

ONE DAY HOME

OVERVIEW

One day home is an attempt to realise the dream of a self-built home - and for an individual to explore the possibilities of the use of public space, while finding a way to exploit social systems.

A car park is, as the name suggests, an area intended for parking cars, but the project starts with the premise that it is a surface on which not only can cars be parked, but any moveable object. Our first location, on which the house was built, is at the end of the Alliertenstrasse in the 2nd quarter of Vienna. The area is very urban, with a view of the Millennium Tower, a cafe, a bar, and a hot food stand, and is located at a junction which is very busy, with a constant stream of cars, trams, trains, cyclists and pedestrians. This place stands in a relation to the local neighbourhoods/communities of Vienna, as such our friends, and also passers-by, were involved. The *One Day Home* would be built within 24 hours, and then carried away.

The main themes of the project are issues of autonomy and independence from large networks, the ability for self-organization, and the demand for rights, in particular fundamental rights which protect the people against the state. Fundamental rights are closely linked to the idea of human rights, which find their philosophical roots in the idea of natural rights, according to which there are „legal principles“ which are stronger than any law.

As an example of these fundamental rights, we wanted to identify the „gecekondu“, a turkish term for an informal settlement or unplanned neighbourhood with simple accommodation buildings. Translated, the term „gecekondu“ literally means built overnight. According to an old Ottoman-Islamic customary law, a home that has been built on public land over night, may not be demolished. Similarly in England and Wales, occupying an uninhabited house, or „squatting“, was legal if it was possible to enter the building without intrusion or causing any damage. This was closely linked to the the old Welsh tradition „Tŷ unnos“ (one night house), where it was believed by some that if a person could build a house on common land in one night, then that land belonged to them as a freehold. The test was to have a fire burning in the hearth by the following morning.

The second location we chose is the Attersee, because this place connects us to our childhoods in the 70's and 80's. Due to the beautiful scenery and excellent water quality, property has always been in high demand here, and as such has become very expensive, with only the very rich being able to afford property close to the lake. For most people, therefore, direct access to the lake is almost impossible as these properties occupy both access to, and the shores, of the lake. To regain this access, we planned the *One Day Home* to be a floating home.

The *One Day Home* has its own unique appearance, but it is built in such a way that it is in keeping with the local style. It has collapsable walls and roof panels, which later serve the functions of a jetty and a terrace, with direct bathing access on the lake.

THE STORY...

The film, which was shot in real time over 48 hours, begins in Vienna in the 2nd Quarter at the end of Alliertenstrasse. The building material is delivered in the morning by a truck and the construction is finished on the same day, late at night. Passers-by get involved in supporting the construction, which leads to the development of a collaborative atmosphere and the work becomes a social event also.

The following morning the house is removed with a special truck in order to transport it to the Attersee. The route driven follows the Westautobahn to the Attersee, punctuated by a stop at a motorway service station. After arriving in the late afternoon, the house is then lifted by crane onto the water where, after safely establishing the house and making ourselves at home, the rest of the day can be enjoyed. Dusk begins to fall, the house gradually disappears into the darkness, and here the film ends.



Alliertenstrasse Vienna, at 7 in the morning, a truck delivers wood from a demolition site.



Sorting out the wood.



Starting the building process



Lunch time at the sausage stand.



Friends and passers-by come to help and check out whats happening.



Late at night the house is set up for construction.



5am the next day the truck is loaded.



Joining the motorway in the direction of Attersee.



On the Motorway in convoy.



Arriving at Attersee



Lifting the house toward the lake.



Enjoying our new floating abode.



Adrift on Attersee

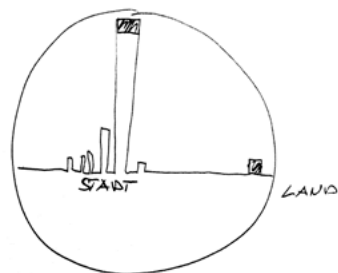


The house disappears into the darkness THE END

HOW DIFFERENT ARE ARCHITECTURES REALLY?

