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Planning Complex Cities Studio (2020/21)

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Delft University of Technology
Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences (Urbanism Track)

1 PROBLEM FIELD

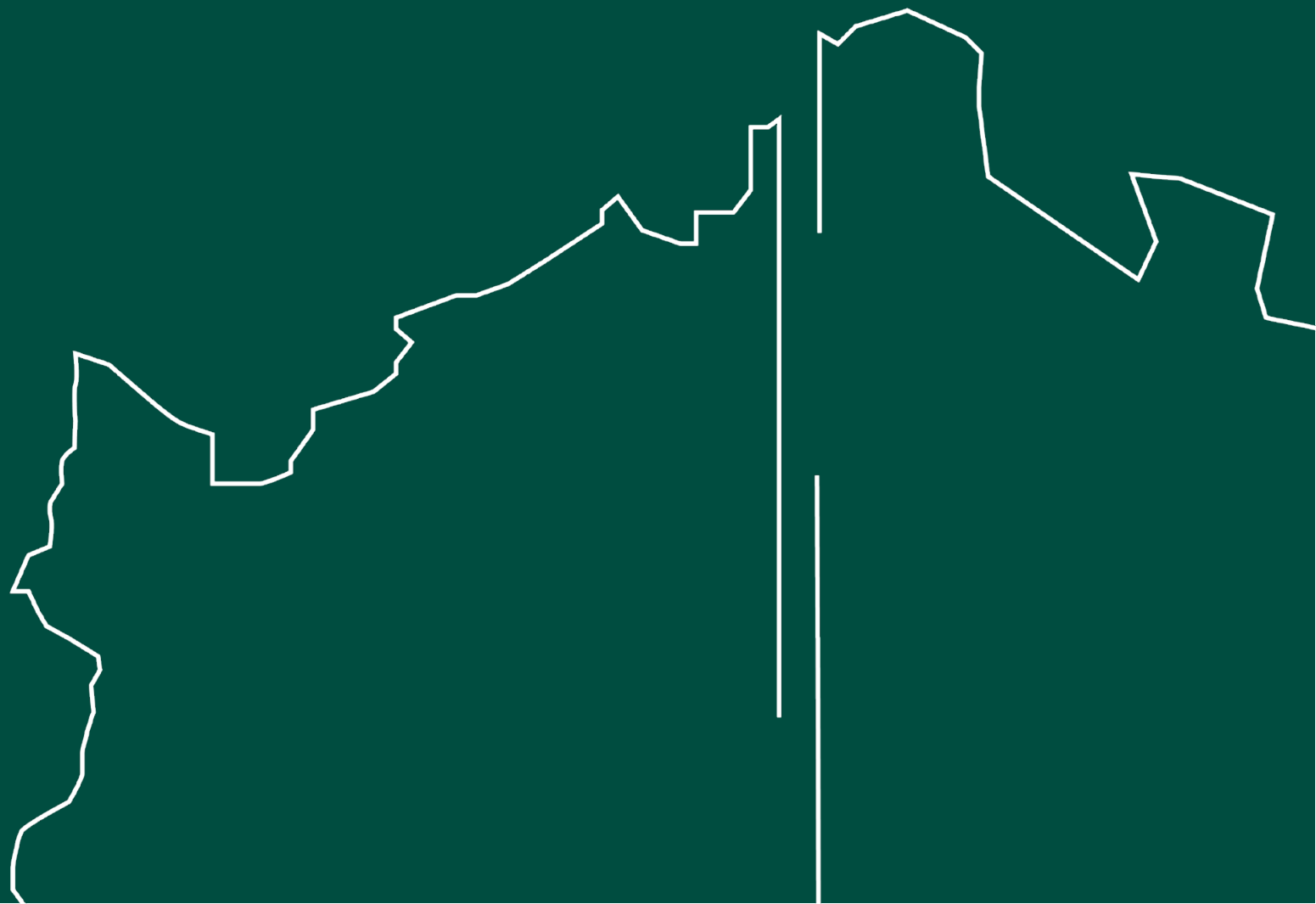




Fig. 1: Empty streets in Vienna centre (by the author.)



Austrian Democracy Lab:

“The pandemic has reduced trust in the Austrian democracy.”

(in ORF.at, 2021)



Austrian Democracy Lab:

“Because of the lack of accidental encounters in public space, in parks, on the street, and in the pub, contact with other opinions became unfamiliar to us”

(in ORF.at, 2021)

Change of the number of inhabitants that were not born in Austria from 2008 to 2020 in percent by census district

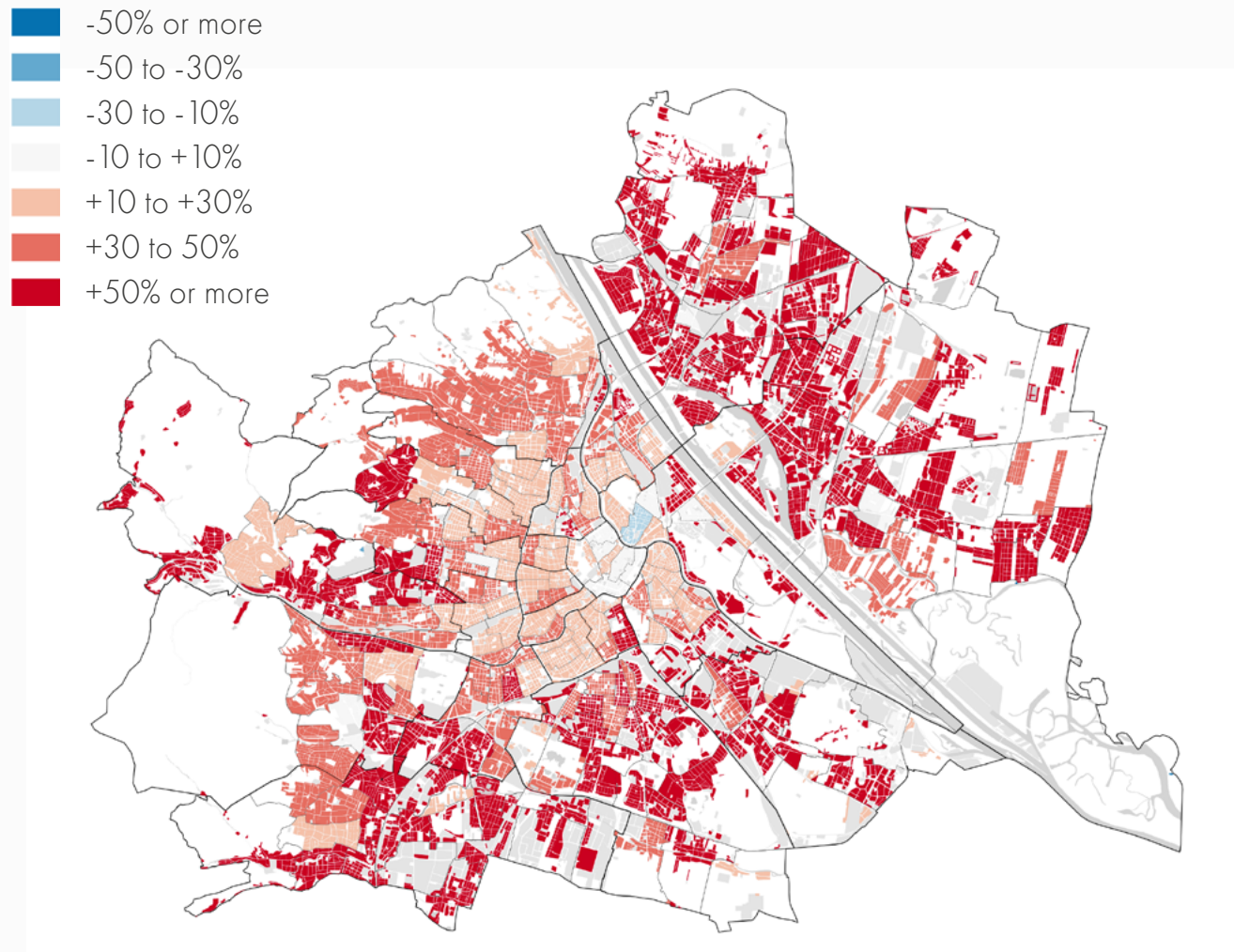


Fig. 2: Areas with increasing and decreasing number of inhabitants not born in Austria since 2008 (by the author. Data: City of Vienna, 2020d; Basemap: City of Vienna, 2018b)



Fig. 3: Post-war neighbourhoods (Source: German Federal Archive, 1961)



Fig. 4: Post-war neighbourhoods (by the author.)



Fig. 5: Post-war neighbourhoods (by the author.)



Fig. 6: Wagramer Straße (by the author.)



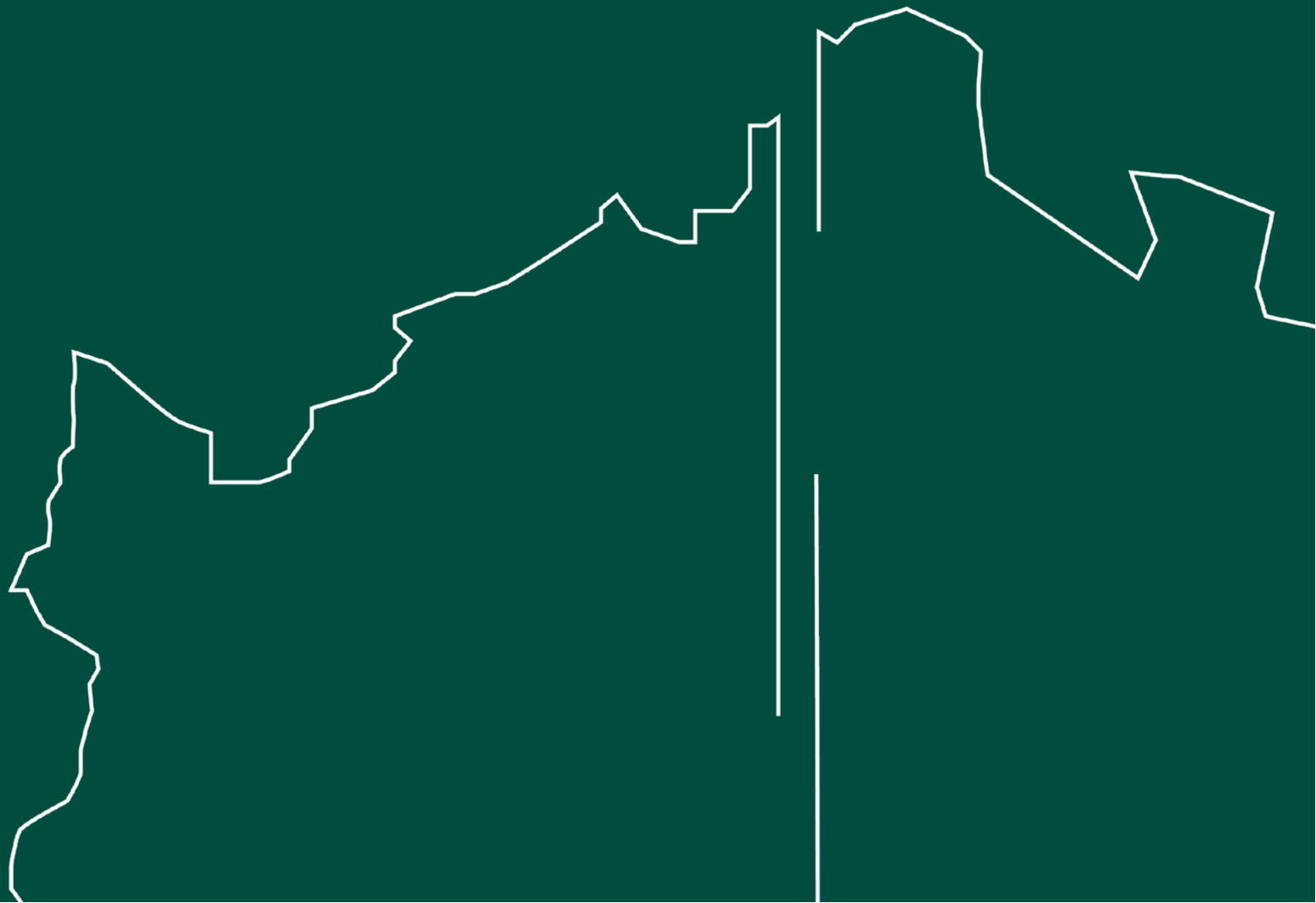
Fig. 7: Single family house neighbourhood (by the author.)

The pluralization of society **increases the need for public spaces** in the urban periphery of Vienna. The lack of these spaces can reinforce the tendency of political polarization and threaten social cohesion in the whole city.

However, **comprehensive central spaces** that attract all parts of society **are a scarce resource**. Public space in the urban periphery has been adapted to mobility and consumption.

To approach these urban challenges, **public space** the urban periphery **needs to be understood in the context of a diverse, modern, and democratic society**. This way it can help to keep Vienna livable for all inhabitants.

2 THEORY



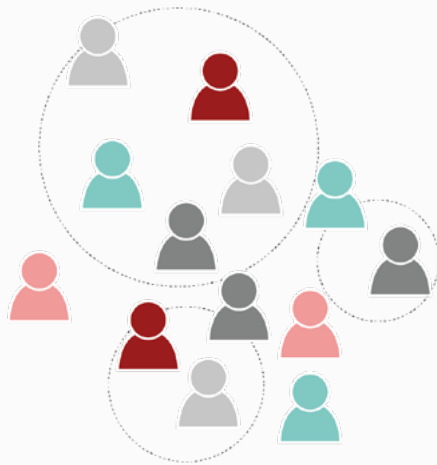
“Democracy is one of the ways to sort out conflict”

(Parkinson, 2012, p. 49)

“Democracy requires a “sense of ‘we’”, a definition of the ‘demos’ with legitimate claims.”

(Parkinson, 2012, p. 49)

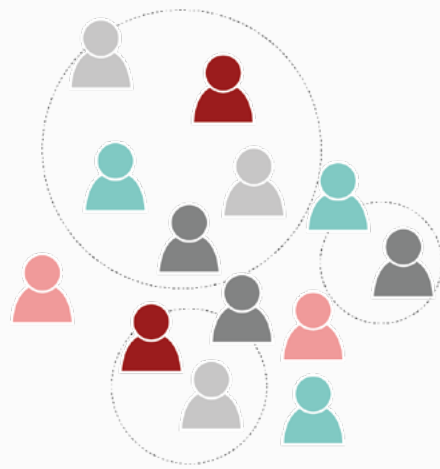
DEMOCRATIC RELEVANCE OF SPACE



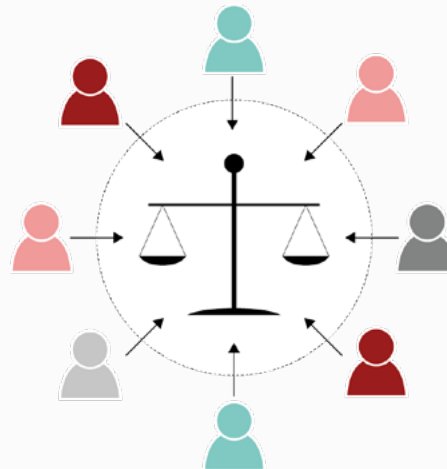
INTERACTION

(Inspired by Parkinson, 2012; Talen, 2008; Sennett, 2018; Breifuss, 2006; Fainstein, 2014)

DEMOCRATIC RELEVANCE OF SPACE



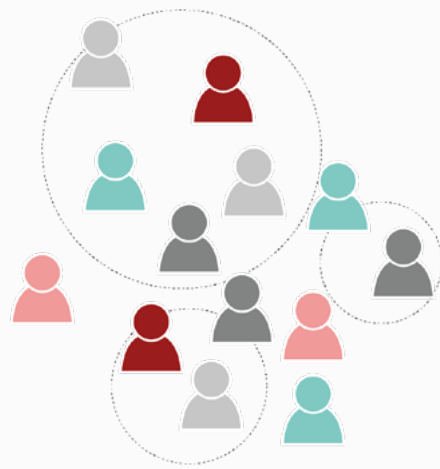
INTERACTION



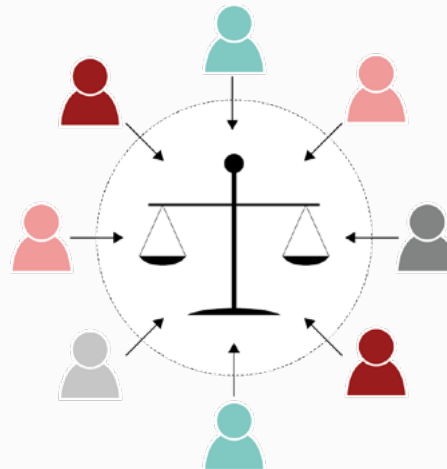
EQUITY

(Inspired by Parkinson, 2012; Talen, 2008; Sennett, 2018; Breitfuss, 2006; Fainstein, 2014)

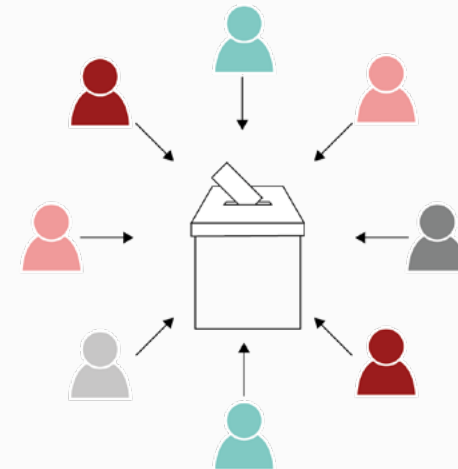
DEMOCRATIC RELEVANCE OF SPACE



INTERACTION

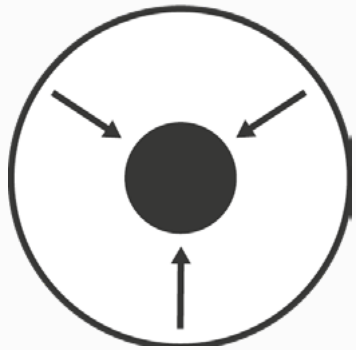


EQUITY



DEMOCRATIC
DECISIONS

(Inspired by Parkinson, 2012; Talen, 2008; Sennett, 2018; Breitfuss, 2006; Fainstein, 2014)

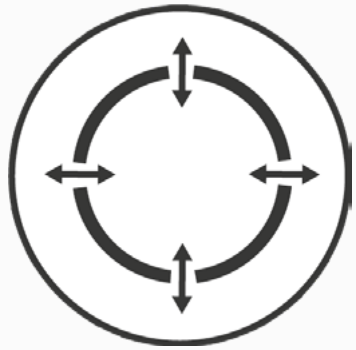


CENTRALITY



(Sennett, 2018;
Talen, 2008)

Fig. 8: Square (Source:
Borkowski, Jacek)



ACCESSIBILITY
INTEGRATION



(Breitfuss et al.,
2006; Parkinson,
2012; Sennett,
2018; Talen, 2008)

Fig. 9: Blocks (Source:
Sanchez, Martinez)



DIVERSITY



(Breitfuss et al.,
2006; Parkinson,
2012; Sennett,
2018)

Fig. 10: People (Source:
Iwata, Ryoji)



IDENTITY



(Parkinson, 2012;
Martin, 2003;
Savelkoul et al.,
2017; Talen, 2008)

Fig. 11: Church (Source:)



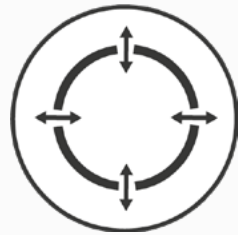
SOCIAL
INFRASTRUCTURE



(Klinenberg, 2018)

Fig. 12: Library (Source:
Sollmann, Gabriel)

SPATIAL FEATURES OF DEMOCRATIC SPACE



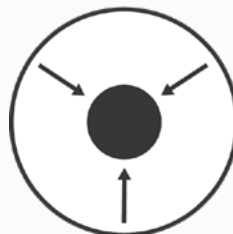
INTEGRATION



DIVERSITY



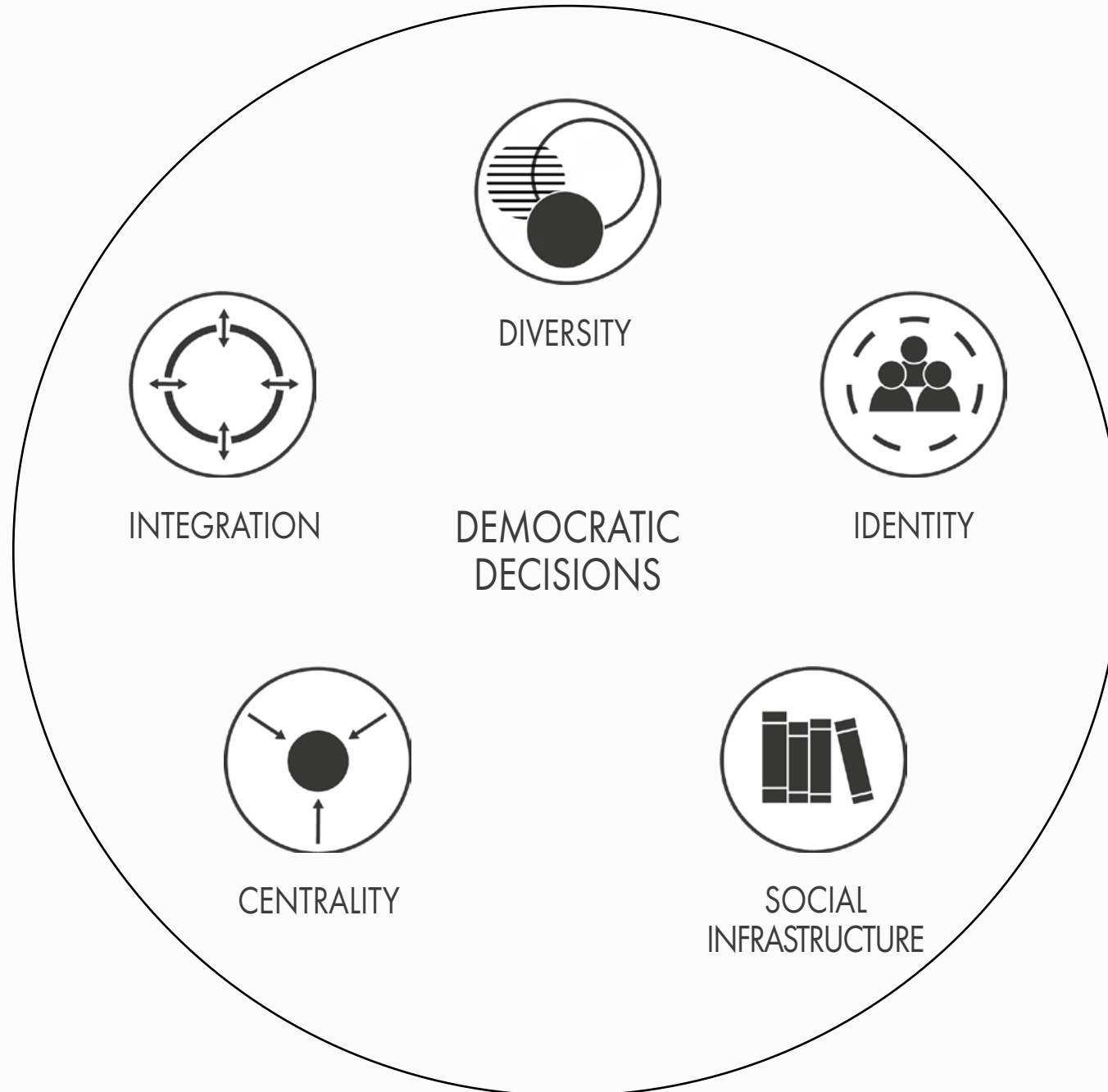
IDENTITY



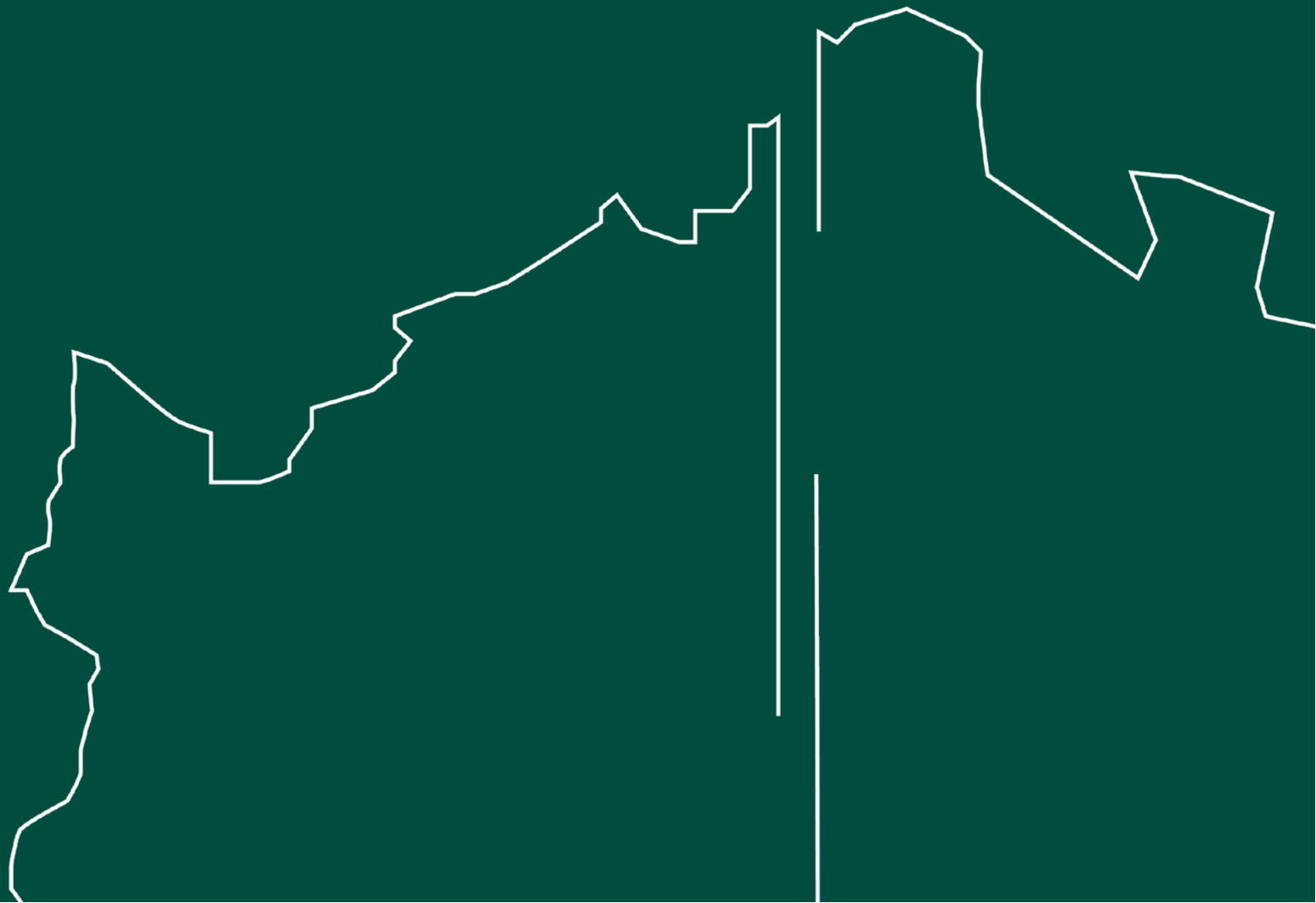
CENTRALITY



SOCIAL
INFRASTRUCTURE



3 METHODOLOGY



How can public spaces in the urban periphery of Vienna become more integrated, inclusive, and diverse in a democratic process?

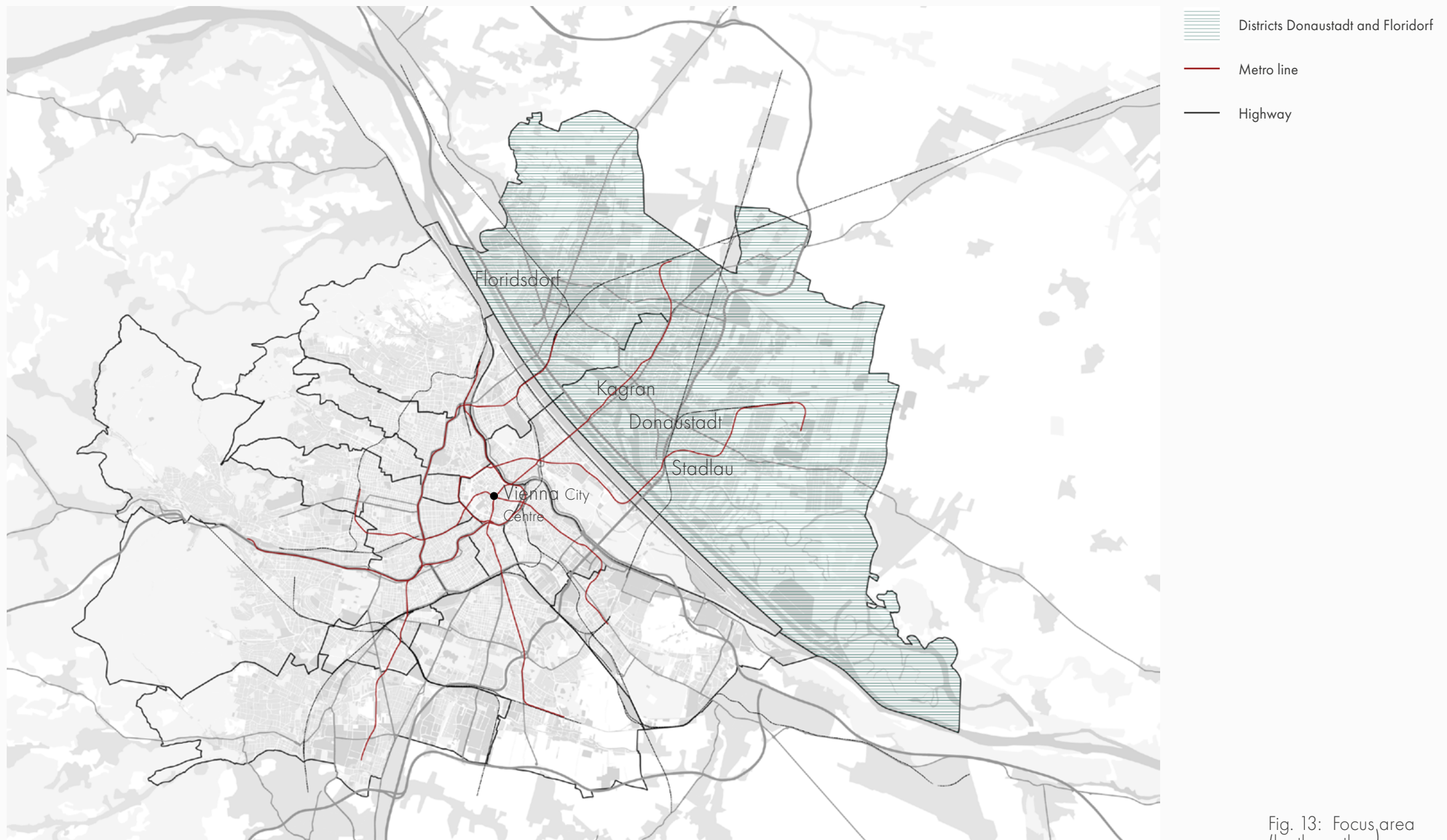


Fig. 13: Focus area
(by the author.)

