



Identity



Sustainability

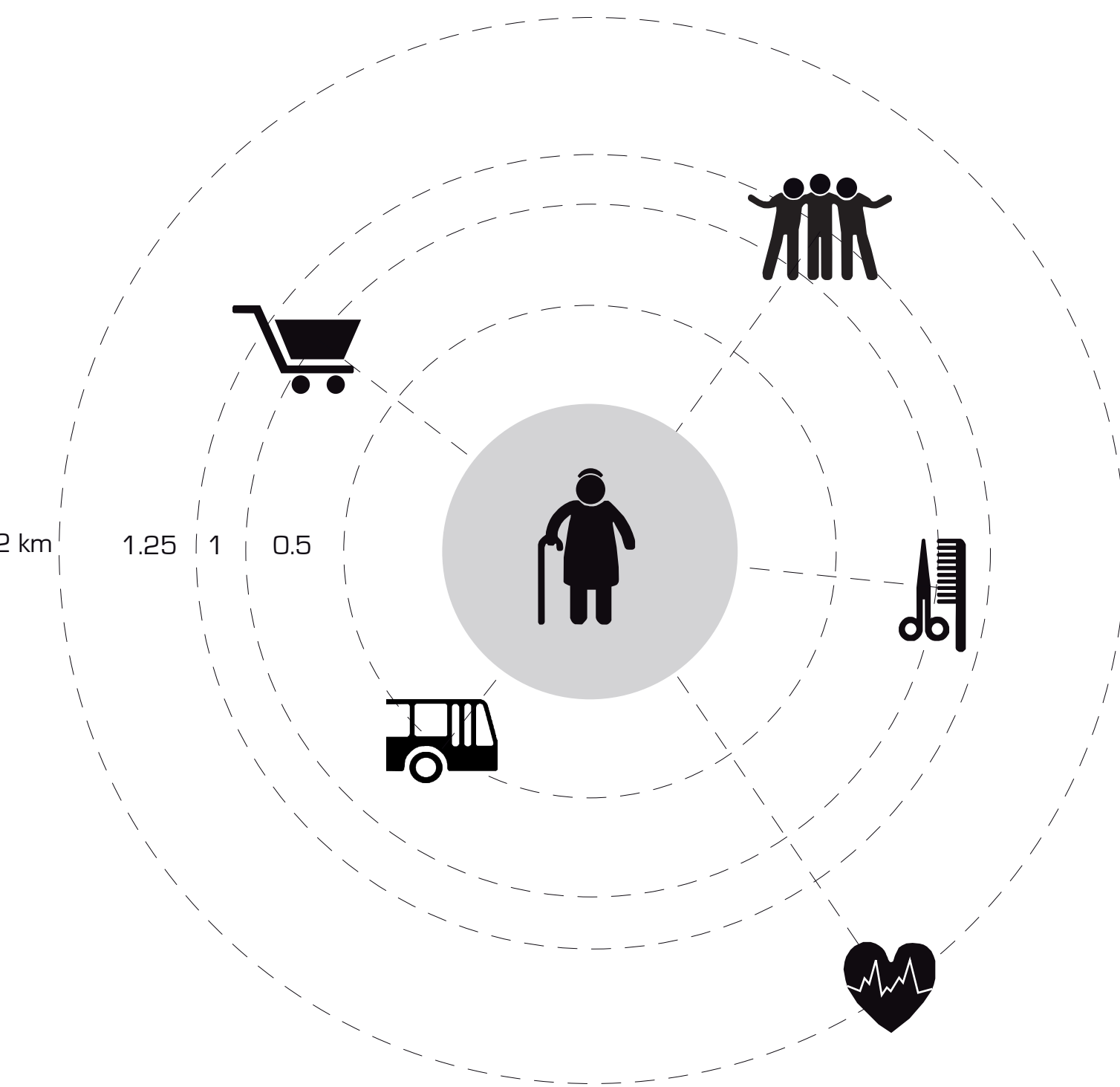


CARSHARING

The biggest challenge of urban planning is the current situation of the huge surface occupation of garages that made almost any form of densification strategies impossible.

I suggest an alternative form of mobility to the private car: carsharing.

A network of centrally situated parking lots allows the principle of carsharing. For ten residents one car is available.

