

# WohnWissen übersetzen

**Urban Types** Material Methodologie About

Original English

Alle Wohnen Arbeiten Beherrbergen Mehrgenerationen Gemeinschaft (Um)bauen Miete Eigentum Barrierefreiheit Temporalität

**Familiengeschichten**  
Beschreibung der Wohnsituation: Das Gebäude liegt in einer kleinen Marktgemeinde ca. 12 km von einer süddeutschen Universitätsstadt entfernt. Die Bevölkerungsdichte entspricht hier ca. 157 Einwohner je km². Der Standort befindet sich außerhalb des eng bebauten Ortskerns an der Hauptstraße, die den O...

Glossar Literatur

Lizenz: CC BY-NC-SA © 2026

**WohnWissen**

Kategorie Projekte

Auswahl zurücksetzen

(Selbst)organisieren (Soziale) Reproduktion

19. Jahrhundert × 1900-1950 1950-1980 1980-heute

- Alleinerziehend
- Alleinstehend
- Aneignen
- Arbeiten
- Atrium
- Aushandeln
- Auszubildende
- Barrierefreiheit
- Bauen
- Baugemeinschaft
- Baugruppe
- Baustelle
- Bauträger
- Berater
- Besetzen
- Bewohnen
- Bildung
- Bordeaux
- Care
- Caritas
- Christlich-kollektives ...
- Covid-19
- Demokratisch
- Denkmalschutz
- Deutschland
- Diakonie de La Tour
- Direktkredit
- Diversität
- Dokumentieren
- Dreiecksvertrag
- Dritte Orte

**Wohnen** Wissen Übersetzen

Direktkredit

„SOLIDARITÄT BEZEICHNET EIN PRINZIP, DAS GEGEN DIE VEREINZELUNG UND VERMÄSSUNG GERICHTET IST UND DIE ZUSAMMENGEHÖRIGKEIT ALS DIE GEGENWÄRTIGE“

**LAGEPLAN**  
REGELGESCHOSS DES EINKÜCHENHAUSES, WIEN, XV,

NEUEL GED. 1934 ALTES GED. 1824

„Kern der Anlage war der dreigeschossige Trakt in der Pilgeringasse mit 24 Kleinwohnungen für Ehepaare und Familien. In dessen Mitte befand sich auch der Haupteingang. Die zentrale Küche und ein gemeinsamer Speisesaal bildeten das Herzstück der Anlage. Von der Küche aus führten Speisewalzüge in die Gänge. Die Wohnungen selbst waren statt mit Einzelzimmern mit sogenannten Wirtschaftsräumen ausgestattet, in denen die Zubereitung kleinerer Speisen möglich war.“ (Nischl 2018)

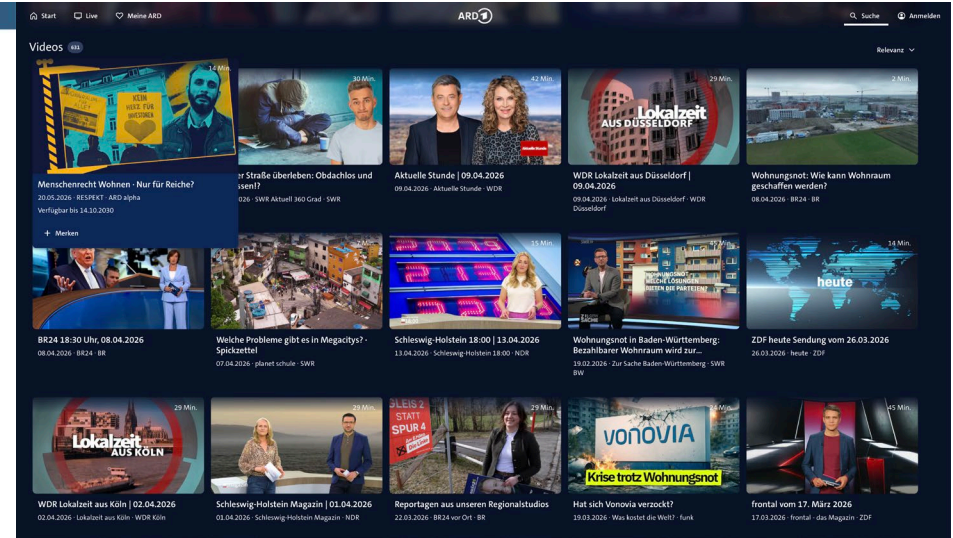
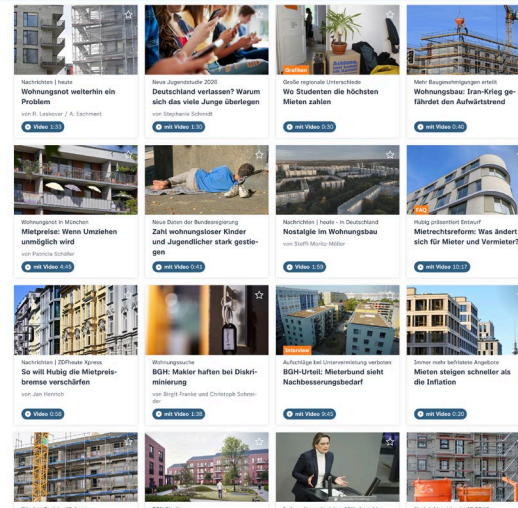
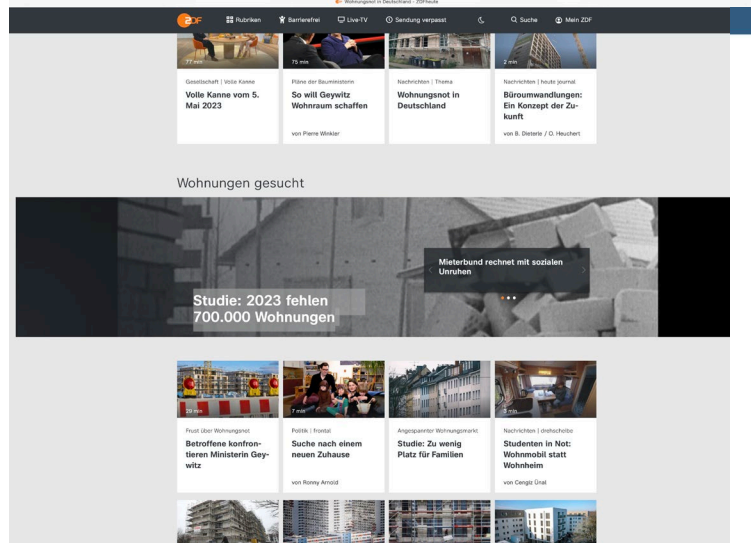
WROBEK Heimbef. 16. Wien  
KATEGORIE 1900-1950, Einflüchlerhaus, Praxen, Gemeinwohl, Genossenschaft, Kinder, Miete, Österreich, Stadt, Teilen, Zusammenleben

© POLAK-HELLWIG, Otmar Heimbef Wien 1906, in: Kock, Herbert, Temporäres Wohnen. Wohnformen zwischen Hotel und Hostel. Vorkurs: Sondergebiete des Wohnbaus. Abteilung Wohnbau und Entwerfen, Institut für Architektur und Entwerfen, 21.07.2019/04.2019/eng/13141894-Vorlesung-sondergebiete-des-wohnbaus-moeglich-wohnbau-im-kontext-ableitung-wohnbau-und-entwerfen-institut-fuer-architektur-und-entwerfen.html

BUNDESGESETZBLATT  
FÜR DIE REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH

FRANZI & SCHWENK  
Eine Online-Ausstellung der Technischen Universität Wien

# Wohnungsnot



# Wohnungspolitik

**Gemeinsam Wohnungen schaffen**  
 400.000 neue Wohnungen pro Jahr, davon 100.000 im sozialen Wohnungsbau, sind das Ziel der Bundesregierung. Bis zum Herbst will das „Bündnis bezahlbarer Wohnraum“ dafür wirksame Maßnahmen erarbeiten. „Wir sind kein Show-Bündnis. Wir müssen liefern und deshalb ab jetzt bauen“, sagte Bundesbauministerin Klara Geywitz beim Auftakttreffen.

Donnerstag, 28. April 2022

Die Bundesregierung will bei Neubauten die Planung vereinfachen, die Finanzierung stärken und die Fertigstellung beschleunigen.  
 Foto: Getty Images/stock/Predrag Vuckovic

Bundesregierung: <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/wohnungsbau-bundesregierung-2028348> [zuletzt aufgerufen am 30.06.23]

**Wohneigentum für Familien (WEF)**  
 Das Neubau-Förderprogramm für Familien mit geringen und mittleren Einkommen

MELDUNG - 31.05.2023

Das Hamburger Bündnis zeigt mit seiner erfolgreichen Halbjahresbilanz, wie wichtig Bündnisarbeit für das Vorankommen...  
<https://fr.co/KoV680RfGd>

MELDUNG - 21.06.2023  
 Stärkung des Klimafreundlichen Bauens mit Holz

MELDUNG - 23.06.2023  
 "In Zukunft Zuhause" – gemeinsam Obdach- und Wohnungslosigkeit überwinden

BMWSB: <https://www.bmwsb.bund.de/Web/BMWSB/DE/startseite/startseite-node.html> [zuletzt aufgerufen am 30.06.23]

**Tempo, Technologie und Toleranz**  
 Das Baugesetzbuch-Upgrade gibt unseren Kommunen die richtigen Werkzeuge und den nötigen Push, um zukunftsfähig und schnell zu planen.