Literature

Mapping

Socio-demographic analysis

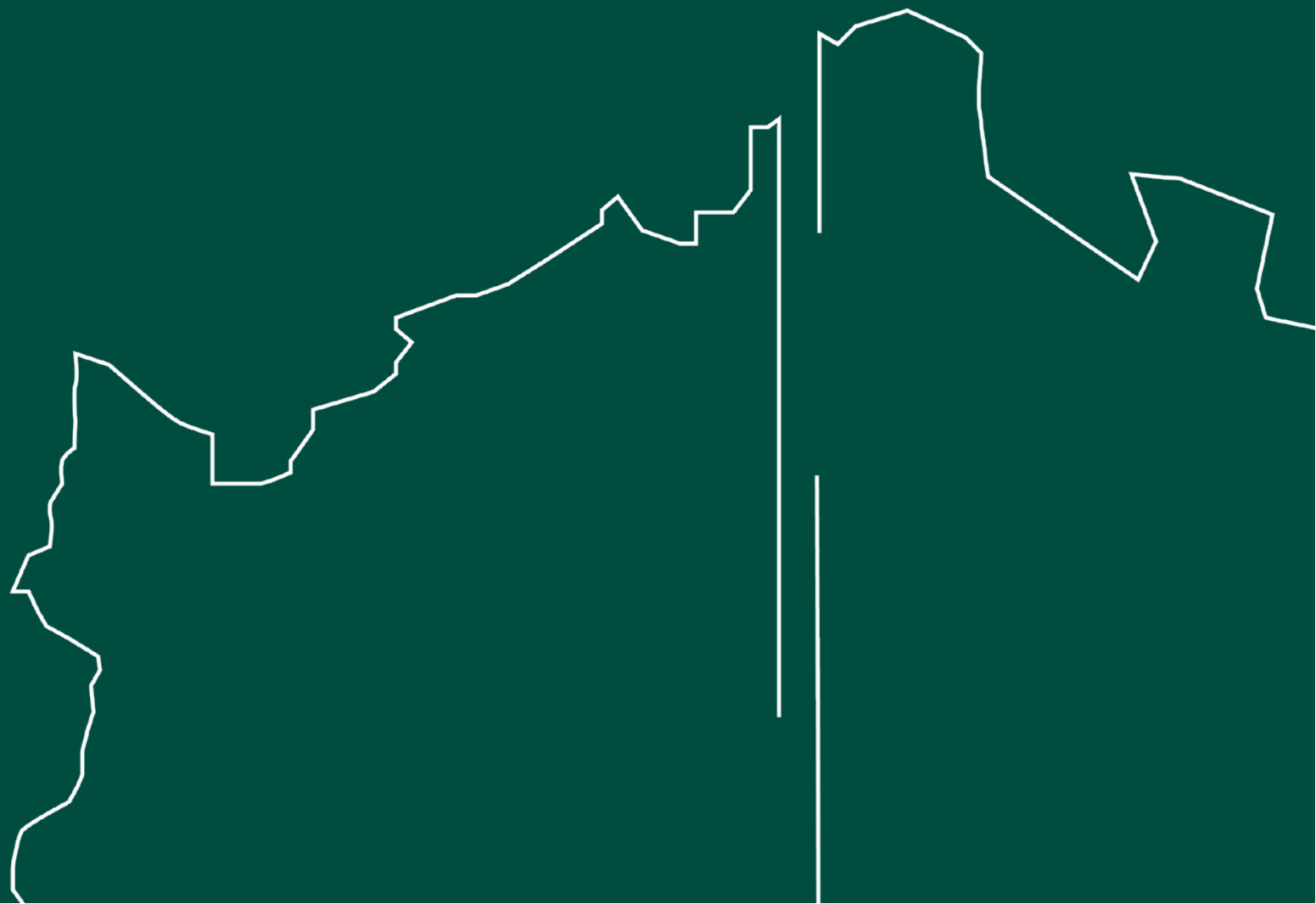
Site Visits

Document analysis

Actors mapping

Expert interviews

4 RESEARCH RESULTS





4.1 CENTRES

Fig. 14: Wagramer
Straße (by the author.)



Fig. 15: Centres and sub-centres (by the author. Data source: Open Street Map; City of Vienna 2018b)

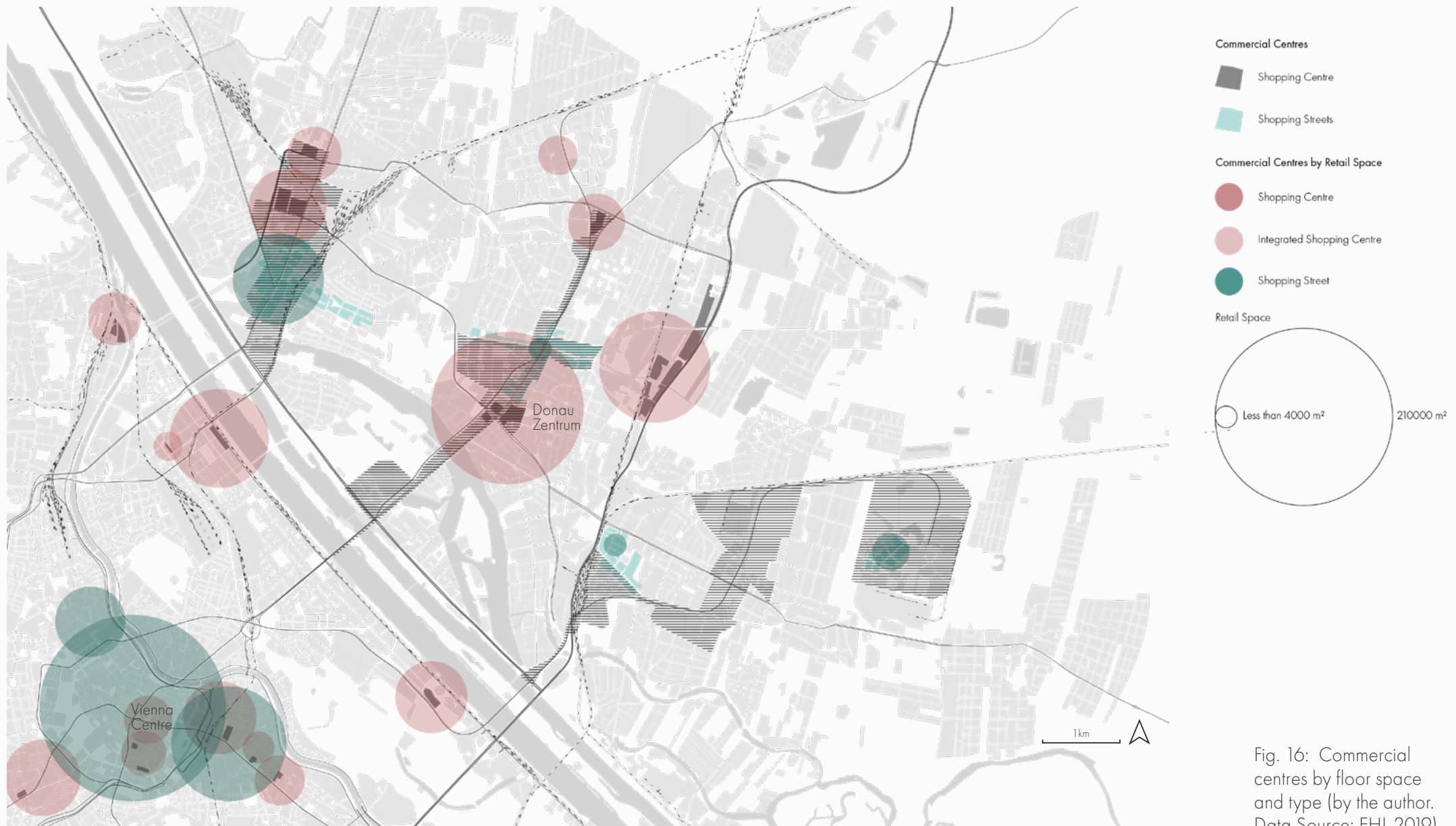


Fig. 16: Commercial centres by floor space and type (by the author. Data Source: EHL 2019)



Fig. 17: Centres and sub-centres (by the author. Data source: Open Street Map; City of Vienna 2018b)

Socio-spatial

Governance







Fig. 18: Entrances at Wagramer Straße and Donauzentrum (by the author. Data sources: Google Maps; Aeneas Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, n.d.))



Fig. 19: The square between Donau Zentrum and Metro station Kagran was the only place where a large and diverse accumulation of people could be observed during field trips (by the author.)



Fig. 20: Street-scape in front of Donau Zentrum (by the author)



Fig. 21: Street-scape in front of Donau Zentrum (by the author)







Fig. 23: Wagramer
Straße (Source: Google
Street View)



Fig. 24: Wagramer Straße
(by the author)

Socio-spatial

Governance









Fig. 25: Building ages
Kagraner Platz (by the
author. Sources: City
of Vienna, n.d.-b)



Fig. 26: Wagramer Platz (by the author.)

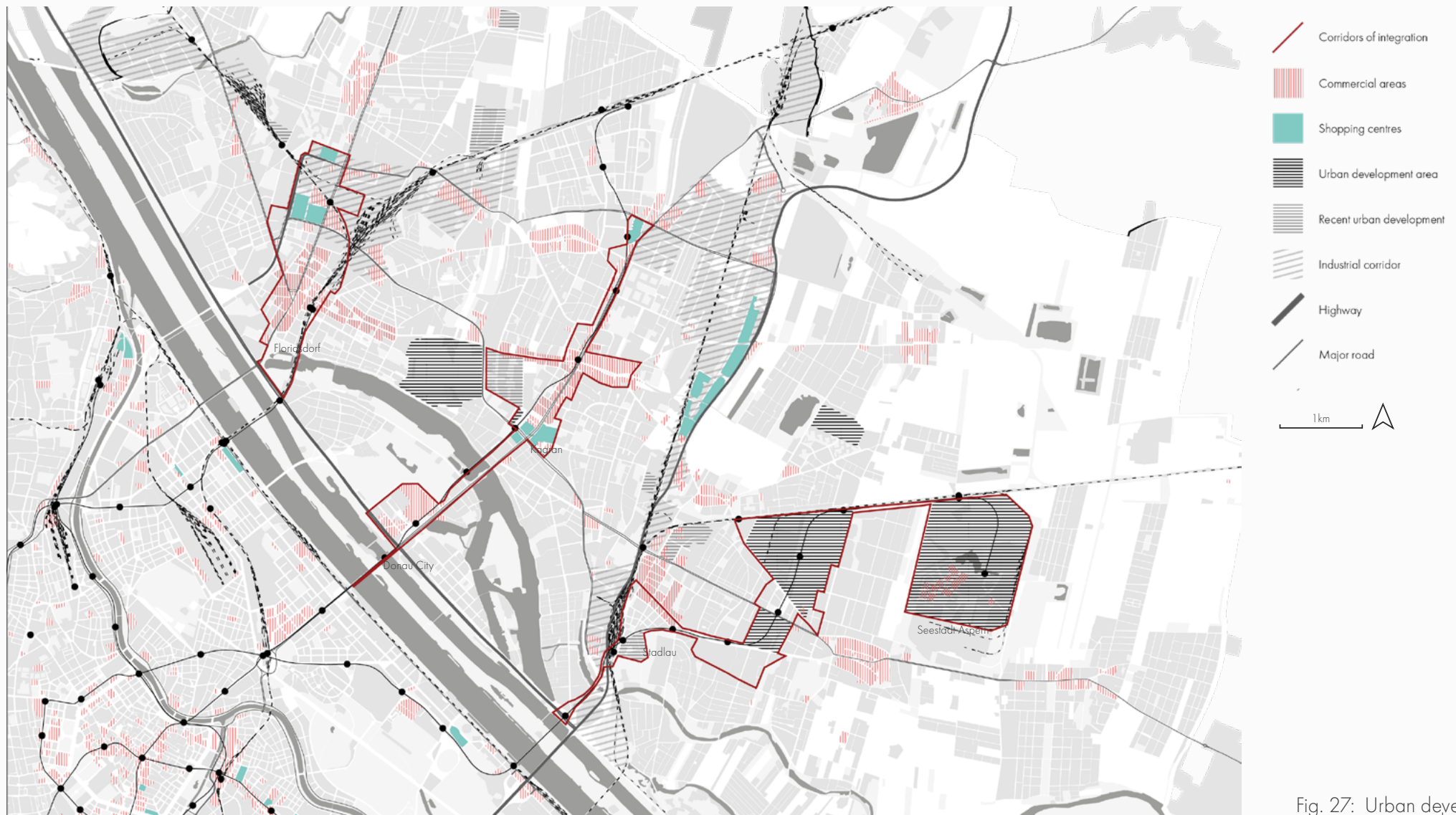


Fig. 27: Urban development areas, commercial centres and central corridors of public life (by the author. Data source: City of Vienna, 2018)



4.2 NEIGHBOURHOODS

Fig. 28: Residential block in Kaggan (by the author.)

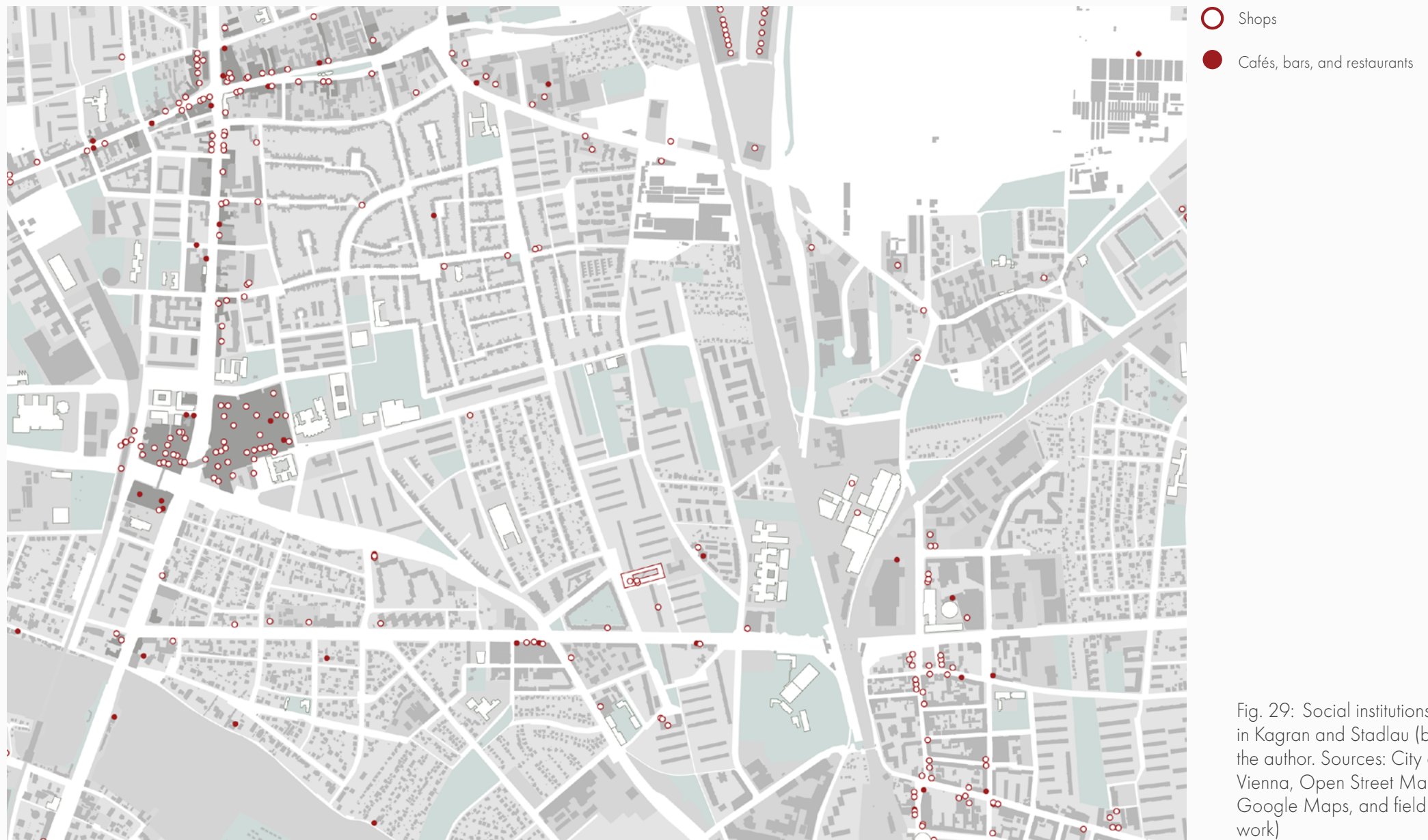


Fig. 29: Social institutions in Kagan and Stadlau (by the author. Sources: City of Vienna, Open Street Map, Google Maps, and field work)

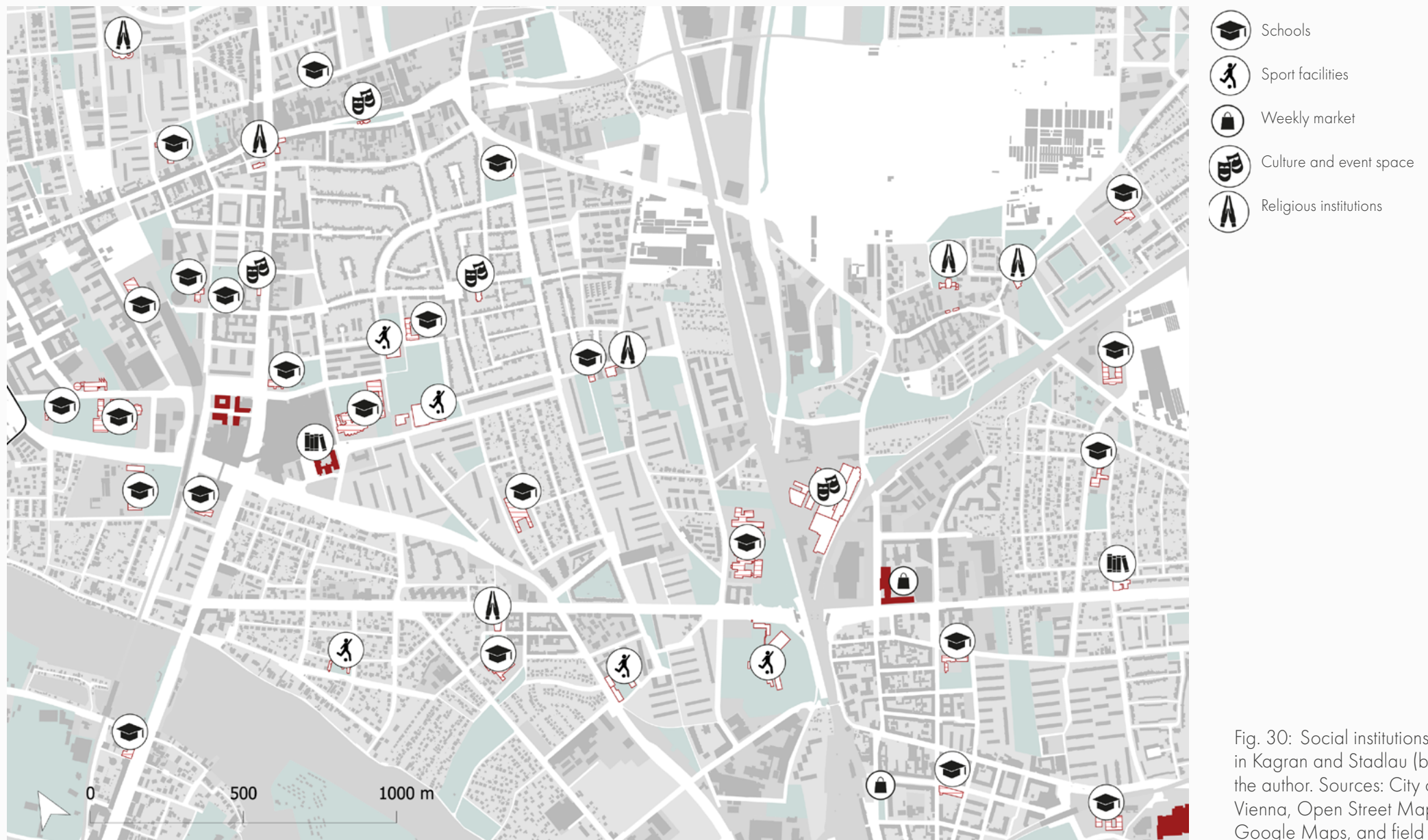


Fig. 30: Social institutions in Kagan and Stadlau (by the author. Sources: City of Vienna, Open Street Map, Google Maps, and field work)

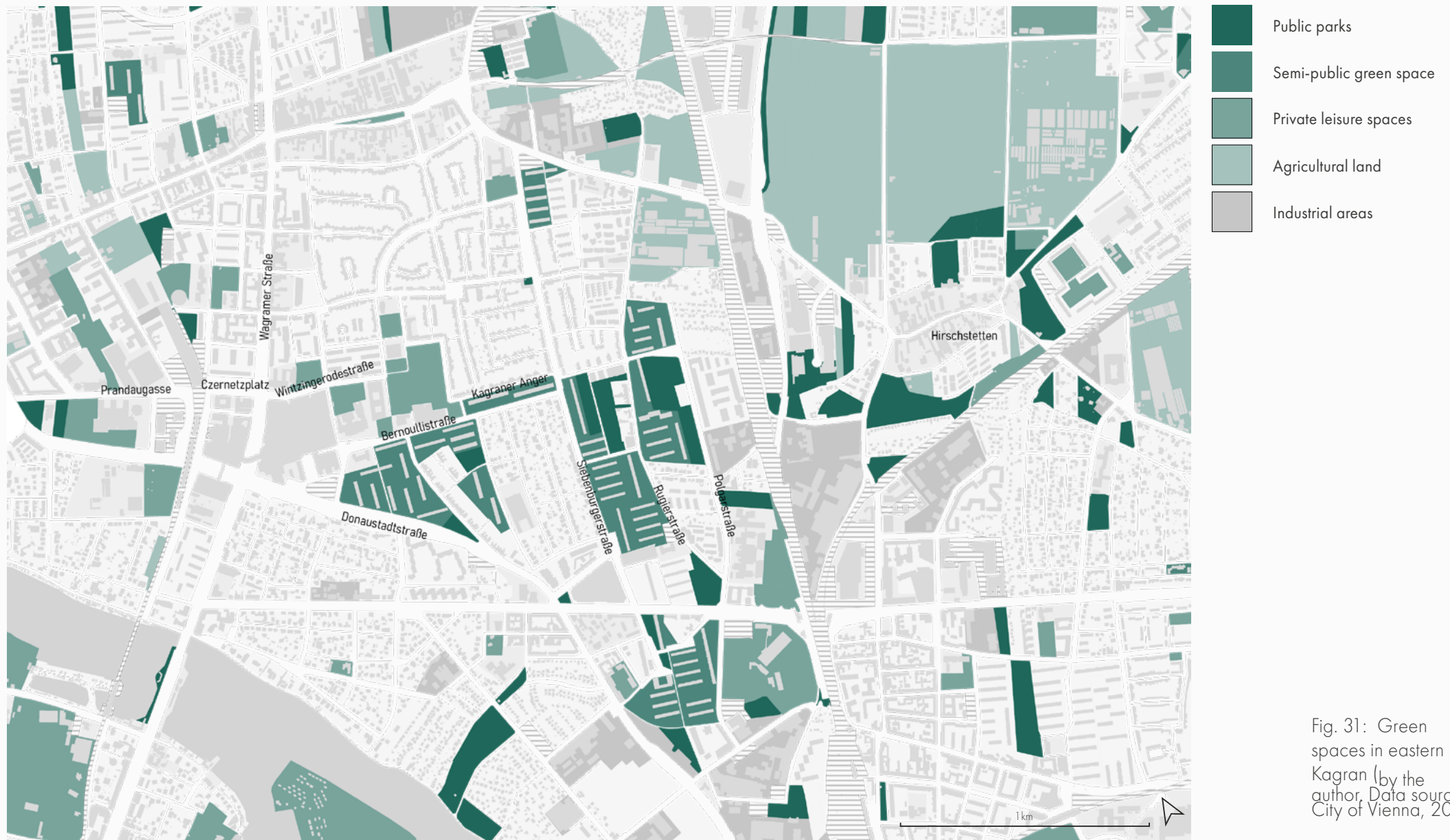


Fig. 31: Green spaces in eastern Kagran (by the author, Data source: City of Vienna, 2018)



Fig. 32: Green spaces in eastern Kagran (by the author, Data source: City of Vienna, 2018)



Fig. 33: Green spaces in eastern Kagan (by the author, Data source: City of Vienna, 2018)



4.3 BOUNDARIES

Fig. 34: Highway A23
(by the author.)

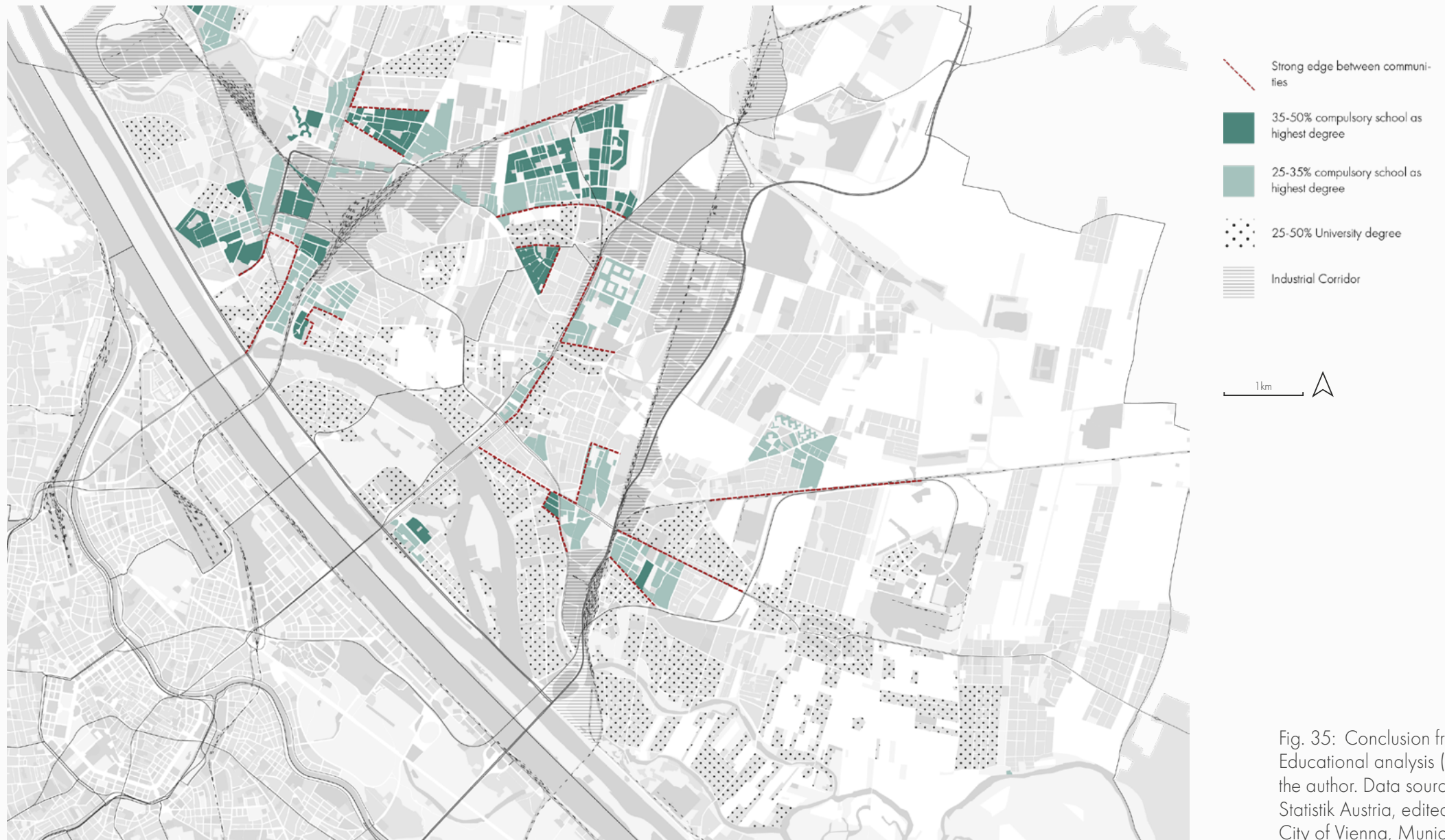


Fig. 35: Conclusion from Educational analysis (by the author. Data source: Statistik Austria, edited by City of Vienna, Municipal department 23)

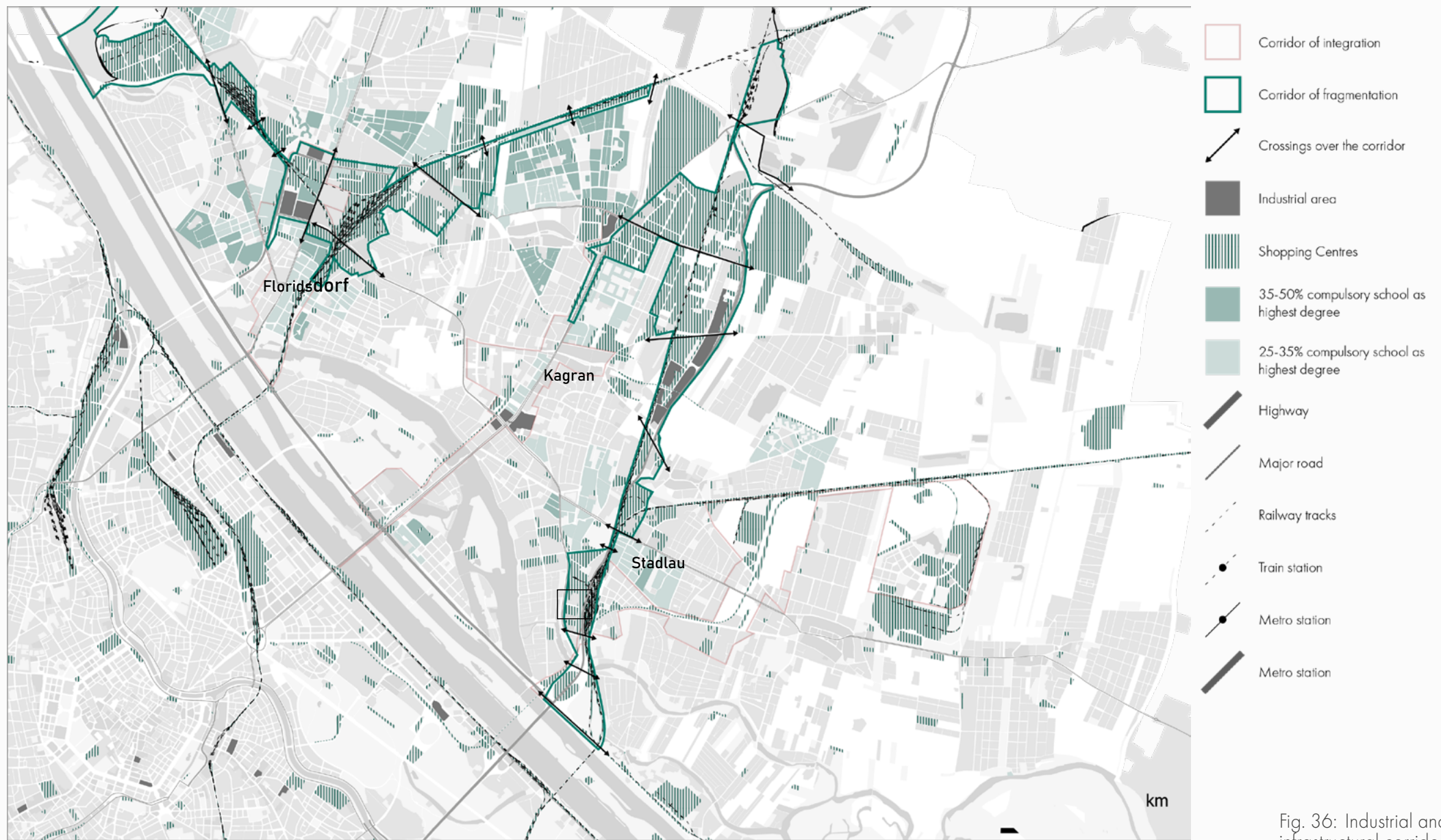


Fig. 36: Industrial and infrastructural corridors (by the author.)





