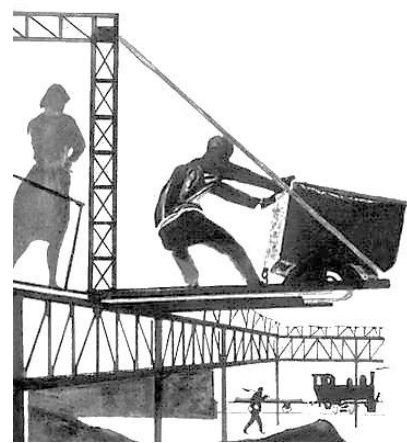


GRAPHIC
BY ARCHITECT
YAKOV CHERNIHOV (1930)



GRAPHIC BY ARCHITECT YAKOV CHERNIHOV (1930)

ARCHITECTURE OF SOVIET HOUSING AND MAIN SOVIET URBAN PLANNING CONCEPTS



PAINTING
BY ALEKSANDR DEINEKA

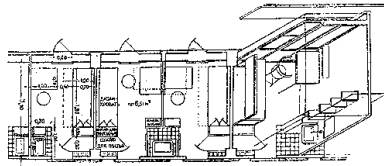
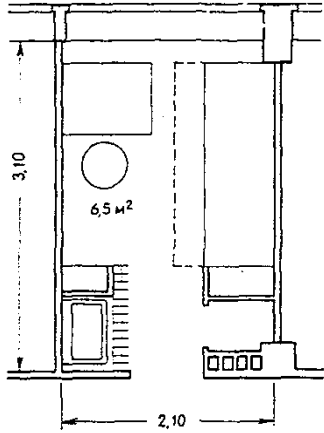
SOVIET HOUSING AT 1920-1930 AFTER THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN 1917 WAS DEVELOPED UNDER THE IDEA OF TRANSFORMATION FROM INDIVIDUAL HOUSING TO COLLECTIVE HOUSING.

COLLECTIVE HOUSING MEANT THAT SOVIET PEOPLE SHOULD SPEND MOST OF THE TIME OUTSIDE THEIR HOME AND NEED ONLY THE MINIMUM INDIVIDUAL SPACE FOR SLEEPING (SLEEPING CABINES 5-6 M2 EACH). OTHER PROCESSES SUCH AS EATING, WORK, STUDY, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, CULTURAL LIFE ETC. SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN SPACIOUS COMMON PUBLIC SPACES. CHILDREN SHOULD BE RAISED AND EDUCATED OUTSIDE OF THE HOME IN SPECIAL SCHOOL BLOCKS OR CITY DISTRICTS. IT GAVE FREEDOM TO WOMEN TO CONTRIBUTE MORE TO THE SOCIETY.

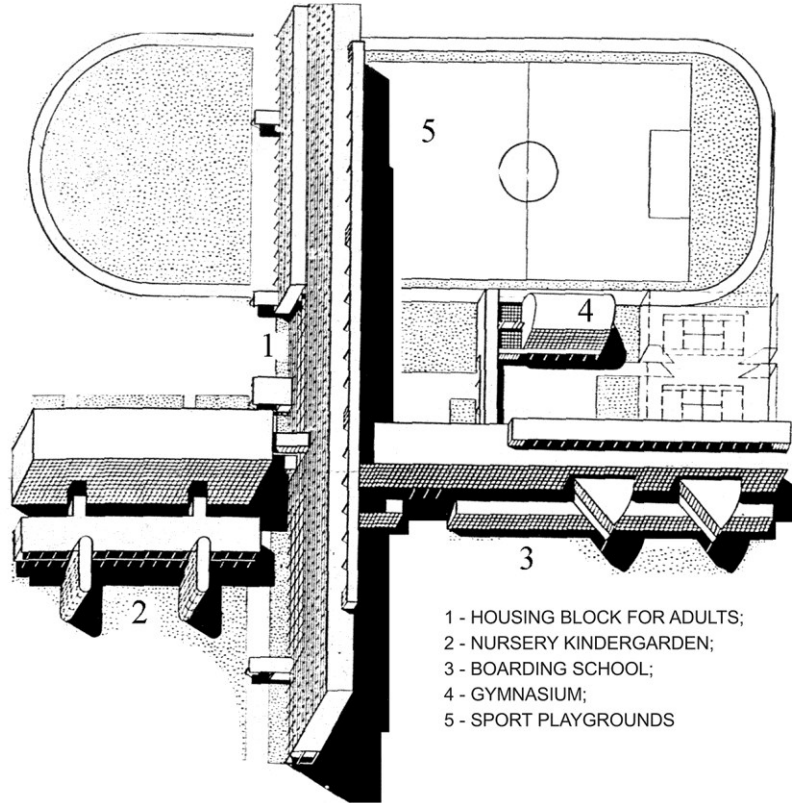
THIS CONCEPT WAS IMPLEMENTED IN THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS OF **HOUSE-COMMUNA (DOM-COMUNA) AND **DWELLING COMBINE (ZHILOY COMBINAT)** IN **CONSTRUCTIVISM STYLE**. ON PRACTICE THIS IDEA WAS NOT FULLY ACCEPTED BY PEOPLE AND NOW EXISTING HOUSES-COMMUNAS USED AS STUDENTS DORMITORIES.**

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constructivist_architecture
- <http://thecharnelhouse.org/2014/04/14/mikhail-barshchs-housing-communes-in-moscow-1928-1930/>
- <http://thecharnelhouse.org/2011/04/20/leonid-sabsovich-urbanism-and-the-socialist-city-соцгород-1929-1931/>

SOVIET HOUSING AT 1920-1930 (HOUSES COMMUNAS)

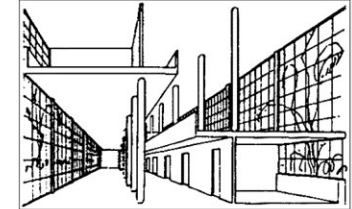


SLEEPING CABINE 6,5 M2
DWELLING COMBINE
STALINGRAD CITY (1930)

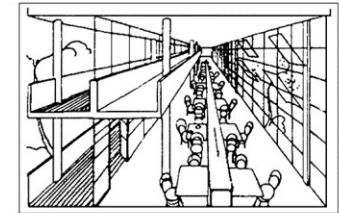


- 1 - HOUSING BLOCK FOR ADULTS;
- 2 - NURSERY KINDERGARDEN;
- 3 - BOARDING SCHOOL;
- 4 - GYMNASIUM;
- 5 - SPORT PLAYGROUNDS

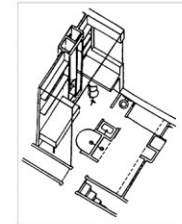
PROJECT OF HOUSE-COMMUNE FOR 1000 ADULTS+680 KIDS FOR MASS SCALE CONSTRUCTION (1929)
ARCHITECTS: M.BARZH, V.VLADIMIROV



RECREATION HALL



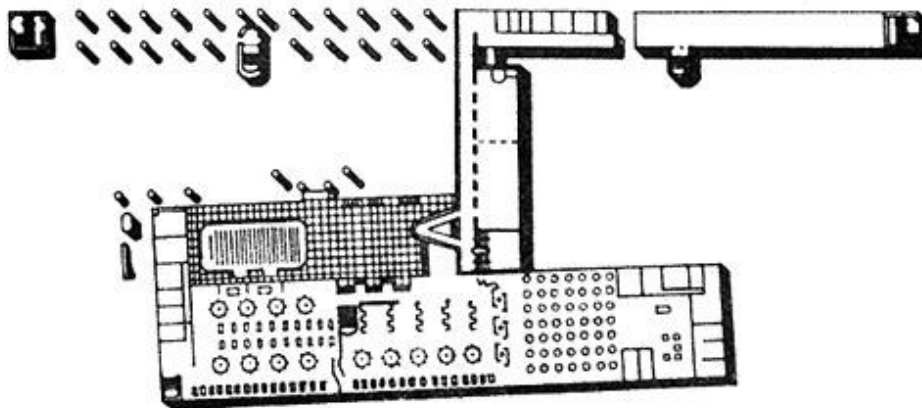
CANTEEN



SLEEPING CELL FOR ONE PERSON (AREA 6 M²)

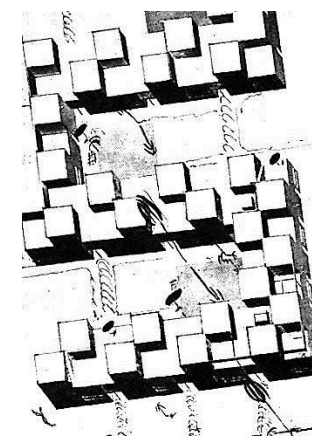


DWELLIG-COMBINE PROJECT
CHARDZHUY CITY (1930)

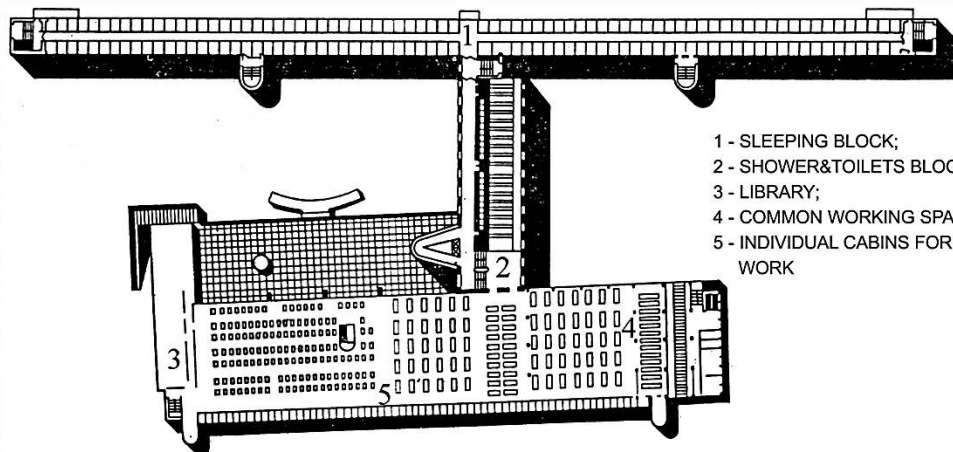


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT OF HOUSE-COMMUNE FOR STUDENTS
MOSKOW (1929-1930) ARCHITECT I.NIKOLAEV



