

Topic of conference: Post socialist urban form

Morphogenesis of elementary residential planning units

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The article reveals the results of the research of morphological development of the elementary residential planning units (*micro district, neighborhood, community*) based on changes of land use and plan analysis.

The elementary residential planning units are indivisible in their overall structure, morphologically identical, like the medieval city. Their self-sufficiency and viability of the structure as the indivisible units is confirmed by the presence of planning boundaries, social institution in the form of churches, schools; open public core as a market, square; separation of residential areas into formations of lower order.

In the development of modern cities occur morphological processes transformation of elementary planning residential units into new morphotope.

The one of the first step of the so-called "post-socialist" evolution of residential units was the market colonization on the public open spaces. This process led to the formation of a pedestrian network connecting both the core and other attractive public service facilities, recreational, educational and other. Next, we should note a change in the functional use of the territory, then the expansion of the architectural typology of residential buildings.

The morphogenesis of modern elementary residential planning units is a combinatory of their basic planning models. As the micro districts of the Russian cities plans analysis showed they were mostly the combinations of discrete and perimeter forms. In the cities of Eastern Europe, the reconstruction of the existing elementary planning units develops under the motto "communities of communities", in China, according to research Duanfang Lu, they are the combinations of the micro district and neighborhood concepts in the one morphotype.

At the beginning of the XXI century the criterion of sustainable urban development of the elementary residential planning units is understood as providing conditions for their flexible and adaptive redevelopment. To ensure urban planning and project integration, local documents for the development monitoring are used, while respecting the principles of participation of citizens and interested groups in the planning process.

As a result, many professional, social groups influence the morphogenesis of modern elementary residential planning units.

The results of the morphological analysis of elementary residential planning units of the modern city can be used for the prediction of their future development.