

26-27.06.23

ENSAPVS - Salle d'expérimentation
09h00 - 17h00

Seminar and Visit - Sessions in English

MCMH-EU
COST Action 18137
Dissemination program

Detailed program

Social recompositions of Mass Housing European Stories

Recompositions sociales des grands ensembles,
des récits européens

Organised by:

AhmedBENBERNOU, YankelFIJALKOW, BernardHAUMONT, YaneiraWILSON (CRH-LAVUE)
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With the support of:

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Carolina Camacho & Catarina Lente (CA18137-MCMH-EU)



Videoconference:
<https://vu.fr/CAQQ>





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Recompositions sociales des grands ensembles, des récits européens

Social recompositions of Mass Housing European Stories

Topic: In this seminar, the COST Action program «Middle Class Mass Housing» focus on the middle class and its rather difficult definition, given the diversity of what is meant by the notion of middle class in different countries, depending on their history, political tradition and integration into the market economy.

We propose to consider the population changes that have taken place in the large housing estates since their construction and the ways in which they have been the subject of demographic, political, managerial, urbanistic, architectural, photographic, novelistic and poetic narratives.

With a multidisciplinary reflection, we propose to look at the different narratives that are grafted onto the initial project of the neighborhoods and stratified around its constructions and its multiple images and representations. We will examine the representations of these populations in renovation and rehabilitation upgrading projects and during long-term processes.

In comparing the narratives of different European countries, this seminar finally intends to show how the notion of middle classes, within the CA MCMH-EU, is linked to that of social and spatial change.

This seminar is a continuation of the COST Action 18137 MCMH-EU / CRH seminars held in Paris in 2021 («History, memories and urban strategies») and 2022 («Evolution of collective spaces in Mass housing»).

Day 1: Monday, June 26th

Salle Expérimentation (ENSAPVS - Ground floor)

09h00* **Words of welcome**

09h30 **Keynote speaker 1**

Annie Fourcaut

(Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, France)

La solution des grands ensembles, le cas français

10h-12h30 **Session 1: Demographic change**

Ana Vaz Milheiro & Inês Lima Rodrigues

(ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)

«Unités de Habitation» in colonial Africa: controlling the musseque through models from the Global North

Inês Lima Rodrigues

(ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)

Teresa Rovira

(UPC, Spain)

Middle-Class aspiration to live in the periphery? Paradigm differences in the evolution of the urban outskirts between Lisbon and Barcelona in the 1970s

Vilte Janušauskaite & Marija Dremaite

(Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Mass Housing Heritage and Social Transformations: The Case of Vilnius, Lithuania

Els De Vos

(University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Thias Van Loock

(Independent Scholar, Belgium)

Changing home culture in Alfons Francken's 1930s modernist social housing in Antwerp

Paz Núñez-Martí & Roberto Goycoolea-Prado

(UAH/UPM, Spain)

Anti-social public policies, or the drama of social housing. Spain as a paradigm

Gaia Caramellino & Nicole De Togni

(Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

Architecture as a Form of Resistance to Social Changes: Crossing Residential Stories and Material Changes in the History of a Post-WWII Milan Middle-class Neighborhood.

12h30 **Lunch & CA MCMH-EU exhibition opening**

14h00 **Keynote speaker 2**

Rachelle Alterman

(Samuel Neaman Research Institute, Technion, Israel)

Condominiums Towers for Middle-Income Households. Israel as a global observatory

14h30 – 17h **Session 2: Transformations through building**

Marija Milinkovic & Dragana Corovic

(University of Belgrade, Serbia)

The Measures of Equity: Architectural Plans as Indicators of Housing Distribution Change within the Frame of Yugoslav Socialism

Veronica Yahel

(Technion, Israel)

Social Organizing of Middle-Class Groups to Endure Crisis: Residential Complexes in Israel During Covid-19

Yael Allweil

(Technion, Israel)

Community By Design: Middle-Class Mass Housing and the Ongoing Project of Community Building in Two Estates in Israel

Yankel Fijalkow & Yaneira Wilson

(CRH-LAVUE, France)

The notion of residential history and the SAPHIR project

Alessandra Como & Luisa Smeragliuolo Perrotta

(DICIV, University of Salerno, Italy)

Middle-Class Mass Housing. Exceptions and peculiarities in the Neapolitan context

Tal Sadeh & Merryan Majerowitz

(Technion, Israel)

The Role of Architecture in Israeli Neoliberal Urban Regeneration - From Outskirt LUDs to Single-Plots in City Centre

Day 2: Tuesday, June 27th

Salle Expérimentation (ENSAPVS - Ground floor)

09h15 **Welcome**

09h30 **Keynote speaker 3**

Hartmut F. G. Frank

(HafenCity University Hamburg, Germany)

Some remarks on the archeology of the housing question in Germany

10h - 12h30 **Session 3: Urban renewal**

Dalit Shach-Pinsly

(Technion, Israel)

The impact of the fourth sector on urban renewal processes

Thibault Tellier

(Sciences Po Rennes, France)

Implementing social restructuring in large housing estates during the 1970s. The origins of urban policy in France

Olga Harea & Diana Andronovici

(TUM-FUPA, Moldova)

Chronicles of change: the narrative of mass housing estates in Chisinau's post-war decades

Ana Rafailovska

(University SS. Cyril and Methodius, North Macedonia)

Can 'commoning' recompose the publicness of the neighborhood unit? Repository of places for social practices - mass housing estates of Skopje from the 70s of the XXc

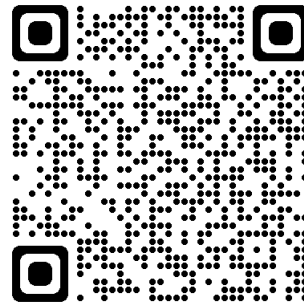
13h00 **Lunch at the Barge du CROUS**

14h30 **Visit of the Olympiades district**

16h30 **Core Group meeting at Olympiades**

Private meeting reserved for members of the CA 18137 Core Group

*All schedules are in C.E.T.



Videoconference:
<https://vu.fr/CAQQ>



DIPARTIMENTO DI ARCHITETTURA E STUDI URBANI



MCMH-EU COST Action Dissemination Program
Seminar «*Lieux et Enjeux*», 26 and 27 June, 2023

Lieux & Enjeux 2023

Abstracts and authors' biographies

(listed in the order of presentation)

Day 1

Monday, June 26th Morning (09:00 C.E.T.)
Salle Expérimentation (ENSAPVS - Ground floor)

- Welcome by **Alexis De Canck**, Head of International Office - ENSAPVS
- Introduction by **Yankel Fijalkow** and **Gaia Caramellino**

Biographies:

Yankel Fijalkow is a professor of social sciences and urban planning and is co-director of the Centre de Recherche sur l'Habitat (LAVUE CNRS).

He is the author of several papers on housing and cities and books: *Sociologie des Villes* (Sociology of Cities; 2011), *Sociologie du Logement* (Sociology of Housing; 2016), *Dire la Ville c'est Faire la Ville* (dir) (To Say the City is to Make the City; 2017), *Récits de la Ville Malade* (Narratives on the Sick City; 2021), *l'archipel résidentiel. Logements et dynamiques Urbaines* (The residential archipelago. housing and urban dynamics; 2022) co-edited with Bruno Maresca and published by A Colin. He is also the Head of the SAPHIR research project (*Santé Paris Habitat Histoire Résidentielle*) on the topic of Health and Residential History.

Gaia Caramellino is Associate Professor of History of Architecture at the *Politecnico di Milano* and member of the Supervisory Board of the PhD program in "Architecture: History and Project" at the *Politecnico di Torino*. Her research investigates the processes of cultural transfer in 20th century architecture and planning; the history of post-WWII housing cultures, practices, policies and theories; methodologies in architecture and urban history. Her publications include "Europe meets America. William Lescaze: Architect of Modern Housing" (2016), "Post-war Middle Class-Housing" (co-edited, 2015), "The Housing Project" (co-edited, 2020). She has been the recipient of several grants and fellowships from the CCA in Montreal, the Israel Institute of Advanced Studies, the Graham Foundation, the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies.

Keynote speaker 1*

Annie Fourcaut, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne (France), *La solution des grands ensembles, le cas français** (*The solution of large housing estates, the French case*)

*This presentation will be in French, with simultaneous translation in English on the Teams canal of the videoconference: <https://vu.fr/CAQQ>. (For those attending in person, don't forget your headphones to follow the translation on your mobile devices).

Abstract:

The period of the French “*grands ensembles*” was a brief episode, which lasted only twenty years, from 1953 to 1973 but an efficient public policy that got French wage-earning households out of the slums. However, since 50 years, those buildings have become the symbol of French society crisis. Besides, those housing districts illustrated the French radical interpretation of the European policy, that ignored the Iron Curtain (the 1956 Moscow conference endorsed the widespread use of Khrushchevian buildings throughout the Eastern bloc). For those different aspects, The French solution of the «grands ensembles» (large housing estates) seems very singular.

Their construction started in 1953 with funding from the *Courant* Plan, stopped in 1973 with the *Guichard* circular and some building demolished in 2003 with the *Borloo* plan. Designed between the 1930s and the 1950s as a way of bringing the inhabitants out of the old, unhealthy city out and slums. They closed the philanthropic period opened by the founders of social housing with the creation of the HBM and the Siegfried law (1894). Eugène Claudius-Petit, Minister of Reconstruction and Urban Planning (1948-1953), declared that he had to build «workers' palaces».

Imagined during the years of crisis and war, poverty and scarcity, they were built as part of a strong and omnipresent welfare state, in time of high economic growth, the overall unity of urban settlement (and high urban settlement) and considerable migratory inflows. They enable us to «meet the most pressing/urgent needs» (François Bloch-Lainé) and make up for fifty years of real estate stagnation at limited costs. This led to standardized construction methods and push the construction industry to modernize their activities. Adrien Spinetta, Director of Construction at the MRU in 1954, speak of «a large number of housing units on a single plot as part of a multi-years program to improve the construction productivity». It was also an issue of regional planning, with urban populations

moving away from Paris to new industrial sites, as well as planning the Paris suburbs development, which were seen as chaotic. Large housing estates were built on a massive scale from 1960-1970 during a period of economic expansion, spread of higher standards of comfort and new demands for the right of the city. The large housing estates were not the product of segregation policies aimed to keep foreigners in ghettos far from the big city, even if short-term management of housing policy for immigrant populations had led to locally unmanageable situations.

The system reached perfection with the success of the mixed economy enterprises (semi-public company with mix-capital) what was French capitalism at the time. We were in the early days of European integration and the Fifth Republic. The construction of social housing was part of this mixed economy, in which the State delegated its powers to social housing organisations, employers' contribution collectors and the Caisse des dépôts et consignations (French national public investment bank). Those stakeholders are joined by private developers, large and small capitalist construction companies and households that build their own homes to shape cities. France did not have a socialist economy, despite the power of the State, with the idea of a public housing service, which was explicitly envisaged and the housing construction more or less directly financed by the State, during thirty years. Olivier Guichard ended this cycle in 1973.

