



Analysis of the architecture and urbanism aspects of the reconstruction after the l'Aquila earthquake in the context of European social housing

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This paper proposes to analyse the architectural and urbanism aspects of the progetto C.A.S.E.

The new architecture of the progetto C.A.S.E. is put in the context of similar developments, namely:

- buildings for student dormitories, as the foreseen development is that the dwellings in progetto C.A.S.E. are only temporarily in this use, and will later build a campus. For this purpose the HaDiKo (Hans Dickmann Kolleg) from Karlsruhe, Germany, is considered. This features an award winning building from the 1960s, four others from the 1970s and an extension from 2006, with also a tight construction shedule which was followed by the author;
- Italian buildings from the 20th century which do not feature Modernism, in connection with other rather traditional buildings of the Modernity, namely the Vienneise "Hof"s;
- social housing from the 20th and 21st century, taking as examples the construction of the office Kramm et Strigl from the 1990s and on in Germany. Particularly the example of Bürgerparkviertel in Darmstadt from 1999 was also seen when in construction;
- from the later a case is particularly considered: the prefabricated housing in Wiesbaden, which has been, in a former research of the author, put in connection with the prefabricated buildings from seismically prone Bucharest, where they proved earthquake resistant.

A first interpretation is in the context of the so-called "Zeilenbau" - the opposite of the traditional urban tissue with blocks. This interpretation is helpful since in case of the social housing investigated above this was always building at the periphery as it is the case in l'Aquila. When social housing reaches the core of the towns, it becomes block building, as the "Hof"s are different from the "Neues Bauen" siedlungen. The Italian examples are helpful to see how middle class housing in Italy is seen, not only social. Construction times are also relevant, and two of the examples were investigated as such, as the progetto C.A.S.E. is currently documented by the Civil Protection.

About the first author:

Maria Bostenaru (1974) studied, worked and did research on natural hazards, with a focus on earthquakes, in Darmstadt and Karlsruhe, Germany 1996-2006, where she graduated in architecture with specialisation urban planning; studied and worked at the ROSE School (director G.M. Calvi), Pavia, Italy, 2002-2003 and 2005-2007 on seismic risk; and is now working in Bucharest, Romania, on heritage conservation and natural hazards. In Darmstadt she worked at Kramm et Strigl, in Karlsruhe she resided in HaDiKo, so she learned the endeavours analysed first hand.