









## Joint event of

# ECTP-CEU and SPA-CE.NET and AUÚP

## hosted by

# SPECTRA CE EU at STU in Bratislava

# "Future of the Traces of Modernity: Public Mass housing neighbourhoods"

Bratislava September 26th – 28th, 2022

## **Programme**

# 26.9.2022 SAS, Panská 15

9:00 – 12:30 ECTP Executive committee

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch break

13:30 – 18:30 ECTP General Assembly

From 19:00 ECTP Dinner

# 27.9.2022 Mirror Hall, Primate's Palace, Primaciálne námestie 1

8:30 – 9:00 **Opening Speeches** by **Matúš Vallo** (Mayor of Bratislava), **Janet** 

Askew (ECTP President), Maroš Finka (AESOP President, Head of

SPECTRA CE EU)

9:00-12:00 Key note speeches – TBC

12:00 – 13:00 Lunch break

13:00 - 16:00 Young Planners

16:00 – 18:00 City walk organised by MIB / SPECTRA CE EU

From 19:00 SPA-CE.NET Dinner

























## 28.9.2022 SPECTRA CE EU at STU, Vazovova 5

9:00 – 12:00 SPA-CE.NET workshop presentations

12:00 - 13:00 Lunch break

13:00 – 16:00 SPA-CE.NET workshop presentations

### Thematic focus:

Large parts of any Central European city landscape and neighbourhoods are covered by residential areas of mass housing blocks of flats built in 1960s-1980s. These communities and settlements are often more than 30-40 years old and have become specific places with its own history, social climate and narratives. Unique and specific metatext of almost any Central and South Eastern European city would remain unfinished without residential areas of panel blocks of flats. These areas have generated specific identity, social cohesion as well as social problems related to them. It is obvious that these urban forms failed to deliver the unique "tomorrow's quality of life" as once declared but on the other hand they never became the completely excluded localities without the vital contacts with the city organism. Until today, these areas offer comfortable living with satisfactory standards while remaining affordable compared to the newer parts of the city.

Mass housing estates from 1960s, 1970s and 1980s might be considered as one of the most visible and tangible impacts of organised modernity. They offered certain standard of housing and dwelling, but, on the other hand they brought mass scale, uniformity, standardization and monotonous environment ("form follows function" till absurdum...). What was once considered progressive and avantgarde (Le Corbusier's models of housing estates as "machines for dwelling") later lost through mass proliferation all progressive elements and became a symbol of misunderstanding of human complexity. State as an investor could not keep the standards of quality, ignored local specifics, melody of the landscape or stories bound to the territory. Despite being more often than not the stories of discontinuity, mass housing estates survived all of societal changes and had been largely accepted on the societal level. Today, in the times of uncertainty and ambivalence never seen before, they are confronted by new array of challenges on the global, national, regional and local scale.

These themes, nevertheless, go beyond the debates about the physical environment of these settlements. In these neighbourhoods, the discussed topics include their economic, social and environmental sustainability, their belonging to the city organism, the communities of inhabitants and their perception of the neighbourhood or their inclusion with the broader city structures etc. The mass housing projects have been externalised worldwide in one form or another and until today they remain as emergent places that might not be the most appealing parts of the city, but they offer good standard of living for everyday people. In the light of the newer city development concepts reflecting on the current challenges, mass housing remain a hot topic for planners everywhere.

























# Thematic scopes of the conference:

- 1. Mass housing neighbourhoods and global changes (e.g. digitalization, economic development, climate change)
- 2. Smart solutions towards spatial justness and sustainability in mass housing neighbourhoods
- 3. Integration of social, technical, environmental and institutional innovations in urban transformation of mass housing neighbourhoods
- 4. Transformation of local identity and social milieu from grey dormitories to manifold presence

Alongside the representatives of the member institutions of the SPA-CE.NET network and other interested researchers, PhD candidates undertaking research on one of the named topics are also invited to submit papers. The authors should send a 300-words abstract, indicating which of the above mentioned thematic fields their paper most closely addresses.