In France, from 1975-1990, the increasing inequality, the increasing violence and insecurity, the European Union enlargement, the development of new migratory flows, often illegal, towards the major urban areas, and finally the disengagement of the State called challenge the previous solutions. The ethnic and spatial dimension of segregation, new on this scale in Europe, is putting an end to the urban society of the industrial era, built on the idea of melting pot. The riots in Brixton (London, 1981) and Brussels (1991), the unrest in the suburbs of industrial towns in the north of Great Britain (2001) and, above all, the urban violence in France in November 2005 and 2007 — of a scale and duration unprecedented in Europe — reflect the depth of the crisis and confirm the uniqueness of the French case.

French version:

La solution des grands ensembles paraît singulière par la brièveté de l'épisode qui dure vingt ans, de 1953 à 1973, par l'efficacité d'une politique publique qui sort les ménages de salariés français des taudis où ils s'entassaient, puis par le retournement complet de l'image de ces constructions, devenues depuis 50 ans les symboles de la crise de la société française. Et par la radicalité de la déclinaison hexagonale d'une politique européenne qui ignore le rideau de fer (la conférence de Moscou de 1956 entérine la généralisation des immeubles khrouchtchéviens dans tout le bloc de l'Est).

Édifiés à partir de 1953 grâce aux financements du Plan Courant, ils sont arrêtés par la circulaire Guichard de 1973 et détruits à partir de 2003 par les mesures du plan Borloo. Imaginés entre les années 1930 et les années 1950 comme la façon de sortir les habitants de la ville ancienne insalubre de leurs taudis, ils achèvent la parenthèse philanthropique ouverte par les fondateurs du logement social depuis la création des HBM et loi Siegfried (1894). Eugène Claudius-Petit, ministre de la Reconstruction et de l'Urbanisme (1948-1953), déclare devoir construire des palais ouvriers.

Préparés dans les années de crise et de guerre, de pauvreté et de pénurie, ils sont réalisés dans le contexte d'un État Providence fort et omniprésent, du maintien d'une haute croissance économique et de l'unité globale du peuplement urbain, même avec des apports migratoires considérables. Ils permettent de « parer au plus pressé » (François Bloch-Lainé) et de rattraper cinquante années de stagnation immobilière, avec des coûts limités, ce qui induit des méthodes standardisées de construction et contraint l'industrie du bâtiment à se moderniser. Adrien Spinetta, directeur de la Construction au MRU en 1954, envisage « un grand nombre de logements sur un même terrain dans le cadre d'un programme pluriannuel visant à améliorer la productivité de la construction ». Il s'agit aussi d'aménager le territoire en fixant loin de Paris les populations urbaines à proximité des sites industriels nouveaux, comme de planifier la banlieue parisienne, pensée comme chaotique. Les grands ensembles sont réalisés massivement à partir des années 1960-1970, période d'expansion économique, de diffusion de normes plus élevées de confort et d'exigences nouvelles de droit à la ville. Ils ne sont pas le produit de politiques ségréguatives visant à parquer les étrangers dans des ghettos loin de la grande ville, même si une gestion à court terme de la politique de logement des populations immigrées conduit à des situations localement ingérables.

Le système atteint sa perfection avec la réussite de l'entreprise d'économie mixte qu'est alors le capitalisme français, à l'heure des débuts de la construction européenne et de la Cinquième République. La construction de logements sociaux relève de cette économie mixte, où l'État délègue ses pouvoirs aux organismes HLM, aux collecteurs des contributions patronales ou à la Caisse des dépôts et consignations. Bien sûr existent aussi des promoteurs immobiliers privés, des grandes et des petites entreprises capitalistes du bâtiment, des ménages qui construisent leur maison individuelle et contribuent aussi à façonner les villes : malgré la puissance de l'État, la France n'est pas un pays d'économie socialiste, même si l'idée d'un service public du logement a été explicitement envisagée et que la question du logement, financé plus ou moins directement par l'État, reste centrale pendant trente ans. Olivier Guichard clôt ce cycle en 1973.

À partir des années 1975-1990, l'accroissement des inégalités, de la violence et de l'insécurité, l'élargissement de l'Europe et l'arrivée de nouveaux flux migratoires, souvent clandestins, vers les grandes zones urbanisées, enfin le désengagement de l'État remettent en cause la pertinence des solutions antérieures. La dimension ethnique et spatiale des ségrégations, nouvelle à cette échelle dans l'espace européen, met fin à la société urbaine de l'ère industrielle, construite sur le melting pot. Les émeutes de Brixton (Londres, 1981) et de Bruxelles (1991), les troubles des banlieues des villes industrielles du nord de la Grande-Bretagne (2001) et surtout les violences urbaines de novembre 2005 puis 2007 en France — d'une ampleur et d'une durée inégalée en Europe —, traduisent la profondeur de la crise et confirment la singularité du cas français.

Biography:

Annie Fourcaut is Emeritus professor of the University Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne. For some years now, Annie Fourcaut has been working on the history of Paris and suburbs, and housing and urban history in contemporary France and Europe. She has published articles and edited special issues of historical journals on the following fields: social housing, urban crisis, finance and financing issues, daily life of urban populations, housing schemes and projects, and large housing estates in France and Europe.

With Prof. Voldman, they organised a symposium and an exhibition about the Bonnefoy Law (1912) creating French way for social housing in Saint-Denis (2012) see virtual exhibition: <http://agence-evolve.com/work/toit-moi/>

Cours en ligne /MOOC 2012: Paris and suburbs , birth of an urban space 19^e-20^e centuries /*Paris et les banlieues , naissance d'un espace urbain* , sur UOH <http://www.uoh.fr/front/notice?id=66b5e7bf-8be6-4268-9ca6-d120cf9aa76f>



Session 1: Demographic change

(6 presentations of 15 minutes each, followed by 10 minutes of discussion)

Chaired by : **Bernard Haumont**, CRH-LAVUE (France)

Biography:

Bernard Haumont, sociologist, is now Honorary Professor at the Paris-Val de Seine National School of Architecture, and Research Fellow at the CRH/LAVUE. He taught in numerous schools of architecture in France (Paris-Villemin, Paris-La Défense) and abroad (Algeria, China, Italy) as well as in different Parisian Universities. He was the Head of the UMR CNRS LOUEST from 2001 until 2010.

He has carried on extensive researches on trades and professions in architecture and design and he directed some public research programs related to that topics: Euro-Conception for the PUCA, PIR-Ville du CNRS, FSP France-Algeria... He published alone or in cooperation numerous books and articles about these researches. Among the publications: *Figures salariales et socialisation de l'architecture*. In Extenso, 1985 ; *Forces et tendances de la maîtrise d'œuvre*, PUCA, Eurorex, 1992 ; *Cahiers Ramau*, different issues from 1999 to 2019.

Today, he does researches on patrimonialization processes and material dimensions of collective identities (cultural heritages, monuments, landscapes...) and their social expressions: cultural and religious events, carnivals, votive feasts... (*La vie quotidienne des Français. Fêtes et traditions*. Ed. Cobra, 2008). In this perspective, he does also researches on the aestheticization of public and collective places, and about their relations with contemporary art.

Lastly, he does researches about housing and neighborhood relations. Among the publications : *Le monde urbain*, La Documentation française, 1981; *La Société des voisins*, Ed. De la Maison des sciences de l'homme, 2005.



Ana Vaz Milheiro & Inês Lima Rodrigues, ISCTE-IUL (Portugal), «Unités d’Habitation» in colonial Africa: controlling the musseque through models from the Global North

Abstract:


Historiography has so far described the implementation of housing units influenced by the ideas of Le Corbusier and his disciples in the former Portuguese colonial territories in Africa as progressive experiments. The work of Fernão Lopes Simões de Carvalho, an architect with Portuguese roots born in Luanda in 1929 and trained at the *Institut d’Urbanisme de Paris*, has been analysed as an expression of urban modernisation in Angola, bringing post-war language and programmes to the Luanda context. These analyses have been based essentially on foundations supported by the history of modern architecture. We want to bring a new perspective by proposing to read the urban proposals of Simões de Carvalho at the head of the Urbanization Office of the Luanda City Council in the light of the theories of social scientists who were analysing the acceleration of colonial urbanisation processes and the need to shorten the areas informally occupied by the musseque (Angolan name for slums). After the start of the armed struggle against Portuguese colonisation on February 4, 1961, in Luanda and its evolution into a war fought in the rural regions of the future country, population exodus began to exercise strong urban pressure. Sociologists such as Castilho Soares warned of the danger of maintaining large agglomerations of «native» populations next to urban centres occupied mainly by European settlers. Geographers such as Ilídio do Amaral noted that 60% of the inhabitants of the Luanda musseques were not natives of the Angolan capital. In this process, placing neighbourhoods for the ‘white’ colonial middle class in the centre of the city’s musseques, as Simões de Carvalho’s office proposed, helped to ‘destabilise’ and control these areas. This paper cross-examines how residential models developed in the Global North were extended to the South, then under colonial occupation, making the local communities that the musseques represented more vulnerable.

Biographies:

Ana Vaz Milheiro is Associate Professor at the University of Lisbon and Integrated Researcher at *dinâmia’cet-iul*, Portugal. Principal investigator of research projects focused on architecture and urban planning in former Portuguese colonial African countries and in middle-class housing, funded by Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT), including the ongoing projects “ArchWar - Dominance and mass-violence through Housing and Architecture during colonial wars”

and “WomArchStruggle - Women architects in former Portuguese colonial Africa: gender and struggle for professional recognition (1953-1985)”. PhD (2004) in Architecture and Urbanism from the University of São Paulo, Brazil. Former IIAS Fellow (Israel Institute for Advanced Studies, Hebrew University of Jerusalem), from the research group “Re-Theorizing Housing as Architecture Research” (2019-2020). Chair of the COST-Action ‘European Middle-Class Mass Housing’ CA18137.

Inês Lima Rodrigues. Architect and PhD in modern housing with Portuguese influence (ESTAB, 2014), with merit recognised with the Premi Extraordinari Doctorat de la Universitat Politecnica Catalunya. Assistant Researcher at Dinâmia’Cet at ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, granted in the scope Individual Call to Scientific Employment Stimulus - 5th Edition, funded by FCT. Her studies focus on architecture and urbanism with a focus on housing studies. Currently, she is finishing her postdoctoral research on the Modern Movement in Sub-Saharan Africa, and she is evolving in several R&D projects as Co-PI on «MCMH in Europe, Africa and Asia»; invited researcher on «Archwar» and «WomArchStruggle», funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology. She also leads Working Group 1 of the COST Action «European Middle-Class Mass Housing».



Inês Lima Rodrigues, ISCTE-IUL (Portugal) & **Teresa Rovira**, UPC (Spain), *Middle-Class aspiration to live in the periphery? Paradigm differences in the evolution of the urban outskirts between Lisbon and Barcelona in the 1970s*

Abstract:

Our presentation aims to explore the diversity of the middle class consolidating the urban peripheries in the Iberian Peninsula, highlighting the differences or similarities of the housing strategies that marked the expansion of the cities of Lisbon and Barcelona, according to their history, their political tradition, and their inclusion in the market economy. Accompanied by period and contemporary images that support the text, it proposes a crossing reading between two residential neighbourhoods built in the late fifties based on the Modern Movement’s urban and architectural premises, which result in exciting urban proposals that make the most of the landscape, with a well-oriented and green layout between the housing buildings.

