

This week, we discussed the development of the early 20th century social housing blocks with a central courtyard and how it contributed to urban form with a particular focus on the city of Vienna block with a central courtyard in German.

Notes

Summary





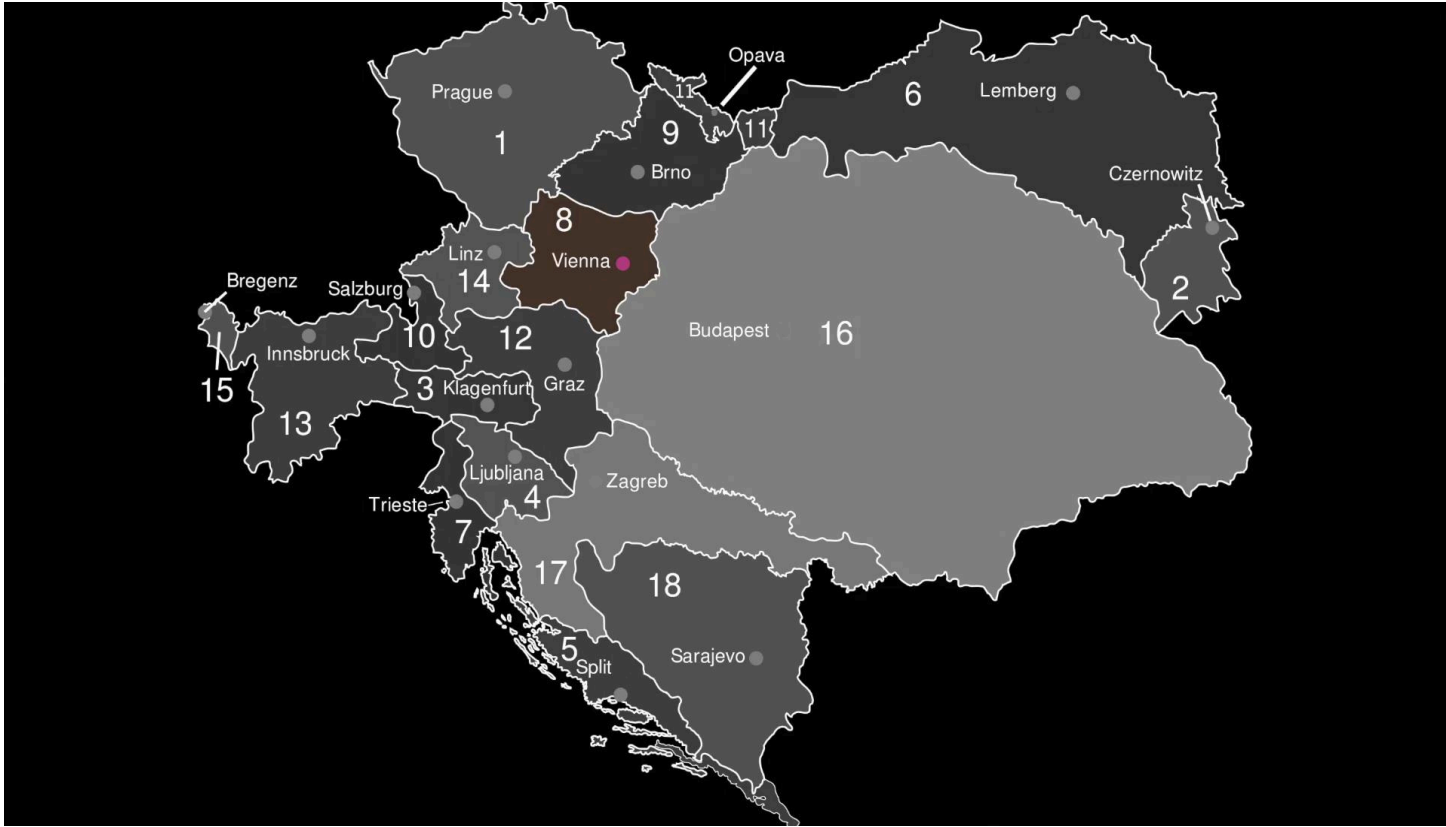
In this context housing conditions had become unsustainable. The census of 1917 shows that seventy three point one percent of the housing stock consisted of small overcrowded flats with serious sanitation problems. Another problem was the shortage of housing due on the one hand to the migration to Vienna of inhabitants from the separated territories and on the other hand to the significant increase in the number of households. It was important to build that so many housing buildings. Because of many reasons the first one is difficult industrialization and so a phenomenon pushing people help from country side towards cities.

