ABSTRACTS

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TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH THE PRISM OF VIVID WATER

Exclusive landscapes of Podlasie around town Suraz on both banks of river Narew have peculiar status. Local tourists and visitors consider that this place is a real “paradise” for amateurs of water tourism. The infrastructure of water tourism has developed typology and includes different water systems (seas, lakes, rivers, etc.) and a lot of architectural-expansive objects of different types. The aim of this article is an analysis of particular type of maritime complex - harbor for yachts “marina”. Analysis of several examples of “marinas” on the Mediterranean Sea exhibits that today they represent developed complex with complicated inner structure, important urban forming element that subordinates municipal road network and increases artistic expression of the human being environment.

Keywords: safe zone, typology of water systems, urban infrastructure, bay, port, harbor, marina - harbor for private yachts, wave obstacle, embankment

Katarzyna Asanowicz

EVOLUTION OF THE HIGH STANDARD HOUSING IN MOSCOW, FROM SOCIALIST REALISM TO CAPITALIST REALISM

In the paper the evolution of high standard housing for chosen social group (government functionaries and eminent scientists and artists) in Moscow are presented. The high standard houses were built in all countries but only in Russia they had a very untypical formal expression. The architectural form of these buildings was a result of many factors. The main one was the ideology imposed by the communist party. This movement was called “socialist realism”. Socialist realism became state policy in 1932 when Soviet leader Joseph Stalin promulgated the decree “On the Reconstruction of Literary and Art Organizations” and ended in 1955. After the political changes in 1990 we observed a return to old architectural forms. But now this movement is called - "caprealism" (capitalist realism). In the paper the best examples of this kind of buildings in Moscow are presented.

Keywords: housing, socialist realism, capitalist realism

Małgorzata Bartnicka, Izabella Ullman

TO REALLY USE WHAT GREENERY CAN GIVE US

Negative climate changes observed in the cities need appropriate actions and solutions in order to facilitate improvement in temperature (such as urban heat islands, UHI), humidity and air pollution. One of the main components of a city, which play a huge role in its microclimate, are the city's green spaces. The author of this paper suggests an increase of green areas, a re-building of a city though the use of greenery on the walls of buildings. Various methods are suggested, such as the more traditional ivy/vine-like plants, as well as the so-called 'live walls' and vertical gardens. Advantages and certain disadvantages of such green spaces and solutions have been investigated. Additionally, various functions with the focus on the aesthetic and psychological effects of green areas on the residents and their well-being are presented in the paper.

Keywords: green city, 'live walls', identity of space

Robert Idem

HABITANTS' COMMUNITY - PASSÉ?

Local community - a term associated with the notion of neighbourhood and the quality of living environment - do not seem attractive to architects in Poland nowadays. Following years of collectivism enforced by top-down political decisions, one can currently observe bottom-up movements - attempts of building local communities. This paper presents research of chosen case studies (both Polish and foreign) illustrating the above approach. These examples suggest that focus on local community is fundamental for creating good living environment. This approach may become an important part of design process understood as intentional activity undertaken by designers professionally responsible for the quality of built environment.

Keywords: sustainable design, neighbourhood, local community
Maciej Kłopotowski

OW-T. THE CONCRETE POTENTIAL

OW-T is one of systems of prefabricated, industrialised building construction, spread in Poland in 70. and 80. of the 20th century. In the article his formal establishments and history of the development were described. Evaluations were presented: of the system, flats and settling created at their rusing of the environment of living from the period of 40 years. Analysis of the current condition of the examined housing stock shows the reed of their revitalization. To this purpose conclusions were expressed. The success of the restoration of this environment is being sought in creating „fashions for living in the block OW-T”.

Keywords: apartament, housing estate, OW-T, prefabrication, revitalisation

Piotr Łodziński

MODERNIZATION PROBLEMS OF PREFABRICATED RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS ON THE EXAMPLE OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT HELLESDORF IN BERLIN

It doesn’t matter whether prefabricated residential buildings made of “great panel” have been built in Berlin or in Białystok, as there are common problems related to their modernization. The characteristic features of residential housing estates were unification of their architectural forms and monotony of their spatial layouts and bad quality. The modernization problems are closely related to the improvement in flats quality and its surrounding. Modernization process includes: the insulation of facades, changing windows and doors, the new design of balconies and entrances, changes in roofs forms, new arrangement of surroundings (greenery, car parks, garages), the flats adaptation to the requirements for disabled people through installing elevators.