A comparative study between the Urbanisation of Nova Oeiras (1953-1960), carried out by public-private initiatives to respond to the aspirations of a Portuguese middle class that sought in the periphery the quality of life that it could not find in the centre of Lisbon; and the Montbau’s Neighbourhood (1956-1960), commissioned by the Patronato Municipal de la Vivienda, linked to the Ministry of Housing, to

build an autonomous neighbourhood built for lower-class people, which became a neighbourhood for middle-class Catalan.

Has the type of development - public or private - influenced the design and quality of the urban surroundings? Did it control the rigour and detail in construction to the point of raising housing standards? Or were the location and the architectural characteristics the main guidelines for the middle class to settle in the peripheries? The aim is to understand how parameters such as mobility, the large green areas, the panoramic views, and the high-quality construction of multi-family complexes have attracted and still appeal to the middle class to live in the suburbs with a high standard of living. It also considers if the preservation and the requalification of these neighbourhoods are influenced by the original urban and architectural design and, or if the middle-class relationship of their inhabitants can interfere with the definition of new housing strategies.

Biographies:

Inês Lima Rodrigues. Architect and PhD in modern housing with Portuguese influence (ESTAB, 2014), with merit recognised with the Premi Extraordinari Doctorat de la Universitat Politècnica Catalunya. Assistant Researcher at Dinâmia'Cet at ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, granted in the scope Individual Call to Scientific Employment Stimulus - 5th Edition, funded by FCT. Her studies focus on architecture and urbanism with a focus on housing studies. Currently, she is finishing her postdoctoral research on the Modern Movement in Sub-Saharan Africa, and she is evolving in several R&D projects as Co-PI on «MCMH in Europe, Africa and Asia»; invited researcher on «Archwar» and «WomArchStruggle», funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology. She also leads Working Group 1 of the COST Action «European Middle-Class Mass Housing».

Teresa Rovira, member at COST Action CA18137.

1987-2011 PHD full time teacher at department de Projectes, ETSAB Barcelona UPC
2001-2003 External expert Conseil Supérieur pour l'Enseignement de l'Architecture France

2006-2010 Vice Dean in Planification of Infrastructures

From 2011 Senior researcher Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya Barcelona TECH


Published six books on Modern Architecture in America Latina.

Collaborated with articles in books and architectural magazines.

Participated in nationals and internationals congresses .

Researcher and scientific coordinator in several RDI projects with the Ministry of Science and Technology (MICINN) Spain.

Directed 17 Doctoral Thesis.



Vilte Janušauskaite & Marija Dremaite, Vilnius University (Lithuania), *Mass Housing Heritage and Social Transformations: The Case of Vilnius, Lithuania*


Abstract:

Three cases of mass housing areas are presented and discussed in the talk. Lazdynai (1967-1973) was awarded, listed and very well accepted by the first generation of residents. Zirmunai (1964) was awarded and celebrated after construction, and later listed but delisted in 2012. And Karoliniskes (1975) were neither celebrated, nor listed. In combining the professional evaluation and the memories of the residents the three cases are analysed from the cultural heritage perspective.

Biographies:

Vilte Janušauskaite is a conservation architect and assistant professor at Vilnius University Faculty of History. She holds a PhD in History (2019), a master degree in architecture and a degree in cultural history and anthropology. Her research is focused on built heritage conservation ideas and practice, including formal recognition of soviet modernism. She has been researching mass housing phenomenon in Vilnius from heritage protection perspective and through the daily life experiences of long term residents and has authored several papers on this topic.

Marija Dremaite is a Professor at Vilnius University, Faculty of History. She holds a PhD in the History of Architecture (2006). Her research is focused on 20th century architecture, housing and cultural heritage. She is the author of *Baltic Modernism: Architecture and Housing in Soviet Lithuania* (Berlin: DOM Publishers, 2017) and co-editor of *Lithuanian Architects Assess the Soviet Era: The 1992 Oral History Tapes* (with John V. Maciuika, Vilnius: Lapas, 2020). Currently she is leading a research project on residential architecture in post-war Lithuania.



Els De Vos, University of Antwerp (Belgium) & **Thias Van Loock**, Independent Scholar (Belgium), *Changing home culture in Alfons Francken's 1930s modernist social housing in Antwerp*

Abstract:

In the 1930s architect Alfons Francken designed two progressive, modernist, well equipped social housing complexes for the Antwerp social housing company

Onze woning [Our Dwelling]. Both complexes, located in the today's multi-cultural Antwerp North neighbourhood, are indebted to the Viennese Housing Courtyards and the Existenzminimum defined by CIAM. The two housing projects still exist and are renovated in the meantime. However, their population has changed drastically as Antwerp has developed towards a super-diverse city. The original inhabitants were supplemented by people of diverse migration backgrounds, mainly from Morocco.

What is the value of this heritage nowadays? How do people with another dwelling culture appropriate and inhabit these buildings. How do they give shape to their interiors and how do they use the surrounding public space. By means of plan analysis, observations and semi-structured interviews with inhabitants, housing biographies of these buildings are made. This article shows how the inhabitants further develop and build at their house and housing environment. It shows how the Moroccan home culture seems more than the native Flemish one suitable for these social housing complexes. In addition, the article highlights the importance of the use and quality of the (semi-) public courtyard on social control and cohesion and discusses some ways to lead to greater resident participation.

Biographies:

Els De Vos is associate professor at the University of Antwerp, where she chairs the interior architecture programme. She is a founding member of the Henry van de Velde research group. <https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/research-groups/henry-van-de-velde/>. Her research is situated in the field of history and theory of architecture, interior design, home culture, gender and public space in the second half of the 20th century. She published her Ph.D. on home culture in 1960s Flanders with the University Press Leuven. She has co-edited several volumes, including *Reuse of modernist buildings: a case study handbook* (2019), and has co-curated several exhibitions, most recently *Living in Colour* (Antwerp, '19) and *Female Symbols and Urban Space* (Brussels '20-'21). She's co-organising the conference *Educating the Interior designer* (8/09/2023, Ghent) in the framework of a research project on interior architecture educations and the identity of its discipline. For ECIA, the European Council of Interior Architects, she's leading a research project on the professionalisation of interior architecture in Europe. Currently, she is involved in the COST-action on European Middle Class Mass Housing, whereas workgroup leader she focuses on concepts and methodologies to study middle class mass housing (<https://mcmh.eu/>).

In June 2022, **Thias Van Loock** graduated as an architect cum laude from the University of Antwerp. During his studies, he had an Erasmus exchange at Sapienza University in Rome, where he took a combination of courses from the

architecture and conservation programme. In his master's thesis, he investigated the home cultures of residents with a migrant background in two modernist social housing projects. In September 2022, he enrolled in the Advanced Master of Human Settlements at KU Leuven, with a primary focus on participation in social housing. He is also working as a job student at the Flemish Architecture Institute (VAi), where he's involved behind the scenes in the organization of the Festival of Architecture 2023, which will take place in Flanders in September.

Paz Núñez-Martí & Roberto Goycoolea-Prado, UAH/UPM (Spain), *Anti-social public policies, or the drama of social housing. Spain as a paradigm*

Abstract:

Madrid, like other major Spanish cities, is currently experiencing two major dramas: enormous difficulties in accessing housing and growing territorial imbalances. Two situations that, as we propose in our presentation, have their origin in the housing policies developed in the second half of the last century. To focus the topic, we present the evolution of three sets of MH for different Middle-Classes built in Madrid from the 1950s-60s. The study addresses the impact of five items in the discussed dramas: location, urban structure, available services and facilities, type of housing and tenure regime. The result shows: (a) that if public housing policies do not serve the common good and social justice, they can end up generating new and profound social problems; but (b) that these problems do not affect the entire population equally.

Biographies:

Paz Núñez-Martí. PhD in Architecture (Univ. Politécnica Madrid, 1998); Technical Specialist in Heritage Recovery and Rehabilitation and in Development Cooperation Since 2002 is a currently professor at the Architecture's School, Univ. Alcalá. She coordinates the area of Habitat and Territory of the Research Group applied to development cooperation COOPUAH. She has been Technical Advisor to the Madrid City Council for the shanty town settlement of Cañada Real (2015-2019) and conducts applied research on spatial justice, urbanism and citizenship from various civic platforms with political impact in the city of Madrid.

Roberto Goycoolea-Prado. Phd. In Architecture. Senior Professor of Architectural Analysis and director of the research group Ignored Modernity . Founder and first Dean of the Architecture School, at University of Alcalá. 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, publish in books and/or magazines of Europe, Africa and America.



Gaia Caramellino & Nicole De Togni, Politecnico di Milano (Italy), *Architecture as a Form of Resistance to Social Changes: Crossing Residential Stories and Material Changes in the History of a Post-WWII Milan Middle-class Neighborhood*.

Abstract:

The neighborhood of 46 buildings in via Cagliero, Milan (Italy) was built between 1956 and 1970 along one of the main axes of the north-western urban expansion in the second post-war period. Conceived for an emerging urban middle class aspiring to settle in a modern urban residential landscape, it offers a lens to reconsider some consolidated narratives and diffuse images of Milanese urban history. The entangled history of the neighborhood – addressed in the paper as a complex ‘social object’ – exemplify a significant paradigm of representative trajectories in the redefinition of housing cultures between the 1950s and 2020s, highlighting how precise strategies of social affirmation (based on a system of economic, formal and location values) were implemented by the middle class through diffused residential choices.

A micro-historical approach focusing on the “long-term history” of the design, production, and transformation of the neighborhood opens a reflection on its material and immaterial legacy – and on their mutual relationship – in the framework of the contemporary urban agenda. The layering of the residential stories and narratives of the homeowners who inhabit the neighborhood today offers a first overview of the history of the forms of appropriation, use, and transformation in the urban and residential imageries by different generations of inhabitants; it highlights the changing dwelling practices and residential aspirations of inhabitants over five decades, linking them to the physical changes and mutating representations of the housing estate. On the other hand, the built environment will be addressed at three different scales, crossing the changes in the residential aspirations and dwelling practices with physical changes of the material residential environment at the scale of the apartment, the building and its common spaces, and the entire neighborhood.

The diachronic, layered history of the neighborhood reveals the unexpected resistance to social change and the feeling of attachment and belonging to the place of inhabitants who still identify themselves in the untouched urban landscape, the buildings’ typologies, and the apartments’ layout; all these features are distinctive elements of this neighborhood from the beginning, qualifying it as a middle upper-class environment and maintaining a significant symbolic meaning in the imageries of inhabitants. The notion of “community” and “self-sufficient

neighborhood” advocated by the architect and implemented by the developer had profound resonances in the divergent definition of the neighborhood’s limits in the inhabitants’ perception and influenced their attempts to preserve the residential identity of the place.

