copyright © 2013 MA+U

design: Marnix Scholman

mentor: Petar Zaklanovic (KCAP)

gecommitteerde: Egbert Stolk (I.N.T.I, TU-DELFT)

begeleiding MA+U: Jan Willem van Kuilenburg,

Pieter Feenstra

POST SOCIALIST MASS HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

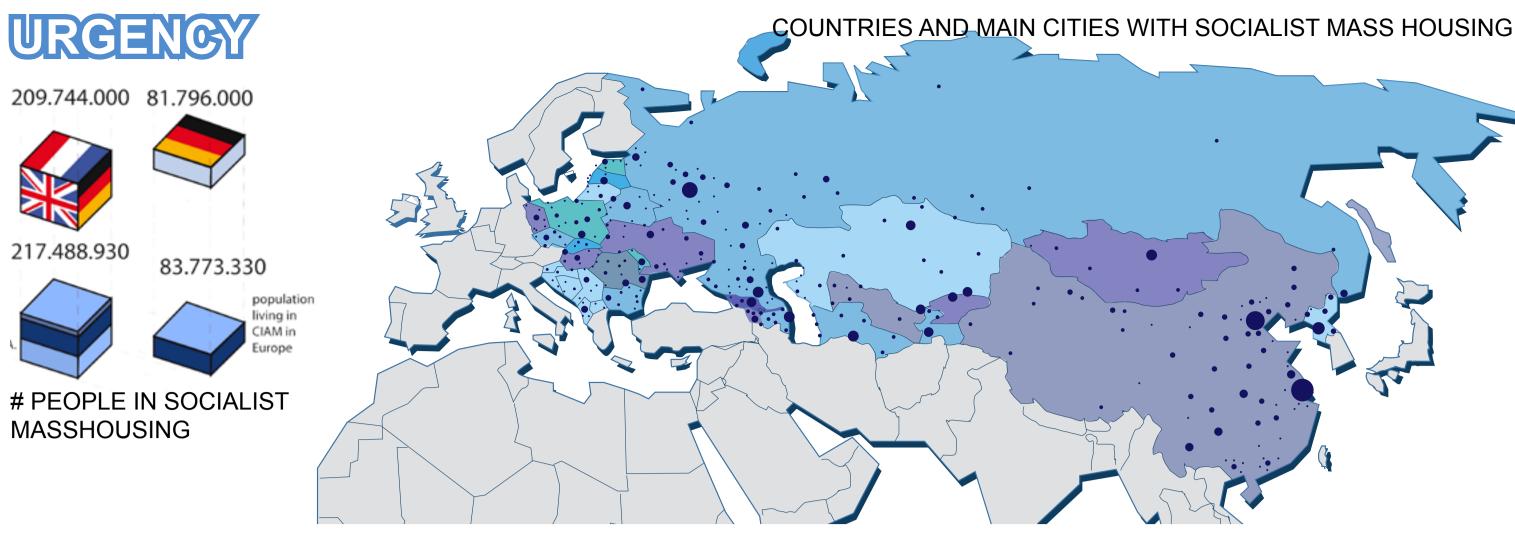
Existing housing stock in central and eastern Europe is dominated by socialist mass housing, small apartments and limited typology. Transformation to democracy resulted in prosperity and other housing demands. Despite the static expression of neighborhoods at first sight, they show flexibility to incorporate new housing needs.

THE HOUSING REVOLUTION IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

InformerWarsawPactcountries(excl.Soviet Union) more people are living in socialist mass housing than the total population of united Germany. These suburbs share similar problem characterized by neglected space and building. The existing housing stock with small apartments and monotonic typology isn't answering the new housing demands. Further urbanization, lesser people per household, economic migrant returning home and demand for bigger and more typology of housing creates an enormous housing shortage. Financially, sustainable and social reasons create the urgency to facilitate this housing needs within the existing urban structure and avoid further urban sprawl.

Difference between mass housing in western and central-eastern Europe is the social structure. In the west these areas have a negative image and is inhabited by mainly poor social class while in and central-eastern Europe it's mainly the place for middle class living in social cohesion. Combined with the fact that socialist mass housing dominated the existing housing stock, the restructuring of socialist mass housing could answer new housing demands. Two socialist mass housingareasaretestedwhetherthehousing challenge could be facilitated. Original qualities of these areas are incorporated in the design. The location differ a lot in social structure, spatial expression and location on city scale. While Hellersdorf (Berlin) is sliding down towards ghetto-ization at the edge of Berlin, Rataje (Poznan) is a very respected area that utilizes the proximity of the city center. A design is proposed how these areas could slowly answer the new housing needs in central and eastern Europe. It results in a toolbox, strategy and phasing of this restructuring task.