Bürger:innen & Bürger | Fachexpertinnen und -experten | Unternehmen

**Wohngeld-Plus - Rechner (ab 1. Januar 2025)**

**Bau-Turbo**  
 Gemeinsam schneller zu mehr Wohnraum. Bau-Turbo-Infotelefon: 030 - 20179051

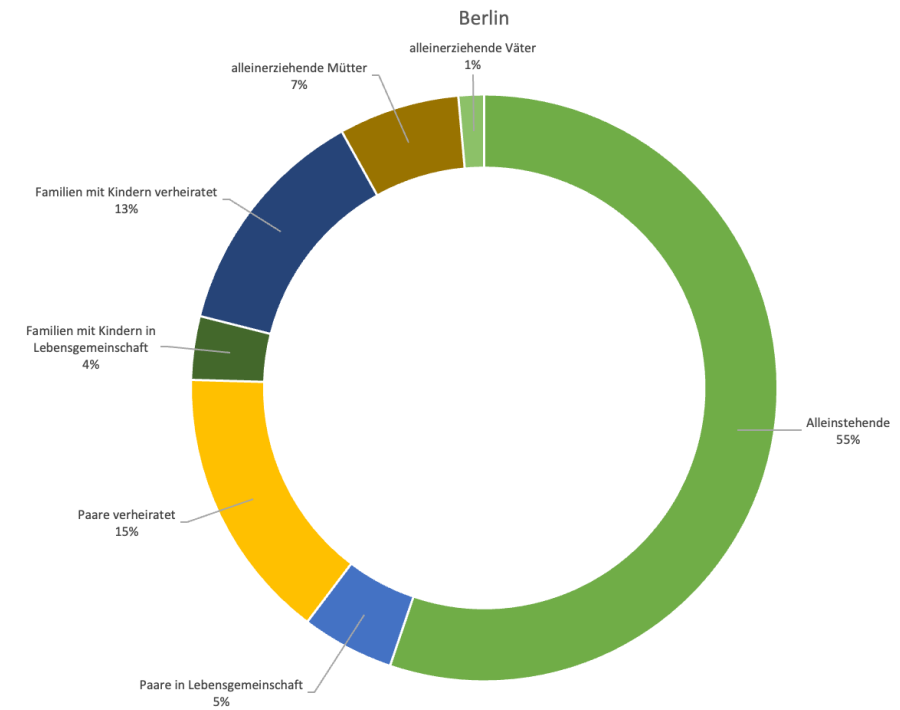
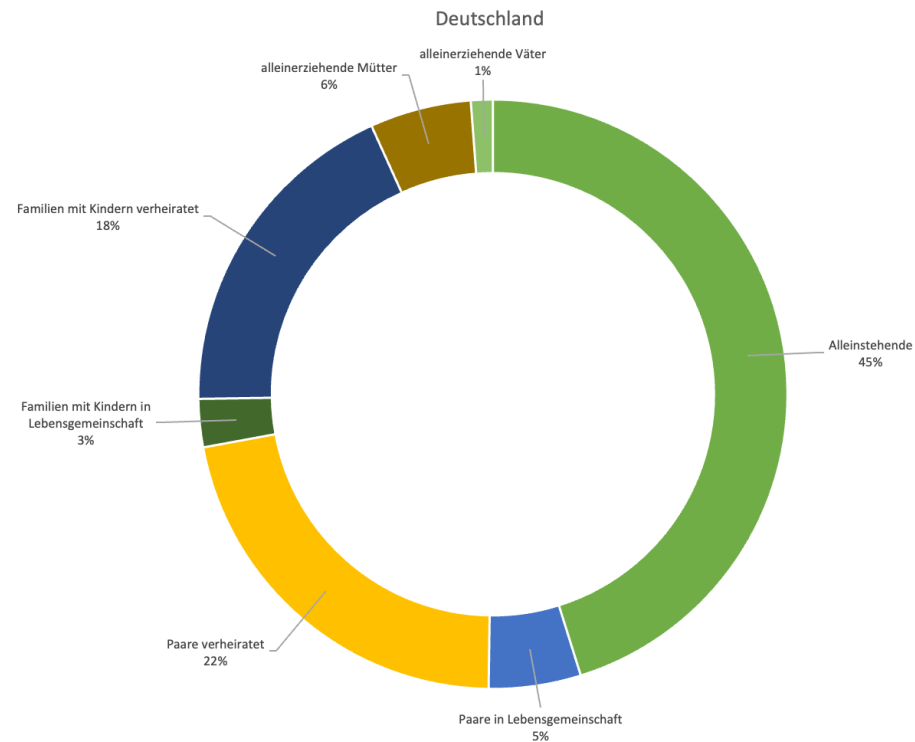
**Städtebauförderung 2026: 1 Milliarde Euro für lebendige Orte und starke Gemeinschaften in Deutschland**  
 Bundesweiter Tag der Städtebauförderung am 9. Mai 2026

Ministerin Hubertz: „Auf den Punkt“

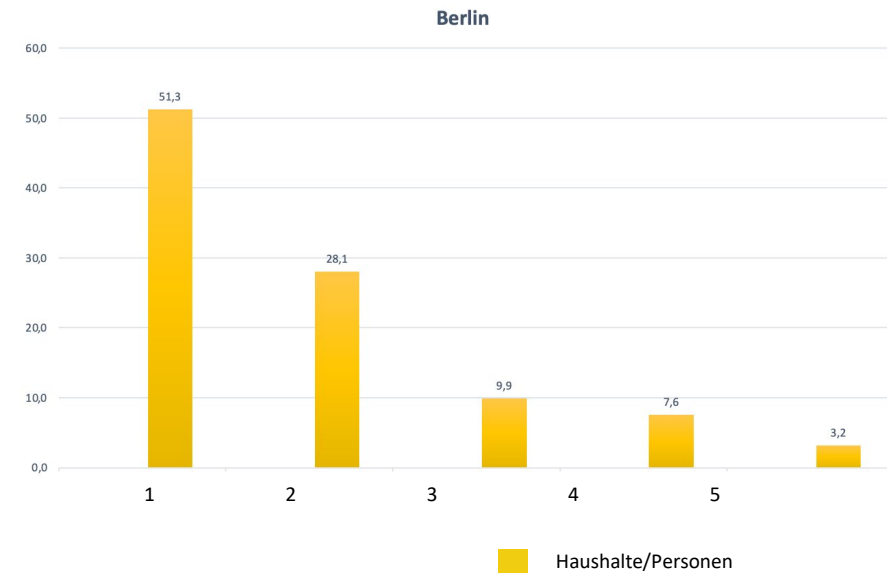
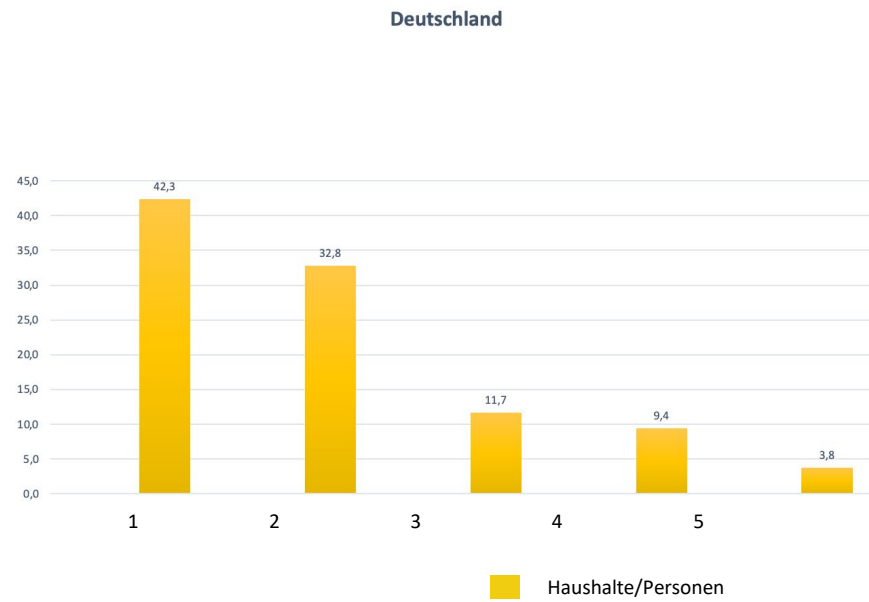
[https://www.bmwsb.bund.de/DE/home/home\\_node.html](https://www.bmwsb.bund.de/DE/home/home_node.html) [zuletzt aufgerufen am 13.04.2026]

- Sanierung kommunaler Einrichtungen in den Bereichen Sport, Jugend und Kultur**  
Der Bund leistet einen Beitrag zum Abbau des bestehenden Sanierungsstaus bei diesen Einrichtungen
- Sozialer Wohnungsbau**  
Darauf bauen wir!
- Neue Wohngemeinnützigkeit**  
NWG ermöglicht verlässlich bezahlbaren Wohnraum
- Junges Wohnen**  
Bezahlbarer Wohnraum für junge Menschen
- Jung kauft Alt**  
Bundesförderprogramm startet am 3. September 2024
- Wohneigentum für Familien**  
Das Neubau-Förderprogramm für Familien mit geringen und mittleren Einkommen
- Genossenschaftliches Wohnen**  
Wohnungsgenossenschaften leisten einen wichtigen Beitrag zur Sicherung und Schaffung bezahlbaren Wohnraums.
- Altersgerecht Wohnen**  
Der Abbau von Barrieren im Wohnungsbestand und im Wohnumfeld ist ein zentrales Anliegen der Bundesregierung.
- Wohnen für Mitarbeitende**  
Neue Impulse für den Wohnungsbau
- Bausparen**
- Eigenheimrente**
- Klimafreundlicher Neuwohnen**