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2m 13s





And it is a phenomenon which begins at the end of 19th century. In this specific case of Vienna there is this phenomenon but also the fact that the the the the political geography of Austrian Empire after the end of World War One we completely changed it and the VLA became from one day to another.

Notes

Summary

3m 05s





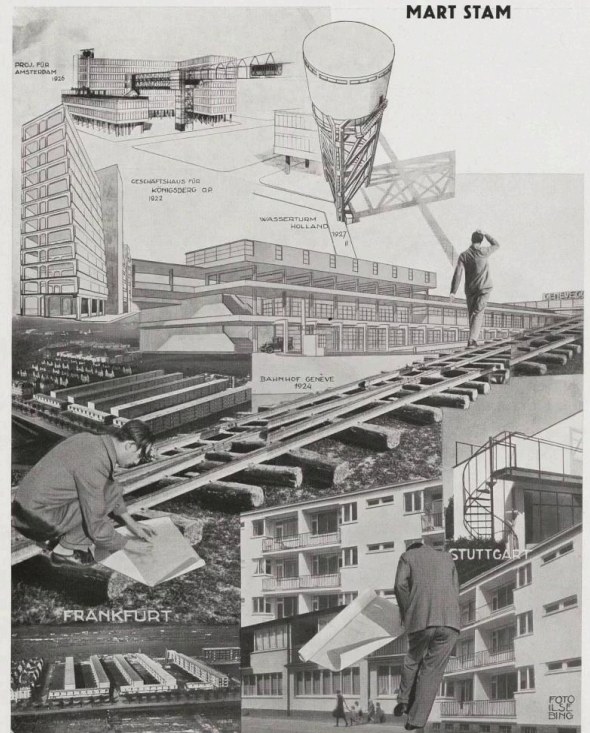
The capital city of us more or state ended these new political definition produced a massive immigration in the capital city because there was there more possibility of finding jobs then in the rest of the country which was not any more of the same country. And so it's really a massive effect of immigration in Berlin. Much more defined by industrialization in Vienna in my opinion firstly because of the completely transformed geometry and geography of the state of the Austrian Empire the industrial and capital a city of the 19th century caused the social political philosophical economic and also medical reaction which is called The forum called to this reaction developed into a culture of construction.

Notes

Summary

3m 38s





200

The social housing production was thus supported by a vast production of urban manuals and scientific studies. During the late 19th and early 20th century.

Notes

Summary



4m 44s



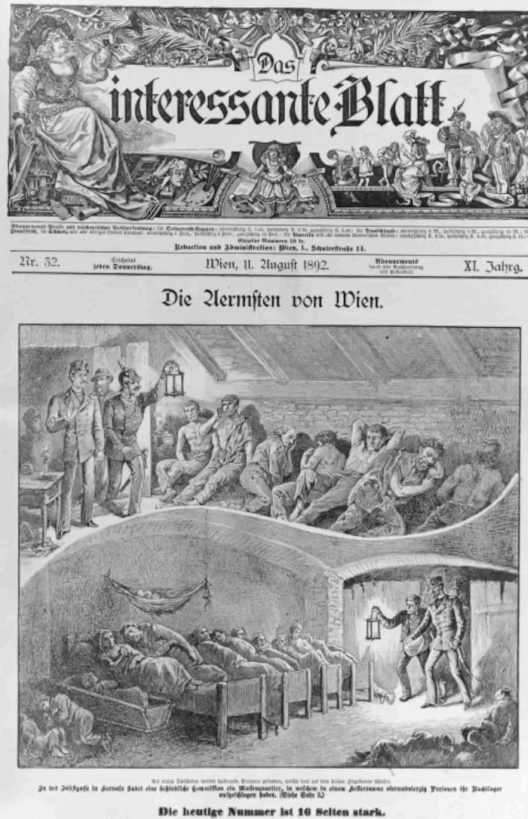
In his study entitled Viennese housing conditions published in 1894 economist and social reformer John Philip Savage describes problems in the Viennese tenements dwelling is only a cover against the grimness of the weather.

