

Architecture - and a good life for all

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THE BASICS OF CHANGE

TOWARDS A GOOD LIFE FOR ALL

- Social visions
- Visions about the geometric order
- Visions about financing
- Visions about new forms of constitution



HISTORICAL EXAMPLES

DAS ROTE WIEN

(THE RED VIENNA)

1918–1934

SOCIAL VISION

EVERY WORKER, EVERYONE SHOULD LIVE IN A HEALTHY
AFFORDABLE AND PLEASANT SURROUNDING.

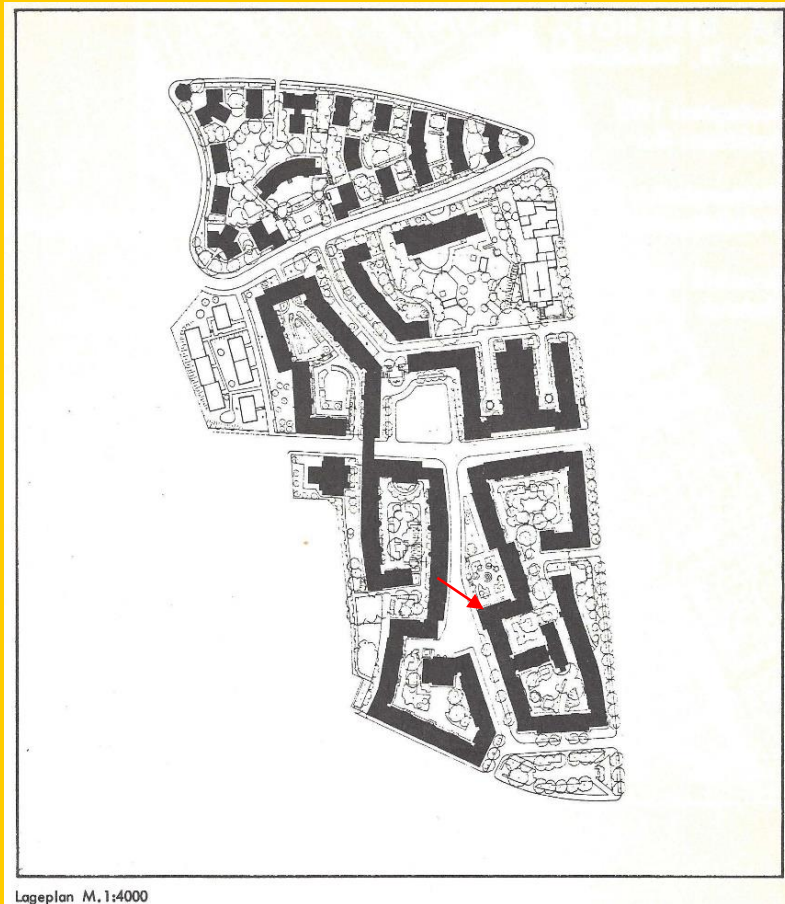
(NOT DEPENDING ON THE INCOME)



- ❖ Objective distribution principles instead laws of the market:
- ❖ Distribution of target areas for public developments all over the town
- ❖ Distribution of free medical care, free schools, free child care, free libraries,....
- ❖ Leisure facilities nearby

VISIONS ABOUT THE GEOMETRIC ORDER

THE RED SUPERBLOCKS: LIVING STRUCTURES VERSUS STANDARDIZED MASS PRODUCTION



❖ Wohnanlage Sandeiten



❖ Wohnanlage Karl Marx Hof

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CATALOG OF CRITERIA, AN “ARCHETYPE” OF A PATTERN LANGUAGE.



- ❖ Extensive new developments in multi-story construction
- ❖ Block edge development (Blockrandverbauung) with spacious courtyards
- ❖ In principle only 50 percent of the base are built up, usually even less
- ❖ Garden design of courtyards with places to rest with seats for adults
- ❖ Children's playgrounds
- ❖ Shared facilities with central laundries, bath and shower baths, kinder gardens, day care for young people after school
- ❖ Facilities of the health insurance as ambulatories, baby clinics, dental clinics, libraries, lecture halls,

VISIONS ABOUT FINANCING

❖ From 1919 to 1934 "Red Vienna" built 61.175 flats (for 250.000 people). On an international level it was one of the largest social housing services of the 20th century. Most of the built structures have a quality, which was rarely reached after that.

❖ Surprisingly from today's point of view: In Red Vienna ongoing tax revenues were applied. The problem of housing finance succeeded without debt.



**BUILT BY THE CITY OF VIENNA
IN THE YEARS 1925-1926
USING THE MEANS OF HOUSING TAX**

VISIONS OF NEW FORMS OF "CONSTITUTIONS"



Cities and "citoyens" are rapidly changing, however the city constitutions, the legal base, how cities are shaped, did not keep up with this development. (Dieter Eisfeld- 1981)

"People are in full democratic control of every single decision, concerning the city." Although this sounds like a very radical access, it's nothing but a formal way, which takes the declaration of human rights serious. (Article I)



PARTICIPATION

DEMOCRACY IS AN EFFORT-

PARTICIPATION: THE INSTRUMENT TO PRODUCE KNOWLEDGE

The larger the variety of individual Patterns of Thinking, Patterns of Emotion and Patterns of action, is within a community, the richer is the treasure of inner pictures, the community can choose from, to solve their problems.(Hüther)

PARICIPATION – THE UNACCEPTED SOURCE OF INTEGRATION

today's leading "designers" from politics, business, architecture, media and administration get participants and lose their used roles. All of a sudden they are not the designers of the solution any more, they are part of the solution.

PARTICIPATION – POWER FOR UNACCEPTED CHANGES

Participation is a governance issue within each organization, within each operation and particularly within politics and administration. Participation means an uncertainty of the results and further a loss of power of all decision makers. (politicians, architects, economic leaders....)

PARTICIPATION AGGRESSION and RESISTANCE

If citizens get empowered by participation, but not involved in the decision-making processes, frustration and resistance will continue to rise. If policy, planners and administration want to speed up planning speed and predictability, and further, if they want to obtain social peace in the rapidly changing city, theses governance problems have to be solved.



HOW TO TURN THE
DREAMS AND WISHES
INTO A LIVING
ENVIRONMENT?



WHAT IS NEEDED TO MAKE PARTICIPATION WORK ?

THE NEED OF A COMMON VISION



- ❖ How do people deal with the social question?
- ❖ What are the overall goals on the environment people want to live in?
- ❖ How do people finance their dreams?
- ❖ How do people organize their "living in a society"?

THE NEED OF A COMMON LANGUAGE

ITS ALL ABOUT THE ATTITUDE



When a group of people, a neighborhood, a community or even a society agrees, that a living environment is the goal they want to reach, they need a form of communication, which enables to communicate about social, spatial, formal, financial interests.