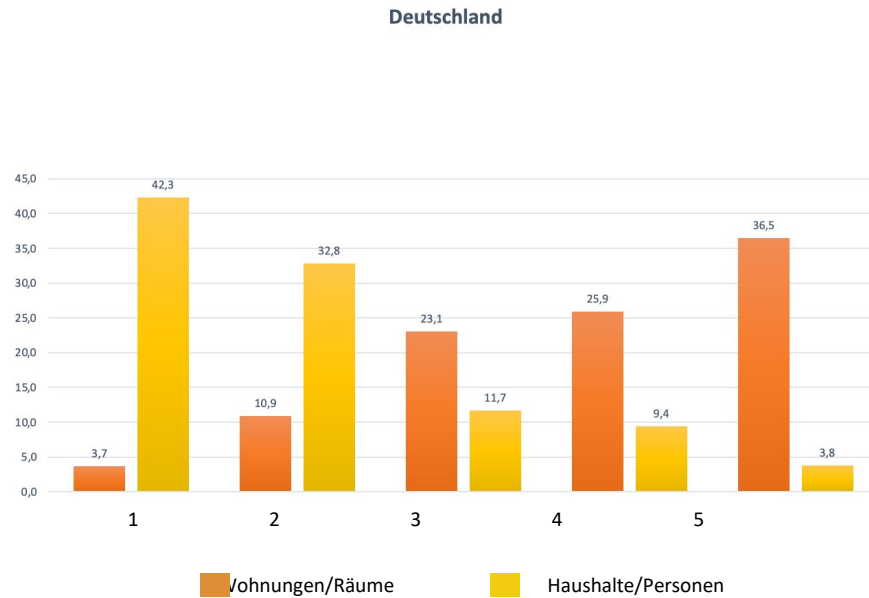
# Haushalte und Familie/Lebensformen



# Haushalte



# Haushalte und Wohnungsbestand



Haushalte nach Haushaltsgröße und Haushaltsmitgliedern (2025). © Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), Stand: 19.03.2026 (eigene Darstellung)

Wohnungen in Wohn- und Nichtwohngebäuden: Deutschland (31231-0003) Bundesländer (31231-0012), Stichtag, Anzahl der Räume. © Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), Stand: 19.03.2026 (eigene Darstellung)

# Bevölkerung, Haushalte und Wohnungsbestand in Deutschland

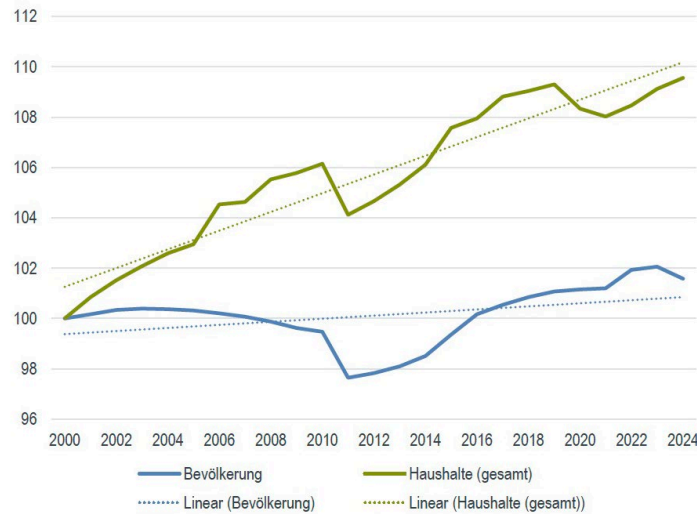
43.8 Mill.

Wohnungsbestand, Destatis 2024

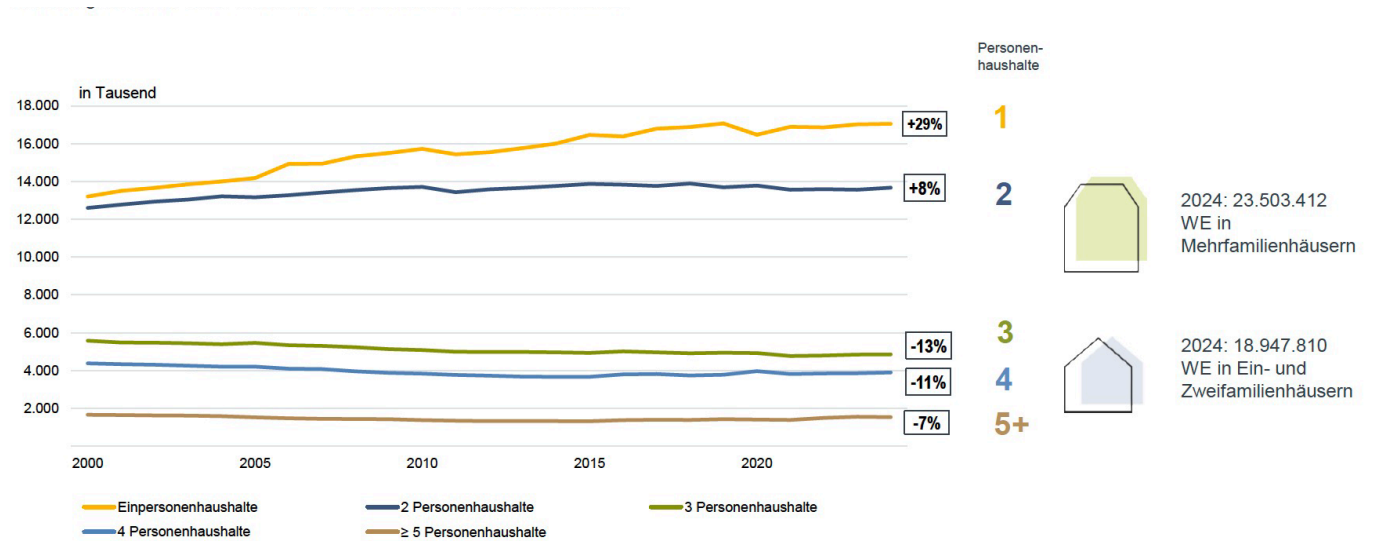
41.1 Mill.

Hauptwohnsitzhaushalte, Destatis 2025

Entwicklung der Bevölkerung und Haushalte 2000-2024, indiziert (2000=100)



Wohnungsbestand und Haushalte 2000-2024



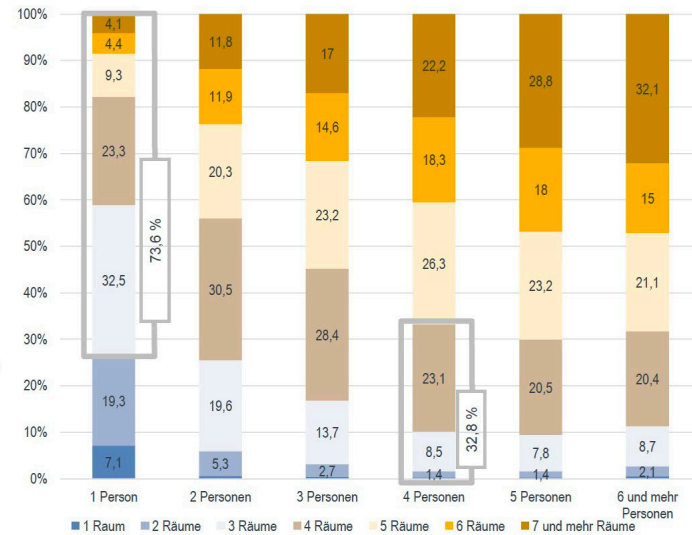
# Wer lebt wie?

## Wohnungsgröße (Räume) und Größe der Haushalte

Wohnungsgröße (Räume) und Größe der Haushalte

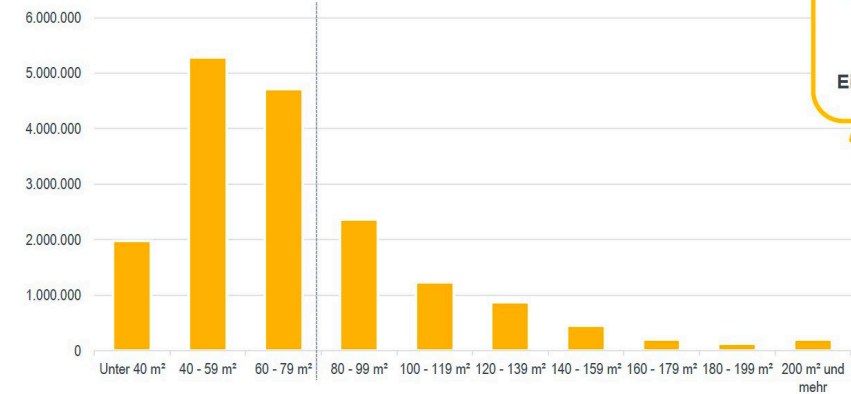
knapp drei Viertel der Einpersonenhaushalte leben in Wohnungen mit mindestens drei Räumen  
**16,3 Mio. Haushalte**

Rund ein Drittel der größeren Haushalte leben auf in Wohnungen mit maximal vier Räumen  
**0,56 Mio. Haushalte**



## Größe der Wohnungen von Einpersonenhaushalten

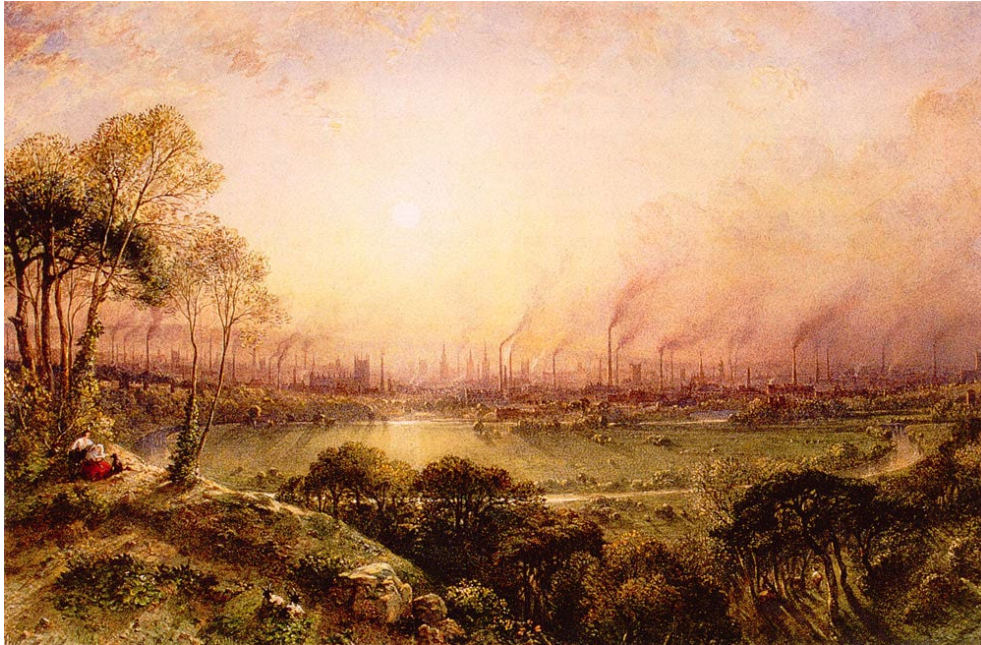
Größe der Wohnungen von Einpersonenhaushalten



