eco-com.60+ Communal living for elderly – ecological, social and economical aspects



Möglichkeiten und Wege zu neuen Wohnformen im Alter

Structure of presentation

Demographic change

Hypothesis

Selection of the district, selection of the building-block, selection of the buildings

Part of the 6th district of Vienna

Integration of communal living in 2 buildings

Basic information

Scenarios

Internal gains

Results (energy, area / surface)

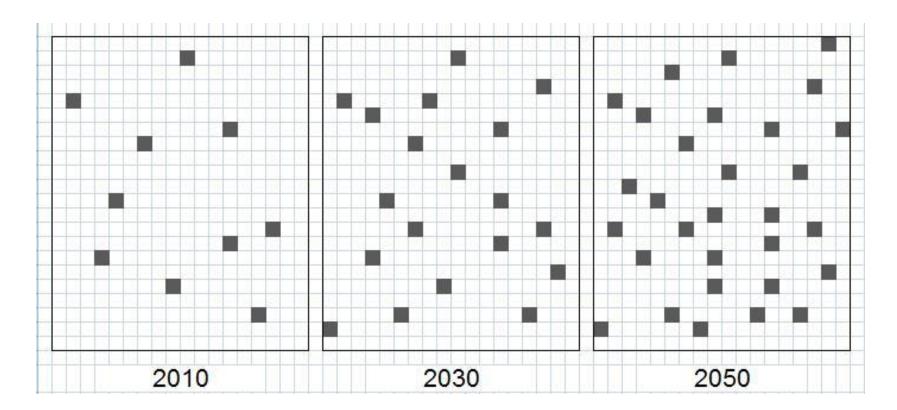
Urban dimension

Mobile services

Cohousing movement (international, national)

International networking (USA, Stockholm, Findhorn ...)

Demographic change



percentage of the 65-years old population in Vienna

(MA 23 2010, ST.AT – Bevölkerungsvorausschätzung 2009-2050 für Wien): population forecast 2010 - 17,4%,

2030 - 24,1%,

2050 - 30 bis 40%.

Einpersonenhaushalte in Wien

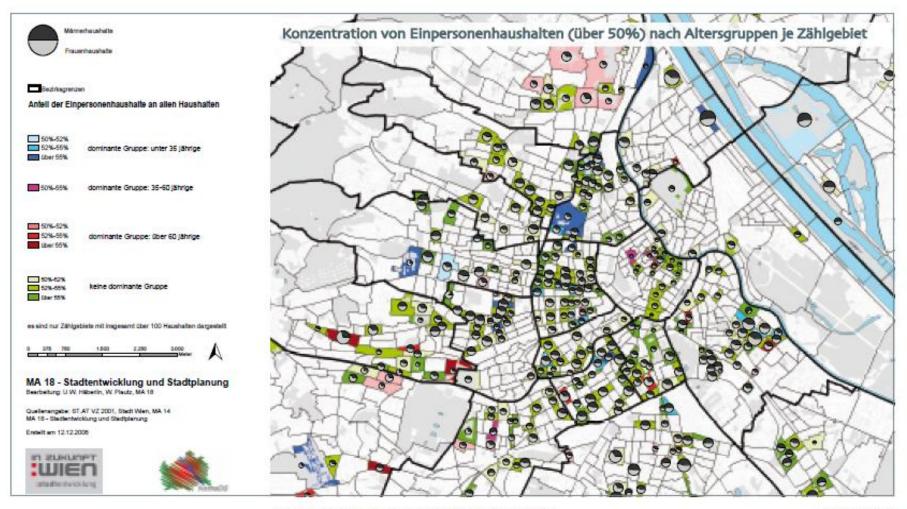


Abbildung 3: Einpersonenhaushalte im Großraum Wien

Quelle: MA 18

Singles in Wien

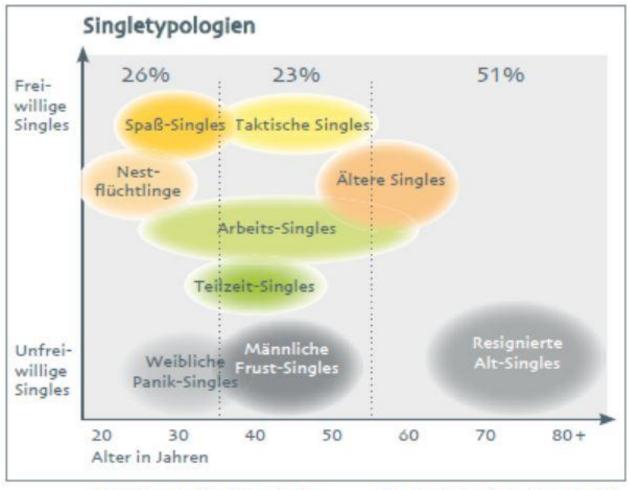


Abbildung 1: Singletypologien

Quelle: Zukunftsinstitut GmbH

GEMEINSAM WOHNEN.

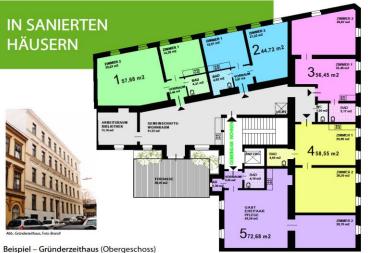
Ein Wohnprojekt von Alt und Jung aus Österreich



The panel

Beispiel – Wohnhausanlage der 1970er Jahre (Obergeschoss) Wohnungsverband mit Gemeinschaftsräumen für 5-7 Personen: Nutzfläche: 420,00 m², Verbaute Fläche: 525,00 m², Terrasse: 30,00 m²

Wohnungsverband mit Gemeinschaftsräumen für 5-7 Personen: Nutzfläche: 365,00 m², Verbaute Fläche: 480,00 m², Terrasse: 30,00 m²



Das Altersheim ist passé! Selbst bestimmt und in Gemeinschaft zu wohnen, ist ein Lebensziel - auch für Ältere.

