



Dalia BARDAUSKIENĖ

**THE ROLE OF SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECTS
IN THE CITY'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Summary of Doctoral Dissertation
Humanities, Arts (03H),
Sculpture and Architecture (H312)**

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Vilnius LEIDYKLA TECHNICA 2008

VILNIUS GEDIMINAS TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

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Scientific Consultant

Prof Dr Rimantas BUIVYDAS (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Humanities, Arts – 03H).

The dissertation is being defended at the Council of Scientific Field of Arts at Vilnius Gediminas Technical University:

Chairman:

Prof Dr Habil Jurgis VANAGAS (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Humanities, Arts – 03H).

Members:

Prof Dr Habil Algimantas ČESNULEVIČIUS (Vilnius Pedagogical University, Physical Science, Geography – 06P),

Prof Dr Habil Romualdas GINEVIČIUS (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Social Sciences, Management and Administration – 03S),

Assoc Prof Dr Jūratė JUREVIČIENĖ (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Humanities, Arts – 03H),

Dr Kęstutis ZALECKIS (Kaunas University of Technology, Humanities, Arts – 03H).

Opponents:

Prof Dr Habil Jurgis BUČAS (Kaunas University of Technology, Humanities, Arts – 03H),

Prof Dr Marija BURINSKIENĖ (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Technological Science, Civil Engineering – 02T).

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Address: Saulėtekio al. 11, LT-10223 Vilnius, Lithuania.

Tel.: +370 5 274 49 52, +370 5 274 49 56; fax + 370 5 270 01 12;

e-mail: doktor@adm.vgtu.lt

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VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS

Dalia BARDAUSKIENĖ

**SOCIOKULTŪRINIŲ ASPEKTŲ VAIDMUO
MIESTO DARNIOJE PLĖTROJE**

Daktaro disertacijos santrauka
Humanitariniai mokslai, menotyra (03H)
Skulptūra ir architektūra (H312)



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Mokslinis konsultantas

prof. dr. Rimantas BUIVYDAS (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas,
humanitariniai mokslai, menotyra – 03H).

**Disertacija ginama Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universiteto Menotyros mokslo
krypties taryboje:**

Pirmininkas

prof. habil. dr. Jurgis VANAGAS (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas,
humanitariniai mokslai, menotyra – 03H).

Nariai:

prof. habil. dr. Algimantas ČESNULEVIČIUS (Vilniaus pedagoginis universitetas, fiziniai mokslai, geografija – 06P),

prof. habil. dr. Romualdas GINEVIČIUS (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas, socialiniai mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas – 03S),

doc. dr. Jūratė JUREVIČIENĖ (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas, humanitariniai mokslai, menotyra – 03H),

dr. Kęstutis ZALECKIS (Kauno technologijos universitetas, humanitariniai mokslai, menotyra – 03H).

Oponentai:

prof. habil. dr. Jurgis BUČAS (Kauno technologijos universitetas, humanitariniai mokslai, menotyra – 03H),

prof. dr. Marija BURINSKIENĖ (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas, technologijos mokslai, statybos inžinierija – 02T).

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Adresas: Saulėtekio al. 11. LT-10223 Vilnius, Lietuva.

Tel.: +370 5 274 49 52, +370 5 274 49 56; faksas +370 5 270 01 12;

el. p. doktor@adm.vgtu.lt

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General characteristic of the dissertation

Topicality of the problem. The history of Lithuanian cities, urban development and the values of the inhabitants are closely linked with the West European culture. In the recent socialist past of Lithuania, these links had weakened, while the centralized planning of that period left its footprints not only in the urban structures, but in social consciousness as well. The legacy of the soviet times shows itself even now, though a new law changing the situation in territorial (spatial) planning was adopted in 1995 and the integration to EU urban policy started in 2004. They are responsible for the delay of the implementation of a generally accepted idea of sustainable development.

In the Declaration adopted in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, the main principles of sustainable development and integration of the social, economical, environmental issues were outlined and the 21st century program of activities aimed at achieving sustainable development was presented. In Europe, this aim was confirmed by the Aalborg Charter. Researchers have demonstrated its advantages by evaluating the results obtained. For this purpose, sets of indicators and citizens pools of sustainable development and quality of life were created.

Democracy, the market economy and global trends are changing the spatial patterns and socio - cultural values of citizens of Lithuania. Nevertheless, how much those urban changes are in line with sustainable development principles, have not been paid much attention. At the state level, the complex urban sustainable development issues are separate in to the various state ministries and have lost their specific character and integral strategic management. It is hardly possible to define the level of urban sustainability in our country, since the necessary research has not been carried out in this area. Moreover, recent aesthetic qualities of urban development and open planning process raise doubts among specialists and town-dwellers, as far as public interest is concerned. Therefore, it is important to determine the role of social and cultural factors in sustainable urban development for improving the system of territorial planning in Lithuania.

Aim and tasks of the work. The aim of the work is to investigate the major trends of applying the system of sustainable urban development and strategic territorial planning in Lithuania and to offer adequate, as well as scientifically and practically validated solutions of sustainable development, which would take into account the specific of the socio-cultural environment and urban development artistic traditions. To achieve this aim, the following tasks should be performed:

1. To analyze the role of Lithuanian cities in securing the social and economic well-being of the state and identify the urban problems arising in implementing the ideas of sustainable development.
2. To outline the main principles of public involvement in the process of sustainable development, largely determining the aesthetic quality of urban development solutions and to offer well-grounded scientific methods, ensuring identification and implementation of the public interest in strategic master planning.
3. To develop a model of integrating sustainable development principles into strategic master plans, meeting social and cultural conditions in the city and ensuring the high quality of urban aesthetics and identity.

Methodology of the work. Since the topic considered is a multifaceted subject of interdisciplinary character, several research methods are used to investigate it: a comparative analysis, experts estimates and mathematical methods of determining the reliability degree of those estimates. The emphasis is placed on the period of recent seventeen years which is a complicated length of time in sociocultural and aesthetic terms, being also characterized by constantly changing regulations and methods of urban planning.