Knapp ein Drittel der Einpersonenhaushalte wohnt auf 80 m² und mehr  
**= 5,45 Mio. Einpersonenhaushalte**



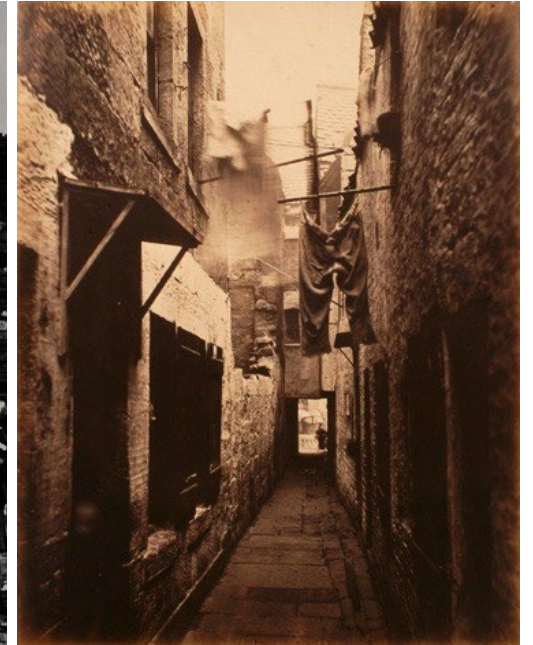
# Industrialisierung



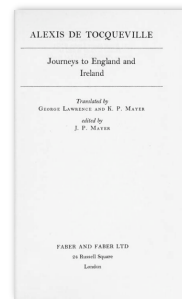
Manchester vom Keral Moor – William Wyld 1857



Die englische Industriestadt Middlesbrough



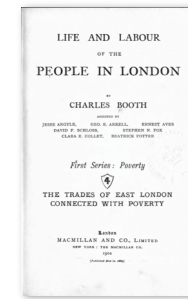
Slum in Glasgow 1871



Alexis de Tocqueville, Journeys to England and Ireland, 1835

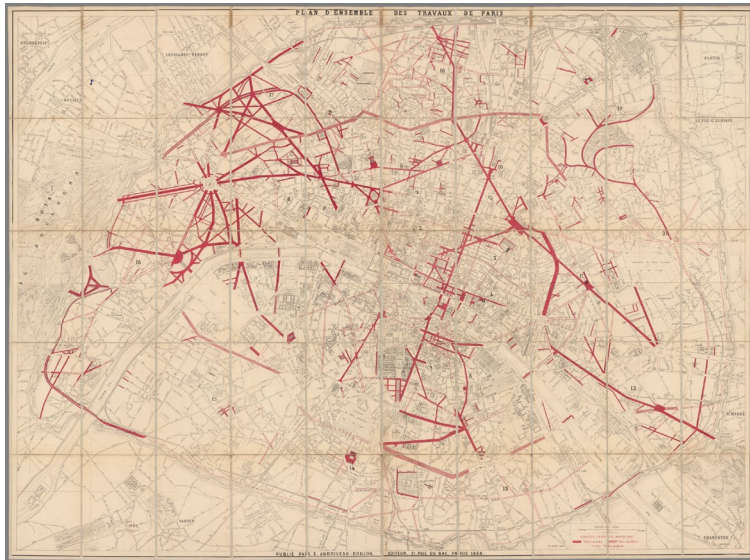


Friedrich Engels, Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England, 1845

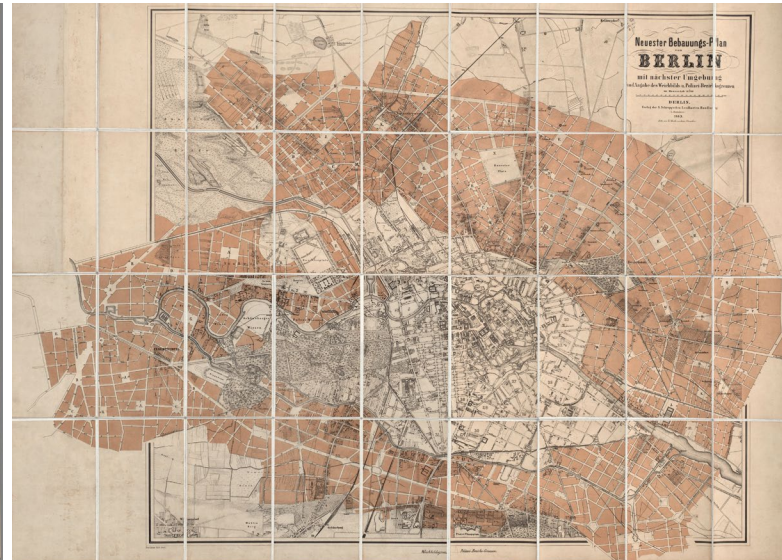


Charles Booth, Life and labour of the people in London, 1892

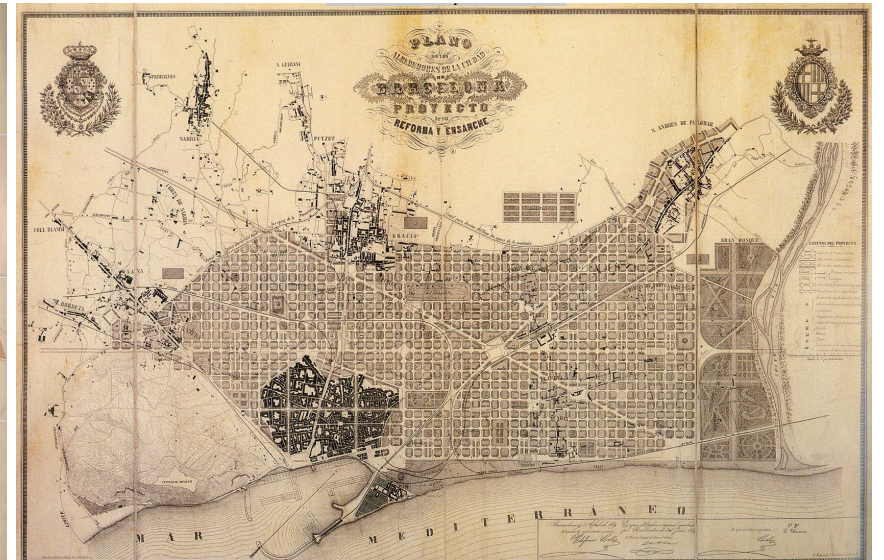
# Verstädterung



Georges-Eugène Haussmann (1868). Umgestaltungsplan Paris.



James Hobrecht (1863). Bauungs-Plan von Berlin.

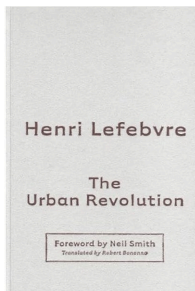
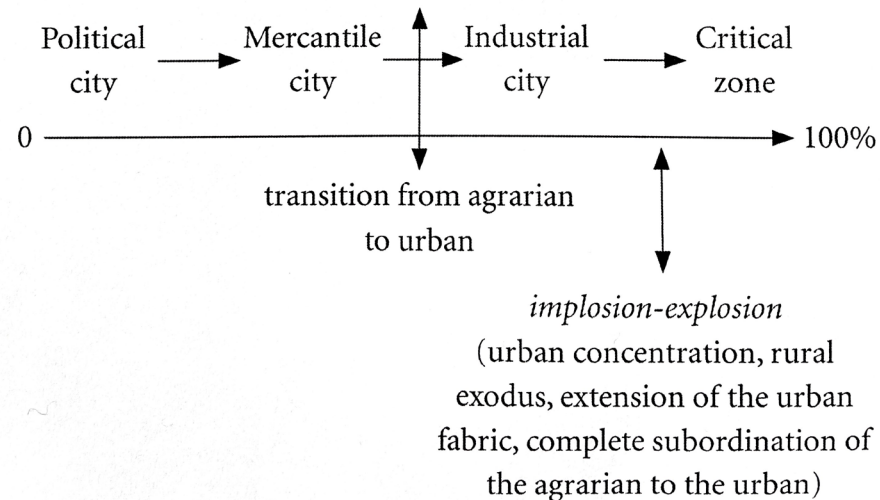


Idefons Cerdà (1859). Stadterweiterungsplan Barcelona.

