New Ownership Model

WAYS OF LIVING IN CHANGE

>globalization & digitalization led to wealth, mobility & new work models

>reduction in average household size through lower birth rate & rising lifespan

>concsious decision for a family of choice

> elective families on time, more and more living on time

>former family structures are breaking up & other living models are becoming necessary

>need for community increases

>change in worklife (part time, digitalization, temporary employment, home office

>private life & work life is getting mixed up

>elderly population increases: in own apartment as long as possible, generation is included in family

>forms of living togehter are more diverse

>conscious renunciation (e.g. private living space, consumption)

>search for common rooms

>clichee: people share because they have to

SITUATION NOW

>each apartment belongs to a different owner

>70-80% of the tenants are old & single people: apartments are relatively too big for 1 person

>flats were designed for nuclear families, residents now no longer correspond to this model

>descendants: often lack of interest in an ownership

>more & more shared apartments and young people in the settlement

>new life forms are emerging in the settlement, architecture still the same

>need for a more flexible model

>the current ownership structure must adapt to changes in ways of living and working

>no demand to own an apartment for a lifetime

NEW OWNERSHIP MODEL

1. current owners keep their shares but can sell unused spaces to a newly formed community

2. new community of cooperative owners mobilizes the empty spaces collectively

3. at times an old & a new ownership model overlap: existing model is let flow out, it overlaps and is finally taken over by new one

4. new model: whole house becomes one facility

5. organization via floors: residents own a share of 1 floor different floor sizes due to topography of the buildings

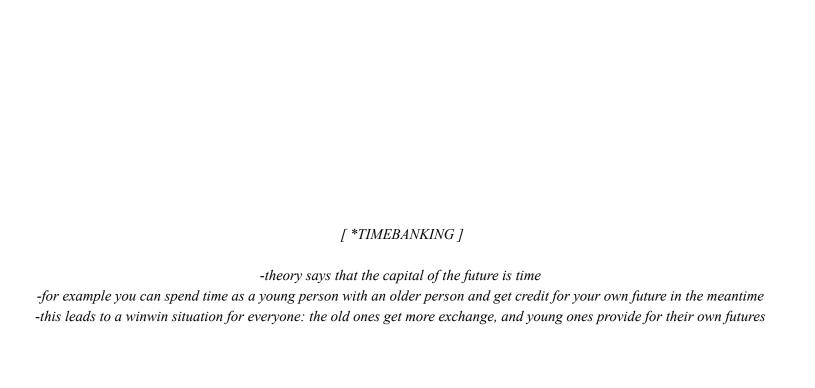
6. private organization but in collective interest

7. social advantage: single persons get more exchange (desired by current tenants, reference of "timebanking*")

8. advantage of use: free areas are being reactivated, tenants can get rid of excess space

9. advantage in density: density increases step by step to a similar level as in the 70s

>step-by-step adaptation to today's ways of life



Mindestbelegung ("minimum occupancy")

number of rooms - one person

1 x 3-room apartment ->2 persons per flat

4 x 4-room apartment -> 3 persons per flat

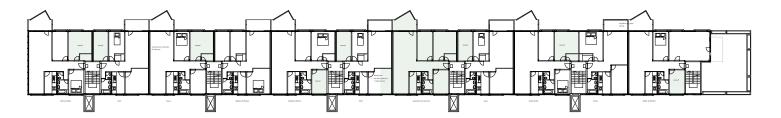
6 x 5-room apartment ->4 persons per flat

2 persons

+ 12 persons

+ 24 persons

= 38 persons



time: today

-75% old people, 1-2 persons per flat -no connection between owners & living zones -ownership: 1 owner per flat, single unused spaces -density ~17 persons



time: 3 years

-single persons start to share rooms among each other -they can sell their empty rooms to the floor-community -way through building starts to open up, more flexibility -ownership: 2 models overlap

> new tenants form a floor-community & manage open rooms -density ~25 people



time: 10 years

-most residents of the 70ies moved out -new population group inhabits the buildings -joker rooms between original flats -common zones for working & living -ownership: tenants buy X units -density up to 35 people



time: today

-75% old people, 1-2 persons per flat -density ~4 people



time: 5 years

-too much rooms for inhabitants: sublease of rooms -rooftop balconies accessible for the whole floor -density ~7 persons



time: 10 years

-most residents of the 70ies moved out -new population group inhabits the buildings -flats start to merge -working & living at home start to mix up -density ~6 persons & working places