Scientific novelty. Application of combined methods of strategic planning in urban development is relatively new in Eastern and Central Europe. In spite of the fact that the Government of Lithuanian Republic adopted the National Strategy of Sustainable Development, this strategy is not taken into account in the territorial planning statutes and practice. It has not been determined by research what methods and models could reduce the effects of deformations in current urban structures and improve the quality of life.

The public is encouraged to take part in urban planning and expert estimates are taken into consideration, however, the dependence of their judgments on sociocultural factors as well as the spread of estimates and its limits have not been determined. In practice, there is a lack of scientifically grounded methods for implementing public interest and making rational solutions which allowed to predict potential conflicts. One of the innovative aspects of the present work is the analysis of aesthetic qualities and their role in sustainable urban development, which, so far, have not been paid due attention in theoretical research and practical work.

Practical value. The results obtained in the research can be used by designers, researchers, administrators, experts and students of higher schools. They can help Lithuanian municipalities to make strategic solutions for long-term urban development to provide new valuable, aesthetic urban qualities based on the public interest. They can also help to develop the state policy of urban development and to effectively use the potential of urban network for increasing state competitiveness, economic development and well-being of Lithuanian people.

The volume of the scientific work. The dissertation includes a general description of the work, 3 chapters, conclusions, a list of published works. The work consist of 164 pages, 54 figures, 9 tables.

1. Modern ideologies of urban development in the world and Lithuania

1.1. Models of sustainable urban development. Based on the history of urban development of the West countries and Lithuania and theoretical works, this chapter analyses the concept of a humane city and the attempts to create a model of an ideal city in a constantly changing social-cultural environment, to achieve social, economic and environmental harmony.

The city is a live, constantly changing formation whose territories distinguish themselves by different features, and transformation trends: birth (a new development), the growth (enlargement) and aging (conservation, restoration, revitalisation, conversion). If no preparations are made for that, changes become chaotic, people find it difficult to orient in urban environment and usual features of the individuality of the city are lost and communities are destroyed. Such an information is relevant when the world moves from the industrial society to a knowledge-based one and solves urban development issues by means of principles of the sustainable development.

1.2. Analysis of modern trends of urban development. Sustainable development is based on integrated, strategic thinking and long-term vision. It directly related to the trends for urban population and the use of energy resources. Excessive consumption of energy resources is related to the buildings, which consume as much as 50 % of energy, to the former modernistic functional zoning and urban sprawl.

Lithuania's legal territorial planning system, spatial heritage from the eighth decade of the past century (known as K. Šešelgis balanced regional planning model, continued by scientists: J. Bučas, Z. Daunora, P. Juškevičius, V. Stauskas, P. Kavaliauskas, J. Vanagas, etc.) and current territorial planning projects (Master plan of the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania, the idea of the Vilnius–Kaunas region of European significance, Vilnius strategic and master planning, etc.) – creates prerequisites for the implementation of the principles of sustainable development (EU urbanpolicy) (Fig 1).

The creation of such a system in Lithuania is hampered by dividing complex issues of urban development into sectors and losing the integral issue of the urban development at the state, municipal level. Factors of coexistence and opposition of the former and newly created planning systems, of sociocultural

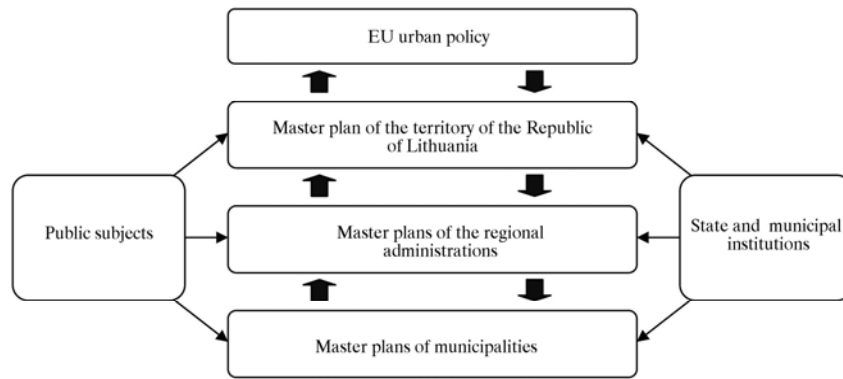


Fig 1. Hierarchy of strategic territorial plans in Lithuania

values and supremacy of the political will over professionally designed urban solutions, are important as well.

1.3. Convergence of sustainable development planning with master plan. Many scientists-theoreticians took interest in the possibilities of applying strategic planning in the public sector. The strategy of urban planning is understood as an integrated, a long-term general direction (vision), which is based on understanding of external and internal environment of the city and cannot be constantly changed (Fig 2).

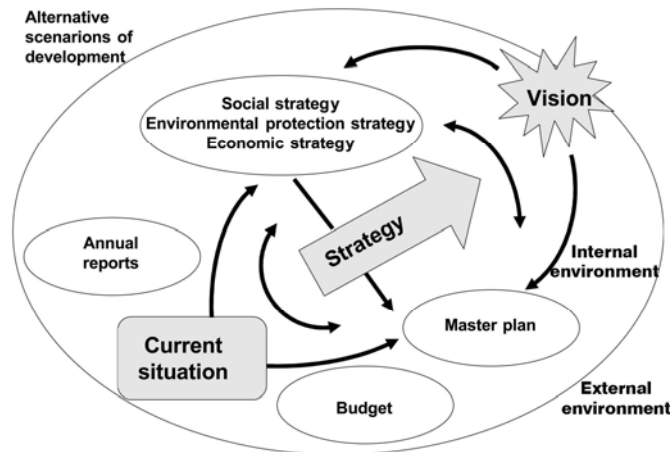


Fig 2. Totality of strategic planning process

Seeking to integrate the sustainable development principles into urbanism and to reduce current deformations of inherited urban structures of functional zoning, integrated methods of strategic planning and implementation are offered for application to urban planning. It complies with the process of master planning specified in the Republic of Lithuania Law on Territorial The differences noticed in the processes of integration (in the analysis of the situation, in revealing competitive advantages of the locality, in the monitoring process) can be easily eliminated. Co-ordination of planning processes and documents encourages experts and managers for creativity, to seek higher artistic values and harmony in designing the city territories.

