BEHIND THE CONCRETE CURTAIN
ACTIVATION OF THE CENTRAL URBAN AREAS
BEHIND THE SOCIALIST HOUSING BLOCKS
ALONG THE BOULEVARDS IN BUCHAREST

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INTRODUCTION

The cityscape of Bucharest is dominated by huge, standardized public housing estates built during the socialist era, mainly in the 1960s, 70s and 1980s, places in which about 70 per cent of the city's population still live. These are not only large neighbourhoods outside the historical centre, but also ‘concrete curtains’ that flank established or new major traffic axes, blocking the parts of Bucharest that lie behind them. Boulevards like Calea Moşilor, Ștefan cel Mare or Mihai Bravu perfectly illustrate the aggressive reconstruction of an historic axis and the impossibility of building or demolishing constructions now. Obviously, the areas behind the alignments of blocks of flats are non-places: chaotically parked cars on every available square inch, fenced wastelands as “green spaces”, blind walls...

Following the collapse of state socialism and the introduction of a market economy, most public housing was privatized. Neither officials in the City Housing Department nor individual owners are equipped to cope with the new situation. It is here that our initiative seeks to make an impact and to stimulate public discussion on the usage of the hidden space behind the «Concrete Curtains». A case study (Calea Moşilor) shows the problems and potentials of these spaces and delivers strategies to improve them, but also to activate urban development.
OUR APPROACH

The project combines different strategies:

> an urbanistic strategy by defining different zones: an “intervention zone” (the non-space behind the blocks), which should be activated and improved; behind it, a “buffer zone” within the old fabric, where new building projects could be developed. Here, regulations would allow for a controlled densification and a strong relation to the new public space in the intervention area. Finally, we define a “protection zone”, where new construction should be extremely limited. Concentrating development in the buffer zone will take some of the present investor’s pressure out of the protected historical area.

> an intervention strategy: by defining “chill points”, un-used or underdeveloped areas that can be activated through performative actions which will attract residents to acknowledge the potential of these spaces and to get involved into the project.

> a governance strategy: by supporting the municipality with concepts and ideas on how to improve the situation, supporting the home owner associations and empowering residents to articulate their needs.

> a communication strategy: presenting the results in exhibitions, conferences, and in different media will raise public interest
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Historical context.
Development of Bucharest

The traditional city
(15th - early 19th century)

Until modernization that began in the second half of the 19th century, Bucharest had featured a huge surface as compared to other major European cities, combined with a mixture of very low and high density areas; an almost village-like city structure with constructions grouped along the major streets or around religious buildings.
Development of Bucharest

The traditional city (15th - early 19th century). Schematic representation of the urban fabric in the central area

Prototypical of Bucharest in the early 19th century is a very low density, with houses and public buildings concentrated mostly along the major traffic connections, between which wide spaces almost free of constructions stretch.
Development of Bucharest
19th century -1940

The modernization of Bucharest in the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century followed various Western models, foremost the Parisian one: a limited extension and the will to restructure the existing territory by creating new circulation axes and restructuring the existing ones, developing infrastructure and densifying the old fabric through a rapid succession of urban regulations.
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Development of Bucharest 1940. Schematic representation of the urban fabric in the central area

Compared to the traditional city, one notices considerable densification, but only an incomplete closed-block structure. The old streets are regularized and most of the buildings dating before 1850 have disappeared.
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Development of Bucharest Socialist Period

During earlier decades of the regime only few smallish Stalinist style ensembles in-fills in the centre were built. The 60s mark the beginning of large functionalist neighbourhoods on the edge of the city. Starting with the 70s, a forest of blocks straggle just like tumours into the ‘old city’ – no other Eastern European capital city experienced the huge totalitarian operations Bucharest underwent in the 1970s and 1980s. To complete this new stage setting at the fast pace required by the dictator, demolitions followed a linear trajectory along major axes (either in place or new) making space for the building of unbroken slabs with standardized fronts. Fortunately, the next step of in-depth demolitions and new constructions behind these lines was not carried out.
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Development of Bucharest Socialist Period.
Schematic representation of the urban fabric in the central area

As a result of “Ceausescu’s operations”, concrete curtains along the boulevards screen the amputated historical fabric as well as irregular spaces (demolished portions of the old city that are now turned into terrain vague).
Development of Bucharest Capitalist Period (after 1989)