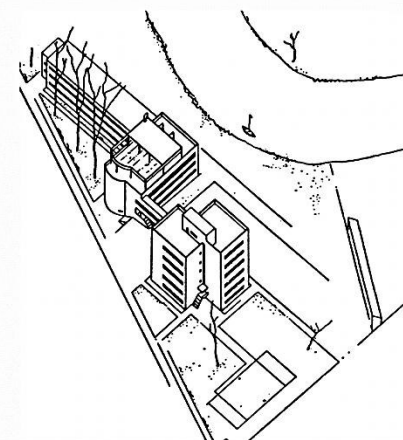
DWELLIG-COMBINE PROJECT
CHARDZHUY CITY (1930)



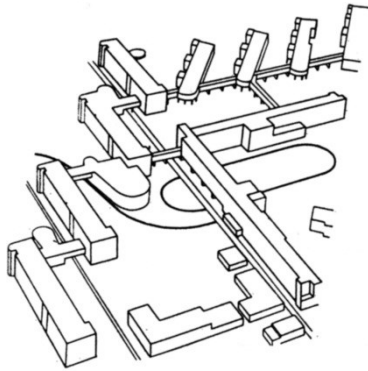
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT OF HOUSE-COMMUNE FOR STUDENTS
MOSKOW (1929-1930)
ARCHITECT: I.NIKOLAEV

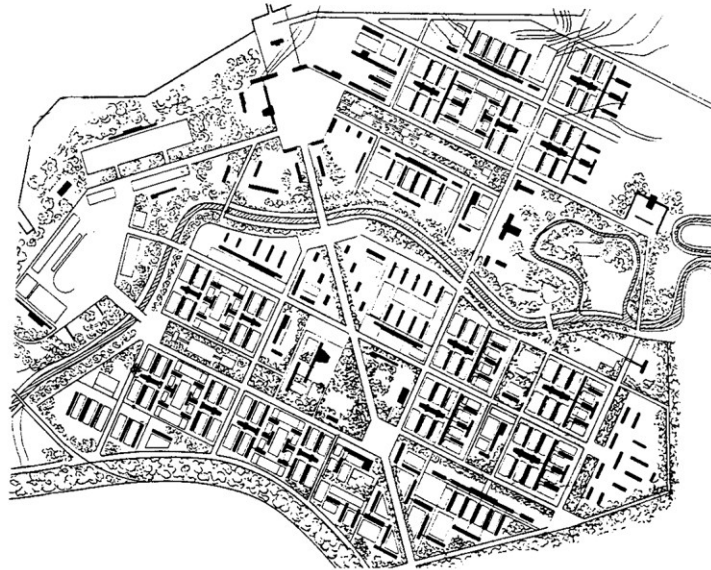
- 1 - SLEEPING BLOCK;
- 2 - SHOWER&TOILETS BLOCK;
- 3 - LIBRARY;
- 4 - COMMON WORKING SPACE;
- 5 - INDIVIDUAL CABINS FOR WORK



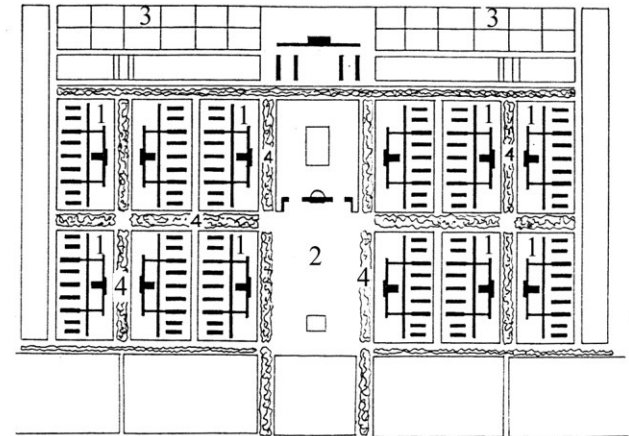
HOUSE-COMMUNE
MOSKOW (1928-1930)
ARCHITECTS: M.GINZBURG, S.LISAGOR



DWELLING COMBINE
STALIGRAD CITY (1930)

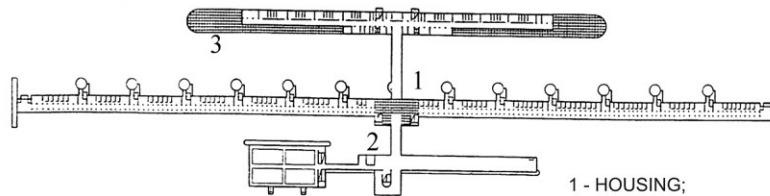


PROJECT OF SOCIALIST CITY KUZNETSK (1930)
ARCHITECTS: A.VESNIN, L.VESNIN



1 - COMMUNE HOUSES FOR 2600 INHABITANTS;
2 - NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER OF THE DISTRICT;
3 - PUBLIC SCHOOLS;
4 - GREENERY

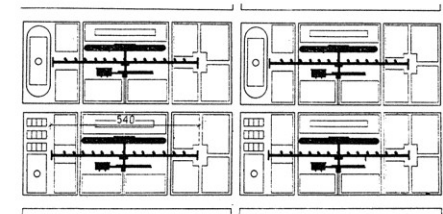
PROJECT OF CITY DISTRICT
IN VOLGOGRAD CITY (1929)
ARCHITECTS: A.VESNIN, L.VESNIN



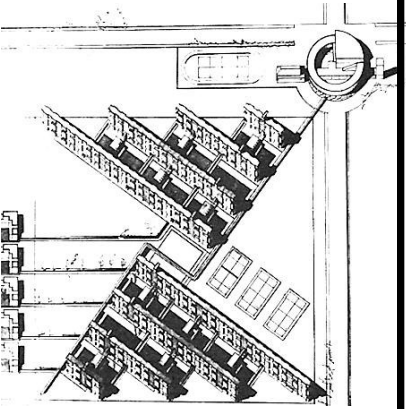
PLAN

1 - HOUSING;
2 - PUBLIC SERVICE;
3 - KINDERGARDEN

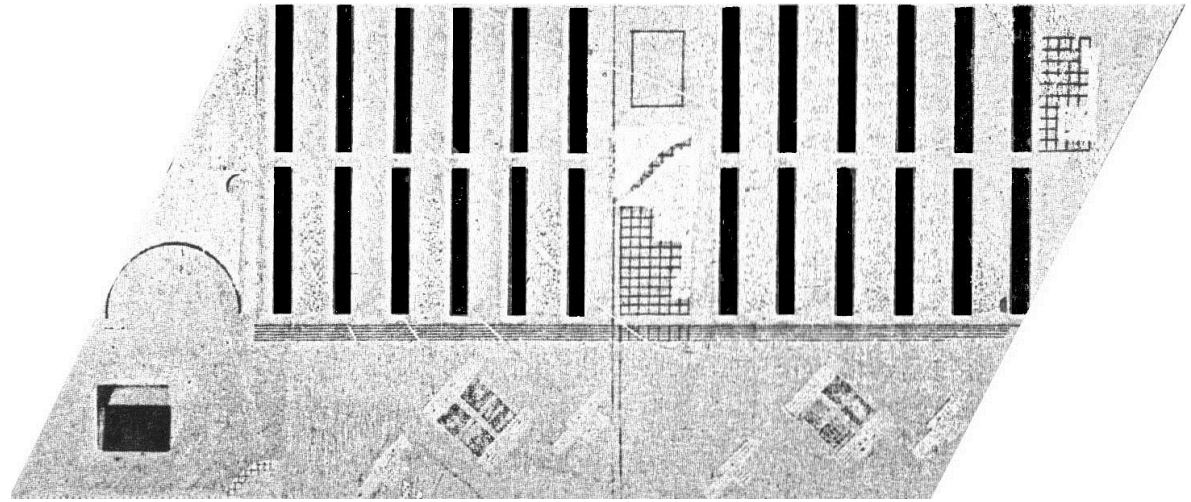
PROJECT OF DWELLING COMBINE ("ZHILOY COMBINAT") FOR VOLGOGRAD CITY (1930)
ARCHITECT: I.GOLOSOV



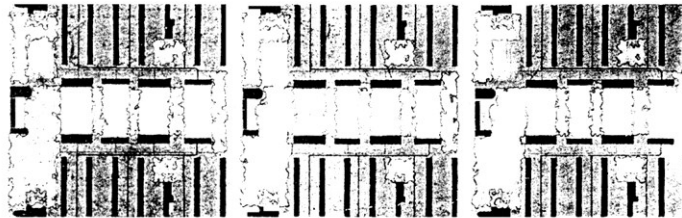
SCHEME OF CITY BLOCK



DWELLING COMBINE
PROJECT (1930)



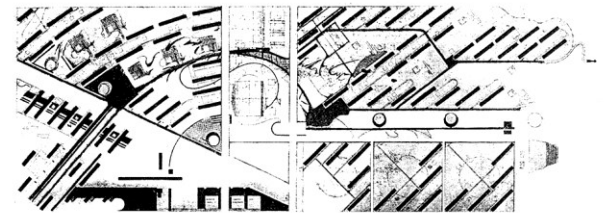
HOUSING BLOCK, STALINGRAD CITY (1930)



HOUSING IN NOVOSIBIRSK CITY, SITE PLAN (1930)
ARCHITECTS: D.BABENKOV, D.GANDURIN



HOUSING,
GORKIY CITY (1920)



HOUSING IN STALINGRAD CITY, SITE PLAN (1930)
ARCHITECT: P.POMAZANOV



JOSEPH STALIN
LEADER OF THE SOVIET UNION
IN 1922-1952

“STALINKAS” ARE MOSTLY RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS, BUILT FROM THE 1930S UNTIL 1950S IN THE ERA OF USSR LEADER JOSEPH STALIN.

