



TALLINNA TEHNIKAKÕRGKOOI
UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

TALLINNA TEHNIKAKÕRGKOOI TOIMETISED NR 11

ARHITEKTUURI JA KESKKONNATEHNIKA
TEADUSKONNA ERINUMBER

LINN KUI ELUKESKKOND

TALLINN 2008

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SISSEJUHATUS MIKRO-URBANISMI

Chi, Ti-Nan

Sissejuhatus

Kaasaegsed linnad on muutunud ennekuulmatult keerulisteks 20. sajandil, eriti uue põlvkonna megalinnad, mille õitseng algas 70ndatest aastatest tänu arenenud tehnoloogiale. Nüüd oleme tunnistajateks, kuidas linnade väline struktuur, mida minevikus peeti iseenesestmõistetavaks, järk-järgult ähmastub või kaob kiire investeerimise ja globaalsel tasandil toimuva tuima arengu tõttu. Ootamatuid hävinguid on ette tulnud ka looduskatastroofide tõttu. Linnaplaneerimine ja linnakujundus kui abivahendid osutuvad peaaegu tähtsusetuks linnade juhtimisel, kus kapitalil põhinevad urbanistlikud vormid eksisteerivad koos eel-modernsete ja post-modernsete olukordadega.

Tänapäeval sisaldavad linnad erinevaid füüsilisi ehitisi ja sotsiaal-kultuurilisi situatsioone. Sobivuse mõiste, mis kunagi oli iseenesestmõistetav, on juba kadunud isegi vanades linna-piirkondades. Rikkust taga ajades jätkub vaatepiltide tõtlik kokkukuhjamine, kusjuures vaba ja sundimatu ehitustegevus, mis toob esile inimeksistenti lihtsaid rõõme, on hävinemas. Avalikkus võib leida palju puudusi aastatepikkuses hooletus planeerimises, aga samas ei tea õieti keegi, kuidas seda nõiaringi purustada.

Vaadelda linna makrotasandil ei ole enam efektiivne, kui kaootilised nähtused on tihti mõistetamatud. Vormiotsingu katsetused, et simuleerida korrapäratut keerulisust (kasutades kas manuaalset kollaaži või arvutil loodut), ei suuda arvesse võtta, mis selle segaduse sees tegelikult toimub. Oleme näinud jõupingutusi, et leiutada või taaslustada domineerivaid vorme, demonstreerida heroilisi rektifikatsioone, tugevdada eeskirju, „külmutada“ ajaloolisi piirkondi jne – kõik selleks, et varjata nn urbanistlikku „haigust“.

Mikrourbanism kujunes välja linna ja filosoofia muutlikust paradigmast, mis väidab, et tuleb uurida sisemisi reaalsusi, selleks et kirjeldada, kuidas asjad mikro-mõõtmelises valdkonnas vastastikku toimivad ja mis väljendab linna ja selle elanike tõelist vaimu. Iga linna looduslikus ja urbanistlikus keskkonnas on eriline mikrokosmose (pisimaailmade) kooslus, mis on elujõulisem ja kaasaegsem kui konventsionaalne urbanistlik struktuur ja toob esile suunad kaasaegses linnaarengus.

Arhitektid mitte ainult ei pea töötama nende seasmiste süsteemide raames, vaid ka ühendama sobivaid strateegiaid ja taktikaid mikrotsoonidega, et käivitada ennastraviv potentsiaal, mis on olnud unustuses ja kõrvale heidetud projekteerimise kultuurilises poliitikas.

Keerulisuse biosotsiaalne organism sisaldab mitte ainult korduvaid rutiine või rohujuuretasandi kollektiivseid motivatsioone, vaid ka konfliktide ja reaktsioonide ägedat plasmata, igapäevast elu, mis paneb proovile tihedalt asustatud keskkonna piire. Nagu lähem vaatlus tavaliselt näitab, on inimeste ellujäämiseks vajalikud plasmalised elutingimused.

Introduction

Introduction to Micro-Urbanism

Modern cities have reached unprecedented complexity in the 20th century, especially in a new generation of booming mega-cities fuelled by advanced technology since the 70's. We are now witnessing the formal structures of cities, which were taken for granted in the past, being gradually blurred or erased by

fast investment and blunt development on a global level. Unexpected destructions have also occurred through natural disasters or speculative attacks. Urban planning and urban design as guiding tools appear to be nearly irrelevant in controlling cities where capital driven urban forms coexist with pre-modern and post-modern conditions.

Today most cities contain patchworks of different physical structures and socio-cultural situations. The sense of congeniality that was once taken for granted has already been lost, even in old-core urban areas. A hasty agglomeration of spectacles continues in the blind pursuit of prosperity, while indigenous and informal building activities that assert human existence and common pleasures are being destroyed. The public can find much at fault with years of careless planning but at the same time no one is quite sure how to break this vicious circle.