Notes

Summary



4m 55s

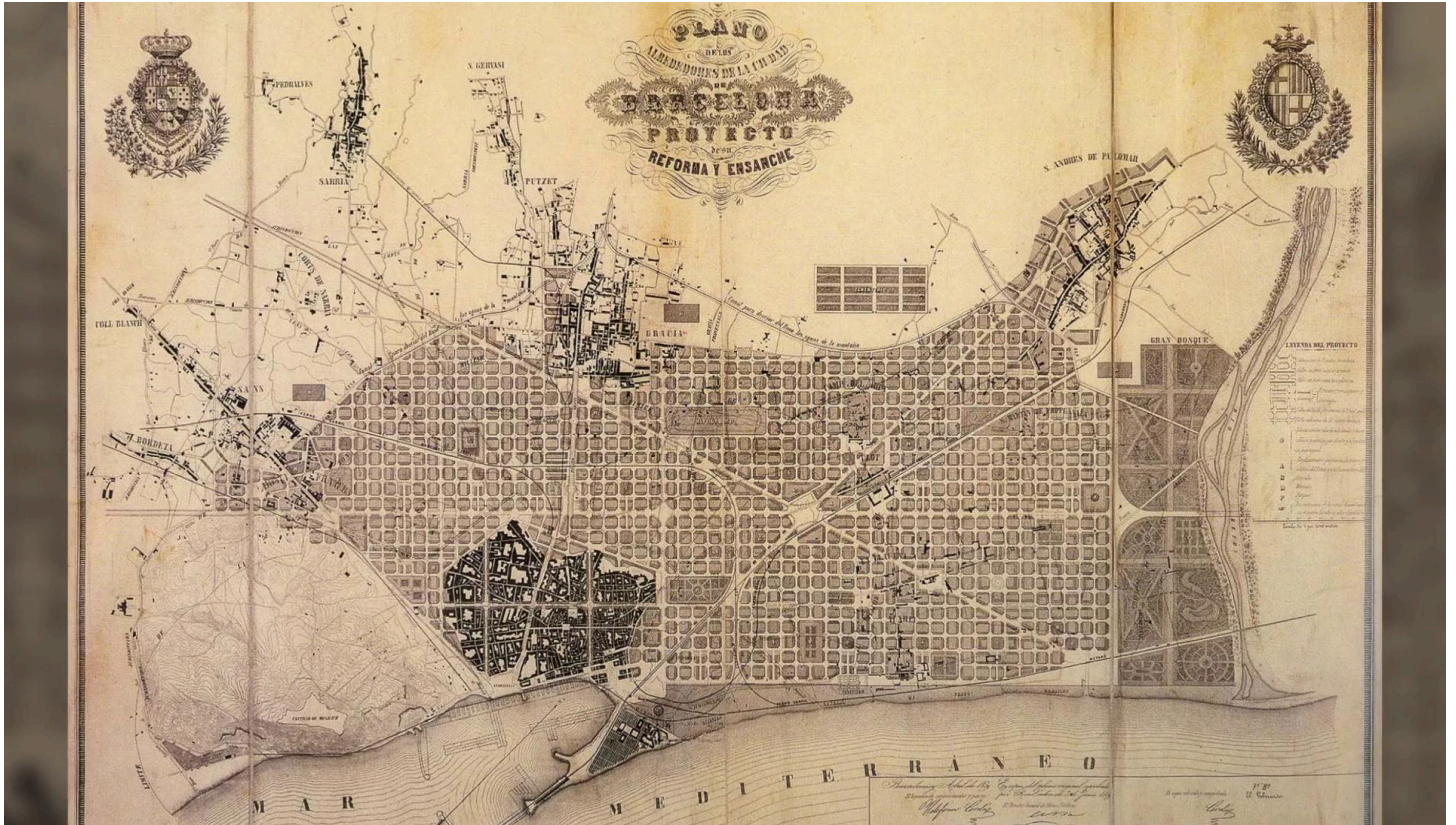


Only a bedstead for the night which provides in the narrow space lacking a cleanness and quiet into which people are pressed rest for only a completely exhausted body.

