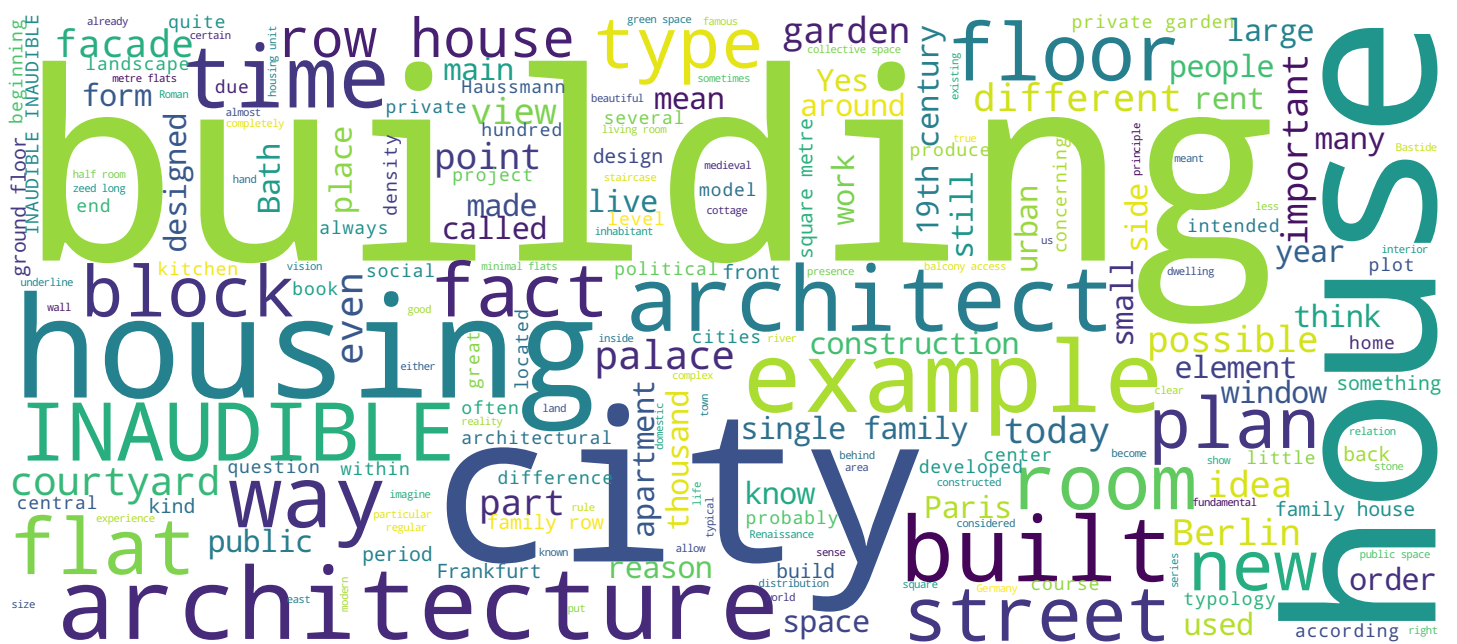


a Housing and Cities course video



EPFL





In the book "Modern architecture", Manfredo Tafuri and Francesco Dal Co note the importance of the so-called new Frankfurt housing development program in Frankfurt.