There might be different schemes for coordinating the strategic and master plans (Fig 3).

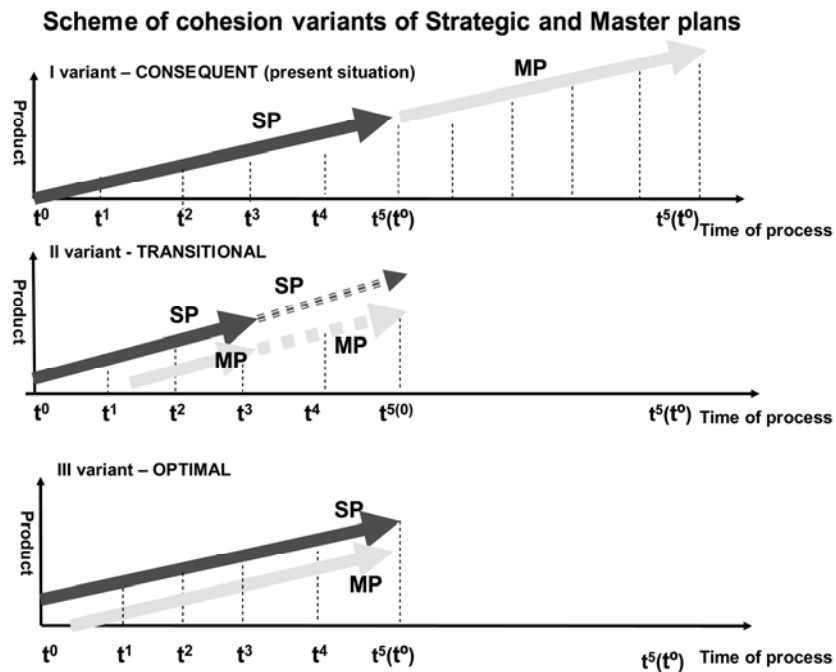


Fig 3. Different schemes for coordinating the strategic and master plans

2. Integration of public interest into sustainable urban development

2.1. Public subjects of public urban planning. The fundamentals of public participation in the territorial planning process of Lithuania are legally regulated in the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania about the rights and freedoms of the public and an individual. The author of the present work divides the development of this process during the time of independent Lithuania into the periods: 1) Spontaneous (1990–1994), with no legal basis available. 2) Administrated (1994–1996), an attempt to establish a dialogue. 3) Legally regulated (1996–2007), the Law on Territorial Planning was adopted and the legal conditions for democratic, public planning were created.

Processes of the development of democracy and public participation in the territorial planning in Lithuania are interrelated and are very recent phenomenon. The objective of the public process – public interest, which is sought to be represented and over which there are so many disagreements – is still problematic. It is stated that strategic master plan is the highest public interest. A thorough scientific research and proposals for public participation process and public interest are necessary.

2.2. Changes in public involvement in sustainable development process. Changes in the public participation process are in line with the changes in the relations between an individual and society, as well as the concept of public interest. In Lithuania priorities of an individual and those of society are closely intertwined. Setting public interest and coordinating interests, at the strategic master planning level, society and an individual share the activity spheres and are responsible for the results of its implementation. There are specific technical and procedural aspects in public involvement in sustainable development, this rise to an objective to train urban planners, city managers and communities.

2.3. Role of expert institutions in elaboration of master plan. In the event of a lack of territorial indicators, opinion polls of expert institutions coordinated with a strategic master planning process and the assessment of the reliability of the results obtained by using methods of mathematical statistics, – perhaps is the only way of substantiating objectively the most important problems and objectives of separate areas of a city and the entire city. These methods are applied in the master plan of the city of Vilnius, where 2575 citizens and 40 experts participated in the evaluation of the existing situation and setting development priorities.

Four groups of experts (urban experts, economists, experts of business and science) took part in a representative poll of the master plan by using quality and quantity indicators (Fig 4). According to the methodology devised by the