Fig. 37: Corridors of integration and fragmentation (by the author based on satellite images, basemap source: City of Vienna, 2018b)



4.4 GOVERNANCE

Fig. 38: District council Donaustadt (by the author.)

TARGET AREAS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Problem Field

Theory

Methodology

Research

Strategy

Conclusion

Socio-spatial

Governance

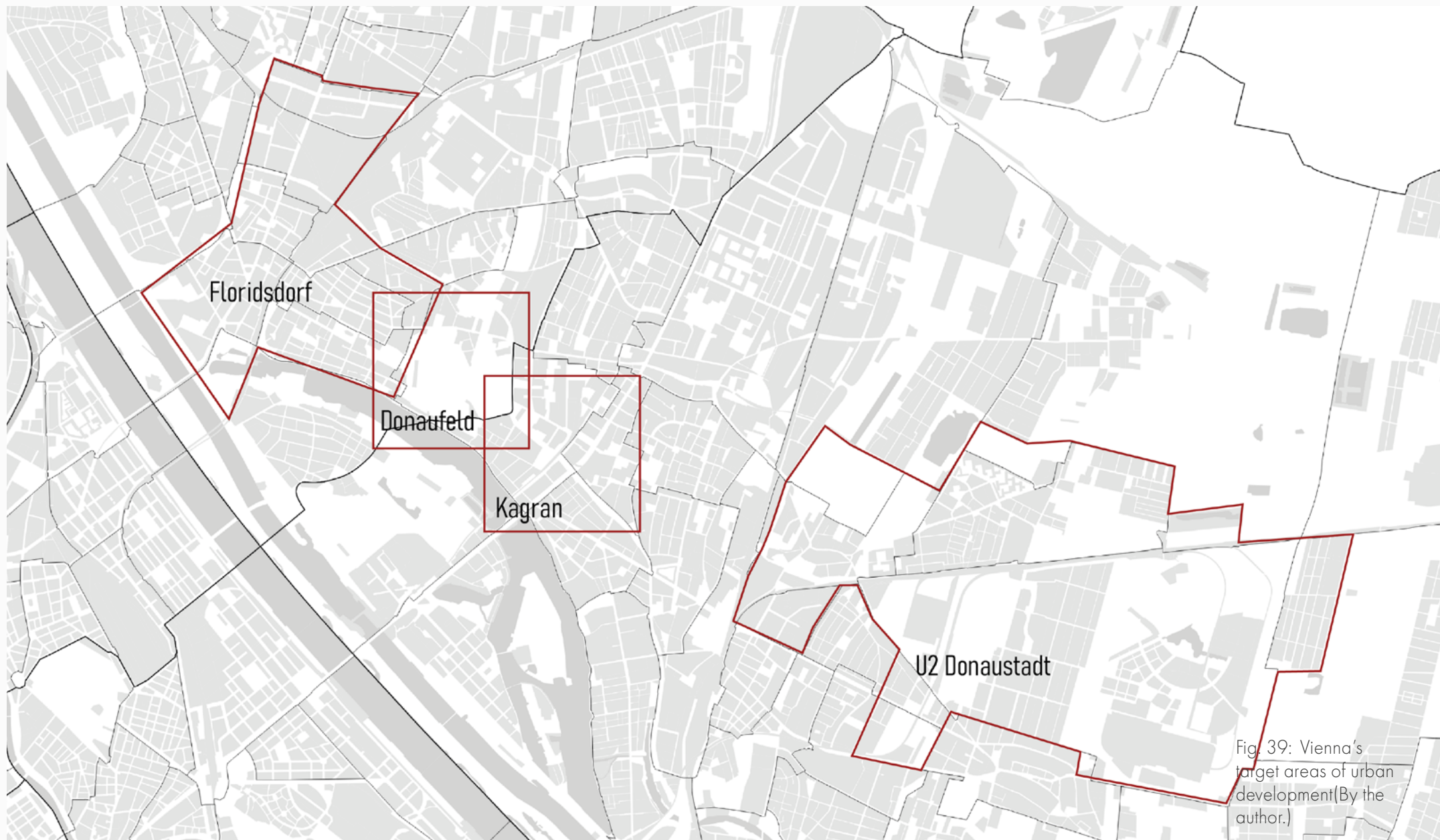


Fig. 39: Vienna's target areas of urban development (By the author.)

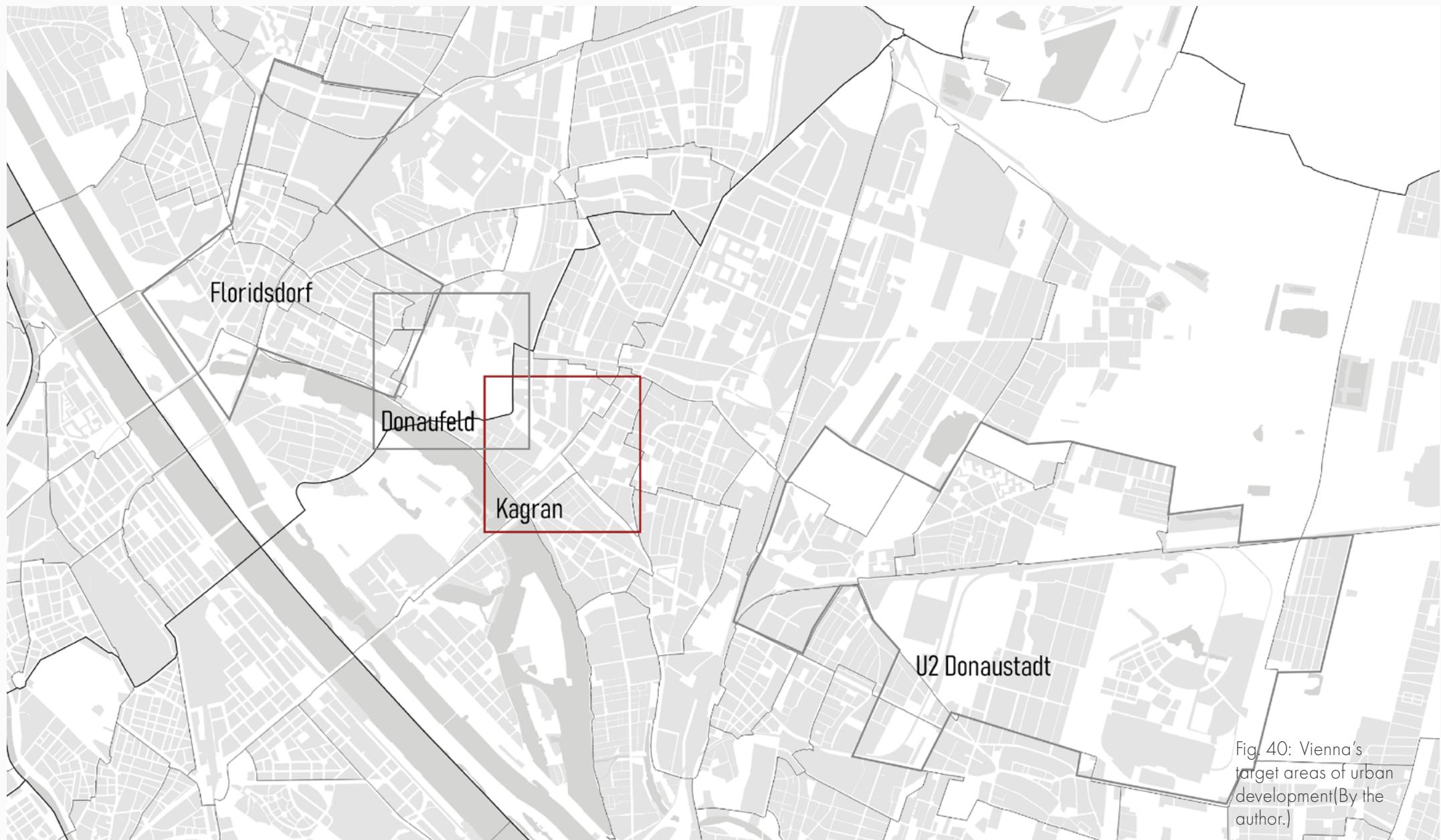


Fig. 40: Vienna's target areas of urban development (By the author.)

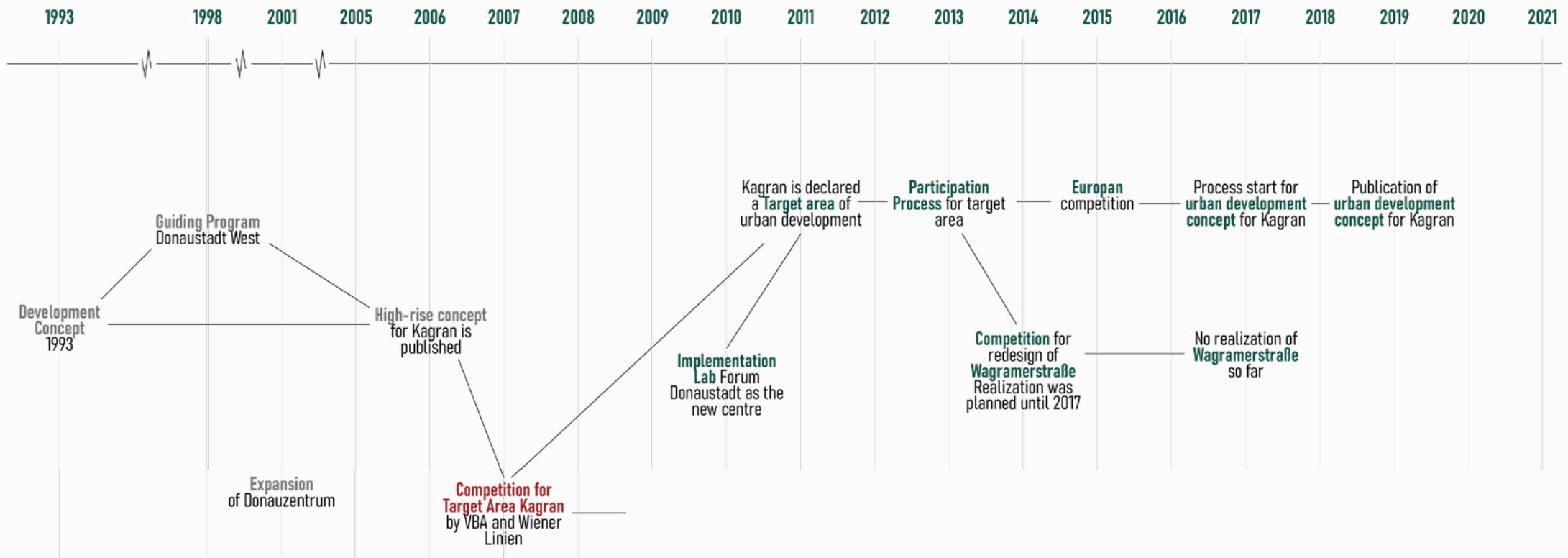


Fig. 41: Development processes Kagran Centre (By the author. Based on the literature mentioned in the text)



Fig. 42: Green space concept target area Kagrán (Source: City of Vienna 2019c)

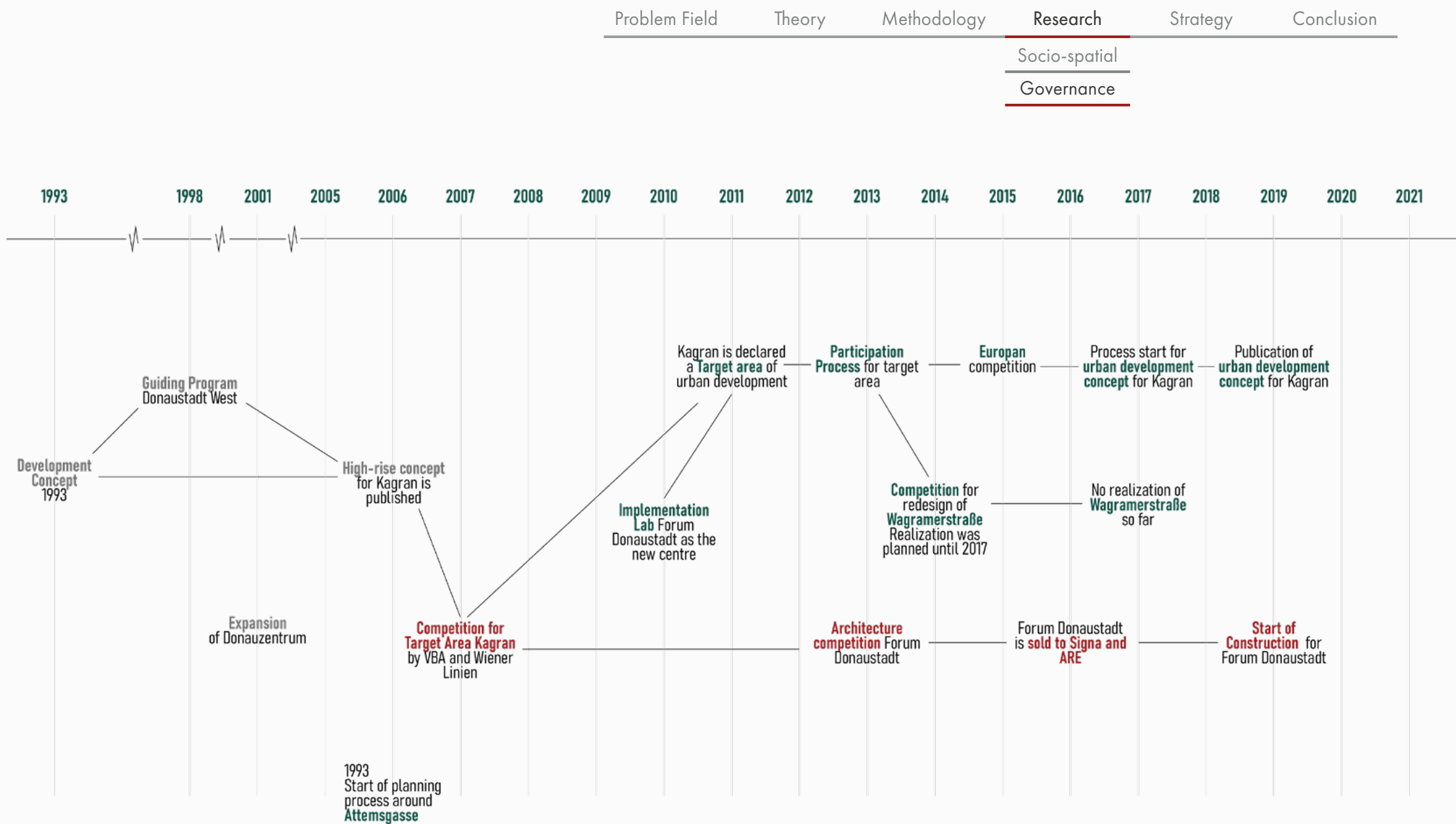


Fig. 43: Development processes Kagan Centre (By the author. Based on the literature mentioned in the text)



Fig. 44: Forum
DonauStadt Project (by
the author.)

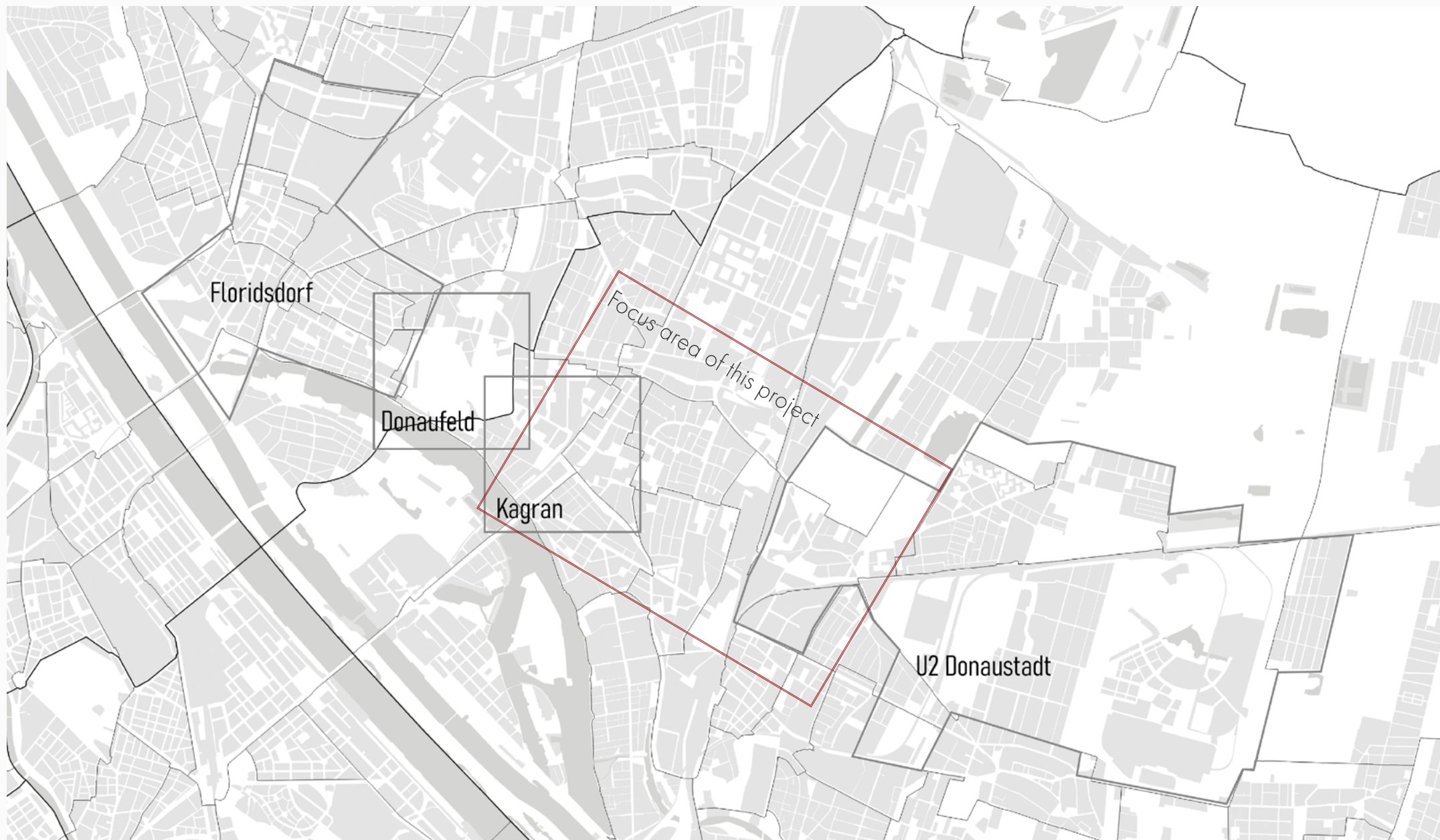
Centres should become strong and diverse

Neighbourhoods should become more integrated

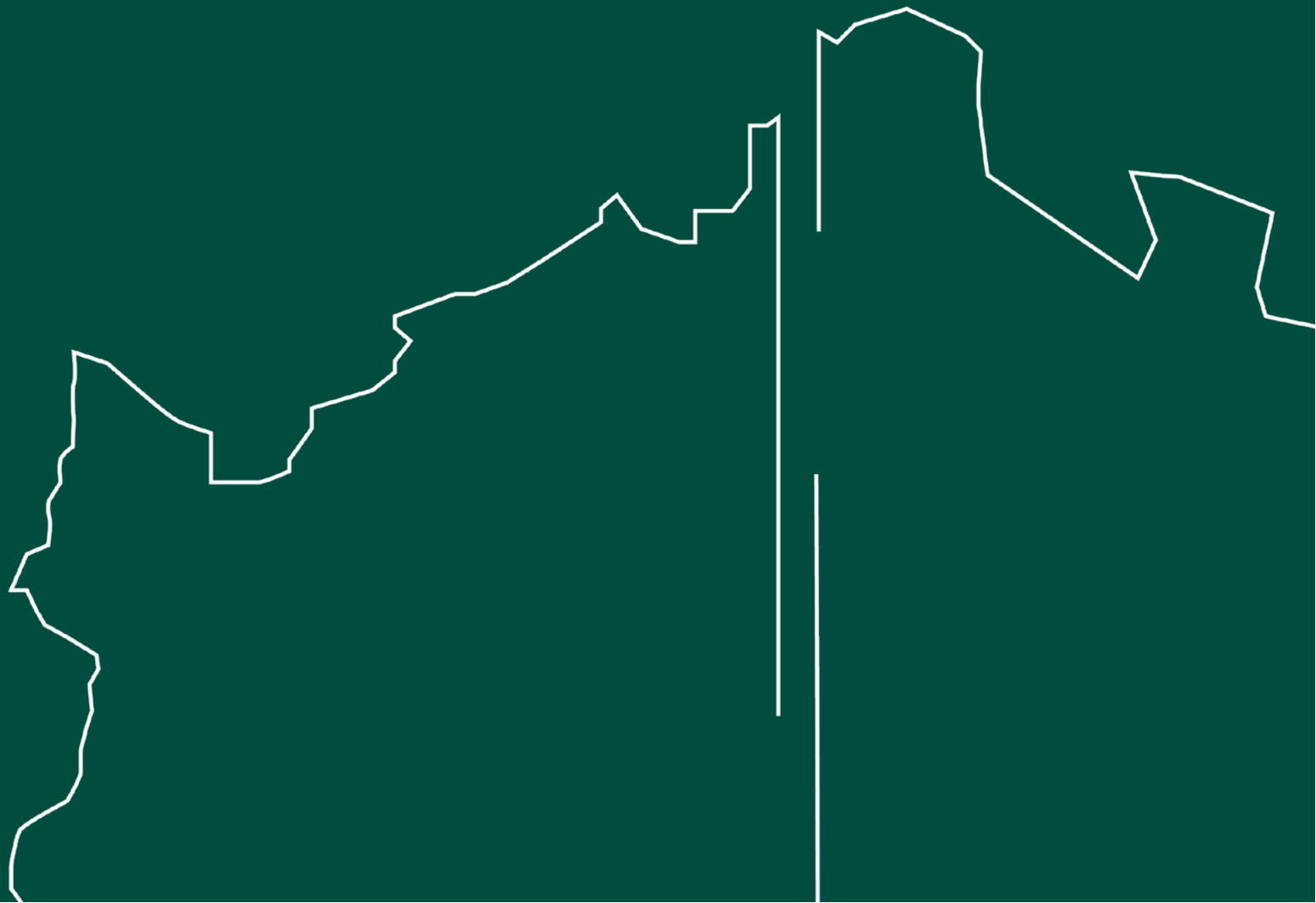
Attention for less integrated areas is necessary

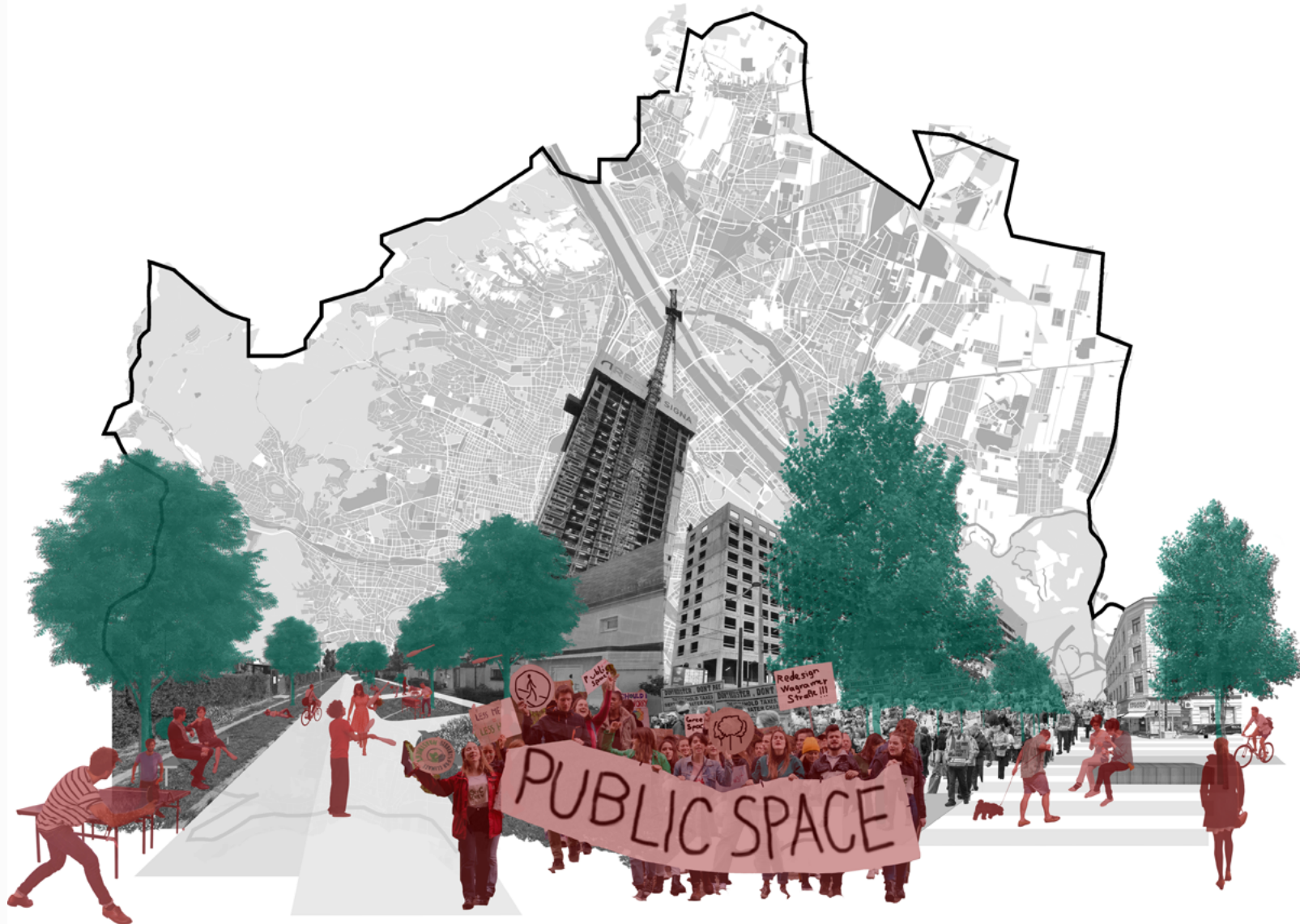
Social functions in the neighbourhoods should be strengthened