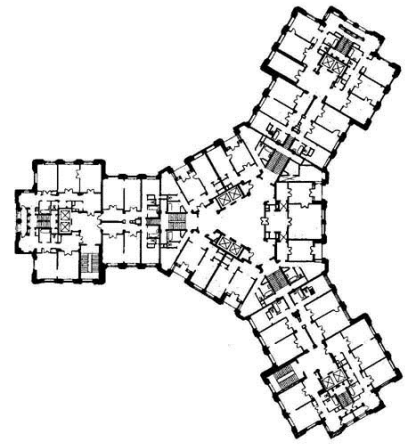
THE EXTERIOR DESIGN OF THESE BUILDINGS IS KNOWN AS THE **STALIN EMPIRE STYLE**. “STALINKA” RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS ARE DIVIDED ROUGHLY INTO TWO DIFFERENT CATEGORIES – THOSE MADE OF RED OR WHITE BRICK AND THOSE OF CINDER BLOCKS. THE BRICK “STALINKAS” TEND TO HAVE MORE BEAUTIFUL FACADES, LARGER APARTMENTS AND BETTER INSULATION.

THE SMALLER “STALINKAS” WERE ERECTED FOR SOVIET WORKERS, AND THE BIGGER ONES WERE CONSTRUCTED FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY ELITE. THIS SHOWS THE REAL SEGREGATION IN SOVIET SOCIETY.

BEFORE THE FALL OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE STALINKAS WERE CONSIDERED THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS REAL ESTATE IN THE COUNTRY – MILITARY LEADERS, FAMOUS SCIENTISTS, PROFESSORS, ARTISTS, ACTORS AND ACTRESSES, DIRECTORS AND LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY WERE THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF THESE BUILDINGS.

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stalinist_architecture
- <http://themoscownews.com/realestate/20110321/188509536.html>

SOVIET HOUSING 1930-1950 (“STALINKA” HOUSES)



HOUSE ON
KOTELNICHESKAYA
EMBANKMENT, MOSKOW
(1938-1952)
PLAN OF RESIDENTIAL LEVEL



HOUSE ON KOTELNICHESKAYA EMBANKMENT, MOSKOW (1938-1952)
EXAMPLE OF LUXURY HOUSE OF STALIN PERIOD
32 FLOORS, 176 M HIGH, 540 APARTMENTS
ARCHITECTS: D. CHECHULIN, A. ROSTKOVSKY

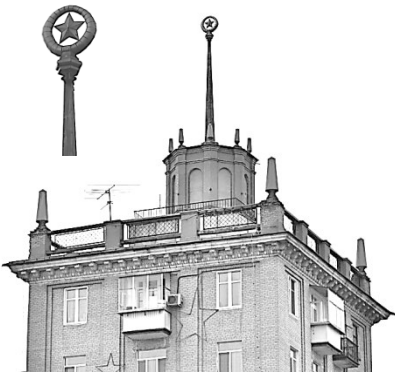


“WORKER AND KOLKHOZ
WOMAN”
SCULPTURE BY VERA
MUKHINA
MOSCOW, RUSSIA
(1937)



MOSCOW PHOTOS
(1950-1952)

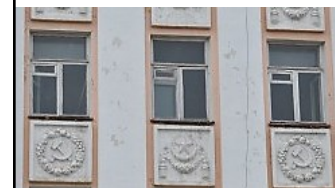
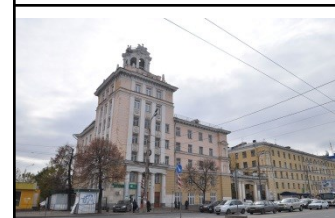
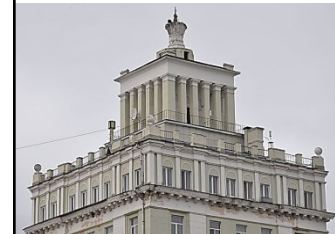
- ENTRANCE TO THE CENTRAL CITY PARK
- MOSCOW UNIVERSITY UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- TVERSKAYA STREET



“STALINKA” HOUSE
ROOF DETAIL
KAZAN CITY,
TATARSTAN REPUBLIC,
RUSSIA (1930-1950)

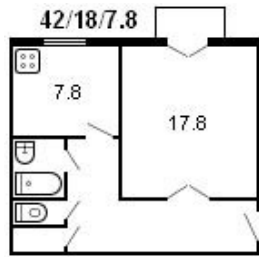
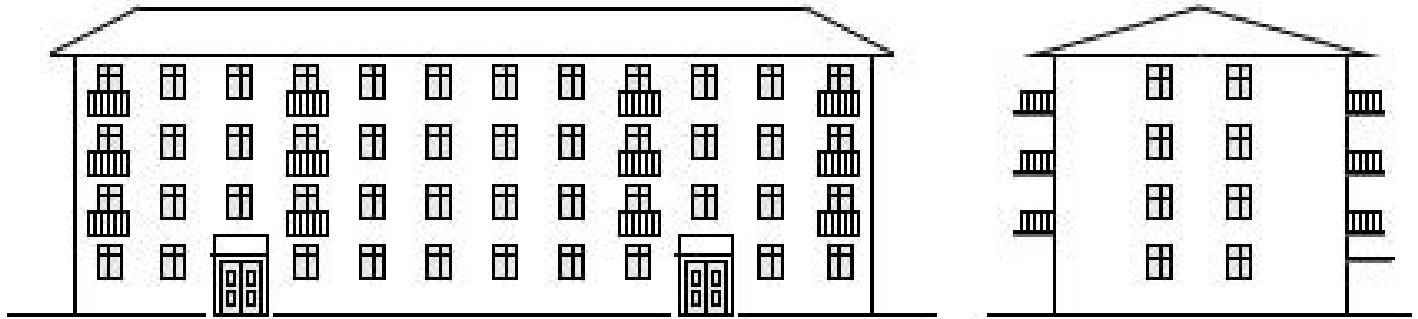


BRICK “STALINKA” HOUSES
KAZAN CITY, TATARSTAN REPUBLIC, RUSSIA (1930-1950)

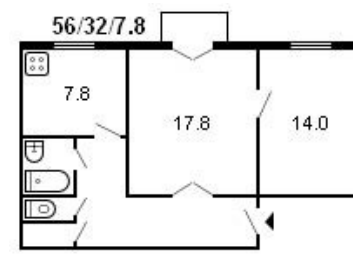
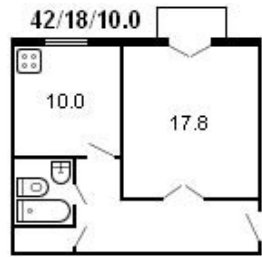




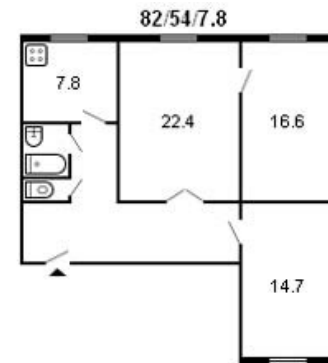
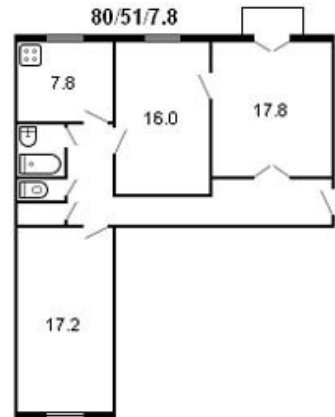
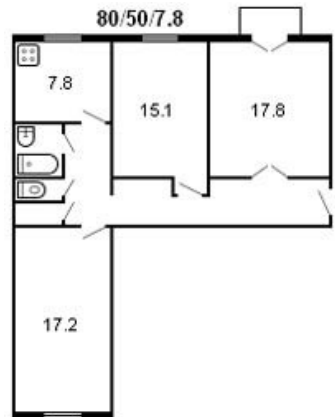
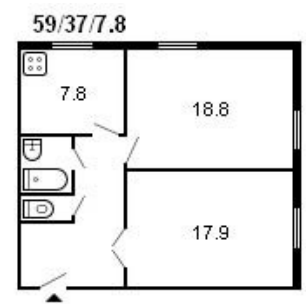
“STALINKA” HOUSE
KAZAN CITY,
TATARSTAN REPUBLIC,
RUSSIA (1930-1950)



1 ROOM APARTMENT



2 ROOMS APARTMENT



3 ROOMS APARTMENT

TYPICAL “STALINKA” STANDARD DESIGN HOUSE FOR WORKERS
SERIA 1-411 (1950-1955)



NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
LEADER OF THE SOVIET UNION
IN 1953-1964

“KHRUSHCHYOVKA” (RUSSIAN: ХРУЩЁВКА) IS A TYPE OF LOW-COST, CONCRETE-PANELED OR BRICK THREE- TO FIVE-STORIED APARTMENT BUILDING WHICH WAS DEVELOPED IN THE USSR DURING THE EARLY 1960S UNTIL 1970S, DURING THE TIME ITS NAMESAKE NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV DIRECTED THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

THE “KHRUSHCHOVKA” WAS INDUSTRIALISED AND PREFABRICATED BUILDING, THE ELEMENTS (OR PANELS) MADE AT CONCRETE PLANTS AND TRUCKED TO THE SITE AS NEEDED. ELEVATORS WERE CONSIDERED TOO COSTLY AND TIME CONSUMING TO BUILD, AND ACCORDING TO SOVIET HEALTH/SAFETY STANDARDS, FIVE STORIES WAS THE MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF A BUILDING WITHOUT AN ELEVATOR. THUS, ALMOST ALL “KHRUSHYOVKAS” HAVE FIVE STORIES.

