ABSTRACTS

Aleksander Asanowicz
METHODS SUPPORTING THE DESIGN OF HOUSES - FROM SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO SHAPE GRAMMAR

In the paper two methods supporting design of houses will be considered. The first method was created on the basis of a systematic approach, especially the soft systems methodology. This approach abandoned the deterministic way of designing and the deterministic design strategies. Soft methodology considered the design process as a dialog. The second approach is based on a mathematics modeling method - shape grammar. Shape grammar connects spatial and quantitative aspects of the form. Presented in this paper method based on the description grammar, which concerns the description of the quality of the form, and shape grammar, which is used for the plan generation.

Keywords: systematic methods, CAD, shape grammar

Konrad Dobrowolski
TRANSFORMATIONS OF A ONE-FAMILY APARTMENT

The presentation of the living area’s space quality in Gary’s Chang, Edge Design Institute, Hong Kong China works context, in relations to the culture, tradition, aesthetics, time, place, as a location, etc. Design proces of the apartment’s space in a multi-family house in the humanization, and adaptation context.

Keywords: transformation, apartment, one-family apartment, adaptation, determination

Dariusz Wł. Gaweł
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL HOUSING IN CREATING HABITABLE ENVIRONMENT IN POLAND

The researches of role of social housing in creating of habitat in Poland. The article is a summary of research the functioning of social housing in Poland. It refers to assess the elements of habitat/TBS-social building society/ specifying the standards of housing and architectural-spatial solutions of these forms of housing. Test results include an assessment of housing forms in terms of socio-economic factors, where they should be used to improve the functioning of the social building societies in Poland.

Keywords: social housing, housing estate, habitat, TBS - social building society

Ryszard Hajdamowicz
RESURRECTED MODERNISTIC RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AS A SHOWPIECE DEVELOPMENT IN CONTEMPORARY CITY

Szczecin, a cultural crucible, evokes negative associations which can be partially attributed to the shortage of cohesive thinking and architectural concept. The new local government’s concept and the vision of Naples of the Baltic meet expectations of inhabitants who desire a return of maritime tradition - a city “close to the port”. At the moment, the concepts developed by architects do not compete with reconstructing of some time ago forgotten modernistic architecture in the city. The majority of inhabitants in the region are not even aware that some facilities in the region were designed by distinguished German architects now considered the architectural vanguard of the 20th c. Rehabilitation of modernistic residential architecture in the contemporary Szczecin defines a new aesthetic and usable quality of the 21st c. city. The ‘Resurrection’ of modernism refers to the mentality of architects and designers, as well as the fresh approach to this type of buildings developed in the historical context.

What was once hidden now becomes wanted and desired. Inhabitants of Szczecin would like the legacy to be reasonably restored with minute attention to details. We want to avoid accidental use of details in the ‘showroom’ of modernistic residential housing in Szczecin.

Keywords: city, housing, reconstruction, modernism
Beata Juchniewicz
ARCHITECTURE OF ECOTIME

In the article a subject matter of connections of the time and space was taken in the contemporary architecture. On the basis of one of housing estates in Wrocław, a way of shaping the space of small housing teams was analysed. Analysis was conducted with respect to the activity of inhabitants, of connections of spatial and temporal relations. Disappearing of the bond with the most immediate environment was demonstrated. The author summoned, they came into existence in 1999 move cittaslow which for small cities is propagating the protection of local values, of feeling the identity, among others through the behaviour of the scale and spatial relations. The education in the first row concerns the deceleration of the life, of accommodating oneself, to the so-called ecotime and seeking the identity through temporary-spatial relations. Taking similar action with reference to shaping small housing teams in major cities, perhaps to be a chance of the reconstruction of the bond between inhabitants and their surroundings.

Keywords: architecture, housing teams, identity, cittaslow, architecture of ecotime

Monika Magdziak
HOUSING FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE IN THE USA

Widely developed system of housing for the elderly in the U.S. includes several types of residence, depending on the degree of autonomy and medical fitness of inhabitants. This paper mainly relates to unknown in Poland model of the community for independent elderly. This type of housing with partial service and a number of additional features, allows residents to live with dignity as long as possible and maintain mental health and physical activity.

Keywords: age-restricted community, elder people, housing

Wojciech Niebrzydowski
BRUTALISM IN ARCHITECTURE - THE ORIGIN OF STYLE

The new observable tendencies to discontinue the smooth, aseptic aesthetic of a machine appeared as early as in the nineteen thirties. These trends in architecture were expressed by the use of more differentiated textures and by strong articulation of forms. The author presents conditions, tendencies and buildings which contributed to the origin of brutalism in architecture. He focuses particularly on the most important problems, such as: the trend towards more expressive forms composed of contrasting solids, the use of materials “as found”, the use of exposed concrete surfaces, the introduction of brise soleil, the change in creative activity of Le Corbusier, the regionalism in Aalto’s works, the theoretical activity of the Smithsons and generally the state of mind in the post-war world.

Keywords: architectural theory, history of architecture in the 20th century, brutalism

Irena Niedźwiecka-Filipiak
ASPECTS OF PRESERVATION THE TRADITIONAL VILLAGE IMAGE IN THE REGION OF OPOLE

Traditional wooden buildings of Opole villages evolved from the simplest ones into various types of frame constructions. The individual objects of this type with varied function survived to the present day in that area. A part of them were moved to the Bierkowice heritage park. However the wooden constructions were displaced by brick or stone, which began in the 18th century as a so-called “frankońskie” buildings. Considerably modest than “frankońskie” buildings are the “fryderycjaniskie” settlements which are characterized most often by gables and densely situated buildings are considerably modest than “frankońskie” building. This type of building is scattered in the whole area of Opole Voivodeship. Thanks to this ordered, exact principles of building methods, the tested villages have legible, close spatial sets with homogeneous buildings up to the present day.