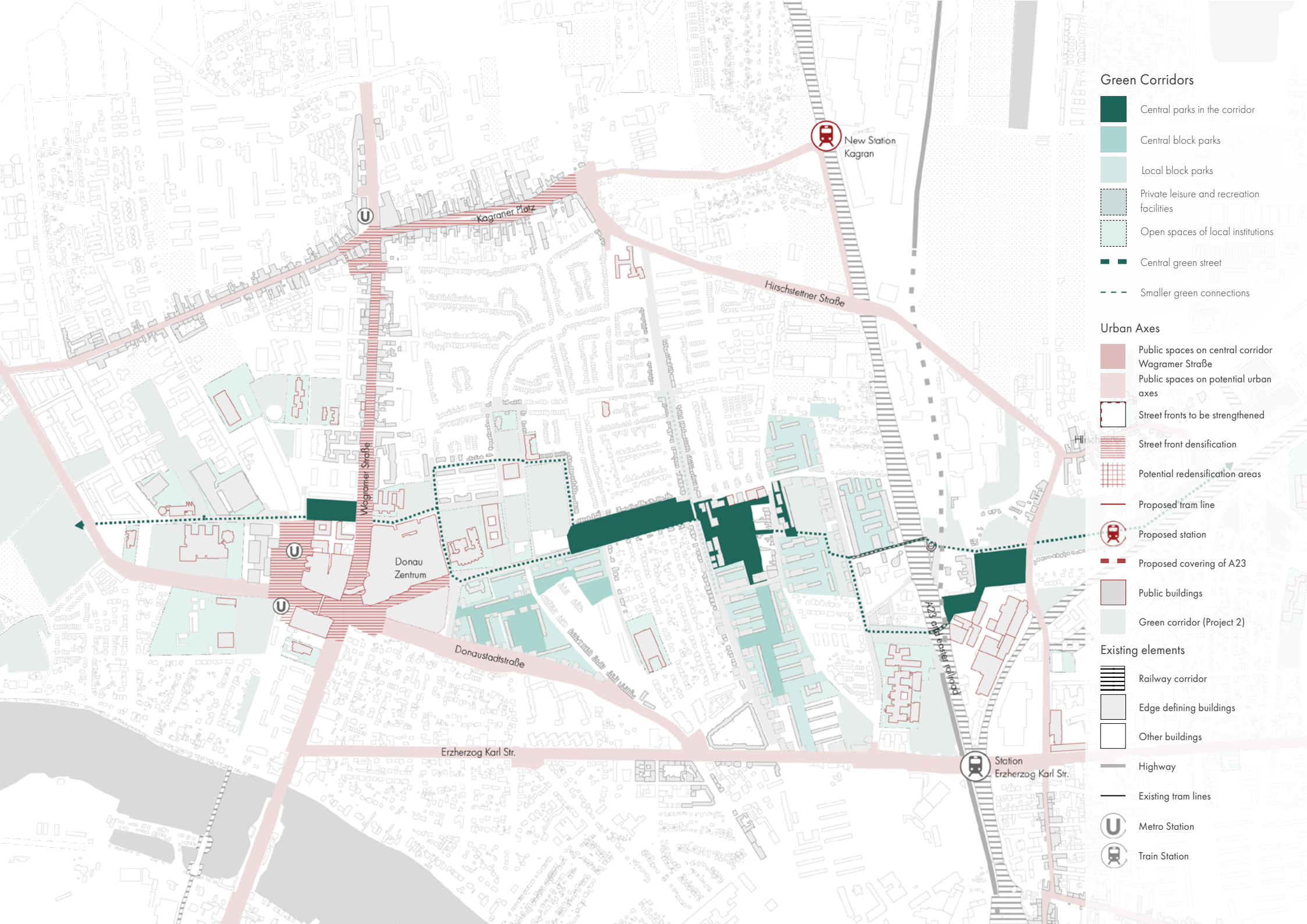
Decisions should be more transparent and democratic



5 STRATEGY







Green Corridors

- Central parks in the corridor
- Central block parks
- Local block parks
- Private leisure and recreation facilities
- Open spaces of local institutions
- Central green street
- Smaller green connections

Urban Axes

- Public spaces on central corridor Wagramer Straße
- Public spaces on potential urban axes
- Street fronts to be strengthened
- Street front densification
- Potential redensification areas
- Proposed tram line
- Proposed station
- Proposed covering of A23
- Public buildings
- Green corridor (Project 2)

Existing elements

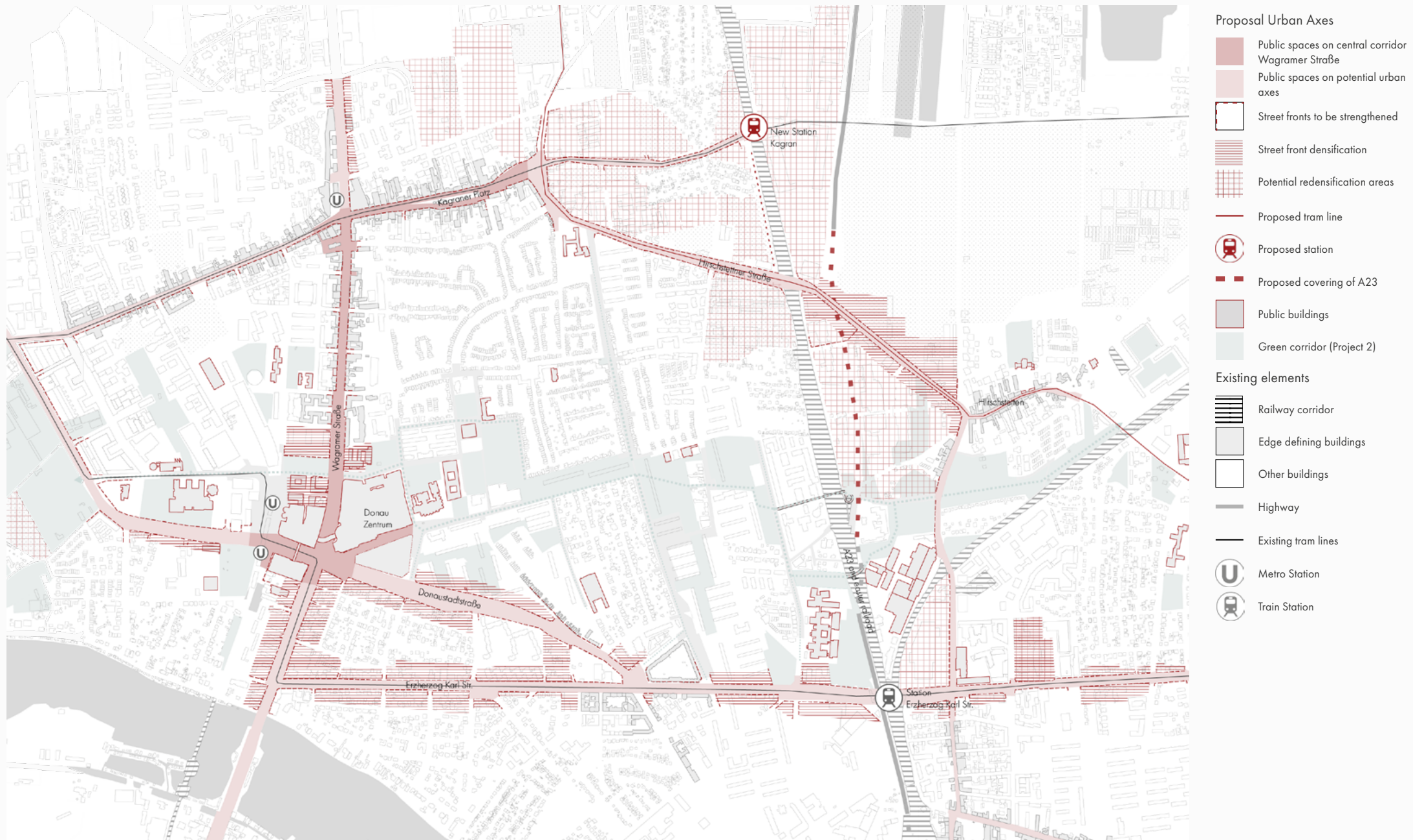
- Railway corridor
- Edge defining buildings
- Other buildings
- Highway
- Existing tram lines
- Metro Station
- Train Station

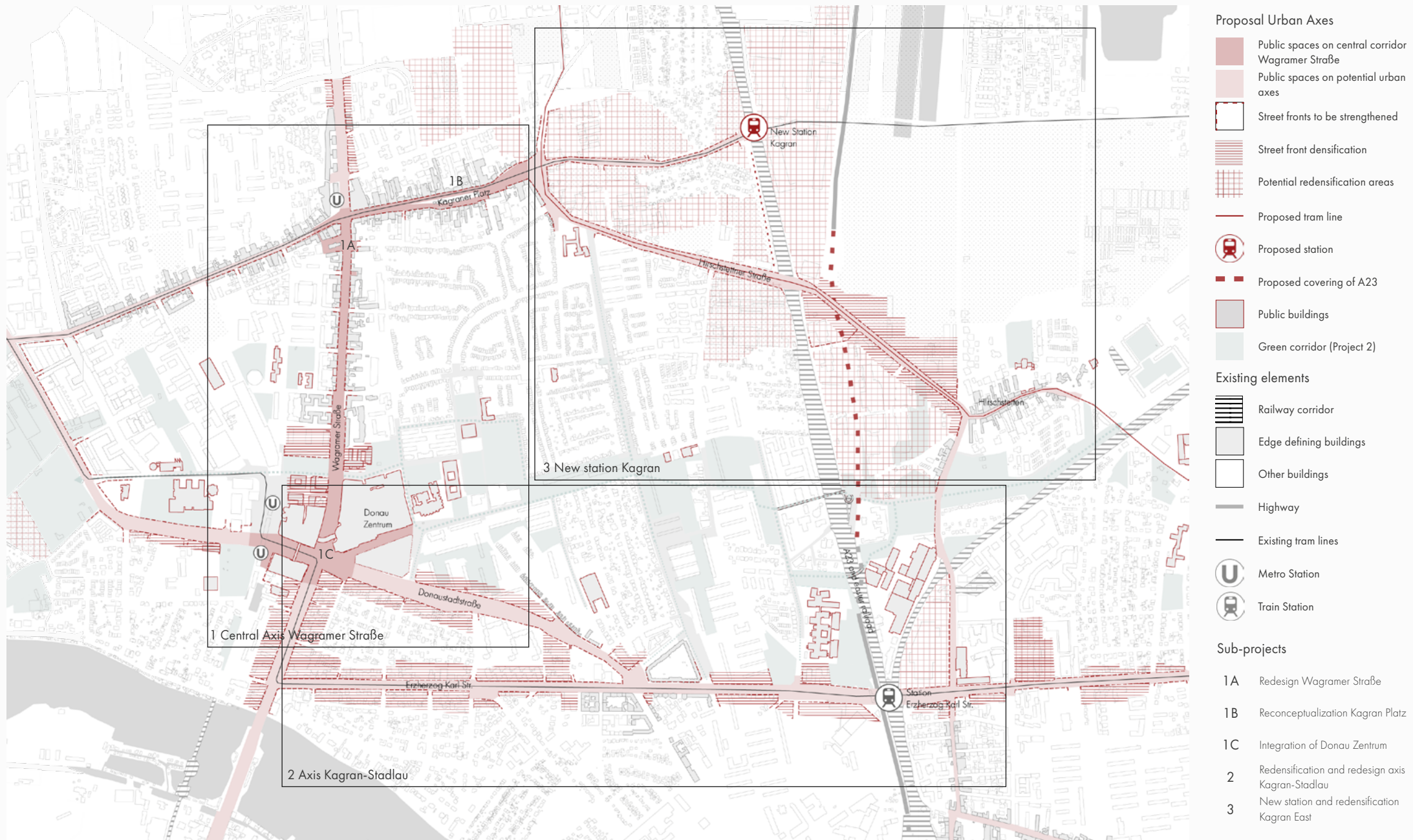


5.1 URBAN AXES

Project 1

Project 2





AXIS KAGRAN-STADLAU

Problem Field

Theory

Methodology

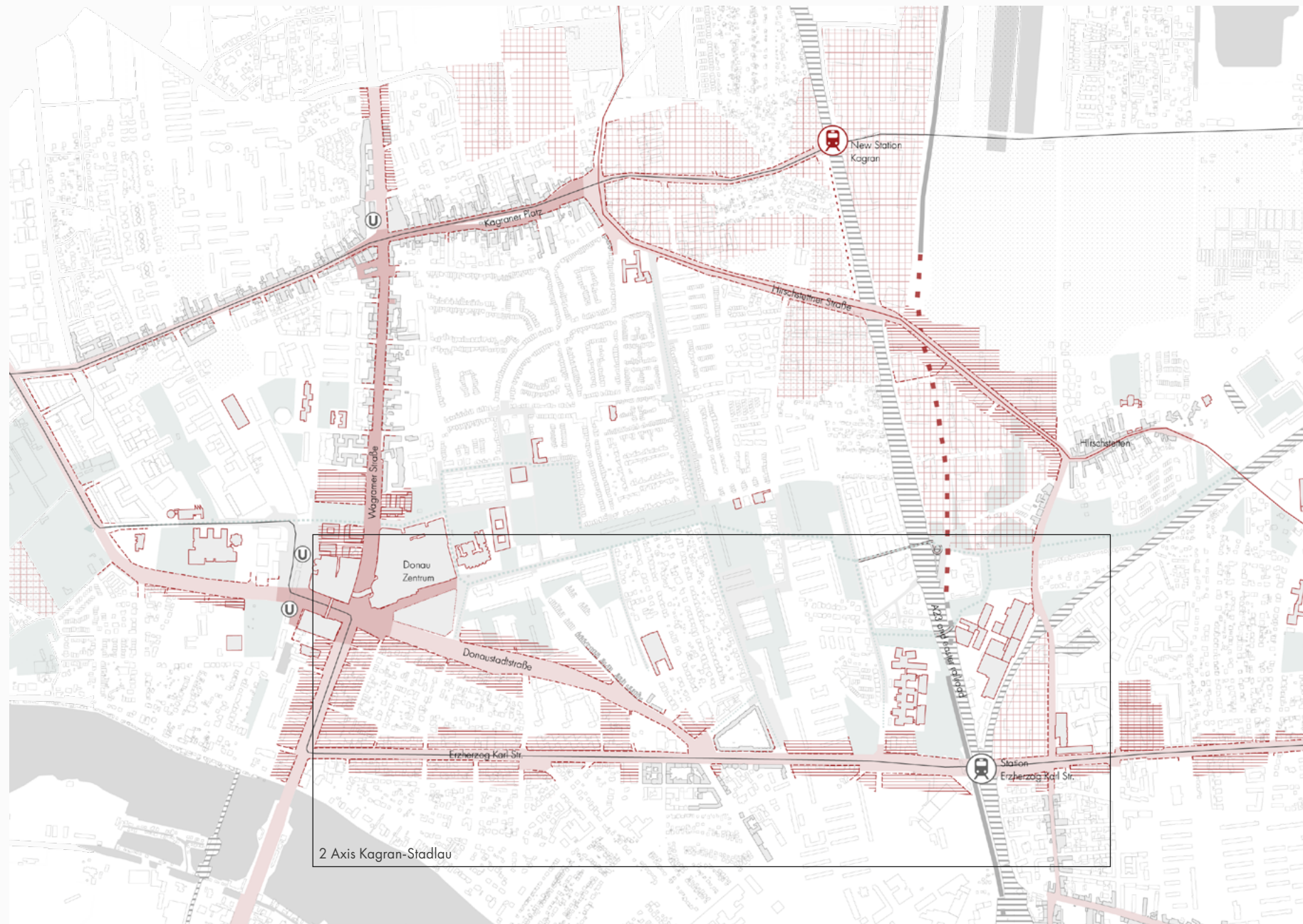
Research

Strategy

Conclusion

Project 1

Project 2



Proposal Urban Axes

- Public spaces on central corridor Wagramer Straße
- Public spaces on potential urban axes
- Street fronts to be strengthened
- Street front densification
- Potential redensification areas
- Proposed tram line
- Proposed station
- Proposed covering of A23
- Public buildings
- Green corridor (Project 2)

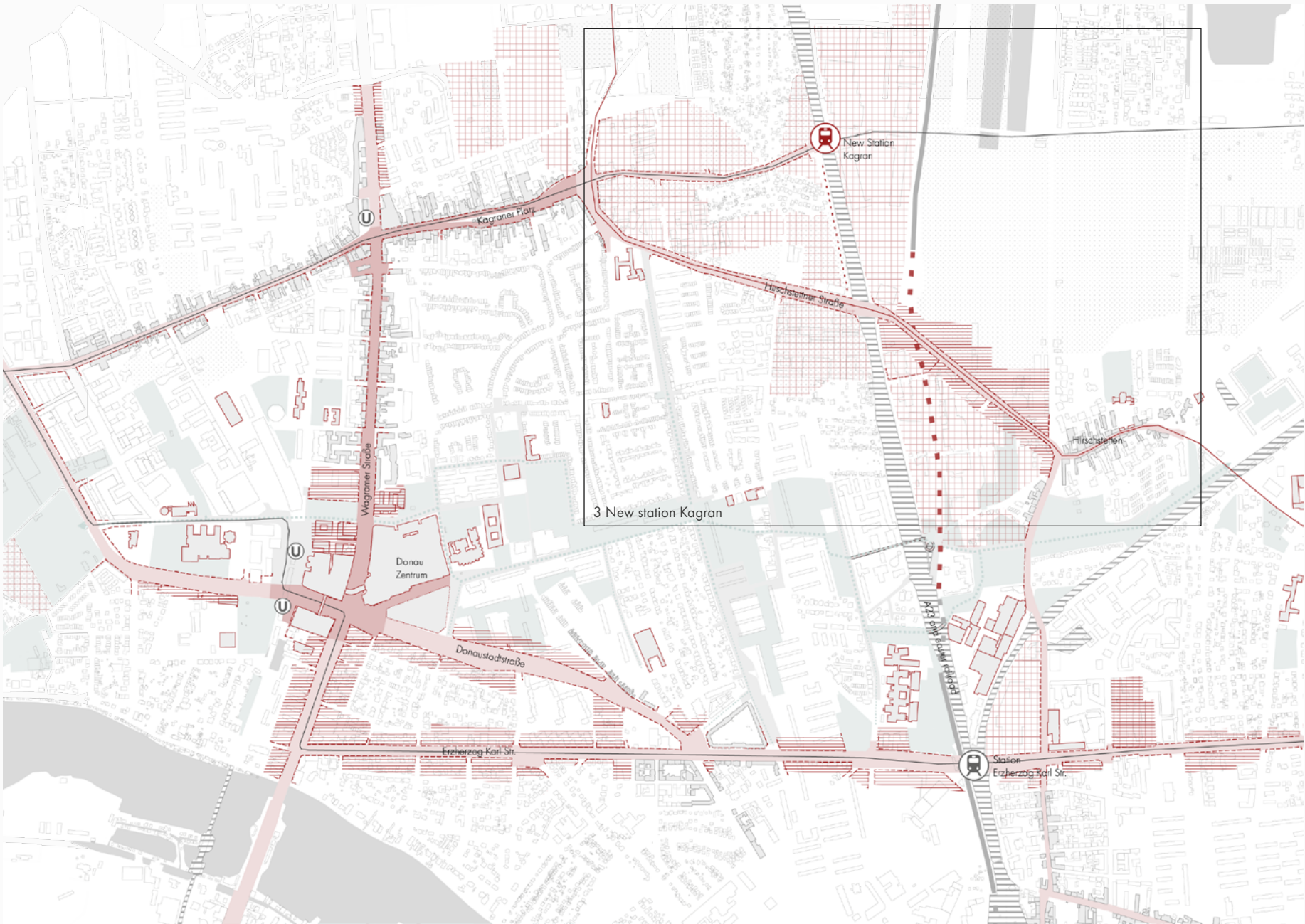
Existing elements

- Railway corridor
- Edge defining buildings
- Other buildings
- Highway
- Existing tram lines
- Metro Station
- Train Station

Sub-projects

- 1A Redesign Wagramer Straße
- 1B Reconceptualization Kagrán Platz
- 1C Integration of Donau Zentrum
- 2 Redensification and redesign axis Kagrán-Stadlau
- 3 New station and redensification Kagrán East

NEW STATION KAGRAN EAST



- Proposal Urban Axes
- Public spaces on central corridor Wagramer Straße
 - Public spaces on potential urban axes
 - Street fronts to be strengthened
 - Street front densification
 - Potential redensification areas
 - Proposed tram line
 - Proposed station
 - Proposed covering of A23
 - Public buildings
 - Green corridor (Project 2)
- Existing elements
- Railway corridor
 - Edge defining buildings
 - Other buildings
 - Highway
 - Existing tram lines
 - Metro Station
 - Train Station
- Sub-projects
- 1A Redesign Wagramer Straße
 - 1B Reconceptualization Kagrán Platz
 - 1C Integration of Donau Zentrum
 - 2 Redensification and redesign axis Kagrán-Stadlau
 - 3 New station and redensification Kagrán East

CENTRAL AXIS WAGRAMER STRASSE

Problem Field

Theory

Methodology

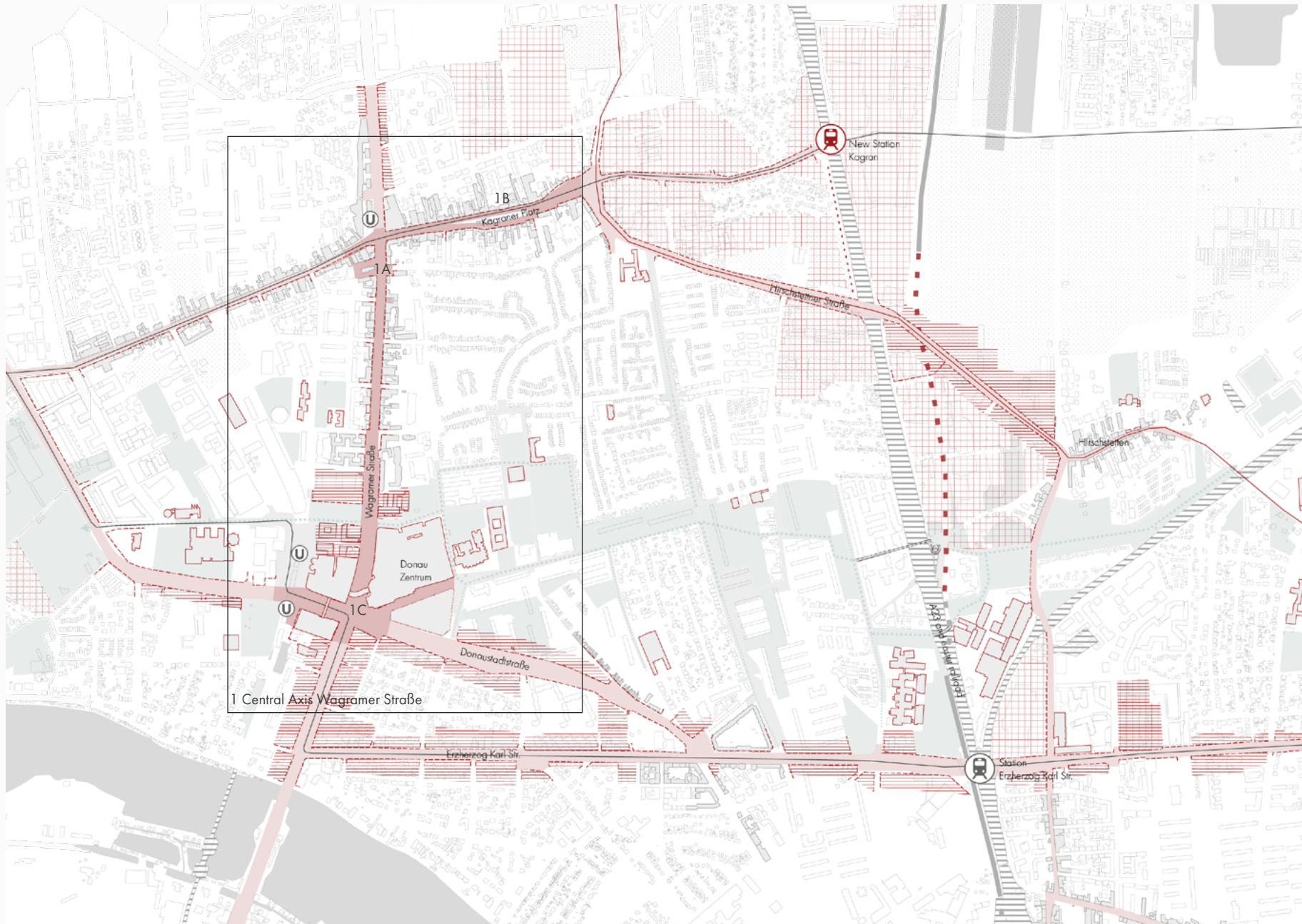
Research

Strategy

Conclusion

Project 1

Project 2



Proposal Urban Axes

- Public spaces on central corridor Wagramer Straße
- Public spaces on potential urban axes
- Street fronts to be strengthened
- Street front densification
- Potential redensification areas
- Proposed tram line
- Proposed station
- Proposed covering of A23
- Public buildings
- Green corridor (Project 2)

Existing elements

- Railway corridor
- Edge defining buildings
- Other buildings
- Highway
- Existing tram lines
- Metro Station
- Train Station

Sub-projects

- 1A Redesign Wagramer Straße
- 1B Reconceptualization Kagran Platz
- 1C Integration of Donau Zentrum
- 2 Redensification and redesign axis Kagran-Stadlau
- 3 New station and redensification Kagran East

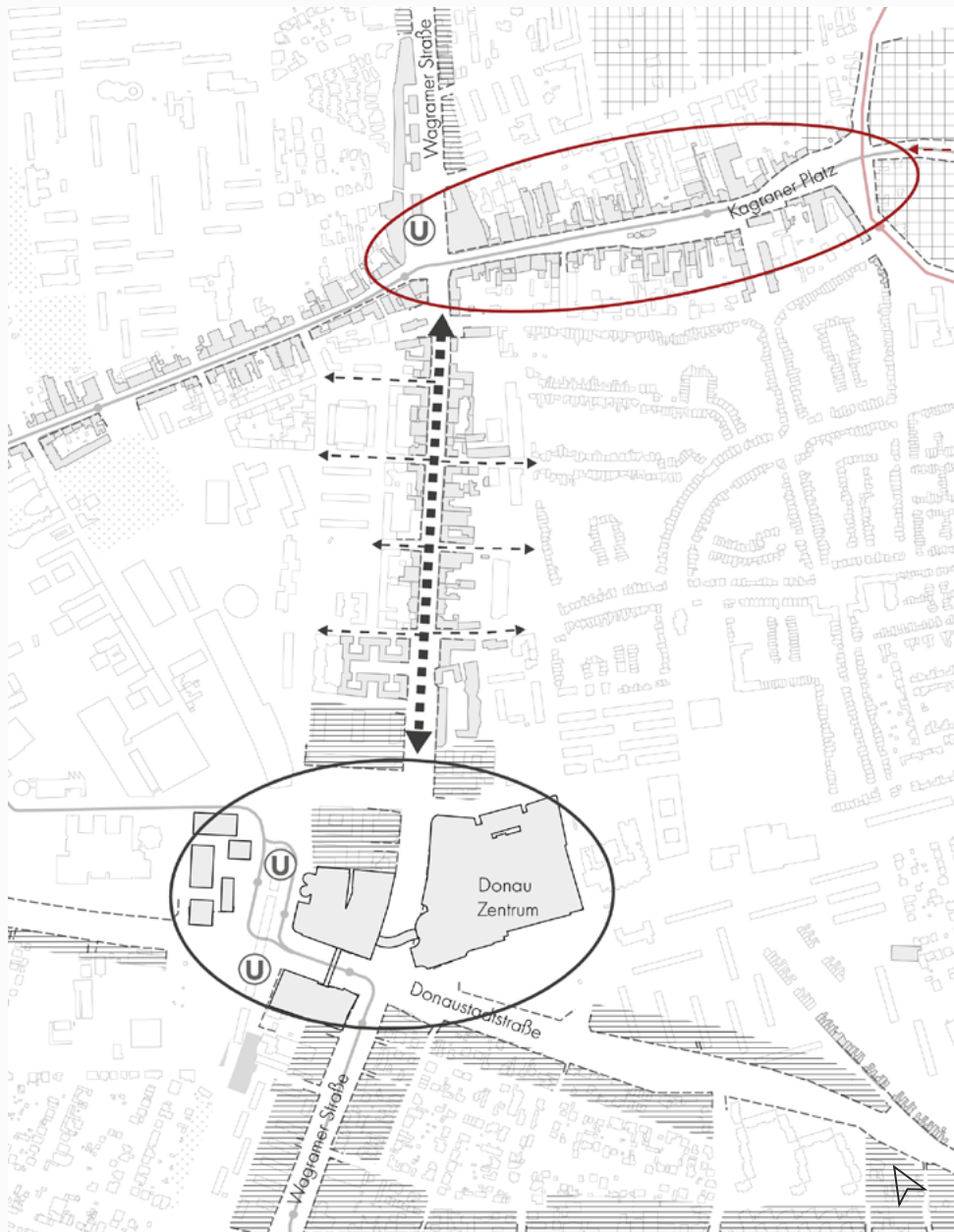


Fig. 45: The proposal map for Kagran Centre shows Donau Zentrum and Kagraner Platz as two attractors at both ends of Wagner Straße (by the author.)