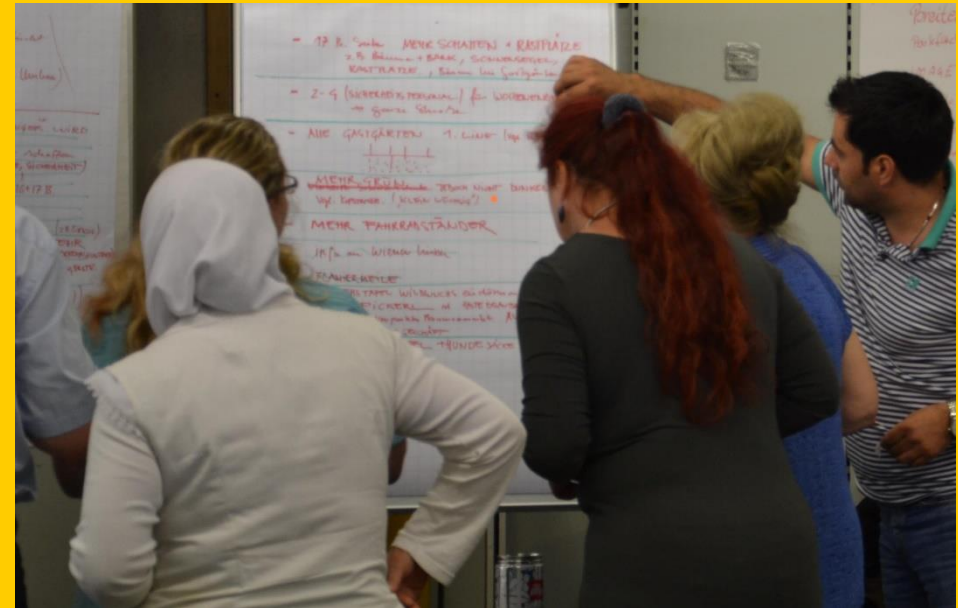
THE MAKING OF A PATTERN PROJECT LANGUAGE

THE ART TO GET GOD RESULTS IN A SHORT CONCENTRATED SETTING

- ❖ We developed a technique based on the principles of mediation.
- ❖ Our aim is to find out the interests beneath the told positions. What are the “real interests” behind the positions and opinions participants usually start with?
- ❖ Quite often people change or modify their position, as they see, that their position doesn't meet their deep real interests.
- ❖ As planners we are looking for and collecting both, the positions and the interests.
- ❖ If a position really fits to the interests, we already have a solution!

“Think Vienna different –
Many are smarter than few”.

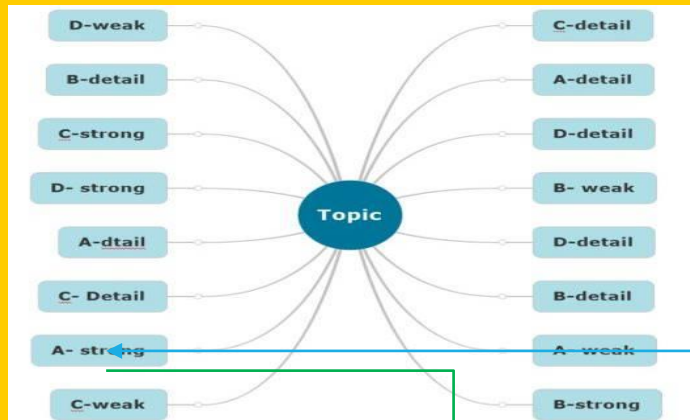
(with Marc Mitterdorfer)



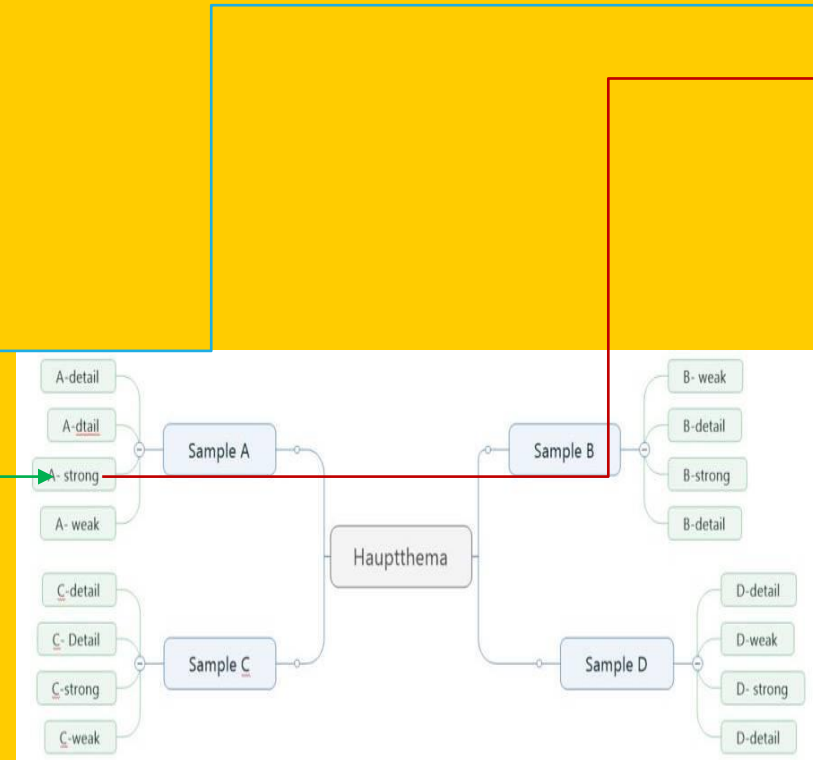
THE ART TO CREATE A PROJECT LANGUAGE OUT OF THE WHOLE INFORMATION



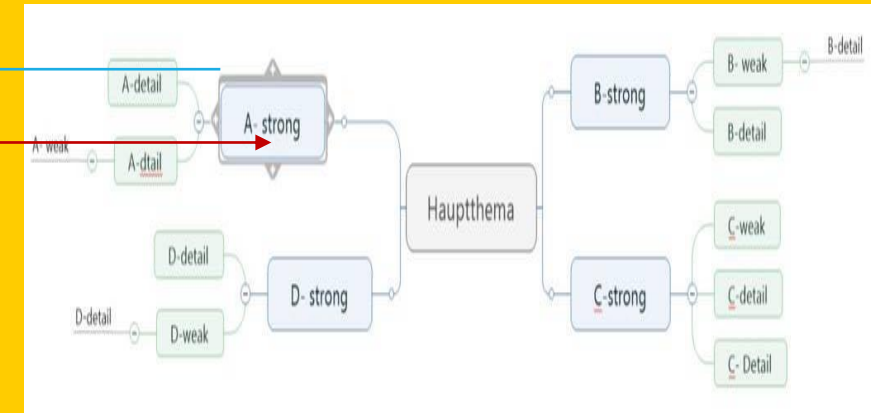
- **FIRST STEP:** We write every single sentence (content) down, (using a mind mapping program) In our case we speak about one topic and four patterns arise



- **SECOND STEP:** We form groups of contents. (As architects we are lucky, because an outline, which groups might emerge, already exists in "A PATTERN LANGUAGE".)



- **THIRD STEP:** We order the groups. Mainly we order them into groups of interests and groups of solutions. And not to forget we look for a strong



statement for the heading of each pattern.

➤ FOURTH STEP

We turn the various groups into patterns with similar structure. The similar structure of patterns within a project language makes it easier to understand the “local” project language.

A heading which describes what the pattern is about.

A picture people feel connected to.

A description about general problems and solutions

Ways to solutions.

A8- THE “BIOTOP FOR COMPANIES”

Easy entry into a self-determined working life



A description about general problems and solutions

- ❖ A cooperative for self-employed and employees of the cooperative is founded.
- ❖ -The scope of action should extend to Vienna
- ❖ -The center of the organization of the cooperative will be located in the GDG. The whole administration for all participating companies will be concentrated here.
- ❖ -The cooperative is open to member of the GDG, but for other people too.
- ❖ Differnt crafts, doctor, Therapists,.....

A8- Das "Unternehmensbiotop"

Leichter Einstieg in ein selbstbestimmtes Arbeitsleben.