Das Motto der Stadt Wien lautet: "Jeder kann in seiner Wohnung bleiben, solange es geht!" Mobile Dienste kommen ins Haus und versorgen ihn. Viele Menschen leben allein. Der Partner ist weg, die Kinder sind ausgezogen. Die Wohnung bzw. das Haus ist viel zu groß und teuer.



der 1970er Jahre, Foto: Brand

Gemeinschaftliche Wohnprojekte werden vereinzelt von engagierten Gruppen am Stadtrand realisiert. Wünschenswert wäre es, wenn auch bei der Sanierung bestehender innerstädtischer Wohngebäude (Gründerzeithäuser, Bauten der 1970er Jahre) durch Umbau eines oder mehrerer Geschosse neue Wohngemeinschaften für Ältere mit eingeplant werden. Wichtig ist, dass jeder für sich eine abgeschlossene Wohneinheit hat, dass aber zusätzlich Gemeinschaftsräume geschaffen werden, die das Zusammenleben ermöglichen.

Wohnen in Gemeinschaft für Ältere sollte wie Wohnen in Gemeinschaft für Jugendliche gefördert werden, denn die Kommune spart Zeit, Geld und Ressourcen. Gegenseitige Hilfe ist möglich und Synergieeffekte können genutzt werden.

Ökologische und ökonomische Zusammenhänge müssen erkannt und neue Schritte gewagt werden.

WER, WIE, WO, WAS .

14,00m

| ι. | Wohntyp: | Wohngemeinschaft |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| | Träger/Eigentümer: | Verein der BewohnerInnen (Annahme) |
| | Finanzierung: | Öffentlich geförderter Wohnungsbau und Eigenkapital (Annahme) |
| I. | Rechtsform: | Gemeinnütziger Verein (Annahme) |
| | Zusammensetzung der Gruppe: | Frauen und Männer, Schwerpunkt 50+ (Annahme) |
| | Standort: | Innerstädtische Bereiche |

10

| | 1. | Wohntyp: |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| ate | 2. | Träger/Eigentüme |
| Ree car | 3. | Finanzierung: |
| PROJEKTSTUDIE: | 4. | Rechtsform: |
| Arch. D.I. Ingrid Zdarsky Arch. D.I. Freya Brandl | 5. | Zusammensetzur |
| | 6. | Standort: |
| | | |
| | Arch. D.I. Ingrid Zdarsky | PROJEKTSTUDIE: Arch. D.I. Ingrid Zdarsky Arch. D.I. Freya Brandl |

Project description

eco-com.60+ Communal living for elderly – ecological, social and economical aspects

An increasing number of elderly would prefer "living together apart", which means, participants spend a certain period of the day in their own spaces but part of the day is dedicated to communal living. Thus, the inhabitants would live in a friendly and more caring surrounding and the need for external support would decrease. In this context, the **eco-com.60+** project explores the related topics of sustainability, energy efficiency and cost effectiveness. Thereby a communal living model will be virtually integrated in existing houses in a specific district in Vienna.

Moreover, aspects pertaining to the urban environment (e.g. qualified density, commercial services, public transportation) will be also considered. The project involves an effort to estimate the magnitude of the potential benefits in terms of building ecology, human ecology, and economic considerations.

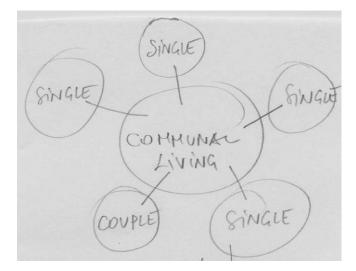
Duration:

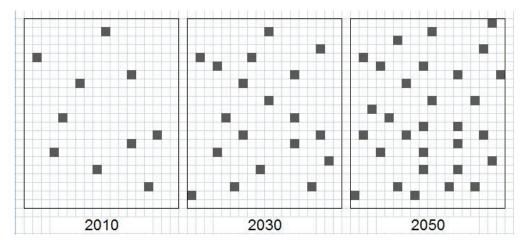
03/2009 - 08/2011

<u>Events</u> Workshop 1 Workshop 2

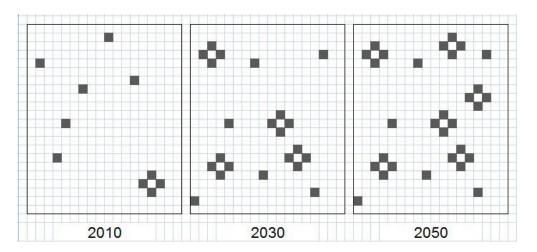
Authors

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Demographic change 2010-2050, increase of single living



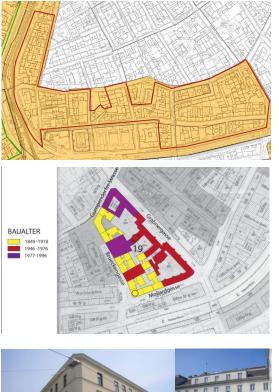
Demographic change 2010-2050, implementation of communal living

The hypothesis is postulated, that major energy efficiency improvements can be achieved not only via thermal building stock retrofit, but also by redensification and implementation of cohousing units. This helps to spare space, energy and money for the occupants and for the public. And it offers a surplus to everyone.



↓ Building block

Selections



↓ Buildings



Selected districts

The following areas, called "Blocksanierungsgebiete" were proved, if they are suitable for these research project. That means, if it makes sense to integrate communal living within refurbishment of a building stock.

