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## L'VIV PUBLIC SPACE IN THE POST-SOVIET PERIOD

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**Abstract.** The article presents an analysis of changes in the public space of Lviv that allows subdividing the city into districts according to the typical authorities and the intensity of changes. Nine types have been singled out; and the space of the historical centre, which underwent the greatest changes, occupies a special place. According to the intensity of changes, the second place belongs to the communication public space and the space of new public centres. The public space of residential districts of the Soviet time has changed least of all.

**Key words:** city, public space, communication space

### 1. Introduction

Ukrainian cities entered the 21<sup>st</sup> century with new phenomena and problems of social stratification, enclosure of exclusive zones with no access, removal of a considerable part of the society from active processes of socio-economic life, intensification of problems with space disorder, problems with real estate loans and homelessness, etc. Urban environment is figuratively divided into territorial zones with various spheres of people's activity, but in the city planning context, all of them are definitely associated with urban public space. Its role is to regulate relations arising outside private spaces where legal status and possible presence of certain citizens are limited due to private norms. The public space is viewed as space with free access for everybody, where a person can be admitted free of charge. It can be *subdivided* into the space of the city centre, new residential districts, communication space, recreational and park space, the space of new trade and entertainment centres which are emerging on the outskirts of the city. In the article the author examines its main types and changes throughout the last 20 years. Classifications of public space are established in the context of certain legislative and normative acts within the borders of particular state features. These specifications are determined by norms of architectural and spatial as well as administrative competence of the state and local authorities. The typology of public places in different countries varies. However, the same type of public place in different countries presupposes different requirements, limitations and prohibitions.

### 2. Basic Theory Part

Public spaces in Ukraine include places meant for temporary use and the latter include institutions where access for citizens is limited by the order of the day or other reasons. In all countries, there are limitations concerning behavior in public places which are based on national and religious traditions as well as specific moral norms and hygiene. Certain countries and cities may introduce limitations on a seasonal and permanent basis. Thus, a number of cultures consider it inappropriate to commit actions associated with private life in public spaces.

Urban public spaces perform the following functions:

- social and culturological as a place for social contacts;
- spatial and ecological (landscape formation, conservation and protection)
- economic and marketing (to commercialize urban life and increase competitiveness of cities).

A city café is a symbol of a public place; it is simultaneously a territory for communication, a recreational zone and a workplace for people of creative professions. Nowadays, as the share of services and creative industry increases in urban economy, public spaces are more often used for business talks and workplaces. Public spaces determine the quality of life in the city. They structure cities, enrich urban space with human dimension, comfortable density of the environment and infrastructure objects. Another important function of the public space consists in opposition to social and property segregation. Mini-parks, cafés, trade and entertainment centres, sports complexes become buffers between quarters of elite and social construction. Residents of different social layers interact in such places. Therefore, public spaces serve for social development. In specially established public places, groups of citizens can organize various events, development centres, games and entertainment. Such spaces boost creative possibilities and motivate citizens to get involved in events that develop the city.

According to the accepted classification and functions of the public space, the author has chosen *methods of research* which presuppose characteristics, analysis and assessment of changes in Lviv public space in the post-Soviet period (social and culturological, spatial and ecological, economic and marketing aspects), twenty-year period of the most recent urban studies does not give the possibility to carry out periodization of changes in organization of public spaces, they may be figuratively and generally divided into the initial period when attempts to ruin old stereotypes were made, the mid-period with efforts to master new approaches to organization of spaces and the latest period which continues up till now and which is characterized by increasing interest to such processes. On the basis of classification and analysis of the functions performed by public spaces in the cities, the author has explained the index system of organization and change assessment in the given spaces.

Assessment indices of organization and changes in urban public space:

- intensity of residential construction, i.e. correlation between finished and open construction per one resident;
- introducing objects of technical and social infrastructure into spaces;
- the structure of public territories in the city (correlation between its different types);
- percentage of the territory within ecological limitations;
- the amount of public space in an urban territorial unit (heterogeneity of distribution in the city structure);
- architectural and aesthetic organization and condition;
- space accessibility and organization of external contacts;
- sanitary and hygienical condition;
- space structuring and the level of organization.