The paper reflects on the role of the initial architecture, design, and urban solutions in the conception, consolidation, and maintenance of the neighborhood’s actual social homogeneity and in the resistance to the ongoing processes of gentrification and social replacement that are taking place in the surrounding residential areas from a couple of decades, deeply changing the social fabric of the north-west Milan.

Biographies:

Gaia Caramellino is Associate Professor of History of Architecture at the *Politecnico di Milano* and member of the Supervisory Board of the PhD program in “Architecture: History and Project” at the *Politecnico di Torino*. Her research investigates the processes of cultural transfer in 20th century architecture and planning; the history of post-WWII housing cultures, practices, policies and theories; methodologies in architecture and urban history. Her publications include “*Europe meets America. William Lescaze: Architect of Modern Housing*” (2016), “*Post-war Middle Class-Housing*” (co-edited, 2015), “*The Housing Project*” (co-edited, 2020). She has been the recipient of several grants and fellowships from the CCA in Montreal, the Israel Institute of Advanced Studies, the Graham Foundation, the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies.

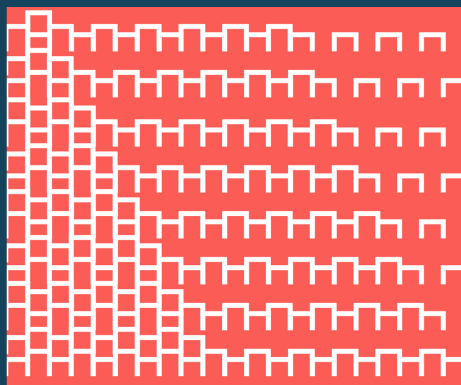
Nicole De Togni is a post-doc independent researcher, coming from recent scholarships at Université Rennes 2 and Politecnico di Milano.

Her current research interests deal with the narratives related to the city intended as a privileged lens to investigate the circulation, hybridization, or institutionalization of architectural and urban models. In the context of a diachronic historiographic and interpretative reading of the XX century ordinary heritage, specific attention is given to paradigm changes influencing the representation and perception of the city and the relationship of the community with the built environment. The postwar debate about tasks, tools, and references of architecture and planning is explored in its relationship with the urban imaginaries and the role and self-perception of professionals, technicians, and bureaucracies.

Lunch & CA MCMH-EU exhibition opening

Hall of the ENSPVS, Ground floor

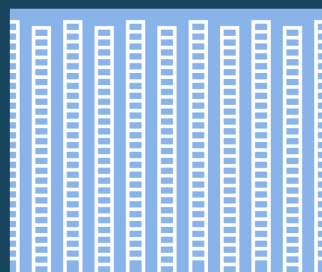
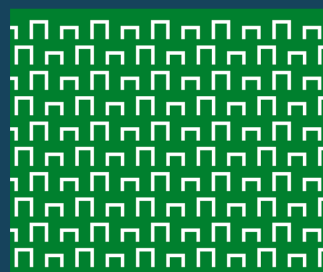
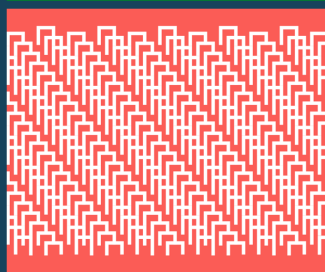
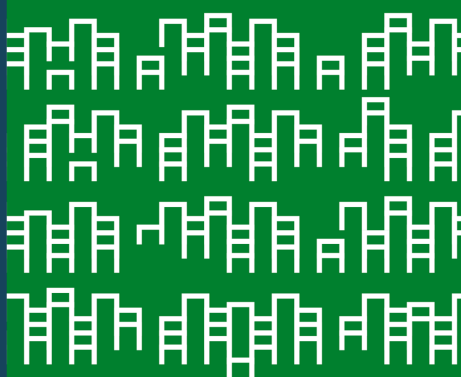
Curator: **Ahmed Benbernou**, CRH-LAVUE (France)



Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

European Middle Class Mass Housing

CA18137
European Stories



Exhibition

on the outputs of the COST Action MCMH-EU research network

26-30 June 2023 – ENSAPVS

Hall of the entrance, Ground floor

Curator: Ahmed Benbernou, CRH-LAVUE



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

DIPARTIMENTO DI ARCHITETTURA
E STUDI URBANI

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UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF LISBON

FCT

Fundação
para a Ciência
e a Tecnologia

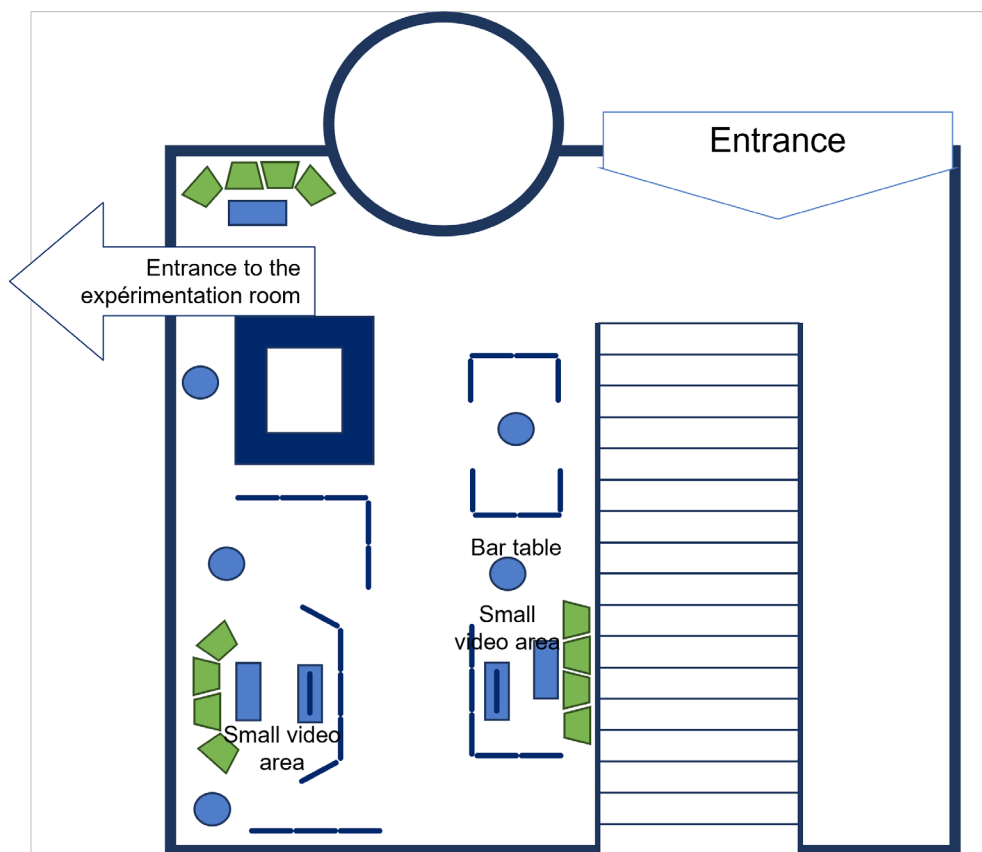


Centre de recherche sur l'habitat
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<https://crhlavue.hypotheses.org/>



MCMH-EU COST Action Dissemination Program

Seminar «*Lieux et Enjeux*», 26 and 27 June, 2023



Schematic plan of the exhibition, Hall of the ENSPVS, Ground floor

Biography:

Ahmed Benbernou is an Architect-Urbanist. Ph.D. Student at Paris-Nanterre University, he is attached to the Center of Research on Housing (CRH-LAVUE) at the School of Architecture of Paris Val-de-Seine where he teaches. He Works on the Algeria's Economic and Social Development Plan of 1958. He was published in a collective work: *La ville d'Alger à l'heure du « Plan de Constantine »*. He worked as an architect in Algeria then as an architect-programmer in France. He was active at the French Society of Architects as a communication officer and assistant editor for architectural criticism review *Le Visiteur*. He is currently a member of CA 18137 MCMH-EU. He is currently co-editing two books in progress. The first deals with planning issues in the Maghreb and the transfer of models with Clara Sandrini, while the second brings together texts from the three L&E seminars organized as part of CA 18137.

Day 1
Monday, June 26th Afternoon (14:00 C.E.T.)
Salle Expérimentation (ENSAPVS - Ground floor)

Keynote speaker 2

Rachelle Alterman, Samuel Neaman Research Institute, Technion (Israel), *Condominiums Towers for Middle-Income Households. Israel as a global observatory*

Abstract:

In Western cities, including in European countries, tower housing represents a tiny minority of housing units. Only a few economic-hub cities host such towers, usually for the rich and super-rich. Tower housing is almost always (except in places such as Hong Kong) in condominium tenure because it is too expensive to construct for rental (whether public or private).

Israel is an exception. Due to the country's small geographic size combined with a fertility rate 2.5 times the OECD average, tower housing is becoming the dominant typology of housing. Some of it is still being constructed on agricultural land, but the need to save precious open space has given birth to a massive urban regeneration policy. It is based on self-organized condominium associations in older buildings who contract with a developer to demolish and reconstruction at much higher density. This usually results in towers.. The extra development rights granted by the planning authorities accrue to the developer and constitute market-based financing for the entire project. Government provides some tax incentives.

Older condominium buildings still dominate Israeli cities, but they are gradually being replaced by towers at much higher density (see Figure). Within two or three decades, the majority of Israeli households in the major cities will reside in condominium towers. Even social housing units supplied by local or national government are increasingly being merged within mainly-condominium towers. What do we know about life within towers, their immediate impacts on the neighborhood and their more extensive impacts? An increasing number of international research projects about towers have been appearing in recent years. However, they usually focus on the issue of financialization by the super rich, and mostly ignore the all-important connection with condominium tenure. This is "the elephant in the room". My research focuses on this connection.

European cities too are now experiencing the push towards allowing more tower housing. For now, this pressure is light. However, the policy of “zero land take” from agriculture to urban will gradually push the idea forward. Furthermore: many European cities, both large and small, have a large stock of deteriorating apartment buildings – weather in condominiums, cooperative, or rental tenure forms. Once this housing becomes economically dysfunctional, I anticipate that, as in Isarel (and Turkey), government bodies will not be able to finance deep and expensive renovation and will prefer reconstruction at grater density. They will discover the delivery power of extra development rights for financing demolition, reconstruction, and densification all at once, without need for expropriation or involuntary displacement.

Due to the fast increase of tower housing for middle-income groups, Israel is becoming a global laboratory for anticipating the future of tower housing. I and members of my laboratory are studying the longterm multifaceted impacts of residential towers in condominiums tenure. In this paper, I will report on several case studies. The findings highlight the negative impacts anticipated in almost every aspect: the physical built form, the immediate urban environment, negative environmental externalities, social and community relations, safety (remember the Miami Beach tower?) and longterm deterioration in maintenance. The costs will fall on the next generation.

