BauZ! 2017

What may change? Planning 2017–2050

Call for papers

Net decarbonising the world economy by 2050 – that is what 195 member states of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change have agreed upon on 12 Dec 2015 in Paris.

What do these plain words mean, as of now, for life in planning and building in all its colours?

1. Developing the location. Finding the city between the buildings.

Location enables utilization, yet the building defines the location. Projects revealing the give-and-take relationship of location and buildings.

Finding the city between the buildings:

- What do streets look like that promote urban or rural, yet, in any event, public life?
- Ground floor zones: where the city is happening.
- Green spaces and how they are utilized, urban gardening.

Old housing types, new lifestyles: should single-family homes be planned as future multi-person homes right from the start? Could you think of any other possibilities to breathe sustainability into the housing type that is most popular in Austria?

2. Buildings in “Plus” garb as the node between energy supply and energy generation.

Plus-energy buildings. Buildings designed for a Smart City environment. Managing synergies between load profiles within neighborhoods.

3. Joining forces!

A consistent joint and multidimensional data set from the first concept via planning all the way to operation, repair and demolition is the promise held by Building Information Modelling (BIM). Yet a common data set does not give any information whatsoever on the effect it will have in the cooperation beyond individual disciplines and technical subsections. Cooperation (hierarchical, collaborative?) is the topic, and software solutions are the occasion (and not the other way round). What are your experiences in that regard?

Objectivized and anonymized contract award procedures prevent well-rehearsed teams of planners and contractors from offering their services jointly. Because architectural competitions and invitation-for-tender procedures are painstakingly separated from one another. General contractors and building contractor competitions seem to dodge the problem. How could the efficiency potential of tried-and-tested cooperation between planners and contractors be enhanced? What could be the launch pad for cooperation between planners and bidders, already during the invitation for tenders, with a view to optimizing the quality of tendering procedures?

Planners as builder-owners and real-estate developers [based on the topic of tri 2016 – *“Dann mach ich es selbst”* (“Well, I’ll do it myself then”)]. Which experiences are available in that regard?

Housing construction initiatives – collective building and the partners that are needed for planning, financing and the provision of building land.

How do housing construction initiatives influence the building that they commission and co-design? To which extent do housing-construction-initiative plannings differ from others? What is the influence on their neighborhood?

4. Criteria for future-proof and at the same time cost-efficient buildings.

High-tech or low-tech? Complex or simple?

Reflections on where progress made regarding building concepts becomes visible – or where such progress would be needed. During BauZ! 2011, we talked about building concepts springing up. In 2017, the motto will be: making building concepts spring up again!

Minimization and a tendency towards autarky: what do micro houses have in store? And what about minimized “smart” apartments?

Where are the cost drivers in high-quality building?

Cost-efficient construction or economically-efficient life cycles? How does economically-efficient building become viable in the long term?

Costs of ventilation systems. The retro trend towards exhaust-air systems.

5. Considering the life cycle.

New materials, enhanced materials, new production techniques, new building processes – always with ecological improvements in mind. From high-tech to near-natural.

Designing in line with future demolition requirements! Which value does the building constitute after its (assumed) demolition from today's perspective? Can this value be optimized as part of life-cycle costs?

The assumed service life of building-part layers and constructions and the assumed electricity mix as methodical weak points of life-cycle calculations. What is to be done?

In energy-optimized buildings, the usage of materials for construction and maintenance is of a similar scope as for operation. Also the material level can be optimized: Examples!

New challenges due to EU rules: PEF and/or EPD.

6. Measuring success, ensuring quality.

Ensuring successful planning and execution: building assessment! Frequently, building assessment is regarded as a futile price driver in the area of building. We are looking for examples of projects that have benefited from the consideration of building assessment criteria right from the start.

Neighborhood/Community assessment, the new extension of building assessment. What can become of it?

Measuring the impact of building technology and the success of building operation: energy-related building monitoring, comfort monitoring, occupant satisfaction. Examples showing why the effort is worthwhile. For example: hygiene and comfort of exhaust-air systems, measuring and simulating decentralized ventilation systems and cascade ventilation.