Bucharest ultra-liberal development further to 1989 has been produced essentially by massive constructions at the periphery – suburban growth outside real planning – as well as insertions in the center that almost completely disregard the existing character.
Development of Bucharest Capitalist Period (after 1989). Schematic representation of the urban fabric in the central area

Today’s densification almost exclusively follows the free market: individual operations, mostly housing and business buildings, which can appear almost everywhere in the centre, tending to concentrate towards the large boulevards, though.
The Non-Spaces of Bucharest

Everywhere behind the “Concrete Curtains” that stretch along the major boulevards of Bucharest, there are huge abandoned or ill-used spaces. Even if the free areas are limited in themselves, they feature a considerable total surface – a precious, yet un-acknowledged reserve in the heart of the city.
Calea Moşilor

Calea Moşilor is one of the major axes of Bucharest. A former important street in the historical city, it has been strongly developed during the 80s and represents a perfect example for the theme of our project. Therefore, principles applied here can become prototypical for the entire central area of Bucharest.
A strategy on an urban scale

In order to build up a strategy for the areas behind the concrete curtains, the first step would be to consider the larger context of the city and define essential types of areas and their specifics to be developed in the future. As shown in the prototypical example of Calea Moșilor, a zoning of the territory defined or influenced by the totalitarian axes comprises 3 categories:

An intervention zone, covering the left-over empty space behind the rows. It is essentially a public property now and it can be transformed into a system of public spaces through refurbishment actions conducted by the administration.

A protection zone, more or less coinciding with the one defined by heritage regulations.

In-between, there is a buffer zone, made-up of the old streets and private plots and buildings, which should develop according to urban regulations. By attracting commercial, housing and public services investments here, the present pressure on the protected area would decrease, thus saving its identity. The buffer zone and the intervention zone strengthen each other: on the one hand, a well-furbished public space raises the standard of a place and activates general urban development. On the other hand, the new investments will make this public space work properly, solve problems that cannot be covered by the existing free space (like parking) and will improve the living conditions of the inhabitants, in general.
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A strategy on an urban scale

The “Intervention Area” has an important bridge-function between the blocks along the boulevards and the urban fabric behind. The development of the space behind the blocks cannot be conceived without a strategy for the new constructions in its vicinity. The regulations in the Buffer Area and the refurbishment projects of the public space in the Intervention Area should be correlated within a general strategy.
An integration of two levels of action

The proposed strategy of development should work on two levels:

1. Planning, regulations and actions, which can only apply gradually and during a relatively longer period.

2. A strategy of public space interventions: very small and cheap actions, accompanying actual planning and developed in collaboration with the local communities. We think of a form of bottom-up urbanism that would link the big scale of strategies and urban operations to the small one of community actions. This “urban acupuncture” would take the form of immediate actions, that would test how the strategic principles work, and could activate the community, advertise the general project, and most importantly in the very difficult Romanian planning context, it would achieve immediate and visible results.

Actions in public space are an increasingly used alternative instrument in contemporary practice, bringing together inhabitants, architects, artists, sociologists etc. The originality of these concepts relies on the integration of this level with the one of urban studies, regulations and projects.
Structure and method. Not only a repair-job, but also a vision for the city.

NOW
The present situation is characterized by a concrete curtain screening the rest of the city, a derelict area behind it that combines wastelands, intensive and wild parking and unrelated bits of green space, and the edges of the central historical area. The latter is virtually invisible in the general city image and is now further destroyed, not by a big project, but through individual speculative projects. Besides, these new housing projects, mostly out of scale, pop up irregularly everywhere and have a negative impact on the existing urban structure behind the concrete curtains.

VISION
The strategy develops the principles of an intervention area (a new public space), an opening of the curtain through public functions, and a regulation system in the buffer area. The buffer area can be densified by private (but also public) means in a planned way, thus injecting money in the area, making it work with the new public space, housing needed functions (parking, tertiary, cultural and community spaces) and also relieving some of the investor’s pressure in the protection area.
Within Calea Moșilor Boulevard, very different situations appear, according to the enclosure degree of the rows of apartment buildings, the dimensions of the intervention zone, the continuity of circulations, the ways in which the historical fabric has been cut, the activities within the space etc. We searched for prototypical situations that would describe the essential relations between the boulevard, the blocks of flats along it, the free space in the back and the historical fabric. The whole of Calea Moșilor is finally composed from variations and combinations of these fundamental typologies. On the other hand, these prototypical situations are not only specific to Calea Moșilor, showing up all over the socialist axes in Bucharest. Thus, the analysis becomes a model for the rest of the city.