Notes

Summary



0m 33s



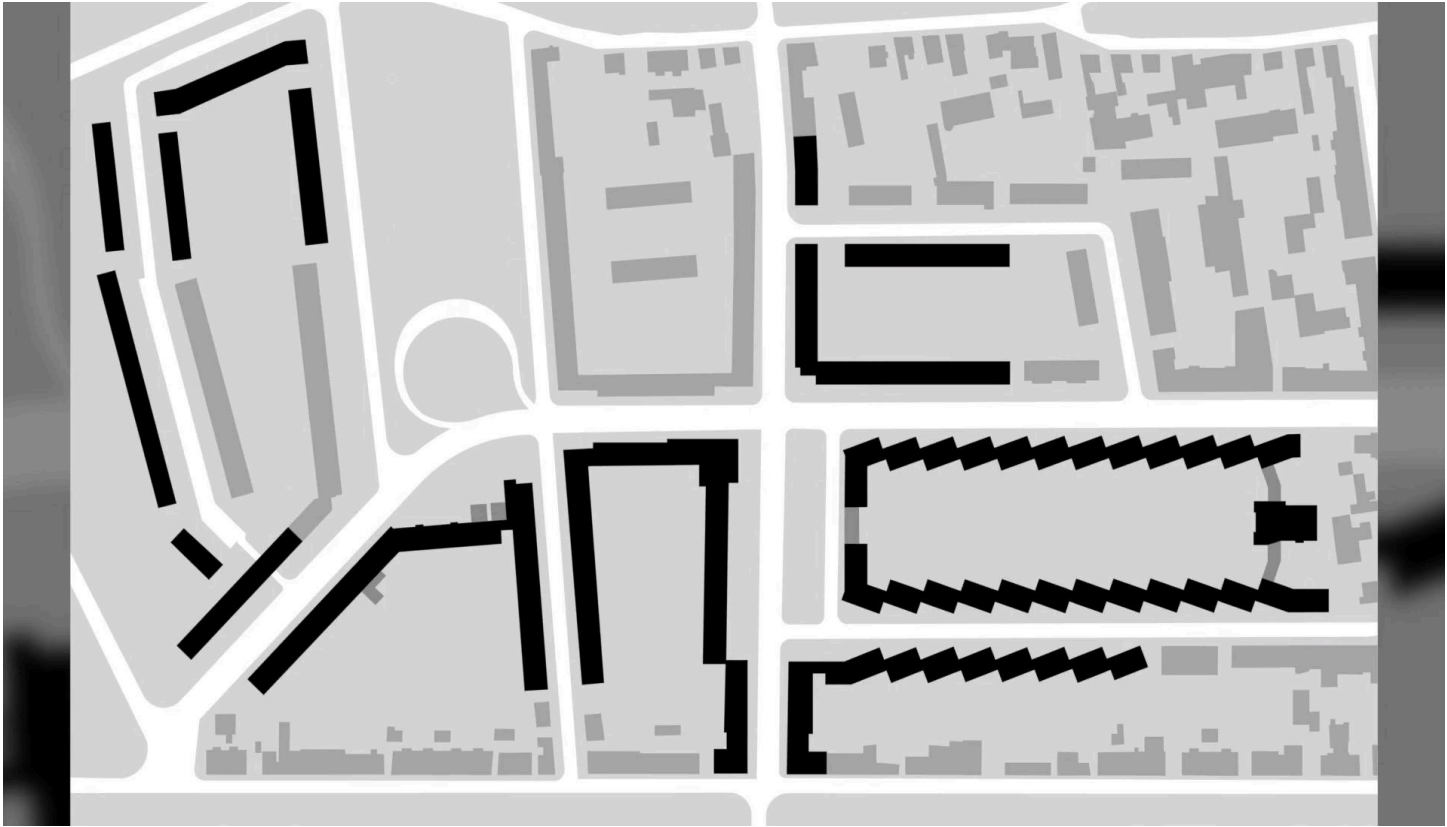
Ernest may have the possibility of conceiving a new urban model a perimeter of sidling around the city center in not only planned for the integration of each settlement in his natural environment for working classes and not for a privileged few but is also a clear statement because the speculative urban development of the 19th century the architecture of Frankfurt seemed to have merged the utopian of all God vision of a new world and the realistic practice of Democratic administration. This made Frankfurt more than barrelhouse D'Urso so the actual test of the modern movement in Central Europe in this exemplary architectural contribution. The objective was not only to construct a large quantity of housing but also to deliver high quality living conditions while guaranteeing access to this housing that is to charge a rent that working people could afford in a double issue of the magazine.

