

MCMH-EU WORKING SEMINAR 28/11/2019 (Thu) | 14:00-17:00

Ana Vaz Milheiro (PT)
Inês Lima Rodrigues (PT)
Els de Vos (BE)
Muge Akkar Ercan (TR)
Gaia Caramellino, Filippo De Pieri (IT)
Carla Lopez, Teresa Rovira (ES)
Vlatko P. Korobar, Jasmina Siljanoska (NMK)
Janusz Grycel (PO)
Marija Dremaite (LI)
Lidwine Spoormans (NL)
Yankel Fijalkow (FR)
Paz Nunez (ES)
Tamas Egedy, Melinda Benko (HU)

MCMH has been generally underestimated in urban and architectural studies and there is still a lack of comparative analysis and global perspectives. European researchers are carrying out studies on Middle-Class Mass Housing (MCMH) built in Europe since the 1950s, who will share scientific approaches by discussing, testing and assessing case studies and their different methodologies and perspectives.

With this first MCMH-EU Working Seminar we shall to produce a wider understanding of MCMH sprawl, deepening on-going researches and focusing on the existing case studies, by crossing different approaches focus on Architecture, Urbanism, Planning, Public Policies, History, Sociology new concepts and methodologies will arise. www.mcmh.eu

MCMH-EU Working Seminar – Introduction | Ana Vaz Milheiro

WG1 – Introduction | Inês Lima Rodrigues

Gaia Caramellino, Filippo De Pieri (IT) | Carla Lopez, Teresa Rovira (ES) | Vlatko P. Korobar, Jasmina Siljanoska (NMK) | Janusz Grycel (PO)

WG2 – Introduction | Els De Vos

Marija Dremaite (LI) | Lidwine Spoormans (NL) | Yankel Fijalkow (FR) |

WG3 – Introduction | Muge Akkar Ercan

Paz Nunez (ES)

WG1+WG2+WG3

Tamas Egedy, Melinda Benko (HU)

DISCUSSION

WG1

DOCUMENTING MCMH-EU

Introduction | Inês Lima Rodrigues

| Gaia Caramellino, Filippo De Pieri

The presentation might concentrate on some aspects of the research activities on the history of post-WWII middle-class housing in Italy that Gaia and I have carried out, in collaboration with a number of other researchers, since 2011. The focus might be on some methodological choices that have characterized our work, such as the emphasis on micro historical analysis and anonymous history, or the strategies for the treatment and interpretation of a plurality of documentary, visual and oral sources. This could be illustrated through a number of stories related to specific case studies of buildings and housing complexes. A working title could be "Storie di case (Stories of houses): a research experience on Italy's middle-class residential districts, 1950s-1970s".

| Carla Lopez, Teresa Rovira (ES)

Montbau's Neighbourhood it is a fully consolidated area in a peripheral neighborhood of Barcelona. The first project dates from 1957, and 3 phases of construction were proposed: The first phase of the SO sector with 1,266 homes distributed in horizontally arranged blocks; the second phase of the NE sector, with 960 houses distributed in perpendicular blocks and 5 isolated towers and the third phase single-family homes located on the side of a mountain. In 1962 a new plan was presented, which modifies the ordering of the SE sector, creating "L" blocks arranged horizontally and expanding the number of towers to 9. The frontality between the towers is also eliminated, turning them 45 degrees.

Carla Herrera Milek

She participated in the publication of three books on Modern Architecture in America Latina in Barcelona, and one book of the same subject in Asunción, Paraguay. She has collaborated with articles in books and architectural magazines. She has participated in nationals and internationals congress in Spain, Brazil, México and Paraguay. Between 2001 and 2007 she has participated in the organization of several exhibitions of Modern Architecture in Latin America in Barcelona. Member of Research Group FORM, recognized by Catalan Government. Currently, moderator of the "Club IForm" of Modern Architecture linked to "Club Alumni" of the Polytechnic University of Catalonia in Barcelona.