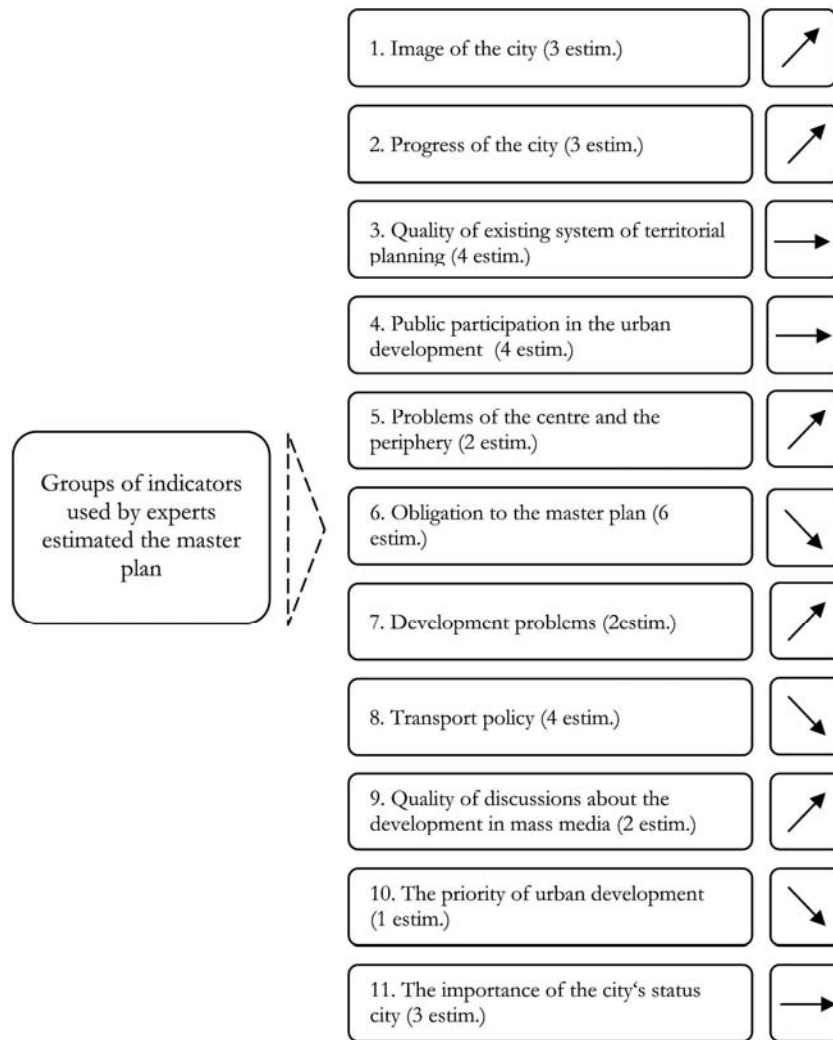


Fig 4. Groups of indicators and trends of evaluations (positive, negative, neutral) of representative poll on Vilnius master plan 2015

English mathematician M. Kendall in the sixth decade of the past century (in Lithuania applied by E. K. Zavadskas, R. Ginevičius, V. Podvezko) a degree of the compatibility of a separately taken group has been assessed, as well as the compatibility of all four expert groups. The results of assessing the compatibility of all four separate groups of experts, as well as that of all joined groups of experts, are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Experts' compatibility assessment

	Group 1 (urbanists)	Group 2 (economists)	Group 3 (business people)	Group 4 (scientists)	All experts
Concordance coefficient	0,37	0,41	0,11	0,48	0,30
χ^2 value (critical value equals 5,99)	7,4	8,15	2,15	9,60	24,05
Conclusions	Coordinated	Coordinated	Not coordinated	Coordinated	Coordinated

The calculated values of group 1, group 2 and group 4, as well as those of all experts, are larger than the critical $\chi^2_{kr} = 5,99$ values taken from the χ^2 distribution table with $\nu = 3 - 1 = 2$ degree of freedom and significance level $\alpha = 0,05$, therefore it can be stated that expert opinions have been coordinated. The calculated χ^2 value of the third group of experts is smaller than the critical $\chi^2_{kr} = 5,99$ value, which proves that the opinion of experts of the business group has not been coordinated and it must be analyzed in more detail. However, all opinions of the group of experts are coordinated.

When implementing the strategic master plan the opinion of the expert institutions must be studied in more detail because it could mitigate possible consequences of conflicts revealed at the time of master planning.

Dependence of the opinion of residents on social and economic factors was evaluated by means of the „*Spearm*“ method developed by Polish scientists. The results state that the residents' opinion depends on their age, duration of their residence in a city, their income and education.

3. Aesthetic organisation of urban development as tradition of city culture

3.1. Relation of aesthetic values with sustainable development. Cities reflect those values, including aesthetic ones, which at a given stage, the authorities of the city, the planners and the residents consider to a priority. The scientists, especially C. Sitte (1843–1903) devoted the greatest attention to artistic, aesthetic qualities of urbanism. Following the *CIAM* congress held in 1920, until the middle of the century, those ideas were pushed aside, and the beauty of a city was subject to comfort, technology, motor car and creating the socialist society. These ideas were revived in the second half of the past century as a value of post-modernism when the necessity to sensitively adapt oneself to the existing context, respect the historical environment, deliberate irregularities, which helped orient oneself in space, cherish cosy public spaces, inner yards, consolidate humanism and the relations with a human scale, multifunctional development, was perceived. Those values are in relation with sustainable development and should be taken into account in the strategic master plans.

Perceiving the volume of technical urban problems (public transport, energy saving, ecology, etc.), current problems of harmonization of Lithuanian cities thus far have more reflected on short term, or technical qualities. The aesthetic quality of urbanism of a city is influenced by the trends of global culture (new symbols – skyscrapers, thematic business and entertainment parks, large trading centres, sport and cultural centres, revitalisation of water coasts, etc.).

3.2. Level of aesthetic identity in forming sustainable development. The aesthetic identity of a city can be best perceived through the vision within a broader and in a long-term perspective. Processes of the formation of the aesthetic identity would become more successful if the national urban policy were formulated, which defines how to objectively assess a high artistic value and aesthetics of Lithuanian cities in a given time and a new geopolitical situation.

The level of urban aesthetic identity in forming city strategic master plan for sustainable development depends on: external environment (global trends and the regional status of the city); the natural frame (the regulations of use and protection of natural frame); the urban spatial morphology (the regulations of urban structures); functional (the main functions of the city); socio-cultural (the culture of planning process, public participation, and the balance of the public and private interest); the management (the strategic master planning solutions corresponding with sustainable development principles); the implementation (the adequate financial and economic measures).

3.3. Place of aesthetic qualities within city master plan. In drafting a strategic master plan of a city, urban aesthetic qualities are as important as much as technical ones because they supplement each other (Table 2).

Table 2. Essential urban aesthetic and technical qualities of strategic master plan

Urban aesthetic qualities	Urban technical qualities
Harmoniousness, integrity (compositional order, expressiveness), significance (pithiness, associativity, metaphorical nature, art works, harmony of colours), individuality, individuality and originality (morphological aspects, etc.), picturesqueness, sensitiveness (spirituality), stability, etc.	Functionality, boundaries of city, roads, engineering components and systems, practicality, exploitation expenses, economy, accessibility, attainability, mobility, competitiveness, durability, innovativeness, etc.