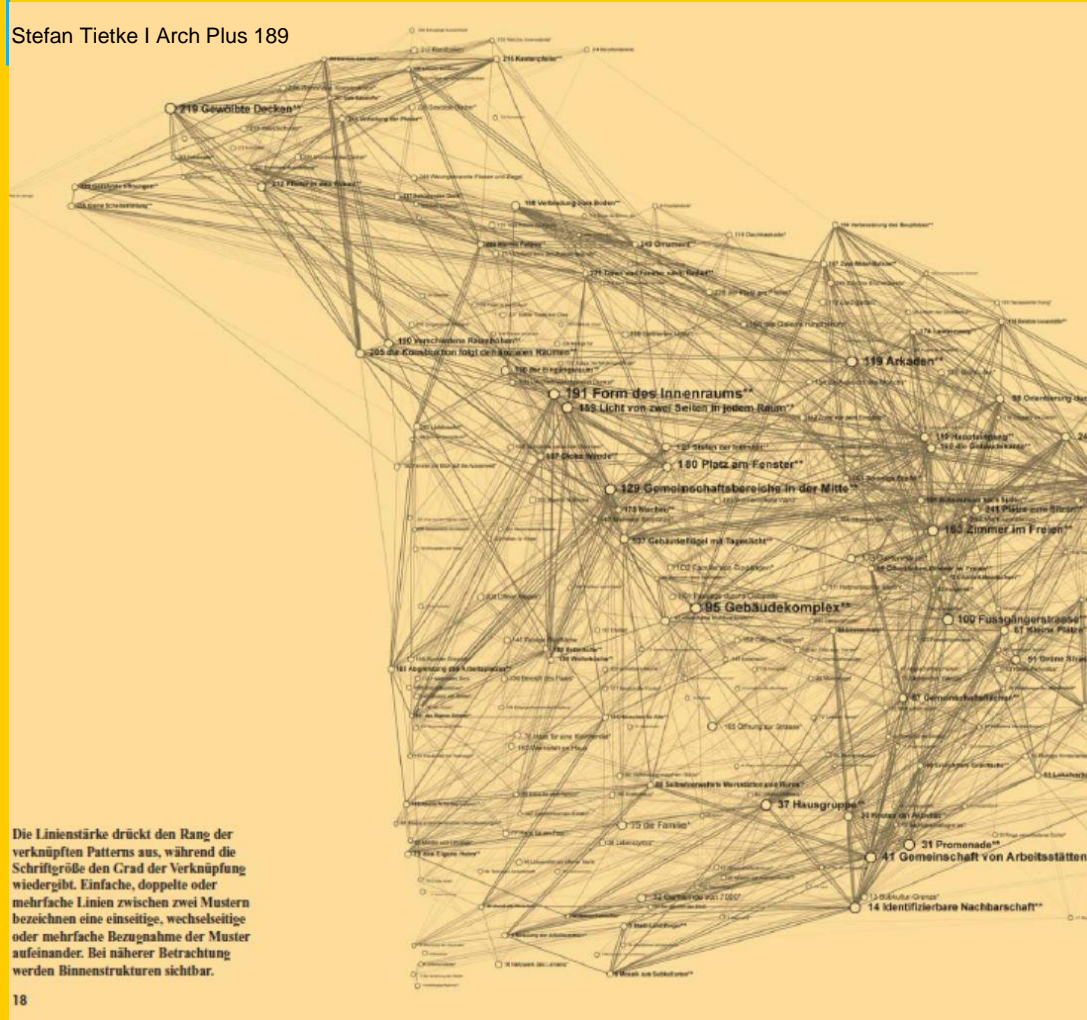
Grundsätzlich gib es verschiedene Arten der Genossenschaften:

- ❖ Genossenschaft der Selbständigen: Einzelne Selbständige schließen sich der Genossenschaft an, die ihnen "Dinge" zur Verfügung stellt. Dies hat genossenschaftliche Vorteile.
- ❖ Beschäftigten Genossenschaft (Ottelo): Für Jungunternehmer ist das praktisch. Man kann immer ins AMS mit Wiedereinstellungsgarantie bis der Laden läuft. Dies passiert oft in Abstimmung und Kooperation mit dem Arbeitsamt.

Im Garten der Generationen soll eine Mischung dieser Organisationsformen angestrebt werden. Die Genossenschaft stellt die gesamte Infrastruktur zur Verfügung. Das Sekretariat als organisatorisches Zentrum dieser Genossenschaft hat den Sitz im GDG. Hier wird Rechnungswesen, Steuer, Behörde, Schriftverkehr, Marketing, Vermögenspool durchgeführt. Der Wirkungskreis soll bis Wien reichen. Die Genossenschaft soll für Mitglieder des Garten der Generationen, aber auch für Menschen, die nicht Mitglieder der GDG sind zugänglich sein. Zb.: Arzt.....

A PROJECT LANGUAGE IS NOT A PATTERN LANGUAGE!

Stefan Tietke | Arch Plus 189

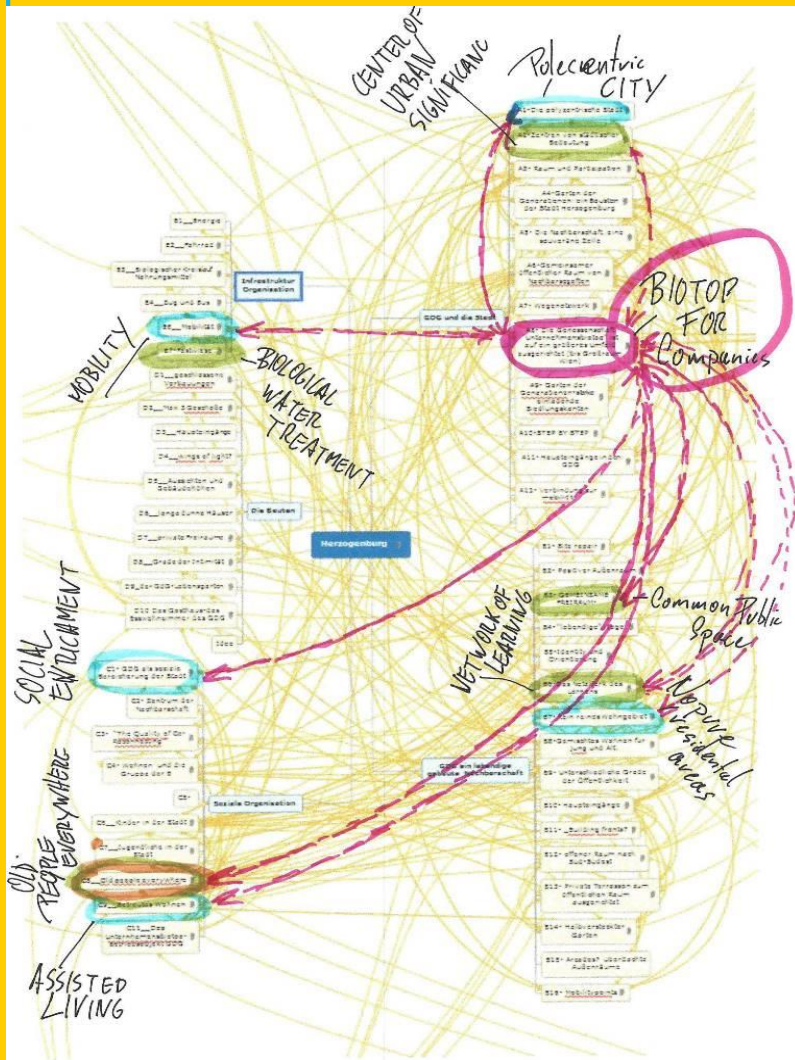


...it is the nature of thinking, to choose limited abstractions, therefore it is impossible to get near to the unlimited, the whole.however the “attention” in contradiction to the thinking has the potential to be unlimited. The “attention” is able to capture the unlimited (the whole).

David Bohm

(Der Dialog-das offene Gespräch am Ende der Diskussionen p22, 23 –Klett Cotta) (transl. GM)

THE ART TO TURN A PROJECT LANGUAGE INTO A PATTERN PROJECT LANGUAGE



The main difference between a project language (“a language of guiding principles”) and a pattern project language is: A pattern language shows all important connections and dependencies, patterns have to each other.