Biography:

Rachelle Alterman (Prof. emerita at the Technion – Israel Institute of Technology - and Senior Researcher at the Neaman Institute for National Policy Research) was recently elected Member of the Israel National Academy of Sciences and Humanities. She is an urban planner and lawyer, holding degrees from the University of Manitoba in Canada (BA Hon. and MCP), a PhD from the Technion, and LLB from Tel Aviv University (in this order). She specializes in comparative planning law, land policy and housing rights, and heads the Faculty Laboratory on these topics. She is the Founding President of the International Academic Association on Planning, Law and Property Rights and an Honorary Fellow of the Association of European Schools of Planning.

Session 2: Transformations through building

(6 presentations of 15 minutes each, followed by 10 minutes of discussion)

Chaired by : **Gaia Caramellino**, Politecnico di Milano (Italy)

Marija Milinkovic & Dragana Corovic, University of Belgrade (Serbia), *The Measures of Equity: Architectural Plans as Indicators of Housing Distribution Change within the Frame of Yugoslav Socialism*

Abstract:

In many aspects MCMH development in Belgrade/Serbia was unprecedented, determined by constitutionally based yet elusive social ideal of “housing for all” and fast growing though unacknowledged formation of the middle class within the context of Yugoslav socialism.

Referring to MCMH in a socialist country contains a contradiction in terms since socialist Yugoslavia (1945-1991) was not a genuine class differentiated society and class formation was deliberately discouraged. Although formally unrecognised and undesirable, the new middle strata gradually developed in production sector and in the sector of services, encompassing twenty five percent of the active population in early 1980s.

The paper explores distinct cases of mass housing development, Block 28 and Block 30 in the Central Zone of New Belgrade, as insightful examples of residential architecture realised at the time of great social and economic change on global and local level. Designed in 1967, both estates are planned as upper middle class settlements that cover the same area of cca 20ha. Block 28 is built between 1970-1974, for 7,000 inhabitants (1,715 apartments) and Block 30 with delay of 5 years, between 1975-1979, initially estimated for 6,000 inhabitants (1,280 apartments), but finally constructed and distributed in significantly altered form.

The research will address the specific social shifts and capacities of architectural design based on open system of prefabrication to accommodate them. Through architectural analysis and corresponding research into the social milieu of selected settlements, we shall investigate how the notion of the middle class can be linked to that of social and spatial change.

Biographies:

Marija Milinkovic, Ph.D., architect, Assistant Professor in the Department of Architecture at the University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture (UBFA).

She graduated from UBFA and the Moscow Architectural Institute (MARHI). As a member of the CA 1813 MCMH she is particularly interested in socialist heritage and international exchange of knowledge and expertise. Her work has been published in international journals (*ARQ, Architektura & Urbanismus, Sustainability*); she is the author of the book *Nikola Dobrović – The Shifting Modes of Critical Practice in Architecture* (The Architecture Observer, UBFA, 2022).

Dragana Corovic, PhD, was trained as an architect at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture. As an Associate Professor at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, she teaches landscape design studio and theory courses. Among other scientific works, she is the author of *Garden City in Belgrade* (2009) and *Urban Landscape: Research and Understanding* (2021), both in Serbian. Her main research interest correspond to a long term investigation on the urban development of Belgrade and a critical examination of Belgrade planning and urban landscape history.



Veronica Yahel, Technion (Israel), *Social Organizing of Middle-Class Groups to Endure Crisis: Residential Complexes in Israel During Covid-19*

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic affected every aspect of our lives. All around the globe, cities were shut down, traffic stopped, and individuals and families were bound to their homes. This research investigates those changes and their impact on how we use our houses, common spaces, and public spaces in the immediate residential area comparatively, examining typology, location, economic status of the residents, ownership, and construction period.

Due to the requirement to maintain social and physical distance, we all converged into our homes. The most immediate contact with others was within the housing complex, but it had to be re-evaluated and re-imagined to suit the pandemic restrictions and limitations. Through the comparison between old and new residential housing complexes, this research asks questions regarding the spaces used by the community: for what purposes, whom it serves, and during what times. Were the residential complexes able to facilitate different needs, or did the pandemic reveal a gap between the social needs and the infrastructure to facilitate them? And what is the post-Covid role of social organization in residential housing? This paper will compare two residential housing complexes to showcase the social organization formulated around the Covid-19 pandemic. The first case in Tel Aviv, 'Be'eri Estate,' represents a new brutalist housing complex for the high-

middle class; built during the '70s. The complex comprises two towers and two row buildings with a shared common space between them inhabited by a mix of long-time owners and young renters with families, negotiating over the shared space to overcome the crisis while accommodating the different needs.

In Tirat Carmel (a northern periphery town), the second case, '*Mitham Ha'Hotrim*,' represents a new housing complex built by private investors with the state's support ('*Mehir La'Mishtaken*'¹). The complex consists of two perimeter blocks with four residential towers and 13 low-rise buildings. The public spaces in the center of the perimeter blocks are under the municipality's care. This complex represents a classical 'new mass housing' in the peripheral area of Israel, offering relatively affordable housing for young couples. This housing complex comprises a relatively homogenous low-middle-class population of young families. As it was populated during 2020, the community has been realized by the Covid-19 crisis. This paper will showcase preliminary findings revealing that social organization in residential housing is a significant factor in the ability to endure crises, whether in new or pre-existing housing complexes.

¹ '*Mehir La'Mishtaken*' | Housing Price Plan: a national program designed to increase the supply of apartments in the market and allow more young couples to purchase their first apartment with a 25-30% discount from the market price. (רצואה דרשמ | וכתשמל ריחמ , 2018)

Biography:

Veronica Yahel is an architect and a doctoral student in the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning at the Technion, Israel. She is a member of the HousingLab: History and Future of Living research group led by Professor Yael Allweil. Her research focuses on examining Flexibility and Resilience in Residential Complexes in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This research is part of a broader study conducted by Associate Professor Arch. Yael Allweil, Emerita Professor Rachelle Alterman, and Professor Yankel Fijalkow, titled «*When Housing Meets Epidemiology: Rethinking Housing Policies and Architecture Across Nations in Preparation for Future Pandemics*» under the Ministry of Science.

Yael Allweil, Technion (Israel), *Community By Design: Middle-Class Mass Housing and the Ongoing Project of Community Building in Two Estates in Israel*

Abstract:

This paper explores two mass housing estates designed, constructed and marketed for the emerging urban middle class in the Tel Aviv metropolitan area in the 1960s, and the communities shaped there over time. Examining the idea of middle-class

by-design, this paper explores the inter relationships between the architecture and urbanism of middle class mass housing and the social community of middle class dwellers formed there.

Kiron estate, the first attempt in mass housing development by a commercial company, involved the founding of a private developing company, the Kiron company. A neighborhood of 10,000 people, complete with a commercial center with supermarkets, cinemas, shopping, and social facilities including schools and clinic, the estate developed urban middle class living in a previously suburban rural area east of Tel Aviv, instigating its transformation into a middle class town, Kiron, named after the estate.

Be'eri urban estate of 192 dwelling units serving some 800 dwellers was developed by a semi-private company, composing a full urban block upon land annexed to the city, for attracting more middle class urbanites. The urban estate includes four parks, two parking lots and collectively shared spaces, yet does not include facilities such as shopping, school or clinic.

The two estates still operate their respective built environments, albeit evolving and transforming over time – shaping and reshaping the meaning and living conditions of the urban middle class since the 1960s. Using ethnographic and architectural analysis, as well as archival research, this paper positions architecture and sociology as counterparts in the study of the dense and multifaceted phenomenon of the urban middle class.

Biography:

Yael Allweil is an architect and Associate Professor in the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning at the Technion, Israel, where she heads *HousingLab: History and Future of Living* research group. She completed her PhD in architecture history at the University of California at Berkeley, on the housing history of Israel-Palestine. Her research was published in the monograph *Homeland: Zionism as Housing Regime, 1860–2011* (2017) and in journal articles in *Urban Studies*, *Footprint*, *ACME*, *City*, and others. Her work explores spatial negotiations, primarily revolving around the housing movement, and she is a member of Israel Young Academy.



Yankel Fijalkow & Yaneira Wilson, CRH-LAVUE (France), *The notion of residential history and the SAPHIR project*

Abstract:

The trajectories of the inhabitants are important for understanding the dynamics of the evolution of apartment buildings. But the history of the buildings, the architectural and urban project which founded them and which directed the populations towards these places is also determining. We propose to present an overall method based on three case studies of ‘residential history’. These will be two high-rise social housing and condominium buildings in the Olympiades sector (Paris 13th), a condominium complex in the suburbs near Paris (Champigny), and the Maladrerie complex in Aubervilliers. This method mobilises institutional statistics, interview surveys, management diaries and ordinary archives. Beyond the methodological difficulties, which we will explain, we propose to identify ‘social forms’. We hypothesise that these will enable us to understand how these buildings react to crises, such as the Covid crisis in 2020 and the energy crisis today.

Biographies:

Yankel Fijalkow is a professor of social sciences and urban planning and is co-director of the Centre de Recherche sur l’Habitat (LAVUE CNRS).

He is the author of several papers on housing and cities and books: *Sociologie des Villes* (Sociology of Cities; 2011), *Sociologie du Logement* (Sociology of Housing; 2016), *Dire la Ville c’est Faire la Ville* (dir) (To Say the City is to Make the City; 2017), *Récits de la Ville Malade* (Narratives on the Sick City; 2021), *l’archipel résidentiel. Logements et dynamiques Urbaines* (The residential archipelago. housing and urban dynamics; 2022) co-edited with Bruno Maresca and published by A Colin. He is also the Head of the SAPHIR research project (*Santé Paris Habitat Histoire Résidentielle*) on the topic of Health and Residential History.

Yaneira Wilson holds a PhD in Architecture and Urbanisme from the University Paris Nanterre in France. With a double master’s degree at the ENSA-Paris Val de Seine and at the Polytechnic of Madrid, after a Diploma in Architecture from the University Simon Bolivar in Caracas. Specialized in social housing construction policies, urban planning and participation. Lecturer in geography and urbanism at the University of Nanterre. Researcher in charge of the SAPHIR research project (*Santé Paris Habitat Histoire Résidentielle*), which won the call for projects of the

Regional Health Agency to address issues of territorial inequalities and health in social housing at the Center for Housing Research attached to the School of Architecture ENSAPVS in Paris. She won in 2022 the scientific article award at the APERAU (*Association pour la Promotion de l'Enseignement et de la Recherche en Aménagement et Urbanisme*). Co-editor of the book «*Habiter les villes latino-américaines*» in l'Harmattan among other publications.