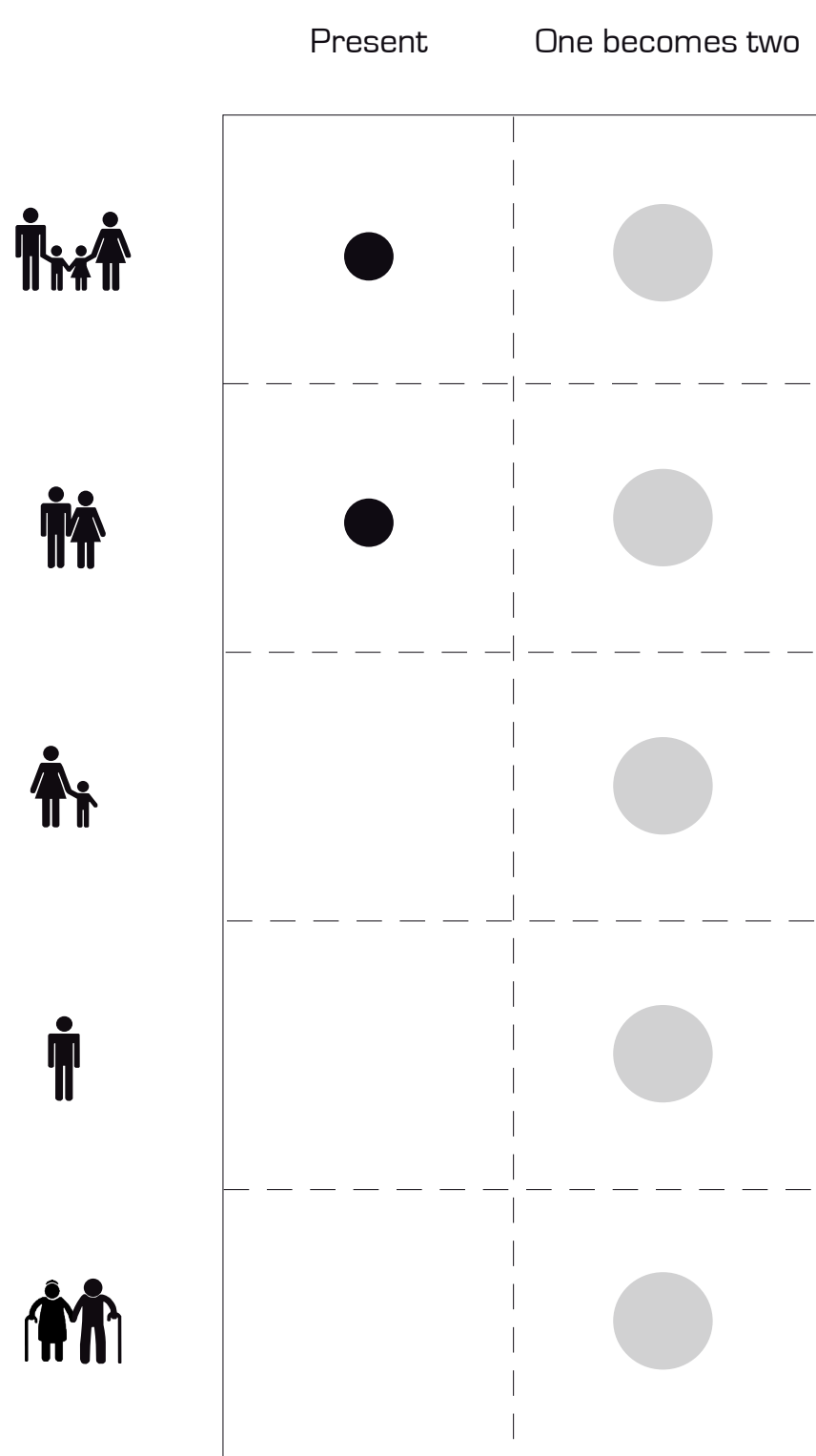


SENIOR CITIZEN ENVIRONMENTS

Our society is aging therefore it is important to regard the travel distances of senior citizens to their main facilities and friends / family as the approximate value of future urban planning. Considering the distance for senior citizens to walk to the next bus stop or to the next supermarket is essential for the creation of an efficient network of local infrastructure.

Based on the architectural typology of „one becomes two“, the senior citizens do not have to move further away to the peripheries when they cannot maintain their houses anymore by themselves.

They have the possibility to move into the new house just next door or keep their houses while their childrens family build a new one right besides the existent one. In that case the senior citizens are able to stay within their social environment and familiar surroundings without losing their independence.

