Report of

Kamila Anna Momot
City from a Human Perspective
The Role of Display Windows in a City
Kamila Momot
My idea for the master thesis was to investigate the city from the human perspective. As a student of Architecture & Urban Design and Sociology my interests are focused on something in between architectural scale and urban scale, and a result of that is the topic of my master thesis research - most of which I had a chance to conduct in Berlin.

I wanted to focus on people’s experience in a city, mostly on the aesthetic part of it. Accordingly to what Jane Jacobs says *If a city’s street looks interesting, the city looks interesting; if they look dull, the city looks dull* I decided to find out what the appearance of the streets can tell us about the city. Since the decent amount of studies had been run about the entire ground floors I decided to study storefronts, mainly display windows.

The certain thing for me was to work on the streets in Warsaw, the city I grew up in. When I learnt about the opportunity to run my master thesis research in Berlin I became 100% positive about the main topic of my thesis. Berlin, as a different and similar at the same time city to Warsaw, was an amazing example to run a comparative studies with. Both cities suffered from the WWII, both were aspiring global metropolis in the early XX century, Warsaw struggled with the communism as well as Berlin partially did, but today they are different in size, ethnicity and function. Warsaw is rather mono-ethnic and half of the size of Berlin which became a case-study for my thesis and the city I was investigating first.

My master thesis which I am planning to defend in June 2017 consists of two parts - research and theoretical studies and a following design task. I defined a design task and a specific problem of the essay through analysis of theoretical sources, studies of existing business corridors and on-site visits in Berlin.

Initially I was planning on investigating the display windows only, but I realized quickly that I have to include the storefronts as well. The human perspective is not only the pedestrian perspective. People drive and ride bikes, and what they are able to see then are signboards and entire storefronts, display windows are “invisible”. From that point I was looking at store windows from two points of view, two scales – pedestrian’s whose attention was focused on shop windows, and driver’s who was paying attention to the entire storefronts.

The first step of my research was to choose 3 streets in mixed-use areas in Warsaw and 3 similar streets in Berlin, which are as follows Schonhaus Allee, TurmStrasse and Helle Mitte, then learn more about the streets I had chosen – history, location, function, inhabitants, users etc, what was followed by the visits, observations and 1 500 photographs.

All of the pictures I took, and analyzes of them along with several
other factors proved me wrong – I cannot investigate the storefronts and store windows separately. In many cases they are inseparable and signage is an integral part of the shop window. I started to work on display windows as integral part of storefronts.

The investigation of the streets in Berlin allowed me to analyze and compare the three streets in Berlin themselves, as well as the streets in Berlin with the streets in Warsaw later. I created typologies of the store windows and storefronts, which showed me the “structure” of the particular streets. I organized the pictures into several categories:

Catalogue 1: The appearance of the shop windows along the streets: vacant stores and empty store windows, occupied stores and empty store windows, stickers on the entire window, posters, regular exhibitions, designed or artistic exhibitions etc.

Catalogue 2: The characteristic features of the storefronts: canopies, restaurant tables, benches, side and swing signs etc.

Catalogue 3: The appearance of the shop windows and the characteristic features applied on a map.
First two catalogues show the amount of the particular shop windows and storefronts’ elements in the area, the third one shows the actual location of them. All of those allow us to see the differences between the streets and the neighborhoods and give us the picture of the actual kietzs’ identity.

Berlin is one-of-a-kind city, city where I could clearly see something what is not easily noticeable in Warsaw, but valuable for my thesis—kietz. Thanks to that I was able to narrow down the main statement of my thesis—display window is the image of a kietz. It also allowed me to define a neighborhood—as people who live there and as urban structure.

One of the goals for my master thesis was to define the role of shop windows in a city. During my stay in Berlin I learnt that the storefront is not an image of a city, but the image of the neighborhood—it reflects people’s needs and architectural traditions. I also learnt that the shop window is an art.

Many examples from Berlin, and a few from Warsaw, showed that we can create an art in a public space through display windows. The aforementioned Catalogue 1 shows the amount of designed or artistic displays along the streets. The amount differs between the districts, but it indicates the existence of an art in storefronts in general.