- Get a better understanding what impact a single act has on the overall structure
- Get information from the overall structure while solving a detail, (nearly) at the same time
- Be aware of all dependencies and possible effects “my design” might have, while designing

WORKING ON THE OVERALL STRUCTURE AND ON THE DETAILS (NEARLY) AT THE SAME TIME

A8- Das "Unternehmensbiotop"

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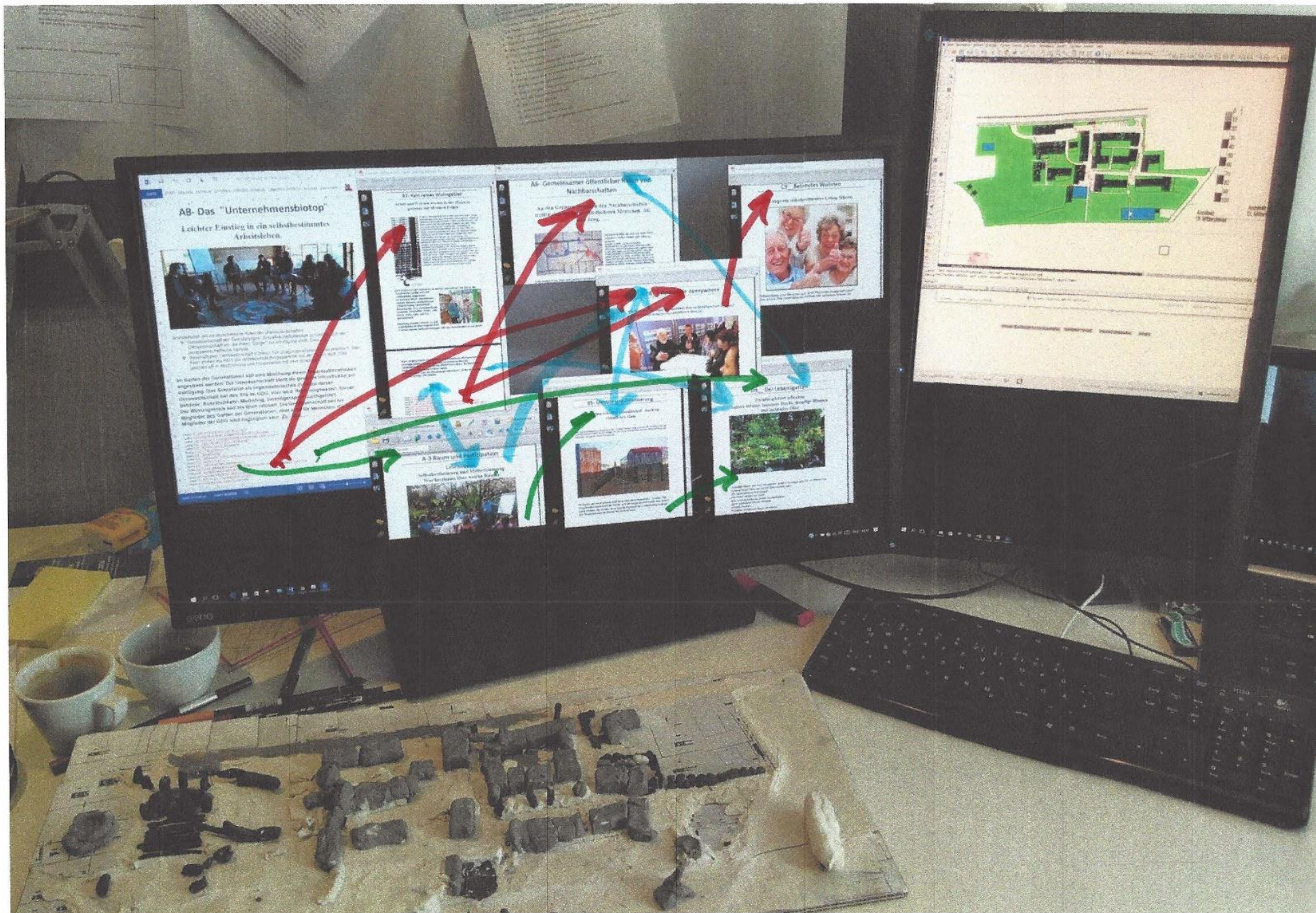
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Siehe A1-DIE POLYZENTRISCHE STADT
Siehe A2-ZENTREN VON STÄDTISCHER BEDEUTUNG
Siehe C1- GDG ALS SOZIALE BEREICHERUNG DER STADT
Siehe C8_ OLD PEOPLE EVERYWHERE
Siehe C9_ BETREUTES WOHNEN
Siehe C10_ TAGESSTÄTTE
Siehe E5_ MOBILITÄT
Siehe E3_ BIOLOGISCHER KREISLAUF NÄHRUNGSMITTEL
Siehe E8_ MOBILITÄT
Siehe E9_ PFLANZENGLÄRANLAGE
Siehe A6-GEMEINSAMER ÖFFENTLICHER RAUM VON NACHBARSCHAFTEN
Siehe B7_ KEIN REINES WOHNGEbiet
Siehe B6-DAS NETZWERK DES LERNENS
Siehe A1-DIE POLYZENTRISCHE STADT
Siehe A3- RAUM UND PARTIZIPATION

A single one is connected to patterns, developed
by various groups of the community, the
society..... in our case:

- the polycentric city
- centers of urban significance
- social enrichment of city
- old people everywhere
- assisted living
- mobility
- biologic wastewater treatment
- common public space
- no pure residential areas
- the network of learning
- space, geometry and participation



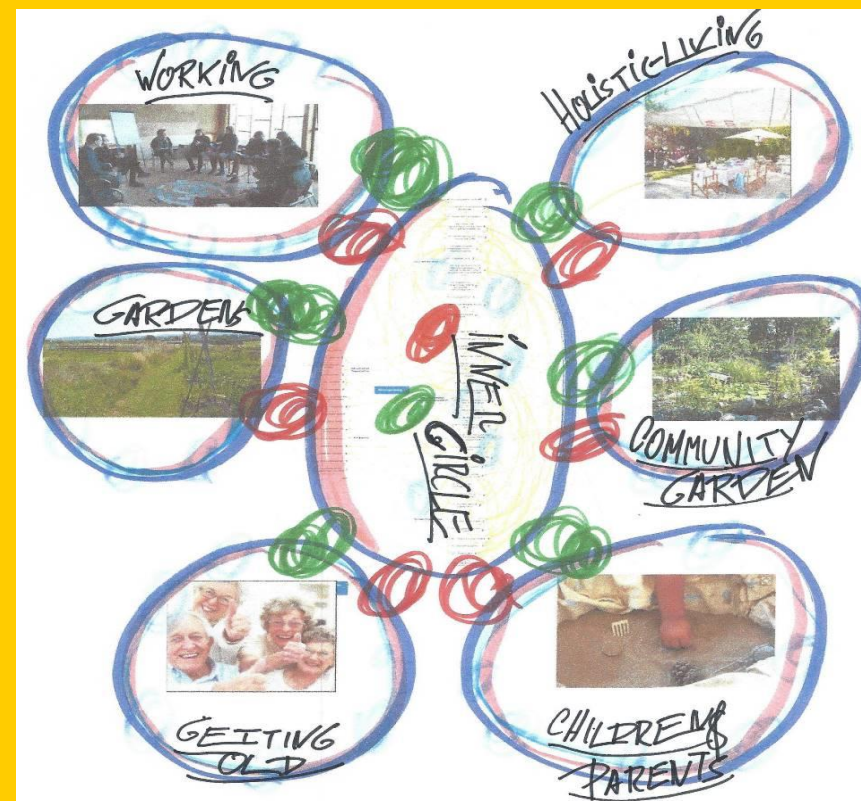
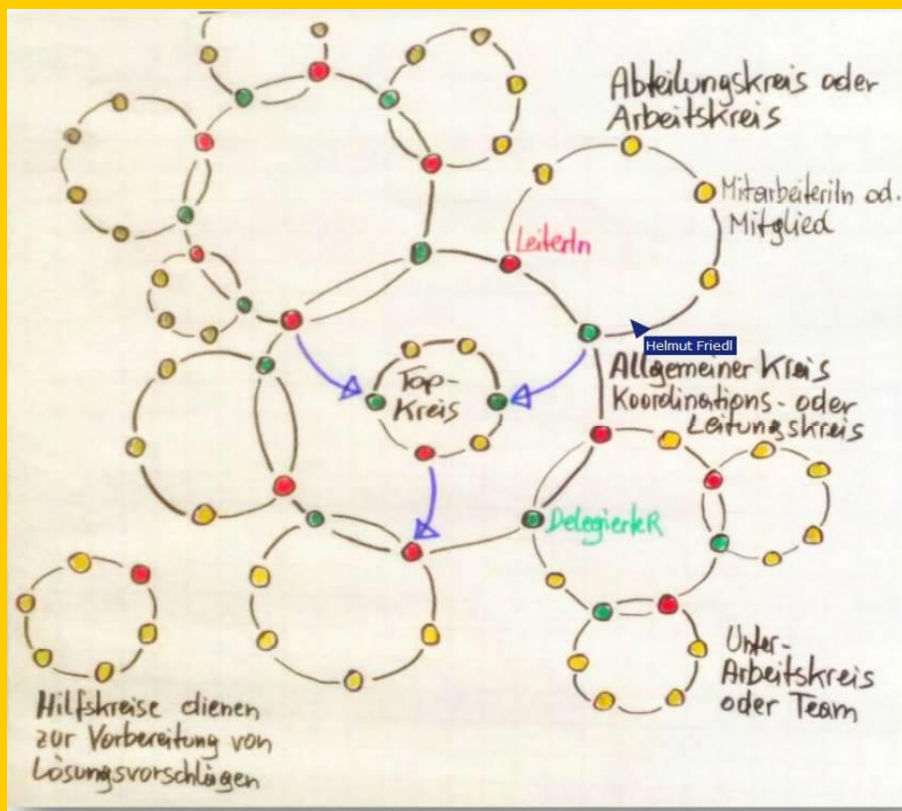
Visualisation
by hyperlinks
on the screen