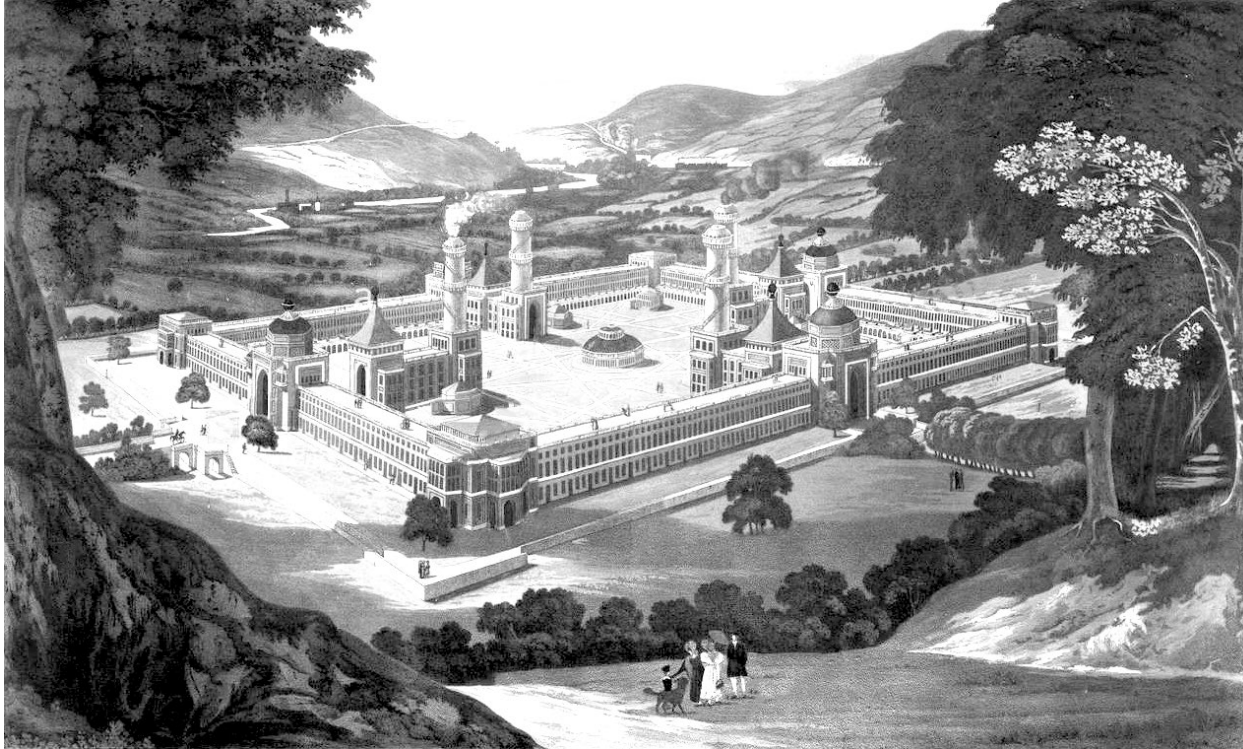
# La révolution urbaine

dominant, it does so only through the urban problematic. What can be done to change this? How can we build cities or “something” that replaces what was formerly the City? How can we reconceptualize the urban phenomenon? How can we formulate, classify, and order the innumerable questions that arise, questions that move, although not without considerable resistance, to the forefront of our awareness? Can we achieve significant progress in theory and practice so that our consciousness can comprehend a reality that overflows it and a possible that flees before its grasp?

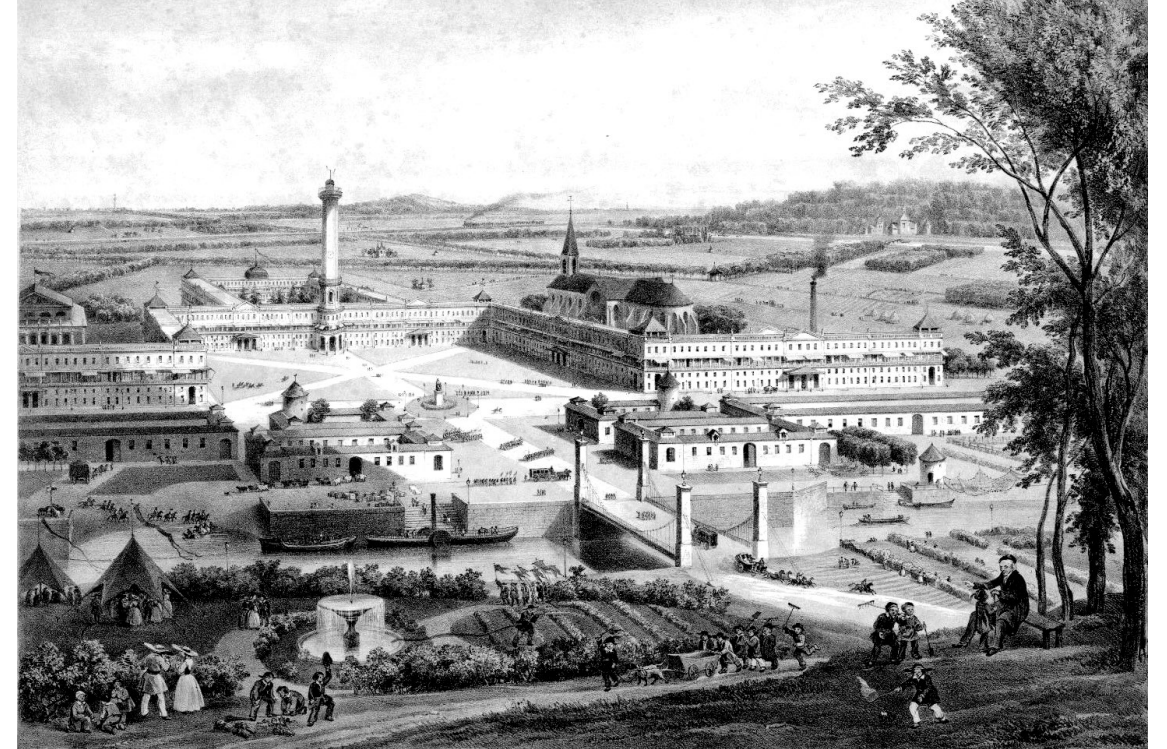
We can represent this process as follows:



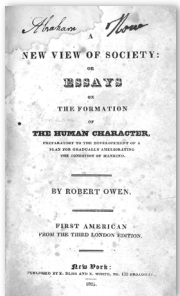
# Konstruktion idealer Gemeinschaften



Robert Owen (1838) Vision of New Harmony, Indiana



Charles Fourier (1822) Théorie de l'unité universelle. Charles-François Daubigny (1847).  
View of a phalanstery

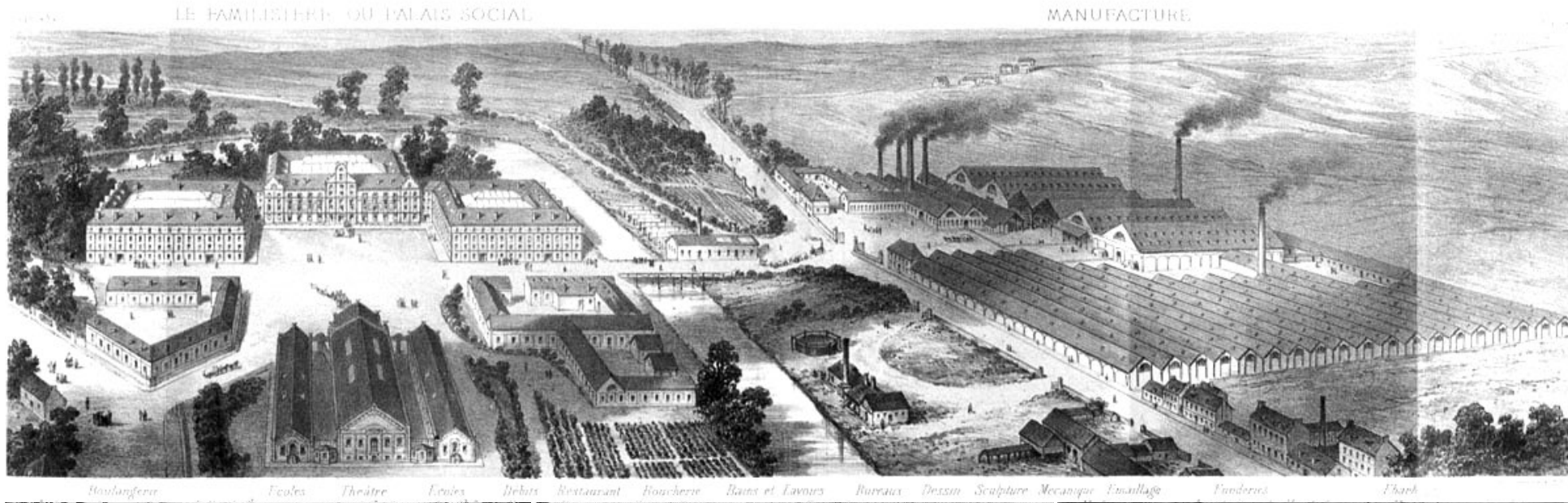


Robert Owen, (1825) A New View of Society: or Essays on the Formation of the Human Character, Preparatory to the Development of a Plan for Gradually Ameliorating the Condition of Mankind.

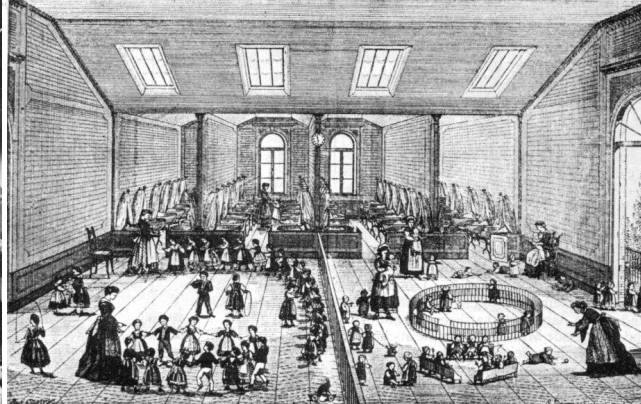


Charles Fourier, Théorie de l'unité universelle, 1841

# Familistère



Maifeierlichkeiten, um 1900 (Wikimedia Commons)