Alessandra Como & Luisa Smeragliuolo Perrotta, DICIV, University of Salerno (Italy), *Middle-Class Mass Housing. Exceptions and peculiarities in the Neapolitan context*

Abstract:

This paper aims to explore the issue of mass housing for the middle class within the context of Southern Italy, in the city of Naples and nearby. Within Naples urban history, housing has had a great impact on the current urban pattern of the city. The housing production process, using reinforced concrete and the spread of the structural frame construction system, was intensified during the economic and building boom of the '60s. The concurrency of different factors, including the high densification of the concrete structure, led to significant changes in the city. Among the great complexity of housing developments, it is possible to identify key categories associated with the middle class. This paper reflects on three specific categories used for middle-class mass housing essentially to build large parts of the city. The first concerns the case study of a new town with the displacement of 20,000 people due to a natural disaster. It is about the development of a new urban and territorial entity potentially for all the social classes. The second case study concerns the residential typology of the “parco urbano”, which is characterized by multiple buildings, with a fence that divides the inner side from the outside, with housing blocks, green spaces, parking lots and spaces for community use. The third case study concerns the phenomenon of repetition, frequently uninterrupted, of individual buildings or condominiums. This informal process has resulted in massive urbanization of portions of the city that, observed on a large scale, actually creates urban compartments of mass housing. The case studies are explored observing their impact on the city's urban fabric and in relation to the changes occurred within the recent urban dynamics, that is from an urban and architectural point of view, with respect to the city center and to the suburbs, as well as from a social point of view.

Biographies:

Alessandra Como is Associate Professor in Architectural and Urban Design at the University of Salerno. She began her university career in the United Kingdom and the United States (Architectural Association, Washington State University, University of Manchester), before returning to Italy. Her research topics focus on the relationship between design process and theory.

Luisa Smeragliuolo Perrotta is Assistant Professor in Architectural and Urban Design at the University of Salerno (Italy). She graduated in Architectural and Urban Design at the Faculty of Architecture of SUN (2nd University of Naples, Italy) “cum laudem and dignity of the press”. Ph.D. at the doctoral school at the University of Salerno (Italy) within the Program of Engineering and Architecture with a thesis on the measure in the architectural design.



Tal Sadeh & Merryan Majerowitz, Technion (Israel), *The Role of Architecture in Israeli Neoliberal Urban Regeneration - From Outskirt LUDs to Single-Plots in City Centre*

Abstract:

Israel is a densely populated and rapidly growing country, and urban renewal is a central tool for addressing its increasing need for sufficient housing (Angel, S. & Feitelson, E. 2004). Much research has been dedicated to this subject, focusing mainly on financial or social aspects. This paper focuses on the architectural aspects of mass housing renewal projects. The study will present trends in urban renewal, both at the large scale of housing LUDs on the outskirts of the cities as well as small scale of the single-building in the city center.

Urban renewal is a continuous, progressive process (Habraken, 1966; Carmon 1988, 2008, 2014). Its current phase complements the neoliberal approach exploiting urban renewal to increase land value as a direct continuation of the ‘Myth of the Benevolent State’ (Marcuse, 1978).

Despite this declared neoliberal policy, Israel’s government is highly involved in planning processes (Rosenthal, G. 2017). For example, in urban regeneration, the state can allocate extra land to improve project’s feasibility. This is one cause of the phenomenon discussed in this paper - large scale regeneration projects on the borders of suburban cities, often near highways or industrial areas. The “leftover” land which currently serves as a buffer, turns into residential plots.

While the large-scale project is highly involved by the government, in the city center it is completely driven by the free market, leading to NOP 38: a regulatory outline for single-building urban renewal. This plan is unprecedented on a global scale; the law establishes a direct connection between additional building rights and reinforcing old buildings. This inegalitarian plan stipulates economic viability as a prerequisite for building renewal.

This research observes urban regeneration as a spatial occurrence. It focuses on former social housing complexes, either on the city's outskirts or its center, undergoing renewal. Analyzing the characteristics of mass housing renewal plans, it reviews the architectural qualities they offer both for existing homeowners and future tenants, addressing living environments instead of housing as real estate. The research is conducted by an analysis of architectural plans, social and financial reports, official protocols and interviews with stakeholders. It aims to shed light on current permutation in Israel's built environment.

Biographies:

Tal Sadeh is an architect and MSc. student in the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning at the Technion in Israel. Her research focuses on urban renewal from both architectural and urban design perspectives. Specifically, she explores how local municipalities can use architectural quality effectively while navigating the tension between local and national regulations in the renewal process. Alongside her academic pursuits, Tal actively applies her expertise in her private firm, engaging in urban planning and design projects. By integrating theory and practice, she strives to shape urban environments with a thoughtful and progressive approach, drawing upon her theoretical knowledge and practical experience.

Merryan Majerowitz is an architect and Ph.D. student at the Technion's Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, where she explores the role of architecture in mass housing. Her studies encompass large residential complexes and urban renewal within single lots, intending to emphasize the importance of architecture in this context. Alongside her academic pursuits, Merryan is an architect engaged in her architectural firm, which focuses on housing projects. By combining her academic insights with practical design solutions, she envisions creating innovative approaches for the future of mass housing.

Day 2
Tuesday, June 27th Morning (09:15 C.E.T.)
Salle Expérimentation (ENSAPVS - Ground floor)

Keynote speaker 3

Hartmut F. G. Frank, HafenCity University Hamburg (Germany), *Some remarks on the archeology of the housing question in Germany*

Abstract:

Since more than 200 years the housing question is a central topic of the political economy of an urbanized world. This question had not been new but already intensively discussed and all kinds of remedies had been proposed when Friedrich Engels in a socialist journal published his famous pamphlet *Über die Wohnungsfrage* (On the Housing Question) refusing all kind of housing reform approaches as useless and illusory attempts to avoid a radical abolition of the capitalist mode of production, the private property of the land and the resulting speculative real estate economy. Nonetheless the reform movement went on unperturbed. The new social sciences took up the issue, analysed the causes and made their repair suggestions, and from the beginning architects dedicated themselves with countless proposals for solutions. A complex and rich reform culture of housing, modern living, living space and built environment developed until today. But the secular conditions of the housing question remained and with the growing urbanization world-wide created similar problems on an ascending scale. In order to better assess the advantages and disadvantages of the numerous prescriptions for alleviating the housing question of both the proletariat and the growing middle classes, it is useful to study and examine the varied history of these reform proposals, of mass housing, of the cooperative movement. In order to better assess the advantages and disadvantages of the numerous prescriptions for alleviating the housing question of both the proletariat and the growing middle classes, it is useful and helpful to study and examine the varied history of these reform proposals, mass housing, the cooperative movement and social housing policy.

Biography:

Hartmut F. G. Frank He studied architecture and urban planning at the Technical University Berlin TUB,

(received a diploma as Dipl.-Ing. in 1971),

taught at ETH Zurich, HfbK Berlin, TU Berlin, IUP di Parigi, Universidad de Navarra in Pamplona, Politecnico di Milano and several other universities in Europe and the Americas.

in 1975 he became professor of *Analysis of the Built Environment* at the Hochschule für Bildende Künste Hamburg (HfbK),

in 2000 he was senior research fellow at the Canadian Center of Architecture CCA and from 2006 to 2008 at the IEA and the INHA in Paris

in 2006 he became professor of *Architectural Theory* at HafenCity University HCU Hamburg where he became prof. emeritus in 2011

He was co-founder of the Hamburgisches Architekturarchiv, Director of the Fritz-Schumacher-Institut Hamburg, Curator of the Tessenow-Medal in Architecture and other cultural activities

He directed several research projects dealing with various topics related to European architectural history, to the Housing Question and to Urban Planning Questions. He has curated various exhibitions on related topics and published several books and numerous articles in international journals on these subjects.

He is living and doing research in Hamburg/Germany

Session 3: Urban renewal

(4 presentations of 15 minutes each, followed by 10 minutes of discussion)

Chaired by : **Yaneira Wilson**, CRH-LAVUE (France)

Dalit Shach-Pinsly, Technion (Israel), *The impact of the fourth sector on urban renewal processes*

Abstract:

This study examines the need for integrating social aspects in urban renewal process, from a new perspective: including the fourth sector, which combines business profits with contribution to the community in urban renewal processes. The need for the human contact and for communality has always been prominent in planning processes, and usually met in physical terms, through open or closed public spaces. In recent years, public spaces have been undergoing privatization, a change that affects the possibility of social and community encounters in all types of public spaces. The present study examines the impact of including the fourth sector in urban renewal processes in terms of both physical space and the sense of community in the city. It analyzes the impact of the fourth sector on middle-class mass housing (MCMH), which are fundamental for this activity given their distinct physical-spatial characteristics, as well as on the renewal of open public space in physical and performance terms. The findings are based on the analysis of two case studies: Shapira neighborhood in Tel Aviv and several projects in two neighborhoods in Beer-Sheba, Israel. Analyses indicate that the four sectors have a significant influence on: 1. The renewal of public spaces from a physical perspective as well as their renewed role and performance in the neighborhood's physical and community spaces; 2. Physical and performance renewal of MCMH buildings, as well as their role in the community; 3. as well as in integrating the long-term and new populations of these neighborhoods.

Biography:

Dalit Shach-Pinsly is an architect and urban designer who received her Ph.D at the Technion–IIT. She is currently a researcher and lecturer fellow at the Technion–IIT. She is currently an MC member at the COST Action 18137 European Middle Class Mass Housing (MCMH-EU). She was a Partner Investigator in the H2020-MG-9.2-2014 MIND-SETS-Mobility Innovations for a New Dawn in Sustainable Transport Systems. She participated in the EU FP7 TUD COST Action TU1305 as

the co-initiator and MC member. She was a senior researcher of FP7-DESURBS- Designing Safer Urban Spaces project. Formerly she joined the College of Built Environments at the University of Washington as a post-doctoral fellow sponsored by the competitive Marie Curie EU IOF Fellowship (2008-2011). Her research deals with measuring and evaluating diverse qualitative aspects of the urban environment, such as privacy, security and safety.

Thibault Tellier, Sciences Po Rennes (France), *Implementing the social recomposition in large housing estates during the 1970s. The origins of urban policy in France.**

*This presentation will be in French, with simultaneous translation in English on the Teams canal of the videoconference: <https://vu.fr/CAQQ>. (For those attending in person, don't forget your headphones to follow the translation on your mobile devices).

Abstract:

The history of urban policy cannot be summed up by the programs initiated by the state in the early 1980s to initiate the rehabilitation of social housing districts in difficulty. The policy of social development of neighbourhoods undertaken from 1982 under the impetus of Hubert Dubedout, deputy and mayor of Grenoble, president of the eponymous National Commission clearly constitutes the first major period of this public policy.

However, it is necessary to resituate the genesis of urban policy in a broader chronological approach which is marked by the beginning of the post-Fordism transition which also applies to the urban domain. For this, it is necessary to broaden the thematic horizon concerning the genesis of the policy of the city during the 1970s.

Among the main issues related to this history studied over the long term, it is first of all necessary to question the way in which the state apprehends the phenomena of urban segregation identified since the end of the 1960s. From this point of view, it is necessary to focus on the issue of immigrant housing in HLM housing estates. In view of this social metamorphosis of the large housing estates which emerged from the ground during the last two decades, it is appropriate to question the evolution of public policies which are specifically intended to support the social development of these same urban ensembles. In particular, it involves inventing a new public action procedure intended to improve the residential environment of the inhabitants of social housing estates. Two orientations will be put forward for this by public operators: support for the development of social life on one hand,

the start of operations for the rehabilitation of the built environment on the other. As the economic crisis developed, particularly within cities that were traditionally backed by a source of local industrial jobs, in the urban areas more in difficulty, we can see a growing discrepancy between their social development and the policies put in place until the arrival of the left in power in 1981.

