ABSTRACTS

Katarzyna Asanowicz
EXPERIMENTAL CONCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - COMMUNAL HOUSES IN SOVIET UNION

In the paper the political background of communal houses development in 1920’s in Russia is presented. Particular emphasis was put on the sociological ideas which created the conditions for developing housing for “new socialist society”. The idea of the communal houses was influenced by the utopian socialist conceptions from 19th century and the Bolsheviks’ aim to create a new type of family, which according to A. V. Lunacharsky was to consists of 1000-3000 members. Functional and formal aspects of the most outstanding communal houses in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Novosibirsk were analysed. The golden age of this kind of housing was in late 1920’s. It lasted until May 1930 when the decision of the communist party interrupted the experiment.

Keywords: constructivism, communal houses

Volodymyr Durmanov
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE AND RUSSIA IN PAST AND IN FUTURE

From 1945 to 1991 development of housing construction in the Ukraine and in Russia was similar in style and consisted of 4 stages related to political changes. After separation the differences in the spatial image became clearer. According to the statistical information we will see more differences in housing architecture, but in principal in this stage the development of housing is still close.

Keywords: housing, housing development, housing stock

Barbara Gronostajska
SLABS HOUSING ESTATES IN TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY - PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

After II World War in Europe devastated by war with a big migration of population, appear a huge residential hunger. Big plate technology was very interesting since make it possible to solve quickly the residential problem. This technology was imported from western Europe. But this building method didn’t fulfill inhabitant’s expectations and become an city planning-architectural-cultural problem nearly all cities. After years this building method was criticized and a question appeared: “what to do with big plate?” In recent years architects found several answers to this question, one of this was rebuilding of housing estates.

Approximately 30% of housing fabric is built in concrete slabs technology. Demolition of all housing estates build in his technology is impossible since every year only 100 thousand new flats are created. Therefore rebuilding of housing fabric will take around 40 years. The only solution seems to be the modernization of housing estates and taking actions related to environment estimation and suggestion of multiplanar transformations. Actions should be carried out in three areas, starting from town-planning and architectural transformations (macro scale), thru the neighborhood spaces transformation (mezo scale) to the individual functional-spatial flats transformation (micro scale).

Keywords: concrete slabs technology, estate environment, housing

Piotr Kania
FROM CHARLES FOURIER TO PAOLO SOLERI - TRANSFORMATION OF METHODS OF FORMING HOUSING STRUCTURES OVER CENTURIES

As a result of spatial and social transformations, caused by the second industrial revolution, in overpopulated European cities, the existing norms had to be changed and new spatial structures had to be formed. These activities had to contribute to releasing man from the crowded and full of smoke urban areas. The transformations of ways of projecting new housing units raised attention to the aspects of the better quality of living space, seen not only as their spatial form, but also as their shape and furnishing, which would result in positive effects on social processes. The work presents the outline of the development of settlements, from the early nineteenth-century forms of the theoretical treaties, through the defined rules of forming settlements at the beginning of the XX century, until the presentation of the contemporary trends in their forming. The defined nowadays new terms, such as “New Urbanism” or “Arcology”, have become doctrines of ways in formation of new housing structures.
However, they are by no means the final solutions - to understand that, we should look in the past and consider the multitude of the solutions designed so far.

Keywords: social settlements, the neighborhood unit, housing units

Jadwiga Kiernikiewicz-Wieczorkiewicz
MAN AND HIS CAR. RELATIONS IN HOUSING STRUCTURES UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT. NOTATION OF THE REFLECTIONS

The quality of developed environment - the one which is encountered, transformed and created for piling-up generations of inhabitants has become the object of many-year-long and still expanding discussion amidst professional architects. The human need for self-realisation in every-day chores, professional activity and adapted social roles, all being understood in the categories of the freedom of choice, has shaped individual models of urban every-day life, the decisions about the choice of residence area, a place or places of work, education, shopping, entertainment and leisure within the structure of the city, as well as the variety, frequency and freedom of movement of urbanites.