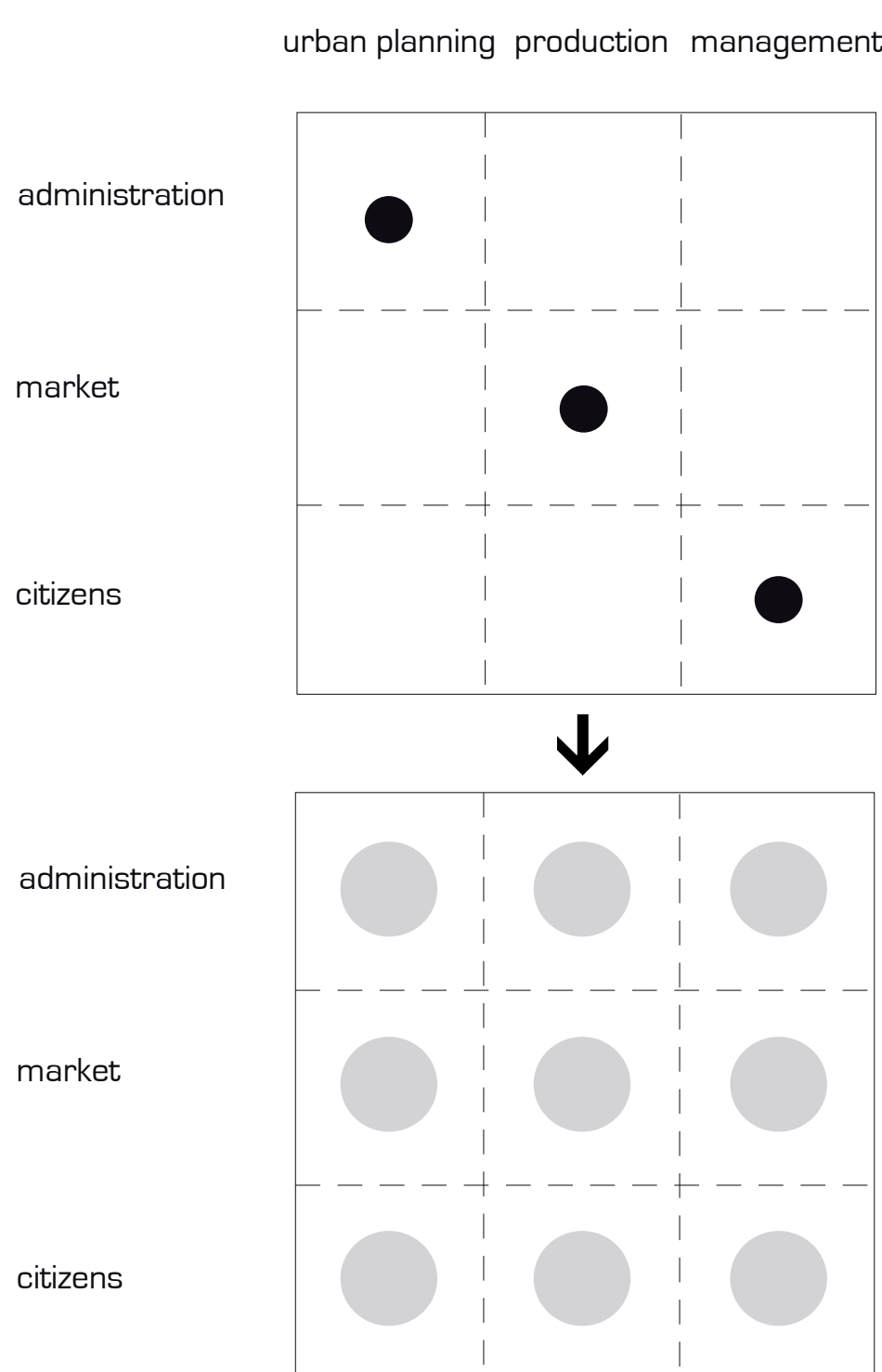


SOCIAL DIVERSITY

A single family home is a way of living that is limited to one phase of life. One can say that it is family model. During numerous interviews I had made, I was confirmed in my „annonce théorique“.

Many family house owners are concerned on what they will do with their houses if they will not be able to take care of themselves anymore and which ways of living they prefer. Many even have the great fear to vegetate in a care facility, far away from family and friends.

With the new agglomeration strategy of „one becomes two“ I want to counteract these problems and fears. New neighbourhoods of single family houses shall be initiated that are suitable for young families as well as seniors and where different generations can enrich and assist each other.