Notes

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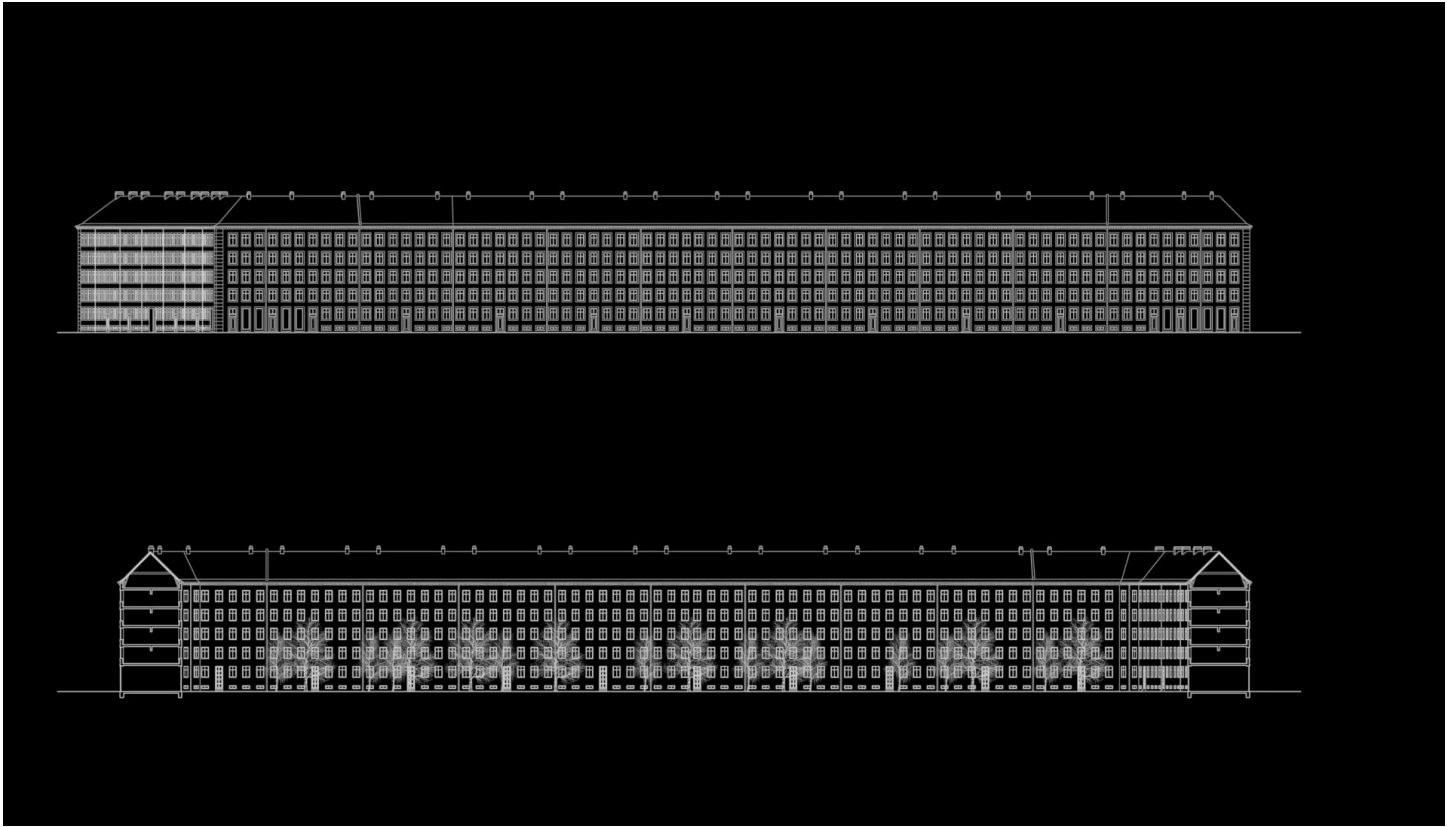
There is a complete lack of everything. We are accustomed to regard as the basis for a healthy middle class life. These dwellings offer no comfort and no relaxation due to industrialization and the massive increase in population. The city had become more complex. The reform culture looked for new ways of controlling this growth and improving living conditions. The city is influenced by the reformist culture generally Northern European cities Amsterdam Copenhagen and cities in Germany. The regulatory principle introduced by the reform enabling the city to develop further but also ensuring quality of life for everyone was the courtyard or Hauff the fundamental idea was both an urban and architectural principle.

Notes

Summary

5m 25s





The Høsten book store in Copenhagen was designed by C.A. Fisker in 1922 a building exemplifying the courtyard principle. It represents a real alternative to the 19th century city and marks the transition from the capitalist city to the city of the reform culture.

