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VILNIUS CITY PLANNING: ASPECT OF CONTEXTUALITY

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Introduction

Topicality of the Problem. Architectural and urban development of Vilnius city has been explored widely and in a range of aspects. Many research works demonstrate a distinct narrative of Vilnius development, i.e. histories of three Vilnius cities: formation of the historic core, expansion of the regular plan city in the 19th century and outburst of the growing modernist city in the 20th century. The first stage of city expansion is natural, slow, also featuring multinational cultural diversity, whereas the Tsarist era and Soviet age mark Vilnius as being grown in a targeted and planned manner through the urban forms considered alien at that period over a relatively short time and leaving a strong seal of dependence and changed sociocultural circumstances in the collective consciousness of city dwellers. Forms of many new cities of Western Europe used to develop as the result of continuous urban process, however, evolution of urban forms in Vilnius used to coincide with obvious break-points in the life of the state having led to three-context Vilnius.

Urban structure of Vilnius of the 19th–20th century gains the urban forms unrepresentative of the city by then. The regular plan city of the 19th century was new (*alien*) to the old city context – by its development rate, urban structure and design distinctions in respect of the old context treatment. After a century areas representing the urban heritage of this period in the most telling manner are considered an integral part of the Vilnius city identity, the urban and architectural heritage thereof is preserved, whereas its context dictates terms to a new one. Development of the city of the 20th century was even faster also bringing a completely new conception of urban forms and a specific character with respect to adjustment to the old context. The residential districts representing the aforesaid period is still considered alien today. Nowadays, one of the two *alien cities* developed in Vilnius at that time, is an integral part of the Vilnius identity. Its adaptation in the urban and sociocultural context common to the city was influenced by a sufficiently long time distance, the following precedent of a socialist city, succession, clear urban structure with definitely identified public and private spaces, although the design process of the city did not included application of the contextuality aspect in the role of a method. Even more controversially, a similar mental turn has been demonstrated during analysis of the *alien* city of the Soviet period, the design process whereof was accompanied by plainly declared strivings to develop the urban structures repeating the performances of the forms of the historic city and causing the perception of local individuality. The theoretical and practical research works of the aforesaid era that expose the problems of the national identity, architectural

interpretations of local cultural distinctions and strategies with respect to highlighting contextuality in the natural environment are defined as one of the dominant.

In different stages of Vilnius planning, contextuality of new city parts in the role of an objective to be reached or an inherent process was treated differently. Being precedents or formants of the new context at that time, the developed new city parts (e.g. the grid plan city of the Tsarist age) turned into the city identity signs eventually, the contextuality whereof is undoubted. At the present moment, the same discussion field of *native/alien* or *contextual/non-contextual* encompasses the residential districts of the Soviet era, especially along with active debates of the city on modernisation and revitalisation possibilities thereof. The aforesaid issues were relevant both in the process of district planning (this fact is illustrated by the specified strivings of the architects to plan the new parts of the city as close to the context of the old Vilnius as possible) and construction (this fact is witnessed by the criticism with respect to assimilation of district characters and to monotony having accompanied along the process of construction). The precedent of the new context, however, was set in 1959–1990 and currently is treated as the fact that will most likely have no analogues in the future due to both the scale thereof, social-political circumstances and other reasons. The aspect of Contextualism in the planning of the aforesaid districts neither has been investigated widely nor have actual attributes of contextuality been named. Exploration of one of the major tools of Contextualism, i.e. succession, plays an important role in order to reveal the variation of city planning strategy and measures or continuation at different periods under the change of the city authorities, cultural and social context. The process of change asks the critical question, whether the city development conceptions and tendencies will be continued at particular turning-points or replaced by other. The historic research of the present aspect aims at revealing the dynamics of succession as the conception of value. The issue is especially relevant today, reinterpreting the Vilnius city parts constructed in the Soviet period, particularly the residential districts not fully realised at that time, whereas nowadays they are extended and thickened through continuation or changing of the foreseen tendency. Thus, discussion of the development of the contextuality conception, contextuality manifestations and Contextualism objectives in the planning of European cities as well as comparison thereof with similar processes in Vilnius allow stating the regularities that enable to define and generalise the meaning of the present aspect to urban development of Vilnius city, and after assessment of the importance thereof to integrate into the theoretical principles with respect to protection of the modern urban and

architectural heritage, especially of the Soviet residential districts, and into the further development principles thereof.

Subject of the Research. The research subject covers expression of Contextualism ideas and contextuality attributes in the conceptions of Vilnius city planning and areas formed in 1790–1990. A thematic research subject encompasses expression of contextuality attributes in the structure of Vilnius city spaces. A proper territorial research subject comprises Vilnius areas formed in the 19th–20th century. The research demonstrates the change of the contextuality conception in the planning of Vilnius city at different periods, outlines the importance thereof in today's context of changes and emphasises the role of the present aspect in further city formation.

Objective and Tasks of the Research. The main objective of the present paper is to define the expression attributes of the contextuality aspect in the development areas of Vilnius city from 1790 to 1990 as well as to identify the preservation and elaboration methods thereof. To achieve the objective of the research, the following tasks shall be carried out:

1. Analysis of the conception of urban, sociocultural and conceptual Contextualism and attributes of contextuality.
2. Definition of urban contextuality expression in the areas of Vilnius city developed from 1790 to 1990.
3. Identification of the change of urban contextuality attributes in soviet residential districts of Vilnius in the 21st century.
4. Highlighting of ways for stimulating sociocultural and conceptual contextuality in further modernisation of the soviet residential districts of Vilnius.