FROM URBAN SPRAWL TO URBAN DENSIFY

berlin, germany

bratislava, slovakia

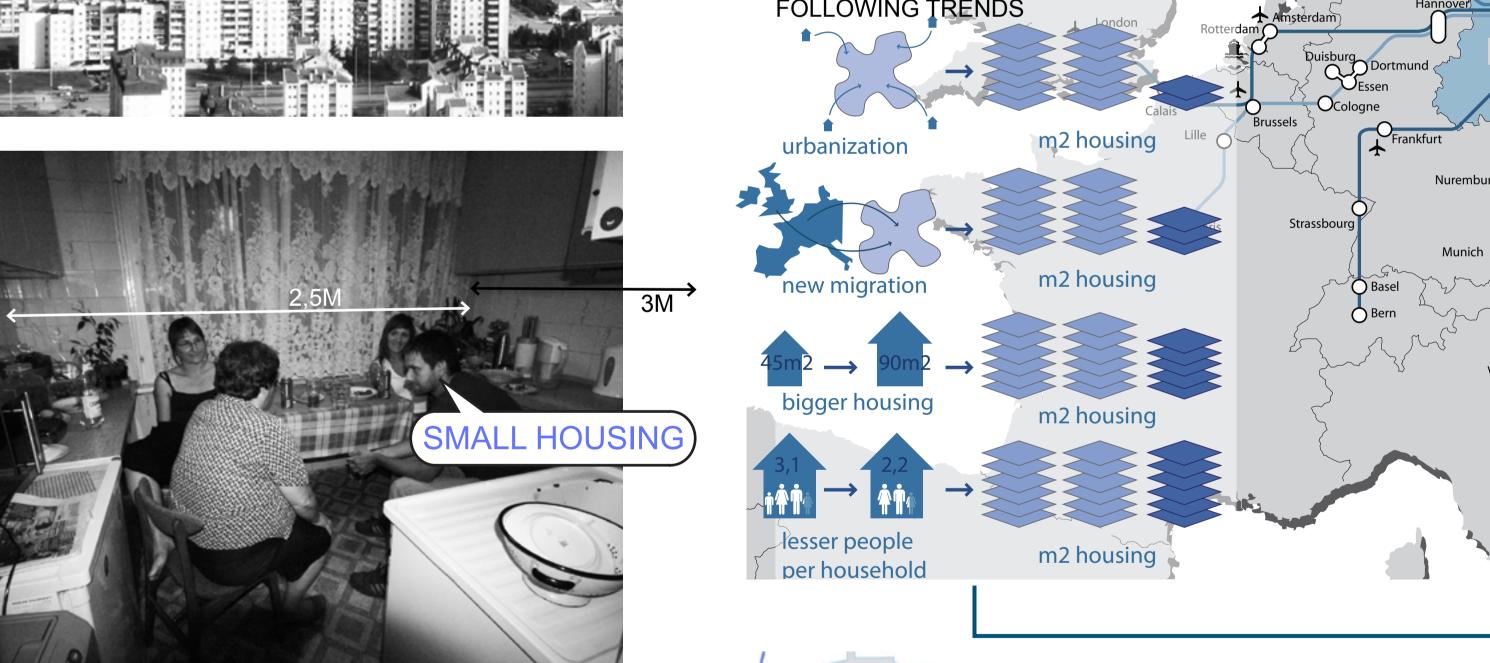
belgrade, serbia

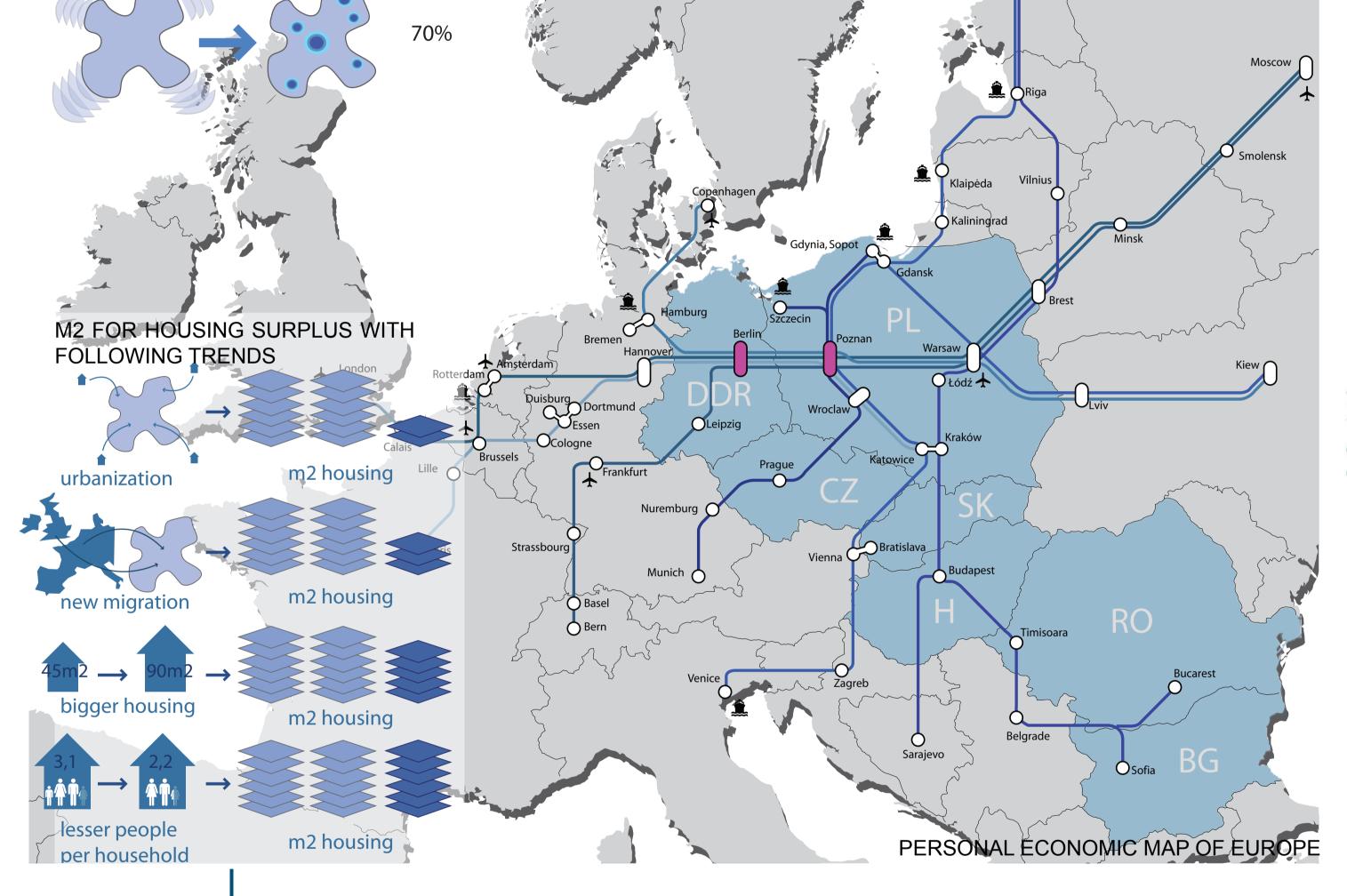
bucarest, romania