We used two types of analysis. The first one refers to the morphological features of distinct places or to their utilization (activities) and contains the following categories:

- Open spaces, and within them, green areas
- Meeting and social interaction places
- The old urban fabric – its relation to the socialist rows or new aggressive interventions
- The occupation of free space by cars (one of the main problems of the area)
- Property: public or private spaces

The use of red or grey colours for the same icons indicates whether the respective situation is problematic (red) or neutral, or even positive (gray).

The second type of analysis is based on the definition of prototypical urban areas, starting from the application of this first step (see page 26).
Analysis of the state of the intervention zone within Calea Moșilor Boulevard.
Defining 5 prototypical areas.

We selected 5 areas that are representative for the general condition of the boulevard. Because they describe essential situations and problems, and all other parts of the boulevard are combinations and variations of these 5 structures, they can be considered prototypical for Calea Moşilor. The application of the analysis toolkit at page 24 to the whole of the boulevard is presented in the appendix.
TYPE 01 Direct Collision

This prototype defines the areas where the almost uninterrupted rows of apartment buildings meet the amputated historical blocks. Undefined and sometimes considerable areas lie between these two worlds. The situation calls for a new urban order.
SECTION A - ANALYSIS
Chapter 3

TYPE 01 Direct Collision (1)

Problematic conditions (marked red):
> open green space: fenced off and partly privatized, abandoned
> meeting places: the only social space is organized around the street vendors
> urban fabric: collision between the historical fabric and the socialist intervention– the old houses and the blocks of flats turn their backs to each other
> parking: the informal parking and space consumes almost the entire space
SECTION A - ANALYSIS
Chapter 3

TYPE 01 Direct Collision (2)

Problematic conditions (marked red):
> open green space: fenced of and partly privatized, abandoned
> meeting places: the only social space is organized around the street vendors
> urban fabric: collision between the historical fabric and the socialist intervention – the old houses and the blocks of flats turn their backs to each other
> parking: the informal parking and space consumes almost the entire space
SECTION A - ANALYSIS

Chapter 3
SECTION A - ANALYSIS
Chapter 3

TYPE 02 Diffuse Border

Sometimes, setbacks from the general alignment of the boulevard, interruptions in the fronts and individual apartment blocks built behind the boulevard create a situation in which the old fabric and the socialist developments are intertwined, rather than clearly separated. A new fabric, with a strong connection to the boulevard can be created.
SECTION A - ANALYSIS
Chapter 3

TYPE 02 Diffuse Border

Problematic conditions (marked red):
> open green space: fenced off
> meeting places: the only social space is organized around the street vendors
> urban fabric: collision of old and new fabric
> parking: the informal parking and space consumes almost the entire space
SECTION A - ANALYSIS

Chapter 3

TYPE 03 Hybrid Backspace

This prototype refers to areas where several of the conditions from Type 1 and Type 2 mix: intact historical blocks, semi-destroyed ones, almost uninterrupted border, apartment buildings behind the first line of the boulevard. This situation does not need radical actions but rather a “cleaning-up” and an improvement of the existing situation.
SECTION A - ANALYSIS

Chapter 3

TYPE 03 Hybrid Backspace

Problematic condition (marked red):
> open green space: fenced off, undeveloped public space
> urban fabric: collision of old and new fabric, no relation between the structures
> parking: informal parking and irregular garage buildings
TYPE 04 Enclosure

When the concrete front and the limit of the surviving historical area come extremely close together, an active public space behind the apartment blocks would be impossible to achieve. However, reinforcement of the semi-public character and the reconstitution of a new urban block are possible and would improve the environmental condition.
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Chapter 3

TYPE 04 Enclosure

Problematic condition (marked red):
> open green space: private fences on public ground
> urban fabric: collision of old and new fabric
> parking: informal parking and irregular garage buildings
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Type 05 Compact Socialist Area

The totalitarian axes are an interrupted project, one that aimed at the complete remaking of the central area. In certain areas, the operation was pushed into the depth of the fabric, creating a homogenous structure of apartment buildings and empty spaces. Still, the more or less defined interior courtyards have a potential to be turned into more defined neighbourhood units.
SECTION A - ANALYSIS
Chapter 3