At the beginning I was certain that the genuine, artistic storefronts are located along the high retail streets and elegant department stores only. My survey proved me wrong again. Most of the genuine, authentic and unique artistic shop windows are located along the local streets, in local stores, in kietzs.
The theoretical part of my master thesis will be an essay describing my creative exploration of the display windows and storefronts in Berlin and in Warsaw, supported by research and theoretical studies of the bibliography combined of urban theory books, philosophy and sociology books, novels, architectural albums etc. The design part of my master thesis will be a design guideline for the storefront design and infill project for the empty storefronts along the Puławska Street in Warsaw.

From the beginning I wanted to spend these three months in Berlin working on the theoretical part of my thesis, starting with deepening the topic of a city from the human perspective. I successfully studied that through the theoretical sources and, with the help of prof. Elke Pahl-Weber, Christoph Hoja and polish professors - prof. Krystyna Solarek and prof. Sławomir Gzell, established the frame for my master thesis. My stay in Berlin gave me the possibilities to build a “tool” to investigate and analyze a city, and which serves as a base for my essay.

The upcoming months I am going to spend on writing my master thesis essay, applying the “tool” which I created in Berlin on the streets in Warsaw and analyzing the information which I have gathered in Berlin and in Warsaw. I am going to work simultaneously on the design part of my thesis – creating a guideline to design the storefronts in Warsaw, visualizing it and designing the empty shop windows along the Puławska Street.

- Bolesław Prus, *Lalka*
- Emilie Zola, *Au Bonheur des dames*
- Fabian Neuhaus, *Urban Rythms: Habitus and Emergent Spatio-Temporal Dimensions of the City*
- Jan Gehl, *Life between buildings*
- Jan Gehl, *Cities for People*
- Jane Jacobs, *Life and Death of Great American Cities*
- Rem Koolhas, *Delirious New York*
- Robert Venturi, *Learning from Las Vegas*
- Stipo, *The City at Eye Level*
DAAD Scholarship 2016

Report of

Maciej Polakowski
URBAN AGRICULTURE
Report from DAAD scholarship

Following text is based on the research done on the DAAD (Deutschen Akademischen Austauschdienst) scholarship at Berlin University of Technology, which is an exchange program between TU Berlin and Politechnika Warszawska. I participated in the current edition of the program from September 2016 till mid-December 2016, under the supervision of Christoph Hoja and prof. Elke Pahl-Weber from the department of Urban and Regional Economics at TU Berlin and Dr hab. inż. arch. Krystyna Solarek and prof. Dr hab. inż. arch Sławomir Gzell from the Department of Architecture at PW. The goal of the scholarship was to do a research for the master thesis.
Urban Agriculture

The topic of the research that I have chosen is “Urban Agriculture”. While I was visiting Berlin in June 2016 I was impressed by the amount and diversity of activities, that fall into the Urban Agriculture category. Berlin is seen as a center of self-organization and cooperativity1. This manifests itself in the local landscape of bottom-up initiatives organized around Urban Agriculture units. There are, for example, 99 documented community gardens on a map made by STADTaker.net2. All above made Berlin a good place for researching the chosen topic. In Warsaw citizen organizations, such as “Osiedle Jazdów”, that runs a community garden is a recognized as a part of public debate on the quality of urban space in Warsaw. For many reasons Urban Agriculture scene in Warsaw is not that thriving as the one in Berlin, but its presence in both cities was the reason that I found the topic of Urban Agriculture as a worth researching in Berlin and possibly important for Warsaw city development.

I am also personally concerned about the sustainable development of cities and food quality and want to find a possibility to act within my profession and education. The question of feeding the human population in XXI century will be one of its great challenges as the environmental state of the planet becomes unclear. Scholarship offered an opportunity to study a field of science that I was interested in, from a scratch that I appreciate. I started with a fascination that I could coin into an academic work and set a base for, hopefully, not only the master thesis.

For the research in Berlin, I used the help of academics, experts, citizens involved in projects on sites, festivals and on the universities. They recommended literature, study cases and helped me to understand and analyze whole range of Urban Agriculture issues in the local urban context. I visited the sites, volunteered for projects, used their offer and gather information about their history, organizational and spatial models, goals and architecture.

The first problem, when discussing Urban Agriculture is a proper definition and glossary. In the publication of Prof. Undine Giseke in Urban Agriculture for Growing City Region3 and series of other articles4 I found all necessary definitions.