When choosing the model of the sustainable development for the strategic master plan it is important by using expert institutions to assess the level of urban aesthetic identity and classify the aesthetic and technical qualities of existing urban structures into specific zones. The model of Vilnius urban structure is made up of three zones (Fig 5).

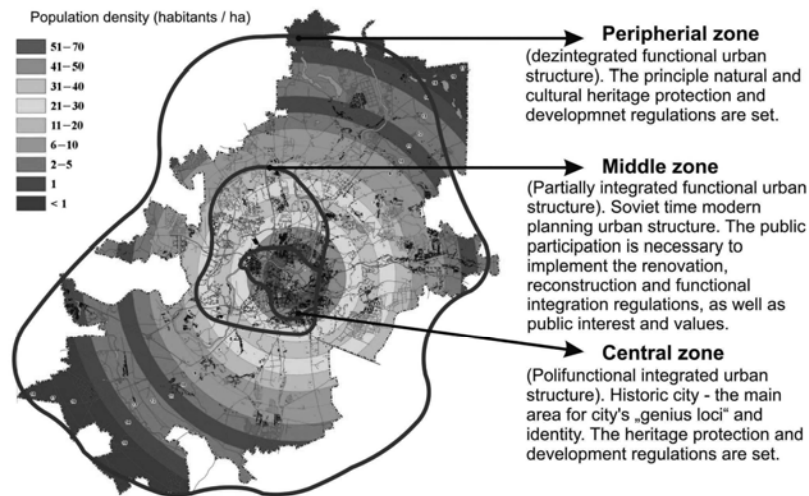


Fig 5. The model of Vilnius urban structure in the strategic master plan of Vilnius 2015

General conclusions

1. The studies carried out in the work revealed that in Lithuania, as in many towns of the regions of Eastern and Central Europe, the level of urbanisation is growing. However, the objectives of the sustainable development in urbanism have been investigated thus far at an insufficient theoretical and practical level. No systematic assessments of the quality of urban transformations of Lithuanian cities and towns are made, the state, municipalities fail to invest into scientific investigations and the creation of methodological centres to an adequate degree, do not encourage work of public organisations in this sector, education of the public.

2. The quality of modern urbanism is determined by the global trends in energy, communications, ecology, culture and by the factors of the former and newly created planning systems, as well as those of coexistence and opposition of socio-cultural values. It has been established that during the period of Independent Lithuania the creation of the sustainable urban development system has been restricted by the following factors: a) a lack of the strategic urban policy; b) distribution of urban development management and planning into sectors (integral problems of the development have been lost at the state, municipal level); c) drawbacks of the territorial planning system.

3. Having carried out a comparative analysis of the strategic territorial plans and processes of the cities of the world and those of Lithuania, and seeking to integrate the sustainable development into urbanism and to reduce existing deformations of functional zoning of the urban structures of the cities, the following stages are proposed to be applied: a) integrated methods of strategic and territorial master planning and implementation; b) compact or partly compromise urban models, c) multi-functional, poly-central urban structures.

4. Investigations into the theory and practice of public planning revealed essential problems of the open process of territorial planning of Lithuania, which limits the quality of urban development results and a favourable assessment of the process in society: a) the public interest and the responsibility of the participants in the process for its implementation have not been defined in the sphere of territorial planning; b) the measures of the public process being taken (information, consultations and proposals) are not related to the public interest either in law or practice. Further studies of the public interest are necessary to be carried out in science and proposals for improving the legal and methodological basis.

5. Processes of the development of democracy and public participation in the territory planning process in Lithuania are interrelated and are very recent-phenomenon. It depends on relations between an individual and society, as well

as the concept of public interest. Setting clear public interest and coordinating interests, at the strategic master planning level, society and an individual share the activity spheres and are responsible for the results of its implementation. Seeking to reach such an integrated approach successfully, rise to an objective to train creative urban planners, city managers and communities.

6. On the basis of the analysis of the public process of the master plan of the city of Vilnius until the year 2015 it has been established that when there is a lack of territorial indicators, the opinion polls of expert institutions is perhaps the only way of substantiating the most important problems and goals of the whole city rather than a separate group of interests. In the implementation process the opinion of business people and the residents must be studied more thoroughly because this could mitigate possible consequences of conflicts revealed in the course of strategic master planning. It is proposed that mathematical methods of expert assessment should be wider applied in preparing strategic master plans.

7. The creations of the visions of a city is of strategic significance to the creation of contextual urban aesthetics of the sustainable development. Taking into consideration the volumes and complexity of technical goals of the transitional period it is proposed that the goals of forming artistic urban qualities should be studied in a complex strategic master plans. This would allow the object to be actualised, specific programmes for forming public spaces, applying works of art, marking the historical development to be drawn up and other measures necessary for the individuality and high artistic value of urbanism of the city to be implemented.

8. Investigations into the historical development and theories of the cities confirmed the fact that the objectives and goals of natural and cultural heritage integrated into the preparation of strategic master plans strengthen aesthetic qualities of urbanism, which are especially significant to solving the issues of the town identity and individuality. Co-ordination of the new development and the protection of the authenticity of the heritage values form fundamental goals of the sustainable development in urbanism. They create the added value and prerequisites for the socialcultural obligations of the residents.

9. Problems of the creation of the expressive, original and harmonious image of a city are still acute to Lithuania. It is necessary to improve the legal, normative basis, methods of urban planning, to educate the public, politicians and specialists, to change culture of a consumer way of life, to expand scientific research, including historical-urban research. To reveal the artistic qualities of urbanism it is necessary to invite public organisations to help more actively.