*The “attention”
is able to
capture the
unlimited
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David Bohm

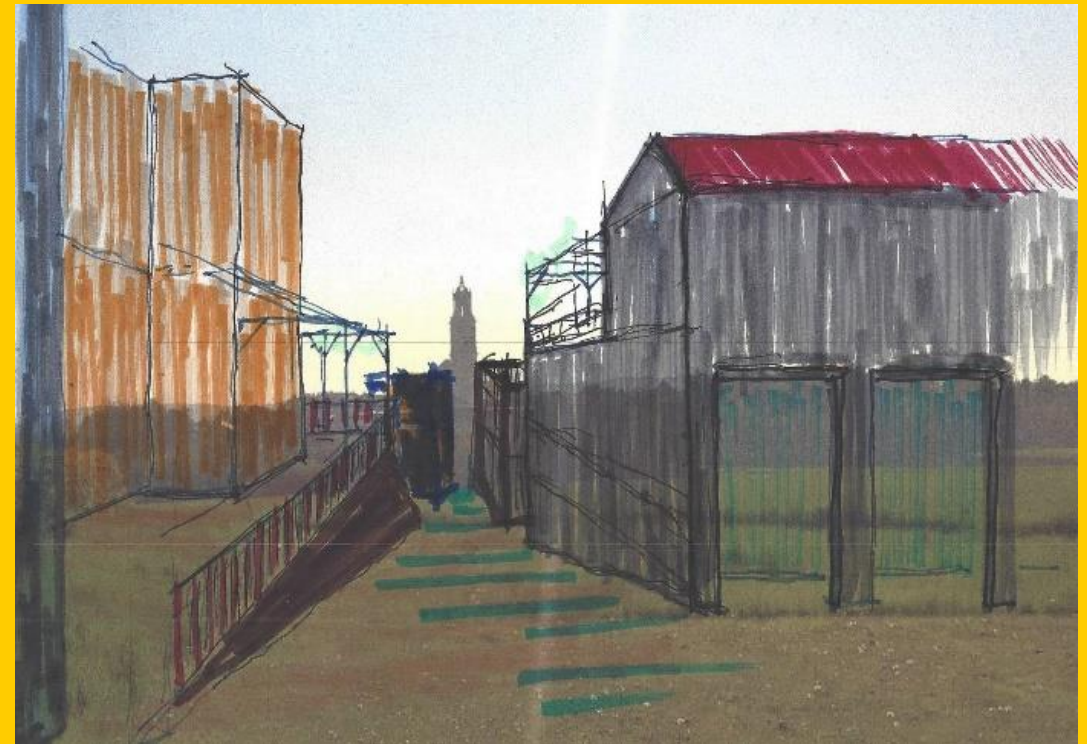
A PRACTICABLE FORM OF ORGANIZATION

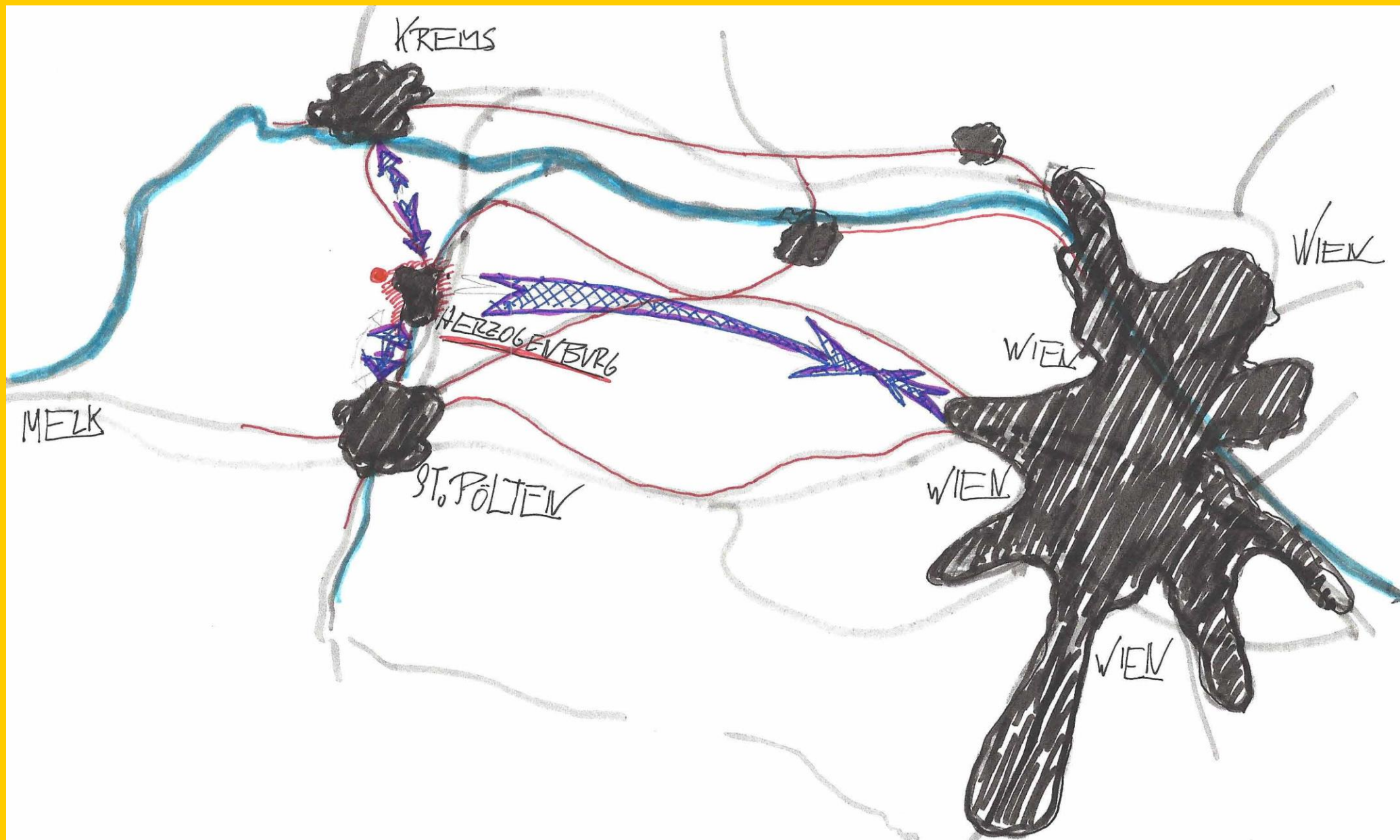
HOW TO ORGANIZE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES FITTING TO THE CULTURE