“KHRUSHCHYOVKAS” FEATURED COMBINED BATHROOMS (BATH, TOILET, SINC). KITCHENS WERE SMALL, USUALLY 6 SQUARE METERS. TYPICAL APARTMENTS HAVE THE TOTAL AREA OF 30 M2 (1-ROOM), 44 M2 (2-ROOM) AND 60 M2 (3-ROOM). THESE APARTMENTS WERE PLANNED FOR THE SMALL FAMILIES, BUT IN REALITY IT IS NOT UNUSUAL FOR THREE GENERATIONS OF PEOPLE TO LIVE TOGETHER IN TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS.

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khrushchyovka>

SOVIET HOUSING 1960-1970 (“KHRUSHCHYOVKA” HOUSES)



USSR ARCHITECTURE IN 1960-1970 WAS UNDER INFLUENCE OF **KHRUSHCHEV'S SPEECH 'ON THE EXTENSIVE INTRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL METHODS, IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND REDUCING THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION' (1954).**

ITS COMMON SLOGAN: "WE ARE NOT AGAINST BEAUTY, BUT WE ARE AGAINST SUPERFLUITY". INEFFICIENT CLASSICISM OF STALINIST EMPIRE WAS TAKEN OVER BY PURELY FUNCTIONALIST RATIONAL STYLE. THE SAME HOUSING CONDITIONS WERE PROMISED FOR EVERY USSR CITIZEN. WITHIN 20 YEARS SINCE 1954 60 MILLION OF SOVIET PEOPLE WERE MOVED TO NEW APARTMENTS IN MASS-SCALE FACTORY-MADE BUILDINGS, IDENTICAL REGARDLESS OF CLIMATE SPECIFIC.

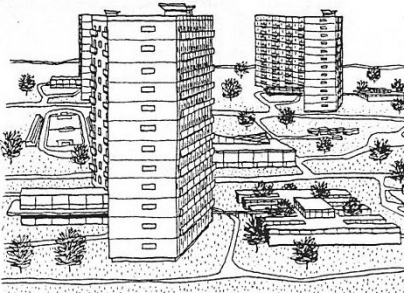
"WE MUST SELECT A SMALL NUMBER OF STANDARD DESIGNS FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, KINDERGARTENS, CHILDREN'S NURSERIES, SHOPS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES AND CONDUCT OUR MASS BUILDING PROGRAMMES USING ONLY THESE DESIGNS OVER THE COURSE OF, SAY, FIVE YEARS." "IN ORDER TO BUILD QUICKLY AND SUCCESSFULLY, WE MUST USE STANDARD DESIGNS IN OUR BUILDING, BUT THIS IS EVIDENTLY NOT TO THE TASTE OF CERTAIN ARCHITECTS [...]"

- <http://microrayon.wikispaces.com/Khrushchev's+Speech+1954>

SOVIET HOUSING 1960-1970 ("KHRUSHCHYOVKA" HOUSES)

1ST "KHRUSHCHYOVKA" HOUSE
IN USSR,
MOSKOW, GRIMAU STREET
(1957)

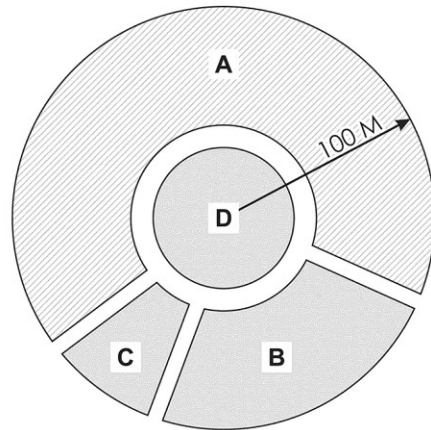
LEVEL (STEP) SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SERVICE



MICRODISTRICT
BIRD'S VIEW (1960)
ARCHITECT: G.GRADOV

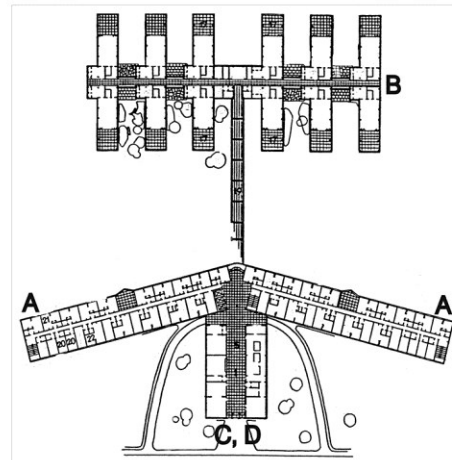
<u>LEVEL (STEP) OF PUBLIC SERVICE</u>	<u>URBAN PLANNING UNIT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF NEED AND RADIUS OF PEDESTRIAN ACCESSIBILITY</u>
1	HOUSING GROUP AND MICRODISTRICT LEVEL	EVERYDAY NEED ACCESSIBILITY RADIUS = 100-500m
2	CITY DISTRICT LEVEL	PERIODIC NEED ACCESSIBILITY RADIUS = 1000-1500m
3	CITY LEVEL	EPISODICAL NEED NO STANDARD RADIUS FOR ACCESSIBILITY

HOUSING GROUP

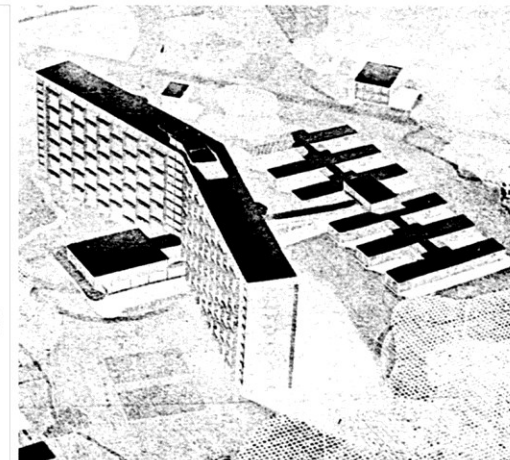


A - HOUSING;
B - NURSERY KINDERGARDEN;
C - ELDERLY CENTER;
D - CANTEEN AND OTHER SERVICES

HOUSING GROUP SCHEME
(BY G.GRADOV)



PLAN



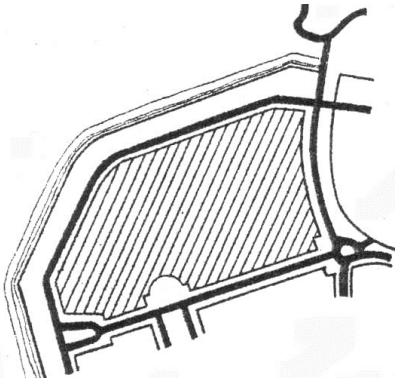
PERSPECTIVE

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT OF HOUSING GROUP FOR 1500 INHABITANTS (1960)
ARCHITECT: G.GRADOV

LEVEL (STEP) SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SERVICE WERE DEVELOPED IN 1960S AND STILL FIXED IN BUILDING RULES FOR RUSSIA AND UKRAINE. IT GUARANTEES EQUAL SERVICE LEVEL FOR EVERY CITIZEN.

LEVEL (STEP) SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SERVICE

<u>LEVEL (STEP) OF PUBLIC SERVICE</u>	<u>URBAN PLANNING UNIT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF NEED AND RADIUS OF PEDESTRIAN ACCESSIBILITY</u>
1	HOUSING GROUP AND MICRODISTRICT LEVEL	EVERYDAY NEED ACCESSIBILITY RADIUS = 100-500m
2	CITY DISTRICT LEVEL	PERIODIC NEED ACCESSIBILITY RADIUS = 1000-1500m
3	CITY LEVEL	EPISODICAL NEED NO STANDARD RADIUS FOR ACCESSIBILITY



MICRODISTRICT

IS A BASIC URBAN PLANNING
UNIT OF THE CITY IN USSR
FROM 1960S.

IT IS BOUNDED BY THE ROADS,
THE TOTAL AREA IS AROUND
20-50 HECTARES

MICRODISTRICT

1 - HOUSING GROUP;
2 - PUBLIC SCHOOL;
3 - NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER AND PARC

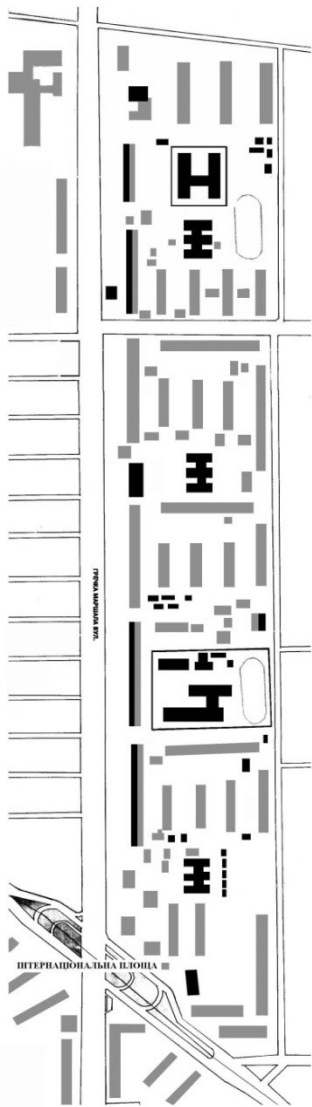
MICRODISTRICT SCHEME
(BY G.GRADOV)

PERSPECTIVE

SITE PLAN.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT OF MICRODISTRICT FOR 10 000 INHABITANTS (1960)
ARCHITECT G.GRADOV

MICRODISTRICT (RUSSIAN: МИКРОРАЙОН – MIKRORAYON) DEFINITION: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microdistrict>



TWO MICRODISTRICTS
TOGETHER,
GRECHKO STREET, KYIV,
UKRAINE (1960S)