Particular types of public space (namely, recreational and park space, the space of a municipal centre, housing development areas, new trade and entertainment centres as well as Lviv communication space) are examined in the following order: 1. the condition of a certain space at the end of the Soviet period is characterized, 2. examples of its changes in post-Soviet times are given and analyzed. Eventually, changes are generalized and assessed.

***Changes in Lviv recreational and park space.*** City recreational zone plays a dominating role in formation of public space: parks, mini-parks, city-forests and tree belt areas within the city. A modern city, which exhaustively exploits every square meter of its territory, makes greenery around the place of residence a considerable luxury, and anthropogenic influence on the territories intensifies. Greenery was systematically planted in the Soviet period of city development. Firstly, city-forest zones, which were preserved though with some losses, were included into the city network almost everywhere. Secondly, planting trees and flower beds in the streets of the city had considerable dimensions. Thirdly, city planning presupposed that every residential district had at least one park or very often more. The lower level of the greenery system belongs to elements within a mini-district. At the beginning of the 1980s, a complex greenery program for Lviv was developed with the author's participation in it. The planning structure of the city includes a green diameter, based on forest areas, parks and mini-parks. It is complemented with the south-east green semi-circle at the joint of central and southern planning districts. In order to form city ecological framework, the city planning documentation presupposed that development of territories located between separated green areas should be less dense and have a high percentage of greenery.

Nowadays, there are nearly thirty major recreational and park zones in Lviv. Each park has its individuality. These are: Franko Park, Culture and Leisure Park, Stryiskyy Park, Znesinnya, Shevchenkivskyy

Haj, the High Castle, Tsyttadel, the Garden of St. George Cathedral, Zalizni Vody, Snopkivsky Park, Pohulyanka, Lychakivsky, Levandivsky and Zamarstynivsky city-forests, the Park of Lviv 700<sup>th</sup> anniversary, Kortumova Hora, Yaniv Cemetery, the Student Park, Piskovi Oзера, Horikhovyy Haj, Bondarivka, Sknyliv Park, Sykhiv city-forest, Lychakiv Cemetery, the Botanical Garden, Vynnyky and Briukhovychi city-forests. Below is presented a brief characteristic of some of them with an emphasis on changes that can be traced in space in the post-Soviet period. In the post-Soviet period the first skating park in Ukraine was opened in the upper part of Stryiskyy park. In 2009, the monument to Jan Kilinski was restored for the funds granted by the Polish Government. After 2009, reconstruction of the park has accelerated, in particular, outer illumination is being repaired and footpaths are being paved.

**Stryiskyy Park** (former Kilinski Park) was founded in 1879. This is one of the oldest and most beautiful parks in Lviv, a monument of garden art of national value. It was designed by the famous park architect Arnold Rering in 1876-1877 and it occupies 58 hectares. Planning of the park's territory is based on a deep erosion valley where the Soroka brook flowed; now, there is a footpath connecting the upper terrace with the lower part of the park. There are more than 200 trees and plants in Stryiskyy Park. In 1894, it housed the regional exhibition and numerous pavilions were built there. The main entrance to the park is decorated with an arc, constructed by the project of H. Shvetsky-Vinetsky in 1952. The park houses Lviv Polytechnic sports complexes, the main department of Ukrainian Design Academy, the cinema "Lviv", 3 restaurants and Lviv Chamber of Commerce and Industry [4].

**Bohdan Khmelnytsky Culture and Leisure Park** is a monument of gardening art of local value. It was founded in the 1950s on 20 hectares. The park is viewed as an entertainment park. It was one of the most well-organized green zones that houses the Concert and Dance Hall "Romantyk", the stadium "Yunist", an amusement park, the main stage, numerous bars and cafés, an observation wheel from where you can get a city view. The entrance to the park is decorated with a colonnade.

In 2010, only two architectural objects, namely the colonnade of the central entrance and the building of the cinema "Druzhba", remained from the original Stalin version of the park. The given park complex is considered an example of skilful adjustment of architectural objects to landscape specificity and successful use of historicism in architecture. The park remains one of the most popular parks in the city. However, by the data given by park administration, its attendance decreased twice as compared with the 1980s. Exhibitions and meetings of Lviv region agrarians "Golden Autumn" take place here annually in October. The stadium "Yunist" had to be reconstructed in the process of preparation for the football championship Euro-2012. The development of the park has not undergone any changes in the post-Soviet period.

