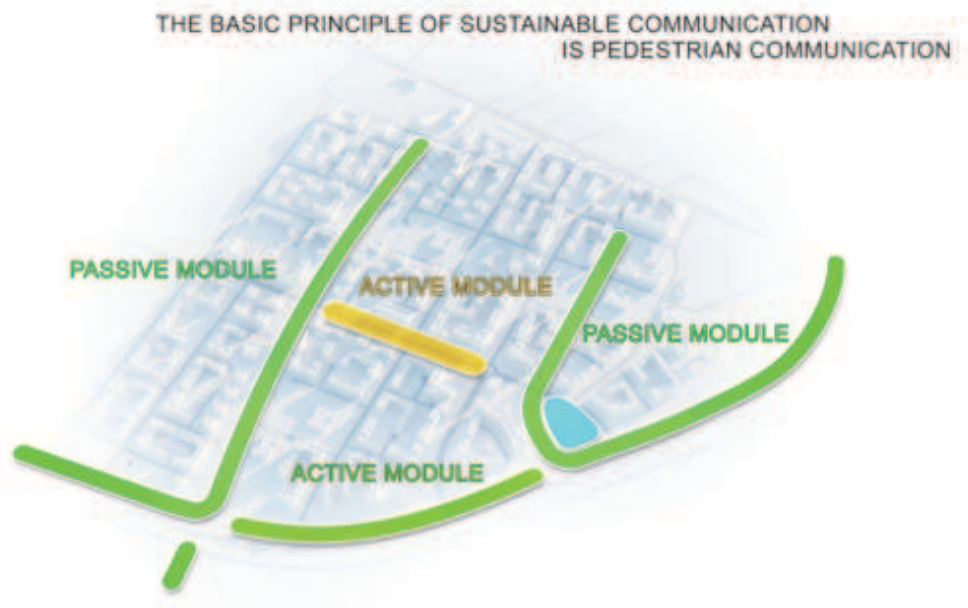


Fig. 1: The Basic Principle of Sustainable Communication in New Bucha, Kyiv.



Fig. 2: The GreenFrame in New Bucha, Kyiv.

The further development of the new planning structure principle of the city is the formation of the new educational frame (Fig. 3 and 4). It allowed the educational function to be introduced out-side from the internal limited spaces and create an open public educational space, ensuring the idea of non-ending education during the life of people, in addition.

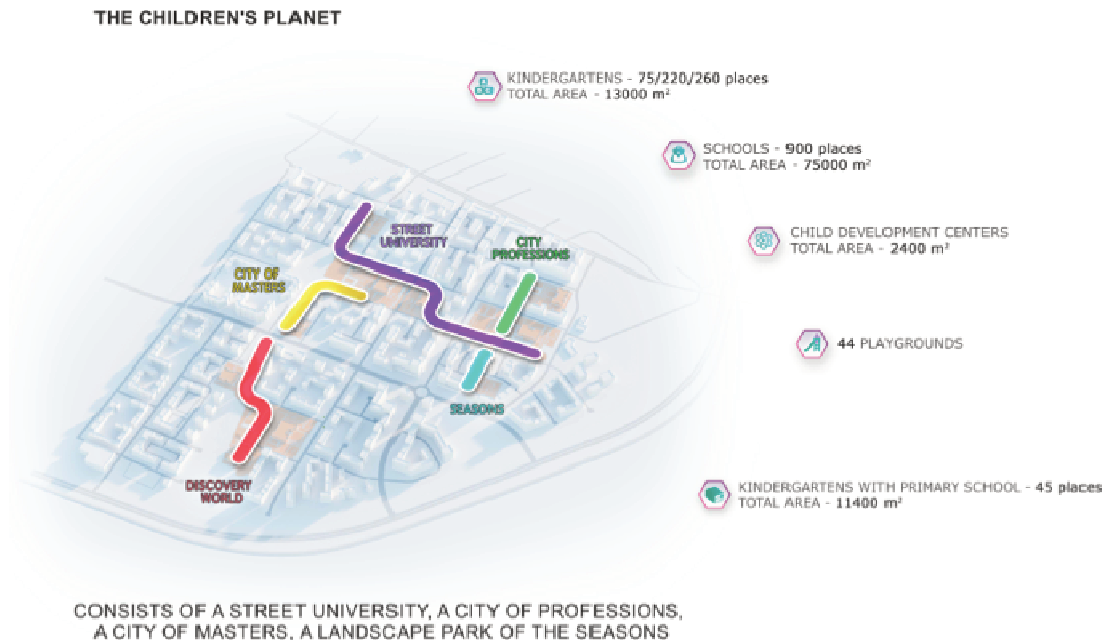


Fig. 3: The Educational Scheme in New Bucha, Kyiv.