Methods of the Research. The present paper should be attributed to an interdisciplinary research field. Methods of historic, comparative and structural analysis have been employed. The research has been carried out on the basis of an inductive analysis method from separate facts going to generalising information. An analytic-critical method has been employed to compare the compliance of the urban structures based on Contextualism ideas with contextuality attributes. The research was also based on the analysis and selection of Lithuanian and international source texts, illustrations and drawings, exploration of the objects concerned *in situ*, photo-fixations of the objects, generalization and systematization of the collected materials.

Scientific Novelty. The novelty of this scientific research lays in the following:

1. Exploring the conception of Contextualism, its conceptual models, identifying the attributes and catalysts of urban, sociocultural and conceptual contextuality.
2. Revealing the influence of ideas of Contextualism on Vilnius city planning in 20th century.
3. Analysing the attributes of urban contextuality in areas of Vilnius formed in 19–20th century.
4. Presenting the conception of *identity signs* system as urban contextuality attributes in soviet residential districts.
5. Defining problematic tendencies of *identity signs* declining in a process of residential districts modernisation.
6. Introducing the guidelines of application of sociocultural contextuality catalysts.

Practical Value of the Research.

1. The results and conclusions of the research may be integrated into complexive studies of Vilnius urban structures.
2. The basis of the research may be used evaluating the contextuality attributes and developing the catalysts of contextuality in other cities of Lithuania.
3. The conception of identity signs and catalysts of sociocultural contextuality may be applied in establishing regulations of Vilnius soviet residential districts revitalisation and complexive territorial renewal.
4. Since 2011 the results of the research are being put into practice as form of experimental public excursions around soviet residential districts as one of the tools of conceptual Contextualism.

Defended Statements

1. The problem of urban and sociocultural contextuality in Vilnius is relevant due to the drastic sociocultural breakpoints typical of historic development of the city and having made an influence on sudden variation in architectural and urban tendencies.
2. Formation of the Soviet residential districts in Vilnius was influenced by urban Contextualism ideas that reflect in the interpretation, adaptation of historic city form and development of *identity signs* system.
3. Development of the Soviet residential districts in Vilnius and elaboration of the conception of a multicentre city require integration of the catalysts of sociocultural Contextualism.

Scope of the Work. The paper consists of an introduction, three sections, conclusions, a list of the references used and a list of author's publications on the subject of the dissertation. At the end of the paper, the general conclusions grounded on the results of the research are provided along with a list of the references used and a list of author's publications on the subject of the dissertation. Illustrations are integrated into the body text. The present paper contains 117 pages, 45 illustrations. In the process of working on the dissertation, 122 references were used.

1. Models of Contextualism and Attributes of Contextuality

As a trend in the postmodern thought, Contextualism has made a considerable influence on postmodern urban design and architecture. In theoretical publications on architecturology, Contextualism is denoted as an integral part of postmodern urban design and architecture being allied to the trend of regionalism. Contextualism is defined as a formal aspiration manifesting itself in site (physical Contextualism along with regionalism) and social context (social Contextualism) modelling fields. More detailed categories of Contextualism are the following: urban, landscape, historic, participative and conceptual. The present paper focuses on urban, social-cultural and conceptual models of Contextualism.

In contraposition to the urban structure of strict geometry typical of the cities and towns of the 19th century, the revival ideals of traditional townscapes made a strong influence on design works of new quarters at the beginning of the first decade as well as on discourses of postmodernism in the seventies. In the context of the Contextualism trend that was strengthening at that time, two tendencies for treatment of contextuality show up. An interaction between the new and old city forms is treated as a retrospective assessment attribute of urban fabric quality (assessment of contextuality of the new city forms post factum, after a respective adaptation period; actual assessment of contextuality of the urban forms realised in the intention of Contextualism) or as a method (Contextualism as a conscious striving pre factum to continue and complement the available urban context preserving the valuable identity features thereof) when Contextualism as a planning method denying the tenets of Modernism focused on respect of architectural heritage and on interpretation of complex relationships thereof in the urban fabric. Identifiability of the traditional urban form is the contextuality attribute easiest to perceive; simultaneously, it provides the basis but does not ensure complex contextuality. The section has established that urban form contextuality as an attribute is repetition/succession of the principles of the former city forms in the systems of new areal, linear and

point formations of the city. A catalyst of urban contextuality is also denoted, i.e. succession of urban principles.

Repetition of urban form gives no sense of place or urban contextuality, it depends on other performances of space as a place. Space identity, memory and history contribute to inherent and natural conversion of space into place. Historic multilayered pattern is incorporated in the Foucault's concept of heterotopias or *other* spaces. These spaces are physical and mental at the same time. Heterotopias enable to concentrate in one place a few imaginable historic spaces that are either illusion spaces demonstrating real spaces or compensating heterotopias, i.e. real spaces expressed by other place as an alternative to really existing ones. Non-contextual spaces composed in the context of repressive content are compensated in other spaces with the historic contextuality or individuality preserved therein. Other spaces stimulate contextuality internally and are heterochronic, i.e. able to concentrate a few time cells in one real place. With the lapse of time, significance of heterotopias in the same culture changes, a few heterotopias are continuously alternating by importance. Heterotopias of compensation and illusion are the main catalysts of contextuality in multicenter city. Historic aspect of sociocultural contextuality that may gain a physical expression as well is also developed in the Rowe's concept of *Theatres of Prophecy and Memory* proposing to employ the principle of collage to combine the signs of the old and new city that would refer to bidirectional historicity and would join mentally the contexts of the historic city and of the new city. The section defines such attributes of sociocultural contextuality as the historic multilayered pattern and purpose diversity of spaces characteristic of the newly formed city parts. Creation of *other* places supposes inherent conversion of space into place and encourages sociocultural contextuality the catalyst whereof contains the discovery/origin of compensation and illusion heterotopias and the exposure of overlapping historical layers as a system of historical signs.