Published works on the topic of dissertation

a) In the acknowledged editions:

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15. Scientific methodological work for the World bank: “City economy profile”, 1997 and “Vilnius knowledge economy”. The team leader and co-author, 2004.
16. Vilnius strategic plan till 2011. Co-author for plan and monitoring system, SI „Vilniaus planas“, 2002.
17. Vilnius–Kaunas dipolis strategic plan. Co-author for plan, Vilnius: SI „Vilniaus planas“, 2002.
18. Vilnius city master plan till 2015. Co-author for plan, Vilnius: SI „Vilniaus planas“, 2006.
19. The expert report on Riga City Development plan till 2025. Author, 2005.

Dalia Bardauskienė

Architect, Director of the Lithuanian Real Estate Development Association, Vilnius, Lukiškių g. 5, LT-11132. E-mail: dalia.bardauskiene@lntpa.lt

In 1975 graduated from Vilnius Engineering Construction Institute (VISI), the Faculty of Architecture (currently Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, VGTU). In 1975 worked as a chief architect of Pakruojis region. From 1990 to 1994 headed the Lithuanian Municipal Services of Architecture and Urbanism at the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development. From 1994 to 1999 worked at the Institute of Urbanism of Canada, headed the Vilnius programme Strategic Management and Planning of the Environment. In 1999–2001 – Adviser to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Lithuania on regional development and integrated heritage protection issues. In 2001–2007 – Adviser to the Mayor of the city of Vilnius on strategic planning issues.

Expert on strategic master planning and management, as well as engaging the public in planning processes. Member of the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISoCaRP) and the Union of Lithuanian Architects, and member of the Knowledge Economy Forum of Lithuania.

SOCIOKULTŪRINIŲ ASPEKTŲ VAIDMUO MIESTO DARNIOJE PLĖTROJE

Tiriamoji problema. Lietuvos miestų istorija, urbanistikos raida ir gyventojų puoselėjamos vertybės glaudžiai susijusios su Vakarų Europos kultūra. Netolimos praeities socialistinėje santvarkoje šie Lietuvos ryšiai susilpnėjo, o to meto centralizuoto planavimo pėdsakų palikta ne tik miestų urbanistinėse struktūrose, bet ir visuomenės sąmonėje. Nors 1995 m. buvo priimtas pakeitęs padėti naujas teritorijų planavimo įstatymas, o nuo 2004 m. Lietuva yra visa-vertė ES narė, sovietmečio palikimas jaučiamas iki dabar ir riboja visuotinai pripažintos darniosios plėtros įgyvendinimo procesus.

Rio de Žaneiro deklaracijoje, priimtoje 1992 m., buvo įvardyti pagrindiniai darnaus vystymosi principai, XXI amžiaus darbotvarkėje pateikta darnaus vystymosi veiksmų programa, apimanti socialinių, ekonominių ir aplinkosauginių uždavinių integraciją. Europa šį siekį pripažino Aalborgo chartijos dokumente. Darniosios plėtros idėja susilaukia pritarimo, mokslininkai jos privalumus įrodo vertindami jos rezultatus. Tam skirtos darniosios plėtros, gyvenimo kokybės indikatorių sistemos, gyventojų nuomonių apklausos.

Demokratija, laisvoji rinka ir globalizacijos tendencijos keičia Lietuvos miestų erdvinį modelį ir gyventojų sociokultūrinės vertybes. Tačiau kol kas šie aspektai darniosios plėtros problematikoje nagrinėjami mažai. Valstybės lygmenyje kompleksiniai miestų darniosios plėtros klausimai, priskirti skirtingoms ministerijoms, prarado savitą problematiką ir integruotą strateginį valdymą. Negalima tiksliai pasakyti, kiek darnos yra mūsų miestuose, nes iki šiolei neturime urbanistinės politikos ir darniosios plėtros indikatorių etalono, urbanistikos srityje neatliekami kompleksiniai moksliniai tyrimai, nevykdoma pokyčių priežiūra, valstybės lygiu neįvertinti naujosios urbanistikos meniniai estetiniai rezultatai, o viešo planavimo teorija ir praktika visuomenės intereso požiūriu kelia abejonių specialistams ir gyventojams. Todėl poreikis ištirti sociokultūrinių aspektų vaidmenį darniojoje miesto plėtroje yra aktualus Lietuvos teritorijų planavimo sistemos tolesniam tobulinimui.

Darbo tikslas ir uždaviniai. Darbo tikslas – remiantis atliktu tyrimu išnagrinėti esmines Lietuvos miestų darniosios plėtros, strateginio teritorinio planavimo sistemos taikymo tendencijas bei pasiūlyti tinkamiausius, istorijos, mokslo ir praktikos patikrintus darniosios plėtros sprendimus, atitinkančius sociokultūrinės aplinkos savitumą, urbanistikos meniškumo tradicijas. Siekiant šių tikslų iškelti tokie uždaviniai:

1. Išanalizuoti Lietuvos miestų vaidmenį siekiant valstybės gerovės ir atskleisti problemas, išskylandčias diegiant darniosios plėtros ideologiją urbanistikoje.

2. Apibūdinti esminius visuomenės dalyvavimo principus, nuo kurių priklauso visuomenei svarbi darniosios plėtros urbanistinių sprendinių kokybė, tarp jų ir meniškumas. Pasiūlyti mokslo tyrimais paremtus metodus, kurie užtikrintų savito, raiškaus darniosios plėtros miesto modelio kūrimą, techninių ir estetinių urbanistikos kokybių balansą, visuomenės intereso identifikavimą ir įgyvendinimą strateginio urbanistinio planavimo metu.
3. Suformuoti darniosios plėtros konvergencijos su strateginiu bei bendroju planu modelį, atitinkantį miesto sociokultūrinę situaciją ir užtikrinantį tinkamą urbanistinės estetikos kokybę.