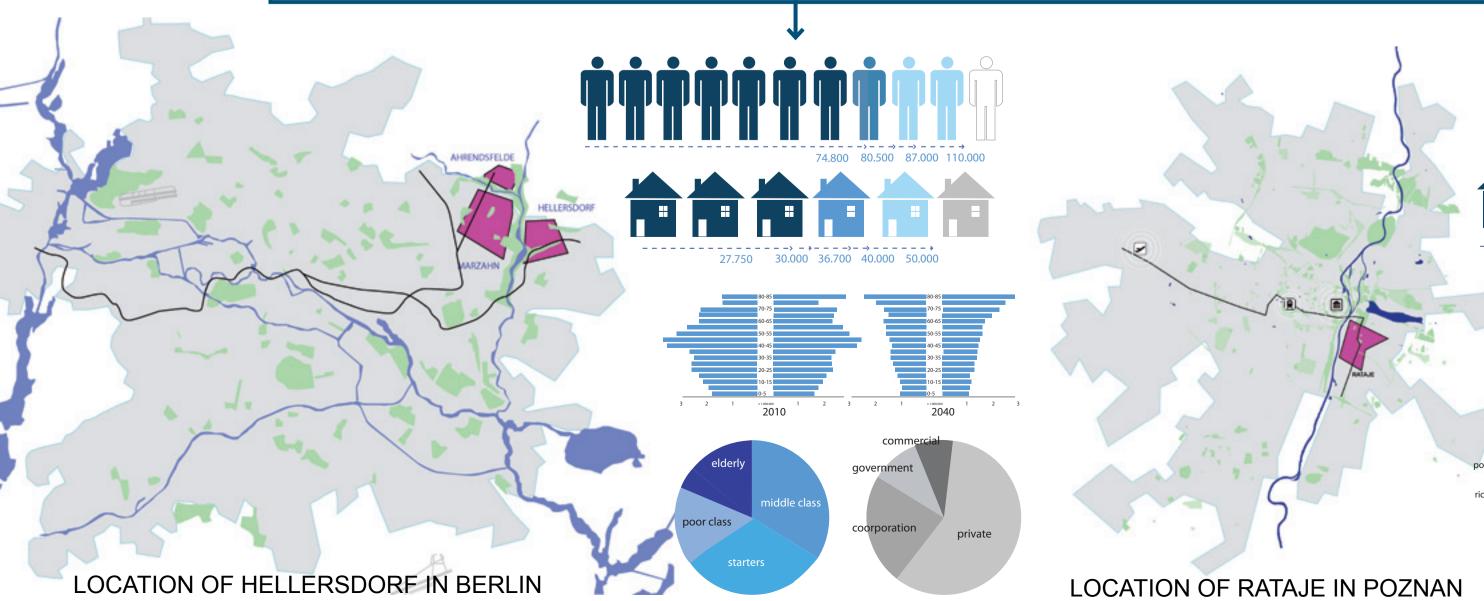


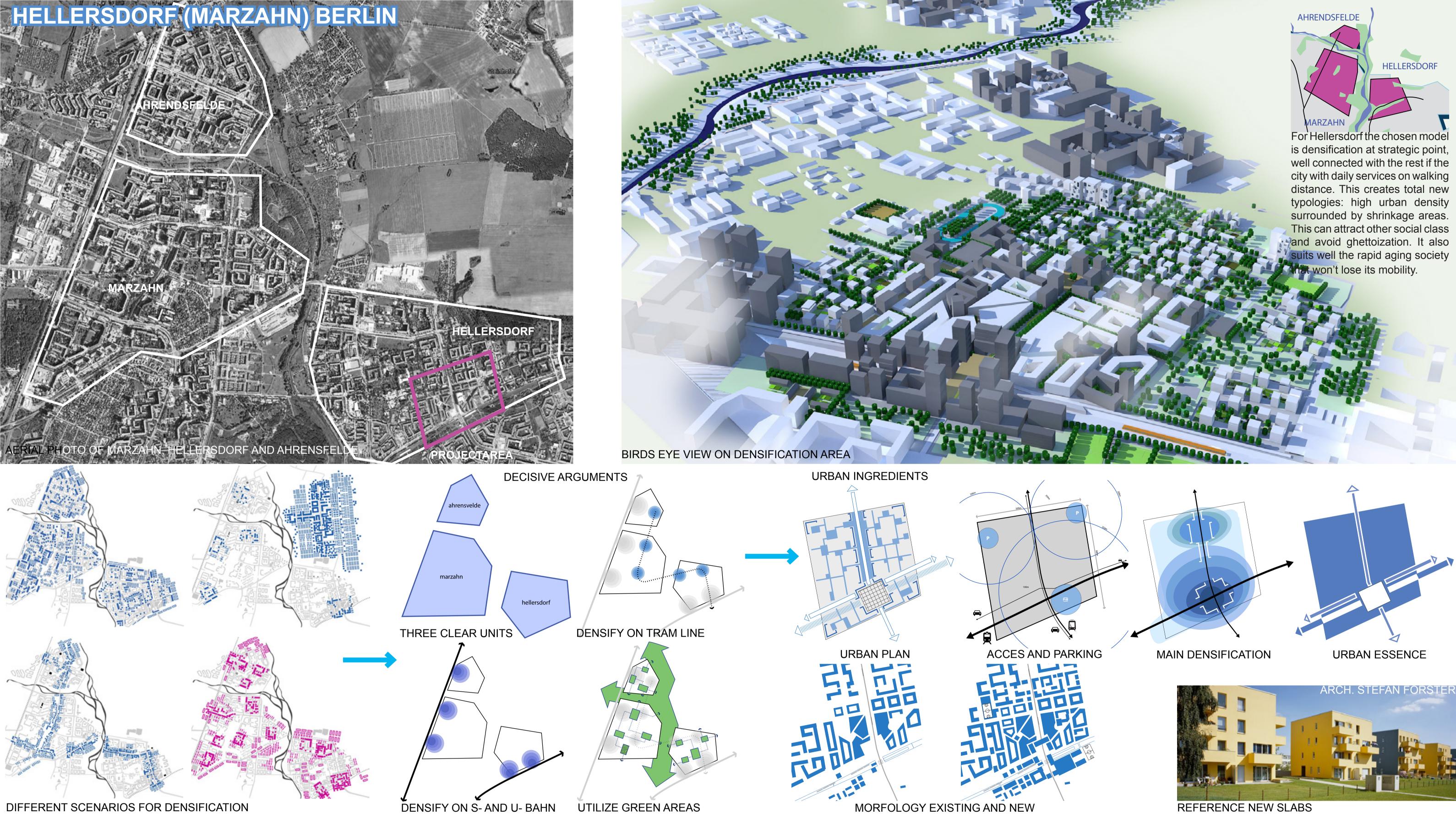
PUBLIC SPACE

fryzjer











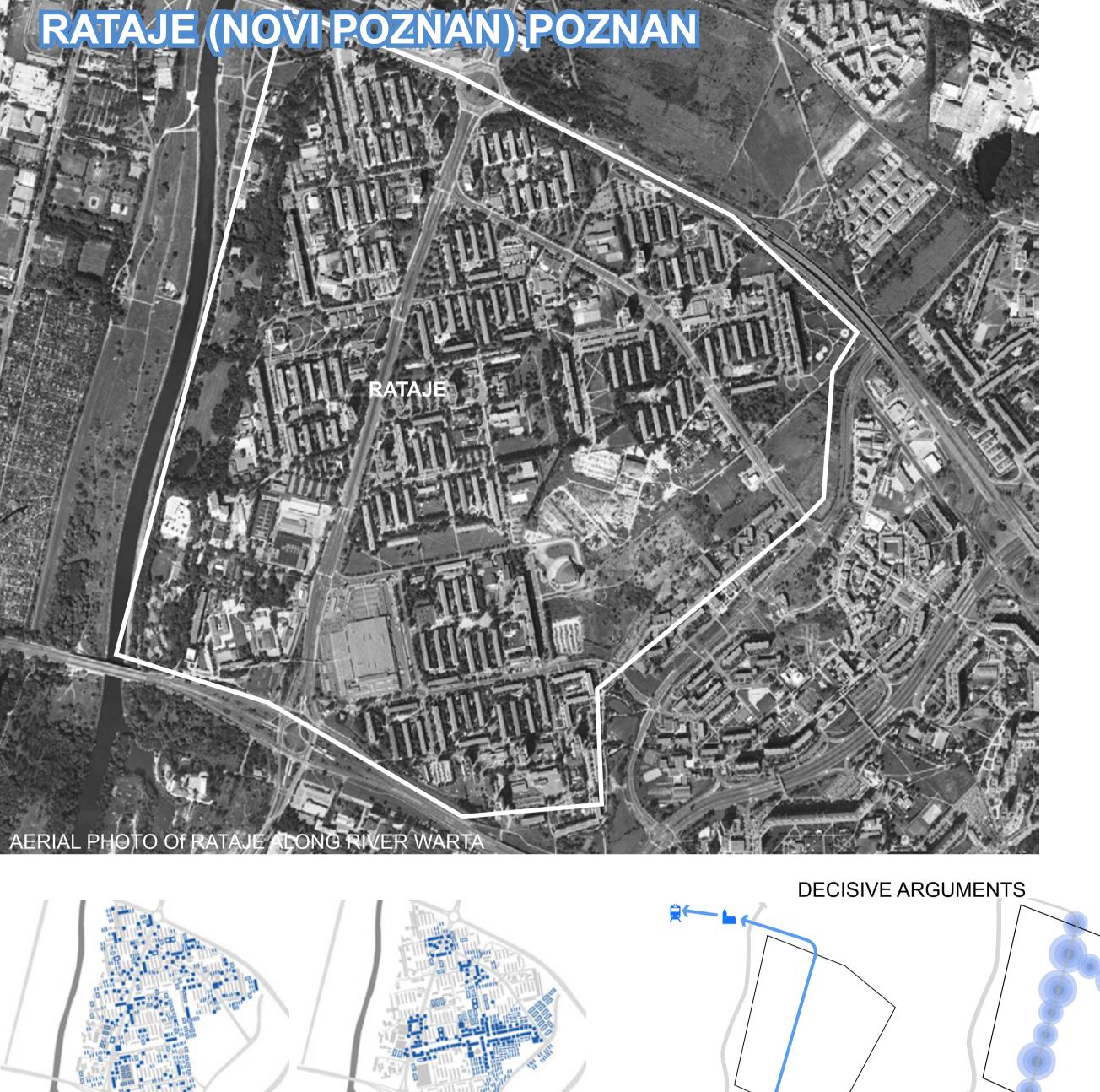




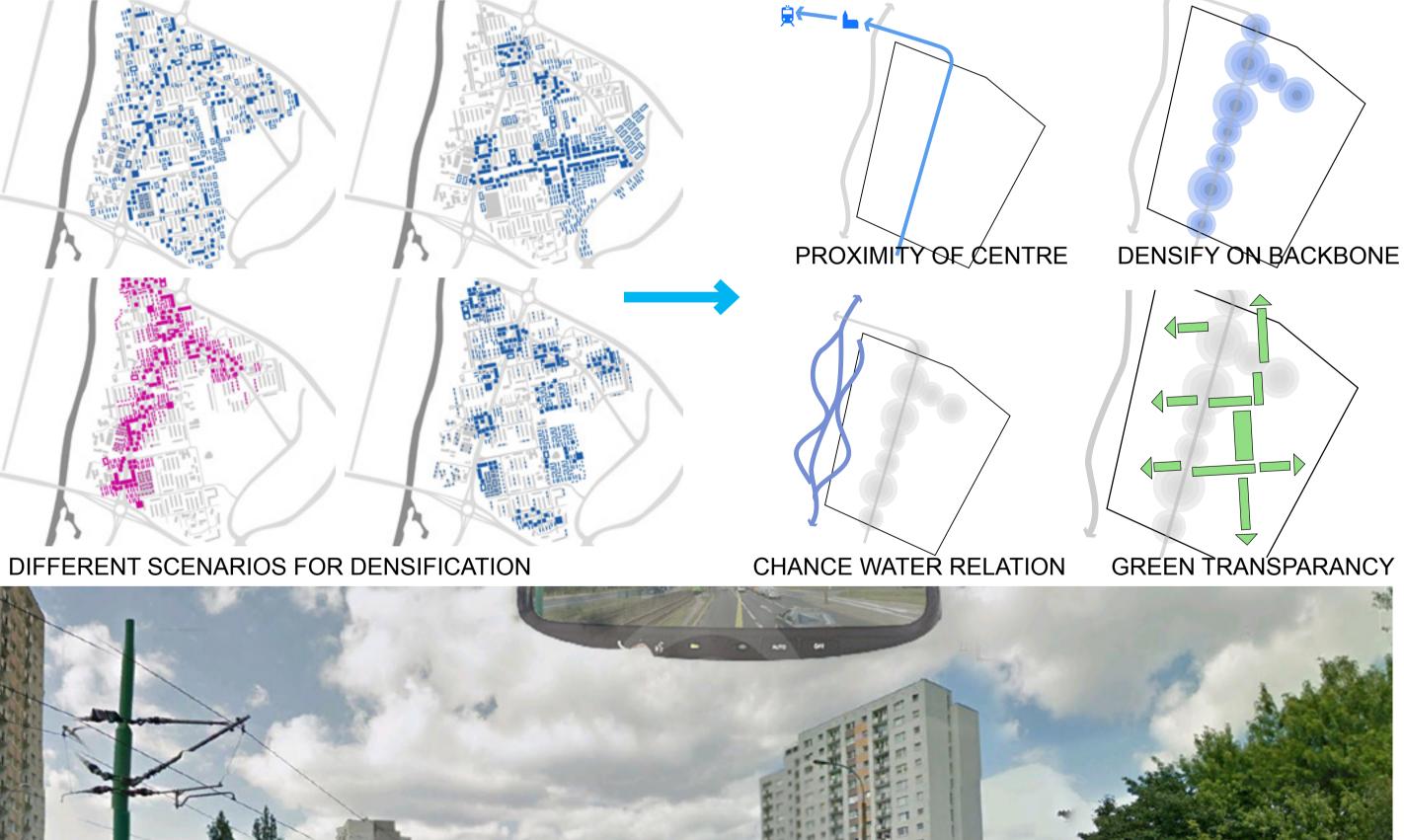