Conceptual Contextualism is described as a fragmentary culturally-oriented action according to the scenario selected. Serving as a method it does not create conceptual contextuality as an attribute. It is fragmentary provocation and stimulation deepening perception of contextuality of other models with the scenario and micronarrative acting as catalysts and increasing values of urban and sociocultural contextuality at least fragmentally. Fragmentary composition of an unexpected scenario adapting it to the specific urban context provokes the leap of the individuality the development whereof takes places narratively. By its form, a narrative story is open to a range of linguistic games, thereby opening the door to more diverse perception and filling temporarily gaps in the legitimised knowledge on a particular object (contextuality manifestations in

this situation), and possibly making influence on formation of the this knowledge.

2. Urban Contextuality in the Planning of Vilnius City in the 19th–20th century

Since the end of the 18th century, Vilnius city planning conceptions and realisation start demonstrating strong features of rational city structure formation manifesting themselves in the composition based on strict geometry and developed at the level of the entire city. Solution of artistic ideological tasks of the era in the spirit of classicistic universality, planning of cities via application of standardised colonial city schemes influenced the emergence of non-contextual urban forms. In some places, analysis of realisation of city planning conceptions shows a gap between aesthetics and functionality, where a paradox of non-universality of classicistic universal or irrationality of rationality is hidden when universal as a rational functional scheme denies itself due to its non-functionality applying rationalised aesthetics non-contextually and by formal tools. A few reasons of non-realisation of the conceptions under consideration may be distinguished: private property impeding realisation of visions common to the city; absence of the necessity for actual city development; incompliance of plans with an actual topographic base; resistance of population to irrational change of an urban network. Similarly to the remains of the former city structures inside the quarters, the aforesaid aspects made influence on urban contextuality.

Urban development projects with respect to the environment of Gedimino Avenue in the first half of the 20th century mark different attitudes towards urban contextuality. Visions of the interwar modernist centre demonstrate a reference modernist example of the other new city realisation whereof experienced a failure. In the Stalin era, the urban structure principles of Gedimino Avenue were proceeded contextually. In architectural solutions, features of contextuality are displayed as signs of national individuality. On the other hand, semantics of both vertical dominants and public spaces clustering the repressive and rearguard content (in respect of the evolution of architectural thought) is one of the controversial topics in today's discourse. In the later Soviet period, development of the environment of Gedimino Avenue was actually balancing on the conceptual boundary of contextual urbanism. Its best representation is provided by the content of competitions with respect to planning of the former Lenino Square and development of the downtown area of the city as well as to realisation thereof, also by development projects of transverse internal spaces/arcades.

Contextualism ideas born in the sixties of the 20th century and declaring the necessity to reinterpret the principles of historic architecture and the old city forms as well as to adapt them to the newly developed city parts, are also found in the changes of Vilnius architectural and urban thought along with the strivings to realise the present ideas shaping the *new* Vilnius. The subsection investigates what were the creative aspirations of the architects having designed the soviet residential districts (hereinafter referred to as the SRDs) in the environment of Laisvės Avenue with respect to formation of individual urban and architectural characters of the districts through repetition/interpretation of urban performances of the old city and what is the actual realization level of urban contextuality. Against the background of the ideas of architectural mounds of Vilnius generated during this period, significance of the monolithic reinforced concrete technology is emphasized. At the end of the seventies, creation of the identity of the residential districts was started by the high-rise monolithic accents designed specially to them. Possibilities of the morphotype with respect to switchover from free building-up to perimeter one are marked by construction of monolithic perimeter blocks of apartment complexes, wherein the ideas of privacy and *other* spaces are reborn denoting urban and sociocultural contextuality with the historic city. Although urban contextuality of the SRDs was developed in the spirit of Contextualism, the links thereof with the historic city are maintained to be difficult to perceive, as it creates its own context individually with the clearly defined system of *identity signs* that gains new contextuality forms in the 21st century.

3. Contextuality in the Soviet Residential Districts after 1990: Changes and Potential

With growth of Vilnius in new territories and with assimilation of inner ones, changes in the spatial structure of the districts developed in the Soviet period are observed with emergence of new objects in the formed environment that modify the initial plan structure and/or spatial/volumetric structure; with changing architectural expression of buildings; variation in vertical planes is influenced by modernisation of buildings that takes place during renovation of individual houses or simultaneous renewal of building groups in compliance with an integral project; with a changing function of public space but not becoming a contextual place. In certain cases, these changes are problem ones due to the influence on the highlighted features of the structures under consideration, and this fact, in turn, damages the attributes of urban contextuality. Distinction of urban structure of the districts is destroyed with emergence of new infills that often change the purpose of the public space as

well. Besides, uprise of new objects modifies spaciousness of the districts. Modernisation often takes place in compliance with different projects, therefore, the districts acquire a chaotic character impression that changes the urban structure integrity. All these changes may influence permanent value of urban structure and the system of *identity signs*.

The second subsection turns back to a theoretical definition of sociocultural contextuality and targets at interpretation thereof in the case of the soviet residential districts (SRD). Although the SRD were developed under the influence of Contextualism, by the content thereof they are maintained to be modernist, therefore, changes of the aforesaid districts should be rethought in a postmodern manner in order to preserve historic and ideological succession of architectural thought. Along with emphasis on the multilayered cultural context, emergence of *other* places/heterotopias is supposed to constitute one of the possibilities to join the SRD context with the old city (in the case of a multicenter city) or to preserve and consolidate the new *genius loci* expressed by the system of identity signs through creation of space as a place with its own memory and history. Constructed in the locations of historic villages, the residential districts possess both their own "personal" development histories and the older prehistory represented today by fragmentary remains of urban structures, by the greenery system and names. The historic multilayered pattern could be elaborated in the SRD revival strategies together with the conception of community centers as broadcasters of identity signs of the districts, wherein the patterns of fine dispersive building-up would operate in the following three ways: an emerging heterotopia discords with the environment and demonstrates the possibilities of other space and other purpose, supposes historicity and interprets implementation of the SRD concept of culture centers.