- 1020 Ilgplatz
- 1140 Kienmayergasse
- 1050 Margaretenplatz
- 1160 Richard-Wagner-Platz
- 1090 Zimmermannplatz
- 1080 Hamerlingplatz
- 1060 Mollardgasse



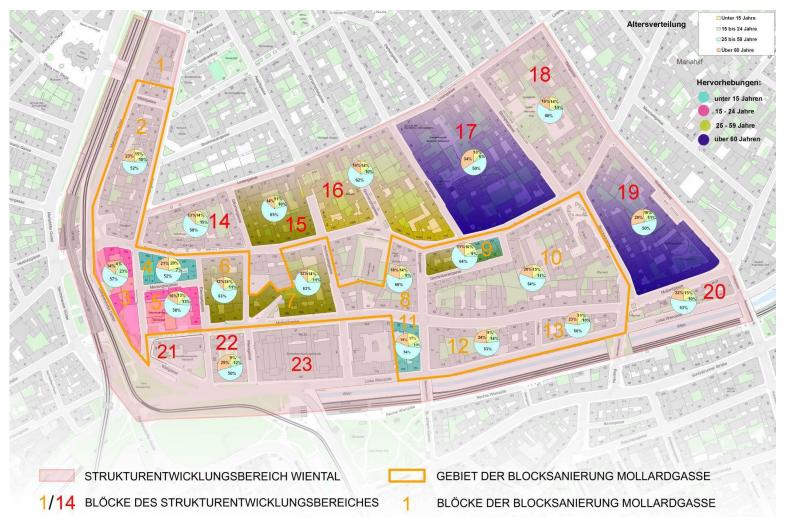






Freya Brandl, eco-com.60+, Communal living for elderly – ecological, social and economical aspects, 08.05.2014

Building stock retrofit "6., Mollardgasse"



Selected block



Buildings of different periods

Block 19

| | | HWB / G | Sebäude | | Städt. Infras | struktur |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Adresse | Gründerzeit Wohngebäude [kWh/m²/a] A | 1930er Wohngebäude [kWh/m²/a] | 1960er Wohngebäude [kWh/m²/a] B | Um 1980 Wohngebäude [kWh/m²/a] C | EG Nutzung | Geschoss Nutzung |
| Gumpendorfer Straße 99-101 / Grabnergasse 15, Stiege 1-5 | | | | ~50,00 | Läden (Kunst, Pelze, Collect World, Möbel) | FA f. Gyn. |
| Grabnergasse 11- 13, Stiege 1-3 | | | ~88,00 | | Sanitär | |
| Grabnergasse 1-9 / Mollardgasse 30-32, Stiege 1-12 "Eisenhof" | | | ~88,00 | | Kindergarten im Hof, Laden (Kassen u. Co) | Fuhrpark MA 31 |
| Mollardgasse 34, Stiege 1-2 | ~77,00 | | | | 0 | FA f. Akupunktur, FA f. Gyn |
| Mollardgasse36 | ~77,00 | | | | 0 | |
| Mollardgasse 38 / Brückengasse 2A | ~77,00 | | | | Gasthaus, Laden (priv. Hunde Kiga) | |
| Brückengasse 4 | ~77,00 | | | | Laden (leerstehend) | |
| Brückengasse 6, Stiege 1-2 | | | ~88,00 | | Garage / Lager | |
| Brückengasse 8 | ~77,00 | | | | Fliesen | |
| Brückengasse 8A | ~77,00 | | | | Café, Mode | Arzt f. Allgem. |
| Brückengasse 10-12 | | | | ~50,00 | Supermarkt (Zielpunkt) | |
| Brückengasse 14 | ~77,00 | | | | Laden (Schmuck), Gasthaus, Friseur | |
| Brückengasse 16 / Gumpendorfer Straße 105 | ~77,00 | | | | Apotheke, Läden (Fleischer, Eis) | |
| Gumpendorfer Straße 103 | ~77,00 | | | | Läden (Bäcker, Parfumerie) | |

This table shows the assumed heating loads of the buildings and the existing urban infrastructure.

Selected buildings

Building A is a so called "Gründerzeithaus", constructed around 1900/1910 with 4 storeys and is about 20 m high.

Building B is representative for buildings erected around 1950/1960. This building includes 6 storeys with one attic flloor and is about 24 m high.



Gründerzeithaus



Building of the Sixties (1960)

Building A – Single living (as it is)



| Floorheight [m] | 3,30 |
|----------------------------------|------|
| No. of apartments | 3 |
| No of occupants | 3 |
| Net floor area [m ²] | 344 |
| Communal area [m ²] | - |
| Area per person [m²] | 115 |