But the recent years have brought menace to those excellently preserved villages. The intensive processes of modernization in the rural areas constitute the serious menace to the preservation of the cultural heritage. We observe a number of negative trends which may seriously reduce or even irreparably squander this important resource for the development. It is necessary to make an effort and take every possible action which will mould the consciousness as to of how big value the inherited traditional rural environment is.
A few years’ cooperation of the Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences with the Marshall Office of the Opole Voivodeship within the limits of Village Renewal Programme bore fruit in the form of the study of conceptions of development in a number of villages. During meetings with the village inhabitants the problems of preservation of the place identity with regional character of the Opole Voivodeship appeared. For this reason the conception of the multimedia handbook “Landscape of Renewed Village” has been prepared. The charts presented in the handbook allow to systematize the problems connected with investment processes in the rural area.

Keywords: Opole Voivodeship, villages, cultural heritage, traditional buildings

Армен С. Сардаров

AESTHETICS AND ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE.................................................................................................................................

One of the most important problems of architectural environment is ethical and aesthetical approach to the historical regions and separate monuments of architecture. For Belarus this problem is very important because of long-existed social-political views (the opposition of gentry class’ and people’s architecture), and also the traditional competition here of the catholic and orthodox churches.

At the same time more than a thousand gentry estates, palaces and castles are still preserved in Belarus as buildings, parks or their fragments. Temples of the 18-19-th centuries determine in many ways skylines of many towns and rural settlements.

The problems of architectural preservation and restoration give birth to the questions of the correlation “new-old”, of architecture of the past as imperishable value and technology of works and aesthetics of separate monuments. The ways of solution of this problem lie both in the professional and ethical fields, in the humanization of architectural environment as the aim of modern practice.

Keywords: architectural heritage, monuments, architectural preservation and restoration

Magdalena Sulima

FAMILIAR AND UNFAMILIAR PLACES AT HOME’S SPACE IN RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.................................................................................................................................

In every culture and every community the religion had a significant influence. Its ascendancy has been seen also in architecture and creating homes’ interiors, where division the space has been definted by rules, rituals, principles and religious practices. The private human space hasn’t been homogeneous: there has been its own and unfamiliar places, sacrum and profanum sphere. The most it has been seen in christianity, where the idea of home occurred at the beginning of the world. Building the human abode has been appeal to the creation of the world.

The tradition of judaism obliterate the border between sacrum and profanum. Jewish sacrum hasn’t have as rigid schemes as the other religions. The religious life has concentrated at homes space, which has been sacrum space as a whole.

To understand the essence of the organizing homes in islam, we had to know the fundamental establishment this religion. The house, as many different aspect of Musulmans life has been divided to public and intimate or men and woman space.

This essay aims at presenting the influence of religion and faith on organizing the interior of the house in three cultures and religions: christianity, judaism and islam. In spite of different between each other, it is proper to stress that all of them are grounded on tradition and respect to human home.

Keywords: house, religion, culture, judaism, christianity, islam

Justyna Sylwestrzak

COMPARISON OF HOUSING ENVIRONMENT FORMATION STRATEGIES IN WARSAW AND COPENHAGEN.................................................................

Warsaw’s housing environment quality analysis shows that ongoing, present spacial policy is ineffective. Many of the housing developments constructed in Warsaw are not furnished in a sufficient amount of public amenities. New developments are located on the former agriculture grounds, that has not been united and rationally parcelled out. The urban sprawl is imminent to Warsaw in consequence of enacted act, which has changed the status of farm land within city borders from agricultural to residential. This paper presents the housing environment formation’s tendencies in Warsaw, taking as an example the chosen fragment of Bemowo district. The paper confront this tendencies with the planning trends that take place in the capital of Denmark, Copenhagen (11th city in the worldwide Mercer’s Quality of Living Survey in 2007, comparing to Warsaw’s 85 place).

Keywords: housing environment, Warsaw, Copenhagen
**Jarosław Szewczyk**  
**CLAY BUILDING AS REFERENCED IN OLD POLISH TECHNICAL LITERATURE**

The Polish clay building in 1774-1838 is described and analyzed in the paper, with special focus on the types of building constructions which were referenced in the literature of that period, i.e. various sorts of adobe and cob building. Wattle-and-daub, stackwall and other folk constructions are generally omitted in the paper, because they were of minor importance, in spite of the fact that they were popular in the countryside. The work is based on about two dozen Polish books and journal papers published in that period; moreover, the French and German texts are mentioned. The main conclusion is that the development of clay building in the period 1774-1838 resulted with the number of building techniques, which can be perceived as the foundations of the successive low-tech building in the first six decades of the twentieth century.

Keywords: clay building, earthen building, cob building, adobe, building materials

**Hanka Zaniewska, Maria Thiel**  
**PROBLEMATIC HOUSING AREAS IN POLAND - IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHITECTURAL-SPATIAL FEATURES**

The socioeconomic transformation contributed for increasing the marginalisation of the economically weak social groups. Progressing income delaminating the society was postponed for visible better and worse residential districts at cities, complexes and single buildings. Zones of the housing poverty which it is possible to regard as problematic areas started coming into existence. In Polish cities it is possible to distinguish a few kinds of such areas. They are: housing estates from the 60. and 70. XX designed using prefabricates systems, municipal flats built before 1944; buildings converted into housing units (hostels, schools, etc.), temporary buildings, and others. In the article the authors make an attempt at determining architectural-spatial features mentioned above kinds of the housing stock.

Keywords: housing, substandard, identification, architectural-spatial features