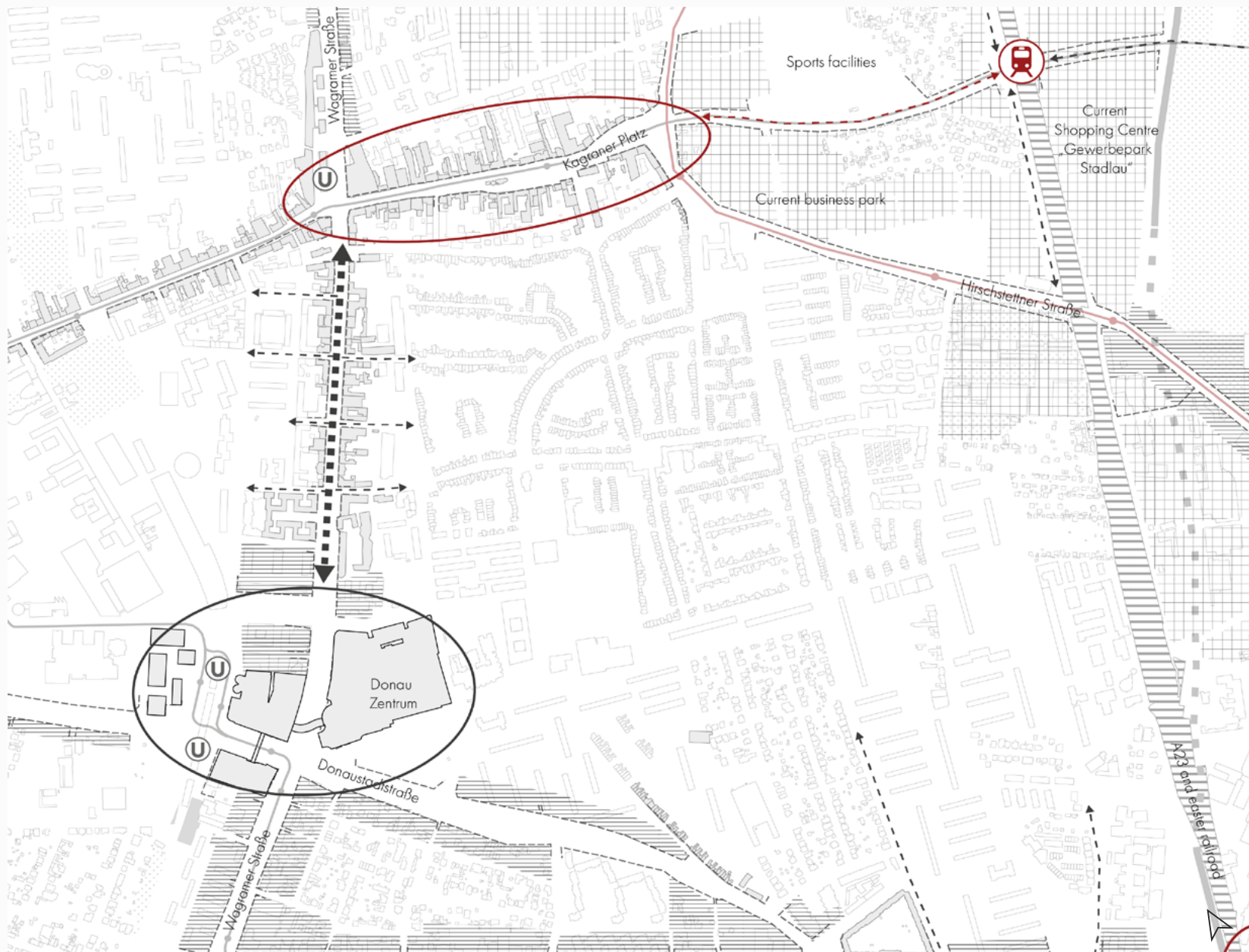
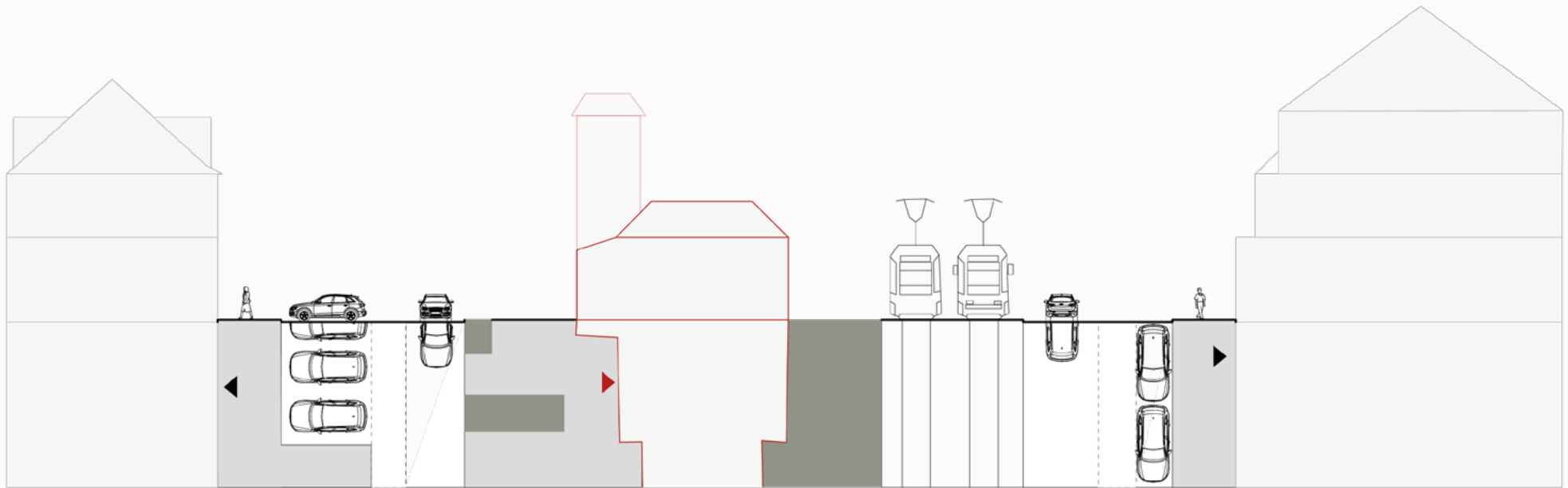


Fig. 46: The proposal map for Kagran Centre shows Donau Zentrum and Kagraner Platz as two attractors at both ends of Wagramer Straße (by the author.)

Project 1

Project 2





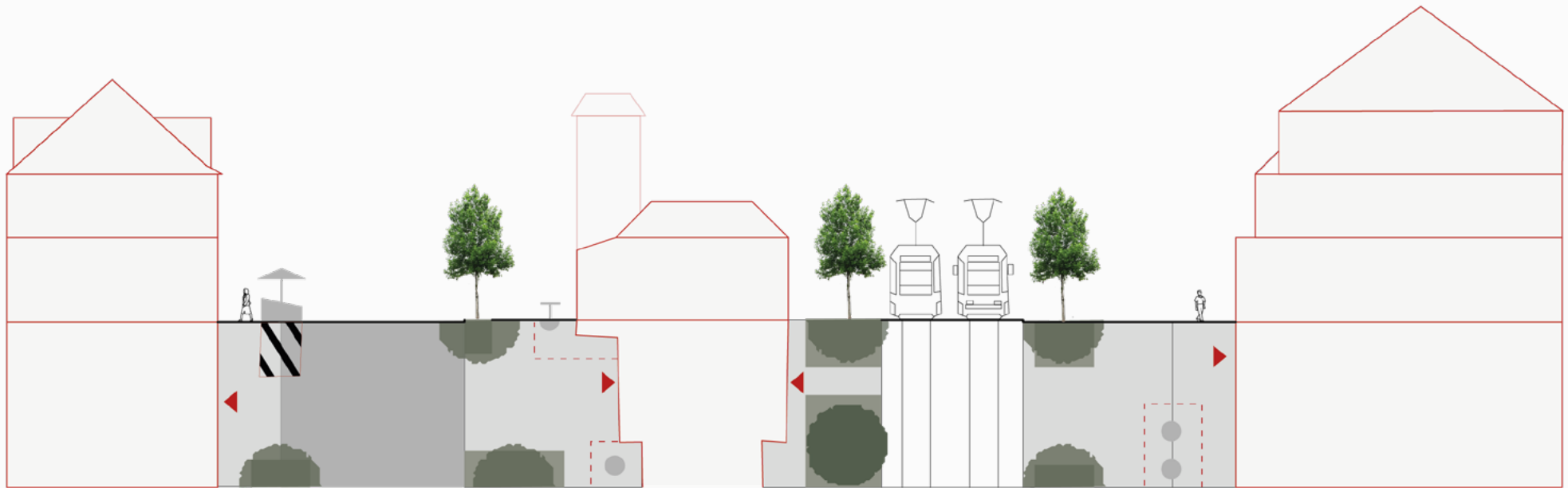




Fig. 47: The proposal map for Kagran Centre shows Donau Zentrum and Kagraner Platz as two attractors at both ends of Wagramer Straße (by the author.)

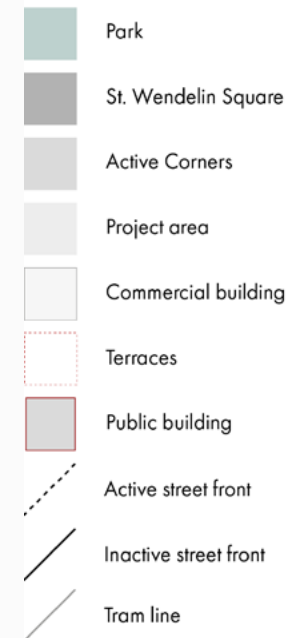




Fig. 49: Visualization A of the proposal at the corner Wagramer Straße-Meißauergasse (by the author. Image sources: Google Maps,;

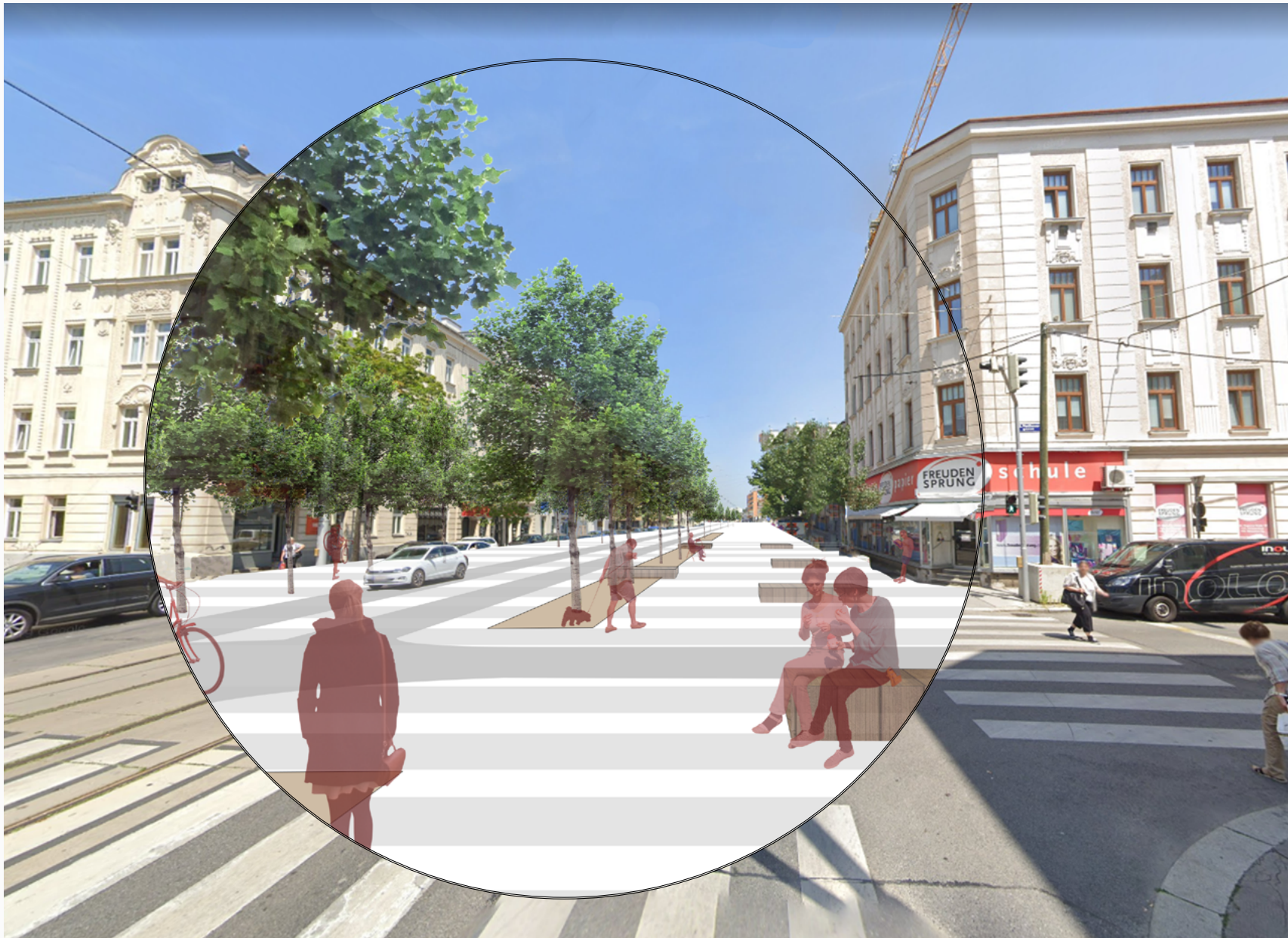


Fig. 50: Visualization A of the proposal at the corner Wagramer Straße-Meißaugasse (by the author. Image sources: Google Maps,; Javanaud Emdén, n.d.; Purepng.com)

Project 1

Project 2

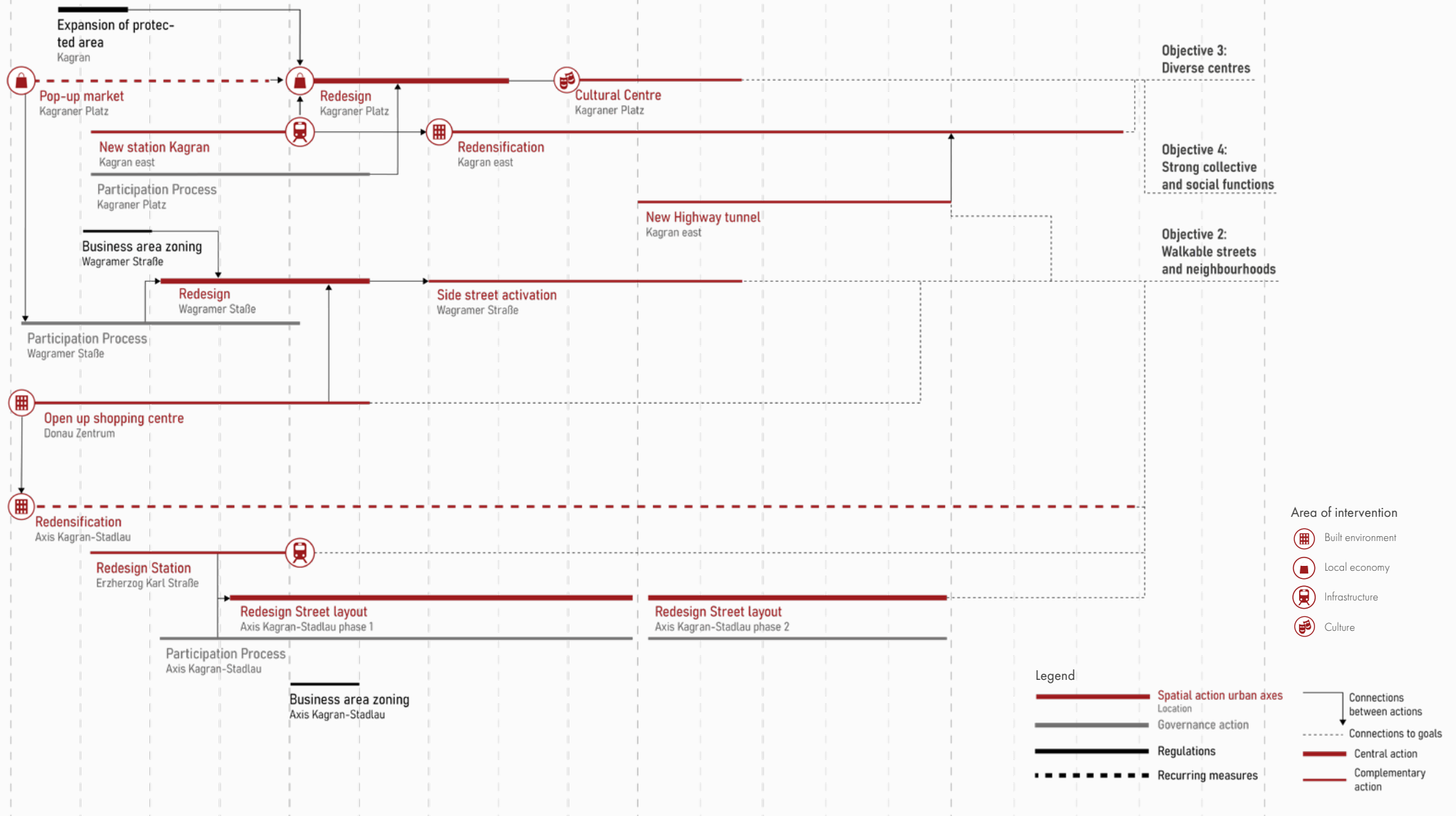
2021

2025

2030

2035

2040



2021

2025

2030

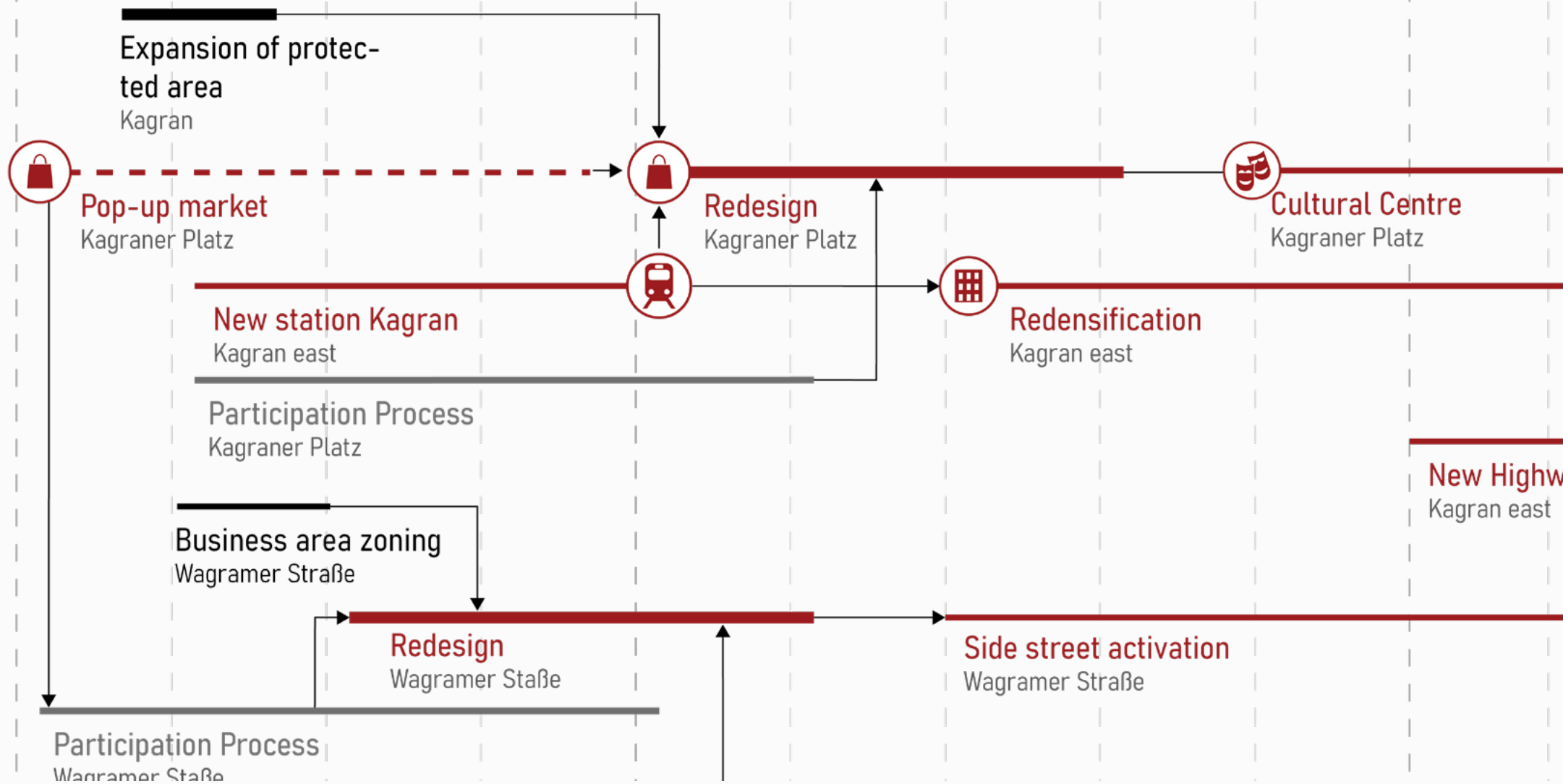




Fig. 51: Visualizaition A of the proposal at the corner Wagramer Straße-Meißnergasse (by the author. Image sources: Google Maps,; Javanaud Emdén, n.d.; Purepng.com)



5.2 CORRIDOR OF DAILY LIFE



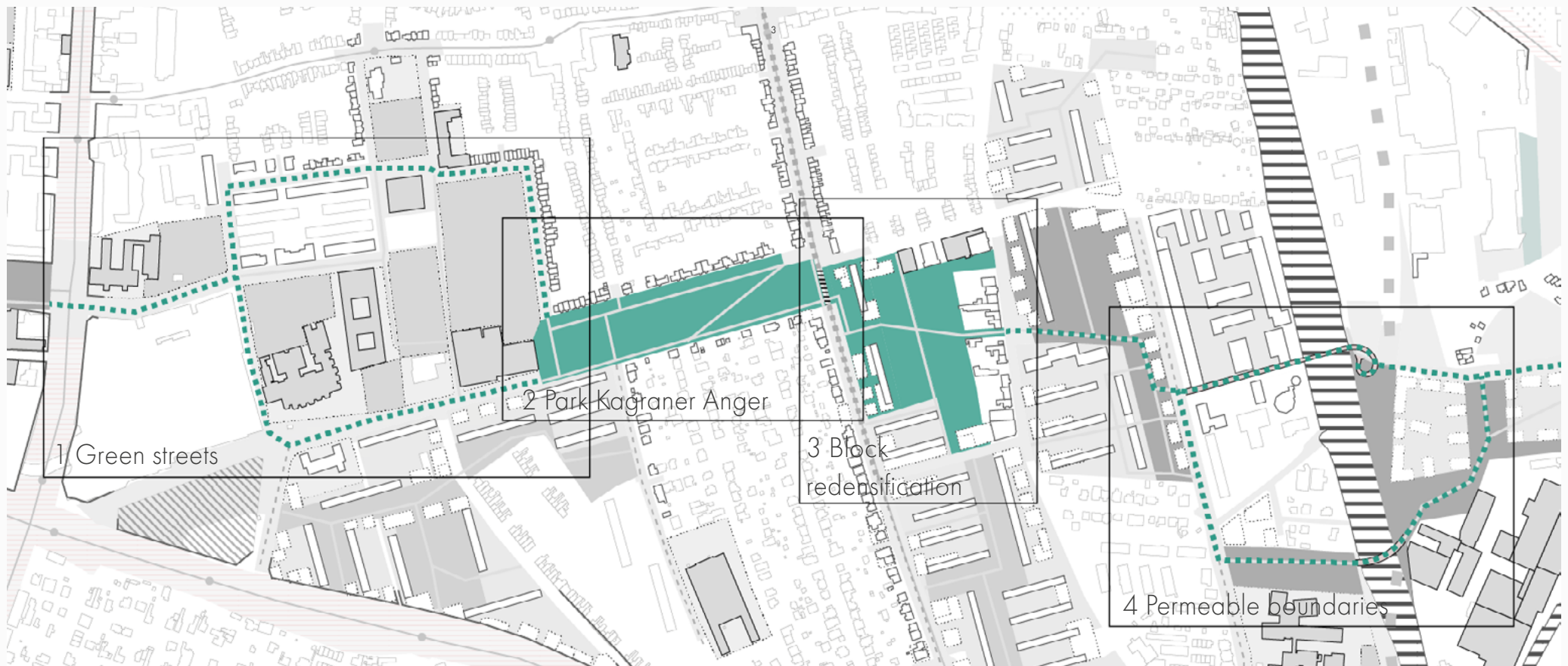


Fig. 52: Four sub-projects (by the author.)

Sub-projects

- 1 Green Streets
- 2 Park Kagranger Anger
- 3 Block redensification
- 4 Permeable boundaries

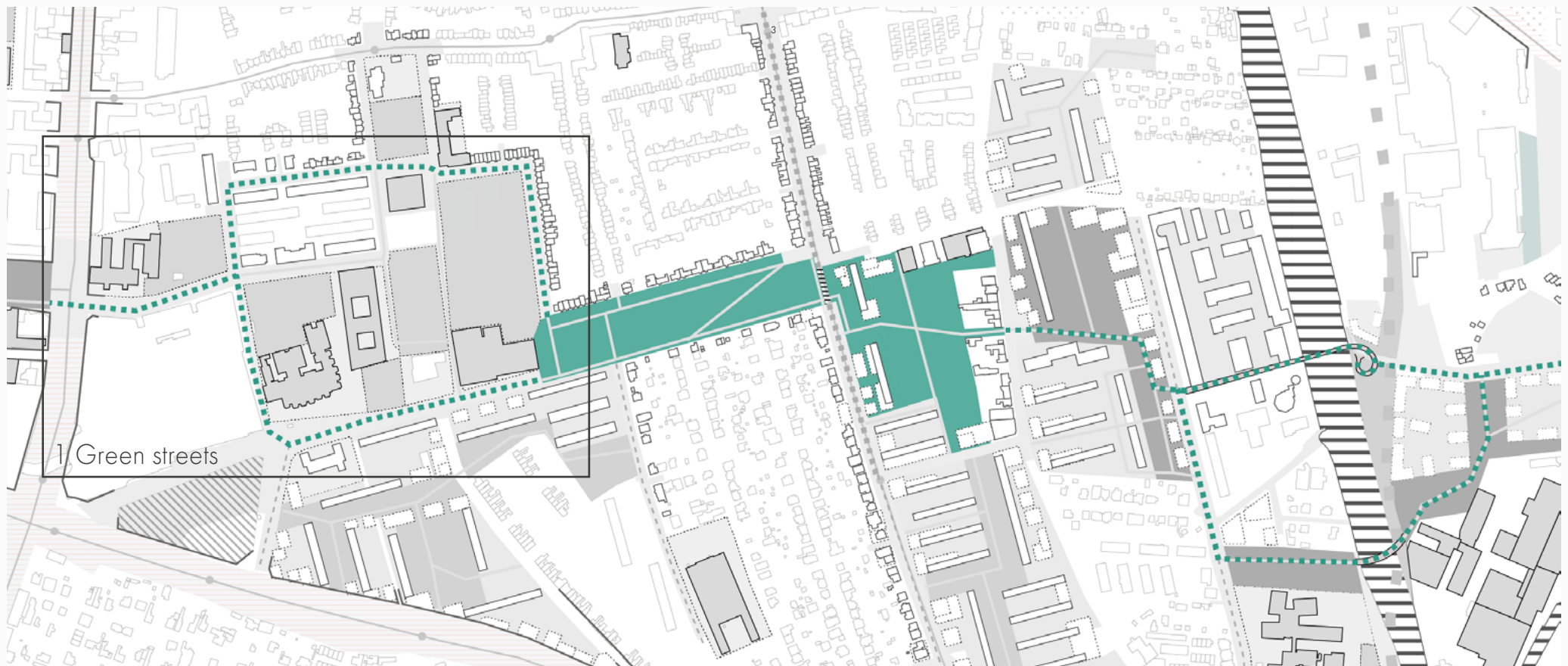


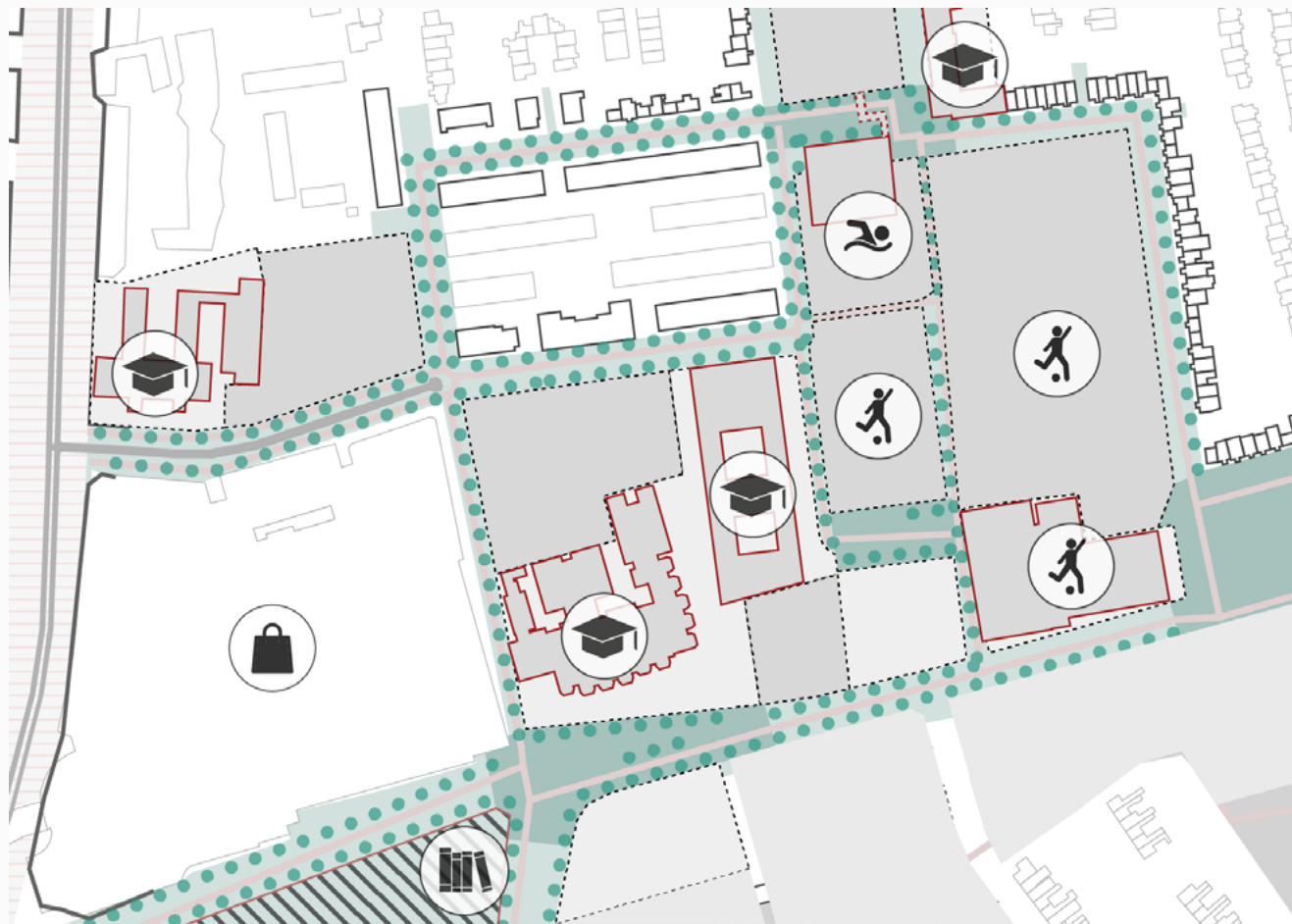
Fig. 53: Four sub-projects (by the author.)