Basic information on simulated objects



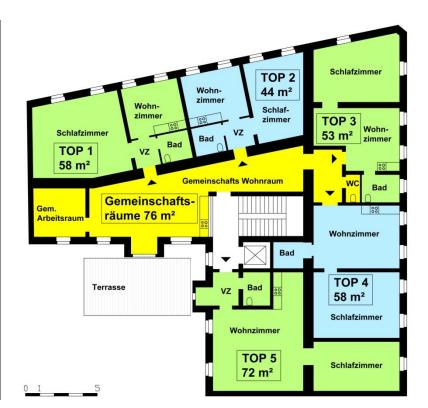
Grundriss Gemeinsames Wohnen Gebäude A

Building A – Communal living



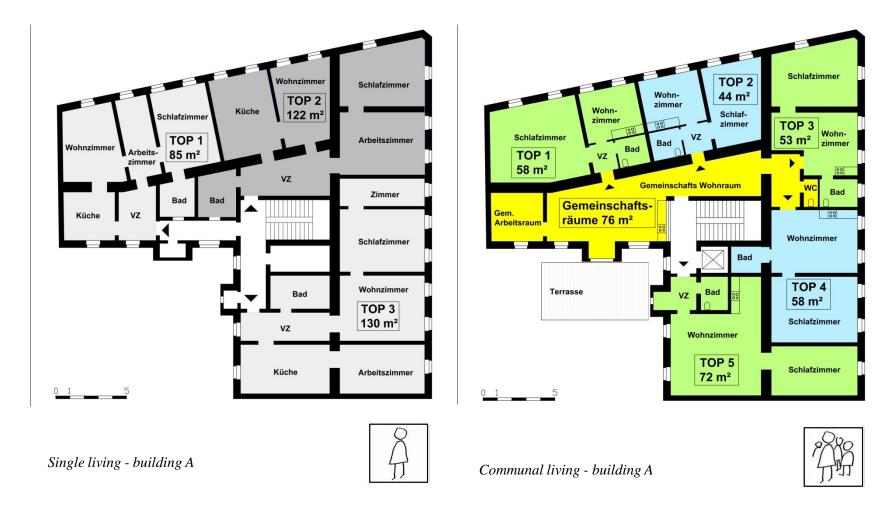
| Floorheight [m] | 3,30 |
|----------------------|------|
| No. of apartments | 5 |
| No of occupants | 6 |
| Net floor area [m²] | 292 |
| Communal area [m²] | 78 |
| Area per person [m²] | 59 |

Basic information on simulated objects



Grundriss Gemeinsames Wohnen Gebäude A

Building A - Comparison

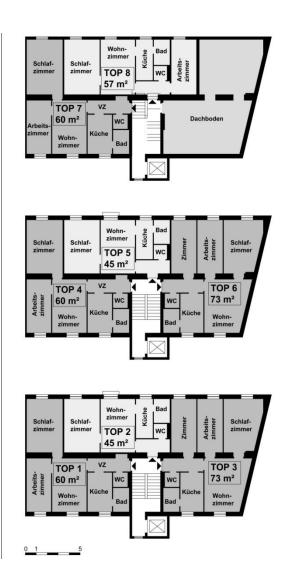


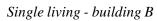
Building B – Single living

| Γ | Q | |
|---|----|--|
| | () | |
| | T | |

| FLOORHEIGHT [m] | 2,50 |
|--|------|
| NO. OF APARTMENTS | 8 |
| NO. OF OCCUPANTS | 8 |
| NET FLOOR AREA - TAS [m ²] | 501 |
| COMMUNAL AREA [m²] | - |
| AREA PER PERSON [m²] | 62 |

Basic information on simulated objects





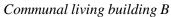
Building B – Communal living



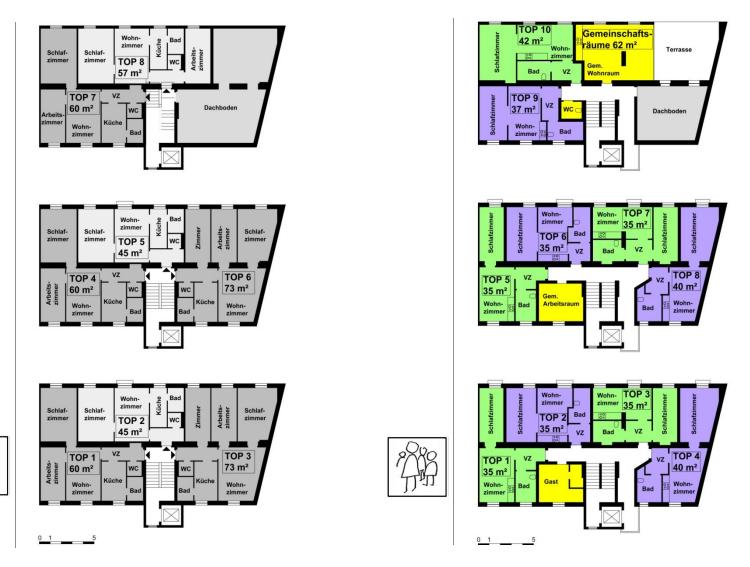
| FLOORHEIGHT [m] | 2,50 |
|--|------|
| NO. OF APARTMENTS | 10 |
| NO. OF OCCUPANTS | 13 |
| NET FLOOR AREA - TAS [m ²] | 507 |
| COMMUNAL AREA [m ²] | 62 |
| AREA PER PERSON [m ²] | 39 |

Basic information on simulated objects





Building B - Comparison



Communal living - building B

Single living - building B

Gebäudedaten, U-Werte

Basic information on simulated objects

| | BUILDING | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----|------|-----|
| | А | | В | |
| | I | С | I | С |
| Floorheight [m] | 3.30 | | 2.50 | |
| No. of apartments | 3 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| No of occupants | 3 | 6 | 8 | 13 |
| Net floor area TAS [m²] | 344 | 370 | 501 | 507 |
| Communal area [m ²] | - | 78 | - | 62 |
| Area per person [m²] | 115 | 62 | 62 | 39 |

| | GEBÄUDE A | | | GEBÄUDE B | | |
|-------------|----------------|------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | Vorher Nachher | | Nachher | | Vorher | Nachher |
| AUSSENWÄNDE | 20 cm | 2,06 | 0,22 | 25cm | 1,79 | 0,25 |
| AUSSENWANDE | 51 cm | 1,1 | 0,39 | 38cm | 1,35 | 0,24 |
| INNENWÄNDE | 20 cm | 2,11 | 0,27 | 20cm | | 0,27 |
| FENCIED | RAHMEN | 2,06 | 1,10 | RAHMEN | 2,06 | 1,1 |
| FENSTER | GLAS | 2,58 | 0,71 | GLAS | 2,58 | 0,71 |