Growing research in the modern heritage and increasing public interest in the present topic also cover the grey brother of Modernism – *sleeping* districts. In the European context, the residential districts are considered a global postwar phenomenon, also having gained a repressive shade in the postsocialist countries. Comprehensive research papers defining urban and architectural values of the residential districts, particularly in the context of local studies, are not available yet. As long as this data is not legitimised, a narrative serves as one of the fragmentary subjectively oriented instruments that may contribute during this transition period to creating an additional contextuality and individuality value or at least to preserving an existing one. The subsection deals with the case of public excursions over the residential districts of Vilnius. Public activity of such a character is maintained to combine the conceptions of narrative knowledge, provocative scenario creation and mental mapping. Treated as a tool of conceptual Contextualism in enhancing perception and

assessment of the identity of the residential environment of the locals, an excursion provokes to reconsider the functional inertness of the SRD that may be changed on the initiative of local communities transforming spaces into places. It may also encourage extending the cultural boundaries of the city to the postsocialist edges thereof, thus decreasing segregation of its individual parts.

General Conclusions

1. A watershed between "absolute (universal)" and "conditional (contextual)" concepts in the 19th–20th century is also demonstrated by the change of an urban and architectural attitude towards contextuality, and the strongest representatives of this change are planning ideas of the grid plan cities and modernist cities as well as the counterargumenting concepts of the organic and postmodern collage-city. Reflections of both ideological trends are also found in urban conceptions of Vilnius city and realisation thereof.
2. As pre-factum examination (in conceptions) and post-factum investigation (realised one) demonstrate that Vilnius grid plan areas of XIX century meet contextuality attributes just partially. Novelty of the urban form, precedent types and dimensions of public spaces, variation of repressive social-cultural contexts, conditionally rapid implementation of the new city allows supposing that the present part of the city was a *alien* or decontextual formation in the urban and cultural context of the city at the beginning of the 19th century.
3. Despite timely attributes of decontextuality, the environment of today's Gedimino Avenue is treated both as a valuable area of the urban heritage and an integral component of the townscape identity. Contextualisation of a *alien* city of its time was influenced by integration of former urban structures acting as a historic layer into the new quarters, by community involvement into the planning, succession of the urban form in the Soviet era. A great influence was also made by a respective time distance and emergence of a newer Soviet city that stimulates the perception of prior new alien city form into historic and valuable one.
4. Precedent of the newest city having been set in the 21st century also enables to assess more impartially the urban heritage of the Soviet period found in Vilnius and having turned into the older one. Since 1967, the environment of Laisvės Avenue has been designed and realised on the basis of Contextualism ideas. In the residential districts, an urban Contextualism model was adapted doubly in order to form each district in the environment of Laisvės Avenue as follows:

a. By repeating the spatial structure performance of the old city; separating each district by a green area; rephrasing of city/garden ideas; reviving the wall idea of the old city; interpreting the theory of mounds and developing the system of individual vertical accents in each district serving as towers/signs of the subtowns of the Old Town. The contextual principle of the collage-city to integrate the historic urban structures having remained in the areas was not applied, therefore, the Soviet residential districts found in the environment of Laisvės Avenue have no historic multilayered pattern.

b. As an individual small town with the urban and architectural features typical of this town solely composing a contextual system of identification signs thereof with the following components: development of an urban idea serving as a district legend; grouping of standard buildings in a specific form; individual architectural details of standard buildings; monolithic buildings as the major spatial signs of the district; commercial and service centres and public buildings of non-standard architecture found in the districts.

5. The aforementioned solutions with respect to application of variants of the urban Contextualism model make up the entirety of urban contextuality attributes in the Soviet residential districts. District renovation processes that are currently in progress show a tendency to uniform contextuality attributes that covers such actions as changes in spatial structure of the districts being not in compliance with the primary projects for planning of the districts; levelling of architectural forms and details; standardisation of architecture of public and commercial centres. Definition of the valuable features of the urban and architectural heritage of the Soviet residential districts in Vilnius as well as formulation of principles with respect to renovation and further development shall consider the assessment of contextuality attributes and the contextual attitude towards districts as towards the complete system of urban and architectural solutions.

6. In the design process of the Soviet residential districts in Vilnius, the social-cultural Contextualism model was represented by implementation of the system with respect to population and provision of districts and *microrayons*, whereas in the later period it manifested itself by establishing community spaces in a closed or semi-closed yard or by integrating them into the residential buildings. In the formation process of the Soviet residential districts in Vilnius, the aspect of community involvement was not able to unfold at full rate, and this fact represents one of the most relevant reasons of social-cultural decontextuality of the districts. The aforesaid situation was also influenced by such factors as stereotypes of a dwelling and lifestyle, allotment of a flat in a

new place without history and individuality having determined the shade of control and assimilation in the residential districts and constituting a problem even today. Absolute or partial failure to realise public and commercial centres resulted in monofunctionality typical of the residential districts, developing eventually the conception of the residential districts as the decontextual social-cultural formation in respect of the old city as the cultural centre.