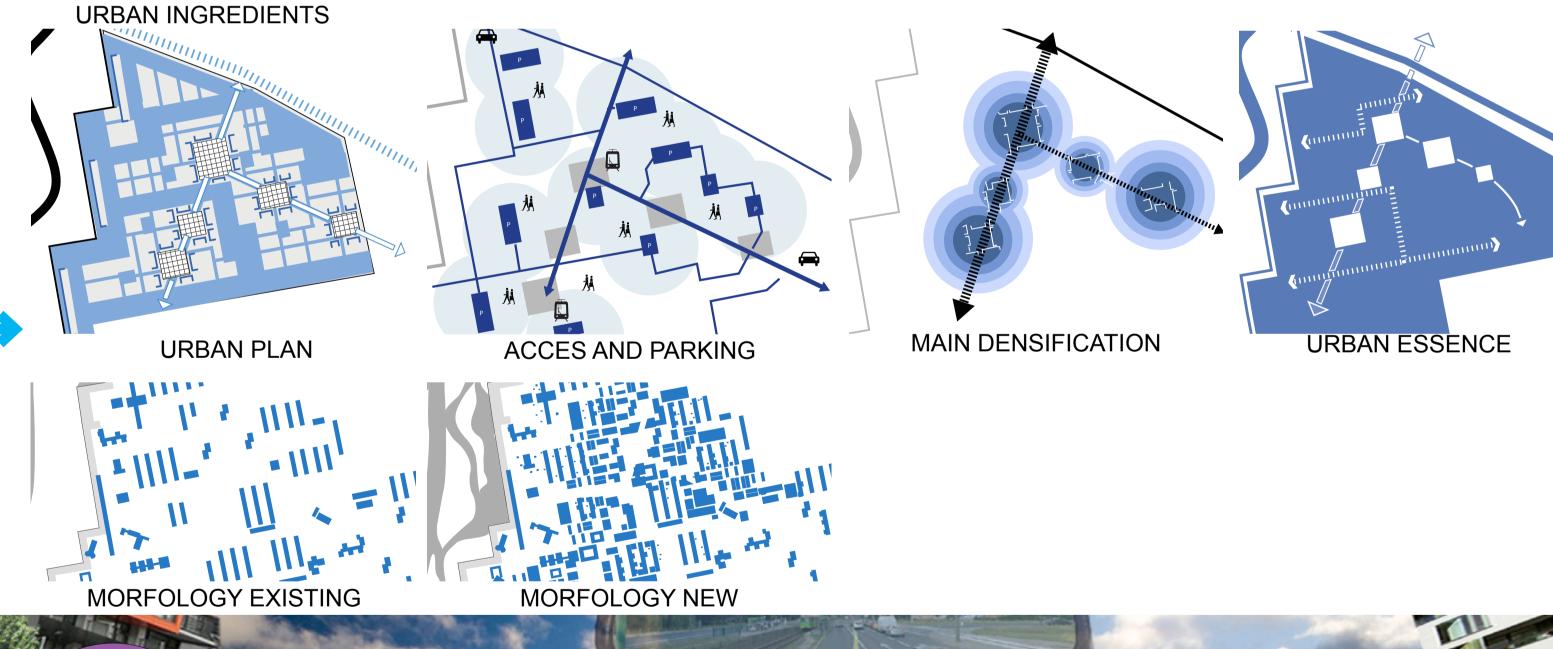






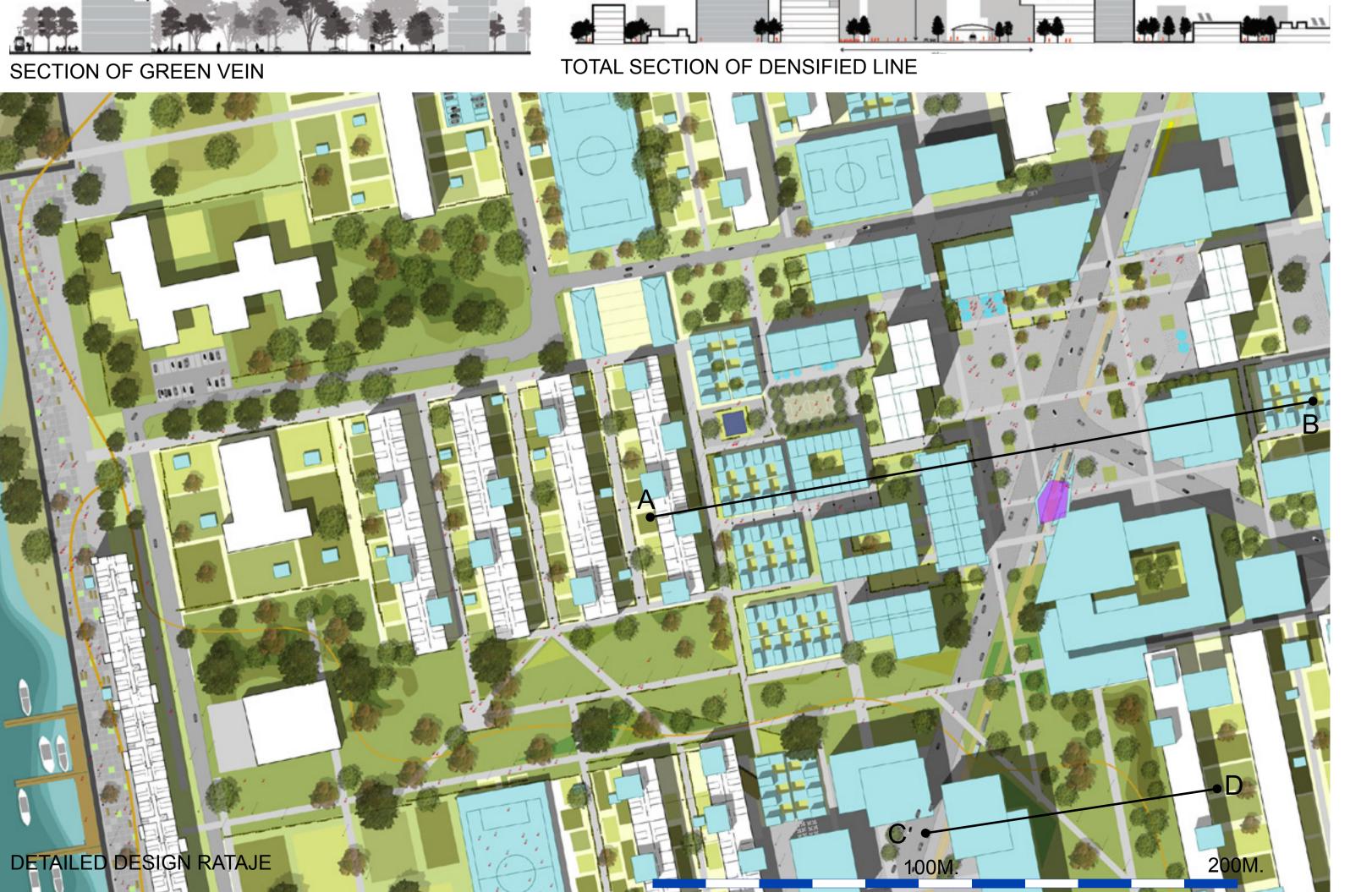


EXISTING SITUATION MAIN STREET



model



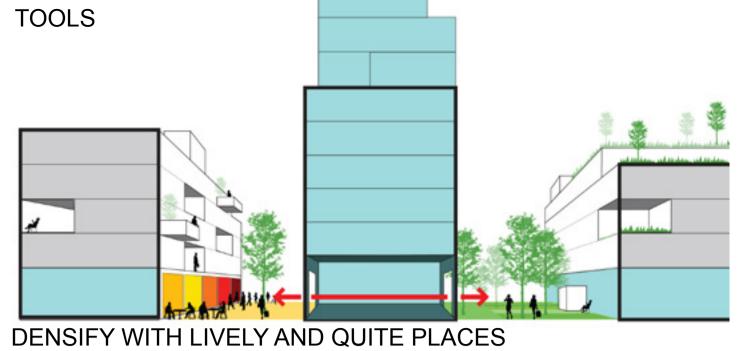