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1 SELF MADE CITY Berlin: Self-Initiated Urban Living And Architectural Interventions by Kristien Ring
2 gartenkarte.de/gartenplane
3 Urban Agriculture for Growing City Regions Connecting Urban-Rural Spheres in Casablanca, edited by Undine Giseke
4 Growing food in cities, Tara Garnett, National Food Alliance, June 1996
The definition in the mentioned publication is followed by the proposal of the division of Urban Agriculture (later written as UA) to primary and secondary agriculture, which has helped me to understand what kind of study cases I should include in the research to fully capture the nature of the undertaken problem.

Another way to capture the spectrum of urban agriculture is that proposed by a team of researchers (including Susanne Thomaier, from whom I had the article) the article “Farming in and on urban buildings: Present practice and specific novelties of Zero-Acreage Farming”\textsuperscript{5} to describe indoor farming activities – to analyze its Market orientation and the focus on Sustainable food production. Theoretical works on UA are present in multiple fields of science.

There are multiple publications on UA in Urban Planning and guides for designers. For the research and further work, I have chosen two concepts to analyze: Continuous Productive Urban Landscape for London and Urban Agriculture for Growing City Region for Casablanca.

Continuous Productive Urban Landscape is a vision for London public space. On the illustration Figure 2.1, we see a map of established city. In this structure, authors identify continuous landscape that is depicted in Figure 2.2. To identified continuous landscape ("corridors") productive urban landscape interventions are inserted. On the last stage, areas close to inserted projects are fed by them – this is marked as black areas on the plan. On a detailed view, an example scheme is drawn. Agriculture fields and its products are in close relation to local customers through local markets or directly to the doorstep.

\textsuperscript{5} Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems: 30(1); 43–54
Urban Agriculture for Growing City Region is a research project and practical implementation of a strategy for Casablanca, Morocco. The project started as a workshop in 2006 and included advanced urban studies, collaboration with various institutions and developing a strategy for spatial urban development based on Urban Agriculture. Casablanca lacks public greenery in general and is rapidly growing. It’s predicted to be a megacity; therefore it desperately needs a sustainable development strategy. Among multiple actions undertaken, researchers involved in a project developed four pilot projects to check and test working schemes for bigger scale implementations. Projects had different targets and took place in different urban and social environment. On the city-wide scale multi-layer urban analysis led to the definition of nine urban morphologies. For those urban morphologies, nine new typologies of urban agriculture were designed. There are for example precise urban agriculture within the high-density city center and hyper-productive rural landscape on the outskirts.

I will translate to the maximum possible extent the methodology used in described two concepts in the master thesis design work. I will be working on the spatial aspect of the Urban

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6 Continuous Productive Urban Landscape, André Viljoen Katrin Bohn Joe Howe, Architectural Press, 2005
Agriculture only, quoting and recommending practices for other disciplines. The question I would like to answer is “How could the spatial structure of Warsaw look like if Urban Agriculture will be integrated into its spatial development strategy”. I see the need of urban planning and urban design to help to reduce the various pressures and provide physical space for the Urban Agriculture initiatives. In that conditions, they will be able to bloom, be structured and the benefits used to maximum extent. There is a necessity for transdisciplinary design as one done by Undine Giseke team in Casablanca but the limitations of time and work for the master thesis some assumptions and simplifications will be used.

The big part of the research was visiting and studying UA sites in Berlin. I visited farms, agriculture buildings, allotment gardens community gardens, rooftop farms and other activities. Below UA projects that I visited will be described and all are summarized in the tables below.

1. Domäne Dahlem is a farm, agriculture museum and community place that uses a big size plot on a lower density urban region in Berlin with over 800-year history. It features also a shop, craft workshops, restaurant and is involved in multiple ecological projects.\(^7\)

2. Naturschutzzentrum Ökowerk Berlin is an ecological center in the Grunewald forest on the site of former waterworks involved in educational projects.\(^8\)

3. Speisegut is a community farming project, where the participants pay a membership fee to maintain the farm and in exchange, they get vegetables on weekly basis. It is located in the rural outskirts of Berlin in Gatow.\(^9\)

4. ECF aquaponics farm investigates the use of fish farm together with hydroponic cultivation in one water system. It is a functioning project and company providing design, technology, and construction of hydroponic farm services. It is located in the former industrial area.\(^10\)