**Ivan Franko Park** had several names throughout its history. Up till 1779, it was called the Jesuit Garden, in 1779-1919 – the Post-Jesuit Garden, in 1919-1945 – Tadeusz Kosciuszko Park. After the Second World War it was renamed to Ivan Franko Park. It is considered the oldest city park in Ukraine. Since its foundation time, here are still preserved some three-hundred-year oaks and maples. In 1855 the famous urban gardener Bauer organized the territory in a landscape style, and the majority of trees were planted during 1885-1890. In the centre of the park, there is a summerhouse, the only one from several summerhouses which survived. Since 1964, a monument to Ivan Franko is located in the parterre part of the park in front of Ivan Franko National University. The park occupies 14 hectares.

In 2009, the park was reconstructed, in particular, footpaths were newly paved, the cinema "Park" was dismantled, the summerhouse was renovated. Commercialization of the city life explains the fact why the summer café was located at the main entrance to the park from Sichovi Striltsi Street. The public succeeded to prevent the planned construction of a "MacDonald's" in the park area at the corner of Krushelnytska and Slovatsky streets [4].

**The Park "Znesinnya"** is a regional landscape park, located near the city centre. The park is declared a Ukrainian object of nature for preservation. It was founded to conserve and reproduce unique nature and historical complex of the ridge Znesinnya and it is adjacent to territories of old settlements Znesinnya and Kryvchytsi. The park is situated on the densely wooded hills of Roztochchya, in the locality of Kayzervald. The park itself occupies 312.1 hectares, but in order to regulate the impact of urban environment, to form a single nature and architecture ensemble of the park and to be adjacent to these areas, the protected zone extends to 473.6 hectares. It is quite understandable that on such a big territory there are unique nature landscapes, certain

valuable complexes and objects of nature, history and culture that are subject to special protection; low-rise residential houses with summer cottages as well as historical quarter medieval mid-rise houses, the Museum of Folk Architecture and Everyday Life “Shevchenkivsky Hay”; an industrial zone; educational and medical establishments, churches, monasteries, sports and military objects, engineering constructions and networks, the Church of God’s Ascention and St. Elias, the former Roman Catholic Church of St. Wojciech, the old Znesinnya cemetery, the pharmaceutical factory and glassworks. On the territory of the park, there are also foundations of a 13–14<sup>th</sup> century-old defense tower and the track for downhill skiing [2].

“**The Museum “Shevchenkivskyy Haj”**” appropriately combines hilly landscape, reproducing Carpathian vegetation and transferred historical houses from different regions of West Ukraine. The Museum’s exposition counts 124 monuments of architecture that are grouped in 54 dwellings. The Museum has 4 exhibition halls and 2 of them have permanent expositions. The territory of the Museum amounts to 60 ha and it is figuratively subdivided into 6 ethnographic zones, each of which appears to be a mini-village, consisting of 15–20 monuments of folk architecture. Residential and household premises house about 20 000 items of everyday life and applied art. Mini-villages are called Boykivshchyna, Lemkivshchyna, Hutsulshchyna, Bukovyna, Podillya and Lvivshchyna. A village house of 1749 is the oldest exhibit. It is also possible to see smithery, timber works, a fullery, a water mill and a wind mill. However, its territory is, nowadays, more and more used for folk holidays and mass festivals. On weekdays one can feel emptiness and desolation in this part of urban public space [1].

**The Park “Vysokyy Zamok”** towers over the city on the Knyazhyi Hill. Here you can have a beautiful view of the city and remnants of the castle wall that survived. The park is located on the highest hill in Lviv and it extends over 36 hectares; it consists of the lower and the upper terrace where a television tower and an artificial hill are situated. The park was opened in 1853. In post-Soviet times, some work to beautify the park was carried out. However, the lower observation platform and the majority of stairs to the upper observation platform remain rather neglected. The characteristics and analysis of changes in Lviv’s recreational and park space in the post-Soviet period allow to make certain generalizations and evaluation of changes in the recreational and park space of Lviv. This space is predominantly desolate. In the last 20 years, repairs have been unsystematic and fragmentary, almost no greenery has been planted, the environment of parks and mini-parks looks “littered” with patchy block pavement, billboards seem not skilful and improperly located, they do not artistically correlate with the scale, colour, material, style, small architectural forms and city facilities [1].