Notes

Summary



0m 49s



Last night Hankel building director Arnst my wrote an article summarizing the five years of housing construction in Frankfurt. Here he explains how he managed to lower the construction costs and therefore the rents. Through careful study and optimization of building parts followed by their mass production my also shows the types of floor plans for the row houses that were developed from a rational point of view and with new standardized elements new standards were developed for all elements such as studies for doors both internal and external as well as windows. The Ziethen Nida had was the first seed uncompleted ounce Smyers responsibility it was built for blue collar workers from the factories in Frankfurt West. This was an area of chemical paid and railroad industries but little housing. The project consisted of 643 units housing around two thousand five hundred people and was designed with Karl Radloff an architect. Mine had previously worked with in Bresler its inner city contex was atypical and meant that the overall plan had to take existing buildings and streets into consideration.

Notes

Summary

1m 49s





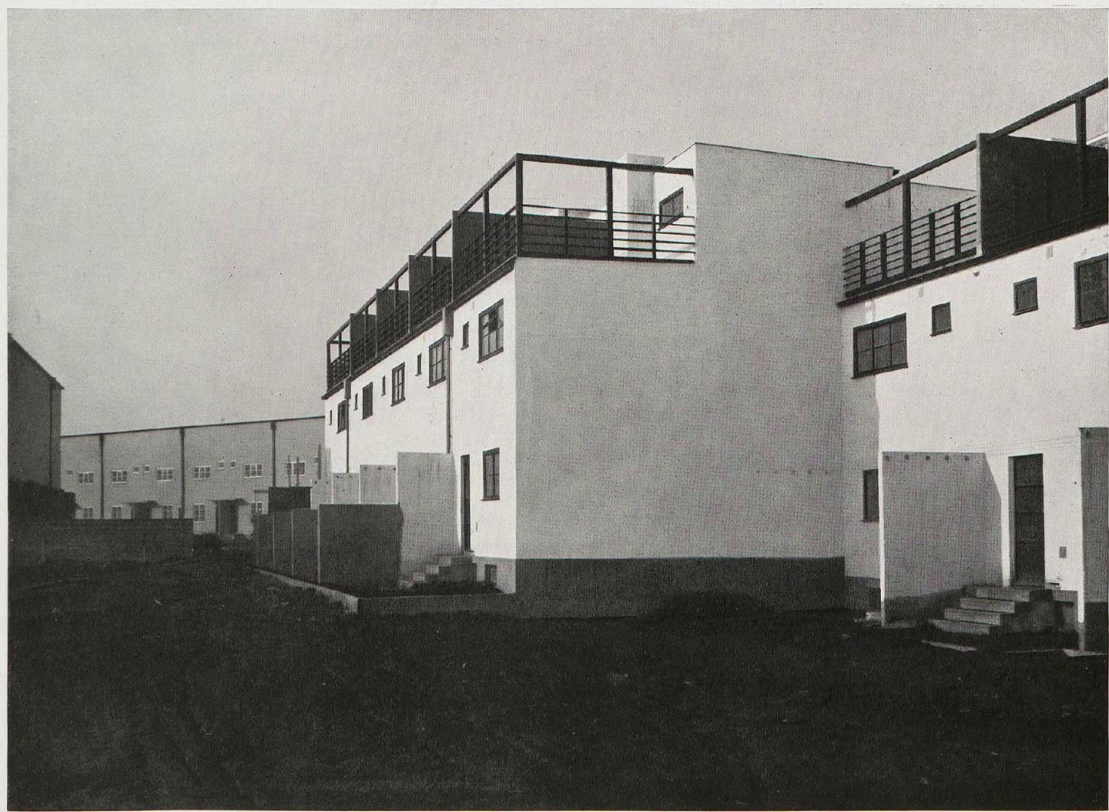
This is one of the reasons for the characteristic zigzag arrangement of part of the zeed long since the poor French terser ran in an east west direction the building was organized in a sawtooth pattern in order to turn the housing towards better sun and light conditions. In the book building culture ELDs Mai and the new Frankfurt initiative architectural historian Susan Henderson emphasizes the high standard living conditions in this aren't Samwell by say the units in the four storey blocks with two or three rooms and measuring 45 to 90 square meters were roomy by public housing standards. But it was the amenities that fired the public imagination at a time when most frankfurters lacked a private bath or toilet and heated their homes with small cold stoves a Bouffard a flat boasted a built in kitchen a private bathroom living room and either a roof terrace or God. The top floor of the courtyard housing had both terraces and additional rooms for the apartments below the Zygmunt was built with flat roofs and coloured white with a dark base and a band of color. Around the third floor the scheme was strange and bright within the existing context.