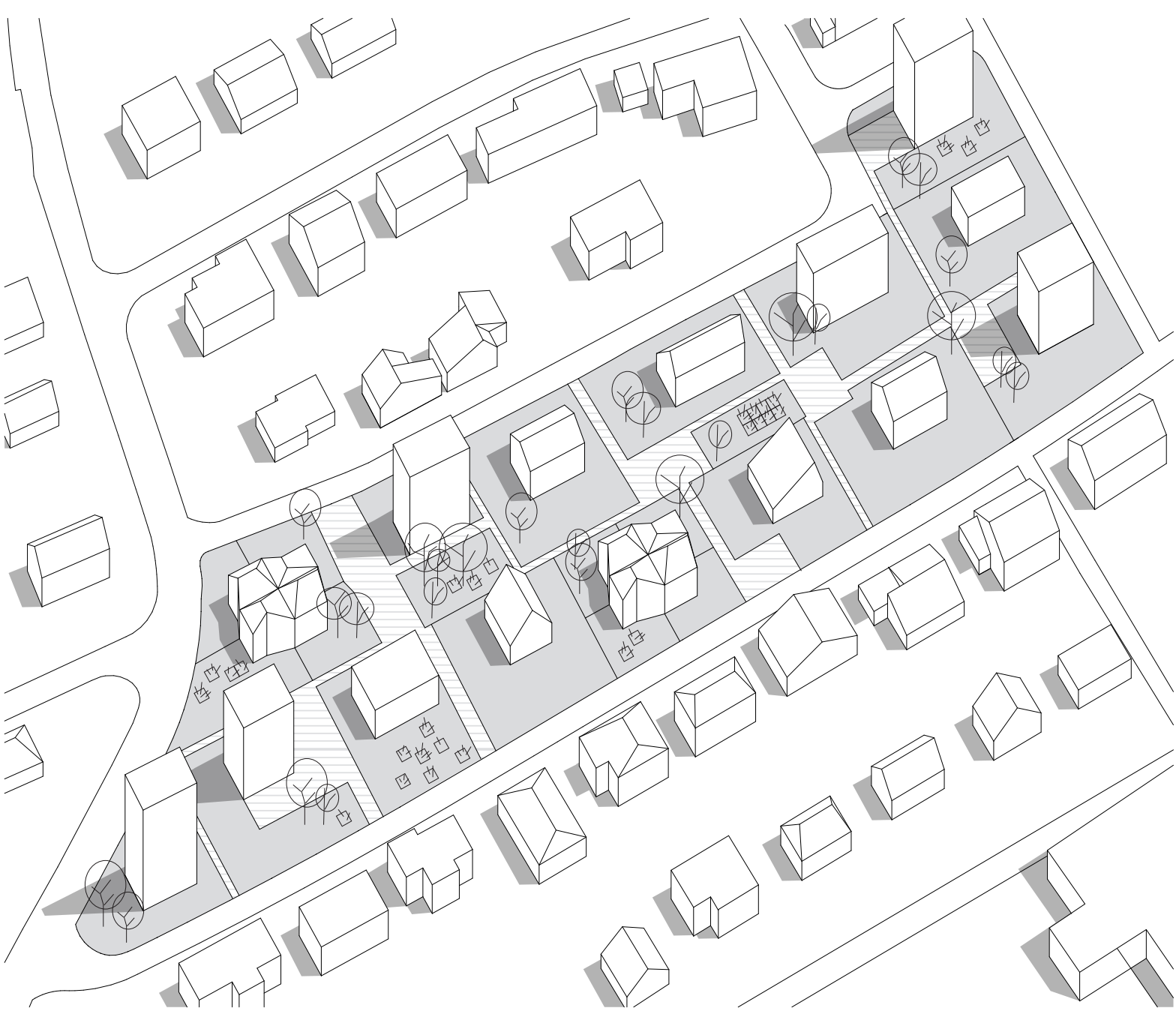


EMPOWERMENT OF CITIZENSHIP

In general the responsibilities of urban planning, production and management are strictly separated.

With the idea of transforming the mono-functional neighbourhood of single family houses into a multifunctional one, it is indispensable to include the citizens in the planning process. The citizens are best at knowing what facilities are missing in the neighbourhood and which ones are dispensable.