Teresa Rovira Llobera

She has published six books on Modern Architecture in America Latina. And one on research in the field of Architecture. She has participated in nationals and internationals congress, organized exhibitions of Modern Architecture and workshops and seminars in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Japan, Mexico Peru, Spain and The Netherlands. She has participated in several RDI projects with the Ministry of Science and Technology (MICINN) as a researcher and scientific coordinator. Member of Research Group FORM, recognized by Catalan Government. She has directed 17 Doctoral Thesis. Registered as Expert at the HQA Hellenic Quality Assurance and Accreditation Agency since 2016.

| Vlatko P. Korobar, Jasmina Siljanoska (NMK)

All the five case studies presented are from Skopje's 1960's and 1970's urban transformation and housing development. The first three case studies presented belong to the paradigm of functionalist transformation of the city according to the Modern principles after the WWII and in some points enhanced with the master plan after the earthquake in 1963: planning and development of housing districts of 5000-6000 inhabitants, multi-dwelling units housing blocks of different size surrounded by ample green areas, underground parking spaces, necessary public and social standard buildings and local centres. The fourth case study presented is the City wall, which appears as recognizable and symbolic city structure in Kenzo Tange' s plan, and the only structure that is entirely derived from his plan from 1965. The City Wall is designed as double folded residential structure, a kind of wall-

fortress in modern interpretation, comprised of chained linear blocks of meters height and towers of 45 meters height cutting the linear elements, in which nearly 8,000 people live. in different typology of 1,814 apartments. The case of Aerodrom, the largest planned housing area after the earthquake in Skopje, which was to house over 80.000 inhabitants, will be considered in greater detail in the presentation.

Vlatko P. Korobar

Graduated from the Faculty of Architecture in Skopje; MA in Planning at the Faculty of Geography in Skopje; PhD degree from the Faculty of Architecture in Skopje; Has followed academic programmes at the University of Liverpool and the University of Cambridge. Works at the Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Faculty of Architecture as Professor of Urban Planning and Design. His research interests are related to planning education, planning methodology and housing. Has organised and participated in numerous conferences at home and abroad. Has coordinated projects on restructuring of architectural education in the Western Balkans and participated in the COST projects: Urban Knowledge Arena, Cities Re-growing Smaller and People Friendly Cities in a Data Rich World.

Jasmina Siljanoska

Works at the Faculty of Architecture of the Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje as Professor of Urban Planning and Design. Her interest is focused on theory and history of urban development and on contemporary transformation planning processes. She has established and co-edited Archin, the first independent architectural magazine in Macedonia. She has been European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture - Mies van der Rohe independent expert. Has been a member of several scientific and organizational boards of international conferences at home and abroad, participated at TEMPUS projects for restructuring of restructuring education in Western Balkans and a has been a member of management committee of two COST Actions.

| Janusz Grycel (PO)

The presentation is more of an introductory review than a scientific attempt to show how changing political and socio-economic conditions influenced the planning of housing estates and their aesthetic expression in Poland in the post-war period.

Architecture was always an important weapon in the hands of social order's animators. Apart from purely utilitarian tasks, its role was to convey content and ideas influencing the consciousness and worldview of citizens. Although it was not the idea of the 20th century, it was then that the art of shaping space, like never before became one of the essential instruments of exercising power.

In late 1940's and early 1950's of the 20th century socialist realism became the dominant style in Polish architecture. Architect was supposed to be not only the engineer of buildings and streets, but even more - the engineer of human souls. Architecture was meant to glorify the role of the working class with monumental houses (even middle class's ones) decorated with historical details. The period from the 1960's to the 1980's was dominated by the monotonous aesthetics of prefabricated buildings, which reflected the monotonous condition of the Polish economy. And then, the process of political and economic transformation in Central and Eastern Europe at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s triggered mechanisms that irreversibly transformed many areas of human activity. Including middle class mass housing. It was then that the middle class started to leave the grey blocks of flats and move into newly designed, guarded apartment houses.