Notes

Summary



3m 13s



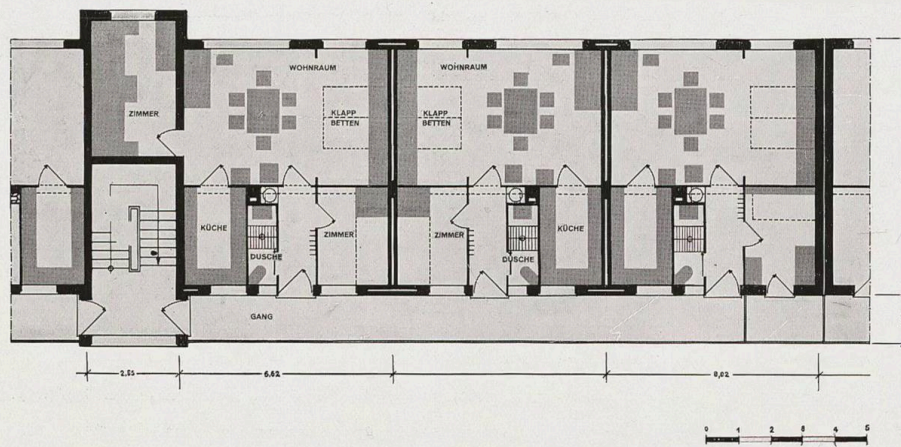
Nida had included public amenities such as the neighborhood common courtyard playgrounds a central community pavilion and a kindergarten. Another important example is the zeed long power knowm designed in the NIDA Valley by ounce Mai in collaboration with several other architects. It was constructed in three phases from 1926 totalling a thousand 441 housing units on completion. The first phase mostly used the traditional brick construction method with a test phase of prefabricated slabs. However during the second phase the prefabricated system was put into practice. The types of housing were a combination of two and mainly three storey single family row houses with gardens and roof terraces.

Notes

Summary



4m 36s



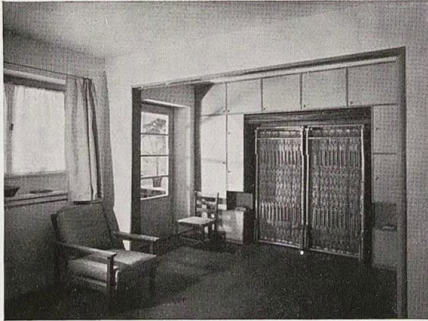
Three storey row houses were the rentable flat on the upper floor and minimal flats of four to one and a half square metres with balcony access. The minimal flats were constructed during the third phase as were some parallel row houses in this phase.

Notes

Summary



5m 31s



Financial difficulties forced a reduction in the construction costs housing units became smaller and the plan was rationalised through the repetition of the same module now laid out in rows in a north south direction which gave them an optimal EastWest orientation.

Notes

Summary



5m 47s



The minimal flats which were meant to be rented had built in furniture similar to hotel rooms the Ziedan was painted white to the outside for example to the landscape by the river warriors on the inner sides.

Notes

Summary

6m 12s





The facades were blue and red according to the colour concept of hands Lustick of who headed the graphic office of the city of Frankfort the Ziethen commercial that also stretches out along the NIDA Valley for one and a half kilometres. It was completed in a single stage from 1927 and 1928 with a thousand one hundred and eighty two flats and row houses. The plan was therefore more cohesive than some of the others even longum also subtler and less rigid.