Sub-projects

- 1 Green Streets
- 2 Park Kagranger Anger
- 3 Block redensification
- 4 Permeable boundaries

Project 1

Project 2



Social infrastructure

-  Schools
-  Sport facilities
-  Shopping centre
-  Public pool
-  Potential library location

Open space types









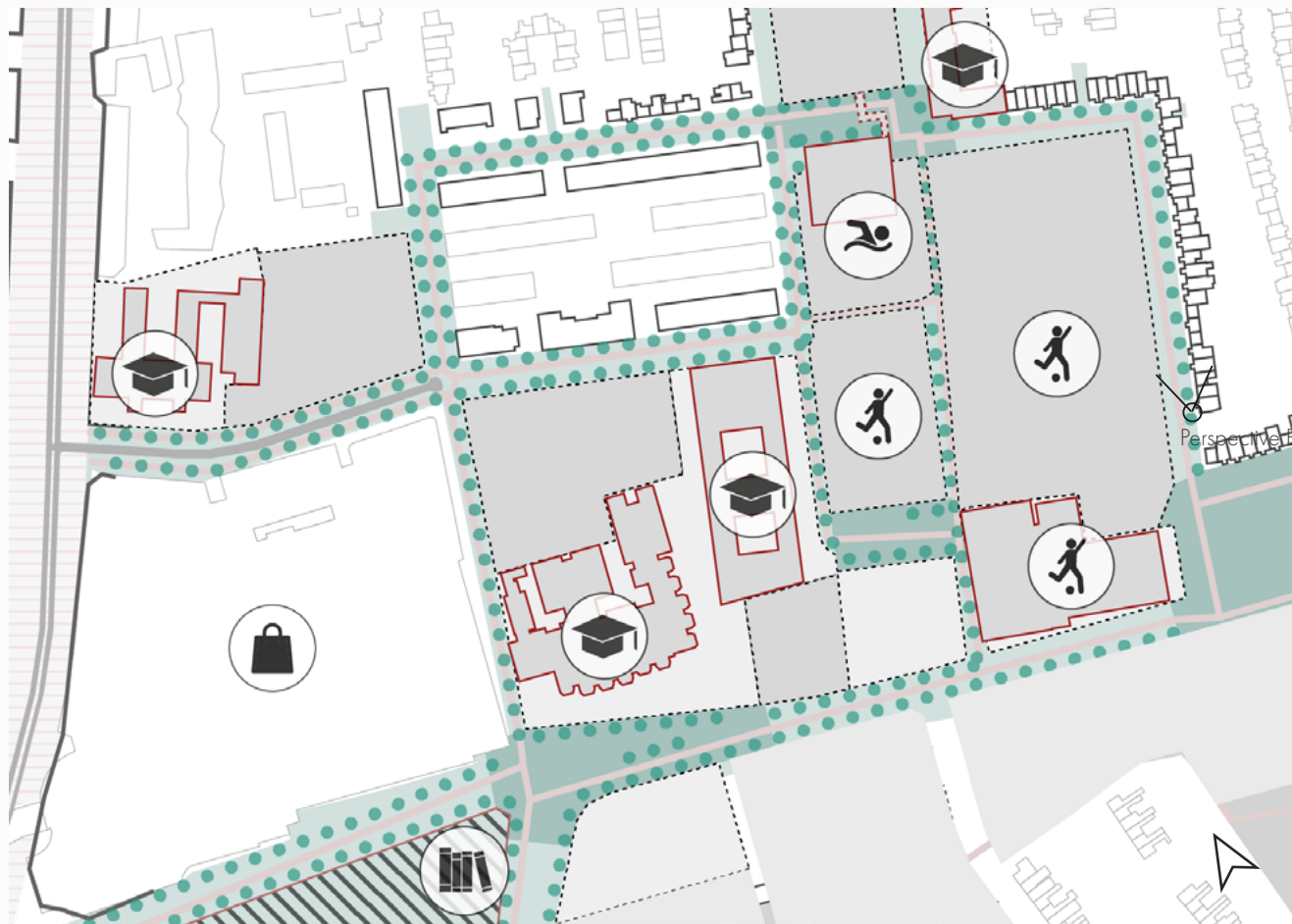


-  Green street
-  Local parks
-  Tree line
-  Pedestrian and cycling paths
-  Road
-  Private leisure and recreation facilities
-  Open spaces of local institutions
-  Social infrastructure

Fig. 54: Potential structure of green streets in the west of the green corridor and the institutions they connect (by the author.)



Social infrastructure

-  Schools
-  Sport facilities
-  Shopping centre
-  Public pool
-  Potential library location

Open space types






-  Green street
-  Local parks
-  Tree line
-  Pedestrian and cycling paths
-  Road
-  Private leisure and recreation facilities
-  Open spaces of local institutions
-  Social infrastructure

Fig. 55: Potential structure of green streets in the west of the green corridor and the institutions they connect (by the author.)



Fig. 56:
Visualization B green
street example
Natorpgasse (by
the author. Image
sources: Google



Fig. 57: Visualization B green street example Natorpgasse (by the author. Image sources: Google Maps,; Javanaud Emdén, n.d.;Bailey, 2015; FreePNGimg)

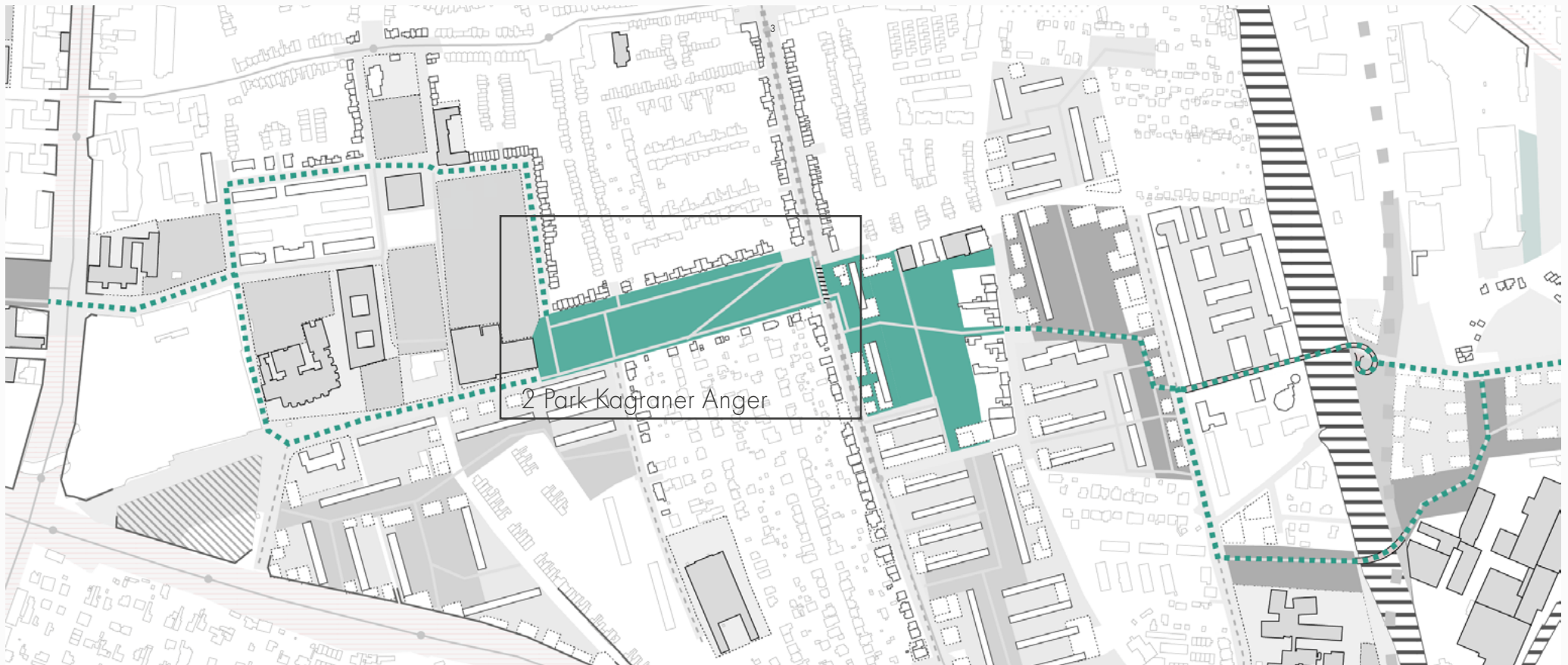


Fig. 58: Four sub-projects (by the author.)

Sub-projects

- 1 Green Streets
- 2 Park Kagranger Anger
- 3 Block redensification
- 4 Permeable boundaries

Project 1

Project 2

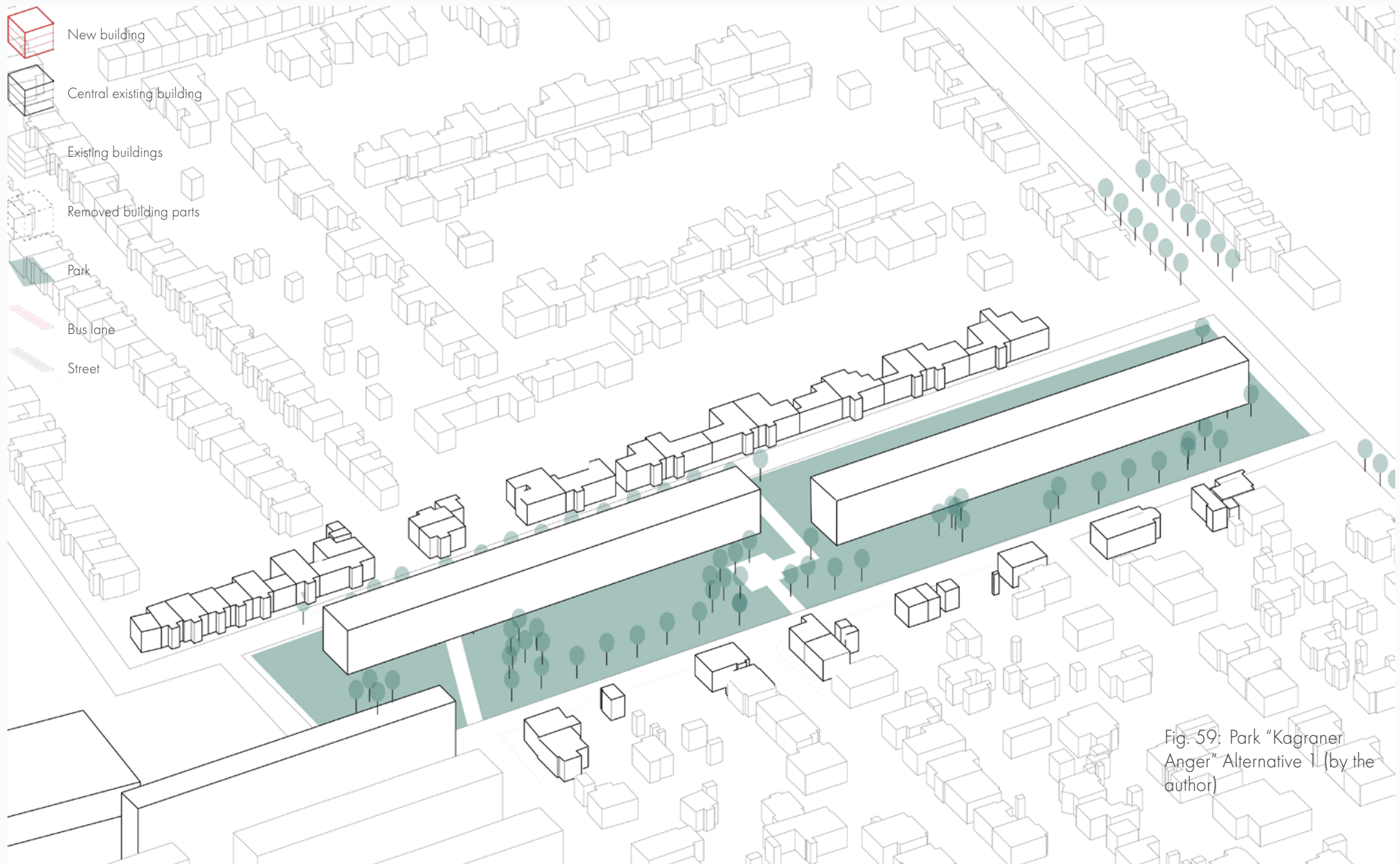


Fig. 59: Park "Kagrner Anger" Alternative 1. (by the author)

Project 1

Project 2



Fig. 60: Park "Kagräner Anger" Alternative 1. (by the author)

Project 1

Project 2

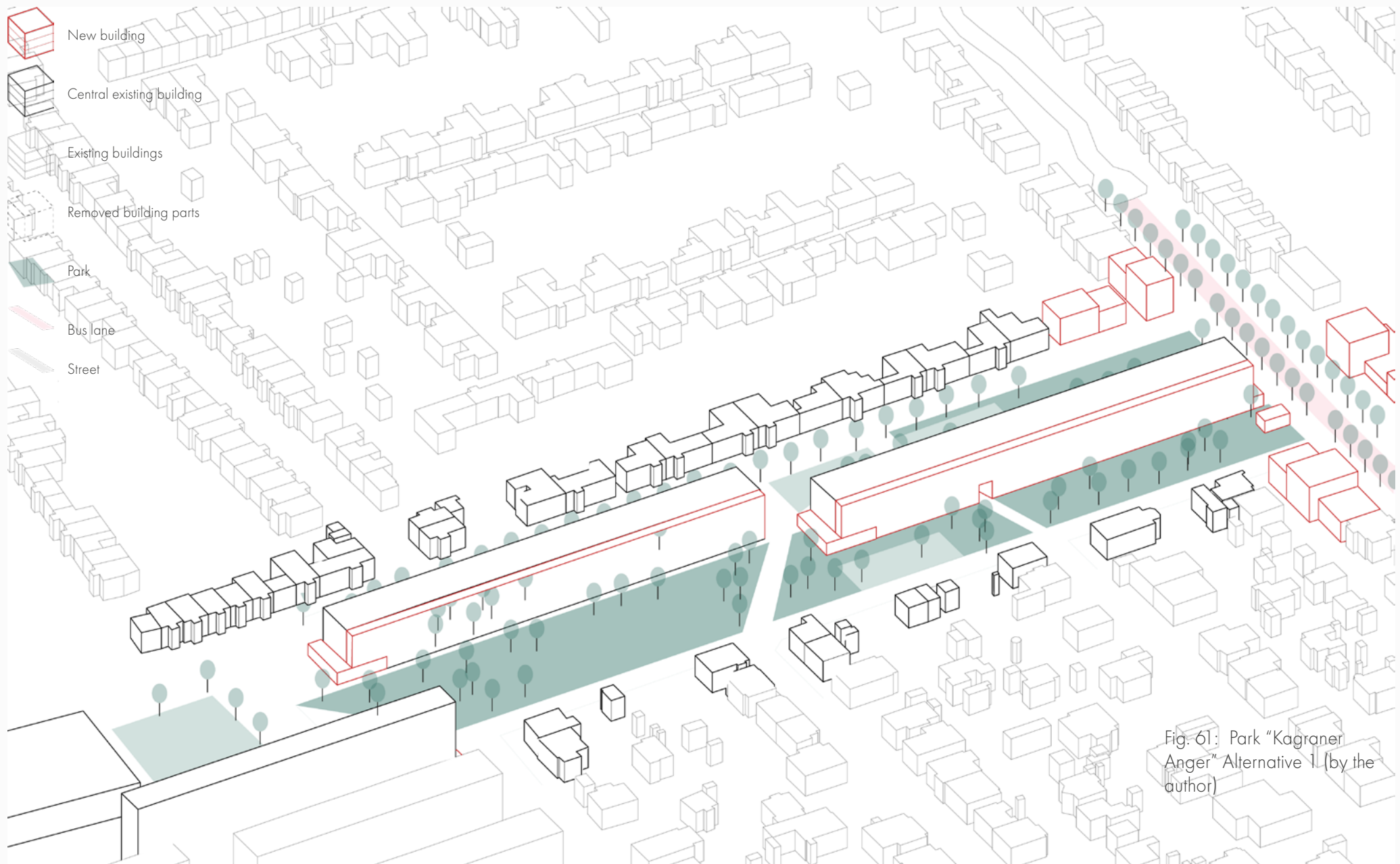


Fig. 61: Park "Kagrner Anger" Alternative 1 (by the author)

Project 1

Project 2

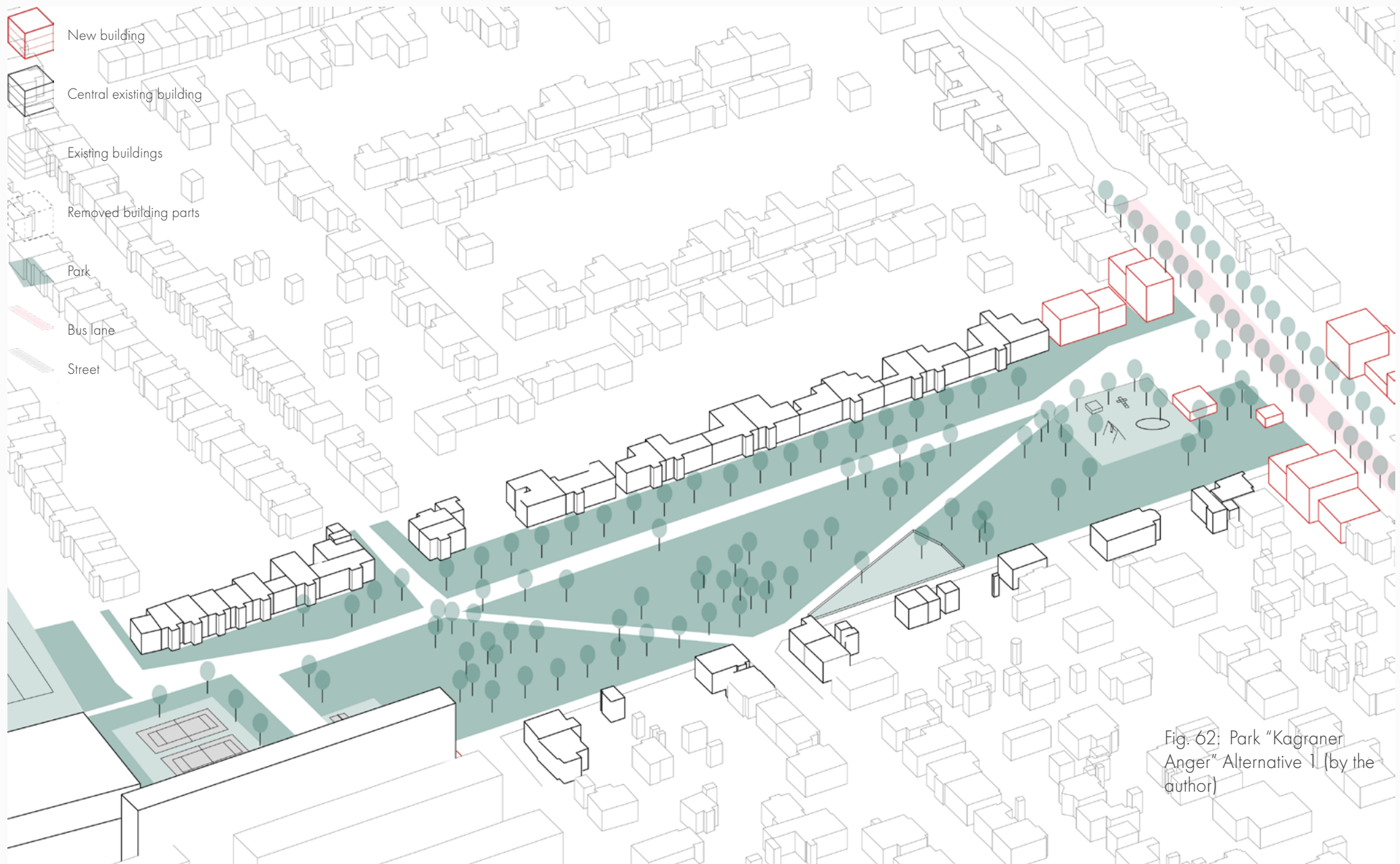


Fig. 62: Park "Kagranev Anger" Alternative 1. (by the author)

Project 1

Project 2

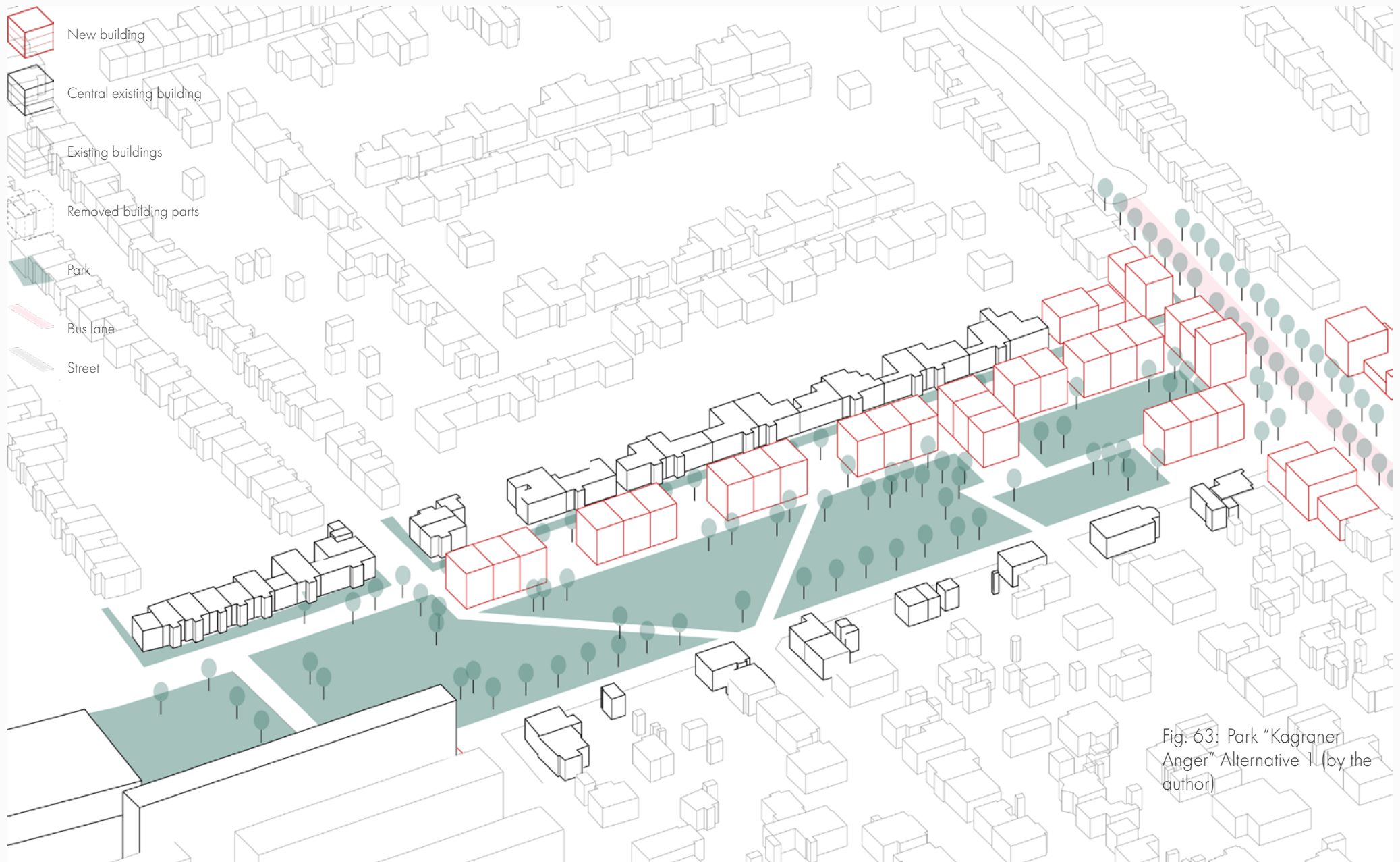


Fig. 63: Park "Kagrner Anger" Alternative 1. (by the author)

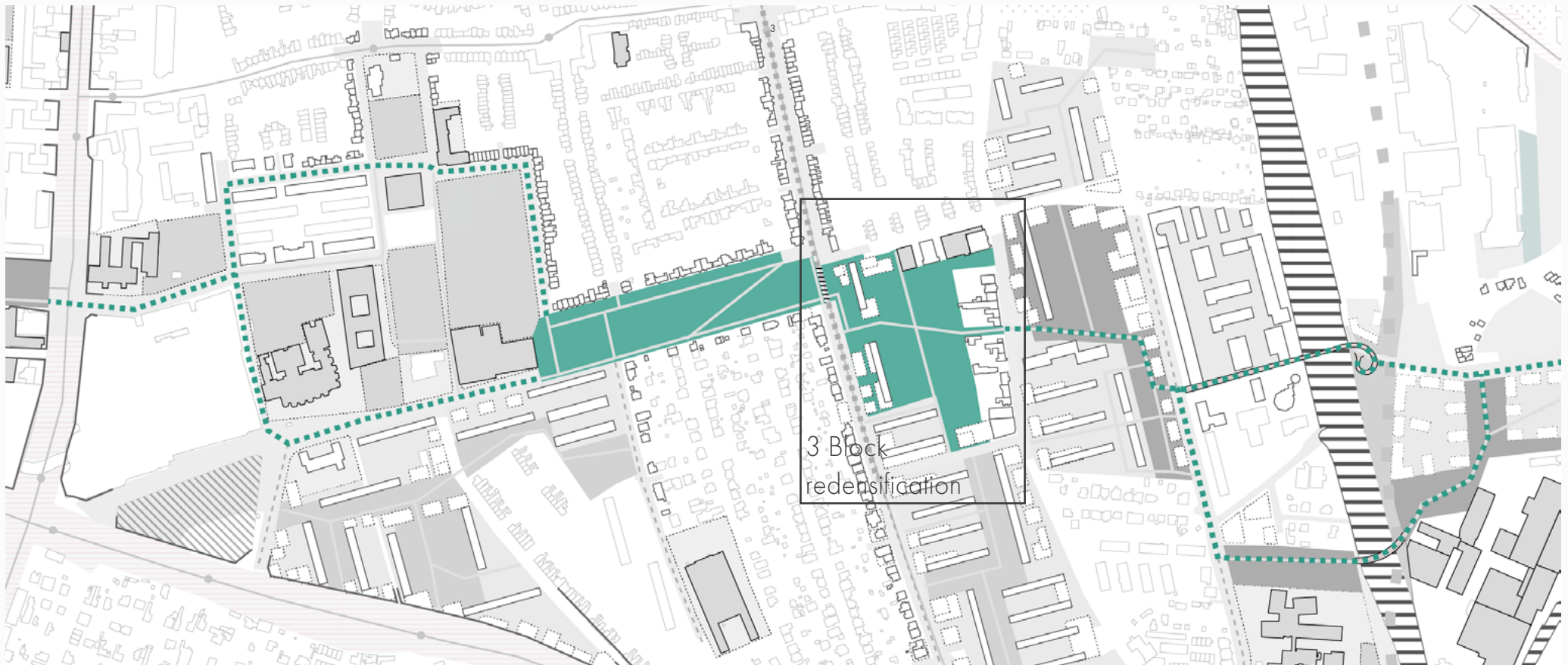


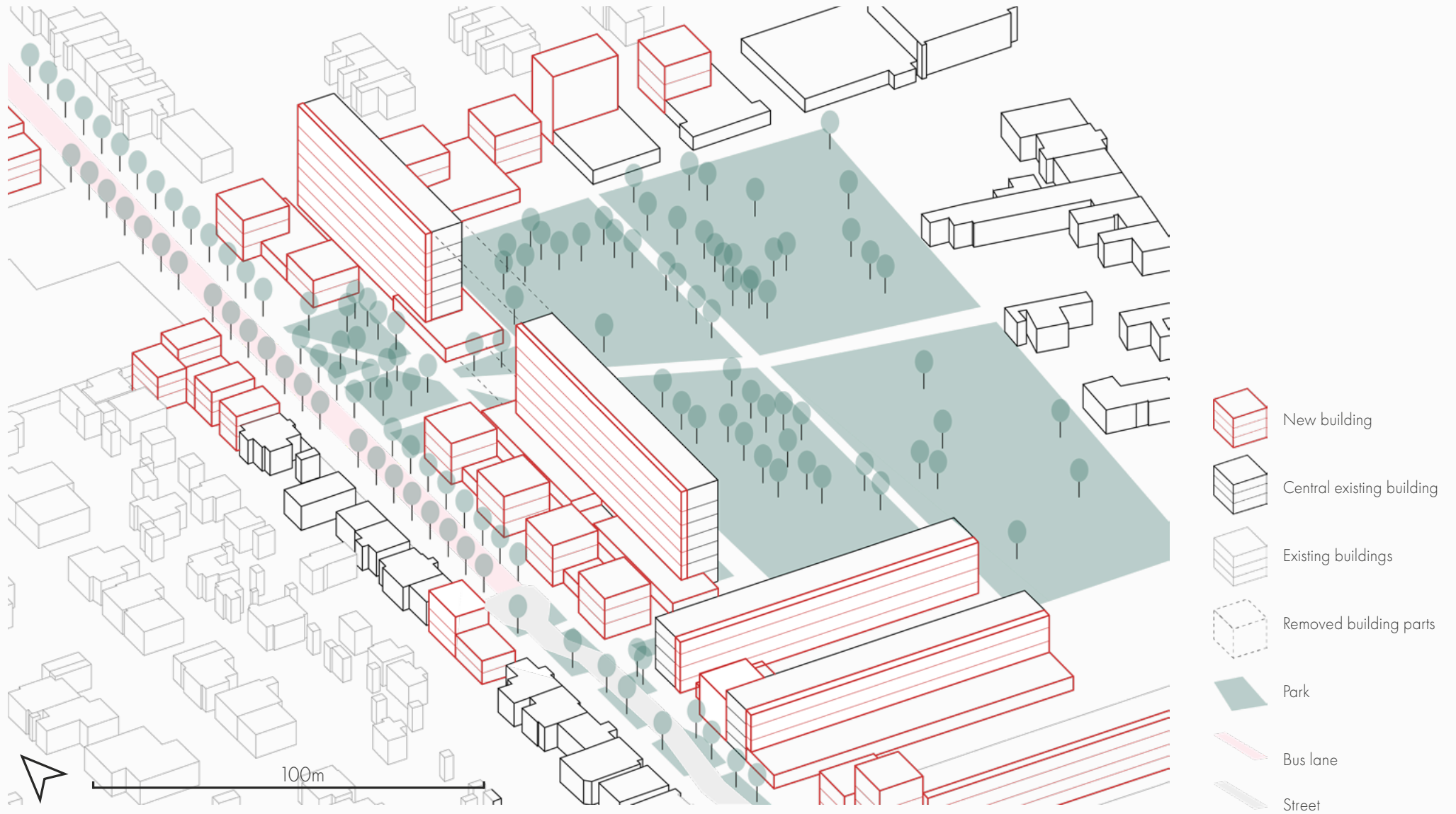
Fig. 64: Four sub-projects (by the author.)

