Social housing
/ theory background
History

- Increasing population (Industrial Revolution)
- Unhealthy conditions
- Widespread globally after 2WW

Port Sunlight - 1888

Old Nichol Street (East End of London)
What is a social housing?

“Social housing is any rental housing which may be owned and managed by the state, by non-profit organizations, or by a combination of the two, usually with the aim of providing affordable housing. Social housing can also be seen as a potential remedy to housing inequality.”
What are its characteristics?

Social housing could be defined as a response to “housing needs” through:

- Guaranteed access to dwellings with supplies or demand side subsidies
- Process of allocation according to social and economical criteria
- Involvement of public authorities and/or non-profit organisation

In Hungary:

Social housing in Hungary is regulated under the so-called Housing Law and represented only 4.6% of the total housing stock.
Who provides social housing? How is it financed?

Local government may:

- Set rents
- Decide on allocation procedures
- Decide on the organizational form of the housing maintenance company
- Choose of among the different types of renting contract
- Set conditions for the sale of dwellings
What social housing must provide?

- Accessibility
- Security
- Health
- Basic facilities

Social housing in Paris /Bigoni Mortemard
Panelház in Budapest-Kispest

Panelház is a Hungarian term for a type of concrete block of flats built in Hungary and other eastern block countries.

It was the main housing type of the socialist-era, which still dominates the cityscape.
Casa Cubierta - Comunidad Vivex (Mexico)
Ruca Dwellings - Undurraga Devés Arquitectos (Chile)
80 Viviendas de Protección Oficial en Salou - Toni Gironès (Spain)
Social Housing in Belleville Street - Atelier du Pont (France)