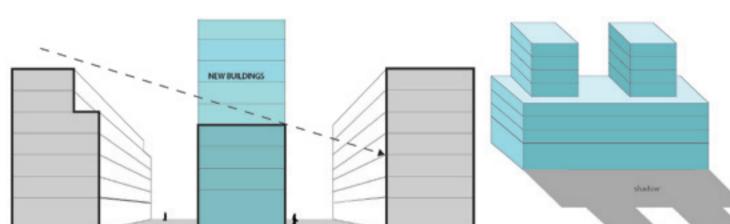




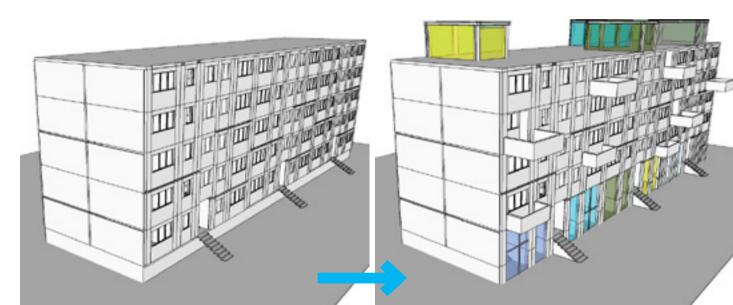




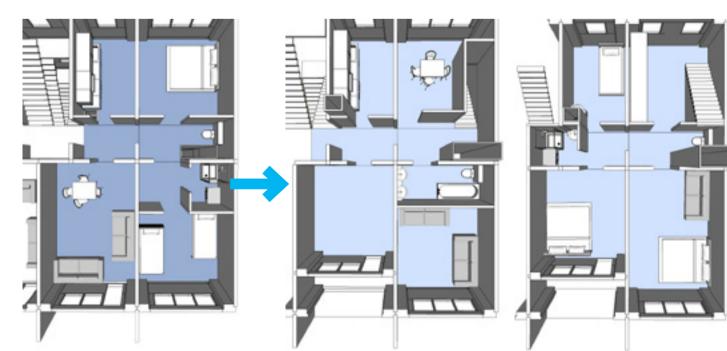
INTERACTION BETWEEN BUILDING AND PUBLIC SPACE



TOPPING OR NEW BUILDING WITH SETBACK REDUCE SHADOW