The application documents must be sent by **July, 31**<sup>st</sup> **2022**. Please send your application form by email to matej.jasso@stuba.sk **and** a.korzhenevych@ioer.de. The selection and notification of participants is expected by the **August, 26**<sup>th</sup> **2022**.

## Thematic discussion organised by

ECTP-CEU – European Council of Spatial Planners / Conseil européen des urbanistes

SPA-CE.NET – Network of Spatial Planning and Research Institutes in Central and Eastern Europe

AUUP - Czech Association for Urban and Regional Planning

SPECTRA CE EU at the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava

For more information, please feel free to contact conference coordinators:

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#### **Hotel recommendations**

Radisson Blue Carlton, Hviezdoslavovo námestie 3, 81102 Bratislava, www.carlton.sk

Hotel Devín, Riečna 162, 81102 Bratislava, www.hoteldevin.sk

Hotel Avance, Medená 9, 81102 Bratislava, https://hotelavance.sk

Hotel Saffron, Radlinského 27, 81107 Bratislava, www.hotelsaffron.sk

Sheraton Bratislava, Pribinova 12, 81109 Bratislava, www.sheratonbratislava.sk

## How to get to Bratislava

You can arrive to Bratislava by plane, train, bus, car or boat.

## By plane

BRATISLAVA AIRPORT (BTS), www.bts.aero

There are direct flights to a number of destinations in Europe and a number of airlines operate their direct routes to Bratislava. Bratislava airport can be reached from the city centre in 15–20 minutes.

VIENNA-SCHWECHAT (VIE) AIRPORT, www.viennaairport.com

The airport at Vienna-Schwechat is only 40 kilometres west of Bratislava and Slovaks mainly use it for long-haul flights. It is one of the main gateways to Slovakia. Buses to Bratislava depart at 30 to 60-minute intervals. Coaches between Bratislava and Vienna run at one-hour intervals by eurolines.sk, regiojet.com, flixbus.com

#### By train

Official website: www.zssk.sk and www.regiojet.com

Bratislava connects to the main lines from Prague, Budapest, Vienna and various regions in Slovakia. Bratislava has two railway stations – the Main Station and Petržalka. The Main Station is well connected to the rest of the city via trams, buses or trolleybuses and you can get to the Old Town on foot in only 15 minutes.

### By bus

Official website: <a href="https://www.slovaklines.sk">www.slovaklines.sk</a>, <a href="private">private</a> companies: <a href="https://www.eurolines.sk">www.eurolines.sk</a>, <a href="https://www.regiojet.com">www.regiojet.com</a>, <a href="https://www.eurolines.sk">www.regiojet.com</a>, <a href="https://www.eurolines.sk">www.regiojet.com</a>, <a href="https://www.eurolines.sk">www.regiojet.com</a>, <a href="https://www.eurolines.sk">www.regiojet.com</a>, <a href="https://www.eurolines.sk">www.eurolines.sk</a>, <a href="https://www.eurolines.sk">www.euroli

Bratislava is also conveniently connected with many European cities via a network of bus lines. It has frequent service to the surrounding areas and also to other regions in Slovakia. Buses arrive and depart from Mlynské Nivy bus station.

## By car

Bratislava is situated at the intersection of several important motorways. The distance to Prague is 330 km, Budapest 200 km and Vienna 65 km. If you are bringing your own car, you need to display a valid motorway tax sticker, available at borders or petrol stations. The minimum validity period is ten days (costs EUR 10) and can be issued online at <a href="https://eznamka.sk/en">https://eznamka.sk/en</a>.

### By boat

Official website: www.floratour.sk, www.lod.sk

Due to its position on the river Danube, Bratislava has regular connections by boat with Vienna. The centre of Vienna (Schwedenplatz) is connected with Bratislava by a fast catamaran Twin City Liner and another fast hydrofoil, which is berthed at Vienna Handelskai.

For more detailed information on arrival to Bratislava, please visit following website: <a href="https://www.visitbratislava.com/your-visit/arrival/">https://www.visitbratislava.com/your-visit/arrival/</a>