U-Value assumptions for walls and windows (Wm²K)

before and after retrofit

4 Scenarios to compute the energy demand

Overview of the assumptions

| | | AS IS | | NEW |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|---|-------------|
| OCCUPANCY MODEL | I Individual | | С | Communal |
| THERMAL STATE | Е | Existing | R | Retrofitted |

Simulation scenarios for the two buildings with respective abbreviations

| BUILDING A | BUILDING B |
|------------|-------------------|
| A1_I_E | B1_I_E |
| A2_C_E | B2_C_E |
| A3_I_R | B3_I_R |
| A4_C_R | B4_C_R |

For these 4 scenarios (heating) energy demand was computed using a dynamic thermal simulation application (EDSL 2011) called TAS.

Thus, the reduction of the heat demand by energetic improvements of the building stock, but also by considering the internal gains of persons, equipment and light should be worked out.

Internal gains



| | | Building A [W.m ⁻²] | Building B [W.m ⁻²] |
|------------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| l al — | OCCUPANCY | 0,63 | 1,23 |
| Individual | LIGHT | 0,85 | 1,61 |
| = | EQUIPMENT | 2,07 | 4,01 |
| - | OCCUPANCY | 1,18 | 2,18 |
| Communa | LIGHT | 1,22 | 1,59 |
| Ŭ | EQUIPMENT | 3,57 | 5,75 |

The differences in the assumed occupancy conditions and processes between the individual and communal occupancy models result in corresponding simulation input assumptions regarding internal gains.

Internal gains

Individual living people

- Light
- Equipment
- Occupancy

| | Vorzi | mmer | Kü | che | Ba | ad | v | /c | Wo zim | hn- mer | Sch zim | laf- mer | 1000 | eits- mer | Zim | mer |
|--------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|-------|
| Stunde | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0 | 0 | 0,5 | 1 0,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0 | 0 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |

Occupancy and light: 1 apartment / 1 person in building A - single-living

| Raum | Ausstattung | h/Tag |
|-----------------|---|-----------|
| Wohn- zimmer | TV (TV, DVD, Musik) | 4 h/Tag |
| Zinnier | Bügeleisen | 0,2 h/Tag |
| | Föhn | 0,1 h/Tag |
| Bad | Dusche | 0,2 h/Tag |
| | Waschmaschine | 0,3 h/Tag |
| | Küchengeräte (Toaster, Kaffeemaschine, Mikrowelle) | 0,3 h/Tag |
| Küche | Herd / Ofen | 0,3 h/Tag |
| | Kühlschrank | 24 h/Tag |
| | Geschirrspüler | 0,5 h/Tag |
| Arbeits- | PC | 3 h/Tag |
| zimmer | (Drucker, Scanner, Bildschirm, PC) | 5 II/Tag |

Equipment: building A – single-living

Internal gains

Communal living people

- Light
- Equipment
- Occupancy

| | | | indivi | duelle | Wohn | ungen | | | | Gemeir | nschaft | licher | Bereich | ı |
|--------|-----------|-------|------------|-------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|-------|
| | Wo zim | | Sch zim | laf- mer | v | z | B | ad | Wohr | nraum | | eits- mer | N | /C |
| Stunde | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht | Belegung | Licht |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | 0 | 0 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0 | 0 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Occupancy and light: 1 apartment / 1 person in building A - communal-living

| Raum | Ausstattung | h/` | Tag | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|-----------|--|
| Kaum | Ausstattung | Wohnung Gemeinscl | | |
| Wohn- zimmer | TV (TV, DVD, Musik) | 2 h/Tag | 5 h/Tag | |
| Zinnier | Bügeleisen | 0,2 h/Tag | h/Tag | |
| | Föhn | 0,1 h/Tag | h/Tag | |
| Bad | Dusche | 0,2 h/Tag | h/Tag | |
| | Waschmaschine | 0 h/Tag | 4 h/Tag | |
| | Küchengeräte (Toaster, Kaffeemaschine, Mikrowelle) | 0,1 h/Tag | 0,5 h/Tag | |
| Küche | Herd / Ofen | 1,5 h/Tag | 1 h/Tag | |
| | Kühlschrank | 24 h/Tag | 24 h/Tag | |
| | Geschirrspüler | 0,3 h/Tag | 1 h/Tag | |
| | PC (Drucker, Scanner, Bildschirm, PC) | 1 h/Tag | 10 h/Tag | |

Equipment: building A - communal-living

Results - Energy

Heating load for Building A

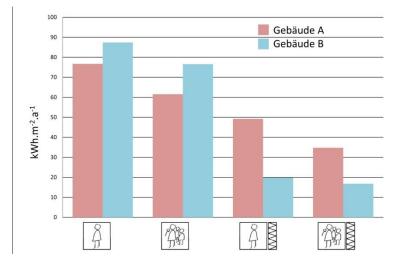
| | kWh.m ⁻² .a ⁻¹ | kWh.person ⁻¹ .a ⁻¹ |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---|
| A1_I_E | 76.70 | 8795 |
| A2_C_E | 61.54 | 3802 |
| A3_I_R | 49.23 | 5645 |
| A4_C_R | 34.77 | 2150 |

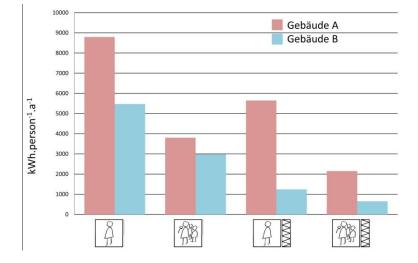
Heating load for Building B

| | kWh.m ⁻² .a ⁻¹ | kWh.person ⁻¹ .a ⁻¹ |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---|
| B1_I_E | 87.38 | 5471 |
| B2_C_E | 76.56 | 2983 |
| B3_I_R | 19.82 | 1241 |
| B4_C_R | 16.78 | 654 |

These tables show the simulated heating loads (per m² net floor area and per person) for the 2 reference buildings (A and B) and the 4 scenarios.