LEVEL (STEP) SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SERVICE

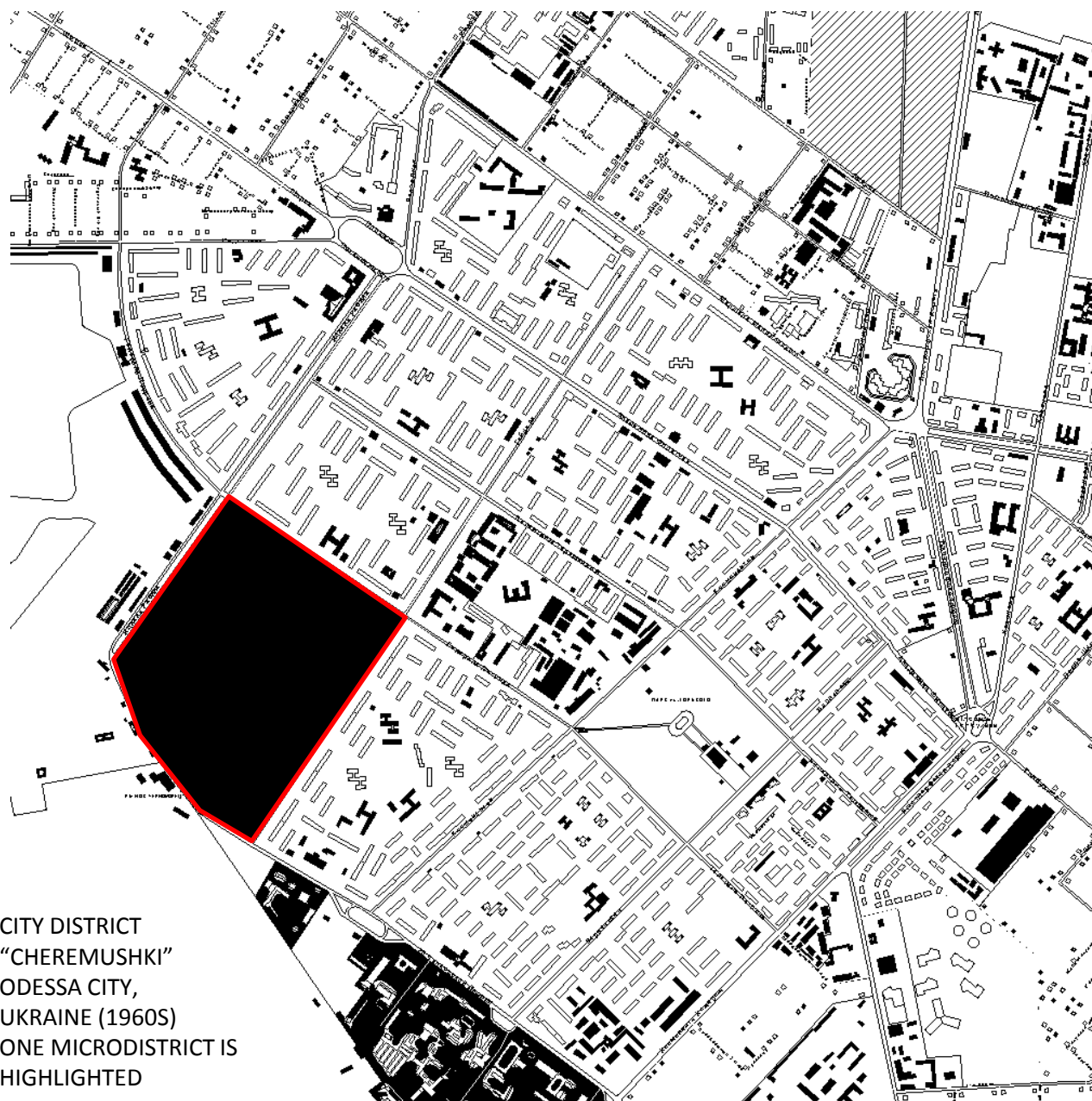
<u>LEVEL (STEP) OF PUBLIC SERVICE</u>	<u>URBAN PLANNING UNIT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF NEED AND RADIUS OF PEDESTRIAN ACCESSIBILITY</u>
1	HOUSING GROUP AND MICRODISTRICT LEVEL	EVERYDAY NEED ACCESSIBILITY RADIUS = 100-500m
2	CITY DISTRICT LEVEL	PERIODIC NEED ACCESSIBILITY RADIUS = 1000-1500m
3	CITY LEVEL	EPISODICAL NEED NO STANDARD RADIUS FOR ACCESSIBILITY



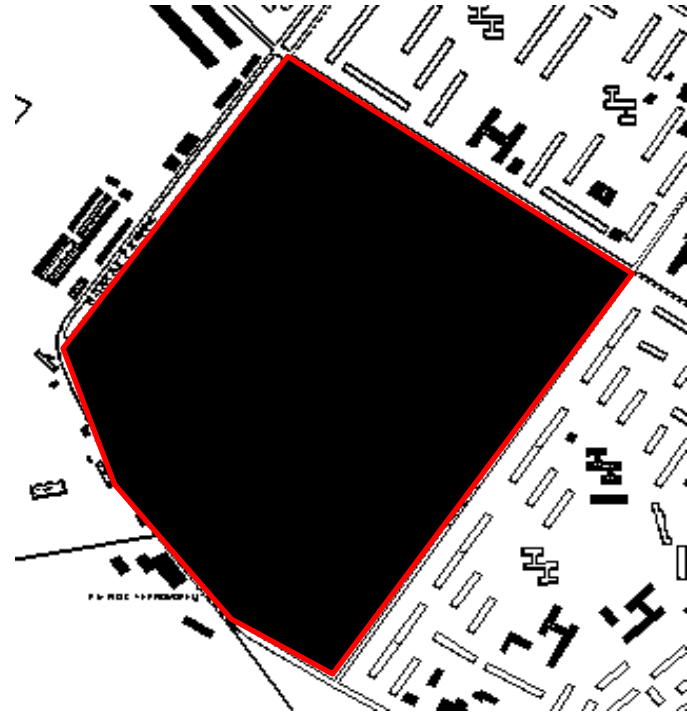
CITY DISTRICT,
URBAN UNIT OF THE CITY,
AREA 80-400 HECTARES,
CONTAINS SEVERAL
MICRODISTRICTS WITH SCHOOLS,
SHOPS AND KINDERGARDENS PLUS
BIG COMMON PUBLIC CENTER
AND PARK



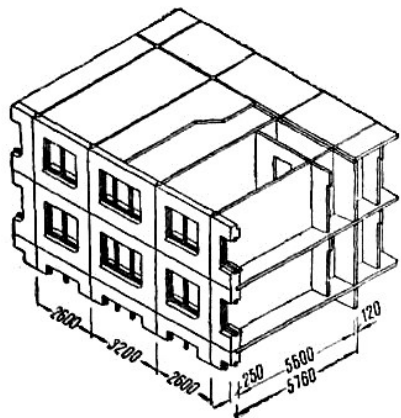
“KHRUSHCHYOVKA” HOUSE
TYPE PROJECT (1960S)



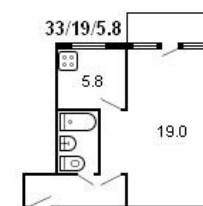
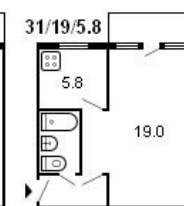
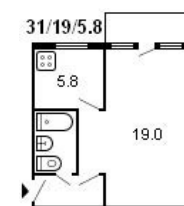
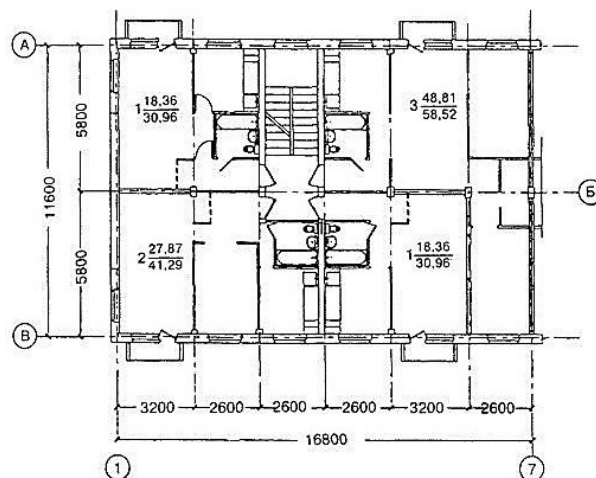
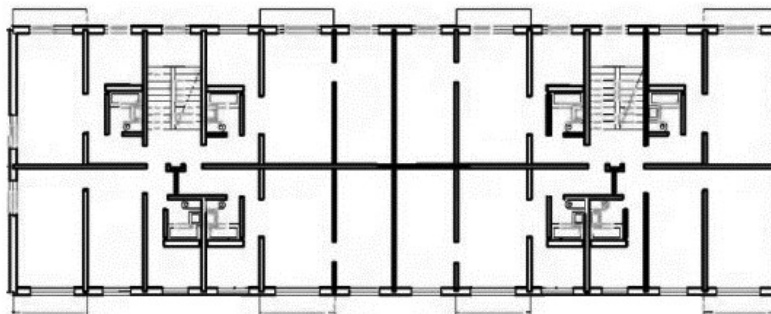
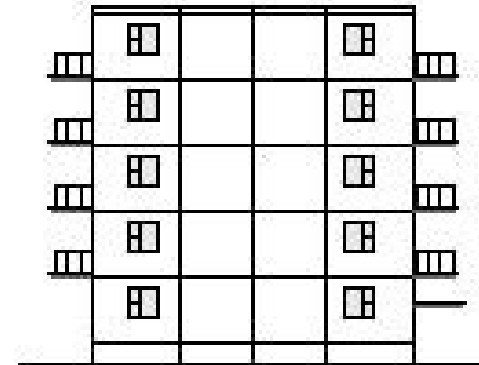
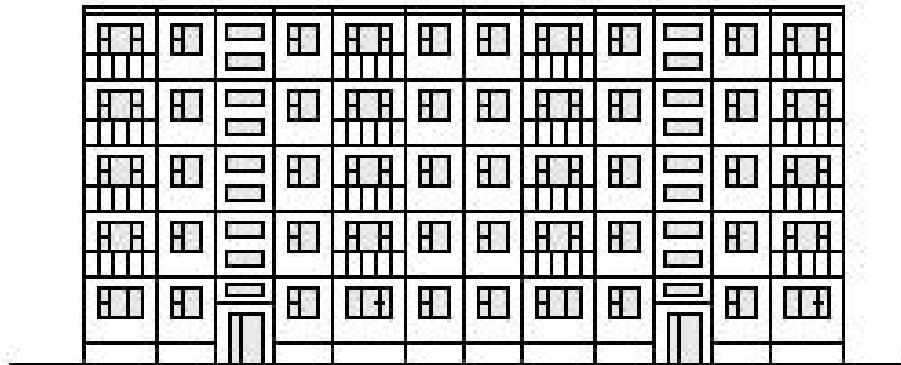
CITY DISTRICT
“CHERMUSHKI”
ODESSA CITY,
UKRAINE (1960S)
ONE MICRODISTRICT IS
HIGHLIGHTED