Janusz Grycel

PhD Architect, Faculty of Architecture, Bialystok University of Technology; President of the Bialystok Section of the Union of Polish Architects; Chairman of the Urban Planning and Architectural Committee of the City of Bialystok; Professionally active architect, member of the National Chamber of Polish Architects, author of numerous projects in the field of multi-family residential architecture; Research activities: mainly focused on process of formation and development of multi-family housing after World War II with particular emphasis on the period of political and economic transformation at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s in Central and Eastern Europe.

WG2

DEVELOPMENT A SPECIFIC SET OF CONCEPTS FOR MCMH ANALYSES

Introduction | Els De Vos

| Marija Dremaitė (LI)

Co-operative Housing in State Socialism and a Question of the Middle-Class

Three types of housing tenure existed in the post-war Soviet Union: state-owned, private, and co-operative housing, which was revived in 1962. Co-operative housing meant that residents contributed their own funds to housing construction, thereby shortening their time on the waiting list. Other advantages included a better selection of building materials, more comfortable apartment layouts and, even more importantly, better neighbourhood. Politically, co-operative housing promised a solution to the difficult situation posed by the well-known Soviet apartment shortage. From a social perspective, the process accelerated the concentration of more affluent urban dwellers. In the presentation the questions of co-operative housing initiative, design and social value are discussed, presenting a hypothesis that the acquisition and consumption of co-operative housing helped to shape a Soviet middle class.

Marija Drėmaitė

Marija Drėmaitė is a Professor at Vilnius University, Faculty of History. She holds a PhD in history of architecture (2006). Her research is focused on the 20th century architecture, Modernism and industrial heritage. She is the author of *Baltic Modernism: Architecture and Housing in Soviet Lithuania* (Berlin: DOM Publishers, 2017) and editor of *Architecture of Optimism: The Kaunas Phenomenon, 1918–1940* (Vilnius: Lapas, 2018). Currently she runs a research project on residential architecture in soviet Lithuania.

| Lidwine Spoormans (NL)

Housing in Post-war Dutch New Towns

The presentation discusses the term 'mass housing' by two examples of Dutch housing. The first case is a typical high-rise neighbourhood and the second a low-rise housing project in a New Town from the 1970's, which can be regarded as 'mass housing in disguise'. The cases are set in context of the Dutch housing tradition. Then, an ongoing research on New Town Almere is illustrated. This research aims at revealing attributes and values of seventies residential architecture. Moreover, it develops a method to assess these values from a broad perspective, including the resident's perception of the young heritage they inhabit.

Lidwine Spoormans

Lidwine Spoormans is a researcher and lecturer of Heritage & Design at Delft University of Technology (Netherlands) since 2011. After a career as a practising architect, working on large scale housing and renovation projects, she returned to Delft Technical University. She teaches and researches on housing renovation, building systems, intervention methods, young heritage. Researches she conducted include analysis of adaptations of traditional Japanese townhouses, overview of end walls of Dutch housing typologies and analysis of New Town Lelystad. Currently, she is working on the exploration of architectural values of post-war New Towns. In 2017 she launched the digital platform www.love80sarchitecture.nl

| Yankel Fijalkow (FR)

Presentation

In France, the reflection on mass housing pays close attention to the question of the integration of the middle classes notably in the social housing. New values are developed by architects and their clients in the 2000s. We will show from a collaboration with an organization that brings them together and awards quality labels how these qualities are established and received by the inhabitants. By using the "living readings" method, we will develop a reflection on comfort.