Results - Energy





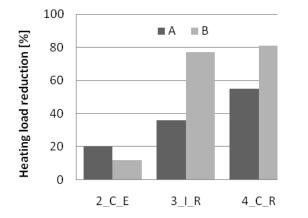
Heating load for Building A

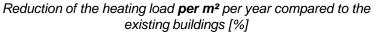
| | kWh.m ⁻² .a ⁻¹ | kWh.person ⁻¹ .a ⁻¹ |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---|
| A1_I_E | 76.70 | 8795 |
| A2_C_E | 61.54 | 3802 |
| A3_I_R | 49.23 | 5645 |
| A4_C_R | 34.77 | 2150 |

Heating load for Building B

| | kWh.m ⁻² .a ⁻¹ | kWh.person ⁻¹ .a ⁻¹ |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---|
| B1_I_E | 87.38 | 5471 |
| B2_C_E | 76.56 | 2983 |
| B3_I_R | 19.82 | 1241 |
| B4_C_R | 16.78 | 654 |

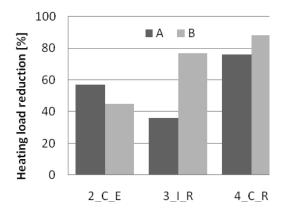
These tables show the simulated heating loads (per m² net floor area and per person) for the 2 reference buildings (A and B) and the 4 scenarios.





| | GEBÄUDE A | GEBÄUDE B |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Individual, Retrofitted | 36 % | 77 % |
| Communal, Existing | 20 % | 12 % |
| Communal, Retrofitted | 55 % | 81 % |

per m²



| | GEBAUDE A | GEBAUDE B |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Individual, Retrofitted | 36 % | 77 % |
| Communal, Existing | 57 % | 45 % |
| Communal, Retrofitted | 76 % | 88 % |

per person

Reduction of the heating load **per person** and year compared to the existing buildings [%]

In these figures the percentage reduction for scenarios 2 to 4 as compared to scenario 1 is shown. With communal living models the heating loads could be reduced 55% and 81% (area-specific) or 76% and 88% (per occupant)

Living area per person

7.3.3 Zukünftiger Wohnflächenbedarf

| | 2001 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|----------------|------|------|------|----------------|------|------|------|
| Mtgliedsstaat | | | kn W | chnfläche / Pe | rson | | |
| Osterreich | 42,0 | 43,4 | 43,8 | 44,2 | 45.0 | 46,1 | 47,1 |
| Belgien | 37,1 | 37,8 | 38,2 | 38,5 | 39,1 | 39,8 | 40,5 |
| Dånemark | 49,3 | 50,5 | 51,5 | 52,1 | 52,7 | 53,3 | 54,1 |
| Finnland | 37.7 | 36,8 | 40,1 | 40,8 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 42,9 |
| Frankreich | 43.0 | 43,7 | 44,3 | 45,1 | 45.7 | 46.7 | 47,5 |
| Deutschland | 39,1 | 40,4 | 41,0 | 41,7 | 42,6 | 43.7 | 45,0 |
| Griechenland | 43.2 | 44,8 | 45.1 | 45,6 | 46.5 | 47,4 | 48,5 |
| irland | 29,1 | 29,9 | 30,4 | 30,4 | 31,0 | 31,7 | 32,2 |
| Railen | 41,4 | 42.9 | 43,5 | 44.2 | 44,8 | 45,7 | 48,8 |
| Luxomburg | 42.5 | 43,7 | 44,2 | 44.3 | 45.0 | 45,5 | 46,2 |
| Niederlande | 40.7 | 41,4 | 42,3 | 43,1 | 43.9 | 44.7 | 45,3 |
| Portugal | 40,5 | 42,0 | 42,5 | 43,2 | 44,0 | 44.8 | 45,6 |
| Spanlen | 45,2 | 46,1 | 46.6 | 47,3 | 48.1 | 49,1 | 49,9 |
| Schweden | 43,4 | 44,5 | 45,1 | 45,2 | 45,4 | 45,7 | 46,1 |
| Großbritannien | 36.3 | 36,9 | 37,6 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 39,0 | 39,7 |

Tabelle 7-5: Entwicklung der durchschnittlichen Wohnfläche in m² pro Person

Freya Brandl, eco-com.60+, Communal living for elderly - ecological, social and economical aspects, 08.05.2014

Results – Free space

Living together (moving together) produces not only energy (heat) but also free space. So these communal living models are not only a contribution to climate change but also to demographic change.