Sub-projects

- 1 Green Streets
- 2 Park Kagranger Anger
- 3 Block redensification
- 4 Permeable boundaries

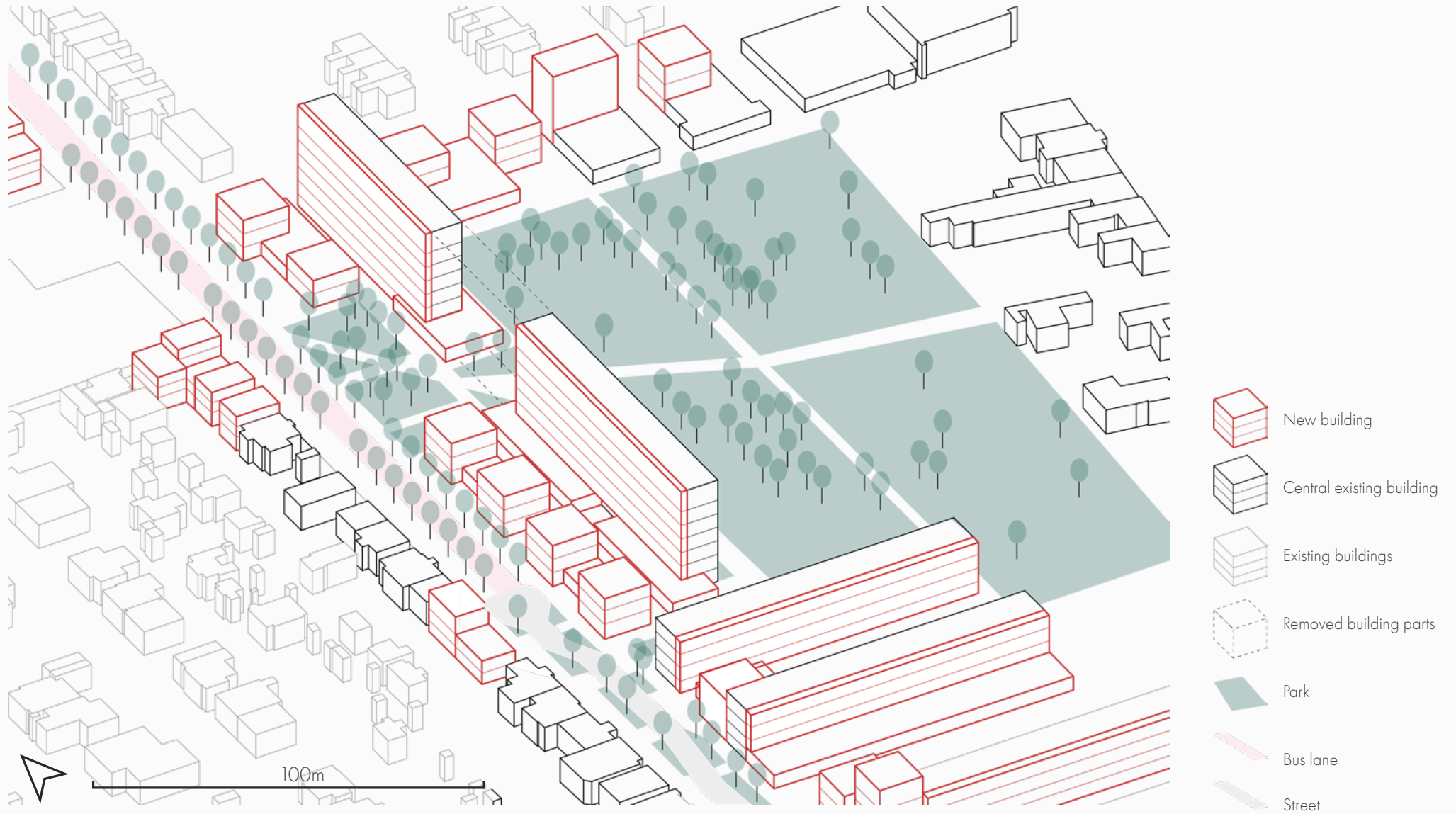
Project 1

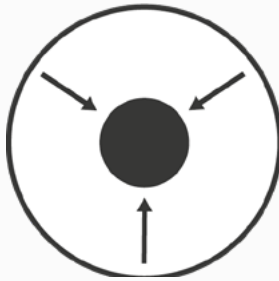
Project 2



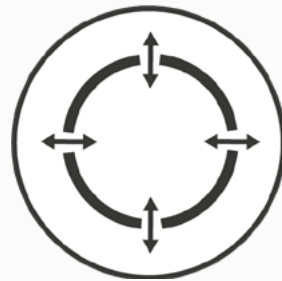
Project 1

Project 2

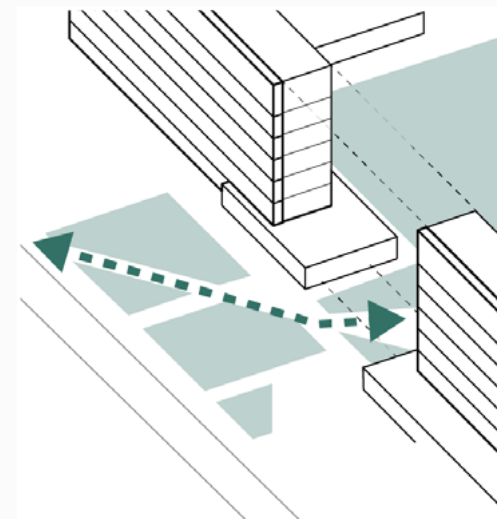
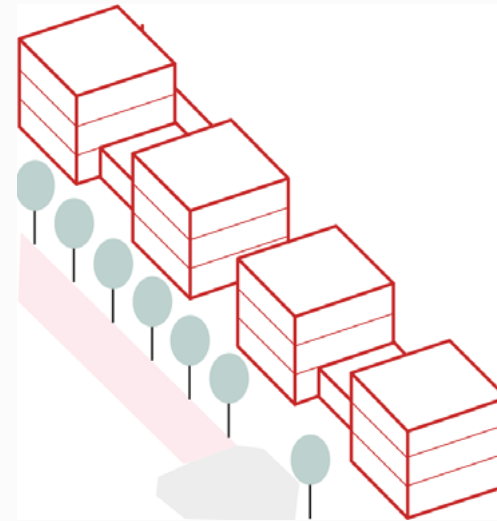




CENTRALITY

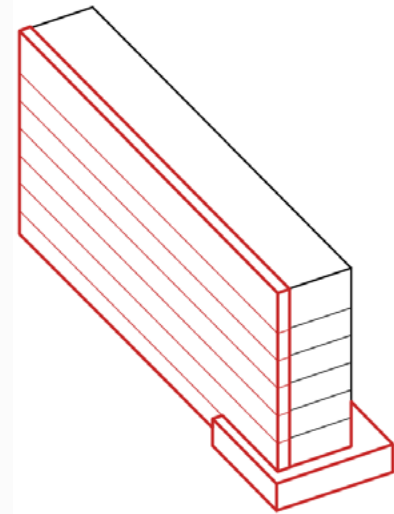
SOCIAL
INFRASTRUCTURE

INTEGRATION

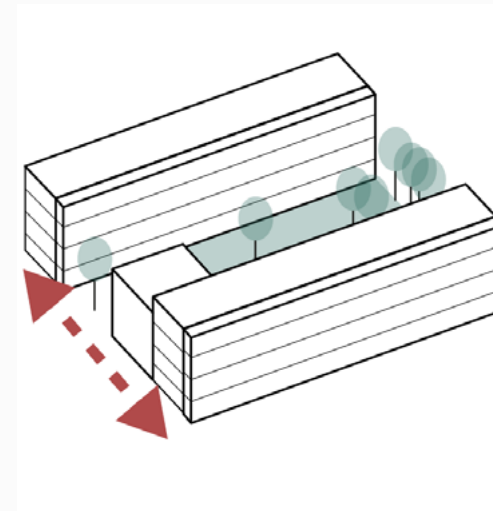




IDENTITY



DIVERSITY



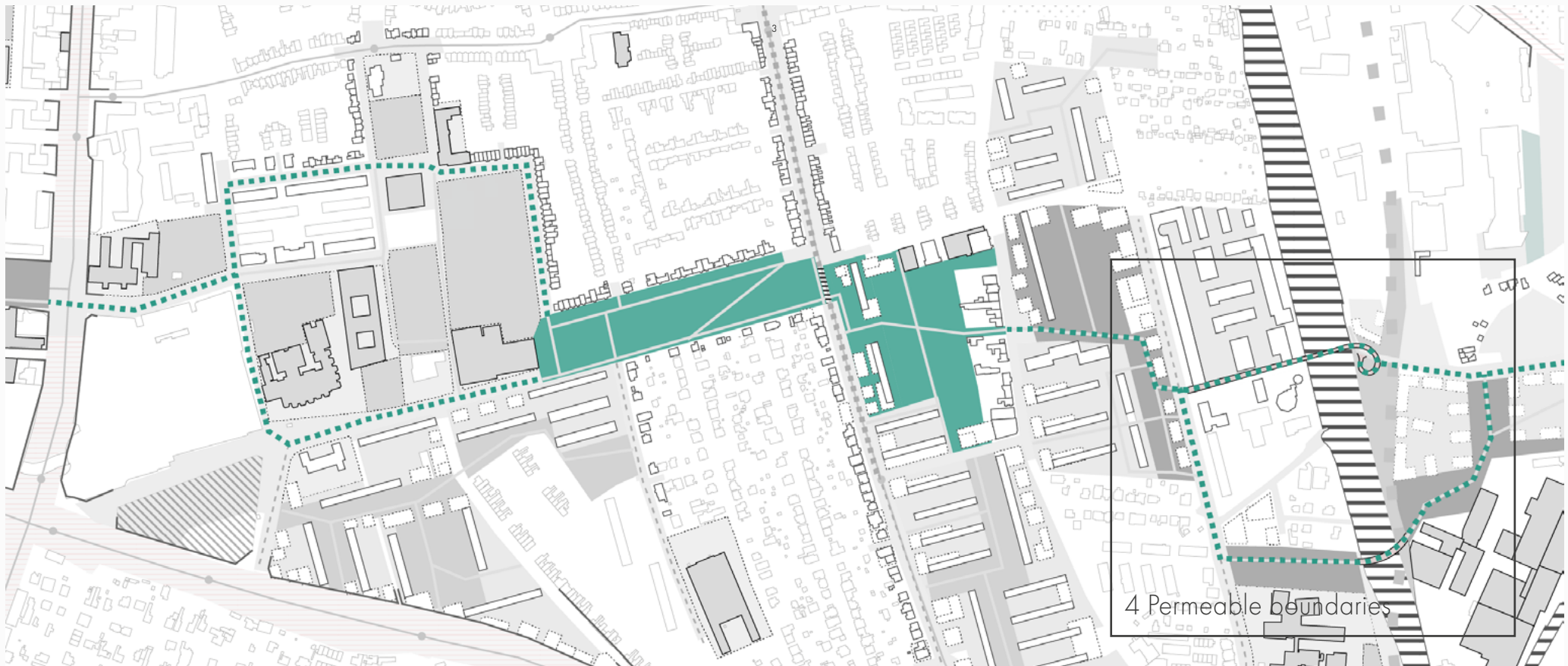


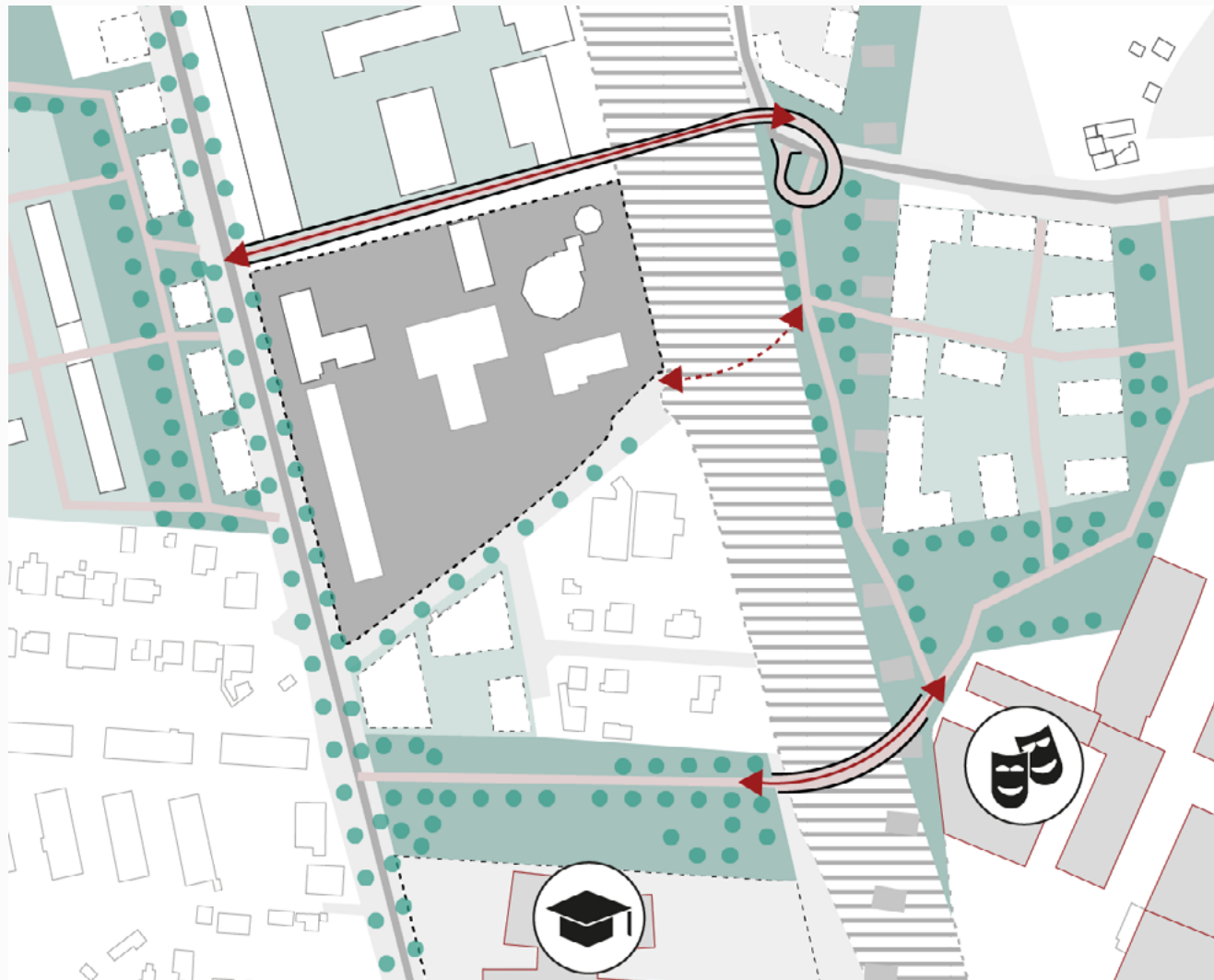
Fig. 65: Four sub-projects (by the author.)

Sub-projects

- 1 Green Streets
- 2 Park Kagranger Anger
- 3 Block redensification
- 4 Permeable boundaries

Project 1

Project 2



Social infrastructure



Schools



Cultural amenity

Open space types



Local parks



Tree line



Pedestrian and cycling paths



Road



Factory



Open spaces of local institutions



Buildings



New buildings



Social infrastructure

Fig. 66: Potential structure of of more permeable train tracks and their surroundings (by the author.)

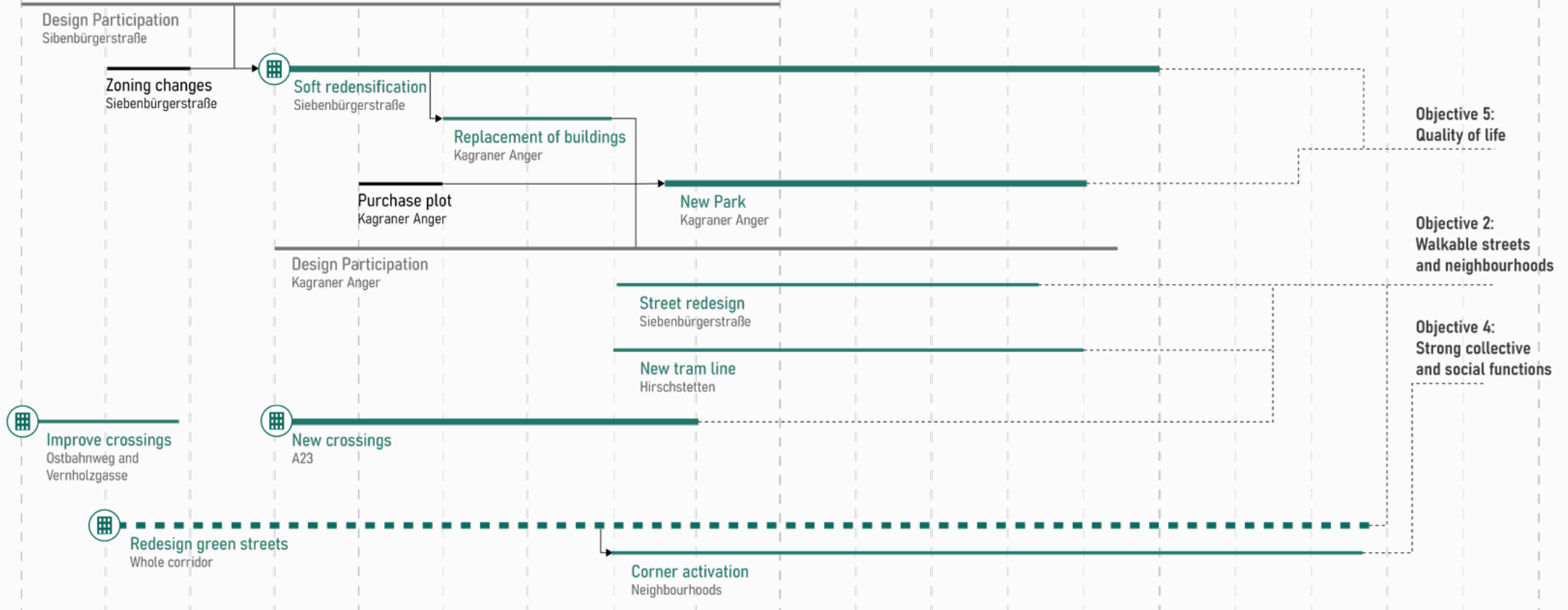
2021

2025

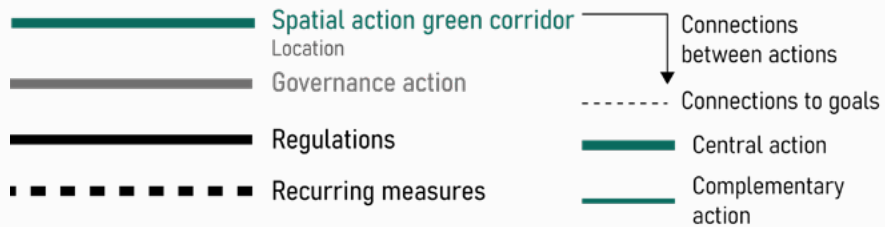
2030

2035

2040



Legend



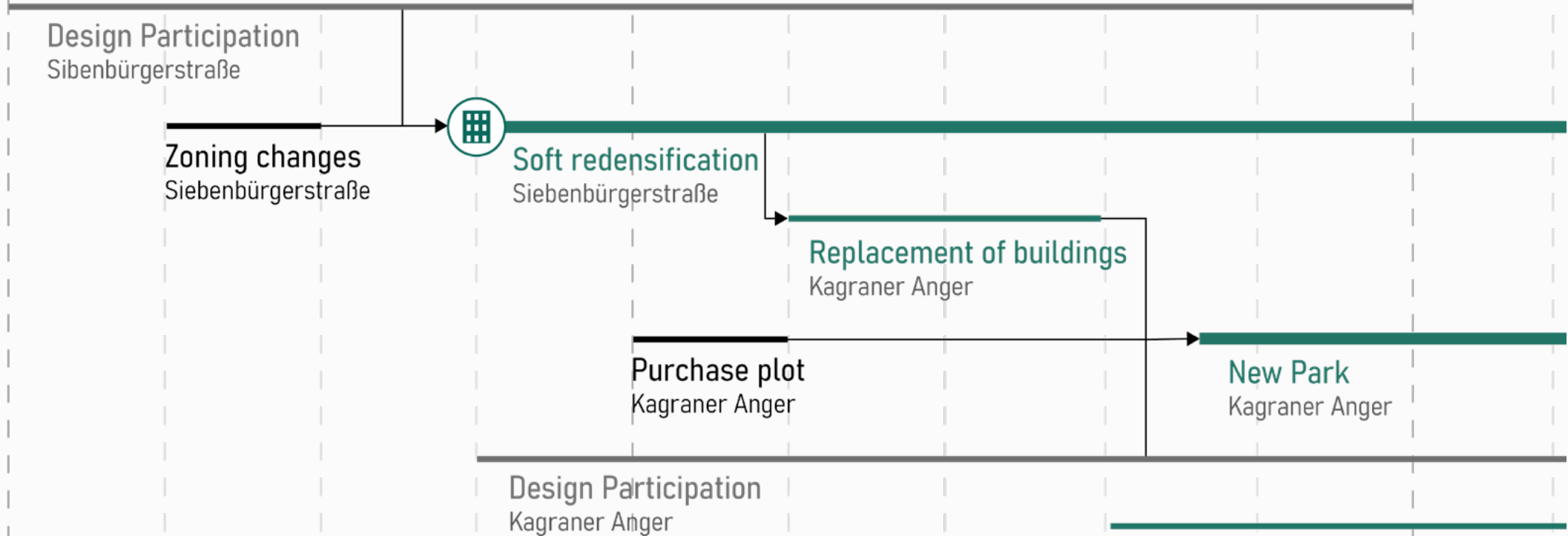
Area of intervention



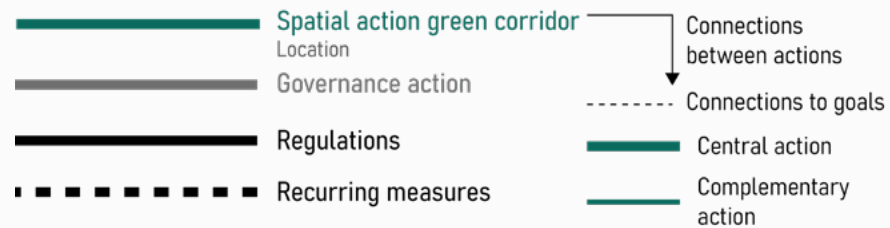
2021

2025

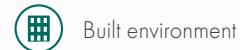
2030

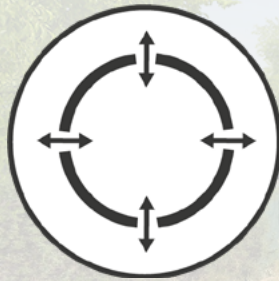


Legend



Area of intervention





INTEGRATION



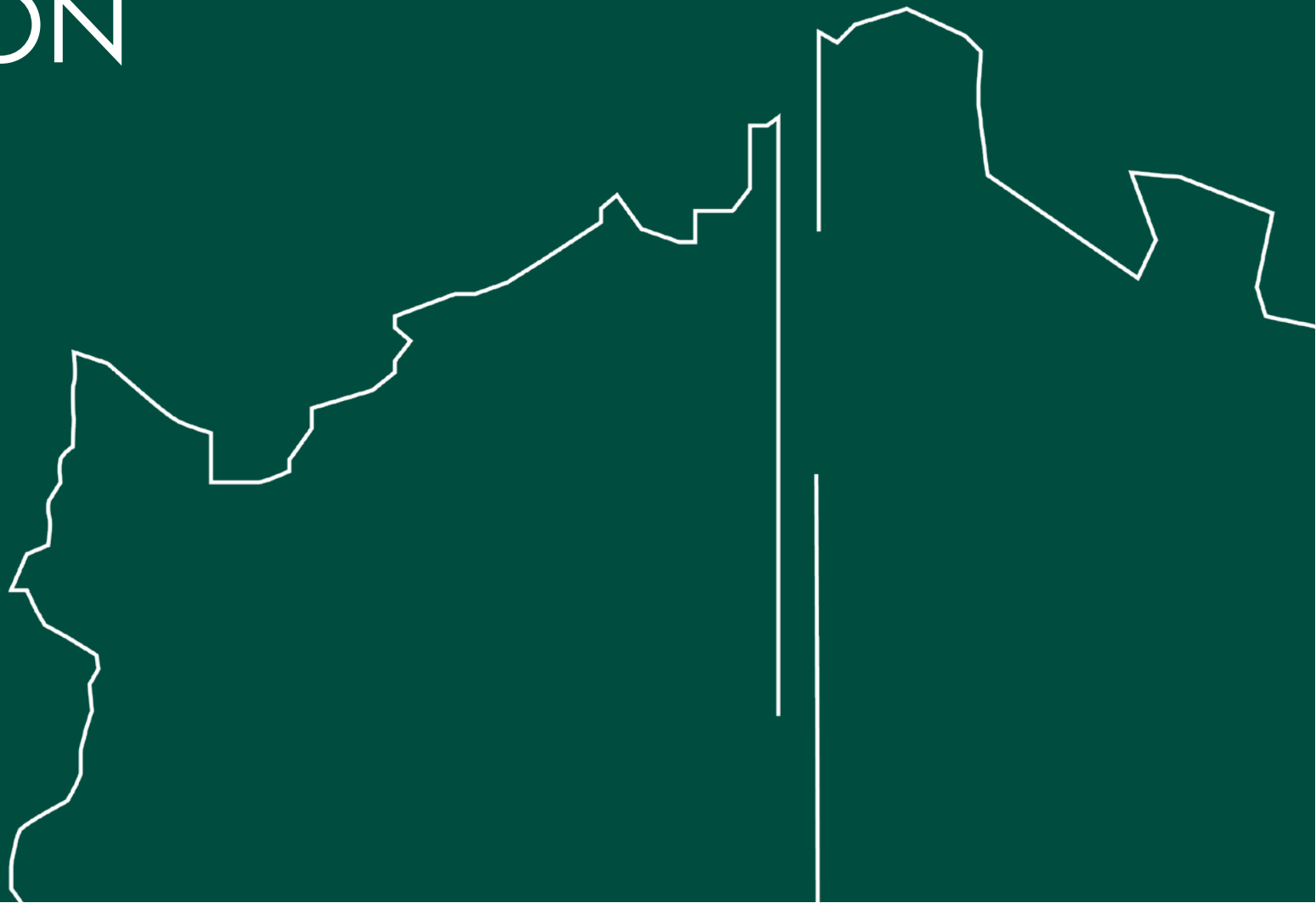
DIVERSITY



IDENTITY

SOCIAL
INFRASTRUCTURE

6 CONCLUSION AND REFLECTION





6.1 CONCLUSION

How can public spaces in the urban periphery of Vienna become more integrated, inclusive, and diverse in a democratic process?

How can public spaces in the urban periphery of Vienna become more integrated, inclusive, and diverse in a democratic process?

Integrated Thinking

How can public spaces in the urban periphery of Vienna become more integrated, inclusive, and diverse in a democratic process?

Integrated Thinking

Citizen Empowerment

How can public spaces in the urban periphery of Vienna become more integrated, inclusive, and diverse in a democratic process?