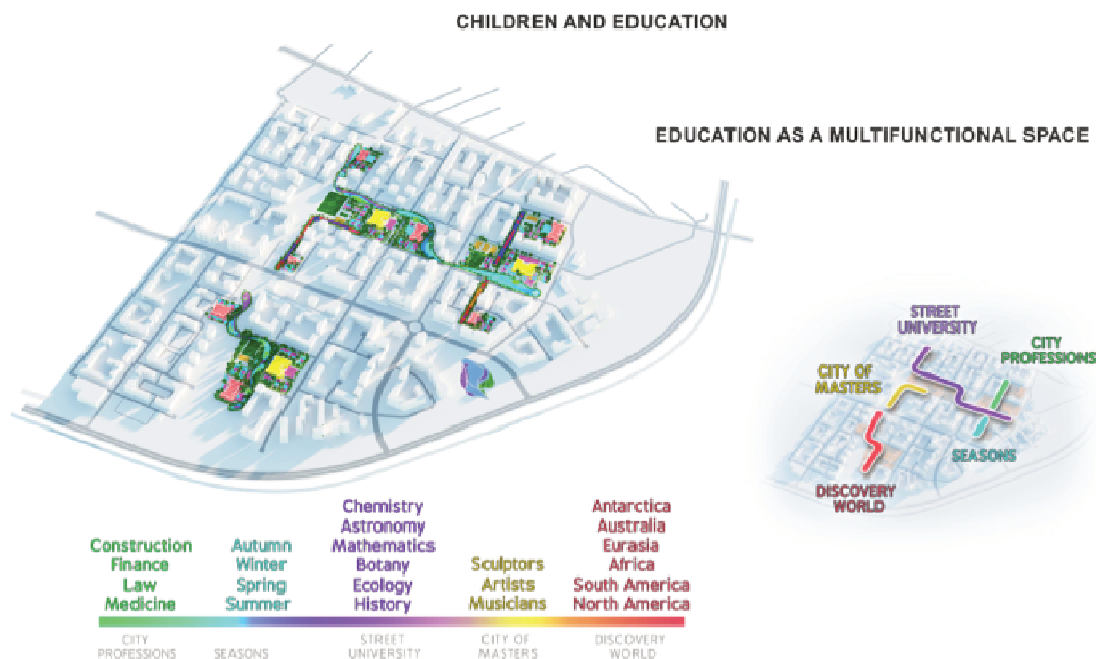


Fig. 4: The Educational Scheme (added) in New Bucha, Kyiv.

The best way to realize the idea of new vision green belts implementation is green frames, which can be multiply using within the growing cities, repeating it each time when the residential area grows (Fig. 5). Firstly, we achieve the lack of limit space, which was closed by green belts with the appropriate consequences; secondly, we can avoid of borders between cities and rural territory, flexible react for changes of community demands.

GREEN FRAME



Fig. 5: The Educational Scheme (added) in New Bucha, Kyiv.

An example of the further implementation of new planning structures is the creation of cultural and historical frames in the project of the seaside city Odessa territory reconstruction. This is an old shipbuilding plant, the total area is 59,000 m², and the proposed art frame is 16,800 m².

By preserving the historical heritage of this territory – shipbuilding plant, we form and lock the frame included the cultural objects of the city – museums, art complexes, theaters and concert halls.

In our next project of the district of Kyiv reconstruction, titled Kytievo, we apply these ideas and develop them additionally. The total area of the plot is 59.6 hectares, the building area is 800 000 m², the housing is 580 000 m², including 3 schools and 6 kindergartens.

Towards this project, we have developed a special planning frame that conveys the national traditions of home ownership and land use, which revive our routine and the skills of dealing with land and crafts (Fig. 6-7).



Fig. 6: The Green Frames Implementation in Kytievo, Kyiv.