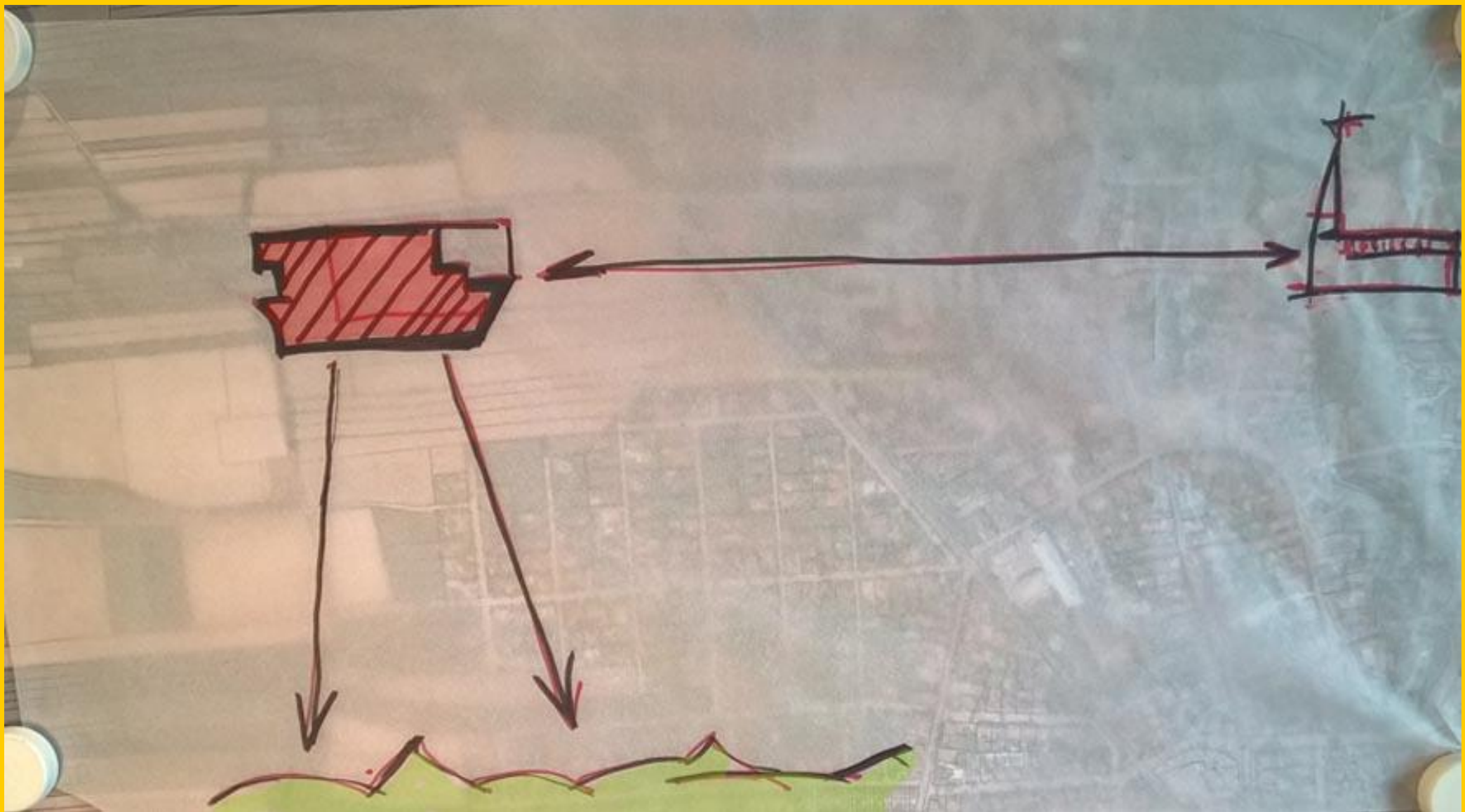


SAMPLE DESIGNS - THE THEORY OF TARGET AREAS

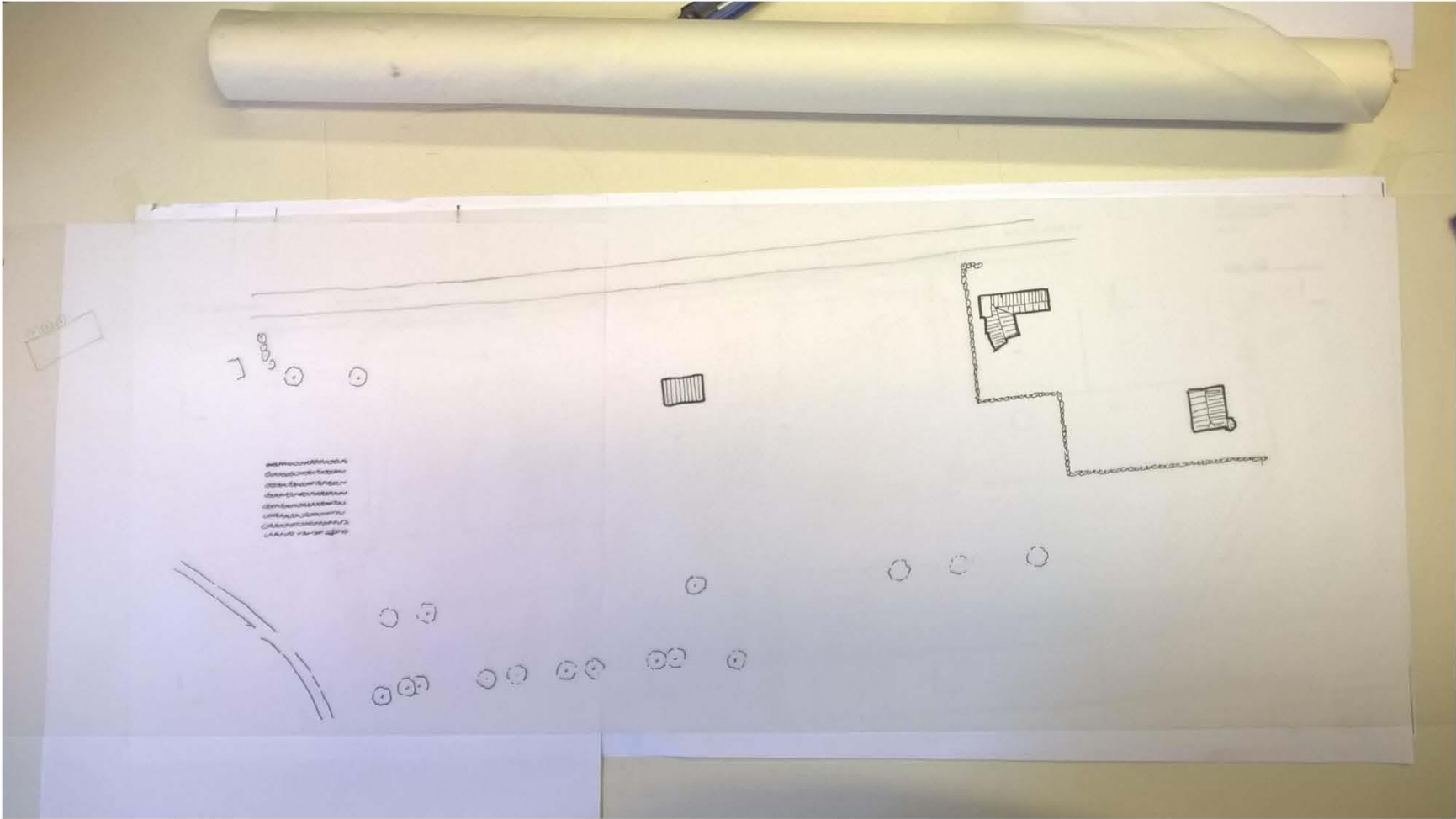
To get a geometric vision, these dreams and wishes have to be connected with the geometry of the existing space.