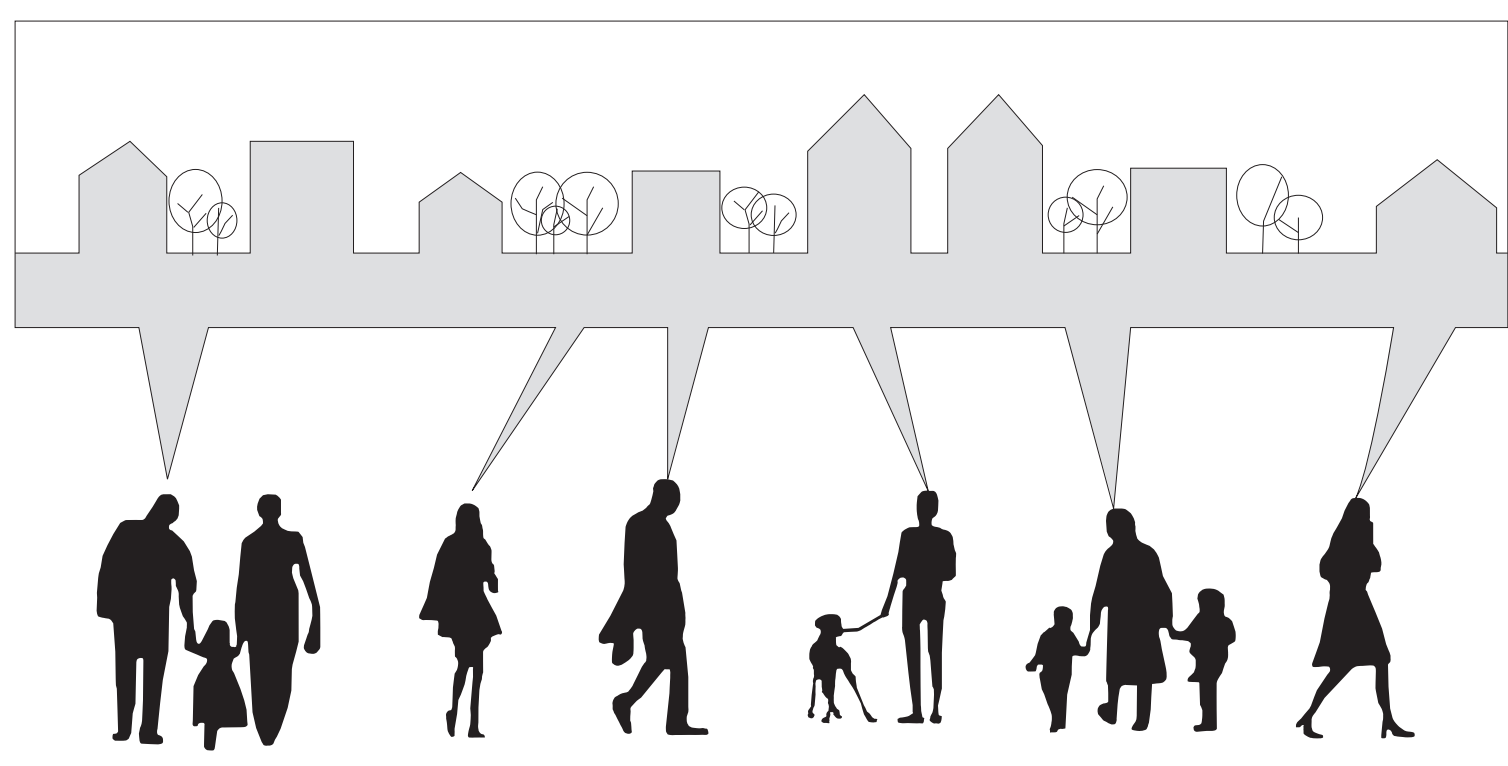
The urban development develops to be a joint project of all parties involved. This process should consolidate everyone's identification with the area.



URBAN FABRIC

The aim of the architectural typology of the „Substitute“ is to differentiate more precisely the urban fabric of single-family house neighbourhoods.

The neighbourhood opens up to multiple fabrics represented by communities with different characters, densities, the attitude to nature and the environment, associated applications, building types and scales.