Keywords: housing, large panel prefabricated system, modernization

Wojciech Niebrzydowski

OPEN SPACE AND CLOSED SPACE IN MODERN HOME

The author of this article presents a problem of open space, closed space and their relations in a home. Modern home consists of open spaces and closed spaces. These two kinds of space correspond to various functions and human needs. Most of modern houses are divided into two parts: day zone and night zone. Day zone, which role is to integrate a family, is usually more open. Night zone, which provides a sense of intimacy for the household, is more closed. Proper proportions of open and closed spaces, suitable for members of family, determine a quality of modern home.

Keywords: housing architecture, space of home, zoning of home

Zdzisław Pelczarski

ANCIENT ORIGINS OF THE CONTEMPORARY STADIUM’S STANDS

Every public spectacle is the form of direct info - emotional transfer, emitted from scene and received visually and acoustically, in equal time, by crowds accumulated on the stands. History of the buildings serving to the spectacles reaches the ancient times and is the history of shaping functional and spatial relationships between two complementary kinds of spaces - the audience and the scene. These spaces should be so shaped that the scene - space of exposition should be optical and acoustic center of the audience. In another words, central sight lines and axis of acoustic field of audibility for every recipient, situated on the stands, should concentrate itself in the central point of exposition space.

In modern times the structures created for organizing great public spectacles, designed for the several thousands spectators’ crowds, linking to ancient prototypes such, as the stadium, circus and the amphitheatre, began coming into existence not long ago, barely in second half of the XIX century.

Keywords: stands, contemporary stadium, amphitheatre, ancient structures for public spectacles

Jarosław Szewczyk

EXPERIMENTAL STACKWALL BUILDING IN THE VILNIUS REGION

The author presents the historical development of variants of a low-cost and low-tech building method, which can be assessed as sort of stovewood construction, presently known as stackwall or cordwood construction, i.e. a method of building a wall with tiny stovewood and clay. The building
method was being developed since about 1821 in the Vilnius region (now in Lithuania), and has been recorded in a number of technical publications in 1821, 1834, 1839, 1845, 1917 and 1930. The development of the local sort of stovewood construction is assessed as a very specific phenomenon, and should be appreciated for its influence on the vernacular building in the neighbouring territories, including the Podlasie region in N-E Poland.

Keywords: earthen building, stackwall, cordwood masonry, stovewood construction, low-tech building, building materials.

Agata Twardoch

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Housing issue can be divided into two separate problems: housing shortage, especially in affordable housing compartment, and low spatial quality of new housing estates. In this paper some rules of delivering Affordable Housing in England have been presented. Author of this paper finds this english system to be a good solution to both qualitative nad quantitative aspects of housing issue. In comparison with english system outline of polish housing policy - at the governmental and local level - has been shown.

Keywords: affordable housing, housing policy, town and country planning

Ryszard Wilczyński

RURAL RENEWAL PROGRAMS AS INSTRUMENT OF PRESERVATION AND FORMING OF REGIONAL SPATIAL SPECIFIC

The paradigm of modernization domination during the decades have been leading rural communities to weakening or deprivation of selfesteem and taking away possibility of self-determination. The imposing of external patterns and solutions (including those of local space shaping and architecture) has generated development problems and barriers. When cumulation of negative phenomena threatened the development of whole societies it has brought sobering up and reorientation which has gratified in renewal stream occuring and incorporation of revitalization paradigm. That became to be obvious that it's not desirable the development of rural areas to lead to thiers urbanization. Regional countryside renewal programs, like in Austria, have theirs beginings just in local, selfreliant activities for preserve inherit shape of villages and opposing to disapearing of local and regional specific of cultural landscape. The European Association for Rural Development and Village Renewal ARGE, gathering of twenty european countries and regions, in 1996 program statement „The Leading Vision of Rural Areas and Village Reneval in Europe“ (Leitbild für Landentwicklung und Dorferneureung in Europa) suggests six directions of activities for integrated development of rural areas by theirs development and renewal.

Николай Н. Власюк

FORTIFICATIONS OF THE BREST REGION AS A TOURIST OBJECTS

Forts XIX-XX c. in region Brest (Belarus) have historical and cultural value, cultural and tourist potential. Now this is forts destruction and use ineffective. The revitalization of historic forts including: principles of restoration and adaptation to cultural and tourist use, the suggestions about architectural and town-planning organization of the cultural and tourist objects (the determination of composition, capacity and location of services, the organization of transport and pedestrian movement and tourists' routes, the rehabilitation and renovation of green plantations), the suggestions about the composition and contents of design work have been worked out. The methods used in the research are as follows: genetic analysis, graphical and analytical analysis, SWOT-analysis, correlation analysis, observation. Preconditions of modern use fortifications constructions in tourism system on an example of the architectural project revitalization fortification constructions in area Kozlovichi in Brest are developed.