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Summary

6m 20s



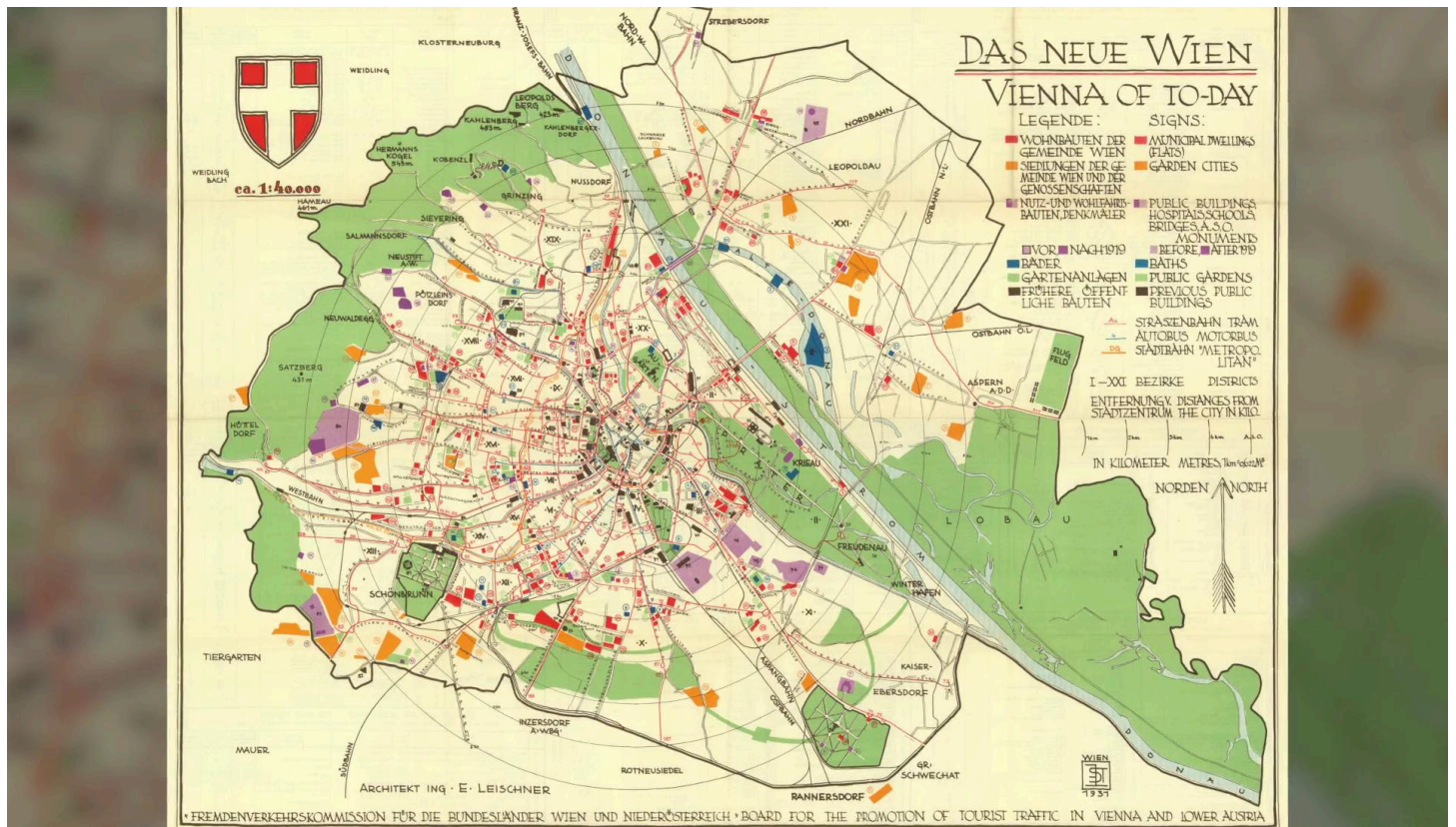


At the time it was a very innovative way of constructing the city where the building itself became the whole urban block. The courtyard is a large empty space but a collective space perfectly measured and framed by a repetitive unitary and her modernist architecture. In order to maintain an open space inside the courtyard dedicated to the collective use of those living on the block it was necessary to have control of the whole block. Therefore the courtyard block of the reform culture is often made up of a single building which marks an important jump in scale from the previous period. The intention was to contribute to the urban space of the city both in terms of the exterior and the interior sunny light spacious and available for all inhabitants. The building uses a limited repertoire continuously repeating the same window but allowing for small adaptations within the urban context. This repetition is deliberate instead of expressing the individual. This treatment of the facades expresses the principle of equality in Vienna an extraordinary period of reform culture development took place between 1919 and the civil war of 1934.