Type 05 Compact Socialist Area

Problematic condition (marked red):
> open green space: fenced of public space, undeveloped areas, technical buildings
> meeting places: the only social space is organized around the street vendors and the playgrounds
> urban fabric: collision of old and new fabric
> parking: various kinds of informal parking
Types 1-5 presented in the overall context
Calea Moșilor – Analysis of present condition. Overview (left part)
SECTION A - ANALYSIS

Chapter 3

Calea Moșilor – Analysis of present condition. Overview (right part)
Proposal for the five prototypical areas within the whole of Calea Moșilor Boulevard
Proposed A toolkit for urban regeneration

The solutions are grouped into categories: activities that could take place in the intervention zone, the reorganization of public space, regulations and insertion of new functions in the buffer zone.

The solutions have been organized according to function types – recreation, sport, entertainment, meeting space and commercial or cultural equipments, as well as insertions of social and technical infrastructure.

Beside functions, the intervention uses the essential tool of creating clear spatial characteristics. Instead of the chaotic present situation, one could define three categories by simple means. They define a gradual passage, according to the degree of accessibility, protection and intimacy: areas accessible by car as well as pedestrians, and a strictly pedestrian space composed of public and semi-public space.

For the Buffer Zone, recommendations for urban regulations have been made. They regard densification, the reorganization of plots and the re-orientation of buildings towards the new public space.

The proposal to structure the intervention and the buffer areas is kept to the level of a set of basic principles, showing a possible direction of improving the environment. It defines a clear frame for a process and does not mimic a detailed project. In this way, it is maintained some flexibility that is vital for any kind of urban operation: the interventions can be permanently adapted to needs, possibilities, financial structure, etc. This kind of modus operandi also favours interaction with the inhabitants and authorities within the planning process.
TYPE 01 Urbanisation
A typological answer to the condition of “Direct Collision”

Transforming the chaotic car circulation through a series of dead-ends allows for a coherent territory of public and semi-public spaces to be created in the intervention zone: urban piazzas (squares), sports areas, pocket parks, semi-public gardens related to the blocks of flats. The new public space activates the ground floors of some blocks of flats: ground floor flats would naturally evolve into spaces for tertiary functions.

Urban regulations on the edge of the buffer area will create an urban front towards the blocks of flats and the new public space and allow for densification and the injection of urban functions (tertiary, parking). The backspace will be more clearly differentiated into semi-public and public parts, and will become more urban in general, thus creating a potential for development. The connection between the space of the boulevard and the area behind the apartment buildings will be enforced.
TYPE 01 Urbanisation (right)

The direct collision of the older urban fabric with the new one left a space over, which can be improved by cancelling the continuous car-streets, the creation of dead-ends with attached parking and clearly differentiating the new continuous pedestrian area into public and semi-public zones. The program in the intervention area is focussing towards an urbanisation of the area. The buffer area has to be more clearly regulated in connection to the intervention area.
TYPE 02 Integration into new fabric

A typological answer to the condition of “Diffuse Border”

The diffuse border is turned into a series of public spaces connected to and strongly activating the boulevard (piazzas/squares, small public parks). They are gradually evolving from very public to more intimate, quiet areas. The strategy aims at turning Calea Moșilor into a more pedestrian-friendly and spatially complex urban axis, and to diffuse this character deeper into the historical fabric.
SECTION B - PROPOSAL

Chapter 4

TYPE 02 Integration into new fabric

The structuring of the Intervention Zone and the Buffer Zone leads to a clearer differentiation into public and semi-public spaces and a clear distinction between car-related and pedestrian space.
TYPE 03 Cleaning-up
A typological answer to the condition of “Hybrid Backspace”

The strategy departs from the mixed situations and relative seclusion that define the character of the hybrid backspace. Through the project, automobile circulation becomes limited and discontinuous; the quiet atmosphere is reinforced through insertions of functions that answer the dwellers’ needs. Intelligent improvement of the space structure and concentration on the local scale become the main topics.
TYPE 03 Cleaning-up

The free space zoning intervention area shows a differentiation into more private, quiet areas, sport facilities and public areas by a limited car access. In the buffer zone a re-orientation towards the intervention zone is achieved.
SECTION B - PROPOSAL

Chapter 4

TYPE 04 Urban block
A typological answer to the condition of “Enclosure”

The area behind the block of flats remains public, but it achieves the quality of a green and quiet “backyard” turned towards the interior of the ensemble and adjacent to the courtyards of the old buildings. There is no complete car or pedestrian crossing of this space. Thus, the apartment building becomes the side turned towards the boulevard of the newly created urban block.