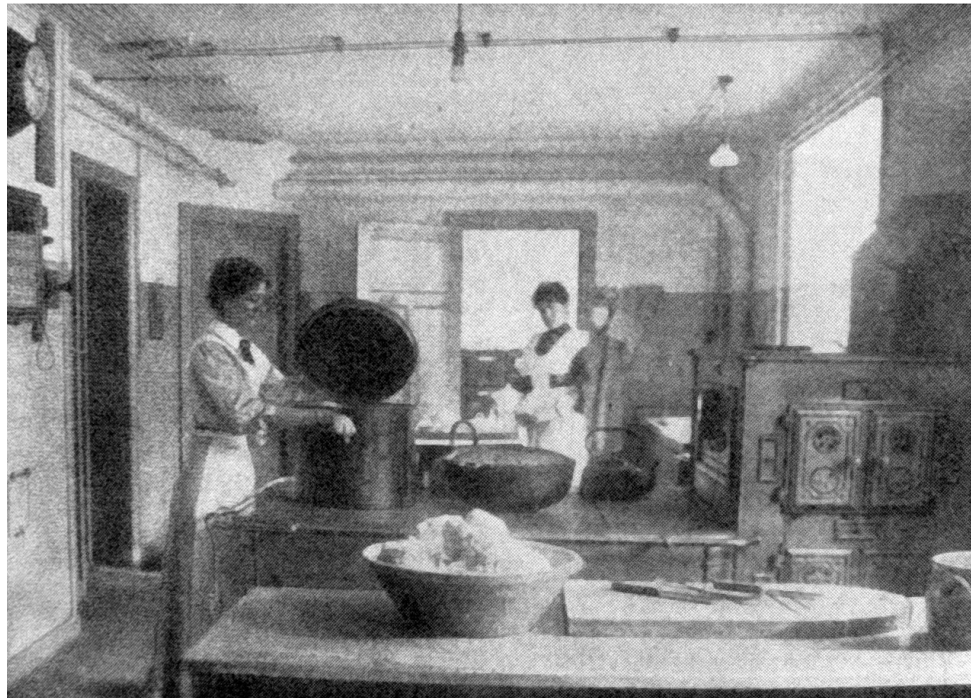


Kinderbetreuung, Posener, Vorlesungen z. mod. Architektur, 1984



Zentralwäscherei (Wikimedia Commons)

# Einküchenhaus



Zentralküche im Einküchenhaus, Kopenhagen, 1907

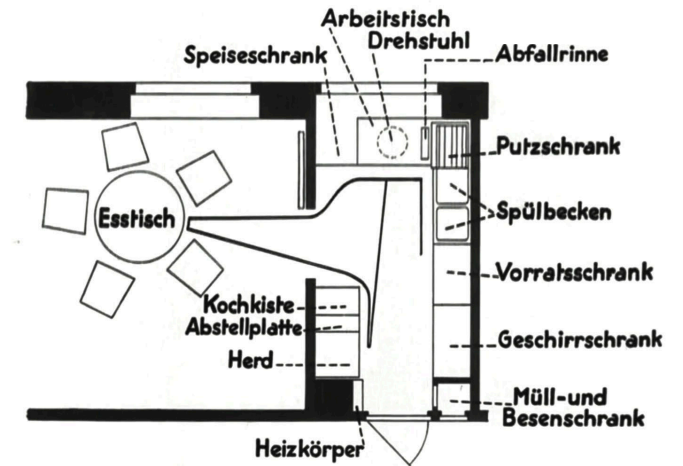
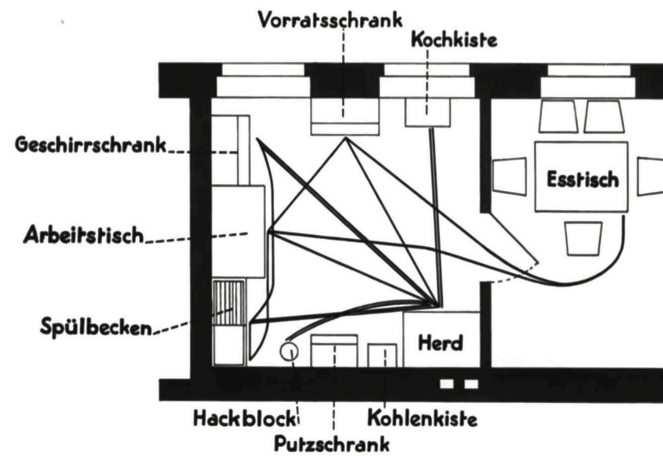


Essensentnahme am Speiseaufzug, Kopenhagen, 1907

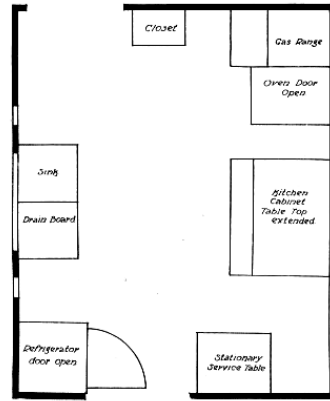
# Frankfurter Küche



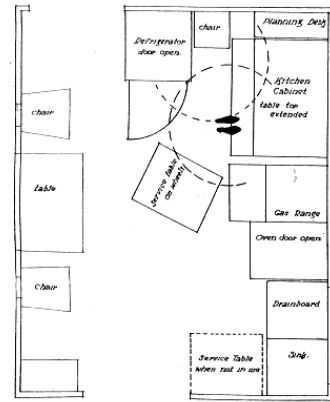
Bei Hausarbeit muss genau wie bei der Arbeit im Fabrik- und Bürobetrieb größte Leistung bei geringstem Kraftaufwand das Ziel sein.



# Efficiency Methods Applied to Kitchen Design



ORIGINAL KITCHEN LAY-OUT: 50 PROCESSES AND 143 FEET OF WALKING



IMPROVED KITCHEN LAY-OUT: 24 PROCESSES AND 24 FEET OF WALKING

- PROCESS CHART**  
MAKING A COFFEE CAKE  
ORIGINAL LAYOUT OF KITCHEN
- 1 Light oven
  - 2 Walk to kitchen cabinet
  - 3 Open kitchen cabinet, assemble recipe and dry ingredients
  - 4 Walk to closet
  - 5 Assemble pans, bowls, spoons, etc.
  - 6 Carry pans, etc. to kitchen cabinet
  - 7 Assemble pans, etc. on kitchen cabinet
  - 8 Carry pans, etc. sugar-and-egg-nut on to table
  - 9 Assemble pans, etc. on table
  - 10 Walk to refrigerator
  - 11 Open refrigerator, collect eggs, milk, butter and oil; close refrigerator
  - 12 Carry eggs, etc. to kitchen cabinet
  - 13 Assemble eggs, etc. on kitchen cabinet
  - 14 Measure ingredients
  - 15 Carry butter to stove
  - 16 Place butter on stove to melt
  - 17 Return to kitchen cabinet
  - 18 Carry oil to table
  - 19 Grease pans
  - 20 Return to kitchen cabinet
  - 21 Mix cake
  - 22 Carry cake to table
  - 23 Pour cake into pans
  - 24 Walk to stove
  - 25 Carry melted butter to table
  - 26 Put butter, sugar-and-egg-nut and nuts on cake
  - 27 Carry cake to oven
  - 28 Place cake in oven
  - 29 Remove cake from oven
  - 30 Carry cake to table
  - 31 Remove cake from pans, set to cool
  - 32 Carry remaining supplies to kitchen cabinet
  - 33 Place recipe, nuts and sugar-and-egg-nut in kitchen cabinet
  - 34 Carry remaining milk, butter and oil to refrigerator
  - 35 Place milk, etc. in refrigerator
  - 36 Return to kitchen cabinet
  - 37 Assemble used utensils
  - 38 Carry used utensils to sink
  - 39 Talk to table
  - 40 Carry used pans to sink
  - 41 Wash and dry utensils and pans
  - 42 Carry utensils and pans to closet
  - 43 Place utensils and pans in closet
  - 44 Return to sink
  - 45 Carry dish cloth to kitchen cabinet
  - 46 Wipe off and close kitchen cabinet
  - 47 Carry dish cloth to table
  - 48 Wipe off table
  - 49 Carry dish cloth to sink
  - 50 Tidy sink, wash dish cloth and towels and hang to dry
- PROCESS CHART**  
MAKING A COFFEE CAKE  
IMPROVED LAYOUT OF KITCHEN
- 1 Light oven (covers 1)
  - 2 Walk to kitchen cabinet and adjust service table
  - 3 Open kitchen cabinet, assemble recipe, dry ingredients, pans and utensils on kitchen cabinet and service table (2,3, 4,5,6,7,8,9)
  - 4 Open refrigerator, collect eggs, milk, butter and oil (10,11,12)
  - 5 Assemble eggs, etc. on kitchen cabinet (13)
  - 6 Measure ingredients (14)
  - 7 Place butter on stove to melt (15,16,17)
  - 8 Grease pans (18,19,20)
  - 9 Mix cake
  - 10 Pour cake into pans (21,22)
  - 11 Search for melted butter, put butter, sugar-and-egg-nut and nuts on cake (23,24,25,26)
  - 12 Place cake in oven (27,28)
  - 13 Turn off oven and remove cake from oven (29)
  - 14 Place cake on service table, remove from pans, set to cool (30,31)
  - 15 Carry recipe, nuts and sugar-and-egg-nut in kitchen cabinet (32,33)
  - 16 Place milk, etc. in refrigerator (34,35,36)
  - 17 Place utensils on service table (37)
  - 18 Move service table to sink (38,39,40)
  - 19 Wash and dry utensils and pans and place on utility table, and dis- pose service table to kitchen cabinet (41,42,43)
  - 20 Replace pans and utensils in kitchen cabinet (44)
  - 21 Wipe off and close kitchen cabinet (45,46,47,48)
  - 22 Carry dish cloth to sink (49)
  - 23 Tidy sink, wash dish cloth and towel and hang to dry (50)

APPLICATION OF MOTION STUDY TO KITCHEN PLANNING: MAKING A CAKE



DEMONSTRATION KITCHEN OF BROOKLYN BOROUGH GAS COMPANY, BASED ON MOTION STUDY (See text)

are too expensive for the average medium priced small apartment.

**SERVICE TABLE**

The service table selected was chosen largely because of its availability. Its first purpose was to serve as the second drain-board but it is to be used also as a transportation device and auxiliary work place. The height of working surfaces was studied in relation to the height of the worker. Standing erect with arms comfortably relaxed to the elbows she should be able to work without stooping or having to lift her hands above the level of the elbows. The height of the work chair is adjusted to maintain this same relationship when the worker is seated.