The analysis shows that where vast areas for extension of recreational and park spaces were, conditions for people’s mass recreation in Lviv forest-park zone, in fact, have worsened. The most valuable natural components of the locality have become major objects of mass disorganized recreation and they have obtained visible features of natural landscape degradation. There are some other negative tendencies in the residential development and use of green territories, namely: unauthorized use of valuable landscape plots for construction of residential housing, garages and parking areas, transformation of valley lines into waste deposits, arrangement of low-expressive architectural objects on conspicuous spans of landscape. The hilly territory of Lviv green zones is well visible from different points of the city and requires individual architecture and composition approach, and also conservation of its observation points. The practice of recent years demonstrates that views onto unique park objects, namely Vysokyy Zamok gardens, are obstructed by new objects. As an example one can mention formation of the space in Viacheslav Chornovil Avenue where new multi-storied buildings block the view onto Vysokyy Zamok.

Nowadays, only 30 % of needed funds are granted for park maintenance. Major reconstruction in parks is executed rather *pro forma* and this negatively affects how the greenery looks and how the facilities are re-arranged. The technical documentation to determine park limits, as the lack of it leads to unauthorized use of territories, has been worked out and affirmed for 10 years. The condition of parks requires city planning decisions and development of a complex program and measures to improve the city and to plant the greenery.

**Changes in the space of Lviv municipal center.** The historical part of the city, where buildings from different periods dominate, is very well preserved, and since 1998 it belongs to UNESCO cultural heritage. Lviv is proud to have about 11 % of historical monuments of architecture of Ukraine. The city has preserved different elements of urban structure, landscapes and buildings of different historical epochs, beginning from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Lviv’s central part is unique with its planning structure, architecture of complexes and background construction. Its picturesque nature is complemented with the relief of the Poltava low and vast areas of greenery.

The historical center occupies 140 hectares and includes the zone of the Old Rus and medieval city. Within those limits, there are 1276 monuments of architecture, in particular, 216 monuments of national value. Along with important positive changes of the post-Soviet period, there still remain many problems from the previous period and those arising under new conditions [2].

They are the following:

1. Social and political changes that happened in Lviv after the Second World War: nationalization of private property, as well as the fact that there were not undertaken any systematic restoration and repairs during Soviet decades, which results in a rather poor condition of the centre of Lviv with its 2 700 buildings. During the first 10 years after the declaration of the Independence of Ukraine and privatization of housing, no systematic repairs and modernization of the houses were executed. Restoration was done predominantly in buildings serving public purposes.

2. Intensification of investment activity has brought about powerful pressure on real estate market in the city centre and leads to social changes in economic life and socially attractive sites of the central part of the city, while changing patterns of ownership of historical objects of the given part strengthens opposition and incoherence of different patterns of ownership in the process of reconstruction.

3. In the post-Soviet times, the number of city holidays and festivals has increased considerably – every year Lviv hosts over 10 festivals and this boosts interest and the number of tourists visiting the city. In 2000, Lviv was visited by 122 000 tourists, 4 800 of whom came from abroad, in 2005, correspondingly, 64 000 (51 500), while in 2008 – 305 000 tourists (more than 70 000 came from abroad) [3]. Construction of new hotels intensified.

Other problems of public space of Lviv municipal centre include the following:

- bad condition of pavements of the square and street furniture;
- negative influence of outdoor advertising on the quality of public space;
- overloading of certain parts of public space with business functions;
- lack of play and sports grounds in the centre, the condition of their organization;
- insufficient use of the green circle potential around city historical centre due to poor organization of connections;
- yards of residential houses are more and more often used for parking which leads to deterioration of their state and living conditions;
- considerable amounts of street sick trees in this part of the city.

Assessment of changes in the public space of Lviv centre at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> and at the dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> centuries:

- extension of functional composition of public spaces, as a result of active social and economic changes in the given period;
- intense use of ground floors for in-built objects used for trade and everyday life purposes and concentration of subject and spatial environment;
- non-standard approaches to environment reconstruction caused by changes in customers' likings which required constant search for new decisions by architects;
- in the reconstruction of public spaces and objects, the architects take into account the level of clients' income, expensive hotels and boutiques are built etc.;
- within the central historical nucleus, new construction in the form of separate buildings and complexes intensified violating the scale of historical space and limitations of superficiality and density of construction;
- loss of organization and ensemble character of construction. Changes are introduced into development of streets, the majority of new buildings were designed by different architects, buildings have no similar features and this does not ensure subordination of the street front to general architectural intention.