Within the buffer area, densification, urban functions and parking are injected through urban regulations.
Type 04 Urban block

The program structure of the intervention area focuses on bringing in recreation facilities and differentiating it clearly from the car-traffic/parking areas. The lack of parking space, commercial and community functions can be answered by the insertions of these functions into new buildings within the buffer area.
SECTION B - PROPOSAL
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TYPE 05 Neighbourhood courtyards
A typological answer to the condition of “Compact Socialist Area”

The basic strategy consists of restructuring the empty spaces in order to transform the apartment buildings and the existing amorphous and semi-open courtyards into functioning neighbourhood units, a reinterpretation of the classical Central-European “Hof” (courtyard) concept. The space between these units remains very public and the size and continuity of the pedestrian areas is increased. The courtyards themselves become protected semi-public spaces, car access and parking being limited to the inhabitants of the unit. They should receive extensive greenery and small-scale functions.
SECTION B - PROPOSAL
Chapter 4

**TYPE 05 Neighbourhood courtyards**

The program structure of the Intervention Zone is focussing on developing more private courtyards with recreation and community functions in the inner areas. The more open zone is programmed towards better parking facilities and a clearer car related usage. Noisier usages such as sport facilities could be developed at the back front of the Buffer Area.
Proposal. Overview of the boulevard’s restructuring
Proposal. Presentation of the five prototypical areas within the context of Calea Moșilor
Calea Moșilor –Proposals.
Overview (left part)
SECTION B - PROPOSAL

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Calea Moșilor – Proposals.
Overview (right part)
SECTION B - INTERVENTION

INTERVENTIONS
Proposal for five urban interventions on Calea Moșilor
SECTION B - INTERVENTION

Chapter 5

Intervention Strategy - Aim

The five selected intervention areas (marked red).

The intervention strategy is integrated into the general one. Essentially, the interventions should be:

> an answer, however limited and symbolical, to a real problem and therefore be interesting for the inhabitants
> cheap and possible to be carried out immediately
> coherent with the general proposal for the respective area, therefore activating space in line with future refurbishment

> involve the local community
> ideally, focused on quite derelict and therefore forgotten and non-conflictual places

The interventions areas presented here are selected within the prototypical area defined by the analysis. They are representative for essential actions to be taken in these areas, in line with the prototypical solutions we proposed.
INTERVENTION

Section 5

**Intervention Strategy - Method**

The strategies used for intervention are leading to different ways of dealing with the existing condition and to different proposals for improvement. They try to achieve a specific spatial interaction.

- **Extension of Public Space / Usage**: Overcome present borders in order to remake space accessible for public use.
- **Urban Connection**: Emphasize the connection between public space in front of the concrete curtain and the intervention area behind it.
- **Activation of Non-Space**: Reinsert abandoned space into usage.
- **Activation of Inaccessible Space**: Activate previously inaccessible space, and express its potential future usage.
- **Community Action**: Empower residents to claim the public space for the community.
SECTION B - INTERVENTION
Chapter 5

TYPE 01
Urban connection: “A passage between two worlds”
Situation: Direct Collision
Prototypical urban strategy: Urbanization

Today, the passages between the boulevard and the area behind the blocks of flats are sinister places. What if they would turn into gates to the new urban space and the old city?

One of the passages at the western end of the boulevard opens towards an area that, according to our project, could become an ensemble of small squares, parks, spaces for sport and rest.