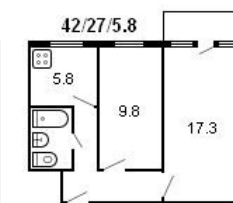
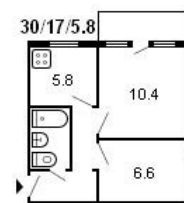
CITY DISTRICT "CHERMUSHKI" ODESSA CITY, UKRAINE (1960S)



“KHRUSHCHYOVKA” HOUSE
STANDARD PROJECT
SERIA 1-464
PREFABRICATED
CONCRETE PANELS
(1960S)



1 ROOM APT.



2 ROOMS APT.

“KHRUSHCHYOVKA” HOUSE STANDARD DESIGN PROJECT SERIA 1-464 (1960S)



“KHRUSHCHYOVKA” HOUSE
WITH A SELF-ADDED
BALCONY
(TO EXPAND THE
APARTMENT AREA)



CITY DISTRICT “RUSANOVKA”, KYIV, UKRAINE (1960S) PHOTO 2005



EXPANDED BALCONIES



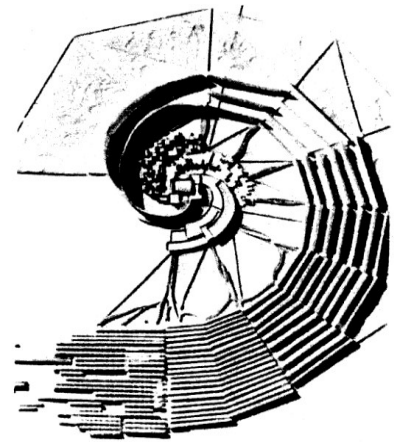
LEONID BREZHNEV
LEADER OF THE SOVIET UNION
IN 1964-1982

IN TIMES OF LEONID BREZHNEV ARCHITECTS GOT MORE FREEDOM COMPARE TO NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV TIMES. STANDARD DESIGN WAS STILL IN FORCE BUT THERE WERE MORE VARIETY OF PROJECTS SERIES ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT CLIMATE ZONES AND URBAN PLANNING CONDITIONS. HOUSES USUALLY HAD FROM 9 TO 16 FLOORS, WERE EQUIPPED WITH ELEVATOR. IT GAVE THE POSSIBILITY TO INCREASE BUILDING DENSITY AND USE THE TERRITORY MORE EFFICIENT.

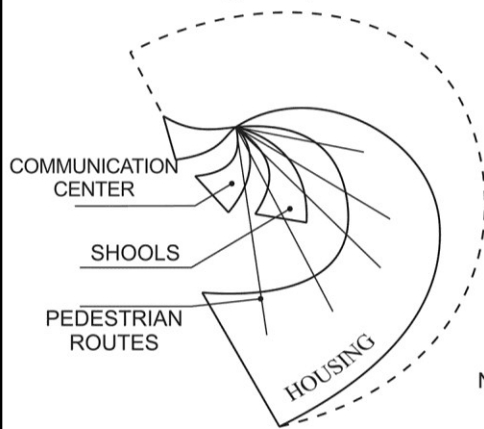
SECTIONAL HOUSES OF 1970-1990S HAD BIGGER APARTMENTS AREA COMPARE TO “KHRUSHCHYOVKA” HOUSES BUT SMALLER THAN “STALINKAS”. HOUSES CONSISTED OF SECTIONS THAT COULD BE ATTACHED TO EACH OTHER IN DIFFERENT POSITION AND COULD HAVE DIFFERENT HEIGHT. MATERIALS WERE MOSTLY PREFABRICATED CONCRETE PANELS AND SILICATE BRICK. OFTEN SECTIONAL HOUSES WERE QUITE LONG (UP TO 800 METERS LENGTH) AND COULD HAVE UP TO 9000 INHABITANTS.

IT WERE DEVELOPED ALTERNATIVE TO LEVEL (STEP) SYSTEM CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC SERVICE (FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM, IDEAL COMMUNIST CITY CONCEPT) THAT COUNTED TRANSPORTATION AS THE MAIN FACTOR THAT INFLUENCE THE BUILDINGS LOCATION. FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM WAS IMPLEMENTED IN SEVERAL EXPERIMENTAL MICRODISTRICTS IN USSR BUT OTHER MICRODISTRICTS WERE CONSTRUCTED UNDER LEVEL (STEP) SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

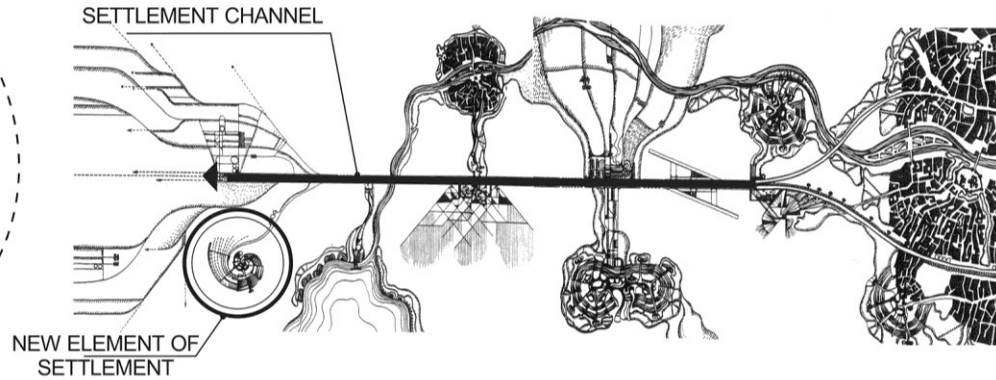
SOVIET HOUSING 1970-1990 (SECTIONAL HOUSES 9-16 FLOORS)



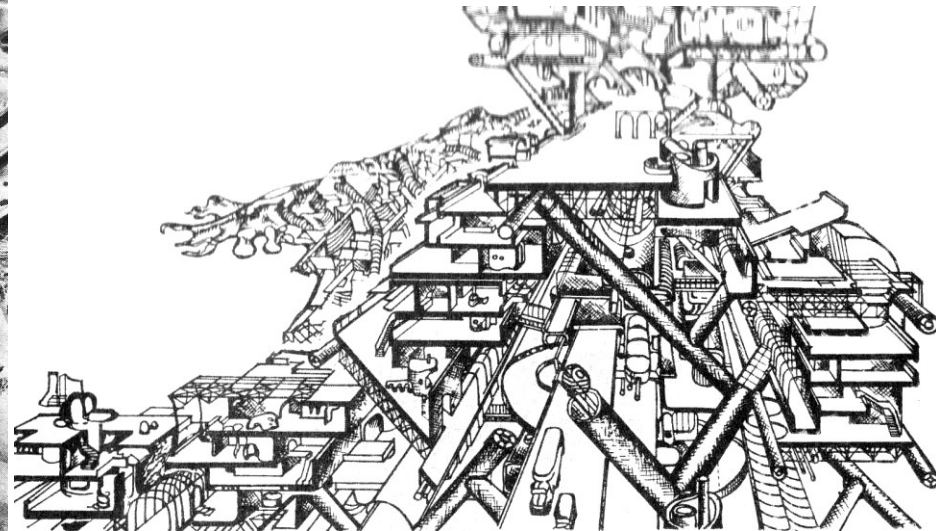
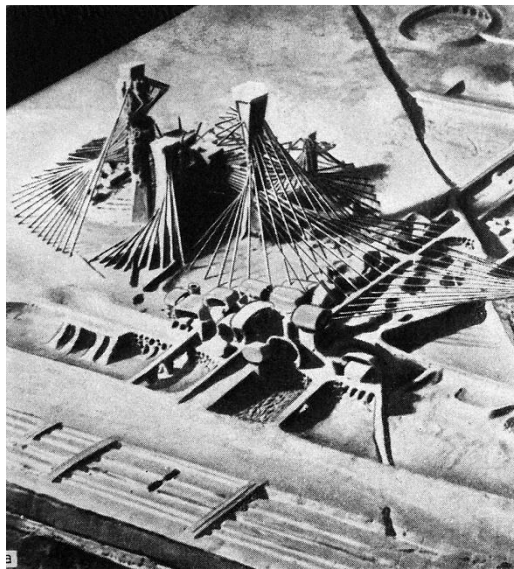
NEW ELEMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT



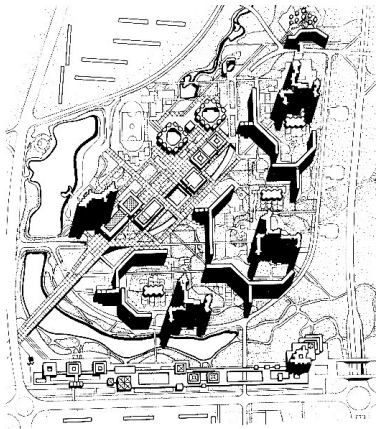
PRINCIPAL SCHEME OF NEW ELEMENT OF SETTLEMENT
(BY ALEXSEI GUTNOV)



