

New socio-spatial residential formations: the post-Soviet case

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Post-socialist cities: current weak points in research

- Few comparative empirical studies
- Little on the post-Soviet scene
- ...despite potential contribution not only to 'post-communist' urban theory but also to urban theory in general

Focus on post-Soviet case

- Similarities and differences in development both during and after socialism
- Different outcome in the urban arena, especially since 1991
- Four examples of typical (but not exclusive) outcomes in housing: Baltics, Ukraine and Georgia (2)

Baltic States

Multiple forms of suburban growth:

- 'Field settlements'
- Old settlement extensions

(the Baltic dream?)

Sprawl just S of Tallinn

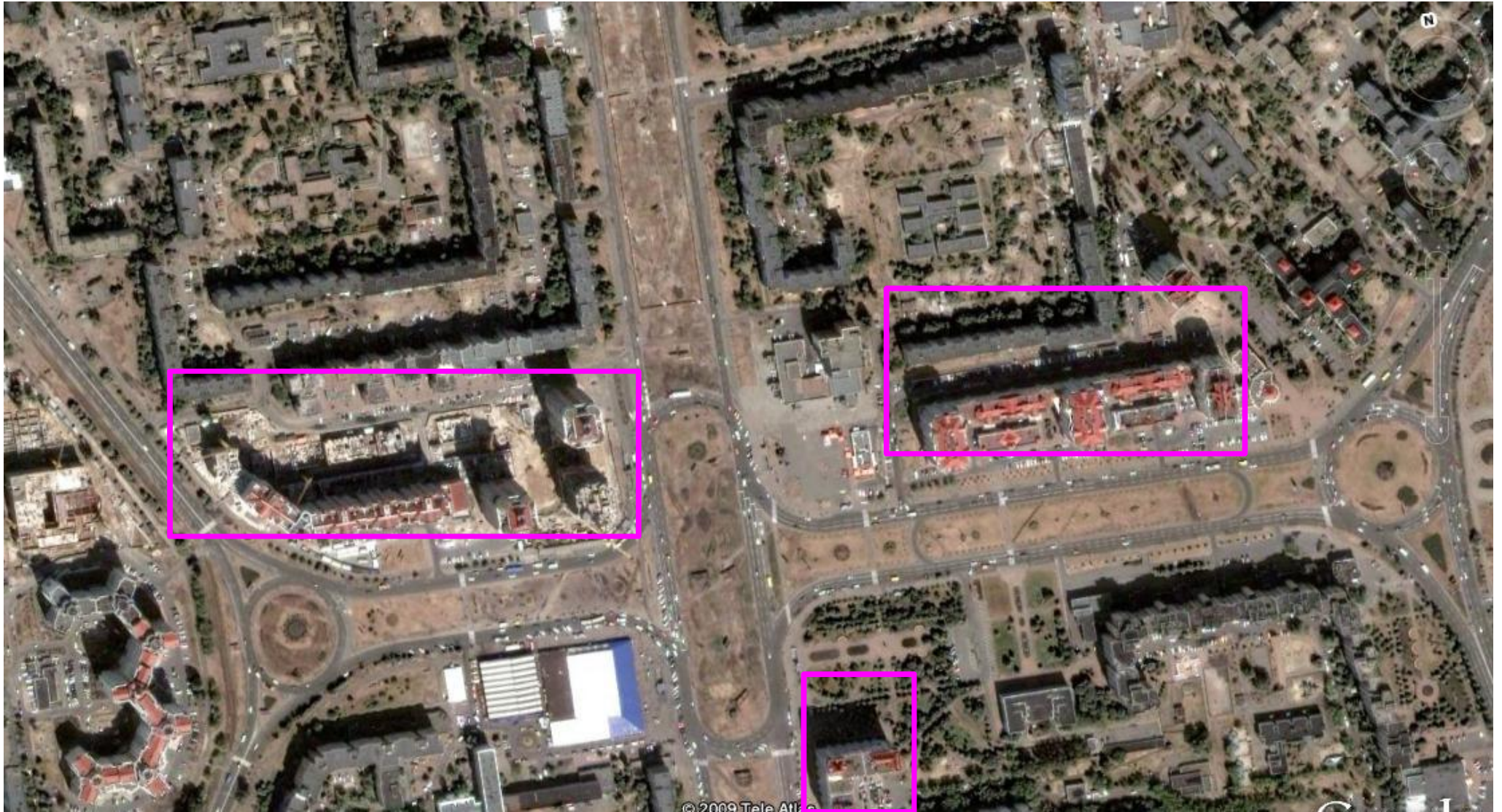


Ukraine



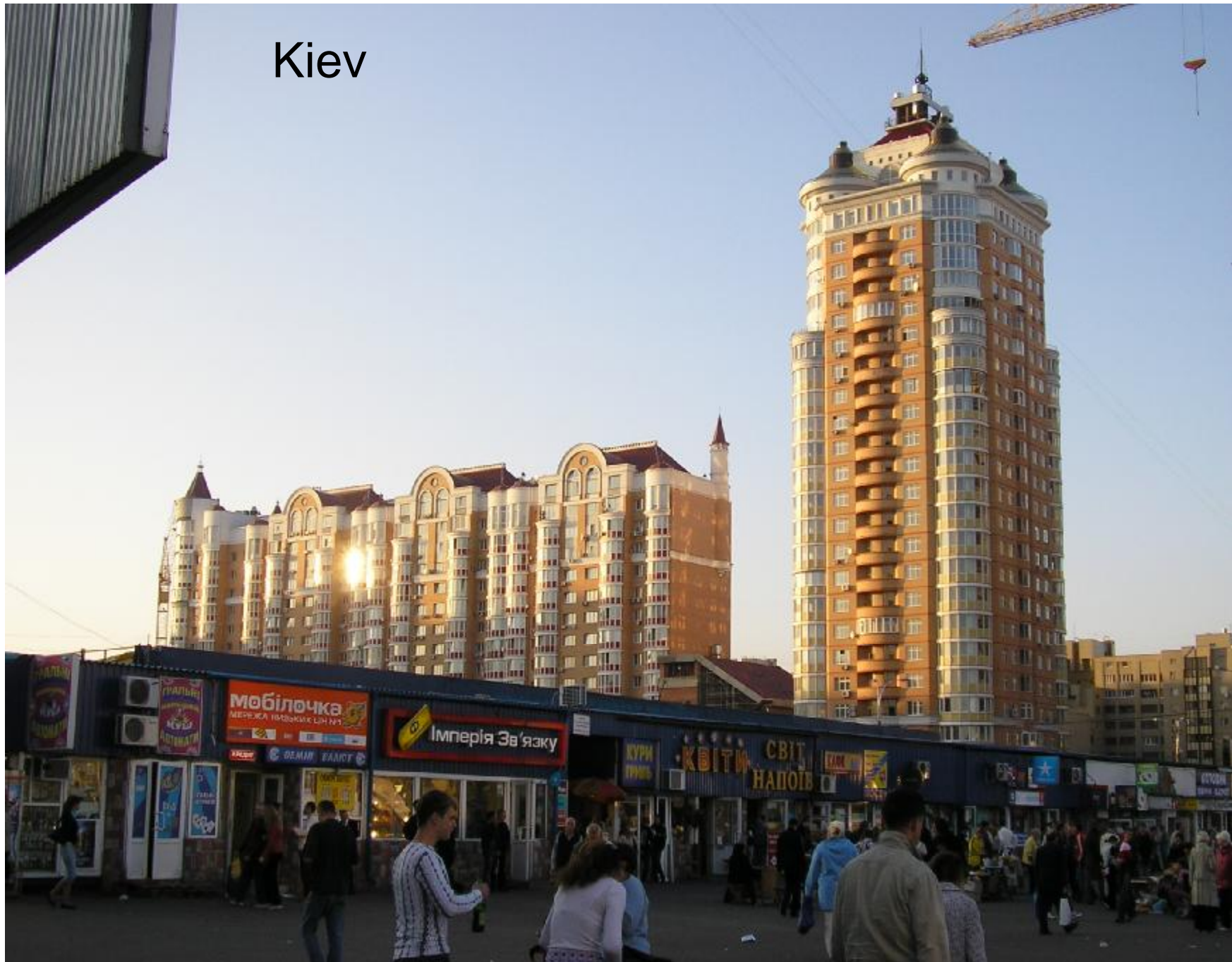
- Soviet heritage not erased
- Limited/concentrated suburbanization
- Vertical residential expansion

(Photo: Stakhanov, Lugansk *oblast'*)



Obolon' microdistrict in Kiev: new housing as realisation of the 'Soviet' dream?

Kiev





Some space for
informal
solutions

(Lugansk)



Georgia

(Rustavi)

- | Informal tradition since Soviet period
- | Internally displaced persons need housing



Rustavi



Rustavi



Rustavi





Rustavi: poor conditions inside the venereological clinic (converted into IDP housing)



Housing for 'new' IDP's from South Ossetia.

Photo source: Ralph Hälbig, <http://georgien.blogspot.com/2009/02/photo-tserovani-idp-camp-in-georgia.html>