Summarizing this kitchen study, Dr. Gilbreth says, "There are a certain number of suggestions which it is hoped this kitchen will make to the homemaker and to those who serve her in retailing and manufacturing. One is that a home is a complete project and anything in it, no matter how small, must

be thought of in connection with this complete project. In a smaller way the operation of the kitchen is a complete project and must be thought through as such. Buying any piece of equipment, large or small, should be considered in its final use, otherwise it is very wasteful.

The manufacturer must realize that at present he has little knowledge of what the housewife needs. She herself seldom knows what she wants, much less what she needs. The progressive manufacturer must determine the work his product should do and then make that product in such a way that it will do this work for its purchaser most effectively. The home maker has certain physical and emotional qualities, peculiarities and limitations which he should try to understand and satisfy. He must remember not only that his product is used by a person with individuality but must also fit into a circular work space. Unless manufacturers think along these lines the engineer, architect and home economist will combine on projects to supplant existing equipment in the home."

# Werkbund Ausstellung Weissenhof 1927



Willi Baumeister, Plakat zur Werkbundaussstellung "Die Wohnung", 1927 © VG Bild-Kunst, Bonn 2020



Willi Baumeister: Einladungskarte zur Ausstellung "Die Wohnung" in der Stuttgarter Weißenhofsiedlung, 1927 © VG Bild-Kunst, Bonn 2020)

# CIAM 2 – Die Wohnung für das Existenzminimum



Die Wohnung für das Existenzminimum, Stuttgart, 1933

Existenzminimum dwelling. From II CIAM (Frankfurt, 1929), exhibition panels. Source: Aymonino (1971).

# The Minimum Dwelling

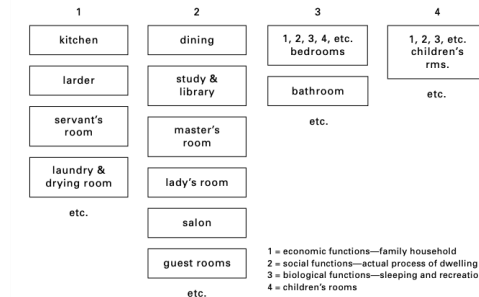


production  
cooking  
housework  
sleeping  
recreation & eating  
child rearing

= **Primitive dwelling**  
Single, universal dwelling space of undifferentiated functions.

(Today persists in the form of the so-called live-in kitchen.)

### The differentiated dwelling of the ruling class



### Proletarian abode

(The dwelling of the classes of the subsistence minimum)

room with a cooking range  
or  
live-in kitchen

sleeping

kitchen	dining	salon = club
house-keeping	bathing	children's space
services	physical culture	individual living cell

**Collectivist reconstruction of dwelling**

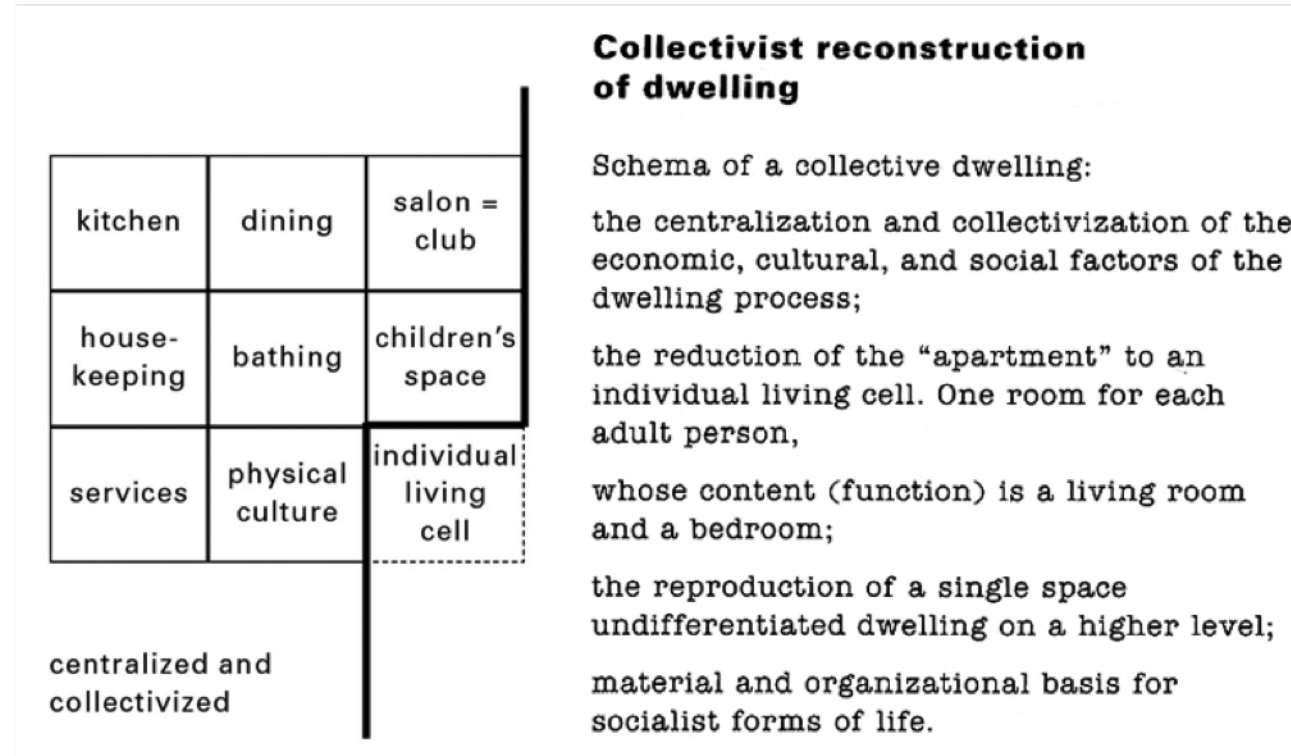
Schema of a collective dwelling:  
the centralization and collectivization of the economic, cultural, and social factors of the dwelling process;  
the reduction of the "apartment" to an individual living cell. One room for each adult person,  
whose content (function) is a living room and a bedroom;  
the reproduction of a single space undifferentiated dwelling on a higher level;  
material and organizational basis for socialist forms of life.

centralized and collectivized

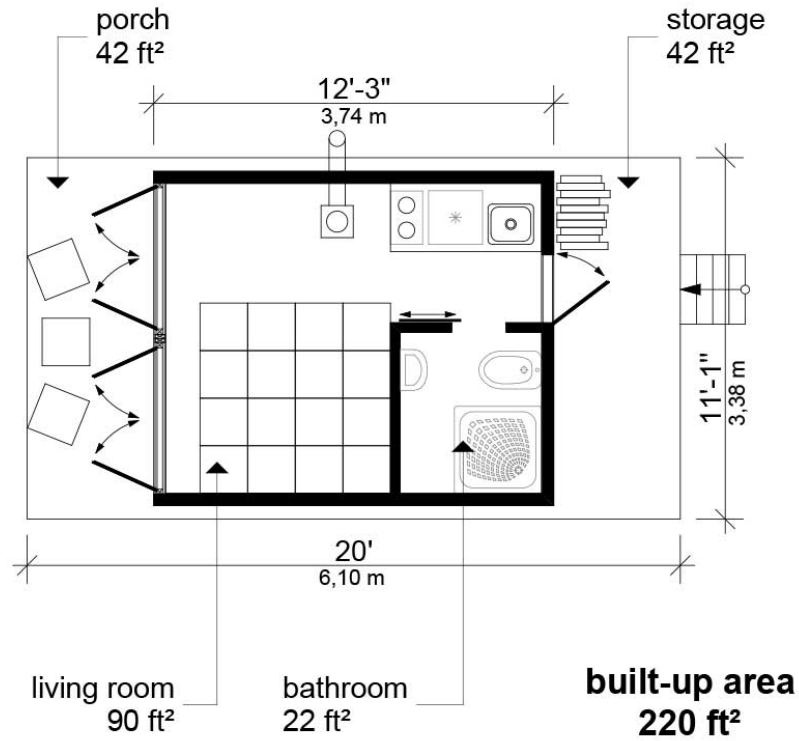
Viewed from the perspective of dialectical materialism, the dwelling is neither an abstract nor an unspecified general concept.<sup>4</sup> The dwelling of the primitive, or the aristocrat; the houses of the wealthy or the less affluent in our world; socialist dwelling in the USSR—all have their associated characteristics. In a generic sense they all offer accommodation for rest, sleep, housework, protection from the elements, and more. However, it is equally important that we separate out from all of the permanent and shared functions those elements that are different in order to recognize how today's dwelling form differs from the singular forms of the past; not because we want to know what has remained unchanged in the course of this development but because we are vitally concerned about the process of evolution as such and the changes

<sup>4</sup>) As will be shown in the following pages, we must distinguish between the concepts of dwelling and of lodging in any discussion on housing. Lodging—that is, passing the night and the concurrent regeneration of energy—is a physiological function and thus a matter of biology; dwelling, on the other hand, is a process and an act of social nature. We interpret the term "dwelling" (abode, apartment) as a space, not only serving the biological functions of rest and protection from the rigors of the elements, but also linking these functions with certain economic, productive, and cultural factors. The Czech word by [translated in this book as "dwelling," "apartment," "house," "lodging," and "abode"] brings together under a single collective term all the contradictory functions of work and recreation, in specific but changeable combinations of activity spaces, e.g., storage facilities and bedrooms: in German, these are called *Wohn- und Werkraum* [German in the original]. Specific historical dwelling forms vary according to the qualitative relationship of their work and recreational elements.  
Dwelling is, therefore—by definition—a social act. In a class society, only the propertied ruling class can dwell in the full sense of this word. In capitalist societies, the notion of a proletarian dwelling is a contradiction, since the wage paid the workers by the capitalist covers only those expenses that are absolutely necessary to maintain the continuing productivity of its labor output, and it is in most cases inadequate for renting a real **house**. For the maintenance of labor productivity, a **lodging** is considered by the capitalist to be sufficient.