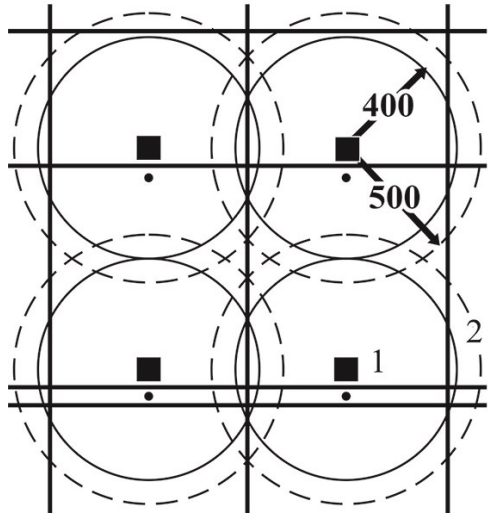
URBAN PLANNING CONCEPT OF IDEAL COMMUNIST CITY
NEW CONSTRUCTION GOES ALONG SETTLEMENT CHANNELS (MAIN COMMUNICATION CHANNELS)
ARCHITECTS: A. Gutnov, A. Baburov, G. Djumenton, S. Kharitonova, I. Lezava, S. Sadovskij



URBAN CONCEPT. THE IDEAL COMMUNIST CITY
ARCHITECTS: ALEKSEY GUTNOV, A.BABUROV, I.LEZHAVA ETC. (1970)

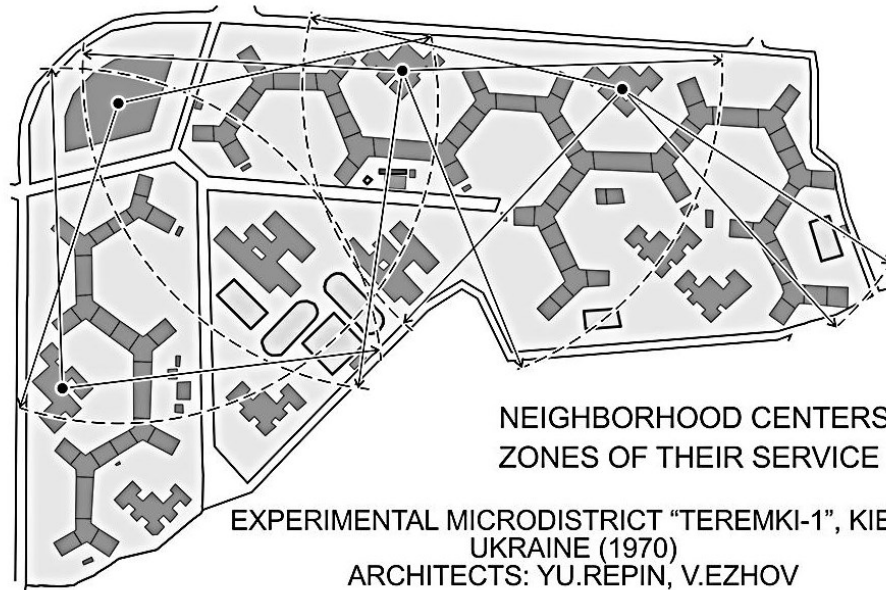


MICRODISTRICT OF SECTIONAL HOUSES (1970S)



- 1 - NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER CLOSE TO MAIN ROAD;
- 2 -ZONE OF SERVICE OF ONE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS

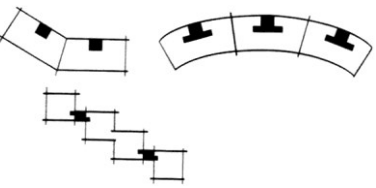
STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC SERVICE UNITS BY THE FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM (BY M.ORLOV, I.FEDOSEEVA)



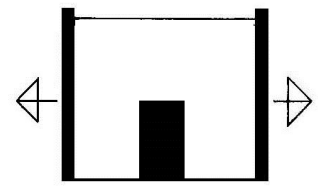
NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS AND ZONES OF THEIR SERVICE

EXPERIMENTAL MICRODISTRICT "TEREMKI-1", KIEV. UKRAINE (1970)
ARCHITECTS: YU.REPIN, V.EZHOV

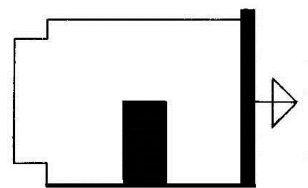
URBAN CONCEPT OF THE FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SERVICE
ARCHITECTS: M.ORLOV, I.FEDOSEEVA (1975)



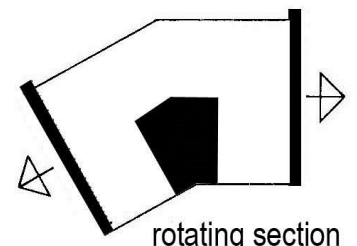
VARIETY OF HOUSING SECTIONS (1970S)



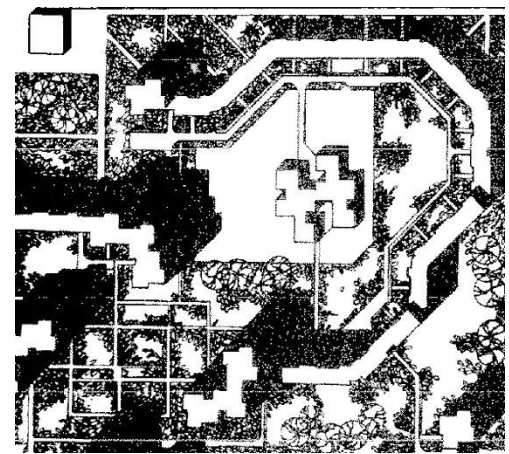
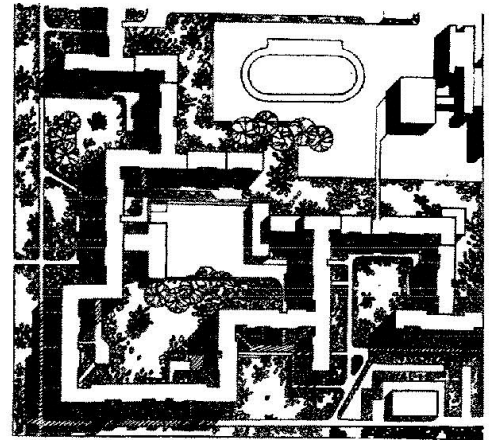
ordinary section



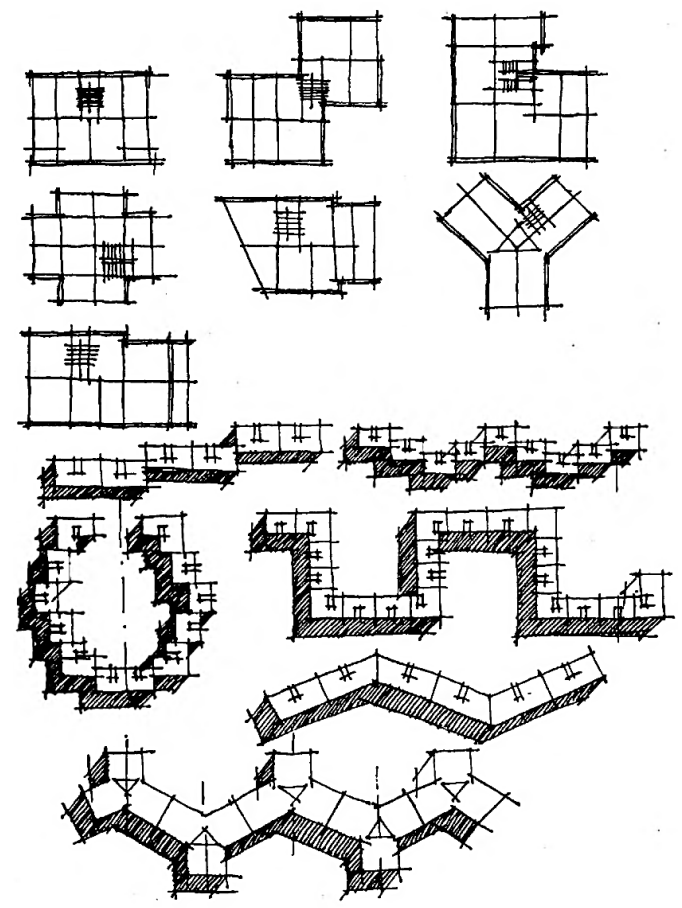
end section



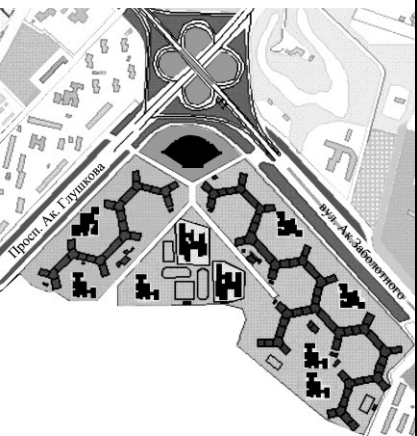
rotating section



MICRODISTRICTS OF 1970-1980S



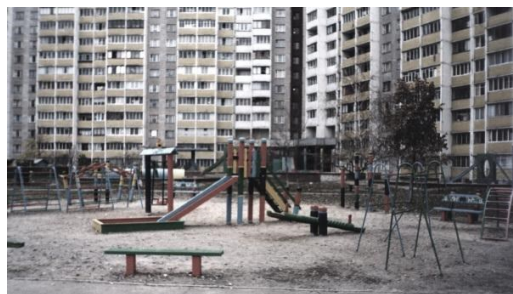
VARIETY OF HOUSING SECTIONS (1970S)

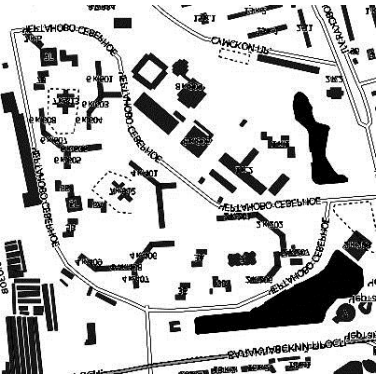


EXPERIMENTAL
MICRODISTRICT
“TEREMKI-1”, KYIV,
UKRAINE (1970S)