Notes

Summary

6m 22s





Ernst May House today

Following the curve of the landscape the sweeping curved front of the zeed long towards the river is punctuated with regularly placed balladeers collective spaces to take advantage of the view towards the river and to Frankfurt and giving access to the allotment gardens. That is also an example of Misch but Balme comprising different types of housing and building volumes. Two storey single family row houses with four rooms some double family houses over two floors with separate entrances on the ground floor and first floor and blocks of flats of four floors the Zielona also comprised an elementary school and commercial areas. Row houses each had a private garden while gardens for the families living in the blocks of flats were laid out in front of the three metre high retaining wall towards the river gardens produced fruit and vegetables but were also intended for leisure and recreation. This combination of private gardens and collective green spaces brought down my close to achieving his Garden City ambitions. The pink red house behind me asks the artist my foundation. It is very important too to look at this house because it was transformed. According the original condition.

Notes

Summary



7m 03s



So what you see here is the original color. Not only concerning the facade but also the window frames which were which were blue all over the seat longer. You see here the garden which was designed in collaboration between my and lead character Megi very powerful an architect of the Thirties twenties and thirties. Unfortunately not very well known. The Garnon was carefully designed to give giving to the surface part which was intended to be used for leisure and another part closer to me which was intended to be used for producing food vegetable and fruits. What we see is a typical rowhouse in Romish which is a single family house with garden. And there is also in the front facade a smaller garden in the ground floor. You find a living room another room and the legendary legendary Frank Forten to which is the typical kitchen from Frankfort. It was a mythical object an example of rationalization of the work of women preparing food and controlling child raising children and so on underground. There is a seller different services and an eating Central. On the second floor bedrooms and bathroom. Yes it is through the back. The rooms are not so Generosa but in general terms the House is very comfortable.

Notes

Summary



8m 42s



Even today Cenovus housing was built in two stages between 1929 and 1930 and between 1990 and 1931 it comprised one thousand one hundred and sixteen rent of flats on completion. Some blocks of flats with balcony access and the majority in two family row houses this was Eglence NAIS Lasley long before he moved to the USSR in 1930 with some of his collaborators. The economic crisis meant that the price of construction and the monthly rent was to be lowered even further. Thus housing was built on a flat site and executed in a highly rational manner. The housing types consisted of two family row houses comprising 40 to 42 square metre flats with two and a half rooms on each floor. Two family row houses comprising 54 square metre flats were three and a half rooms also on one floor and 47 square metre flats were three rooms organised on balcony access buildings over four floors the layout follows a strict order which is however enriched by the generous green spaces private gardens for all residents plus collective spaces with washing lines and playgrounds in contrast to homes that where the rent was relatively high mostly workers families lived in vast housing for the first time the housing roads were orientated perpendicular to the street rather than parallel with pedestrian pathways through the quiet green spaces providing access to the flats to keep the costs down.

Notes

Summary

10m 55s





The plan was studied rigorously any of the greatest efficiency. This was also the reason for accessing toof that one on top of the other from one entrance entranceway creating temporary minim of flats which could later become one two story single family house. This thousand is the last glueing designed and built by my and his collaborators before they move to Soviet Union. Answering to a call by Starlin for helping a Soviet Union to build the new war.

Notes

Summary

12m 47s





And in the meanwhile this was already a fragment of a new word as it belonged. The most radical one which is west Tauzin is the loose creation of a possible new way a real alternative to 19th century city we chose which was insane and too dense. That's the reason why here even if Veste thousand is probably one of the denser said Drogon in Frankfurt. The density is very low and the not only the real density but also the perceived the density because due to a complex 6 system of juxtaposing Gaarde denser any single row of houses is very far from the next one. The geometric caller pattern is quite elementary and the only arrangement is the stepping down of the houses following the natural or sloping down of the ground. On the other hand from a typological point of view and due to the fact that the DC droog was supposed to be the less expensive a single family house was inhabited by two families. So the staircase was distributing to different dwellings. We have met two people living here and we have discussed with them and they have underlined the very high quality of daily life here. They were proud to tell us that they spent here 40 45 years and did.