Yankel Fijalkow

Sociologist and urban planner. Professor in Ecole d'architecture Paris Val de Seine. Co director of Center for Housing Research, LAVUE CNRS. Last publication of this topics « Governing comfort: from hygienism to sustainable housing », Housing Studies (2018)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02673037.2018.1509947?journalCode=chos20>

WG3

LEVERAGE CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE INTERVENTIONS AND PUBLIC POLICIES

Introduction | Muge Akkar ErcanMuge

| Paz Nunez, Roberto Goycoolea Prado (ES)

Housing, Rehousing and Social Inclusion (Architecture, Politics and Population 1939-2019)

The presentation analyzes the rehouse policies for the highly vulnerable population in the city of Madrid from the end of the civil war to the present day. To do this, we rely on Saul Pelli's definition of the city as a social habitat (in which the cities, related to the architectural discipline, the civitas, as civil society and the polis, as the political decisions governing the city, unite in a balanced way the concept of city).

Paz Núñez Martí

PhD Architect (Madrid Polytechnic University, UPM). Technical specialist in Cooperation to the Development (UPM) and in Recovery and rehabilitation of the Heritage (UPM). Architecture Professor at University of Alcalá School of Architecture (UAH, 2002-now). Coordinates the Habitat and Territory area of the Research Group applied to development cooperation COOPUAH. During the last period (2015-2019) had combined her teaching duties with the position of Technical Advisor of the Madrid City Council for Cañada Real slum.

Roberto Goycoolea Prado

Architect, State Technical University (Chile, 1983). Dr Architect, Polytechnic University, Madrid (1992). Academic experience: Coordinator of the International Architecture and Urbanism Doctorate. (México-Spain, 1994-98) Founder (1994) and Dean of the Architecture School, at University of Alcalá (1999-2004). Since 1999, Titular Professor of Architectural Analysis and director of the research group Modernidad Ignorada. Main line of investigation: conception and perception of the inhabitable space and social housing. Projects and research focused on the perception and use of space habitable, in books and/or magazines in 11 countries. In Africa and Latin America has participated cooperation projects and in actions of academic exchange.

| Tamás Egedy, Melinda Benkő (HU):

Middle Class Mass Housing in Hungary - Housing estates, what next?

In post-socialist cities of Central and Eastern Europe, housing estates became dominant features of middle class mass housing after World War II. After the change of regime in 1990, social and housing policies significantly changed, and these neighbourhoods followed different development trajectories not only on international level, but many times on national, regional and urban levels. In our comprehensive presentation we focus on i) the evolution of different housing estate generations in Hungary and the spatial distribution of housing estates at the national level (WG1); ii) the post-socialist transition and socio-economic challenges of large housing estates (WG2); and, iii) contemporary architectural interventions within these housing estates and challenge of MCMH renewal policies in Hungary (WG3). The debate on housing estates and its future perspectives is still relevant in Hungary, because these neighbourhoods are currently living their renaissance on the housing market, and still provide shelter for wide low-middle class strata and younger generations as long before.

Melinda BENKŐ

Dr. habil in Architecture, urban designer, associate professor at the Department of Urban Planning and Design, Faculty of Architecture, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary (<http://urb.bme.hu>). Benkő earned different grants from French State (1990, 2013), Hungarian Academy of Sciences (2009, 2013), and US Fulbright (2020). Her research, teaching and professional activities focus on contemporary urban design theory and practice related to urban form and space usage. She participates in international scientific and educational networks, organizes urban design workshops and conferences in Budapest, and coordinates a collection of research articles and students projects about mass housing made in urb.bme: <http://www.urb.bme.hu/uhrab/prefabmh/>

Tamás EGEDY

Dr. habil. in Geography, urban geographer, senior research fellow at the Geographical Research Institute of the Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, and associate professor at the Budapest Business School of the University of Applied Sciences. His research activities are in the field of urban regeneration and the situation of high-rise housing estates in Hungary. His current research focuses on the environmental impacts of urban regeneration and residential mobility in Hungary and on the socio-economic competitiveness of Hungarian cities. He already supervised several national research projects financed by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office and participated in different international projects (e.g. NEHOM, GREENKEYS, ACRE).