7. Elaboration of illusion heterotopias serving as self-expression of district communities, acting as rapid feedback and operating as different purpose places with a few historic layers overlapping therein is one of the catalysts for stimulating social-cultural contextuality in the Soviet residential districts. The abovesaid elaboration encompasses the following:

a. Development of local community centres as a compensation for monofunctionality of the districts and for unbuilt public centres therein. In the aspect of social-cultural contextuality, generation of two-way feedback is important that is possible with the centre serving as a laboratory for investigation of a specific local case and micronarrative thereof; with the centre serving as a translator of district identification signs and of a specific context, thereby highlighting the conception of a district array in the role of a heptamerous system rather than a homogenous formation. Such elaboration of community centres in the role of the system of illusion heterotopias makes an influence on high-quality development of a multicentre city model. In the consolidation process of the centre system, temporary application of the conceptual Contextualism model is possible with public excursions serving as expeditions around the territorial and social system being used as one of the tools.

b. Differentiation of the general-purpose space into public, communal and private one as well as different purpose of the space acting as a motivation to dwellers of the districts to compose their own environment themselves through conversion of the space into a contextual place and via application of such conceptions as a traditional community yard (landscape formation of more closed spaces) and a city garden (adaptation of urban agriculture ideas).

c. Articulate overlapping of a few historic layers on the principle of a collage-city. The abovementioned represents emphasising and interpretation of prehistoric signs of the districts, i.e. the urban structure and names of historic villages and manors, the system of farmstead greenery, in the variation of districts in the 21st century; strengthening with respect to the identification sign system of the districts of the 20th century, to the evolution history of the districts and to the developed lifestyle in the role of the middle historic layer; elaboration of urban

change tendencies of the districts of the 21st century taking into account the significance of former historic layers and context thereof.

List of Published Works on the Topic of the Dissertation

In the Reviewed Scientific Periodical Journals

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VILNIAUS MIESTO PLANAVIMAS: KONTEKSTUALUMO ASPEKTAS

Problemos aktualumas

Vilniaus miesto architektūrinė ir urbanistinė raida tirta plačiai ir įvairiais aspektais, daugelyje darbų aptinkamas ryškus Vilniaus plėtros naratyvas – tai trijų Vilniaus sampratų pateiktis: istorinio branduolio formavimasis, reguliariojo miesto ekspansija XIX amžiuje ir modernistinio miesto auginimo protrūkis XX amžiuje. Pirmasis miesto augimo etapas – natūralus, lėtai besivystantis, pasižymintis ir daugiataučiu įvairiakultūriškumu. Carinio laikotarpio ir sovietmečio periodai palieka kryptingai ir planingai, naujomis, tuo metu svetimomis miestų formomis per palygintą trumpą laiką suformuotas Vilniaus dalis, kuriose ryškus politinės priklausomybės ir pakitusių sociokultūrinių aplinkybių fonas. Daugelyje Vakarų Europos miestų naujos urbanistinės formos atsirasdavo kaip nepaliaujamo miesto vystimosi proceso rezultatas. Vilniuje tai sutapdavo su esminiais lūžiais valstybės gyvenime, palikusiais trijų kontekstų Vilnių, kur skirtingai reiškiasi naujų miesto formų sąryšis su jau susiformavusia urbanistine ir gamtine aplinka, miesto bendruomenės gyvensena bei jos tradicijomis.

Nepriklausomybės laikotarpiu tapatumo paieškos tapo viena aktualiausių tyrimo sričių įvairiose kultūrologiniuose rakursuose, kuriuose architektūra ir urbanistika – ne išimtis. Bendrąja prasme tapatumas apibūdinamas kaip individualumas, tapatybė, visiškas, iki smulkiausių detalių, sutapimas arba asmenybės vidinė vienovė, išgyvenama kaip savo paties „aš“. Miesto tapatumas arba „aš“ traktuojamas kaip susiformavusi aplinka arba kontekstas, kuriame istorinių lūžių momentais pradeda plėtotis naujasis miestas, perimantis ir įtakojantis ankstesniojo miesto tapatumo požymius. Tapatumo prasmę redukuojant iki „aš/savas“, miesto tapatumo raida atsiskleidžiama „savas“ ir „svetimas“ sąvokomis. Jei nepertraukiama, tęstina laike ir erdvėje miesto raida, nuosekliai perimanti ankstesniųjų periodų savybes, siejama su „savo“ arba „kontekstualaus“ konceptu, tai atitikimas kontekstui (arba kontekstualumas) istorinių lūžių momentais yra viena esminių miesto darnaus augimo sąlygų. Įvairiais etapais planuojant Vilnių naujų miesto dalių kontekstualumas kaip siekiamybė arba savaiminis procesas traktuotas skirtingai. Atsiradusios naujos, svetimų formų miesto dalys, savo laiku buvusios precedentais arba naujo konteksto formantais (pavyzdžiui, carinio laikotarpio reguliarusis miestas), ilgainiui tapo miesto tapatumo ženklais, dėl kurių kontekstualumo neabejojama. Šiandien į tą patį *savo/svetimo* arba *kontekstualaus/nekontekstualaus* diskusijų lauką patenka Vilniaus sovietmečio gyvenamieji rajonai. Kontekstualumo klausimas buvo aktualus tiek rajonus planuojant (tai iliustruoja kontekstualizmo

