

Topic of conference: Post socialist urban form

## Morphogenesis of elementary residential planning units

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The elementary residential planning units are indivisible in their overall structure, morphologically identical, like the medieval city. Their self-sufficiency and viability of the structure is confirmed by the presence of planning boundaries, social institution in the form of churches, schools; open public core as a market, square; separation into formations of lower order (Lawhon, 2009, Patricios, 2002).

The first step of the morphological post-socialist evolution of the residential units was the market colonization on the public open spaces. This process led to the formation of the pedestrian network connecting the core, attractive public service facilities, recreational, educational. Next was the change in the usage of the territory, then the expansion of the architectural typology of residential buildings. (Kukina, Pozdniakova 2011)

The morphogenesis of modern elementary residential planning units is a combinatory of their basic planning models. The analysis of the Russian microdistricts showed that they were mostly the combinations of discrete and perimeter forms. In the cities of Eastern Europe, the reconstruction of the communities was carried out under the motto "communities of communities" (Condon, 2009). The combinations of the micro district and neighborhood concepts in the one morphotype could be ascertained in China (Duanfang Lu, 2006). All of analyzed were considered as the comprehensive urban landscape units and could be defined as land-use units according to Conzenian terminology.

At the beginning of the XXI century the criterion of sustainable residential areas is understood as providing conditions for their flexible and adaptive redevelopment. To ensure urban planning and project integration, local documents for the development monitoring are used, while respecting the principles of participation of citizens and interested groups in the planning process.

The results of the morphological analysis of elementary residential planning units of the modern city can be used for the prediction of their future development.

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