The speed of deterioration of buildings exceeds progress with restoration and renovation works. When at the beginning of 2009 scientists analyzed 150 historical buildings, they found out that only 2 % of them are in good condition, while 41 % of objects are in a bad or extremely bad condition, sometimes there is a threat of destruction. Destruction poses a threat to separate elements of buildings. It mainly concerns parts of roofs, façades, windows, doors, balconies and decoration elements. Many owners changed original wooden windows

into vinyl ones which do not correlate with historical windows in colour, structural division and material. Up till 2007, only in Halytskyy district over 12 000 windows were changed [2]. There is no efficient mechanism of restoration works in places of public use (basements, attics, staircases). In spite of cultural value, façade decoration is being ruined. When the danger arises for their elements to fall, they are disassembled. Besides, part of decoration is destroyed and lost for ever. The bad condition of the parts leads to a considerable loss in value of the whole building. In recent years, there dominates the tendency to concentrate budgetary and private investments in order to achieve visible effect of renovation of the central part of the city. It proves necessary because the city's current financial possibilities do not suffice to simultaneously implement necessary measures concerning modernization on larger territories in the city. The development conception of Lviv centre, which is considered to be a planning instrument, formulates the development strategy of the old city. General aims are specified in projects and measures in thematic branches. They have to be implemented during the following 10 years. The conception formulates historical and architectural, normative and legal as well as economic framework conditions for further development of the historical centre as the main public space of Lviv.

**Examples of changes in public space of Lviv new residential districts.** Levandivka is located in the western part of Lviv. The district is connected with other parts of Lviv by Syayvo and Levandivska Streets. In the post-Soviet period, 4 churches have been opened, as well as the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's witnesses, Levandivsky market, the supermarkets "Vopak", "Barvinok", "DTs" and "Bila Vorona", also the polyclinic of Lviv Railway Hospital has been reconstructed.

The residential district in Viacheslav Chornovil Avenue is characterized by multi-storey buildings and separate houses with large territories around them. The district was being created in several stages, that is why the buildings, their planning structure and style differ. Namely the existing buildings differ in the number of stories. The district lies close to the mini-district with a dominating detached house construction. In recent years, transport infrastructure has stopped developing: the lack of parkings causes the encumbrance of areas around houses with cars, especially during off-hours. The condition of inner-yard spaces is getting worse.

**Assessment of changes in the public space of residential districts.** A rise in social protests against Soviet standards and colossal dimensions of construction, the movement for revival and development of originality of urban architecture is changing the old order of architecture. The decrease in the number of storeys, renovation of the inner yard and flats with reasonable dimensions started bearing the first fruit in Soviet times, namely: the use of ground floors for in-built objects of trade purposes and the concentration of object and spatial environment. Higher land prices and more concentrated urban development; non-standard implementation, caused by changes in customers' style and aesthetic preferences require from architects to constantly search for new decisions.

**The tendency towards organization of development intensities.** The situation with public space of residential districts focuses on two problems: firstly, humanization of the environment of Soviet times mass construction through transformation of existing public spaces; secondly, creation of public space samples in zones of post-Soviet construction where high density of construction practically minimizes spaces of general use and isolates these zones from the urban environment.

The problem of humanization of the environment with mass construction areas in Lviv in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century belongs to topical architectural and city planning problems. It can be explained by a number of reasons; first of all, the amounts of housing, built in mass construction areas, several times exceed everything that was built during the whole historical period according to the occupied territory and the number of residents. The districts which initially occupied suburbs now are located in the mid-zone, which is well supplied with engineering, transportation and some elements of social infrastructure, at the same time the consumer's quality of housing and environment in these districts does not meet modern consumer's requirements. Therefore, problems of reorganization and renovation of territories of residential districts, built in the second half of the previous century, reproduction of the system of public functions and public space here, systems of social and spatial connections and public transport have to belong to city's most important problems for the next decades.