Metodai ir ribos. Kadangi darbe nagrinėjama tema turi daugiaspektį ir tarpdisciplininį pobūdį, taikyti analitiniai, kokybiniai ir kiekybiniai ekspertiniai ir matematinės statistikos metodai. Pagrindinis dėmesys sutelktas į pastarųjų septyniolikos metų laikotarpį, kuris Lietuvai yra sudėtingas socialine, kultūrine prasme, pasižymi urbanistinių erdvių struktūrų estetinių savybių kaita bei nuolatine miestų planavimo reglamentų ir plėtros metodų kaita.

Darbo naujumas. Integruotų strateginio teritorinio planavimo metodų taikymo urbanistikoje tema yra gana nauja Rytų ir Vidurio Europoje, taip pat Lietuvoje. Nors 2003 m. Lietuvos Respublikos Seimas patvirtino Nacionalinę darnaus vystymosi strategiją, tačiau teritorijų planavimo teisinėje bazėje ir miestų planavimo metodikose apie darniąją plėtrą tiesiogiai nekalbama.

Lietuvoje nepakankamai tyrinėta, kokie miestų plėtros metodai ir modeliai gali sušvelninti pereinamojo laikotarpio urbanistines deformacijas, humanizuoti gyvenimo kokybę.

Miestų teritorijų planavimo procese skatinama dalyvauti visuomenę, dažnai remiamasi ekspertų nuomone, tačiau praktikoje trūksta mokslu pagrįstų metodų, kurie leistų priimti objektyvesnius sprendimus, prognozuoti būsimus konfliktus ar jų išvengti.

Šio darbo vieną iš naujumo lygmenų sudaro tai, kad čia analizuojamos meniškosios, estetiškos urbanistikos kokybės ir jų reikšmė darniajai miestų plėtrai, kultūros tradicijų tęstinumui. Tai dar mažai akcentuojama teoriniuose mokslo darbuose ir praktikoje.

Darbo pritaikomumas. Tyrimo rezultatai skirti naudoti projektuotojams, mokslininkams, administratoriams, ekspertams ir aukštųjų mokyklų studentams. Jie padės Lietuvos miestų savivaldybėms priimti ilgalaikius, strateginius miestų teritorijų plėtros sprendimus, suteiksiančius visavertę urbanistines kokybes, pagrįstas visuomenės interesais. Galės padėti formuoti valstybės urbanistinę politiką ir efektyviai panaudoti Lietuvos miestų urbanistinį potencialą valstybės konkurencingumui ir žmonių gerovei didinti.

Darbo struktūra ir apimtis. Pirmajame skyriuje aptariama Lietuvos miestų urbanistikos darniosios plėtros problematika esamos teritorijų planavimo sistemos kontekste, šios plėtros uždaviniai ir jų reikšmė tyrimo objektui, nusakomas darbo aktualumas, darbo tikslai ir uždaviniai, mokslinis naujumas, tyrimo metodai bei ribos. Antrajame skyriuje nagrinėjama užsienio ir Lietuvos patirtis taikant darniosios plėtros idėjas ir jų paieškas urbanistinio planavimo procese, ieškoma taikytinų strateginių integruotų plėtros planavimo metodų. Trečiajame skyriuje analizuojami viešieji planavimo subjektai ir jų nuomonės priklausomybės kriterijai siekiant darniosios plėtros ir paisant visuomenės intereso miesto planavimo problematikoje. Pateikiami siūlymai dėl ekspertinių institucijų nuomonių taikymo strateginiam bendrajam planavimui ir jų patikimumo įvertinimo metodų. Ketvirtajame skyriuje pateikiama apibendrinta estetinio savitumo ir tapatumo analizė ir jų sąryšis su miestų darniąja plėtra bendrojo plano lygmenyje. Siūlomi modeliavimo pavyzdžiai siekiant estetinių ir techninių urbanistinių kokybių suderinamumo darniosios miesto plėtros modelyje. Darbas užbaigiamas išvadomis ir siūlymais. Darbą sudaro 164 psl. teksto, 218 literatūros šaltinių, 54 iliustracijos.

Bendrosios išvados

1. Tyrimai atskleidė, kad Lietuvoje, panašiai kaip ir daugelyje Rytų Vidurio Europos regiono miestų, urbanizacijos lygis auga, tačiau darniosios plėtros uždaviniai urbanistikoje iki šiol nei nagrinėjami nepakankamu teoriniu ir praktiniu lygiu. Nevyksta sisteminiai Lietuvos miestų urbanistikos transformacijų kokybės vertinimai. Valstybė, savivaldybės reikiamu lygiu neinvestuoja į mokslinius tyrimus ir metodikos centrų kūrimą, neskatina visuomeninių organizacijų darbo visuomenės švietimo šiame sektoriuje.

2. Nustatyta, kad šiuolaikinės urbanistikos kokybę nulemia vyraujančios tendencijos (energetikos, susisiekimo, ekologinės taršos ir globalios kultūros srityse) ir buvusių nei naujai kuriamų planavimo sistemų, sociokultūrinių vertybių koegzistavimo ir priešpriešos veiksniai. Nepriklausomos Lietuvos laikotarpiu darniosios urbanistinės plėtros sistemos kūrimą varžo: a) strateginės urbanistinės politikos stoka; b) urbanistinės plėtros valdymo ir planavimo išskaidymas į sektorius (valstybės, savivaldybių lygyje prarasta integrali urbanistinės plėtros problematika); c) teritorijų planavimo ir įgyvendinimo sistemos trūkumai.

3. Atlikus pasaulio ir Lietuvos miestų strateginių teritorinių planų ir procesų palyginamąją analizę ir siekiant darniosios plėtros integravimo į urbanistinę siūloma taikyti: a) integruotus strateginio ir teritorinio bendrojo planavimo

bei įgyvendinimo metodus; b) kompaktiškus urbanistinius modelius, c) polifunkcines, policentrines urbanistines struktūras.