5. Himmelbeet garden is a community garden. Around 300 wooden boxes are arranged to form a garden. About 2/3 are for rent and others are for the community use. There is a small “agora” for events and food markets and a restaurant. All the facilities are wheelchair-accessible. On the restaurant roof, they keep beehives. Composting and bike workshop also take place there. While I was visiting Himmlebeet I interviewed

\(^7\) [http://www.domaene-dahlem.de/](http://www.domaene-dahlem.de/)

\(^8\) [http://www.oekowerk.de/](http://www.oekowerk.de/)

\(^9\) [http://www.speisegut.com/](http://www.speisegut.com/)

Toni Karge who explained me the origins of the garden, its organization and function and his view on the role of community gardens in Berlin. It is located close to Leopoldplatz in the “dense urban tissue”\(^\text{11}\)

6. Prinzessinnen Garten is one of the most popular communities garden in Berlin. Started as a “Guerilla” project is a vibrating place of cultural life and many initiatives and a tourist sight as well. The group is cooperating with universities, schools and other organizations. Its architecture, economical model and success in occupying the space are inspiring. Is located in Kreuzberg “dense urban tissue”\(^\text{12}\)

7. Rosenduft is Gleisderieck is a community garden relocated to Gleisderieck park from the previous location when the park was redeveloped.\(^\text{13}\)

8. Tempelhofer Garten is a community garden – set of small private soil pots on east side of vast area of the former airport\(^\text{14}\)

9. When Mauerpark was being redeveloped, a project integrated an animal farm as a part of its program\(^\text{15}\)

10. In Berlin, Kleingartens-allotment gardens are protected by local law. The total 75 000 parcels that are rented, that is a significant size urban green area. The contract obliges the users to cultivate food producing plants there.

11. The organization called Berlin Summt is often invited by administrators of public buildings to place the beehives on the rooftops.

I visited also the Stadt Land Food\(^\text{16}\) festival where I learned about many “food based” projects tackling food policies like Slow Food Youth, 200m\(^2\)\(^\text{17}\) and others.

All of the projects described above have certain programmatic features (table 1) physical characteristics, which can be distinguished – as shown in table 2 below. Although one should remember, that every project exists within a precise urban context. Both of the tables are based on the system proposed by April Philips in *Designing Urban Agriculture*\(^\text{18}\) but modified and extended in order to capture more of the characteristics. Data I collected is bigger than it is possible to present in the report.

\(^\text{11}\) himmelbeet.de
\(^\text{12}\) http://prinzessinnengarten.net/
\(^\text{13}\) http://interactivity.net/rosenduft-garten/
\(^\text{14}\) http://www.allmende-kontor.de/
\(^\text{15}\) https://www.mauerpark.info/
\(^\text{16}\) http://stadtlandfood.com/
\(^\text{17}\) http://www.2000m2.eu/de
\(^\text{18}\) Designing Urban Agriculture, April Philips, WILEY 2015
Table 1 programmatic features – author’s work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology and research</th>
<th>Design services</th>
<th>research</th>
<th>academic cooperation</th>
<th>local shop</th>
<th>commercial sales</th>
<th>markets</th>
<th>restaurant</th>
<th>self-supply/no</th>
<th>food awareness</th>
<th>sustainability awareness</th>
<th>cooperation with schools</th>
<th>museums/ exhibitions</th>
<th>charity</th>
<th>cultural events</th>
<th>combating exclusion</th>
<th>migrants integration</th>
<th>local community integration</th>
<th>touristic sights</th>
<th>public space</th>
<th>public greenery</th>
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<td>Sustainable food and production</td>
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<td>Urban quality/Social commitment/ Education</td>
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Table 2 – physical characteristics – author’s work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHYSICAL FEATURES</th>
<th>raised beds</th>
<th>portable pots</th>
<th>pavement soil use</th>
<th>greenhouse</th>
<th>rooftop</th>
<th>market/cultural place</th>
<th>restaurant</th>
<th>pavement elevation</th>
<th>beekeeping</th>
<th>hydroponics/aquaculture</th>
<th>Farm animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCALE</td>
<td>landuse</td>
<td>very small</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>food production</td>
<td>very small</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>big</td>
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Visiting and analysis of the study cases, supported by academic knowledge gives me a full image of the needs and purpose of each project in the urban context. I will use that information to design pilot projects for the spatial development of the areas that I will be working on.

