

Dražen Arbutina: Vizualni identitet i provedbene odredbe u graditeljstvu

Primjer: Hrvatska

U Hrvatskoj se unutar strukture gospodarenja prostorom prostorno planiranje definira gotovo kao osnovni instrument njegove zaštite. Sama struktura prostornog planiranja, a zatim i samih prostornih planova definirala je provedbene odredbe kao praktično elementarni način definiranja pojedinačnih zahvata unutar prostora.

Definicija izrade prostornih planova uvijek u svojoj metodologiji uključuje elemente studioznog pristupa proučavanju, dokumentiranju i definiranju vizualnog identiteta predmetnog prostora, no operacionalizacija pripreme konkretnih odredbi često se svodi na krutu primjenu osnovnih i često samo shematskih postulata prostornog planiranja i regulacije posebice arhitektonskih zahvata. U takvim se provedbenim odredbama minimalni i optimalni uvjeti izjednačavaju i provode nivelacije koje zatiru u prethodnim studijama prepoznate vrijednosti vizualnog identiteta i karikaturno interpretiraju cjelokupan proces arhitektonskog stvaranja.

Provedbenim odredbama unutar prostornih planova, tj. svih dokumenata prostornog uređenja definiraju se gotovo svi arhitektonski zahvati, posebice njihova estetska i tipološka svojstva. U hrvatskoj je praksi tumačenje i kontrola provedbe odredbi prostornih planova prepuštena prosudbi pojedinih službenika unutar državne uprave, gdje nažalost, mnogi nemaju, tj. nije niti zahtijevano posjedovanje određenog senzibiliteta potrebnog za suptilno provođenje nekad i iznimno studiozno i više nego korektno definiranih elemenata provedbe. Nažalost, čest je slučaj i da se stručni i osposobljeni ljudi unutar državne uprave uredbama i stavom generalne politike pretvaraju tek u puke administrativne regulatore šturih i osnovnih elemenata koji su definirani prostornim planovima i njihovim provedbenim odredbama.

Onaj mali dio tipologije i tipološke raznolikosti koji ipak ima mogućnost estetske ili druge korekcije predstavlja isključivo zahvate na pojedinim povijesnim ili drugim kulturnim dobrima, ograničen na upliv službenika unutar Ministarstva kulture. Takva se tipološka vrijednost, nažalost, definira isključivo na pojedinačnim primjerima koji uključuju i uža zaštićena područja, no nikako i generalni stav koji je u povijesti definirao karakter izgrađenog i kultiviranog prostora, ali i pojedinačne arhitektonske artefakte (zgrade) ili sklopove. Upravo je isključivost suvremenog pristupa u tretiranju vizualnog identiteta po principu pojedinačnosti i pojedinačnih primjera ostavila mogućnost degradacije prostora u cjelini.

Definiranje procesa u njegovoj ukupnosti težnja je svih aktivnosti na zaštiti vizualnog identiteta kao u današnje vrijeme ne samo estetskog već i ekonomskog aspekata života bilo koje ljudske zajednice. Ukupnost procesa tako mora uključivati kvalitetnu provedbu analitičkih aktivnosti, kao i kreativniji pristup pripremi provedbenih propisa, te izrazito osjetljiv proces njihove suptilne primjene. Upravo je ta suptilnost primjene ključ uspjeha prostorno planskih mjera na očuvanju vizualnog identiteta, jer ona uključuje striktno definiranje funkcionalnih minimuma, koji moraju uključiti socijalne i tehničko funkcionalne parametre ljudskog života u zajednici, i čija se provedba poštuje u potpunosti bez mogućnosti kompromisa ili alternativne interpretacije, te definiranje onih kvalitativno na osnovu nadograđenih elemenata zadiranja u prostor, za koje je nužno definirati upravo prije spomenuti suptilni pristup i kreativno tumačenje u skladu s postulatima zaštite vizualnog identiteta.

Dražen Arbutina: Visual identity and building codes

Case study: Croatia

In Croatian practice urban and regional planning are defined as almost basic elements of spatial protection. Basic structure of urban and regional planning and therefore of plans are defined also by Building codes as practically defined instrument of defining individual spatial achievement.

Definition of plans that define space and regulate architecture, building and any other intrusion into space always involve subtle and extensive studies towards analysis, documentation and definition of visual identity of any particular regional or urban entity. Nevertheless, operational preparation of some of the Building codes that should be evolved from such previously mentioned activities often are rudimentary and no subtle in their basic structure, especially in defining the architecture. In those Building codes process of leveling basic and minimal conditions with the optimal ones are superimposed to recognized positive values already defined in primary studies that were done in the past. In cases like that, architecture is diminished to the level of caricature.

Building codes are defined as basic element of regional or urban planning and it almost completely defines architecture, as well as provides especially its aesthetic and typological appearance. In Croatia, practical implementations of such codes are left to the discretion of particular civil servants that are part of administrative apparatus. Unfortunately, many of them are not educated and they are in lack of subtle approach through dealing with architecture especially. In many cases where staff's education and their approach towards problems are adequate, general politics of administrative services prohibit them to exercise their able and adequate position.

Cases that are treated with adequate care towards their visual and typological characteristics are restricted to isolated examples of cultural heritage where involvement of Ministry of Culture and their definitely well educated and aesthetically prepared staff provide some support in process through maintaining visual identity of isolated examples of an individual architectural artifacts or smaller examples of rural and urban structures. With principles that define treatment of isolated examples of architecture or ensembles of rural or urban structure are the basic weak point in whole system, where isolationism in processes provide the opportunity for the rest of the space to be misused in manner that will as effect provide degradation of protected examples as well.

Defining of regional and urban planning process as integral part is basic goal that should provide the means of protecting the visual identity, which today is more than just aesthetic or emotional component in everyday life of any human community. It is today asset that have more and more economical value. In process definition, analysis is the basic, but much creative approach towards building codes preparation inside particular plan and of much more importance should be made. It is especially important to produce qualitative and creative approach in definition of measures that defines all activities inside protected space. It is also necessary to define minimal standards for social and functional functions and to reduce them to real necessity that will provide quality life of any human community and that will be strictly enforced. On the other hand optimal parameters of such quality life could be subject of creativity and sensibility in each and particular case that will provide protection of visual identity in times to come.