Cities have been "too tight" and, one after another, they have been losing the smooth flow of their traffic.

The number of traffic jams and the increasing level of congestion - these are the basic premises for the bottom-up transformation of the philosophy of urban life, including the philosophy of how its functional offer should be shaped and used.

When did we put an equals mark between the possibility of moving in space and freedom and when did we identify the ban on using a car with the violation of this freedom?

What are we thinking about while standing in a jam?

On what conditions will we be able to retain our personal mobility when living in a beautiful residential area?

Keywords: quality of developed environment, streamlining of a road system, mobility in a city space

Adam Nadolny
HOUSING STANDARDS REFERENCE TO COMPLEMENTARY ARCHITECTURE BASED ON THE EXAMPLES OF CITY OF POZNAN 1945-1968

Complementary architecture in Poznan after 1945 was profoundly exposed in reference to multi-apartment housing, but much rarer in reference to public utility buildings. The war operations affected many districts of the city but not to such extent that they lost their historic character.

Complementary architecture of Poznan at the end of the 1940s and in the middle of the 1950s was, without doubt, connected with the prevailing, at the time, socirealism. Traditional in content, classical in form, architecture matched the historical context almost perfectly. Duplicating the traditional building model with visibly exposed and rusticated stub wall around the entrance zone, architecture reflected the expectations both of the building users and the architects. Seeking context here was mainly connected with shaping the building block as a certain type of complementary development to the existing spatial structure. The aim of shaping the block was to introduce possibly the smallest disparity between the facilities. Both the designed architecture and the structure of the facade were simple, almost synthetic.

Complementary architecture in Poznan of the 1960s was in a way connected with communism, the political system prevailing in Poland at the time. Contrary to the previous years, the architecture was consistent and uniform, and the period was the time of artistic search and experiments. The architects professionally active at the time, on one hand, had to conform to the norms and standards imposed upon them by the communist legal regulations, on the other hand, though, drew inspiration from prime examples of the European architecture. The architecture of the residential facilities of the time cannot be said to be branded with communism. Many of those buildings give evidence to the artistic search for the form and function of the block. As a result of the time lapsed from the day of their erection, the ideology connected with them ceased to exist. The quality of the complementary architecture of that time varies, as in communism as well as in capitalism, the investor is a crucial determinant in this respect. In Poland, in case of this type of architecture, availability of construction materials and technologies was another factor. Sometimes, due to the shortage of the construction and finishing materials, an original design had to be changed.

Keywords: complementary architecture, housing standards, flats

Joanna Olenderek
IN THE SEARCH FOR TENDENCIES SHAPING THE HOUSING OF THE 21ST CENTURY IN THE LIGHT OF THE CHOSEN VIENNA ACHIEVEMENTS
One of the main rules, which have been followed by the city of Vienna for almost 90 years, is the search for new building designs which are sociologically approved, rational and affordable. Built in the late XX th century, a housing complex composed of a number of distinctively designed buildings, bordering the picturesque valley of Marchfeldkanal, is a good example of this strategy. Even today, the architects of the Vienna housing environment continue to design with logic, technological advance, avant-garde and spatial compatibility in mind. Gasometer Town is an example of such approach built with quality and just as attractive as the historical center of the city. There is also the large over regional “center of the new urban life”, which is located at the Vienna-Bratislava axis, within the Flugfeld Aspern area. The modern Vienna building concepts of shaping the housing in the XXI st century follows the motto: high environmental standard – high quality building for a reasonable price.

Keywords: housing environment, Vienna, environmental standard

Magdalena Podwojewska
THE COMPLEXES OF MUNICIPAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AT THE TIME OF TRANSITIONS IN GDANSK, ILLUSTRATED WITH AN EXAMPLE OF BISKUPIA GÓRKA

In Gdansk there are rapid and significant changes followed by a number of investments and the issues concerning municipal housing have receded into the background. The city conducts many activities of a leading character and strategic importance, especially in connection with the Euro-2012. Therefore, the activities in the sphere of housebuilding industry are conducted only by developers and individual investors. These actions do not affect the improvement of the technical condition of residential buildings and do not resolve the issue concerning them. Even though the issues related to the revitalization of municipal infrastructure of residential buildings are a serious problem for the “city”, they are secondary issues as compared with great projects of the international importance. The entire financial and organizational effort of the city authorities focuses on building sports and service facilities and the infrastructure.