Although in Berlin urban gardening and farming, is well known and generates benefits for the city on many levels, the organizations managing UA projects encounter problems. Most of the projects are bottom-up initiatives and sometimes they are using the land that was originally defined as a wasteland but due to the continuous city transformation, they are under investment pressure. Their primary concern is insecurity. Some of the community garden places such as Prinzessinengarten and Domäne Dahlem were saved only because of the citizen protests. Domäne Dahlem was fully saved, but for Prinzessinengarten permissions were prolonged for 2-3 years. Tara Garnett in “Growing food in cities”\(^\text{19}\) gives following recommendations for central government and local authorities, in order to reduce pressure from self-organized projects, including: support community development projects, integrate food production in local agenda, use community gardening as exclusion, crime etc. prevention, make building regulations that allow and protect the right to grow food, make funds for UA projects to be available, minimize soil pollution and clarify the land ownership.

During the research, I made various attempts to define the plan for the design phase of the master thesis work. The attempts were rough and elusive but putting them out for feedback on presentations in Berlin helped a lot, yet it is the work for my next few weeks. I will present schemes on the city scale (Warsaw), plan for the specified district and a design in 1:1000 scales with the detail of one or more pilot projects. This will be possible relying on the plans made in concepts described previously. I will develop a multi-scale design that assumes that Urban Agriculture is possible and accepted in Warsaw (arguments for this statement will be provided).

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\(^{19}\) Growing food in cities, Tara Garnett, National Food Alliance, June 1996
REPORT

Warsaw Contemporary Tenement

DAAD Scholarship 2016
Introduction

The principal purpose of this report is to provide a description of my work during the 3-months DAAD scholarship in Berlin. I will present results of my research due to theoretical part of my master thesis. I will also include further steps which are going to be done.

The topic of the master thesis

The subject of this master thesis is "Contemporary Warsaw Tenement". This issue has been selected as the answer to the housing problem in the historical central district in Warsaw. Nowadays, the historic buildings in the city centre of Warsaw are usually no longer fulfilling their original residential function and a new role of commercial service is taking over, mostly offices. The character of the district is changing because of the population decline - the loss of residents. Also, newly built urban infills are intended to provide office functions or luxury apartments. Their modern architecture often does not correspond to the context and the genius loci of the place, so the characteristic ambience of the district is lost.

The structure of the thesis

The master thesis will consist two parts: the theoretical part and the design part. The theoretical part has already started during the scholarship in Berlin. The design part will start after analysing the whole data from the research phase.

The theoretical part

In the theoretical part will consist analysis and research of the relations of historical, social changes and forms of housing in the historic downtown. There will be analysed buildings of various forms, types of facades and architectural details. I’m going to carry out the observations of methods for improving the quality of new architecture in the historical context. Based on those analyses from the theoretical part there will be developed a definition of the tenement, intended to serve as a basis for the design phase.
The design part

The main issue of this master thesis is to develop an architectural form implanted in the historical urban context of Warsaw. Contemporary Warsaw Tenement should be creative transformation of the history, based on new trends and technologies that will empower the urban and architectural identity of the city. The building will include a residential function and services on the ground floor. The size of the building will be adjust to the chosen area.

The “Berlin tenement”- definition

The starting point of the analysis is the comparison of historical buildings in downtowns of Berlin and Warsaw. At the turn of the 19th century Berlin was one of the biggest cultural centres in Europe so Warsaw architects had been taking various inspiration from the German city. In Polish cities the most popular type of house was "Berlin tenement". It was a multi-story multi-family house with high sidewalk outbuildings, even sometimes with back outbuildings, with a small courtyard in the middle. Facing the street were representative rooms, a living room, a study. In the middle wing there were a kitchen and a dining room; with sanitary rooms, a maid's room, bedrooms and private rooms in the back. At the junction of the front house and outbuildings there was a distinctive room, known as the "Berlin room", interconnecting and illuminated from the quin. Apartments were really large and luxurious. Furthermore, the buildings have elevators and plumbing. All of those facts were helpful in looking for suitable information in the bibliography and will be needed in the design phase.