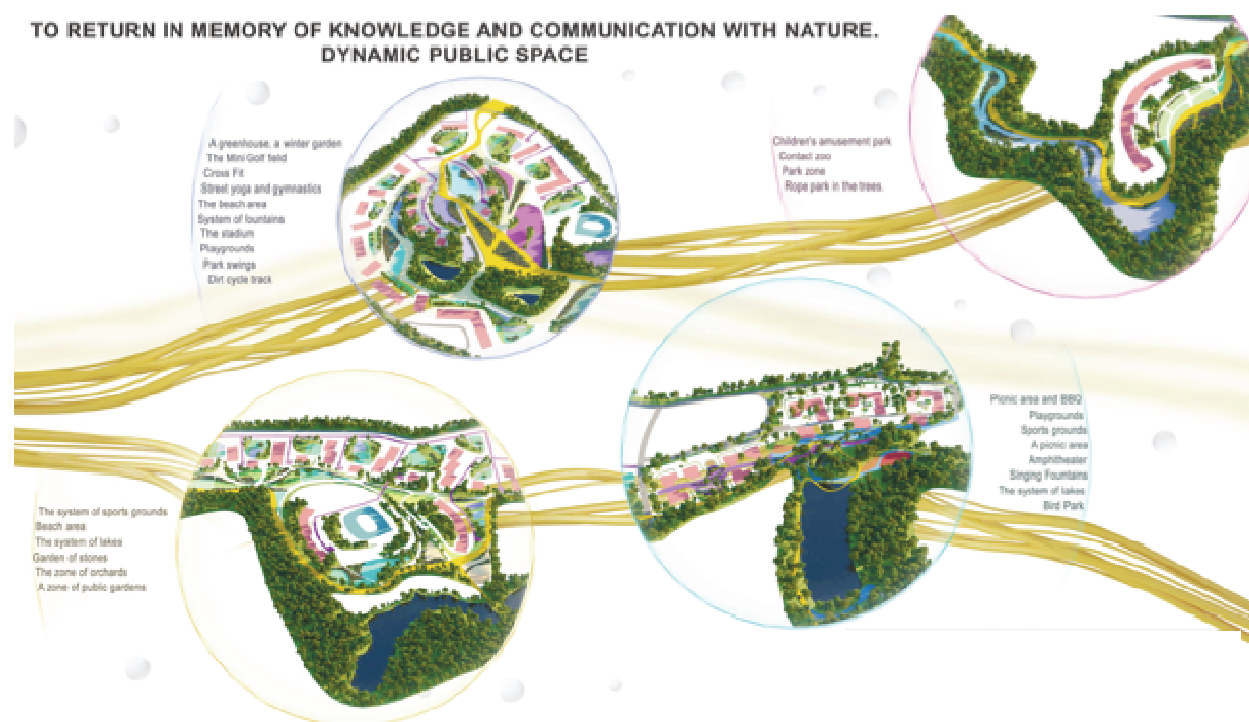


Fig. 7: The Green Frames Implementation in Kytaevo, Kyiv.

4 CONCLUSION

Real world around us is the result of mixed efforts – directed and not controlled by humans as well. The paradigm of the human's cities developing with the ensuring essential correlation of direct ruled and planning urban construction and chaotic building, realized in demand of the society and residents.

Among the main important element of controlled components are the pedestrian accessibility for citizens, ensuring by applying the principle of a green planning frame; educational planning frame with the priority of arts-education-creation part of public space; as well as preserving the historical heritage of the settlement territory, forming the frame from the cultural objects of the city.

It allows to create various functions out-side from the internal limited spaces of the cities and develop an open public space of different important human activities.

5 REFERENCES

- Izarov, Oleksandr: Open-ended City. Abstract Book. UIA 2017 Seoul World Architects Congress. Seoul, 2017.
- Healey, Patsy: Collaborative Planning: Shaping Places in Fragmented Societies. UBC Press, P. 5, 1997.
- Innes, Judith: Planning Theory's Emerging Paradigm: Communicative Action and Interactive Practice. Journal of Planning Education and Research, 14, Pp. 183–189, 1995
- Andrew Terry, Karin Ullrich and Uwe Riecken, The Green Belt of Europe. From Vision to Reality. - IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. 2006