Architectural and city planning activity in the post-Soviet period, its character, directions and dimensions are predetermined by global changes in political, social and economic spheres, culture, public mind and residents' behavior in the space. In general, it is possible to mention several positive changes in the sphere of residential housing construction during the independence period affecting the quality of public spaces as well: denial of typical design and orientation in design on individuality, extended typology of residential housing, increased nomenclature of housing, integration of housing and social infrastructure objects. These positive

tendencies are back-pedaled by officials and bureaucracy as well as imperfection of material and technical base. The overall volume of new residential housing construction decreased in the post-Soviet time from 350 000 sq. m annually in 1985–1990 to 100 000 sq. m in 1995. At the same time, the share of individual construction rose to 25 %. Since 2005, building activity has intensified and in 2007 the volume of new construction reached 185 000 sq. m, and abruptly declined due to 2008 crisis [2, 3].

**Naukova Street residential district** is located in the southern part of Lviv. Since Soviet times, in the mini-district there have been the Central Universal Department Store “Lviv”, a school and a college. In the last 20 years, they built an “Aquapark”, the food products supermarkets “VAM” and “Arsen”, the building and furniture supermarket “Mark”, a produce market, a consumer goods market as well as some restaurants, cafés, bank branches and 4 churches. The mini-district has a potential to be developed further, namely to lengthen Knyahynia Olha Street through the village of Sokilnyky and to the by-pass.

The problem of new construction in Lviv consists in the fact that it contributes greatly to space disorder and exclusion of public space. Space order starts outside the limits of a building land plot. However, it is known that the quality of housing is also determined by its environment which is proved by the real estate market. Excessive construction intensity, lack of common spaces and spatial chaos are felt. It can be noticed that in the post-Soviet period they return to classical urban studies with the clear structure and separation of public (streets), group (yards), private (residential housing) spaces and even some conservatism, where such structure of spaces is identified with social order. These spaces are formed by architectural objects.

Zones of individual construction also lack public spaces. Territories that were presupposed by the project for public needs with time are sold for the purpose of residential housing construction. Modern housing architecture is formed under the influence of tendencies when the buildings which are considered as good and become popular on the market, are characterized by the organized environment, convey an image and functional idea of open spaces around which qualitative architecture is created. Buildings grow simpler and more rational, excessive details are denied for the benefit of integrity of shape and skilful use of the material. Such architecture forms public space of residential housing construction.

Intensification of business activity has promoted development of infrastructure that is necessary for modern business, credit and banking system, new forms of social and political activity, the realization of which requires concerted action. What is special about it, is substantial rise of the number of investors and customers that requires to intensify mechanisms of coordination and search for compromises, to develop national and municipal city planning choice of the general strategy concerning development of the territory and associated current programs. Privatization of city real estate resulted in changes in the system of functional zones, the traditional system of spatial connections and spatial behavior the population. '

**New centres of trade, entertainment and services in Lviv.** The public space for spending free time is an important component of the urban environment. Many centuries of urban life have worked out a rule according to which places for spending free time were and still are places for informal meetings. Such establishments in the urban environment belong to social infrastructure. In the post-Soviet time, especially after 2000, there actively appear super- and hypermarkets, trade and industrial complexes (“Pivdenny”, a row of supermarkets “Arsen”, “VAM”, “Metro”, “Epitsentr”), polyfunctional centres start to form, namely entertainment complexes “Leopolis”, “Kvadrat” etc. A classic example of the post-Soviet centre is the new **Central Universal Department Store in Knyahynia Olha Street**, one of Lviv arterial streets crossing Volodymyr the Great and Naukova streets. In 1980, Bozhenko Street was widened, there was introduced tram route No. 3, later route No. 5 was added. In the post-Soviet period, tram track along Truskavetska Street and the plant “Intehral” was planned to be built, but due to the economic situation, the construction remained unfinished. There survived a bridge across Naukova Street as a continuation of Knyahynia Olha Street in the southern direction; from mid-1980s the bridge was reorganized into a parking. Youth leisure centres have been forming lately. Now, they are not only music clubs, but multi-component and multifunctional communication centres. It is not the architect who includes leisure centres into the city plan according to his own views, the task of designing the system of leisure centres is solved through a dialogue between the designer and the staff who organizes the leisure. There appeared new entertainment establishments with a new set of functions. Moreover, such centres started to associate with trade or even office centres into modern multifunctional complexes which, in turn, adopted functions of new urban public

spaces. Therefore, polycentricism of the city becomes more visible. The functional structure of public spaces was extended as a result of change in priorities of socio-economic development of the city