Notes

Summary



13m 26s



This is the place where the children grow grew up poor born here in THE with housing in Frankfurt sitting with holes in it. There was no design is foolish. There are several homeloans super real talk to her husband for Infonet widow Vidar to NA Zeon holp Tchula dernier won't admit you one. It seems a new city won't go off on its own. Yum. Koruna lunch after your Funafuti vote you boy ma Kender couldn't vote that made a difference to Schmitter Internet Kunzig. After speedboats or is desk asked NovaCare into periphery phone 5 4 decision answer Kenesaw calls slowish yum. Yeah. Yeah. No we give all gigged would. The snow is faulty Sargen your feeler mentioned Dearborn so tunefully on usurps mourner's Adrians words John. He does th evil wouldn't mind a kid does it. Gorske award here. No song is foolish. One bit of Deutschemark. So full. It is important to underline this because usually Veste thousand is considered they're probably one of the most radical example of a functional Russian or architecture. Very repetitive and very rigid using concerning the way the volumes are organized ARYEETHEY We can observe today that thanks to these wonderful looks serious vegetation.

Notes

Summary



15m 21s



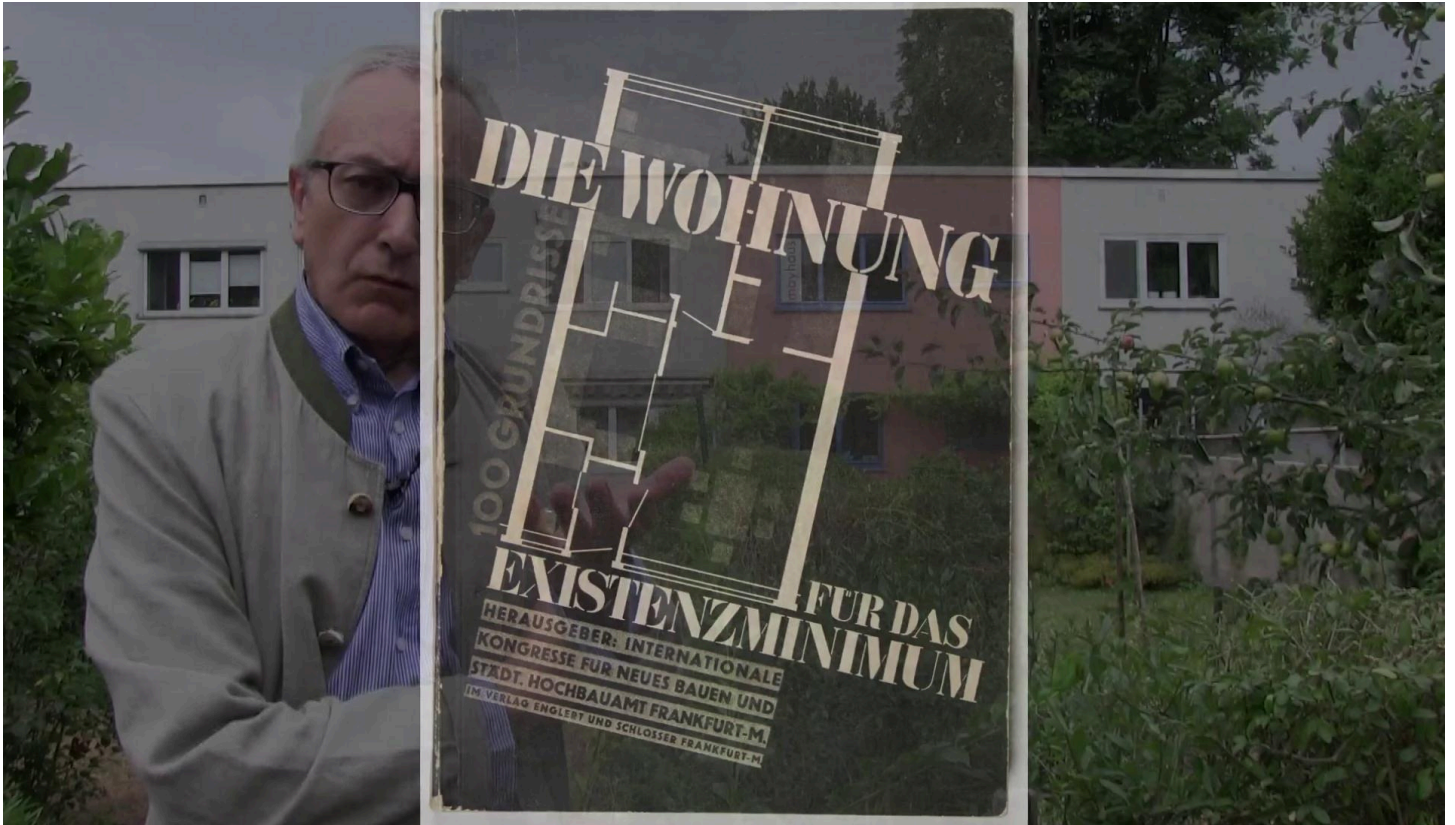
We don't have the impression of a boring system and it is very important because a two day architecture is dealing with such a program. I mean as architects we are supposed to produce very different things. And it is quite possible to imagine that it is rational in logic to produce repetitive Pateras. So like answer Schmidt used to say I could underline that monotony is not an architectural problem it is a social issue. This year the plan is rigid but rigid is the wrong word. In reality the zeed drongo today which could represent in a way a sort of reinterpretation of a nadirs city festivals and as a nadir a city provides a two day for people living here are quite a deal environment. Slate A typical example among the Frankford Zilong is the Heimowitz long designed by architect Hans Hoekman. It is located between a railway dam and the perimeter streets and consists of a 1074 rental flats mostly with two 3 rooms and a small number of private six and a half room single family homes. The plan was designed so that the outer building ring a 45 floor blocks of flats protects the lower buildings inside entrances to the east are accented by towers shaved head buildings and a small square this partial closing of the eastern and western ends means that a type of courtyard is formed.

