



- visoka investicijska potrebnost (85-100% M)
high investment needs (85-100% M)
- povprečna investicijska potrebnost (70-85% M)
average investment needs (70-85% M)
- nizka investicijska potrebnost (pod 70% M)
low investment needs (under 70% M)

- primerno
positive value
- srednje
middle value
- neprimerno
low value

Slika 1: Ljubljana CS 1/2 - Karta investicijskih potreb za obnovo.
Ljubljana CS 1/2 - Map of investment needs for renewal.

Slika 2: Ljubljana CS 1/2 - Ocena primernosti obstoječega stavbnega fonda za reurbanizacijo (ustreznost programov).
Ljubljana CS 1/2 - Evaluation of suitability of existing buildings to reurbanization (proper functions).

povzetek

Rezultat prve faze projekta Re Urban v delovnem paketu WP4 (arhitektura in urbane strukture) je izbor raziskav evropskih in svetovnih praks, ki je bil tudi osnova za razvoj osnovnih teoretskih in metodoloških orodij. Večina neposrednih novosti in izkušenj sledi podrobnemu terenskemu delu na izbranih primerih v Ljubljani, ki bodo predlagani skupaj z drugimi primeri na začetku druge faze in dani v obravnavo vodjem drugih delovnih paketov. Razširjanje raziskovalnih izsledkov je bilo opravljeno v Sloveniji (na ravneh države, mesta in med prebivalci), odzivi so bili spodbudni. Razvili smo tudi nekatere nove metode dokumentiranja in analize grajene strukture, ki lahko postanejo del celovite metodologije reurbanizacije.

doseženi cilji, namen in rezultati

Rezultate prve faze in pripravljenih del lahko razdelimo na tri dele:

1. del: Teoretično prepoznavanje metodoloških in specifičnih problemov družbenega in demografskega spreminjanja v mestnih jedrih (razširjenih mestnih središčih) v zvezi z arhitekturnimi in urbanimi strukturami ter posebnostmi, ki je poudarilo nujnost oblikovanja nove metodologije interdisciplinarnega dela in odgovornosti vpletenih strokovnjakov, če želimo doseči stvarne rezultate tudi v končnem planerskem procesu.

2. del: Potrditev predlagane nove metodologije za prihodnje načrtovanje reurbanizacije mestnih središč s specifičnimi problemi je pokazalo na ravni posameznih primerov in ponekod tudi na splošni (državni) ravni, da lahko tako ustvarimo nove razvojne možnosti za evropska mesta, obenem pa razmere za ohranjanje arhitekturne dediščine.

3. Na posebni ravni posameznih primerov smo opravili nekatere podrobne analize - razvili smo nekatere nove metode s poudarkom na prepoznavanju posebnih problemov, kazalcev, možnosti in pričakovanj.

problematika v arhitekturi, umestitev obravnavane teme v te tokove in njen pomen

Najintenzivnejša faza delovnega paketa WP 4 se šele začne, zato so rezultati prve faze po eni strani teoretični, po drugi pa praktični, z raziskavami različnih praks in posebnosti različnih držav in nekaterih mest. Rezultat tega dela so predlagane nadaljnje nove metode:

1. Splošen spregled tehničnega, funkcionalnega, pomenskega, kulturnega, arhitekturnega in urbanističnega stanja zdajšnje grajene strukture, ki so posebni pokazatelji za strategijo reurbanizacije.
2. Posebna metoda tipološke analize naložbe potrebne za prenovo posameznega objekta, ki bo primerjana z ekonomskimi koncepti reurbanizacije in bo v pomoč planerjem, lastnikom in investitorjem v fazi realizacije.

ključne besede

arhitektura, urbanizem, mestno jedro, družbeno-demografske spremembe, varstvo in razvoj arhitekturne dediščine

summary

The result of the WP4 (Architecture and urban structures) in the first phase of the Re Urban project is based on a collection and survey of European and global practice that was also the basis for developing theoretical and methodological tools. Most of the direct novelties and experiences came from detailed field work on selected case studies in Ljubljana, which will be proposed and discussed alongside other case studies at the beginning of the second phase with other work-package leaders. Dissemination of results was carried out in Slovenia (on the national and city level and among inhabitants) and some encouraging results were achieved. Some new methods of documentation and analyses of built structures were developed that could become part of a comprehensive reurbanisation methodology.

intentions, goals and results

The results of the first phase and previous preparatory phase can be divided into three parts:

Part 1: Theoretical identification of methodological and specific issues concerning social and demographic changes in city cores (extended city centre) tied to architecture, urban structure and particularities, pointed out the need for a new interdisciplinary methodology and redefinition of responsibilities of involved experts, if we should expect realistic results in the final planning process.

Part 2: On the level of case studies and in some examples also on the general level (state) it was acknowledged that the proposed new methodology for future planning of reurbanisation of city centres with specific problems can create new possibilities for European cities and simultaneously facilitate the preservation of important architectural heritage.

Part 3: On the specific level of case studies some detailed analyses were carried out and several new methods were developed for identifying specific problems, indicators, possibilities and expectations.

architectural issues, positioning the topic in ongoing debate and its' significance

Since the most intensive period of the WP4 is only beginning, the results of the first phase are on one hand theoretical, and on the other practical as they provide research of different practices and specifics from different countries and some cities. A result of this phase is proposed research of further new methods:

1. General survey of technical, functional, cultural, signifying, architectural and urbanistic conditions of extant built structures as special indicators for reurbanisation strategies
2. Special methods for typological analysis of investments needed for single buildings, which will be compared with the economic reurbanisation concept and help planners, owners and investors in final planning stages (implementation).

key words

architecture, urban planning, city core, socio-demographic changes, protection and development of architectural heritage