**The “Pivdenny” Market** is the largest trade complex in Lviv founded in 1996. It is located in the southern part of the city. The market territory was wasteland where over time appeared an unorganized market. The territory of the market is 10 ha. Here are 10 trade complexes, supermarkets, a food market, a hotel and a church. On the territory of the market, there are about 2000 shops, a sports complex and a fitness centre. Civil law notaries, banks and post-offices offer their services here. There are restaurants and numerous cafés, as well. The market is visited by 15 000 up to 30 000 people every day. There is the medical centre “Fitoriya” with modern diagnostic equipment and ambulance cars. The sports complex “Olimpik” is opened for mini-football, there also function gyms and swimming pools. There is the hotel “Pivdenny” and the kindergarten “Dyvosvit” for 150 children. The “Pivdenny” employs about 17 000 people, among them 2 500 represent small and middle businesses. In the last 5 years, the building activity is concentrated on developing the territory in Stryiska Street, not far from the newly built Euro-2012 stadium and the main bus station. This part of Lviv has a great potential for creation of new centres: sports, business, trade, education and entertainment centres. New public centres with a great number of functions will be established soon.

**The King Cross Leopolis** is a trade centre in Stryiska Street in Lviv. It is the biggest trade centre in Western Ukraine. Its overall territory occupies 116 546 sq. m: a supermarket, building materials, a skating rink, bowling and a multiplex. Its official opening took place in March 2010. During the first phase, the King Cross Leopolis let out for lease 50 000 sq. m of the overall area on two levels, including the building materials hypermarket DIY (Praktiker). It also comprises the hypermarket “Ashan Sokilnyky” with the territory of 13 000 sq. m, and more than 100 trade places: boutiques, household ware, cafés, restaurants etc.; the cinema “Planet” with 7 cinema halls, a bowling alley, an indoor skating rink, a large recreation complex, the ground-level and underground parkings for 1 800 parking lots. The second development phase will make it possible to let out 20 000 sq. m of the overall territory for lease. Here will be located another 30 trade premises. The parking will increase by 600 additional lots for visitors.

**Public space of the airport “Lviv”** is undergoing now the biggest transformations since the time it was built. The airport was constructed in 1940 and after the Second World War, it was reconstructed and re-developed many times. The airport terminal was built in 1953. In Soviet times, the airport terminal received 125 passengers per hour, and the international sector worked with 200 passengers per hour, the overall area of these buildings covered 6 700 sq. m. Next to the airport, there is a 3-storey hotel for 90 people. The takeoff runway is 2 500 m long and it is located completely outside the city. The distance between the airport and the city centre amounts to 6.5 km and it can be covered by a trolleybus whose terminal stop is in front of the airport building. Within the frame of preparation for Euro-2012, the airport was reconstructed and extended in order to receive up to 00 passengers per hour. Besides, the takeoff and landing runway is lengthened, the square in front of the airport was improved, the parking for 900 lots was built and the access ways were reformed [2].

**The Eurostadium.** To locate the stadium, a land plot of 25 hectares was chosen in the southern part of Lviv, next to the hippodrome. Its complex presupposes objects and facilities that were necessary for servicing the Euro-2012 championship. The development of the territory went through several stages: construction of a new stadium, creation of the multifunctional spot. The overall development area is 25 hectares; construction of a new first-class office centre, shops and a new exhibition centre. The overall development area is 100 ha [2].

#### ***Communication space***

Transport occupies a special place in urban public space. The space next to the railway lines within the city, the squares near railway and bus stations, the stations of external passenger transportation appear to be rather special, the railway from the east to the west (Lviv–Krasne) as well as the line Lviv–Khodoriv make a curve within the city which separates the central part of the city from its northern and southern areas. This complicates the connection of new districts with the city centre and requires development and reconstruction of the existing crossovers. Within the city, at the junctions of the railway and the street network, there are 15 crossovers and 20 crossings.