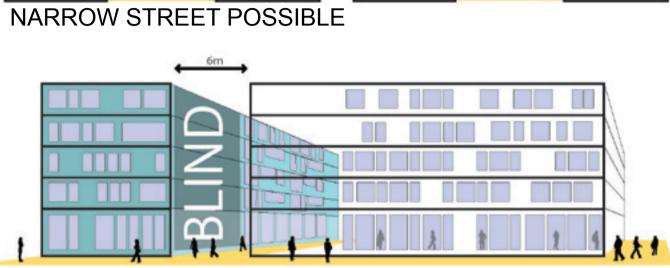
TRANSFORM BLOCK: NEW PLINTH & MORE TYPOLOGY HOUSING



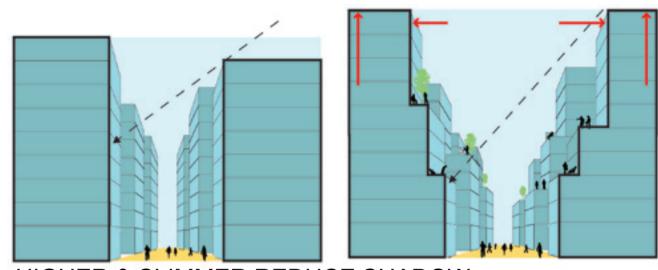
VERTICAL COMBINING OF APARTMENT CREATE HOUSE OF 90M2



