Today, there is a considerable need for the renewal of large settlements, built after the Second World War all over the world, as well as in Germany, Russia and Ukraine. When established, these new districts were considered results of progressive social housing planning. Now, they are often seen as problematic housing areas. New functional demands of the populations with new and various lifestyles, a new understanding and appropriation of urban environment as well as technical problems of the buildings and infrastructure require the transformation of those neighborhoods.

Making these large settlements sustainable and viable for the future is a big and ambitious task. More than 60 years after the destructions of the Second World War and the dawn of the second modern period, it is time to unemotionally analyse the challenges faced by urban development in handling the buildings of post-war modernism without any prejudices and euphoria. Prefabricated settlements are often and mostly discussed about their problems. Not in focus of the debates concerning the necessary renewal are qualities and potentials, that the districts have. Beside the spatial and architectural significance of large settlements they represent an enormous housing resource, where millions of people live? What are the values in terms of space and design, cultural and social manners? What are the specific features, that characterize the former socialist cities that have to taken into account when transforming them in order to fulfill new requirements?

The planning challenge to support the sustainable development of the large settlements of the post-war period requires a complex approach, taking social, economical and ecological aspects into account. In the context of sustainable and long-term urban development, beside considering demographic developments and quantitative aspects, it is necessary to think more intensively about the values and qualities of those neighborhoods. It is necessary to reflect the values and their potential for the future development in a broader context, which goes beyond the usual patterns and measurable range. For this purpose, many disciplines have to cooperate, with the approach having to be of holistic character rather than of sectoral nature. By no means is the reconstruction of these settlements to be reduced to a purely infrastructural and technical task.

The conference „Perspectives for the ’Socialist City’“ is the third and final part of the research project „Unloved Heritage ’Socialist City’“ The conference wants to create a platform for the exchange of experiences and discussion of perceptions by different actors. Which requirements do exist in order to transform the prefab settlements into vital neighborhoods? Which expectations do exist, by citizens, politicians, investors? This final conference is not meant to present the results and therefor to bring the research to an end but to widen the perspective and to open the field for future activities in research and practice.

**Location**
Technopark lNITU
Conference Hall 216 (2nd floor)
Igoshina Ul. 1A
Irkutsk, 664074

**Registration**
Participation is free of charge, but registration is required. Please write to barbara.engel@kit.edu

**Organizer**
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology and Irkutsk National Research Technical University

in Cooperation with
Siberian Federal University, Krasnoyarsk

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Many districts of the 1960/70es are shaped by monotonous buildings. In common opinion the built results of that period are estimated as grey and ugly. But second view allows to discover individual qualities of aesthetical claim and common opinion the built results of that period are estimated. For the transformation of the prefabricated areas is needed to overcome technical problems and to fulfill new functional demands. What bigger picture does exist for those neighborhoods? How to transform the urban fabric by keeping the identifying character of building and landscape elements? Is there any new approach visible, how to organize the modern urban layout?

For the transformation of the prefabricated areas is needed to overcome technical problems and to fulfill new functional demands. What do develop those districts in order to enhance sustainable development? What bigger picture does exist for those neighborhoods? How to transform the urban fabric by keeping the identifying character of building and landscape elements? Is there any new approach visible, how to organize the modern urban layout?