idėjų įtakoti architektų siekiai naująsias miesto dalis suplanuoti atkartojant senojo Vilniaus urbanistines charakteristikas bei kiekvienam rajonui sukurti naujojo miesto dalių *atpažinimo ženklų* sistemą), tiek juos ir statant (tai liudija visą jų statybos laikotarpį lydėjusi kritika rajonų charakterių supanašėjimui ir monotonijai). Kontekstualizmo įtaka Vilniaus miesto planavimui sovietmečiu nėra sistemingai nagrinėta, taip pat kaip ir nėra įvardinti faktiniai kontekstualumo požymiai. Šios priežastys lemia tai, kad Nepriklausomybės laikotarpiu pradėjusiuose svarstyti sovietmečio gyvenamųjų rajonų modernizavimo ir revitalizacijos procesuose kontekstualumo aspekto reikšmė kol kas nėra atitinkamai įvertinta, todėl kontekstualistiniai rajonų požymiai yra niveliuojami ir praranda savo vertę. Nagrinėjant kontekstualumo sampratos raidą, kontekstualumo požymius ir kontekstualizmo idėjų sklaidą Europos miestų planavime, lyginant juos su analogiškais procesais Vilniuje, galima pastebėti dėsningumus, leidžiančius nustatyti ir apibendrinti šio aspekto reikšmę Vilniaus miesto urbanistinei raidai; įvertinus jo svarbą, integruoti į moderniojo paveldo apsaugos principus bei pritaikyti tolimesniam rajonų plėtojimui.

Tyrimų objektas

Disertacinio darbo tyrimo objektas – tai kontekstualizmo idėjų ir kontekstualumo požymių raiška 1790–1990 m. Vilniaus miesto planavimo koncepcijose ir suformuotose miesto dalyse. Dalykinis darbo objektas yra kontekstualumo požymių raiška Vilniaus miesto erdvinėje struktūroje. Tikrinis teritorinis tyrimo objektas yra XIX–XX a. suformuotos Vilniaus miesto dalys. Tyrime atskleidžiamas kontekstualumo sampratos kitimas skirtingų periodų Vilniaus miesto planavime, nusakoma jo svarba šiandieniame pokyčių kontekste bei išryškinamas šio aspekto vaidmuo tolimesniame miesto formavime.

Darbo tikslas ir uždaviniai

Darbo tikslas – nustatyti Vilniaus miesto dalių, suformuotų 1790–1990 m., kontekstualumo požymius, jų išsaugojimo bei plėtojimo XXI a. būdus.

Darbo tikslui pasiekti darbe sprendžiami šie uždaviniai:

1. Išnagrinėti urbanistinio, sociokultūrinio ir konceptualiojo kontekstualizmo sampratą ir kontekstualumo požymius.
2. Nustatyti urbanistinio kontekstualumo požymių raišką Vilniaus miesto dalyse, suformuotose 1790–1990 m.
3. Nustatyti urbanistinio kontekstualumo požymių kaitą Vilniaus sovietmečio gyvenamuosiuose rajonuose XXI a.
4. Identifikuoti sociokultūrinio kontekstualumo katalizatorių taikymo galimybes modernizuojant Vilniaus sovietmečio gyvenamuosius rajonus.

Tyrimų metodika

Darbas priskirtinas tarpdisciplininių tyrimų sričiai. Taikyti istorinės, lyginamosios, struktūrinės analizių metodai. Tyrimas vykdomas indukcinės analizės metodu nuo atskirų faktų prie išvadinių teiginių. Analitiniu-kritiniu metodu lyginami kontekstualizmo idėjomis paremtų urbanistinių struktūrų atitikimas kontekstualumo požymiams. Remtasi Lietuvos ir pasaulio šaltinių tekstų, iliustracijų bei brėžinių analize ir atranka, objektų tyrimu vietoje, jų fotofiksacijomis, surinktos medžiagos apibendrinimu bei sisteminimu.

Darbo mokslinis naujumas

Darbo mokslinį naujumą sudaro tai, kad:

1. Ištirta kontekstualizmo samprata, jo koncepciniai modeliai, nustatyti urbanistinio, sociokultūrinio ir konceptualiojo kontekstualumo požymiai ir katalizatoriai.
2. Išanalizuota kontekstualizmo idėjų įtaka Vilniaus miesto planavimui XX a.
3. Atlikta urbanistinio kontekstualumo požymių analizė XIX-XX a. suformuotose Vilniaus dalyse.
4. Pasiūlyta urbanistinio kontekstualumo požymių kaip *atpažinimo ženklų* sistemos sovietmečio gyvenamuosiuose rajonuose samprata.
5. Įvardintos probleminės *atpažinimo ženklų* nykimo tendencijos atnaujinant gyvenamuosius rajonus.
6. Pasiūlytos sociokultūrinio konceptualumo katalizatorių taikymo sovietmečio gyvenamuosiuose rajonuose gairės.

Darbo praktinė vertė

1. Darbas gali būti naudojamas vykdant kompleksinius mokslinius Vilniaus urbanistinių struktūrų tyrimus.
2. XIX-XX a. suformuotų Vilniaus miesto dalių tyrimas kontekstualumo aspektu gali būti taikomas nustatant kontekstualumo požymius ir taikant kontekstualumo katalizatorius kituose Lietuvos miestuose.
3. Pasiūlyta atpažinimo ženklų koncepcija ir sociokultūrinio kontekstualumo katalizatoriai gali būti taikomi Vilniaus miesto sovietmečio gyvenamųjų rajonų revitalizavimo ir kompleksinės teritorinės renovacijos reglamentams nustatyti.
4. Darbo rezultatai nuo 2011 m. naudojami praktikoje pasirinkus eksperimentinį visuomeninių ekskursijų po sovietmečio gyvenamuosius rajonus kaip vieną iš konceptualiojo kontekstualizmo įrankių.