Notes

Summary

17m 10s





The Zeep longs western entrance along the street. Heimat thing is characterized by buildings bridging the street creating a very urban atmosphere. The three storied housing rows are uninterrupted along the length of around 250 meters with a horizontal division of the facade into three bands a basement level a continuous row of windows for the Winter Gardens and an upper level with balconies. In these rows there were single family houses and buildings with four flats each with a private or communal garden. The glazed veranda is giving onto the collective spaces are unique for the frankfurters zeed longan the housing rows are placed 30 metres apart. We have strict series of spaces the private gardens adjacent to the flat southern side a strip of public open space 15 metres wide. A row of trees the footpath and a small strip planting in front of the next rows entrances on their northern side. In 1929 Frankfurt hosted the second International Congress for new building the minimal dwelling accompanied by an exhibition and a book a hundred floor plans were exhibited at a scale of 1 to 100 with contributions from many international architects. These plans were all drawn with the same graphic principles to make them comparable.

Notes

Summary

19m 06s





One of the most important point of this experience is these so-called eXistenZ minimum. The search for the minimum surfies for as a living unit in Frankfurt. There was in nineteen twenty nine a very important exhibition called the existence of minimum organized by Smy and his collaborator gathering together many proposals and examples coming from all European countries. At a certain point the eXistenZ subminimum was criticized that first avoided by a lower court Wisbey who was against the idea of providing people with the minimum living space. In reality when we look at these houses you immediately understand that the minimum is not so minimal. The particular character of this house is that it is very narrow. So it is very well lighted by sunlight penetrating until the very center of the house. And it is quite comfortable if you take into account the fact that those long windows are realized between 1927 and twenty nine or twenty eight. You can realize that the generosity of this approach because in spite of the very difficult economic condition it was possible to give people a very beautiful and comfortable houses to live to live in.

Notes

Summary

20m 42s