The Lviv by-road with multi-lane traffic was constructed back in Soviet times. However, the problem of cars in the city still remains topical. There were radical suggestions – wide arterial roads ran across the city in certain directions (the link road: north-south, or up at the overpass with its other engineering structures instead



of the railway in the northern part of Lviv). A part of roads should be hidden in artificial valleys and underground tunnels. The price of these works is exorbitant, ecological, social and even practical effects are barely predictable. In the post-Soviet period, such ideas are still mentioned in the general plan, but their implementation seems nearly impossible.

Recently, the development of the system of city entrance could be observed due to preparation to Euro-2012. It was necessary to arrange large parkings outside the city when the passengers could leave their cars and take the public transport. However, city line parkings were organized near suburban electric train stations, from them one could move by the electric train to the station and then take public transport there. It appears quite natural that Lviv road construction architects and engineers were busy searching for and analyzing possible ways of traffic which would be optimal in every particular case [2].

Analyzing and assessing Lviv streets (as public space) and changes in their space, I painfully notice intensification of spatial chaos where in recent decades styles are mixed and designers compete in using new, rather absurd architectural forms. The spatial disorder of communication space is complemented by new residential housing construction where non-scale “fillings” of unusual shapes and details are introduced between old buildings. Obviously, such architecture could be valuable, but in another neighborhood and in another place. Besides, in new construction quarters, it is possible to observe the disease of “multi-storied residential districts” and there appear new residential formations which preserve all characteristics of residential districts (from the 1960s), although they are a little newer now.

### 3. Conclusions

During the last 20 years, the dimensions have extended and the quality of architecture of public spaces has improved. This is largely explained by significant socio-economic changes in society. Public space starts to correspond to certain criteria more slowly: *scientific and information criteria* – the unique nature of information whose carrier are objects of historical, culturological, composition and artistic, stylistic, engineering and construction, technological and regional integrity; *sociocultural* – satisfaction of aesthetic and inquiring needs of the modern society; one of the means helping to pass nation’s spiritual and intellectual achievements to future generations, to raise and strengthen national self-consciousness; *economic* – commercial prospects of observance of public functions, namely comparison of expenditure assessment and perspectives of their reimbursement in the process of commercial use; *functional* – the level of correspondence between structural characteristics of an object and modern functional requirements as well as an alternative way of using it and adaptational capabilities of the object in the context of limitations which are imposed by the environment; *composition and image* enrichment of a certain fragment of urban construction.

Major threats and problems of the public space in post-Soviet Lviv may include the following:

- lack of municipal public space where the main functions of the city are localized. The municipal centre of Lviv does not extend territorially;
- structuring of urban space according to social characteristics (private, group and public space) is rather slow and their opposition intensifies;
- investment pressure on the public space in order to own it is becoming more intense, erroneous understanding of market relations as growth of economic value only and ignoring socio-economic components happen more often;
- residents’ public mind is rather weak, they do not wish to take part in organization of the space of general use;
- low-efficient connection of urban and extra-urban public spaces.

This analysis gives the possibility to divide the city into districts according to typical authorities and the intensity of changes in public space. Here, we single out 9 types and among them, the space of the historical centre, that went through the greatest changes, occupies a special place. According to the intensity of changes, the second place belongs to the communication public space and the space of new public centres. The public space of residential districts of the Soviet time was changed least of all.

The conformity with the established architectural and urbanistic conditions resulted in the creation of a homogeneous spatial base of the urbanistic canvas which takes into account a person’s scale. What is the most

important is the spatial harmony. If in Soviet times under conditions of the industrial and typical construction the architecture lacked details, nowadays, it is possible to observe their excess, inappropriate inclusion into the shape and function of the building, when the architecture of the building would be improved but not spoiled without them. To improve the situation with the public space in Lviv means:

- to combine dispersed elements of the public space into an integral system (intensification of space integrity);
- to improve functional connection of interactivity of public space and the space outside the city through the system of communication spaces as well as visual connection.

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## ГРОМАДСЬКІ ПРОСТОРИ ЛЬВОВА В ПОСТРАДЯНСЬКИЙ ПЕРІОД

*Анотація.* Аналіз змін громадських просторів дає змогу поділити їх за характерними ознаками та інтенсивністю функціонування..

*Ключові слова:* місто, громадський простір, комунікаційний простір.