- Notes

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In the book been geographers Hans Baalbek and Elisabeth Lichtenberger say it is possible to see that it wasn't only the increasing population but the growing number of households and the resulting increase in housing demand that became the motor for the construction activity in the interwar period. Called Red Vienna because of the socialist municipal government of the time under Mayor Karl zygotes within a period of less than 15 years between sixty three thousand and sixty five thousand housing units were built. The social housing policy became the central point of the Socialist Party's program addressing several economic and social issues such as the elimination of the speculative rental system which in turn allowed for lower salaries to tackle the industrial crisis.

Notes

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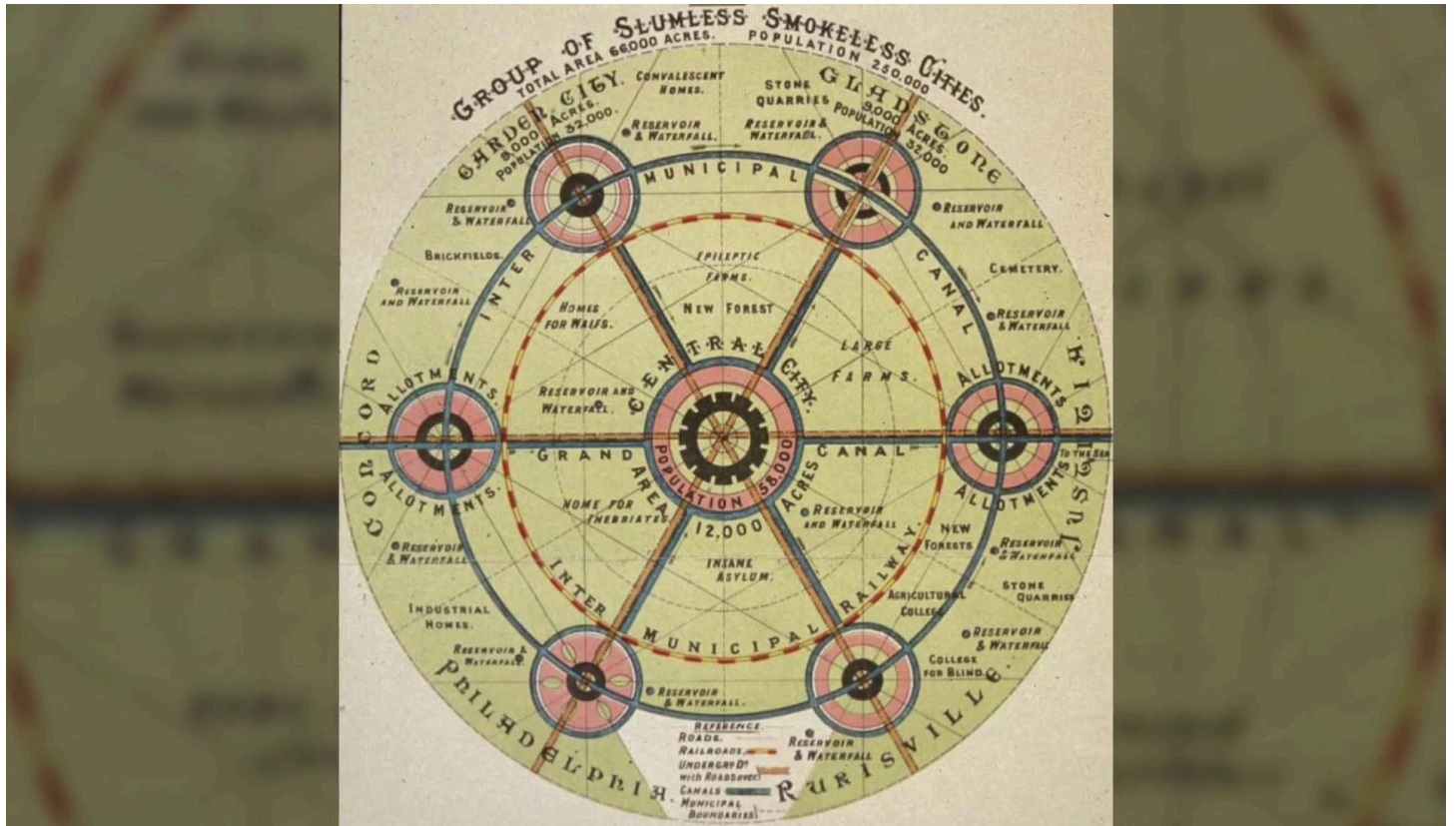
Building sites chosen were located in empty plots in the immediate outskirts of the city to facilitate the connection to preexisting workers quarters in the center here. The model chosen for the new social housing developments was also the block with one or more courtyards.