To examine the city from a macro-scale level is no longer effective when current chaotic phenomena are often illegible, and even more misleading under formal analyses pertaining to plastic purity. Likewise, form-finding attempts to simulate the irregular complexity, whether through manual collage or computational generation, fail to take account of what's actually going on inside of this confusion. We have seen efforts to invent or resurrect dominant forms, to demonstrate heroic rectifications, to reinforce the regulations, to freeze the historical areas and so on; all in order to cover up the so-called urban 'disease'.

Micro-urbanism came out of a shifting paradigm of city and philosophy, which suggests there are internal realities to be investigated in order to describe how things interact and coordinate in the micro-scale realm, and which manifest the true spirit of a city and its people. Each city has a particular constitution of microcosms in relation to both natural environment and existing urban conditions, which are more vital and up-to-date than the conventional urban structure in terms of indicating the directions of contemporary urban development.

Architects not only need to work within these inner systems but also to integrate in-situ strategies and tactics with micro-zones in order to propel the self-healing potential that has been forgotten and dumped in the cultural politics of design.

The biosocial organism of complexity comprises not only repetitive routines or grass roots collective motivations, but also a steaming plasma of conflicts and reactions, the everyday life that tests the limits of a densely populated environment. The plot in which people survive is not within a rational state but more in a kind of plasmodial living condition, as close observations generally have revealed.

KOHT, KUJUND JA ENERGIA
Nädalalõpp Pariisis. Reis nr 2
Vilen Künnapu

Summary

Place, Image and Energy

Vilen Künnapu shares the visions gained from her experiences in Paris. During her three-day visit she became familiar with the planning of the city on both an architectural and an esoteric or energetic level and arrived at the conclusion that the construction of Paris brings to mind the construction of the universe. In her opinion, the central figure of the city is the axis between the Louvre and La Defense. She enumerates the objects which comprise the axis's elements and function as powerful energy centres, resembling a kind of cosmic landmark. The perceived astronomy of other architectural objects is also made note of, and the city's historical chakras are also described. Also included are impressions of the Orsay Art Museum and performances attended at the Bastille Opera House.

TIHEDUSE VILETSUS

Toivo Tammik

Sissejuhatus

Mõned aastad tagasi viibisin New Yorgis. Kohalik luteri kirikuõpetaja läks koduvisiiti tegema Harlemisse, 100-aastase eesti vanaproua juurde ja kutsus mind kaasa. Ma olin enne Harlemis käinud ja mind hämmastas, et üks jõukas euroopiidne matroon sellises kohas elab. Kohale jõudes selgus, et tegemist ei ole mingi getokorteriga, vaid läbi mitme korruse ulatuva, jõeäärsele passaažile avaneva vaatega residentsiga, mida ilmestasid palmipuud ja antiikmööbel. Eelarvamus ja hinnang osutusid valeks: elukeskkond osutus aga turvaliseks ja šikiks. Tiheda ja intensiivse serval võib olla midagi, mis mõjub suursuguselt ruumika, homogeense ja privaatsena. Kontrast võlub.

Introduction

The Poverty of Density

A few years ago I spent some time in New York. The local Lutheran priest had to make a house call in Harlem at the home of a 100-year old woman and invited me to come along. I had been to Harlem before and I was very surprised to learn that a very wealthy Caucasian matron was living in this area. When I arrived, it became clear that we were not visiting some ghetto apartment, but a residence comprising several stories, with a view opening on a riverside arcade, decorated with palm trees and antique furniture. My preconceptions concerning the area turned out to be wrong: the living environment turned out to be secure and chic. On the dense margins there can be something that gives a grand impression of spaciousness, homogeneity, and privacy. Contrast is enchanting.

AUTOSTUMISE MÕJU LINNAKESKKONNALE JA LINNAÕHULE

Raimo Oinus

Sissejuhatus

Inimeste energiatarve on ühes heaolu kasvuga drastiliselt tõusnud. Vähe sellest, et inimeste arv on viimase paari sajandiga tohutult kasvanud, on ka ühe inimese kohta tarbitud energia kogused kasvanud enam kui kümme korda.