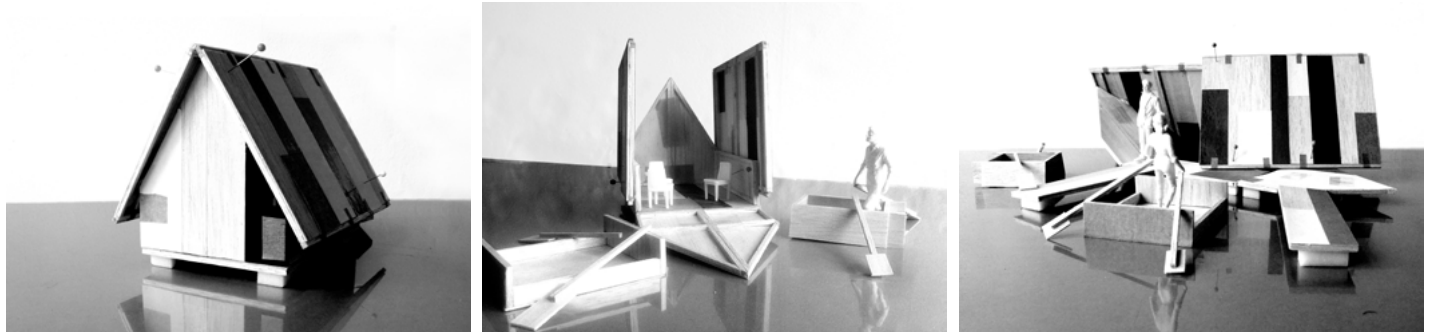
Inside, all houses are basically the same. There are certain functions that must be provided for. Bathrooms, toilets, kitchens, bedrooms, meeting rooms, and exhibition rooms provide a structure that is sometimes achieved well, sometimes not so well. But basically they always serves the same purpose.

It is really only the exterior of a building and the environment outside which changes both the architecture and the people. And as there is a large difference as to whether a house is in the city, or on a mountain or a lake for example, really the decisive factor for the architecture is the view from the inside of the house, to the outside.



sketch about architecture

MODEL



Fold up the roof and pull out the decoration", change the face of the house. Interior architecture gets a totally new image.

FILM DATEN

image size: 1920x1080 pixel

length: 55 minutes

codec: H.264

audio channel: 2

medium: media player

„Ein Haus geht baden“ Anne Katrin Fessler, 31. August 2012, „Der Standard“

Manfred Grübl und Werner Schrödl loten den Traum vom Haus und das Grundrecht auf Wohnen aus: Eine Aktion in zwei Teilen Wien/Attersee - In einer Stadt wie Wien, in der ein Gehsteigguerillero ist, wer sich zum privaten Schanigartenvergnügen ein Sesselchen aufs Trottoir rückt, sind Häuschen in einer Baulücke freilich große Utopie. Anders in der Türkei. Da darf das, was binnen eines Tages auf öffentlichem Grund errichtet wurde, auch stehenbleiben. Seit 1966 ist das Gecekondu-Gesetz (deutsch: „über Nacht“), das auf altem osmanischem Gewohnheitsrecht basiert, verankert. Es legalisiert die vielen informellen Siedlungen am Rande von Großstädten wie Ankara und Istanbul.

Mit einer Lkw-Ladung Abbruchholz startet am Montag auch in Wien nahe des Nordbahngeländes ein unkonventionelles Häuslbauprojekt. Die Künstler Manfred Grübl und Werner Schrödl greifen mit dem Projekt, das tags darauf am Attersee fortgesetzt wird, Debatten um die Nutzung des öffentlichen Raums, aber auch das Thema sozialer, aber nicht verankerter Grundrechte, wie etwa des Rechts auf Wohnen, auf.

Binnen eines einzigen Tages lassen sie aus verfügbaren Ressourcen wie billigem Holz und einem leeren Parkplatz den klassischen Traum vom Eigenheim entstehen, ein postmodernes Bauernhäuschen, das sich mit Satteldach einem ländlichen Baustil verpflichtet.

Da Wien allerdings kein Gecekondu kennt, müssen die flinken Häuslbau-Performer innovativer sein. Am Abend wird also das zusammengezoomte, einfache, aber dennoch multifunktionale Häuschen (Betten als Beiboote, Liegewiese), auf einen Tieflader gepackt und an den Attersee verbracht. Denn das Holzhaus wird mit wenigen Schwimmkörpern zum primitiven Boot. Und als schwimmende Insel unterliegt das Heim einer anderen Rechtsprechung und ist als Boot auch leichter als eigenständige Lebensform auszurichten. Als „eine Art Anleitung zur Autonomie“ sehen die beiden Künstler das Projekt One day home; deren Architektur drängt sich am See ganz unverfroren „in die erste Reihe“. Ein primitives Haus in Bestlage, noch vor den Villen russischer Wochenendhäuslern.

Aber bevor das Haus am Dienstag in der Dunkelheit verschwindet, öffnet sich noch das klappbare Dach in den weiten Himmel. (Anne Katrin Fessler, DER STANDARD, 1./2.9.2012)