Notes

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9m 05s





The Hauff in the book entitled red Vienna architectural historian and theoretician Manfred of that fool he said concentration of a large number of residents in large building ensembles while the buildings correspond to less than 50 percent of the plot surface was successfully established from 1923 thanks to arguments concerning the economy of scale of the super blocks both at an urban and building level. The end is a very important case. If we want to understand how European cities Hanser the problem of social housing at the very beginning of 20th century and it represent a particular case because we can summarize and tell that the there is two fundamental way concerning the production of social housing. At the beginning of 13th century the German way. So the so-called zeed Rongen the foundation of new colony is very much influenced by the theories Aboulghar about garden cities. And then there is the specific V.N.

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that way which is the production of buildings called Vener Earth Vener Urfa means Goofy's courtyards and Venus's of Vienne. So it is a particular kind of building which is much more urban than the German zigged Luganda. It is due to the fact that the city of Vienna decided to use empty faces belonging to the city in order to build the economic buildings for law were classes because the phenomenon of urbanization is very strong. At the beginning of the Santry in many many European cities and in this case the Vietnam experience concerning social housing begins in 1919. And it is in my opinion very important to the right. The fact that from this 1918 1920 the beginning of the experience until the end in nineteen thirty four something like sixty thousand dwellings were realized. So it is enormous and red and of thousands of inhabitants still living within these buildings. So the idea is to build within the built a city and this is a first difference in relationship with the Berlin or Frankfurt they are more dense than the German examples. And from the point of view of architecture.

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10m 44s





Karl-Marx Hof

They were criticized at the same time a German architect when visiting Vienna were very strongly against this experience because the architectural language was not so modern and the another important difference is the fact that the city of Vienna was responsible for the experiercer and they asked private architects to work for the city. And that's the reason why the the architectural language is not so homogeneous like in Frankfurt it is more popular. There is much more de curation if you want. But but from the point of view of our problematic it is very representative of the way how a building type could do define a specific urban character. There are numerous weener hoofer that is the Anees courtyards in very different urban settings in order to achieve their ambitious housing project. The municipality of Vienna used sites that it owned which were dispersed across the city. The second fundamental element was the financing. The city used revenue mainly from property tax but also from luxury taxes. While this was effective in producing the quantity of housing it also led to much political protest from the wealthy classes.

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12m 43s





The initial period of housing construction under Socialist administration from 1919 to 1923 then developed into a full political program using the new financing system the program to build 25000 units in five years from 1923 to 1927 was followed by a second one to build 30000 units. During the following five years the name of each Hauff dedicated to key figures of European social politics and the year of construction amounted on the facades to courtyard type demonstrates a great flexibility.