Biography:

Thibault Tellier. University professor of contemporary history at Sciences-Pô Rennes. Deputy mayor (education and culture) of Roncq in the Lille metropolitan area.

A specialist in urban and territorial issues, his research focuses mainly on the history of the territorialization of public action, in particular urban policy. Latest publication: *Humaniser le béton. Les origines de la politique de la ville en France (1969-1983)*, L'Harmattan, 2022.



Olga Harea & Diana Andronovici, TUM-FUPA (Moldova), *Chronicles of change: the narrative of mass housing estates in Chisinau's post-war decades*

Abstract:

The post-World War II era brought about a pivotal moment for central governments, as they faced the pressing issue of acute housing shortages across Europe. This housing crisis became a significant political priority in the following decades. In response to this challenge, housing estates, specifically large-scale, middle- and high-rise housing, emerged as an innovative solution to address the housing needs of the population. Consequently, millions of dwellings were constructed in European cities, with a majority of them being mass-produced housing estates. These estates not only vary between countries but also within countries, as their designs and characteristics were influenced by local circumstances. While these estates were once admired for their modernity, spaciousness, and egalitarian ideals, they are now commonly regarded as energetically inefficient, featuring outdated designs, and plagued by a range of issues that stem from social and economic factors.

This study specifically focuses on the history, concepts, and motivations behind the mass housing estates built during the «golden period» of the socialist era in Chisinau, the capital city of Moldova. The objective is to examine both their original design and their current condition, shedding light on the challenges they presently face. Additionally, the study explores the measures implemented by the Moldovan government to tackle these mass housing issues.

Through an analysis of the evolution of these housing estates, their present state, and the contemporary interventions, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the intricate dynamics involved in mass housing development in Chisinau during the socialist era, as well as their impact on the challenges faced today.


Biographies:

Olga Harea is an architect and assistant Professor, currently serving as the dean of the Faculty of Urban Planning and Architecture at the Technical University of Moldova (TUM). She holds a degree in Architecture and Urban Planning from TUM and obtained her Ph.D. from the Doctoral School of Landscape Architecture and Landscape Ecology at Szent István University, Hungary. In addition to her academic and research activities, she also works as a project manager at a Moldavian architectural company.

Olga's research interests revolve around methods of urban planning, with a particular focus on addressing environmental issues and exploring the relationship between architecture and its context. She is also deeply interested in studying the development of mass housing projects and contemporary interventions/development trends.

Diana Andronovici is an architect and assistant professor, currently serving as the Chief of the Architecture study program at the Faculty of Urban Planning and Architecture, Technical University of Moldova (TUM). She holds a degree in Architecture and Urban Planning from TUM and is currently a Ph.D. candidate at the Doctoral School of Mechanical and Civil Engineering at the Technical University of Moldova, specializing in Architecture of buildings and edifices. Her doctoral thesis topic focuses on Architecture of urban housing.

Diana's main area of interest lies in the field of residential and public building architecture. She delves into the exploration of design principles, spatial organization, and aesthetic aspects that contribute to the creation of functional and visually appealing structures. She is particularly intrigued by the connection between architecture and human experience, striving to design and promote spaces that enhance the quality and comfort of living, sustainability, and community engagement.



Ana Rafailovska, University "SS. Cyril and Methodius" (N. Macedonia), *Can 'commoning' recompose the publicness of the neighborhood unit? Repository of places for social practices - mass housing estates of Skopje from the 70s of the XXc*

Abstract:

Commoning is a relational term. Approaching commoning is therefore an act involving both spatial and temporal structures. Esteva (2014) has been advocating an understanding of the commons as an activity, and a way of people relating to each other and the natural world, though many later took it also as a physical state of the cities. Ostrom (1990) also has elaborated the common and suggested that it could have a creative role in the city as a common pool of resources.

Keen on the idea that an urban common can be taken for a political concept, Harvey (2012) states that the space, thought as public, is to be opened for all kind of people to mix together, get confused and perhaps conflict and work things out. He further suggests that we should liberate public space from state regulation and exclusive state activities.

Avermaete (2021) wrote that the common should entail a new alternative way of making of the city. To prove this, he goes through three main topics: *res communis* (common resources), *praxis communis* (common practices), and *lex communis* (common codes).

The associative patterns of the public domain in the residential estates, built in the the 70s, follow a premise of the collective, which main element - the agglomerations of people and objects, were concepts developed within the idea for the “neighborhood units”, locally called “mesna zaednica”. The associativity is clearly developed and traced through several levels: between the estate and the immediate environment, as relations within the fabric of the estate and as association between the people and the open space they inhabit.

However, the systemic connection eroded in time creating conditions for overuse or misuse of the public space resources. The highly differentiated network of spaces, which were related to specific human needs, and which encouraged inter-human relations are today challenged by a multifaceted interest in appropriation and reappropriation.

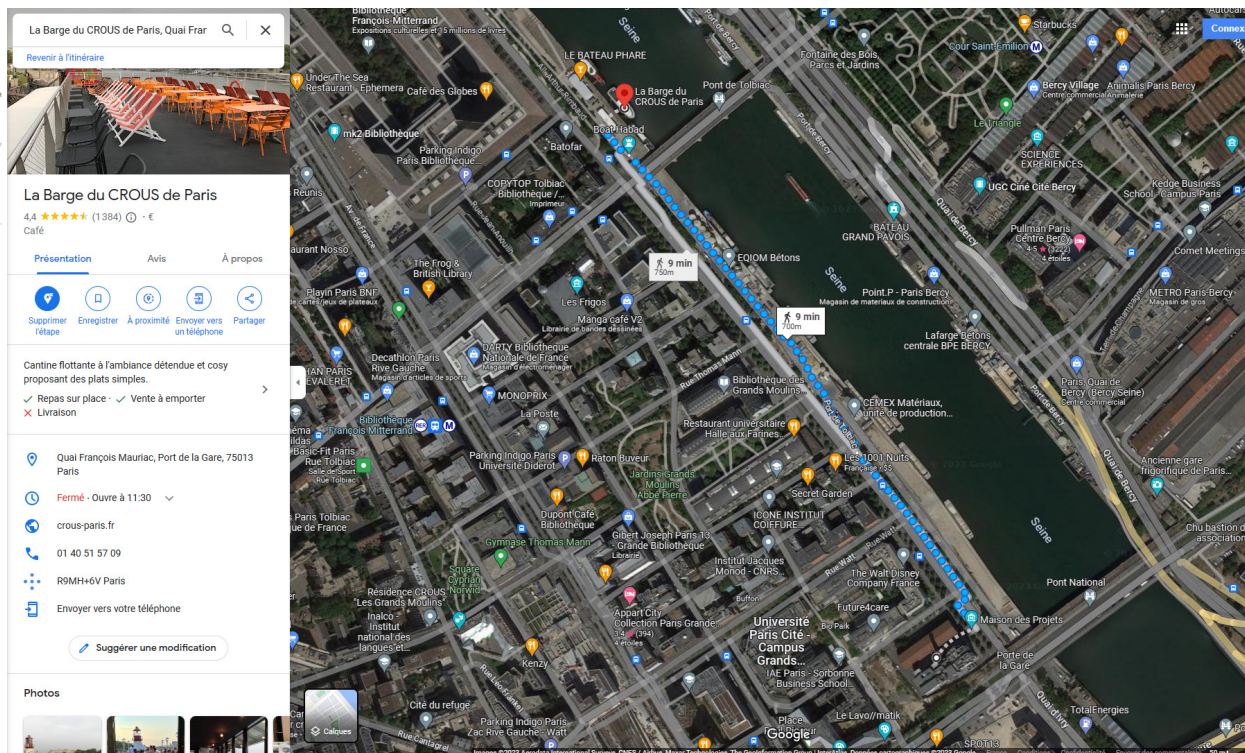
A question arises – can Ostrom’s 8 principles of governing commons lead to sustainable and equitable recomposition in a contemporary community? Can they develop a non-romantic revival of the participatory process innate for the planner’s tool “mesna zaednica” and create a new commoning medium for the housing estates?

Biography:

Ana Rafailovska is a teaching assistant and a PhD Candidate at the Faculty of Architecture Skopje, UKIM. The interest she holds relates to the research of the socialist residential middle class mass housing projects, their urban dimension,

characteristics, as well as their social appropriation into contemporary society. Methodologically her research integrates and synthesizes different disciplines, bringing ideas towards an image of spontaneous parallels intending to evoke a new vision for the built environment.

Lunch at the Barge du CROUS Quai François Mauriac, Port de la Gare, 75013 Paris



Day 2
Tuesday, June 27th Afternoon (14:30 C.E.T.)

**THE OLYMPIADES SLAB:
«ISLAND», «VILLAGE», «BOAT»,
A «LABORATORY» IN THE HEART OF THE 13th:
LIVING IN A PARADOXICAL SPACE**

Visit of the Olympiades district by **Yankel Fijalkow**, **Yaneira Wilson**, **Alexandra Gourlaouen**, **Camille Chatellard** & **Clothilde Roux** (CRH-LAVUE)



We invite you to discover a part of the XIIIth arrondissement. This urban stroll, led by three trainees working on the SAPHIR project, will take us to the Olympiades slab, where we'll be welcomed by **Éric ENSALDI**, president of the «Radio Olympiades» association. Through his talk, we'll discover the real-life dimension of this highly socially mixed area, where players and issues overlap.