Gebäude A

| | allein-lebend | Gemeinschaft | Anmerkung |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Anzahl-Geschosse | 1 | 1 | |
| WE/Geschoss | 3 | 5 | + Gem.r. |
| Personen/Geschoss | 3 | 6 | |
| Wohnfläche/Geschoss | 351 m ² | 351 m ² | inkl. Gem.r. |
| Wohnfläche/Person | 117 m ² | 58 m ² | inkl. Gem.r. |

Space reduction of building A is 50 %. The amount of freed space is 177 m2 (3x117 - 3x58 = 177)

Gebäude B

| | allein-lebend | Gemeinschaft | Anmerkung |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Anzahl-Geschosse | 2+1 (DG) | 2+1 (DG) | |
| WE/Geschoss | 3+2 (DG) | 4+2 (DG) | + Gem.r. |
| WE/2+DG | 6+2 (DG) | 8+2 (DG) | + Gem.r. |
| Personen/Geschoss | 3+2 (DG) | 4+2 (DG) | |
| Personen/2+DG | 8 | 13 | |
| Wohnfläche/Geschoss | fläche/Geschoss 178 m ² | | inkl. Gem.r. |
| Wohnfläche/2+DG | 474 m ² | 474 m ² | inkl. Gem.r. |
| Wohnfläche/Person | 59 m ² | 36 m ² | inkl. Gem.r. |

Space reduction of building B is 39 %. The amount of freed space is 184 m2(8x59 - 8x36 = 184)

Free space - Block

| | A | B | A + B |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | m ² | m ² | m ² |
| Block 19 | 177,00 | 184,00 | 361,00 |

Free space - quarter

| | A m ² | B m ² | A + B m ² |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Block 19 2010 | 177,00 | 184,00 | 361,00 |
| Block 17, 18, 19 2030 | 531,00 | 552,00 | 1083,00 |
| Block 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 2050 | 1062,00 | 1104,00 | 2166,00 |

Benefit: 5 apartments each with 72,20 m2 or 4 apartments each with 90,25 m2

Benefit: in 2030 space of a whole "Gründerzeithaus" could be spared (Bkl. III) that means about15 apartments are free for young families and in 2050 about 30 apartments are free.

Existing buildings and apartments in Vienna

| | Gebäude | % aller Gebäude | Wohnungen | % aller Wohnungen | % Anteil der gewählten Typen |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| vor 1919 | 35014 | 21% | 249227 | 32% | 72% |
| | 27144 | | 84923 | | |
| 1945- <mark>1</mark> 960 | 22631 | 13% | 97930 | 13% | 28% |
| | 38011 | | 203326 | | |
| | 17729 | | 64784 | | |
| | 27638 | | 70765 | | |
| Summe | 168167 | | 770955 | | |
| Summe ge | wählte Typen | | 347157 | | |

Summary of buildings and apartments in Vienna - according to building periods

<u>Fazit:</u>

There are 3 quarters more "Gründerzeit"-buildings (72%) than buildings of the Sixties (28%) – according to the assumed buildings.

The study shows, that it is possible to integrate communal living models in 34% of all buildings in Vienna.

347 157 is the summary of the apartments in the assumed buildings.

| Statistical datas: |
|---------------------|
| Single households |
| In 25 years |
| number of 60+ |
| Assumed number 10 % |

| | Einpersonenhaushalte | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Hauta | in 25 Jahren | |
| | | Heute | % | gerundet |
| | Haushalte gesamt | 845241 | | |
| | Singlehaushalte | 385843 | | |
| | Singlehaushalte 60+ | 143867 | | |
| | Einwohner gesamt | 1698822 | Í | |
| | 60+ | 381442 | | 600000 |
| | 35-59 | 612329 | | |
| | Anteil der Einpersonenhaushalte von allen Haushalten | 46% | 8 | |
| | Anteil der Personen in Einpersonenhaushalte bei gesamt | 23% | | |
| | Anteil der Personen in Einpersonenhaushalte bei 60+ | 38% | 28% | 168000 |
| | Anteil der Personen in WGs bei 60+ | | 10% | 60000 |
| z | Anteil der Personen in anderen Gemeinschaften bei 60+ | 62% | 62% | 372000 |
| STATISTISCHE DATEN | Wohnungen in Gründerzeithäusern | 249227 | | |
| D | Wohnungen in Gebäuden von 1945-60 | 97930 | | |
| H | Anteil der Gründerzeithäuser an der Summe | | | |
| TIS | der untersuchten Gebäudetypen | 72% | | 75% |
| TIS | Anteil der 1945-60 errichteten Geb. an der | | | |
| TA | Summe der untersuchten Gebäudetypen | 28% | | 25% |
| 0) | | 2070 | <u>.</u> | 2070 |
| | HWB Gründerzeithaus BESTAND/Person | 8800 | | |
| | HWB 1960er BESTAND/Person | 5500 | | |
| | HWB Anteilsmäßig gemittelt BESTAND/Person | 7975 | | 7900 |
| Ŧ | HWB Gründerzeithaus WOHNGEMWINSCHAFT/Person | 2150 | | |
| Heizwärmebedarf | HWB 1960er WOHNGEMWINSCHAFT/Person | 654 | | |
| leb | HWB Anteilsmäßig gemittelt WOHNGEMWINSCHAFT /Person | 1776 | | 1800 |
| arm | HWB GESAMT BESTAND | | | 474000000 |
| ZW | HWB GESAMT NEU | | | 108000000 |
| Hei | HWB ERSPARNIS | | 77% | 366000000 |
| | Wohnfläche Gründerzeithaus BESTAND (m²/Person) | 113 | | |
| | Wohnfläche 1960er BESTAND (m²/Person) | 59 | | |
| | Wohnfläche Anteilsmäßig gemittelt BESTAND (m²/Person) | 100 | | 100 |
| | Wohnfläche Gründerzeithaus WOHNGEMWINSCHAFT (m²/Person) | 57 | | |
| | Wohnfläche 1960er WOHNGEMWINSCHAFT (m²/Person) | 30 | | |
| Je | Wohnfläche Anteilsmäßig gemittelt WOHNGEMEINSCHAFT (m²/Person) | 50 | | 50 |
| läc | Wohnfläche GESAMT BESTAND | | | 6000000 |
| hnf | Wohnfläche GESAMT NEU | | | 3000000 |
| Wohnfläche | Wohnfläche ERSPARNIS | | 50% | 3000000 |
| | | 0 | | 0000000 |