The complexes of municipal buildings located in attractive areas of Gdansk, have considerable potential; in addition to residential function, their location indicates that they can also support the background of an international event. These areas, owing to particular historical and landscape values, may become a tourist attraction. Biskupa Górka is in a particular situation. The complex of historical municipal buildings is in the immediate vicinity of the Old Town, near the offices and places of more than local importance. However, a number of conditions limits the possibility of a comprehensive revitalization and a difficult situation of the area in the city. Conditions and restrictions are extremely diversified and depend on the structure of ownership of the premises, through technical conditions and technological infrastructure to social conditions.

The text is an attempt to answer what are the main limitations and difficulties, and what measures can be taken to ensure that the time of changes in the city is also a period of change in the infrastructure of historical residential buildings, which is in large part owned by the municipality.

Keywords: residential buildings, revitalization, municipal buildings

Bogdan Pszonak
THE CRITERIONS OF EVALUATION FOR HOUSING ESTATE WITH HIGH FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT DENSITY ON EXAMPLE OF THE PROGRAMATIC AND SPATIAL STUDY OF BISON-BIAŁ S.A FACTORY AREA AT ŁĄKOWA 3 STREET IN BIALYSTOK

The work tries to show the criterions of evaluation for bildings complex with predominant housing function by using the comparison of the index parameters resulting from The programatic and spatial study of Bison-Bial S.A factory area at Łąkowa street in Białystok with theoretical model with 1,2 factor of development density. The work also submits a matter for consideration the usefulness of this model in context of present and future social changes.

Keywords: intensity, development density, factor of development density, multifunctional development, revitalization of postindustrial areas

Krystyna Strumiło
LUXURY IN WHICH EVERYBODY HAS DESERVED - TO LIVE IN MODERN AND BEAUTIFUL ENVIRONMENT ON MEASURE XXI CENTURY

Quality of living place concern of many aspects like: flat, residential housing estate, town. For quality of residing effects not only condition of building, but public areas in big measure. Public spaces play significant role in life of inhabitants, they give us sense of safety and they are allowed to
identify with place. Let’s have hope, that fields near the buildings will be changed and for several years blasted district will be not subsist. So, need of fitting of environment for functional and economic requirements is important the same like aesthetic value.

Keywords: public space, housing complexes, quality

Jarosław Szewczyk
A HOME – AN ARCHETYPE? COMMON CURRENCY? OR THE GLOBAL PSYCHOSIS?

The recent evolution of the social perception of a home is subjectively analyzed in the paper, with emphasis on the most specific features of experiencing home space. The following „patterns of home experiencing” are focused:
- an archetypal home,
- a home as a symbol of maturity,
- a stopover home,
- a home as common currency,
- a home as the object of mercurial and unpredictable value,
- a psychopathic home
- an atavistic home.
The analysis acts as the base for prospective reasoning, from which the consecutive predictions are drawn concerning the expected future evolution of the notion of „a home” and „habitation”.

Keywords: a house, inhabitation, indwelling, perception of architecture, home experiencing, social culture

Barbara Świt-Jankowska
PRESENT-DAY INSTRUMENTS OF ARCHITECT’S WORK AND QUALITY OF RESIDENTIAL SPACE

This article is about the impact present-day instruments of architect’s work, especially computer aided architectural design, on the quality of residential space. The problem can be dealt with on several levels. On the one hand, new instruments simplify work and minimize errors, on the other hand they allow designers to control the feelings of future customers. The article considers the moral and ethical part of architect’s work in the modern world, which is brought under control by the rapid consumption and a desire to profit. Added problem is the fact, that nowadays designers usually communicate with developers, not future users of residential space.

Keywords: computer visualization, residential space, computer aided architectural design