Map of the Visit

← Point de départ : La Barge du CROUS de Paris, Quai François Mauriac, Port de la Gare, 75013 Paris
 Point d'arrivée : Olympiades, 75013 Paris

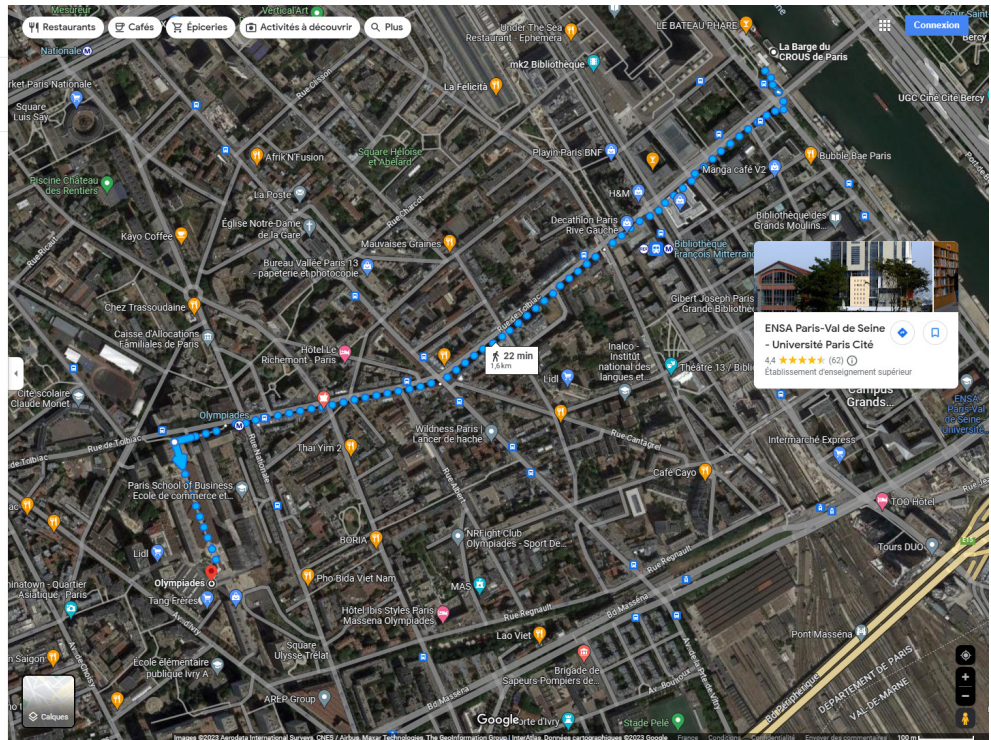
22 min (1,6 km)
 Via Rue Neuve Tolbiac et Rue de Tolbiac
 Principalement plat

⚠ Attention : Les itinéraires à pied peuvent ne pas toujours tenir compte des conditions réelles

La Barge du CROUS de Paris
 Quai François Mauriac, Port de la Gare, 75013 Paris

- ↑ Prendre la direction sud-est vers Port de la Gare
 Prendre les escaliers
 74 m
- ↪ Prendre à droite sur Pont de Tolbiac
 15 m
- ↑ Continuer sur Rue Neuve Tolbiac
 400 m
- ↑ Continuer sur Rue de Tolbiac
 400 m
- ↪ Prendre à droite sur Rue de Patay
 5 m
- ↪ Prendre à gauche sur Rue de Tolbiac
 400 m
- ↶ Tourner à gauche pour rester sur Rue de Tolbiac
 110 m
- ↶ Tourner à gauche
 Prendre les escaliers
 250 m

Olympiades
 75013 Paris



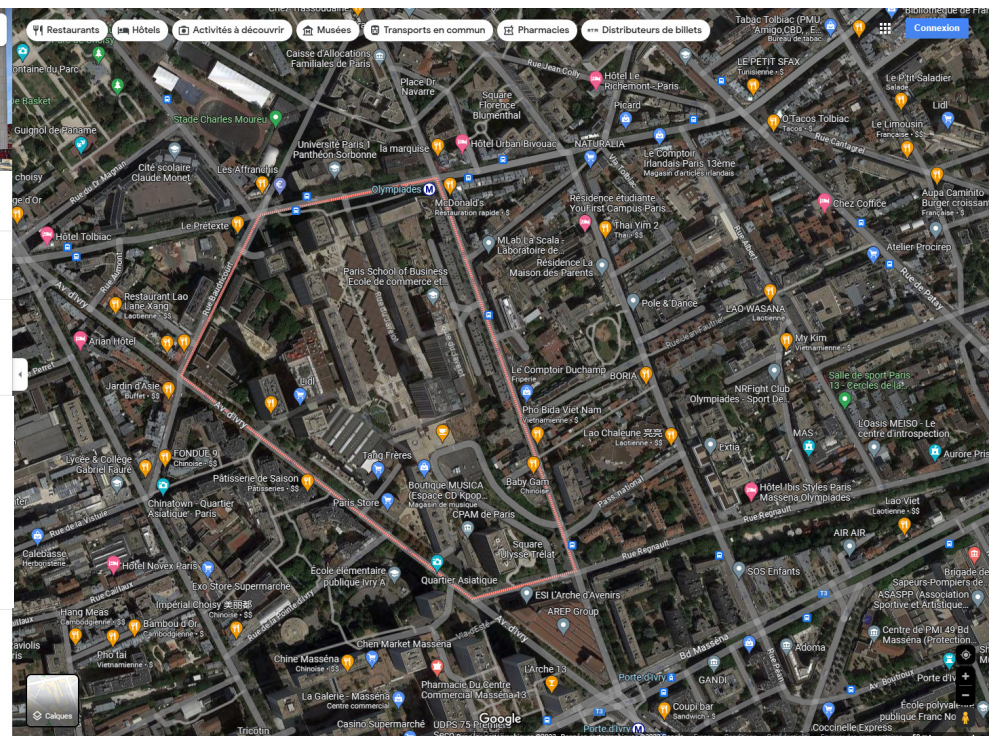
Olympiades, 75013 Paris

Pluie 18° 12:58

Itinéraires Enregistrer À proximité Envoyer vers un téléphone Partager

En bref
 Les Olympiades sont opération immobilière la plus emblématique des théories urbanistiques appliquées à la rénovation urbaine du secteur Italie 13 à ... Plus

Photos



Meeting point:

- Departure at 14:30 (C.E.T.) from the Barge du CROUS

Biographies:

Alexandra Gourlaouen. Master 1 Aménagement et Urbanisme student at the Université Bretagne Sud de Lorient, intern on the SAPHIR program.

MCMH-EU COST Action Dissemination Program
 Seminar «Lieux et Enjeux», 26 and 27 June, 2023

Camille Chatellard is a student in Master 2 Ville et Environnement Urbains at Lyon 2 University. I've been in Paris since February 2023, working as an intern for the SAPHIR program.

Clothilde Roux is currently completing her Masters 2 in architecture at the ENSA Paris Val de Seine. She completed her Masters 1 at California Polytechnic University, and is now working as an intern at the CRH for the SAPHIR program.

Core Group Meeting*

On the Olympiades slab (16h30 C.E.T.)

At the TELA 13 neighbourhood association

Bâtiment Rome, Hall 7,
La « Pagode » au 52, rue du Javelot,
75013, Paris



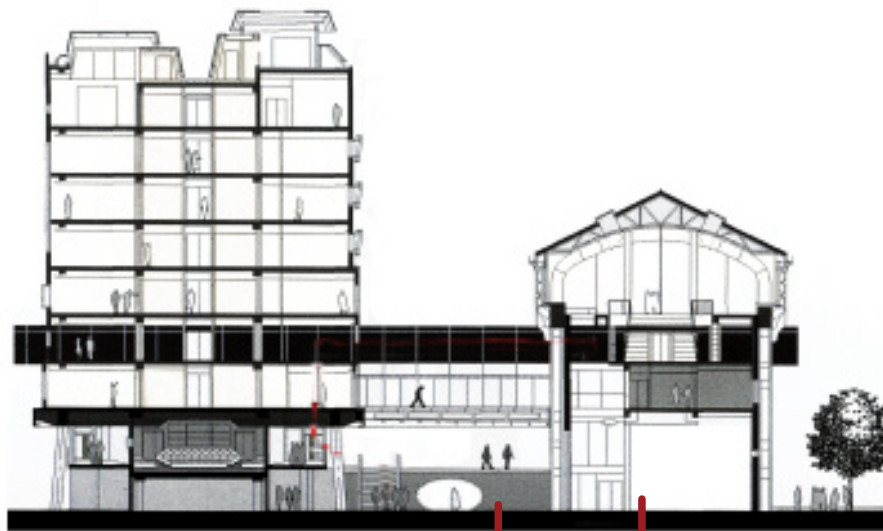
*Private meeting reserved for members of the CA18137 MCMH-EU steering committee. For videoconference participants, a private link will be sent to you by e-mail.



Acknowledgements:

We would like to express our sincere thanks to Carolina Camacho (CA18137 GHM) and Catarina Lente (CA18137 Website Manager) as well as Mickael Pero & Olga Gorczyca (COST Association) for their support. We would also like to thank all the teams from CRH-LAVUE, ENSAPVS, DINÂMIA'CET-IUL and Politecnico di Milano for their participation in the organisation of this event. Special thanks also go to the Tela13 association for their welcome and collaboration.

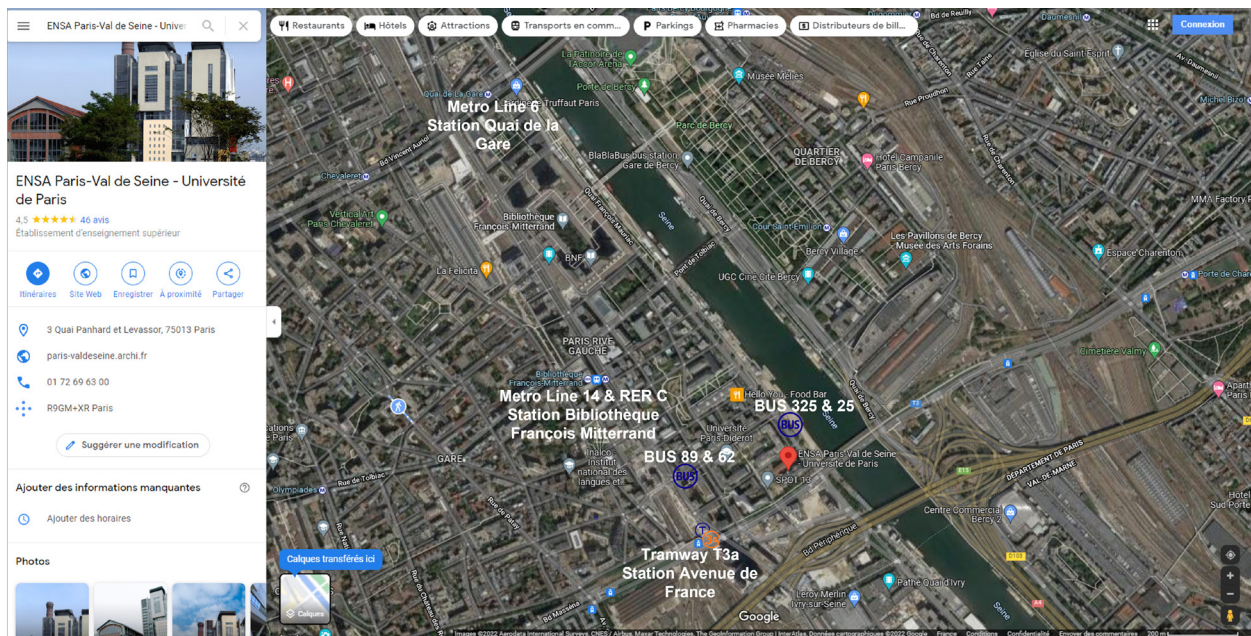
Useful information:



ENSAPVS Section

Hall
Ground floor

Salle Expérimentation
Ground floor



The ENSAPVS (Seminar venue) is located **By tramway:**
at: 3/15, Quai Panhard et Levassor, 75013, Paris and is accessible by :

Metro:
Line 14, Station: Bibliothèque François Mitterrand
Line 325 or 25, Stop: Watt
Line 89 or 62, Stop: Porte de France

A little further down the Line 6, Station: Quai de la Gare
By RER:
Ligne C, Station: Bibliothèque François Mitterrand

Virtual seminar room: <https://vu.fr/CAQQ>



OLYMPIADES, PARIS © A. BENERNOU

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