EXPERIMENTAL MICRODISTRICT “TEREMKI-1”, KYIV, UKRAINE(1970S) PHOTO 2005-2010





EXPERIMENTAL
MICRODISTRICT
"SEVERNOE CHERTANOVO",
MOSKOW, RUSSIA (1970S)



EXPERIMENTAL MICRODISTRICT
"SEVERNOE CHERTANOVO", MOSKOW, RUSSIA (1970S)
<http://microrayon.wikispaces.com/Severnoe+Chertanovo>

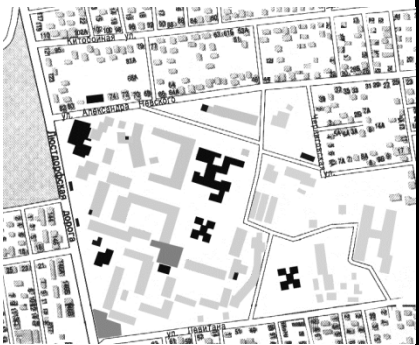


HOUSE FAÇADE
MICRODISTRICT
“SEVERNOE CHERTANOVO”,
MOSKOW, RUSSIA (1970S)



EXPERIMENTAL MICRODISTRICT “SEVERNOE CHERTANOVO”, MOSKOW, RUSSIA (1970S) PHOTOS 2010





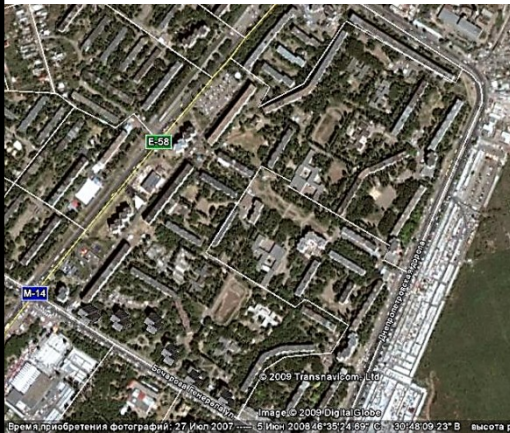
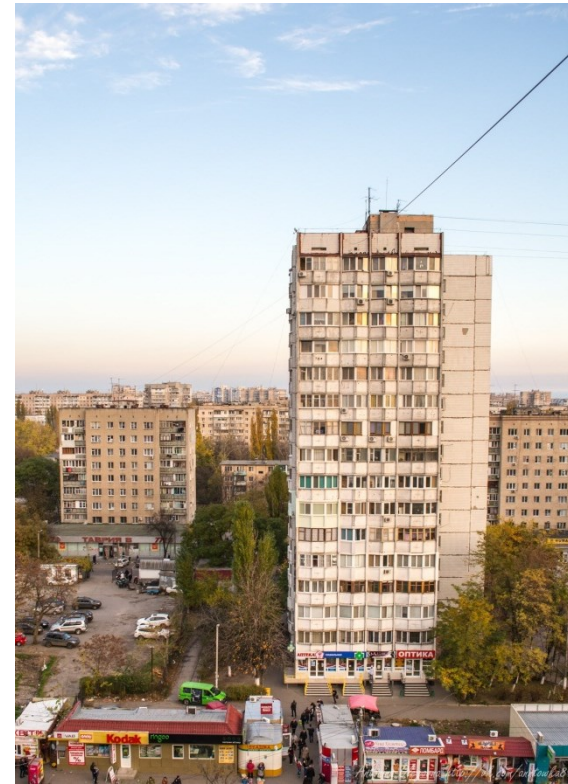
MICRODISTRICT
“VUZOVSKIY”, ODESSA,
UKRAINE (1980S)



MICRODISTRICT “VUZOVSKIY”, ODESSA, UKRAINE (1980S) PHOTOS 2005



MICRODISTRICT "POSELOK KOTOVSKOGO", ODESSA, UKRAINE (1980)



MICRODISTRICT "POSELOK KOTOVSKOGO", ODESSA, UKRAINE (1980) PHOTOS 2014

SUMMARY

HOUSING ARCHITECTURE IN USSR WAS UNDER INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIETY CHANGES AND THE POLITICAL COURSE OF THE USSR LEADER. SOVIET HOUSING CONCEPTS HAD A HUGE SCALE OF IMPLEMENTATION WITH NUMEROUS REPETITION OF THE STANDARD DESIGN ALL AROUND THE COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR (AFTER 1945). SOVIET HOUSING WERE BUILD FOR THE GOVERNMENT MONEY AND HAD A FIXED BOTTOM AND UPPER AREA OF THE APARTMENTS TO SAVE THE MONEY.

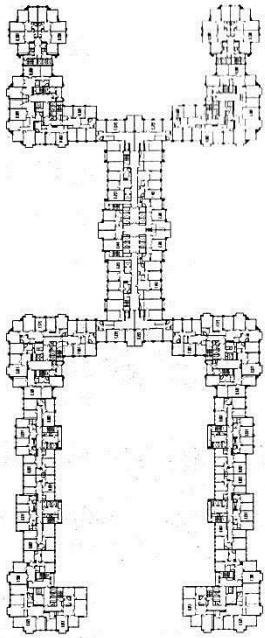
AFTER DISSOLUTION OF USSR (1991) HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON THE FORMER USSR TERRITORIES CONTINUES URBAN PLANNING TRADITIONS OF 1960-1980S BUT IT IS NOT SO SCALED AND WELL ORGANIZED AS IN SOVIET TIMES.

MANY NEW HOUSES ARE BUILD WITHOUT THE PUBLIC SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE AND INHABITANTS SHOULD USE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE EXISTING MICRODISTRICTS. AS A RESULT INFRASTRUCTURE OFTEN IS OVERLOADED.

THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS IN STYLE OF THE NEW APARTMENTS ANYMORE. ONLY MINIMUM BOTTOM AREA IS STILL FIXED BY THE BUILDING REGULATIONS BUT THE UPPER LEVEL IS CANCELED.



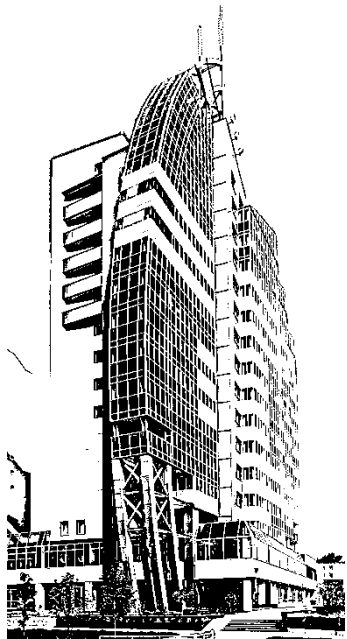
LEADERS OF SOME
FORMER SOVIET
REPUBLICS IN 2015
(RUSSIA, UKRAINE,
BELORUSSIA, KAZAKHSTAN)



LUXURY
“TRIUMPH
PALACE HOUSE”
MOSCOW,
RUSSIA, 2006



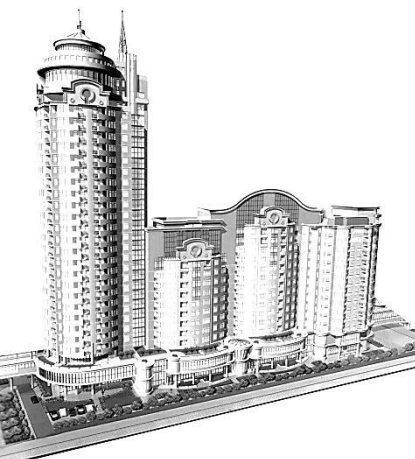
LUXURY “TRIUMPH PALACE HOUSE” MOSCOW, RUSSIA, 2006



“FRIGATE (NEO)”
HOUSE,
KRASNOYARSK,
RUSSIA, 2011



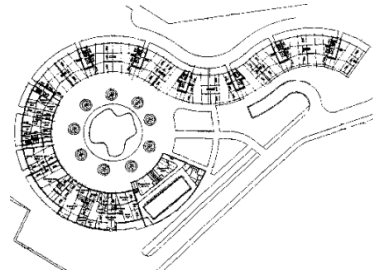
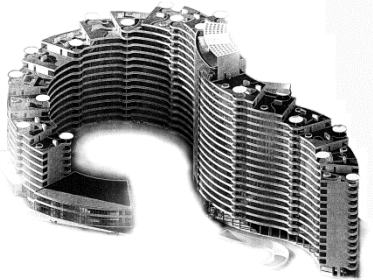
“FRIGATE (NEO)” HOUSE, KRASNOYARSK, RUSSIA, 2011



HOUSE ON
STARONAVODNITSKAYA
STREET, KYIV, UKRAINE,
2013



HOUSE ON STARONAVODNITSKAYA STREET, KYIV, UKRAINE, 2013



HOUSE "WHITE
SAIL", ODESSA,
UKRAINE, 2007



NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN ODESSA CITY, UKRAINE, 2010



“GOODBYE, HUMANS”
PAINTING
BY ANDREY PLOTNOV

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(BLOG OF ROSS WOLF, GRADUATE STUDENT, UNIVERSITY OF CHIKAGO. THE MAIN FOCUS IS RUSSIAN HISTORY, CENTRAL EUROPEAN HISTORY, JEWISH STUDIES, PHILOSOPHY, AND MARXISM. HISTORY OF AVANT-GARDE ARCHITECTURE, CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL ISSUES (ACTIVISM, CURRENT EVENTS), AND TOPICS SUCH AS THE ENVIRONMENT, TECHNOLOGY, UTOPIANISM, AND THE HISTORY OF THE LEFT).

<http://sovmodernism.livejournal.com/>

(SOVIET ARCHITECTURE PICTURES AND OBJECT DESCRIPTIONS. IN RUSSIAN, AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH ON FACEBOOK)