4. Planavimo teorijų ir praktikos tyrimai atskleidė esminę Lietuvos teritorijų planavimo viešo proceso problematiką, ribojančią miestų plėtros rezultatų kokybę ir palankų proceso įvertinimą visuomenėje: a) teritorijų planavimo srityje neapibrėžtas viešasis interesas ir proceso dalyvių atsakomybė už įgyvendinimą; b) taikomos viešojo proceso priemonės (informavimas, konsultacijos ir pasiūlymai) nesusietos su viešuoju interesu nei teisėje, nei praktikoje. Būtinai tolesni viešo intereso problematikos tyrimai moksle ir pasiūlymai teisei, metodinei bazei tobulinti.

5. Demokratijos plėtra ir visuomenės (viešųjų institucijų) dalyvavimas kuriant darniąją urbanistinę plėtrą Lietuvoje yra tarpusavyje susiję ir vis dar aktualūs dalykai. Viešųjų institucijų dalyvavimo strateginio bendrojo planavimo procese rezultatai priklauso nuo visuomenės intereso apibrėžimo, individo bei visuomenės tikslų ir uždavinių suderinimo ir koordinavimo. Strateginis bendrasis planas, atspindintis viso miesto gyventojų interesus, yra aukščiausias visuomenės interesas. Siekiant šių planavimo rezultatų būtina tam parengti miesto planavimo specialistus ir projektuotojus.

6. Vilniaus miesto bendrojo plano iki 2015 metų viešo proceso analizės pavyzdžiu nustatyta, kad kai trūksta teritorinių indikatorių, ekspertinių institucijų apklausos, kurių rezultatų patikimumas įvertintas taikant matematinės statistikos metodus, yra gal net vienintelis būdas pagrįsti visuomenei svarbias atskirų miesto rajonų ir viso miesto, o ne atskiros interesų grupės problemas ir uždavinius. Įgyvendinant bendruosius planus turi būti detalčiau tiriama viešųjų institucijų nuomonė, nes tai galėtų sušvelninti galimus konfliktus įgyvendinant naujos plėtros ir rekonstrukcijos reglamentus. Siūloma matematinius ekspertinio vertinimo metodus plačiai taikyti teritorijų planavimui.

7. Kontekstualios, darniosios plėtros urbanistinės estetikos kūrimui reikšmingas strateginis bendrasis planavimas, paremtas ateities vizija. Atsižvelgiant į pereinamojo laikotarpio techninių uždavinių apimtį ir sudėtingumą, siūloma strateginiuose bendruosiuose planuose kompleksiskai nagrinėti meninių urbanistikos kokybių formavimo uždavinius. Tai leistų aktualizuoti objektą, sudaryti konkrečias programas viešųjų erdvių formavimo, meno kūrinių taikymo, istorinės raidos pažymėjimo ir kitas miesto urbanistikos savitumui bei meniškumui išryškinti būtinas priemones.

8. Miestų istorinės raidos ir teorijų tyrimai patvirtino, kad integruoti į strateginių bendrųjų planų rengimą, gamtos ir kultūros paveldo apsaugos tikslai ir uždaviniai sustiprina urbanistikos estetines kokybes, ypač svarbias miesto tapatumo bei savitumo uždaviniams spręsti. Naujos plėtros ir paveldo vertybių autentiškumo išsaugojimo uždavinių suderinimas yra fundamentalūs darniosios

plėtos uždaviniai urbanistikoje, juos išsprendus sukurama pridėtinė vertė, sudaromos prielaidos paveldo vertybių išsaugojimui ir gausinimui.

9. Lietuvai vis dar aktuali raiškaus, savito ir darnaus vaizdo miesto kūrimo problematika. Šia kryptimi būtina tobulinti miesto planavimo teisinę, norminę bazę, metodikas, šviesti visuomenę, politikus ir specialistus, keisti vartotojiškos gyvenamos kultūrą, plėsti mokslo tyrimus, tarp jų ir istorinius urbanistinius. Urbanistikos meninėms savybėms atskleisti būtina aktyviau pasitelkti visuomenines organizacijas.

Dalia Bardauskienė

Architektė, Lietuvos nekilnojamojo turto plėtos asociacijos direktorė, Vilnius, Lukiškių g. 5, LT-11132. El. paštas dalia.bardauskiene@lntpa.lt

1975 m. baigė Vilniaus inžinerinį statybos instituto Architektūros fakultetą (dabar Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas, VGTU). Nuo 1975 m. dirbo Pakruojo rajono vyriausiąja architekte. Nuo 1990 m. iki 1994 m. vadovavo Lietuvos savivaldybių Architektūros ir urbanistikos tarnyboms Statybos ir urbanistikos ministerijoje. 1994–1999 m. dirbo Kanados urbanistikos institute, vadovavo Vilniaus programai „Strateginis aplinkos valdymas ir planavimas“. 1999–2001 m. dirbo Lietuvos Respublikos Ministro Pirmininko patarėja regioninės plėtos ir integruotos paveldosaugos klausimais. 2001–2007 m. dirbo Vilniaus miesto mero patarėja strateginio planavimo klausimais.

Strateginio bendrojo planavimo ir valdymo bei visuomenės įtraukimo į planavimo procesus ekspertė. Tarptautinės miestų ir regioninio planavimo specialistų bendruomenės (*ISoCaRP*) ir Lietuvos architektų sąjungos narė, taip pat Lietuvos žinių ekonomikos forumo valdybos narė.

Dalia Bardauskienė

**THE ROLE OF SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECTS IN
THE CITY'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Summary of Doctoral Dissertation
Humanities, Arts (03H),
Sculpture and Architecture (H312)**

Dalia Bardauskienė

**SOCIOKULTŪRINIŲ ASPEKTŲ VAIDMUO
MIESTO DARNIOJE PLĖTROJE**

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Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universiteto
leidykla „Technika“, Saulėtekio al. 11, LT-10223 Vilnius
<http://leidykla.vgtu.lt>
Spausdino UAB „Baltijos kopija“
Kareivių g. 13B, 09109 Vilnius
<http://www.kopija.lt>