Ginamieji teiginiai

1. Urbanistinio ir sociokultūrinio kontekstualumo problema Vilniuje yra aktuali dėl jo istorinei raidai būdingų radikalių sociokultūriniai lūžių, įtakojusių staigią architektūrinių ir urbanistinių krypčių kaitą.
2. Sovietmečio gyvenamųjų rajonų Vilniuje formavimą įtakojo urbanistinio kontekstualizmo idėjos, kurias žymi senojo miesto formų interpretavimas, adaptacija ir rajonų *atpažinimo ženklų* sistemos kūrimas.
3. Plėtojant Vilniaus sovietmečio gyvenamuosius rajonus ir daugiacentrio miesto koncepciją reikalingas sociokultūrinio kontekstualumo katalizatorių integravimas.

Darbo struktūra ir apimtis

Darbą sudaro įvadas, trys skyriai, išvados, panaudotos literatūros ir autorės publikacijų disertacijos tema sąrašai. Pirmajame skyriuje aptariama kontekstualizmo samprata ir apibrėžiami urbanistinio, sociokultūrinio ir konceptualiojo kontekstualizmo modeliai. Šioje darbo dalyje formuluojami kontekstualumo indikatoriai-klausimai, apibūdinantys kontekstualizmo idėjų įgyvendinimo – faktinio kontekstualumo požymius. Taip pat įvardijami kontekstualizmo modelių įrankiai arba katalizatoriai. Antrajame skyriuje nagrinėjama urbanistinio kontekstualumo požymių raiška 1790–1990 m. suformuotose miesto dalyse Vilniuje. Tiriamos carinio laikotarpio Vilniaus miesto plano transformacijos, jų projektavimo ir įgyvendinimo metu buvo būdingas urbanistinis dekontekstualumas. Daroma prielaida, kad urbanistinio kontekstualumo trūkumas kompensuojamas kitų modelių kontekstualumu, kurie katalizuoja kontekstualumo požymius. Antrajame poskyryje nagrinėjama tos pačios teritorijos kaita XX a., išskiriami kelių modelių kontekstualumo požymiai. Trečiajame poskyryje analizuojama sovietmečio gyvenamųjų rajonų urbanistinė struktūra. Nagrinėjama, kaip rajonų projektavime deklaruotos urbanistinio kontekstualizmo idėjos reiškiasi faktinėje urbanistinėje ir architektūrinėje formoje. Trečiajame skyriuje koncentruojamasi ties sovietmečio gyvenamųjų rajonų urbanistinių ir architektūrinių pokyčių XXI a. problema ir tiriamas šių sprendimų kontekstualumas. Analizuojami sociokultūrinio ir konceptualiojo kontekstuaumo katalizatoriai tolimesniame gyvenamųjų rajonų plėtojime. Darbo pabaigoje pateikiamos tyrimo rezultatais grįstos bendrosios išvados, panaudotos literatūros, autorės mokslinių publikacijų disertacijos tema sąrašai. Iliustracijos integruotos tekste. Darbo apimtis yra 117 puslapių, panaudoti 45 paveikslai. Rašant disertaciją panaudoti 122 literatūros šaltiniai.

Bendrosios išvados

1. „Absoliutaus (universalaus)“ ir „sąlyginio (kontekstualaus)“ konceptų takoskyra XIX–XX amžiuje atsispindi ir urbanistinio bei architektūrinio požiūrio į požiūrio į urbanistinius darinius kaitoje, kurią ryškiausiai atstovauja reguliariųjų ir modernistinių miestų planavimo idėjos bei joms priešpastatomi organiškojo ir postmodernistinio miesto-koliažo konceptai. Abiejų šių idėjinių srovių refleksijos aptinkamos ir Vilniaus miesto urbanistinėse koncepcijose ir jų įgyvendinime.
2. Absoliutaus (universalaus) konceptą ryškiausiai atstovaujantis Vilniuje XIX a. pabaigos – XX a. pradžios reguliarusis miestas, tiriant jį pre factum (koncepcijose) ir post factum (įgyvendintą), kontekstualumo požymius atitinka tik iš dalies. Miesto formos novatoriškumas, precedentiniai viešųjų erdvių tipai ir gabaritai, represyvių sociokultūrinių kontekstų kaita, sąlygiškai greitas naujojo miesto įgyvendinimas leidžia daryti prielaidą, kad XIX amžiaus pradžioje ši miesto dalis miesto urbanistiniame ir kultūriniame kontekste buvo „svetimas“ arba dekontekstualus darinys.
3. Nepaisant savalaikių dekontekstualumo požymių šiandien XIX a. pabaigos – XX a. pradžios miesto principus ryškiausiai atspindinti Gedimino prospekto aplinka yra traktuojama ir kaip vertinga urbanistinio paveldo teritorija, ir kaip neatsiejama miestovaizdžio identiteto dalis. Savo laiku „svetimo“ miesto kontekstualizavimuisi įtakos turėjo ankstesnių urbanistinių struktūrų kaip istorinio sluoksnio integravimas naujų kvartalų viduje, bendruomenės įtraukimas į planavimą, urbanistinės formos tęstinumas sovietmečiu. Svarbią įtaką turėjo ir atitinkama laiko distancija bei sovietmečio naujesnio miesto atsiradimas, kuris buvusią naują svetimą miesto formą padeda suvokti kaip istorinę ir vertingą.
4. XXI a. įvykęs naujausiojo miesto precedentas leidžia objektyviau vertinti senesniuoju tapusio sovietmečio urbanistinį ir Vilniuje. Gyvenamieji rajonai, kuriuos jungia Laisvės prospektas, nuo 1967 m. projektuoti ir įgyvendinti remiantis kontekstualizmo idėjomis. Urbanistinio kontekstualizmo modelis gyvenamuosiuose rajonuose pritaikytas dvejopai, siekiant kiekvieną rajoną Laisvės prospekto aplinkoje formuoti:
    a. atkartojant senojo miesto erdvinės struktūros charakteristiką; kiekvieną rajoną atskiriant žaliuoju masyvu; perfrazuojant miesto-sodo idėjas; atgaivinant senojo miesto sienos idėją; interpretuojant kalvų teoriją ir kuriant kiekvieno rajono individualių vertikaliųjų akcentų kaip senamiesčio submiestų bokštų-ženklų sistemą. Kontekstualistinis miesto-koliažo principas integruoti teritorijose likusias istorines urbanistines struktūras nebuvo taikytas, todėl sovietmečio gyvenamiesiems rajonams