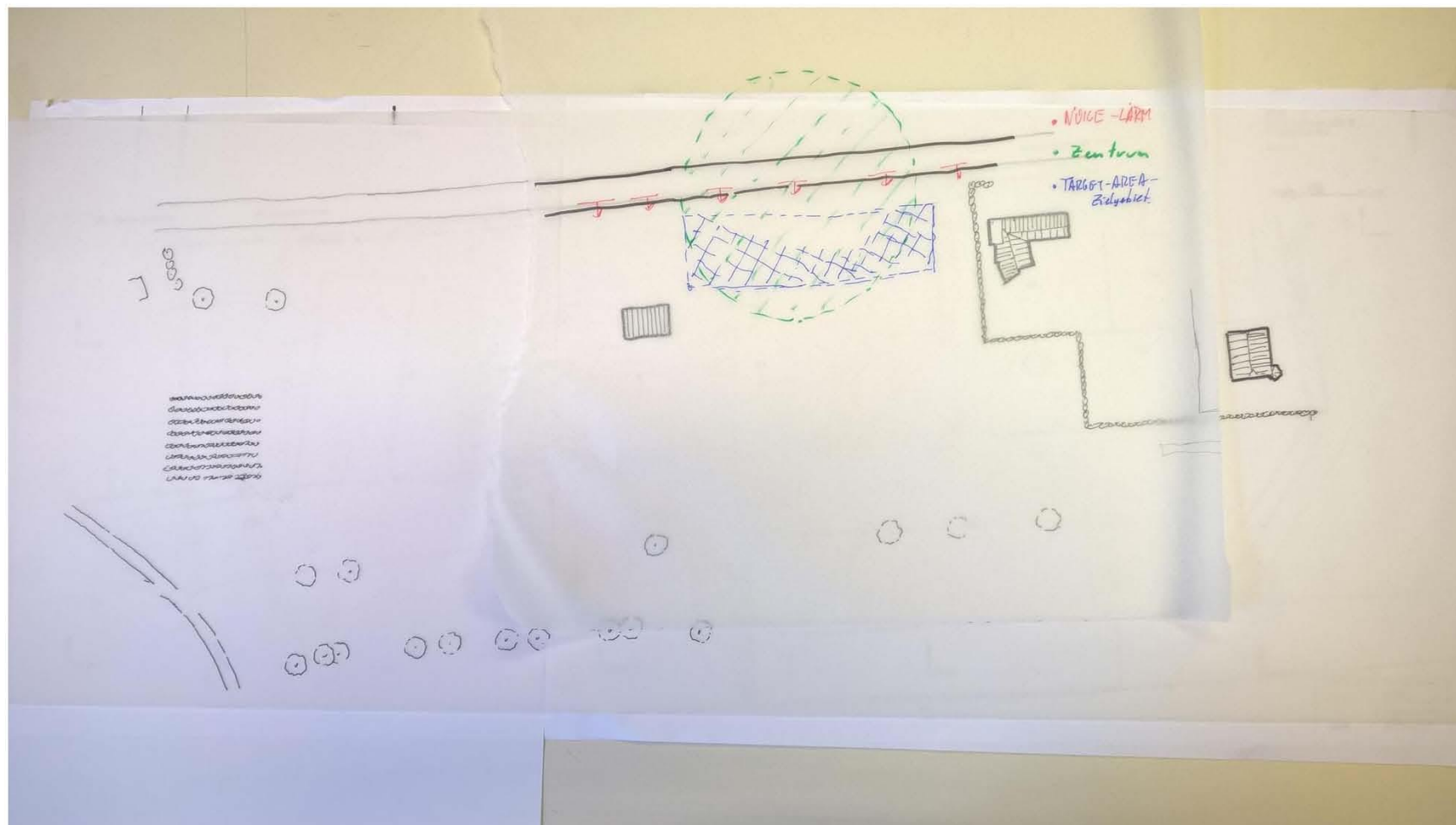


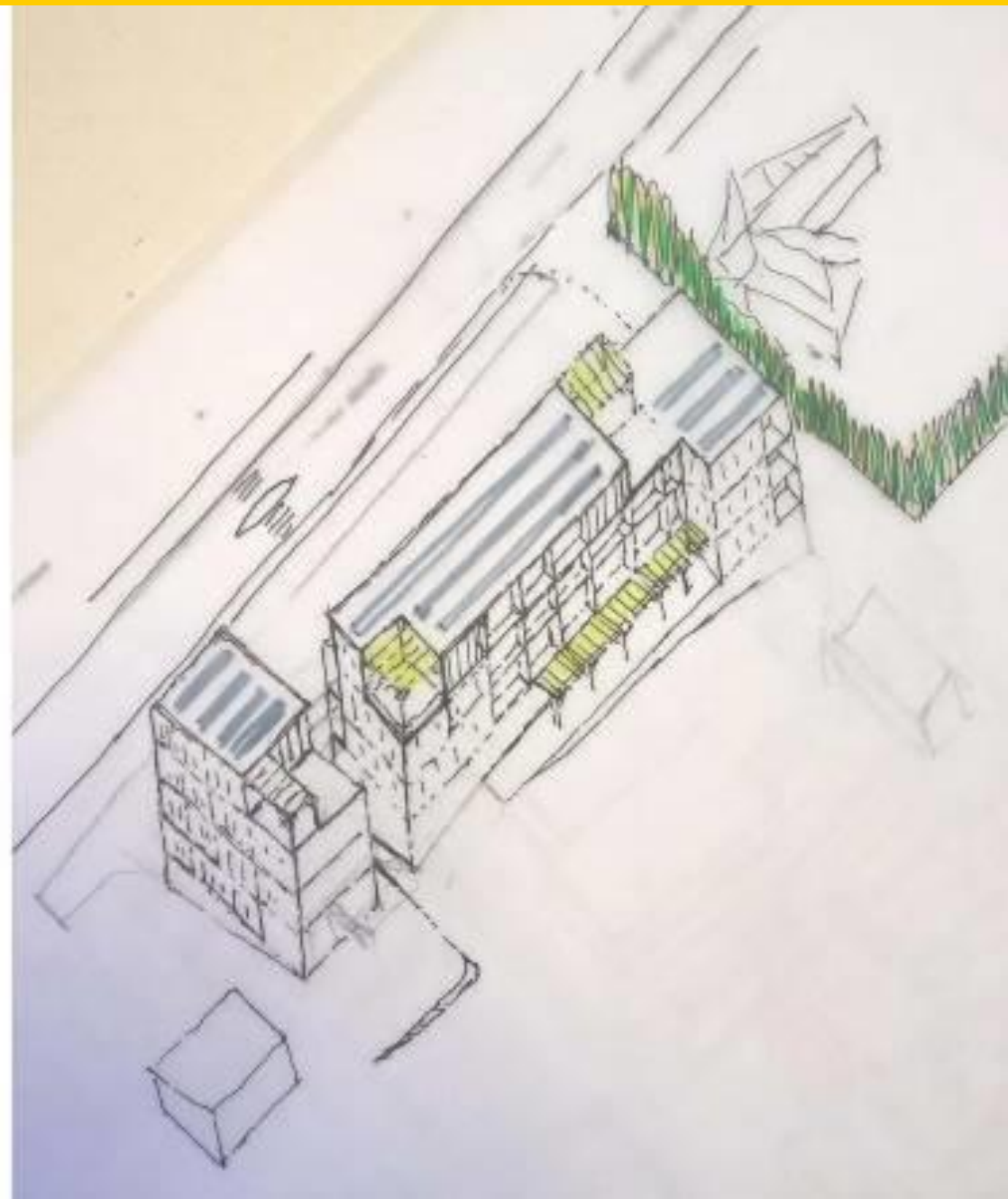
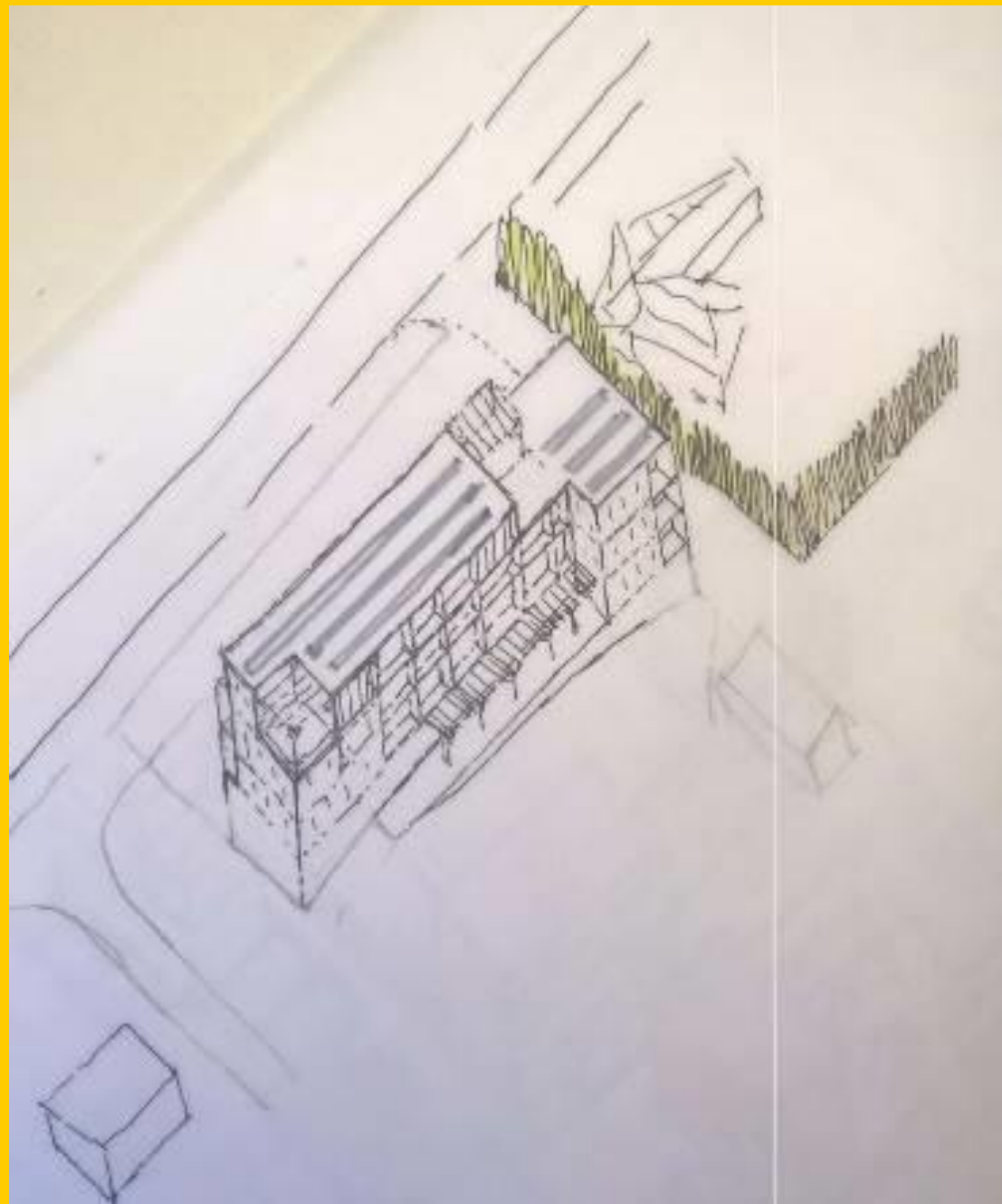