Notes

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14m 30s



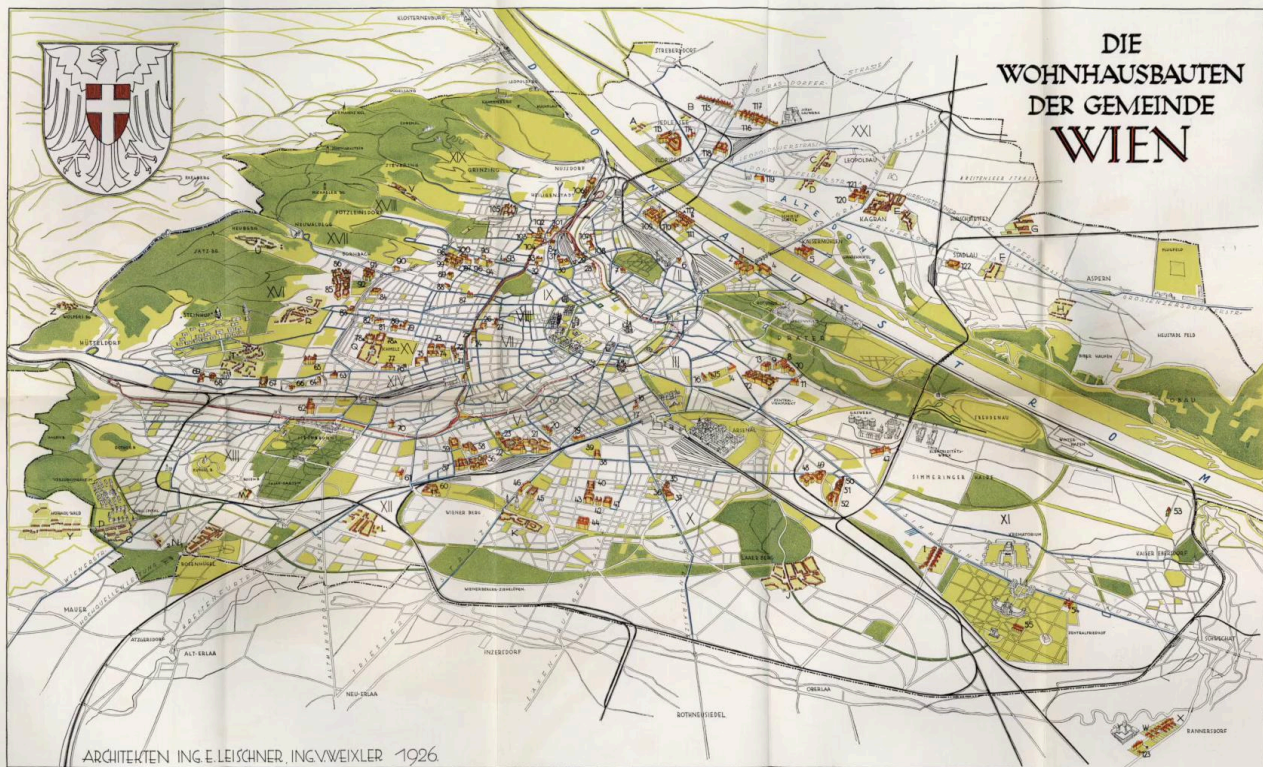
In response to the preexisting street patterns. In fact the Hauff doesn't imply an urban reorganization or the development of a new master plan. This type of block is flexible enough to fit into the existing urban fabric.

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15m 13s





Groups of courtyards together then created a true *Avan* fragment such as the ensemble in the market and Gou theater which integrates both public space through the articulation of external squares and collective space in the courtyard interior. In this sense they did not propose a radical new city that transformed parts of it through the articulation of public and collective space. The buildings are distributed all around the historic center of the city. The main one is the following. The second ring built around the historical ring which is the boulevard representative bullbar bullbar.

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15m 30s



Built on the rest of the of the Orben walls. There is a second ring called a good tailor which was called the at the time the Red Oringa red the making clear allusion to the fact that the municipality of Vienna was socialist at the time. And there is a there was a lot of working people living there and it reinforced the character of this part of the city and we can single buildings or sometimes also a combination of different fare producing a real urban fragment the Viña her father also sometimes extended and continued across the existing geometry of the city.

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16m 21s





So shaping new public spaces such as the example of the Venus aski Hauff a critically important characteristic of the Viennese courtyards as opposed to the example in Copenhagen is that they were accessible to the public in this way. They offered a true alternative way of moving through the city through a series of small parks the Hoefer also accommodated a rich range of collective amenities kindergartens laundries schools and clinics. The buildings generate a city inside the city a structure of urban nature. My friendDr. Flori who was the first one who understood and underlined the importance of these experiences shows that even if these buildings are built within the real city which is the typical image of the bourgeois industrial city they represent an alternative a kind of of urban space and the specific character of these huge courtier is the fact that they they are mainly occupied by gardens. And it is possible to enter and to cross them. They are in a way a very good example of the permeability or porosity as we used to say today allowing people to to to to to use alternative path through the city for a crossing. A neighborhood there and giving a real experience of this courtyard conceived as collective spaces.

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17m 17s





This is very important because housing is typically the place where a combination between public and private could produce a third stage, a third kind of space which we call collective and the collective is to be understood here as a form, a true transitional form from public and private to nothing to do with the collectivization of Soviet Union after the revolution. We could also discuss about how Soviet Union revolutionary Soviet Union approached the problem. But here Faraz is dealing not only with an historic situation but also to the present now a date current situation. The production of collective space is a key factor for the definition of the real quality of an urban system. So the dwelling private the courtyard collective the square of the street. As a public space.

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19m 21s