Kõige suuremal määral on taevasse sööstnud energiahulgad, mida me vajame põllumajanduse ja seonduvate tööstuste käiguhoidmiseks, samuti on peadpööritava kiirusega paisunud transpordisektori energiatarve. Tõsi, reisirõhk on rohkem. Aga see, mis toimub kaupadega, on ammu ületanud kõik mõistlikkuse piirid. Kui ikka Norra lõhe kasvatatakse Norras, püütakse, külmutatakse ning seejärel puhastatakse Hiinas ja tuuakse Põhja-Euroopasse tagasi, on see energia kasutamise seisukohalt pehmelt öeldes jabur. Rahaliselt paraku mitte, see tasub tänu tööjõukuludele end ära: energia on vaatamata selle meeletule hinnatõusule viimase paarikümne aasta kestel ikkagi piisavalt soodne, et selle ratsionaalse kasutamise üle ei ole vaja oma pead vaevata.

Introduction

The Impact of the High Number of Cars on the City Environment and City Air

People's energy use has increased drastically with an increased standard of living. It is not simply the fact that the number of people over the last few centuries has greatly increased, but the amount of energy used per person has grown by more than 10 times.

The greatest amounts of energy being consumed have gone into maintaining the agricultural sector and related industries. The energy consumption of the transport sector has also increased at a dizzying rate. It is true that people are travelling more and more. But the amounts used by the transport of goods long ago exceeded all rational limits. If Norwegian salmon is bred, caught, and frozen in Norway, but then cleaned in China and brought back again to Northern Europe, from the standpoint of energy consumption, this is absolute nonsense. Financially, unfortunately, it makes good sense: it pays off thanks to savings in labour costs. In spite of the frenzied increase in the price of energy over the last few decades, energy has remained relatively cheap, and there has not been much need to worry about its rational use.

VÄLISÕHU KVALITEET TALLINNAS

Erik Teinemaa

Kokkuvõte

Urbaniseerunud keskkonnas jäävad probleemid õhu kvaliteediga kestma ilmselt pikaks ajaks ja täielikult neid vältida ei ole ilmselt võimalik. Siiski on võimalik rakendada mitmesuguseid meetmeid õhusaasteainete tasemete vähendamiseks. Administratiivsete meetmete rakendamisel tuleb alati hoolikalt kaaluda mitmesuguseid kaasnevaid kulusid ühiskonnale. Reeglina kaasnevad selliste meetmetega küllalt suured kulutused, mis alati ei kaalu üles õhu kvaliteedi paranemisest tekkivat tulu ühiskonnale. Muude riikide kogemused näitavad, et kõige vähemkulukas on rakendada mitmesuguseid ennetavaid meetmeid ja üheks lihtsamaks ennetavaks meetmeks on linnade planeerimisel ja elamute projekteerimisel arvestada ka nende ehitiste ja linnaosade mõju õhu kvaliteedile, kasutades selleks õhusaaste matemaatilist modelleerimist.

Summary

Outside Air Quality in Tallinn

In an urbanized environment, problems with air quality will evidentially remain for quite a long time, and it is presumably not possible to prevent them entirely. Still, it is possible to implement a variety of methods to lower the levels of pollutants. While implementing administrative measures, a variety of costs to society must always be taken carefully into consideration. As a rule, such measures give rise to especially large expenditures which do not always outweigh the benefits arising to society from the improvement in air quality. The experiences of other countries show that it is most cost effective to implement a variety of preventive measures, and one of the simplest preventive measures is to calculate the impact of new housing or a city section on air quality during the planning stages, using mathematical modelling of air pollution.

VÄRV LINNARUUMIS

Mari-Liivia Jõerüüt

Summary

Colour in the City Space

The presentation looks at the significance of colour as an element which can affect and enrich the environment. The multicolours of the city as an artificial environment, the combined effect of colours of different light intensity, is both great and unsettling, while green spots and parks help to tone them down. A sound city centre with sound colour solutions and luxurious materials and a limestone gray old town in its colour richness are described. Attention is turned to the depressing gray suburb of Lasnamägi and the suburbs of Mustamägi, which has improved in appearance with new landscaping and renovation work. "Monotony can be relieved by modern public buildings and highrises with a daring selection of colours." Tips are given for cleaning up run down regions, and sites with a milieu value are described, with a lot of concrete examples.

MONUMENDID LINNAS

Piret Multer

Summary

Monuments in the City

This presentation deals with the development of sculpture from both a historical and spatial point of view, considering monuments and decorative sculptures in two cities – Tallinn and Tartu. The level of development of the different eras in which the sculptures were created, the social context, and the role of the work of art within it are described, beginning with the "Malta Cross" erected in 1560 in Tallinn and finishing with the semiotician J. Lotman monument unveiled in 2007 in Tartu. A closer examination is given of the origins of "Russalka" in Kadriorg, the Two Wildes sculpture, and the Eduard Tubin monument. At the same time, an overview is given of the general development and directions of monumental art in Estonia throughout its history, including a look at the customary portrait figures and busts erected in the 1950s (Lenin, M.I. Kalinin, V. Kingissepp).