Housing before The Second World War

In research I found out a lot of information about Berlin housing after the Industrial Revolution. Those are information about where and when the tenements were built and who live there. Some of books (Clemens Wimmer: Details Altberliner Miethauser ;Dieter Hoffmann-Axthelm: Das Berliner Stadthaus. Geschichte und Typologie 1200 bis 2010) provided me a typology of tenements. I found out information about the urban context of tenements. I collected data about characteristic floor plans, construction, style of facades or interior design. I’ve also collected information about architects who designed tenements in Berlin. There were some well know architects like Walter Gropius, Bruno Taut and Arthur Densch.

Those researches helped me to do the comparison between tenements in Berlin and historical tenements in Warsaw which I chose. I focused mostly on similarities on facades and floorplans so I found out that in both cities there were design towers, double and triple windows, loggias etc.

I wanted to find an architect who worked in Berlin and in Warsaw. There was a famous architect from Warsaw, Edward Zachariasz Eber, who studied in Karlsruhe and work in Germany 7 years. He designed tenement houses at 14 Smolna Street, 24 Żurawia Street,
40 Nowogrodzka Street and many others. His designs were in “berlin style” of tenements so I tried to find his building in Berlin but with no success.

Typology of tenements in Warsaw

I also created a database about Warsaw tenements based on articles of prof. Jadwiga Roguska from Architecture Faculty on Warsaw University of Technology. The database is similar to the Berlin’s one so it will be easy to compare tenements. Both of them consist for example floor plans, interior design, style of the facade etc.

IBA 57’

The second step of my research was analysing the achievement of International Building Exhibition in 1957 (IBA ’57). It was important for my work because The Second World modernists, who rejected the idea of living in non-contemporary tenements, designed a completely modern housing development in the Hansaviertel area of West Berlin. The overall plan was managed by Otto Banning but the design competition was won by Gerhard Jobst and Willy Kreuer. In contrast to the East, architects rebuilt the city in a modern, organic and rhythmic manner that provided many open spaces, of which can be a metaphor for a free, open society. I analysed the urban structure of the development, the typology of buildings which were designed and the interior design. I focused on what are the differences between the old and the modern housing development and made a comparison to historical tenements. Using that comparison I made a conclusion how the society was changing and what are the new needs.

IBA 87’

I also studied the next IBA in Berlin which took place in 1987. I think this IBA will be more helpful for the work because it consists also the treatment of the historical housing. Some of the historical tenement houses have survived to this day and were rebuilt with smaller or larger modifications. The rest was completely destroyed. Therefore, I analysed both of the two sections - a new building section (Neubau), and renewal of the existing urban fabric (Altbau). I focused mostly on Kreuzberg district which is today one of the most interesting areas of Berlin. Destroyed and degraded areas of the city were renewed without significant resettlement and demolition. There was also a new function put in those buildings like: jobs centers, child care centers and homes for the elderly. It was really important for the city how they have been woven into the existing buildings’ pattern. Analysing the Altbau and Neubau also show how the needs and conditions of living have changed thorough the ages.
The idea for the design part

After the theoretical part, the description of the contemporary tenement should be created. For that moment the idea for the design is to create a special form of a building made by connecting a new tenement with a historical building. In that case it will be a double challenge to design a new interpretation of a tenement in historical context and also to connect both building which could work as one. The proposed building will be a modern apartment building with a residential and service functions. The size and dimensions of the building will be adapted to the surrounding buildings, so that the whole would be a harmonious complex. In the building I would like to implement apartments with an average size which could be affordable for the citizens from middle class. That would be the answer to the housing problem in the historical central district in Warsaw.

Conclusion

In the summary of the whole work in Berlin I appreciate the most help from Mr. Christoph Hoja and Prof. Elke Pahl-Weber. The access to the TU Library and help with choosing a good bibliography allowed me to do the sufficient research due to the typology of the historical tenements. I created a little database with details, forms, etc., which I will use in the design part of the master thesis. Mostly I would like to focus on historical details and architectural styles and how to transform them into the modern look which will fit to the historical context in Warsaw city centre. I would like to also use the experience of Berlin with IBA 57’ and IBA 87’, the whole process of transforming the housing conditions alongside with citizens needs. I also found out many examples of contemporary buildings in historical surrounding in Berlin which could be an inspiration in the phase of designing the modern facade.
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