The intervention consists of a partial painting. Some strips at the bottom and the upper part, as well as five squares framing remains of the existing graffiti remain free. Maybe the authors of new graffiti will resist the temptation to cover the whole surface (quite inevitable when you paint large surfaces in area like that) and will create their new works also inside the frames. Maybe a couple of lighting fixtures would be enough to turn the sordid passage into an urban art gallery.
SECTION B - INTERVENTION

Existing situation plan

A A' existing situation

B B' existing situation

A A' intervention

B B' intervention

Intervention plan
SECTION B - INTERVENTION
SECTION B - INTERVENTION
Chapter 5

TYPE 02
Community Action: “A place for the community”
Situation: Direct Collision
Prototypical urban strategy: Urbanization

From the passage subjected to the first intervention a path made of coloured dots takes you, like Hansel and Gretel’s crumbs, to a second place, a platform surrounded by technical buildings and a ramp towards the basement. The kids from the area already used it as a playground and, within our project this would become an area for sports, play and meeting. We only had to reinforce existing phenomena and add features that would make the place safer and friendlier. A mesh closes the dangerous railing towards the ramp. The bench our colleagues from StudioBASAR created last year and which had to leave its spot in Aviatiei neighbourhood is reassembled to serve both as a sitting and chatting device and as stands for the games. A couple of strips and spots draw markings for the games.
This was the intervention getting the best reaction from the inhabitants. They helped and supported us (especially the children) and the space started being intensively used even before it had been completed.
An embryo of public space lying between cars and technical buildings and maybe, the start of an action to transform the area.
SECTION B - INTERVENTION

Intervention plan A A’ intervention

B B’ intervention

A A’ intervention
SECTION B - INTERVENTION
SECTION B - INTERVENTION

Chapter 5

TYPE 03
Extension of Public Space / Usage: “Please step on the grass”
Situation: Diffused Border
Prototypical urban strategy: Integration into New Fabric

Calea Moşilor (similar to the whole of Bucharest, actually) is full of small green spaces, surrounded by fences, therefore inaccessible (less to cats and dogs). It would be quite simple to pull down the fences, preserve the earth area around the trees, to cover the rest with a resisting finish and thus turn this kind of place into a real urban square, with café terraces, resting places in the shadow and spots for skaters, rollers and events.

The intervention is a symbolic gesture and a challenge. It aims at stimulating the community to ask for such a space and the authorities to create it. A stair that also serves as a bench crosses over a fence and invites us to step inside the space we have the right to use. Inside we find a wooden bench and stair.

After installing everything we have noticed the adults are still a little reluctant (although many of them use the front side of the bench), but the kids cross the fence in a very relaxed way.

Localisation in the “Integration into New Fabric” Area
SECTION B - INTERVENTION

Chapter 5

TYPE 04
Activation of Non-Space: “An urban living-room”
Situation: Hybrid Backspace
Prototypical urban strategy: Cleaning Up

Not all areas behind the blocks of flats are able to become lively public spaces. Sometimes, we find places that are as chaoticly used as all the others, although rather hidden and quiet. We suggest it would be enough to limit car access, rearrange parking space, plant more trees and furbish the ground in order to get an ensemble of gardens belonging rather to the inhabitants of the block and where strangers would feel less inclined to get in.

In such a place, between Calea Moșilor and Corbeni and Popa Petre streets, a small abandoned space lies bordered by blind walls, a new concrete fence and the back of an apartment building. In its centre we found a concrete parapet, a rest of a former construction that blocks the parking. Recovered chairs and a cloth-hanger attached to the parapet and a gravel area compose a quiet open-air living-room.

Localization in the “Cleaning-Up” Area
SECTION B - INTERVENTION

Intervention plan
**TYPE 05**

Activation of Inaccessible Space

Situation: Enclosure

Prototypical urban strategy: Urban Block

The roof of a technical building could be transformed into an accessible space, thus obtaining additional public area (including greenery).

This intervention is scheduled for the next period.
The definition of area typologies was preceded and sustained by a set of preliminary analysis over the whole study territory: functions, types of fabric according to age, building height, hierarchy of pedestrian space, parking and green space situation.

**Functions**
APPENDIX

Preliminary analysis
APPENDIX

Preliminary analysis

Hierarchy of pedestrian space
APPENDIX
Preliminary analysis

Parking
APPENDIX

Preliminary analysis

Green space
APPENDIX

Analysis and proposals for Calea Moşilor

The principles defined within the five prototypical areas were applied to the rest of the study area.
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The Magic Blocks program has started in 2010 and is
dedicated to building strategies, ideas, alternative scenarios
and actions related to the rehabilitation to of the blocks of flats
from the socialist period.
Magic Blocks 2010 is a project in the frame of Magic Blocks
program and was initiated by Zeppelin Association, Point4,
Archis Interventions and Hackenbroich Architekten.
The first stage of the project was communicated through two
publications, a film and an exhibition at the Centre for Visual
Introspection of Bucharest.

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