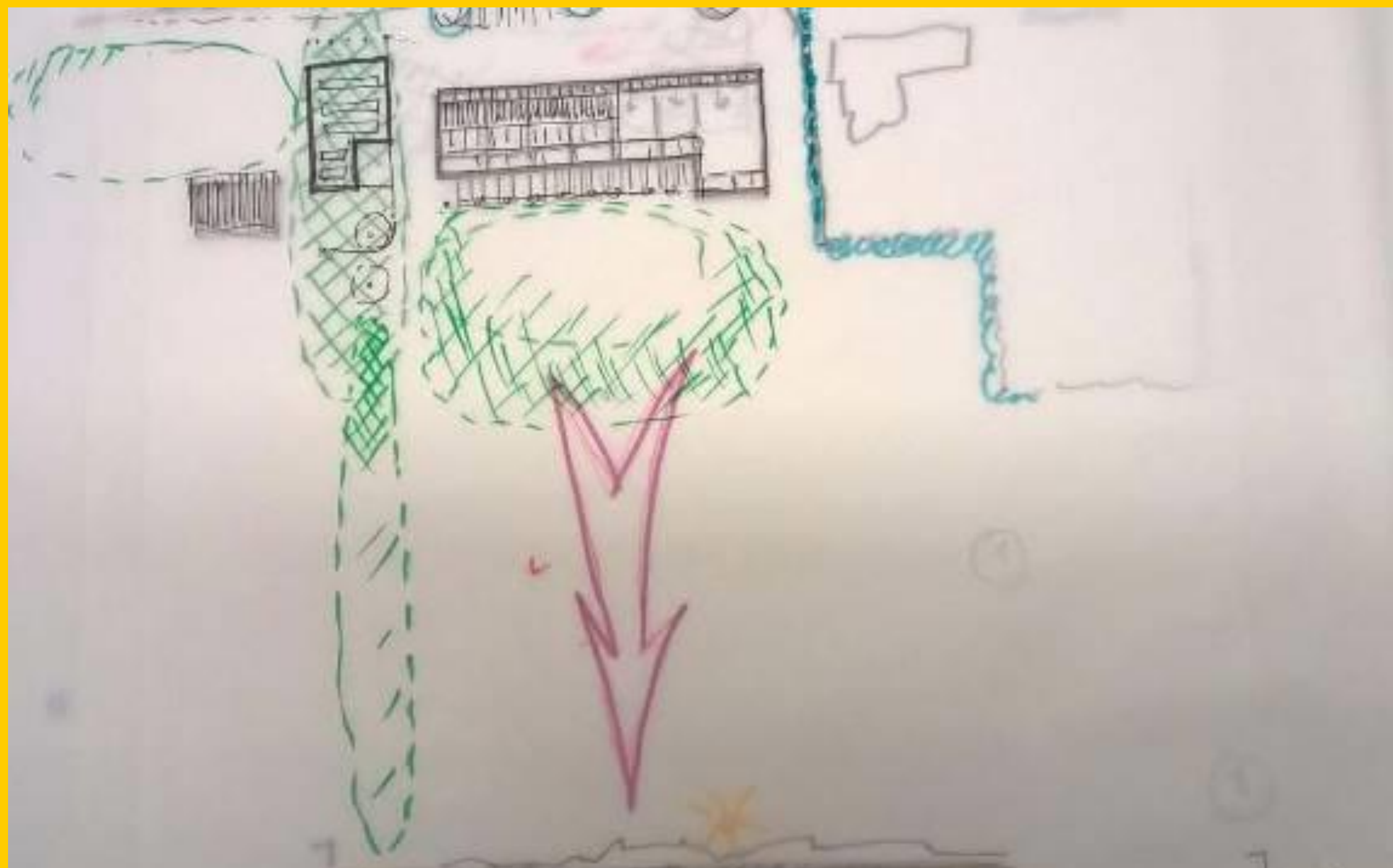


















RADICAL SOCIAL BUILDING PROCESSES NEW FORMS OF FINANCING

(DR. MARKUSDISTELBERGER)

"Having money and needing money - both are often a taboo. Let us just say: it is good that some people have money and it is good that there are people who implement meaningful projects - even if they have no money. A pool of money brings both together. "

(Dr. MarkusDistelberger)

