

Viennese Typologies. New housing typologies for new forms of living as basics for future housing in Vienna.

Abstract

Within the next three decades Vienna will grow much faster than it was used to. The reason for this is to find in the new role, that Vienna will play in a larger European Union. Most of the expected growth will take place through migration connected with an increasing birth rate. Besides this a high number of elderly people, an increasing number of singles of all ages and changing relationships between men and women are expected. The consequence for urban planning lies mainly in offering a proper number of housing through housing programmes. Besides the decision where in Vienna to develop housing projects the decision about the housing typology will be most important. There will be the need for new typologies and for new organisation models as well as for new ways of describing qualities like flexibility, changeability, temporary use, gender aspects, divisibility, social sustainability etc. Within the study „Viennese typologies“ the following scenarios were used as a basics:

- increasing number of elderly people
- increasing number of active seniors
- increasing number of singles of all ages
- increasing mobility between different places of living and working
- increasing number of patchwork families and multiple housing communities
- increasing number of same sex - relationships
- increasing difference of cultures
- increasing number of single parents

Within the study three different methods are used: Analysing existing experimental housing in Vienna, interviewing young migrants and exploring user profiles for future housing related to the expected changes. Finally some of possible prototypical floor plans for typical Viennese situations are shown. The explored profiles and floor plans take as a reference expected economical changes (e.g. through a redesign of the so called „Kleinstwohnung“ of the 1920ies) as well as social changes (e.g. through developing types like patchwork housing, co-housing and housing communities). The analysed references are used to explore a renewal of experiments like the One kitchen house, which was built in Vienna in the 1930ies and could be rethought nowadays within new forms of collective and private use in housing. As a reference to increasing mobility and migration the main theoretical input deals with the demands and wishes of young Viennese people with migrant background and the use of networks and medias in their homes.

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