Laisvės prospekto aplinkoje nėra būdingas istorinis daugiasluoksniškumas.

b. kaip atskirą mažą miestą su tik jam būdingais urbanistiniais ir architektūriniais bruožais bei sukurti kontekstualistinę jo atpažinimo ženklų sistemą, kurią sudaro: urbanistinės idėjos kaip rajono legendos sukūrimas; tipinių pastatų grupavimas specifine forma; individualios tipinių pastatų architektūrinės detalės; monolitiniai pastatai kaip pagrindiniai rajono erdviniai ženklai; netipinės architektūros rajonų prekybos ir paslaugų centrai bei visuomeniniai pastatai.

5. Išskirti urbanistinio kontekstualizmo modelio variantų pritaikymo sprendiniai sudaro urbanistinio kontekstualumo požymių visumą sovietmečio gyvenamuosiuose rajonuose. Šiuo metu vykstančiuose rajonų atnaujinimo procesuose pastebima kontekstualistinių požymių niveliavimo tendencija, kuri apima rajonų erdvinės struktūros pokyčius ne pagal pirminius rajonų suplanavimo projektus; architektūrinių formų ir detalių niveliavimą; visuomeninių ir prekybos centrų architektūros standartizavimą. Nustatant sovietmečio gyvenamųjų rajonų Vilniuje urbanistinio ir architektūrinio paveldo vertingąsias savybes, formuluojant atnaujinimo ir tolimesnio plėtojimo principus svarbus kontekstualumo požymių įvertinimas bei kontekstualistinis požiūris į rajonus kaip į užbaigtą urbanistinių ir architektūrinių sprendinių sistemą.

6. Sovietmečiu projektuojant gyvenamuosius rajonus Vilniuje sociokultūrinio kontekstualizmo modelis reiškiasi rajono ir mikrorajonų apgyvendinimo ir aprūpinimo sistemos diegime, vėlesniame laikotarpyje – uždarame ar pusiau uždarame kieme kuriant bendruomenės erdves ar integruojant jas gyvenamuosiuose pastatuose. Bendruomenės įtraukimas formuojant Vilniaus sovietmečio gyvenamuosius rajonus negalėjo pilnavertiškai skleistis, ir tai viena aktualiausių rajonų sociokultūrinio dekontekstualumo priežasčių. Visuomeninių ir prekybos centrų visiškas arba dalinis neįgyvendinimas lėmė gyvenamiesiems rajonams būdingą monofunkciškumą bei ilgainiui suformavo gyvenamųjų rajonų kaip dekontekstualaus sociokultūrinio sampratą.

7. Iliuzijų heterotopijų kaip rajonų bendruomenių saviraiškos ir greito grįžtamojo ryšio, įvairios paskirties vietų, kuriose persikloja keli istoriniai sluoksniai, plėtojimas yra vienas sociokultūrinio kontekstualumo skatinimo sovietmečio gyvenamuosiuose rajonuose katalizatorių. Tai yra:

a. vietos bendruomenių centrų plėtojimas kaip kompensacija rajonų monofunkciškumui ir nepastatytiems visuomeniniams centrams. Sociokultūrinio kontekstualumo aspektu svarbus dvipusio grįžtamojo ryšio formavimas, kuris įmanomas, kai centras yra laboratorija specifinio vietos atvejo ir jo mikronaratyvo tyrimui; kai centras yra rajono atpažinimo

ženklų ir specifinio konteksto transliatorius, ryškinantis rajonų masyvo kaip kelianarės sistemos, o ne homogeniško darinio sampratą. Toks bendruomenės centrų kaip iliuzijų heterotopijų sistemos plėtojimas turi įtakos kokybiškam daugiacentrio miesto modelio vystymuisi. Centrų sistemos įtvirtinimo procese galimas laikinas konceptualiojo kontekstualizmo modelio taikymas, kurio vienas įrankių – visuomeninės ekskursijos kaip ekspedicijos po teritorinę ir socialinę sistemą.

b. bendros erdvės diferencijavimas į viešąją, bendruomeninę, privačią ir įvairi jos paskirtis kaip stimulas rajonų gyventojams patiems kurti savo aplinką, erdvę verčiant kontekstualia vieta ir taikant tokias koncepcijas kaip tradicinis bendruomenės kiemas (uždaresnių erdvių formavimas) ir miesto sodas (*urban agriculture* idėjų adaptacija).

c. artikuliuotas kelių istorinių sluoksnių persiklojimas miesto-koliažo principu. Tai yra rajonų priešistorės ženklų – istorinių kaimų ir dvarų urbanistinės struktūros, pavadinimų, sodybinių želdynų sistemos – išryškinimas ir interpretavimas rajonų kaitoje XXI a.; XX a. rajonų atpažinimo ženklų sistemos, rajonų sukūrimo istorijos ir susiformavusios gyvensenos kaip vidurinio istorinio sluoksnio įtvirtinimas; XXI a. rajonų urbanistinių pokyčių krypčių formavimas įvertinant ankstesnių istorinių sluoksnių ir jų konteksto reikšmę.

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