Heat demand: Existing buildings Communal living models Energy saving

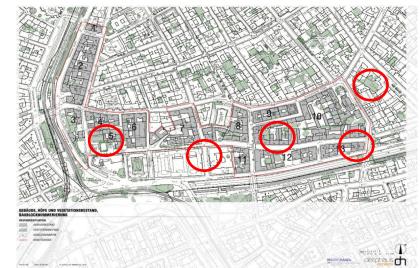
Living Space: Existing buildings Communal living models Space saving



Increasing the quantity of "eco-com.60+" units within

- a block
- a district
- the whole city

Urban dimension



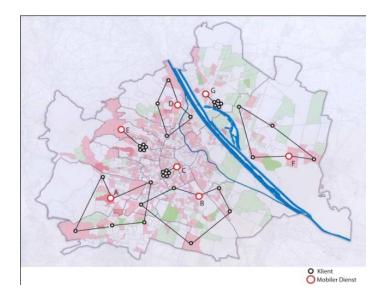
A rough extrapolation of above results up to the urban scale for the city of Vienna points to a significant heating energy reduction potential. The estimated heating load reduction, if adjusted with a bulk factor of 0,3 for the efficiency of the heating systems, results in a delivered heating energy reduction of **520 GWh**.

This will also bring large savings in space usage (approximately **3 million square meters** in terms of net floor area). This freed space could then be used for other accupants (families, young people etc.) and could change the living quality of the city (using the existing infrastructure e.g. shops, public traffic).

Mobile Services

nurses, therapists, hair-dressers, cleaners, meals on wheels etc.

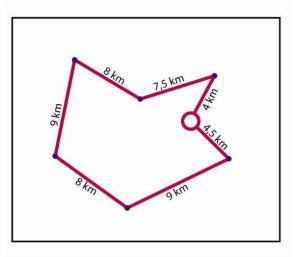
long distances, private cars, energy consumption, air pollution



Gasolin-costs + CO2-emissions by traffic f.e.:

L = 50 km

PKW verbraucht 10 I auf 100 km 1 I Super-Benzin kostet \in 1,414 5 I = \in 7,07 (BENZIN) CO2-Belastung (100 km) = 236 g/km CO2-Belastung bei 50 km = 11 800 g 11,8 kg



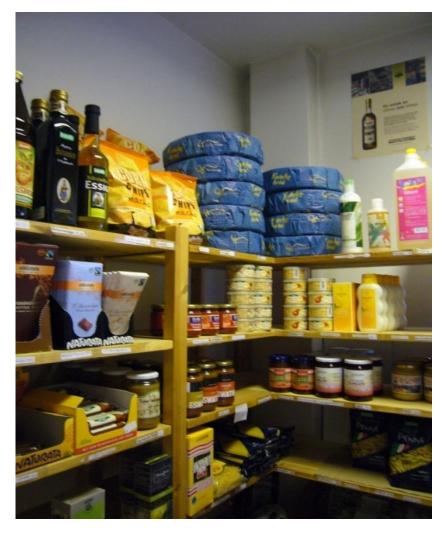


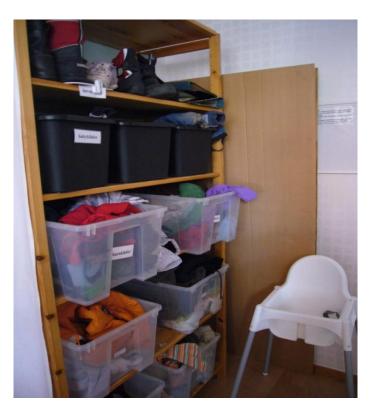
Intergenerational L. 26 apartments





Tre Portar. 1986 Intergenerational L. 52 apartments





Tre Portar



occupants 40+ 43 apartments





Sjöfarten 2008 occupants 40+ 46 apartments

Freya Brandl, eco-com.60+, Communal living for elderly – ecological, social and economical aspects, 08.05.2014





Hamburger Wohnprojekte-Tage



"Brennerei" Hamburg





Cohousing "Lebensraum" - Gänserndorf



- Association called "Lebensraum"
- Settlement in the countryside
- 31 dwellings
- Low energy houses
- Added to eco-village "Gärtnerhof"
- Private and communal spaces
- Occupants of different age
- Friendly neighbourhood, shared meals and other communal activities





Gemeinsam planen – selbst bestimmt leben Sargfabrik Wien 14, Matznergasse 8



Bauherr: Verein für integrative Lebensplanung Bauform:Neubau und Sanierung Umfang: 73 WE,Gemeinschaftsräume Generationenmix: Jüngere Familien und "kommende" Alte Rechtsform: Prekarium

"Gemeinsam planen – selbst bestimmt leben" B.R.O.T. Wien 17., Geblergasse



"Gemeinsam planen – selbst bestimmt leben" B.R.O.T. Wien 17., Geblergasse

Bauherr:Verein GemeUmfang:27 WE + GeGenerationen:altersgemiseWohnnutzfläche:1750,00 m2Rechtsform:PrekariumFörderung:Heimförderu

Verein Gemeinschaft B.R.O.T 27 WE + Gemeinschaftsräume altersgemischte Wohngruppe 1750,00 m2 Prekarium Heimförderung



Grundsteingasse



- Association called "Lebensraum"
- Settlement in the countryside
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- Low energy houses
- Added to eco-village "Gärtnerhof"
- Private and communal spaces
- Occupants of different age
- Friendly neighbourhood, shared meals and other communal activities





International Networking (USA, South-Korea, Japan, Schweden ect.)



First Collaborative Housing Conference in Stockholm, May 2010 Next Collaborative Housing Conference in Findhorn, June 2013