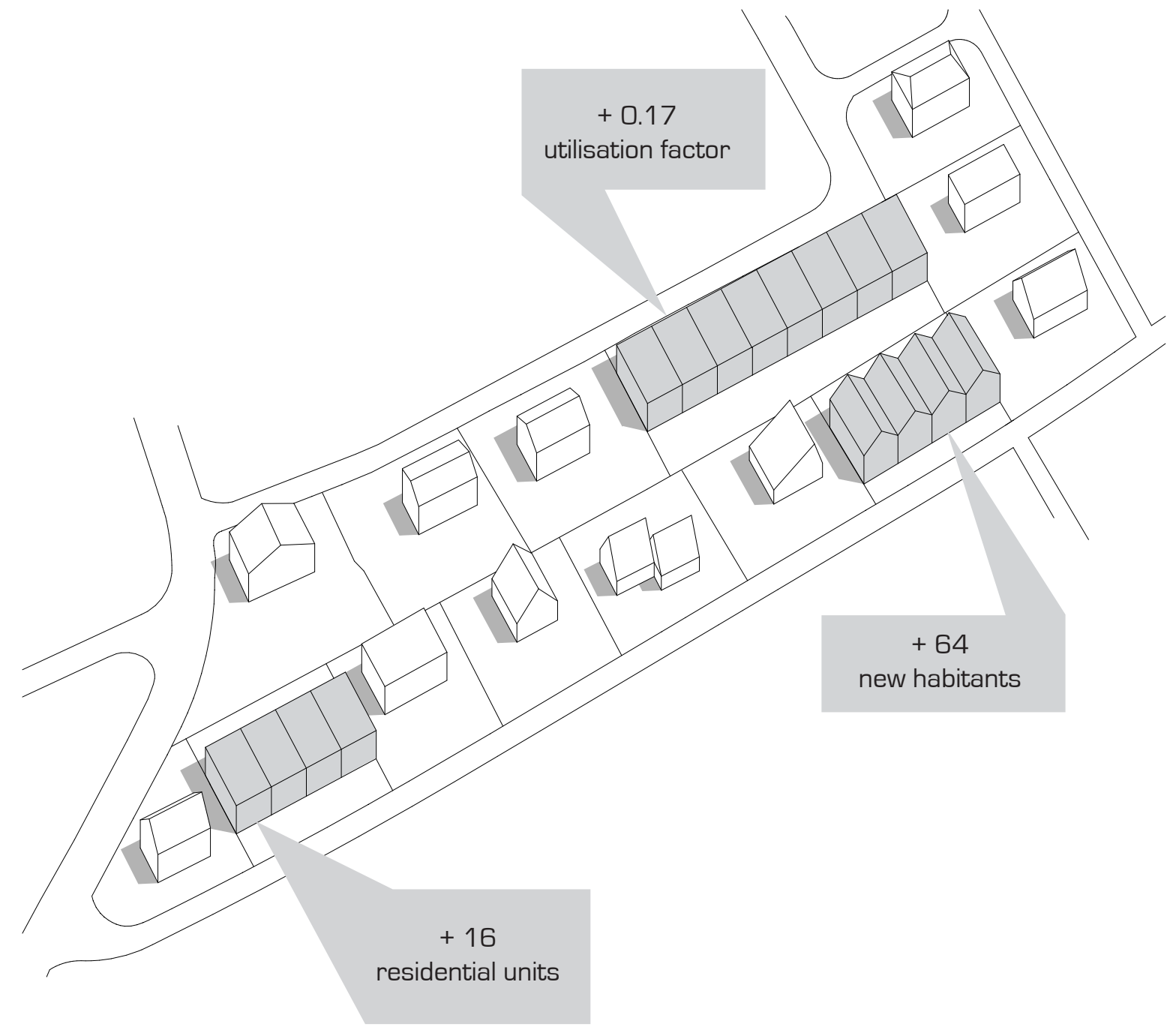
PARTICIPATION

Already Jane Jacobs wrote in her 1961 publication: „Death and Life of Great American Cities“ that a city has the capability of providing something for everybody, but only as long as it is being designed by everybody together.

Participation is a cornerstone of the sustainable and democratic development of a society.

In the architectural typology of the „low rise high density“ - strategy the residents of each residential block have the opportunity to integrate their ideas and wishes into the design and management of their surrounding open spaces.

Later stimulates everyone's micro-identity with the natural environment, as well as vicinity and social responsibility.



URBAN DENSITY

The desire to enjoy the advantages of affordable accommodation in a dense urban environment and to combine this with a socially and ecologically sustainable lifestyle has not yet been successfully achieved in suburban areas. Therefore, it is essential to convince the communities and moreover the residents of the advantages of a condensed neighbourhood of single family houses and to trigger an awareness for topics such as land drawdown and the loss of cultivated land.

To achieve this goal the landowners have to be encouraged for an improved and better utilisation of property on the one hand, and on the other hand communities to use their constructional zones efficiently.