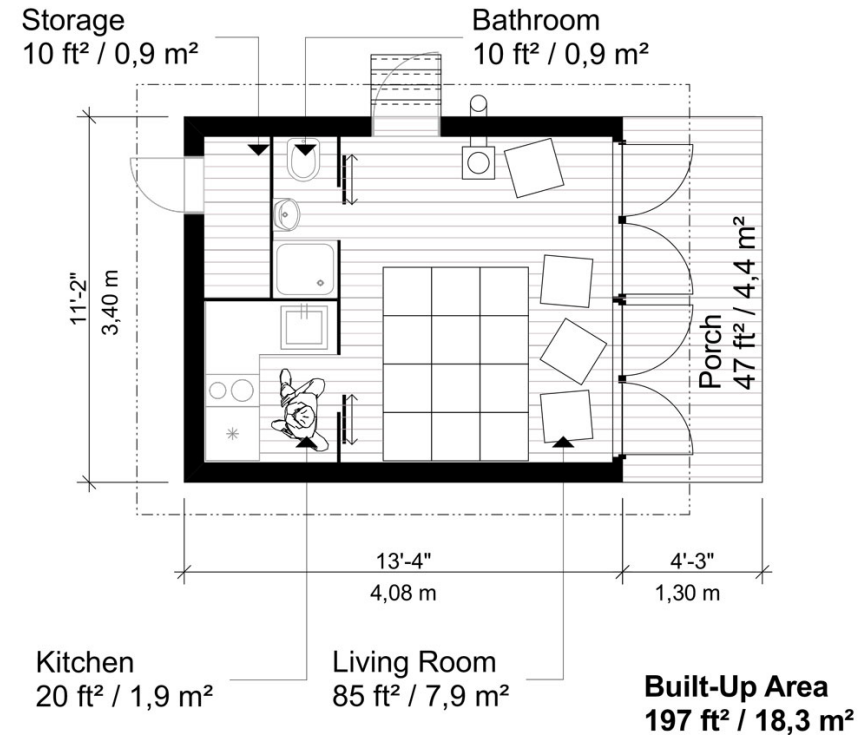
# The Minimum Dwelling



# The (Tiny) House of One's Own

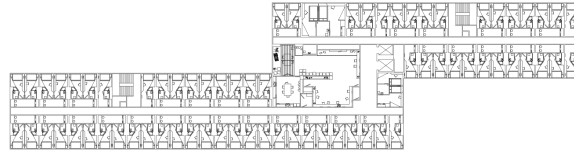


<https://www.pinuphouses.com/elevated-tiny-house-plans-susan/>



<https://www.pinuphouses.com/small-house-plans-with-shed-roof-louise/>

# Co-Living for the ‚Urban Nomads‘



A floor plan exemplifies  
The Collective Old Oak  
design.

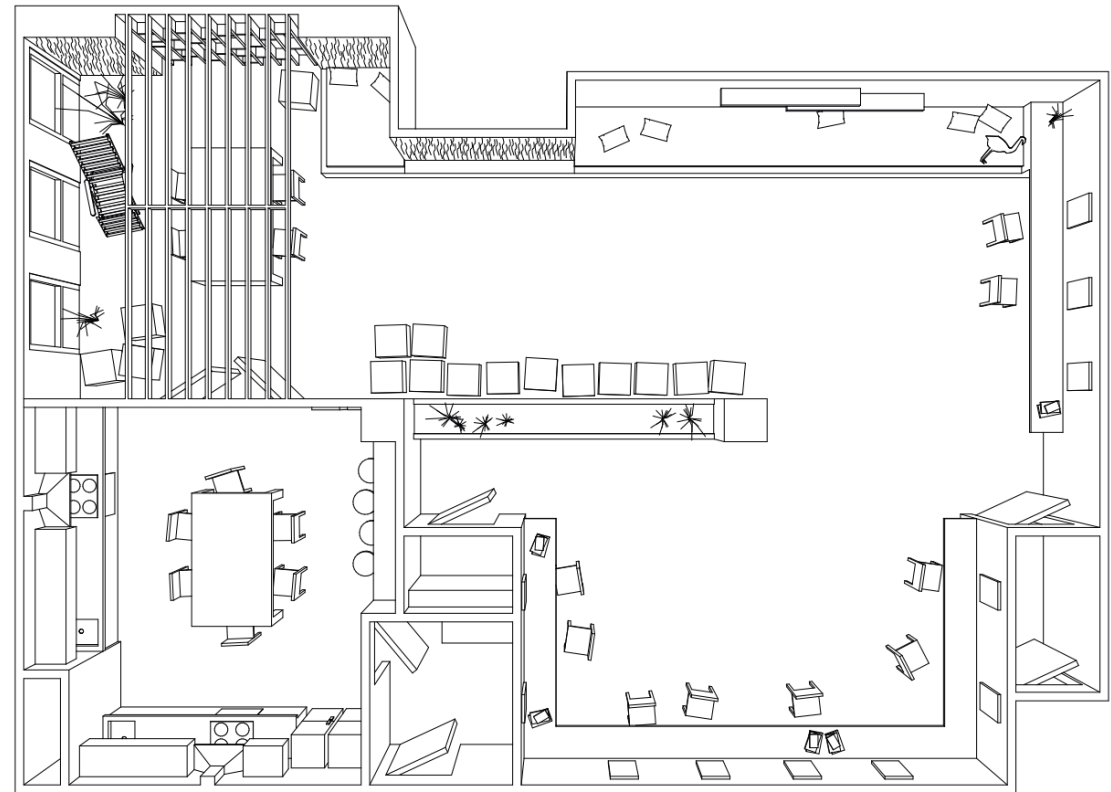
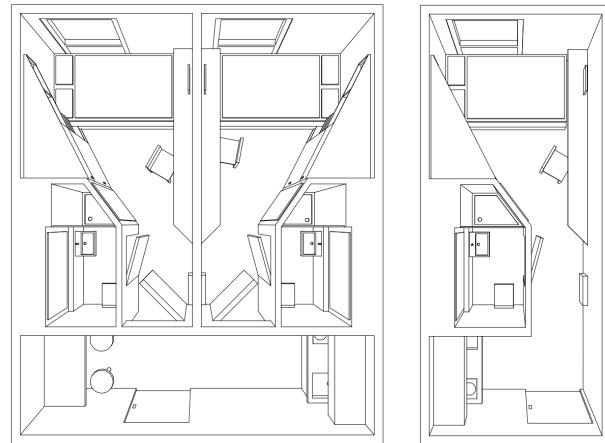
underpinned by a red support structure. Due to its height the building sticks out. It is much higher and much more massive than the surrounding buildings, especially when comparing The Collective Old Oak to adjacent terrace houses. Outside, there are no visible signs of appropriation by residents. All windows for example look alike, and the rooms do not have balconies which could be decorated.

The Collective Old Oak accommodates about 550 residents, 20 staff members, and numerous external occupants such as residents' guests, contractors, employees and freelancers who work in the commercial office spaces, at simply fresh, or at the restaurant, and visitors of the restaurant and public events hosted by The Collective. Especially the building's lobby proves to be a very busy space. According to the community management team, the building's ground and first floors are supposed to be public spaces while the more private and residential spaces are from second floor upwards.

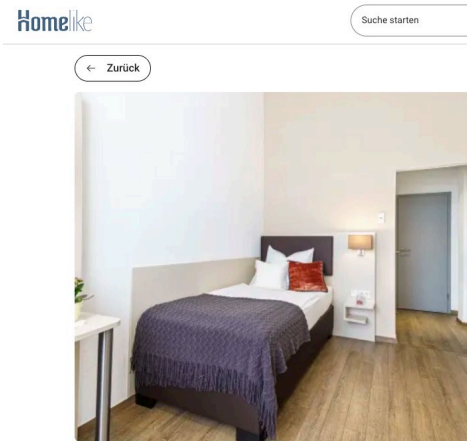
46

A central core containing two lifts leads to two corridors. All rooms are accessed via these corridors. Two staircases can be found on either side of the building. Each floor's communal kitchens and amenity space are located next to the central core. Only the smaller half of the building extends to floors 8, 9, and 10. Instead of an amenity space and a community kitchen, themed dining areas are located on each of the upper floors—one English Pub, one French Bistro, and a Japanese Tea Kitchen. In opposition to lower floor communal kitchens, these themed dining rooms do not only have a more exclusive and themed interior design but also windows which grant views of London.

With its standardised private rooms and long corridors the building's floor plans closely resemble the floor plans of hotels or student accommodations, but not so much the floor plan of a residential building where rooms come in different shapes and sizes—especially when residents are asked for their ideas



# Co-Living



Privatzimmer in Köln, Neustadt

Co-living: Gästezimmer direkt im Zentrum von Köln

1 Bett • 1 Badezimmer • 1 Gast • 15 m<sup>2</sup> • 4. Etage

Homelike: <https://www.thomelike.com> [zuletzt aufgerufen am: 24.8.2022]

[https://spacest.com/de/rent-listings/germany/berlin?r=20&d=2026-05-12&flexibility=15&n\\_baths=1&sort=RELEVANCE&order=DESC](https://spacest.com/de/rent-listings/germany/berlin?r=20&d=2026-05-12&flexibility=15&n_baths=1&sort=RELEVANCE&order=DESC)

<https://wunderflats.com/en/furnished-apartments/Berlin, Germany?search=place.115770&scoreVariant=A>

# Co-Housing – mehr als wohnen



Hunziker Areal, Baugenossenschaft *mehr als wohnen*, Regelgeschosse Zürich 2014. Städtebau ARGE Duplex Architekten, Zürich und Futurafrosch



Hunziker Areal, Grundriss einer Clusterwohnung am Dialogweg. Duplex Architekten