HORIZONTAL COMBINING, MORE FLEXIBLE HOUSING

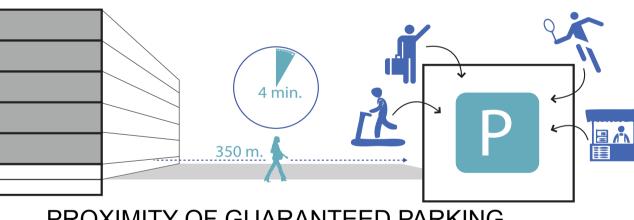


CLOSED FACADE WHEN BUILDINGS ARE VERY NEAR

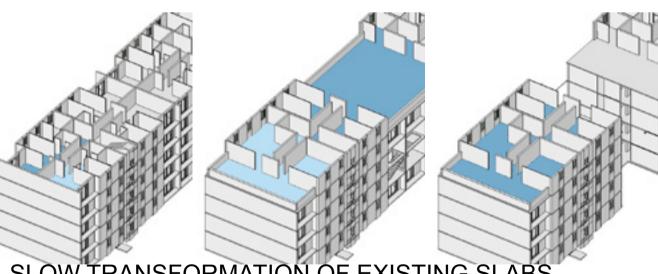


HIGHER & SLIMMER REDUCE SHADOW

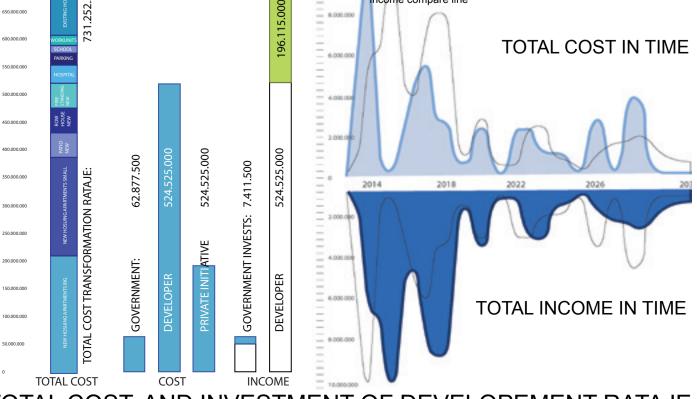




PROXIMITY OF GUARANTEED PARKING



TRANSFORMATION OF EXISTING SLABS



TOTAL COST, AND INVESTMENT OF DEVELOPEMENT RATAJE