Integrated Thinking

Citizen Empowerment

Comprehensive and transparent planning



6.2 REFLECTION

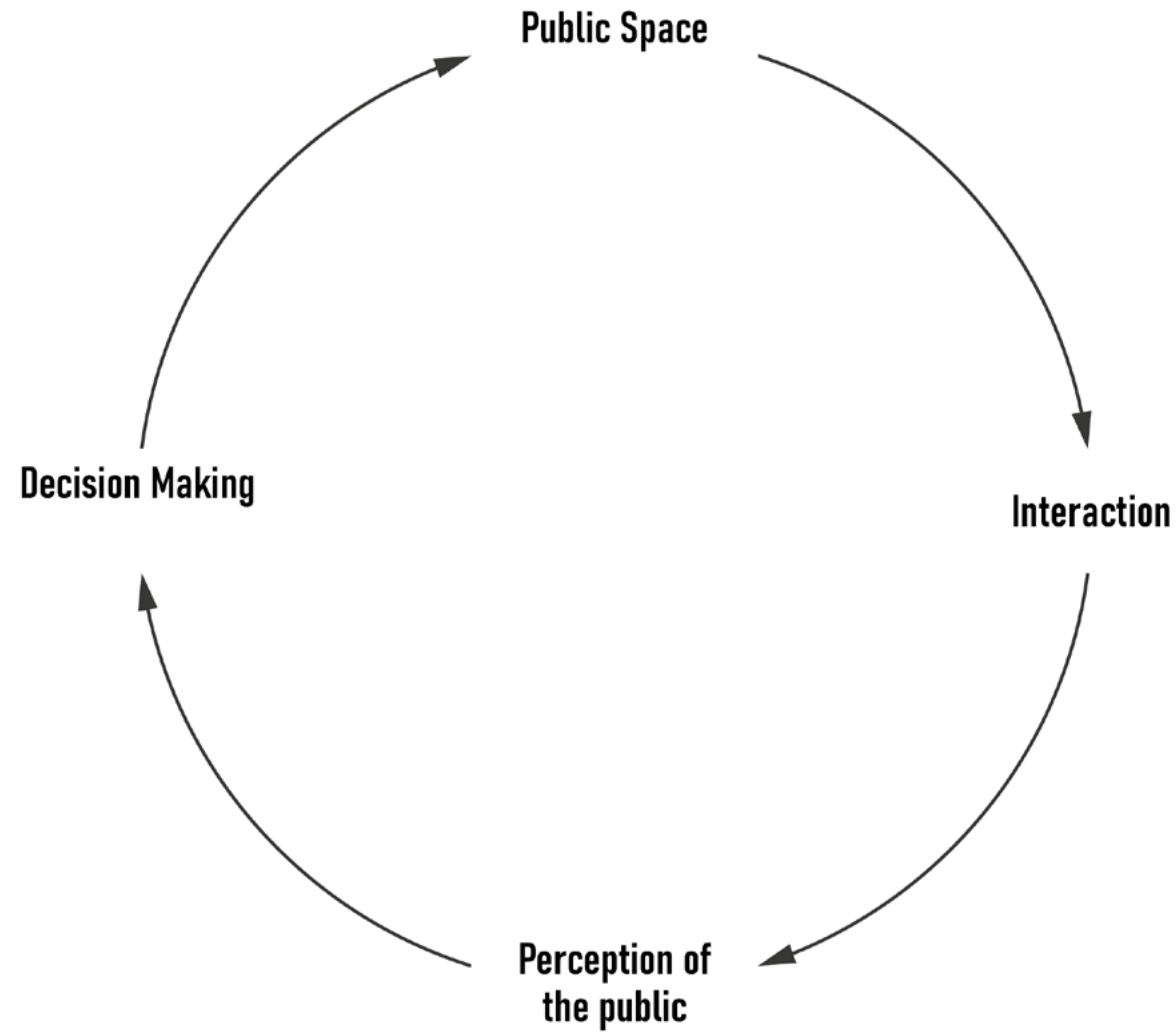
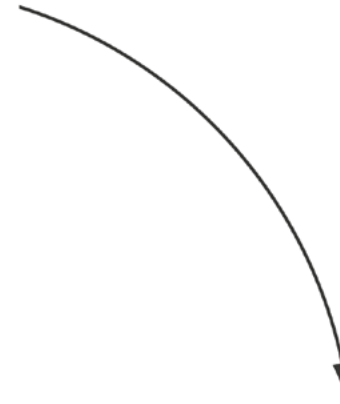


Fig. 67: Wider scientific framework: The production of public space and its effects (by the author)

Public Space



Interaction

People

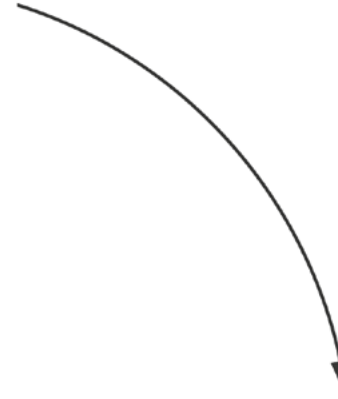
Fig. 68: Wider scientific framework: The production of public space and its effects (by the author)

Public Space



Walkability

Planet



Interaction

People

Fig. 69: Wider scientific framework: The production of public space and its effects (by the author)

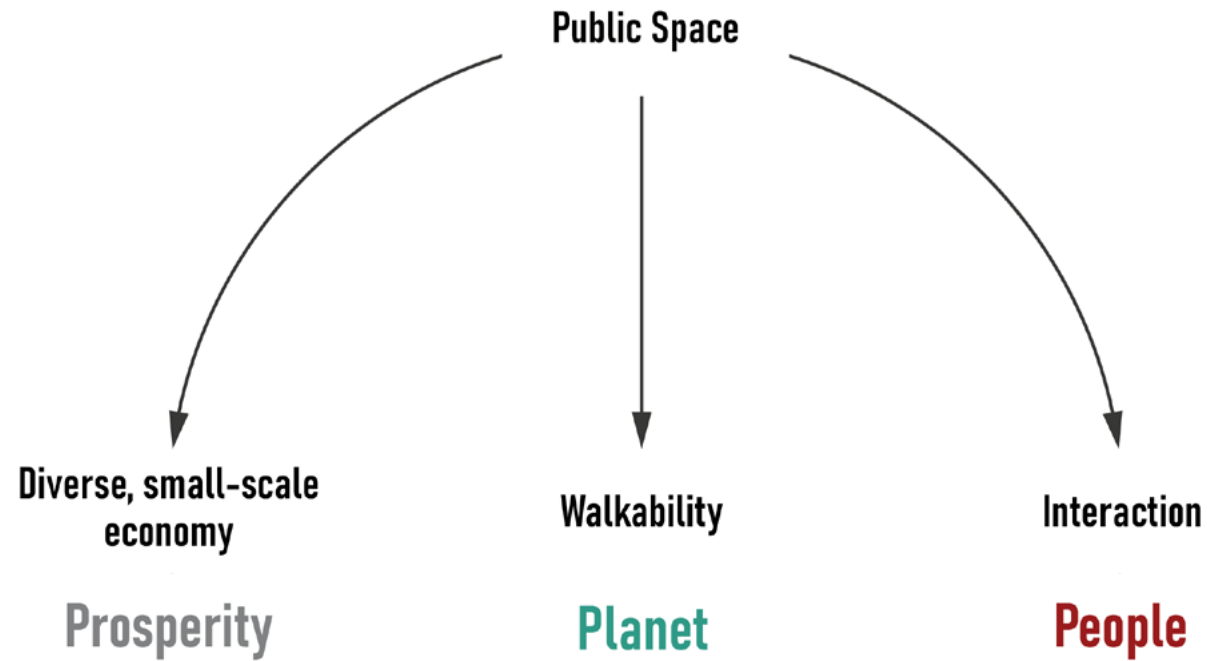


Fig. 70: Wider scientific framework: The production of public space and its effects (by the author)

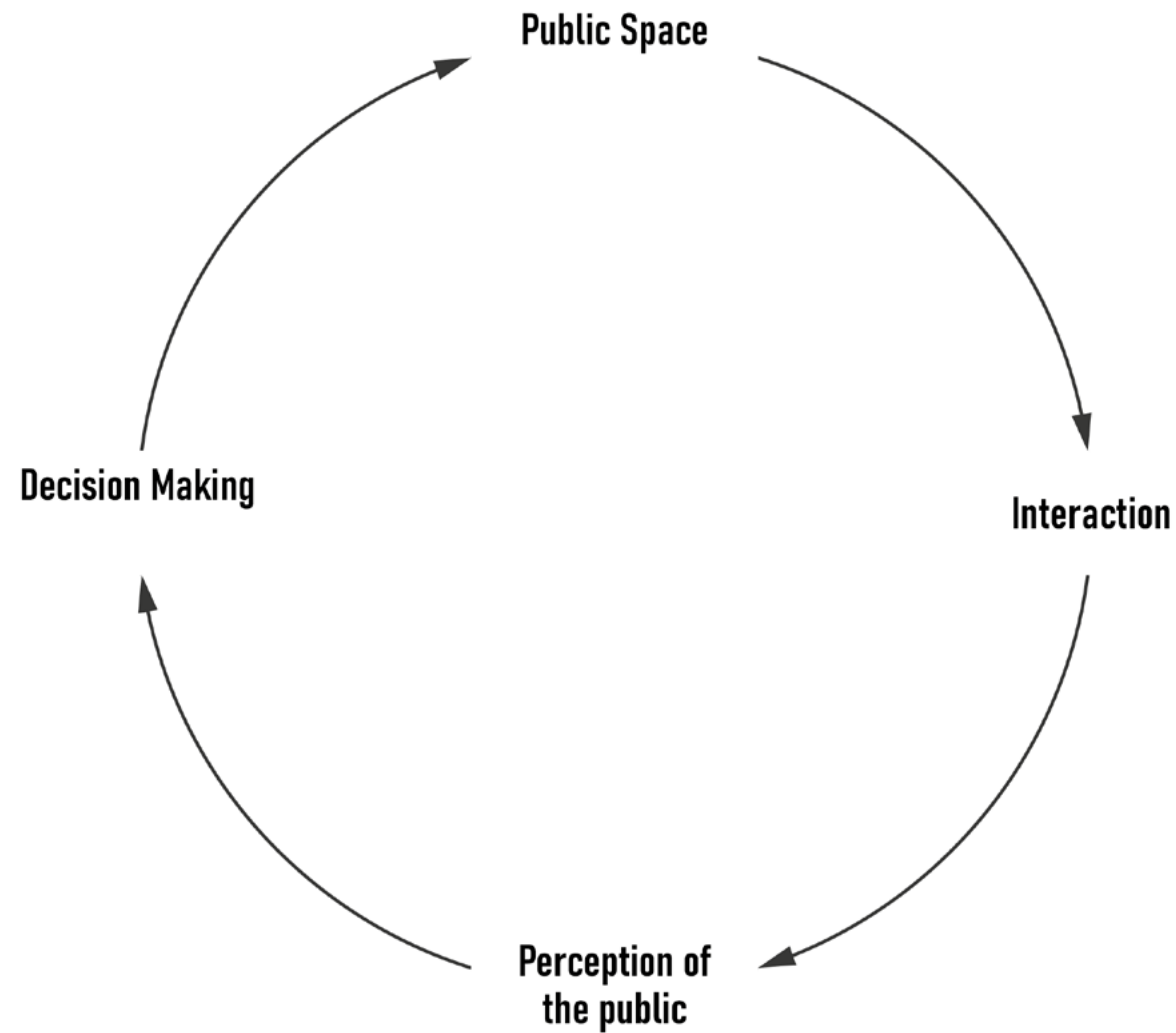


Fig. 71: Wider scientific framework: The production of public space and its effects (by the author)

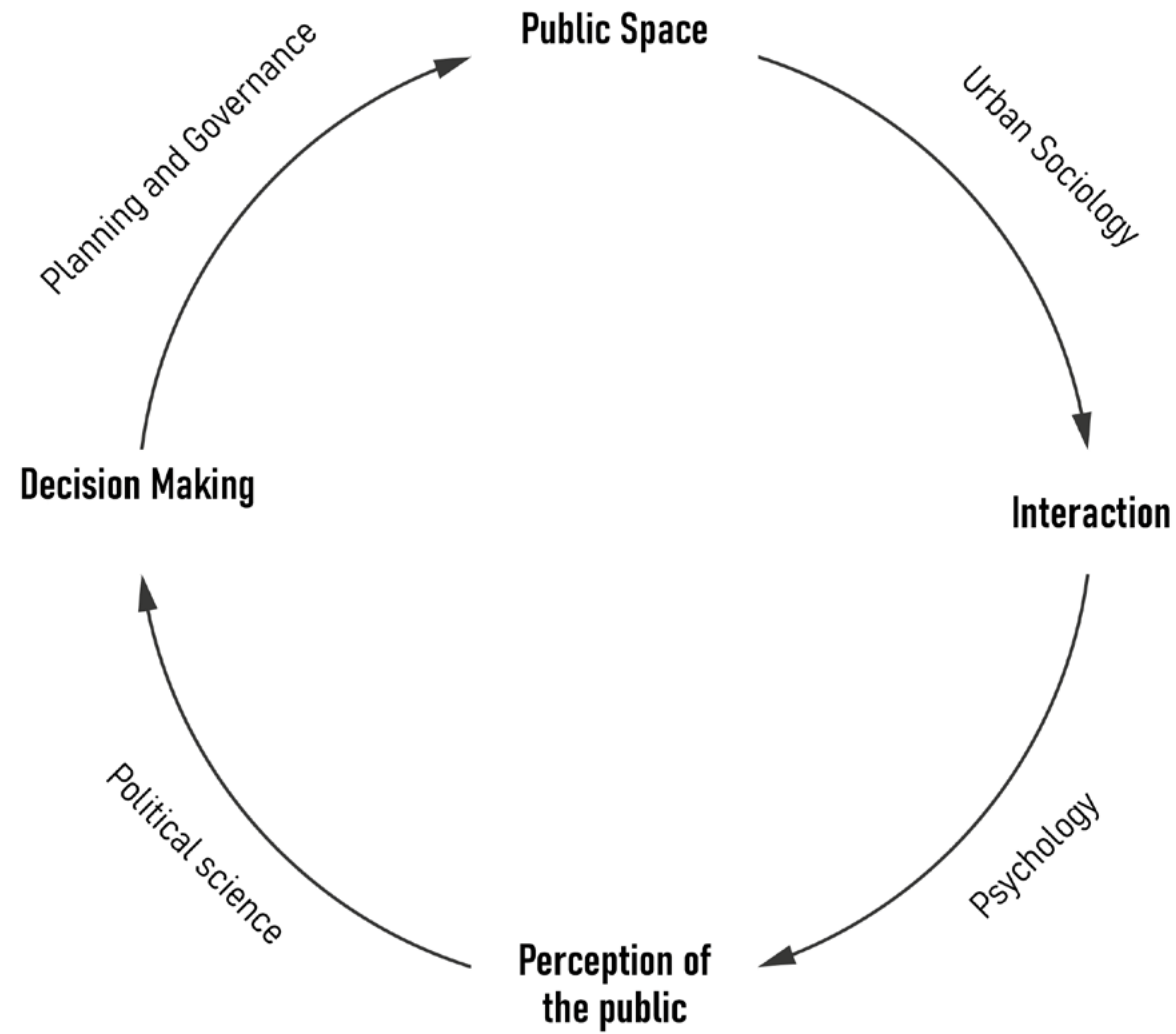


Fig. 72: Concept of public space within the wider framework (by the author)

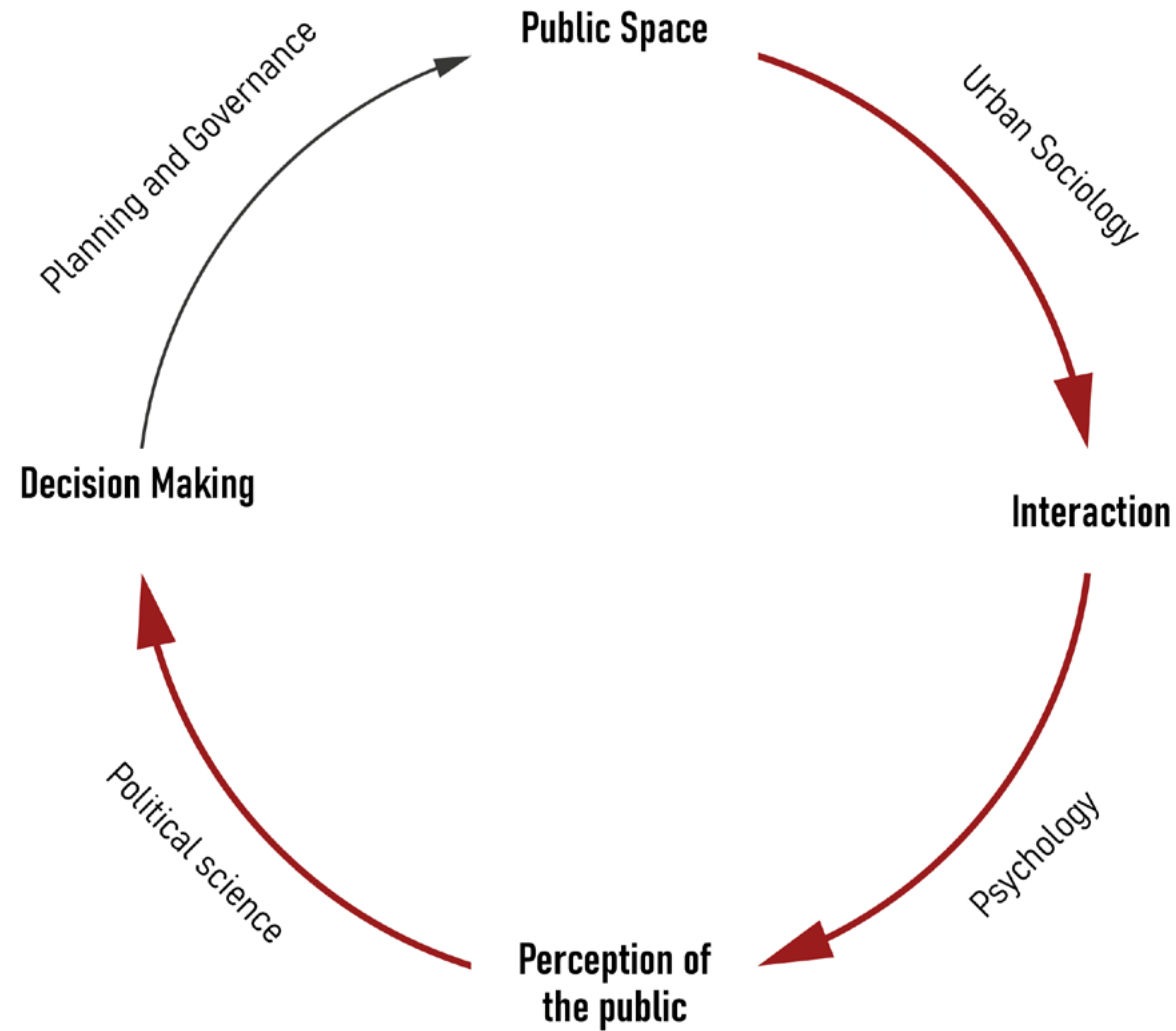


Fig. 73: Original research idea within the wider framework (by the author)

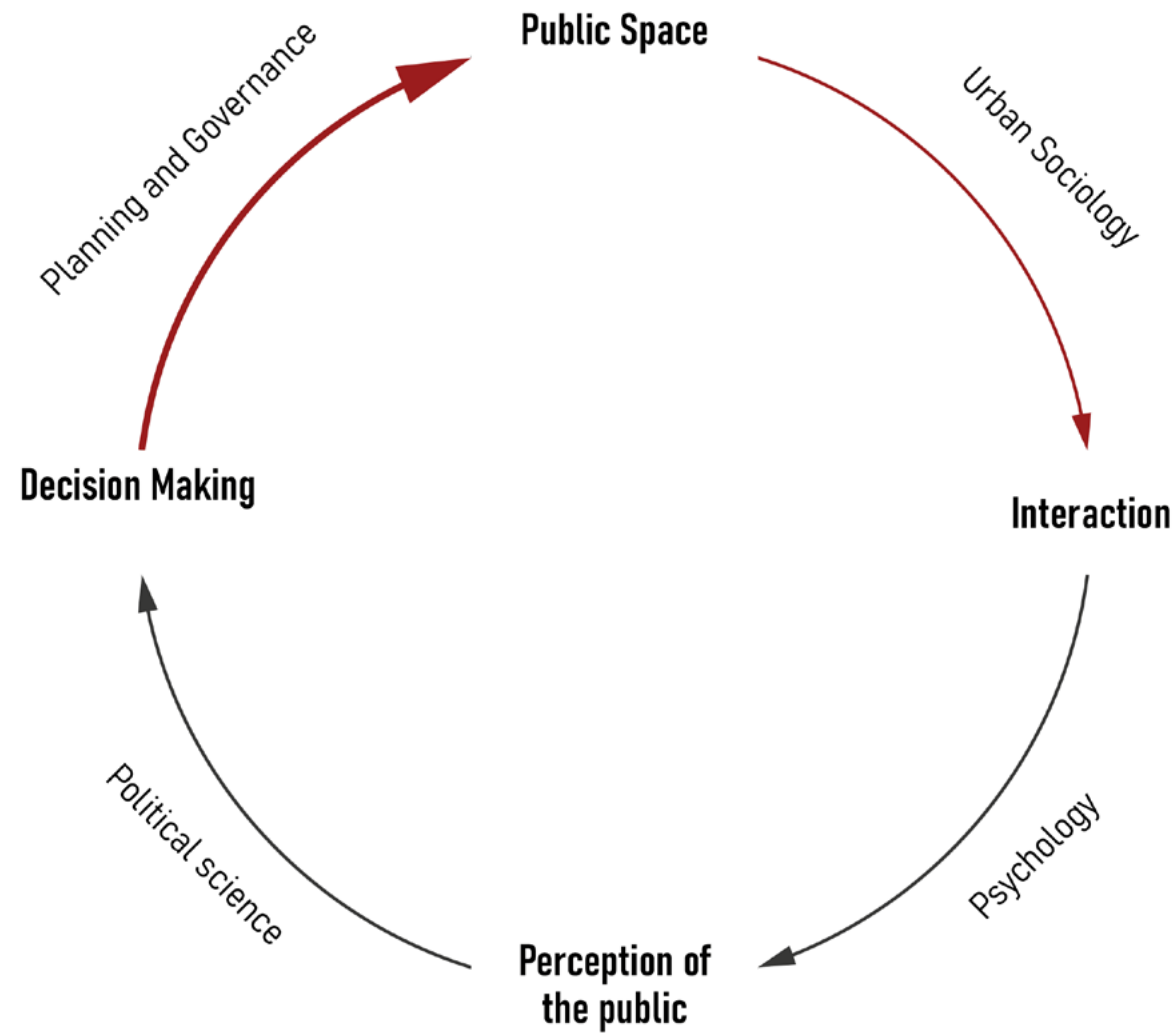


Fig. 74: New research idea within the wider framework (by the author)

LIMITATIONS

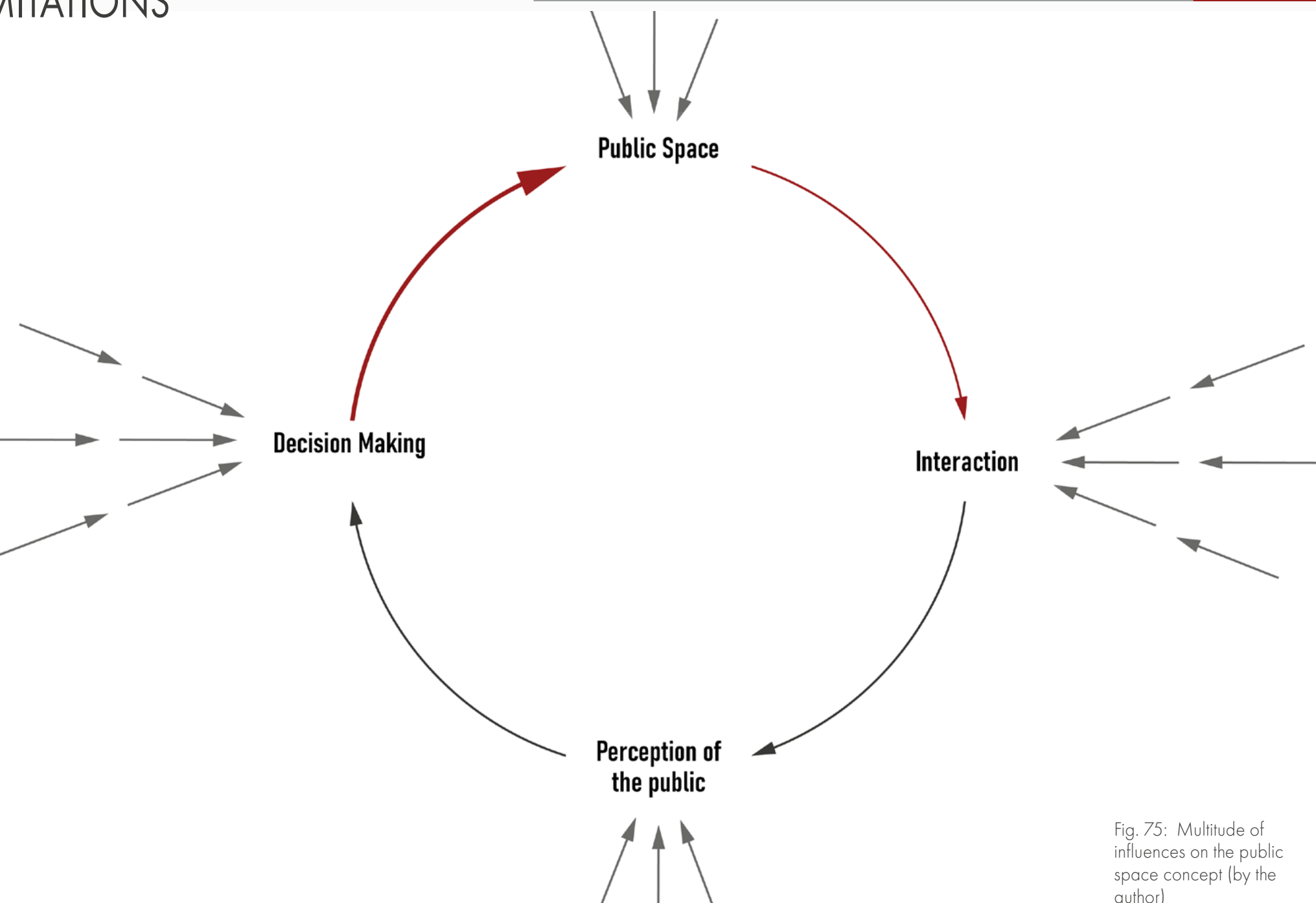
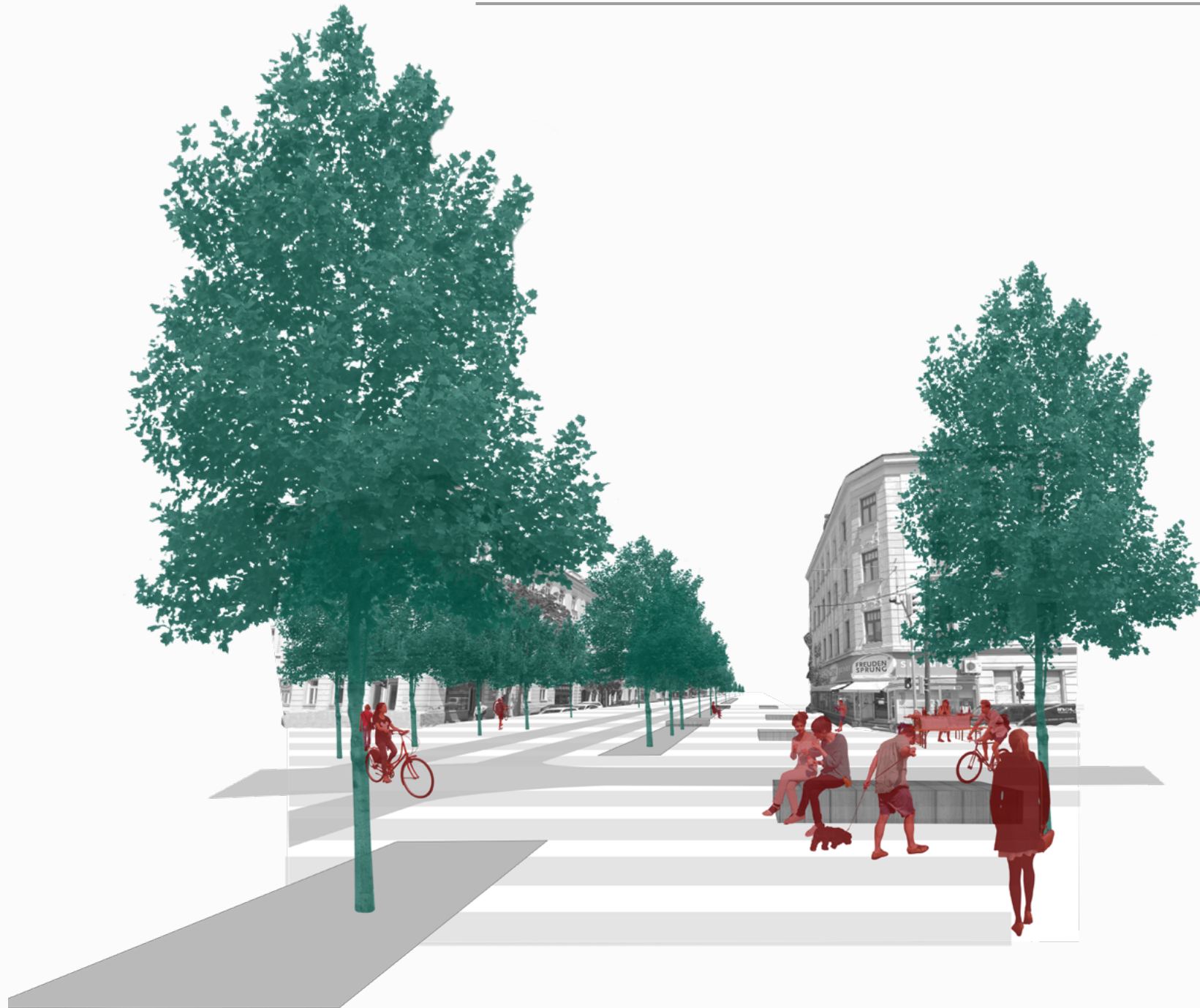
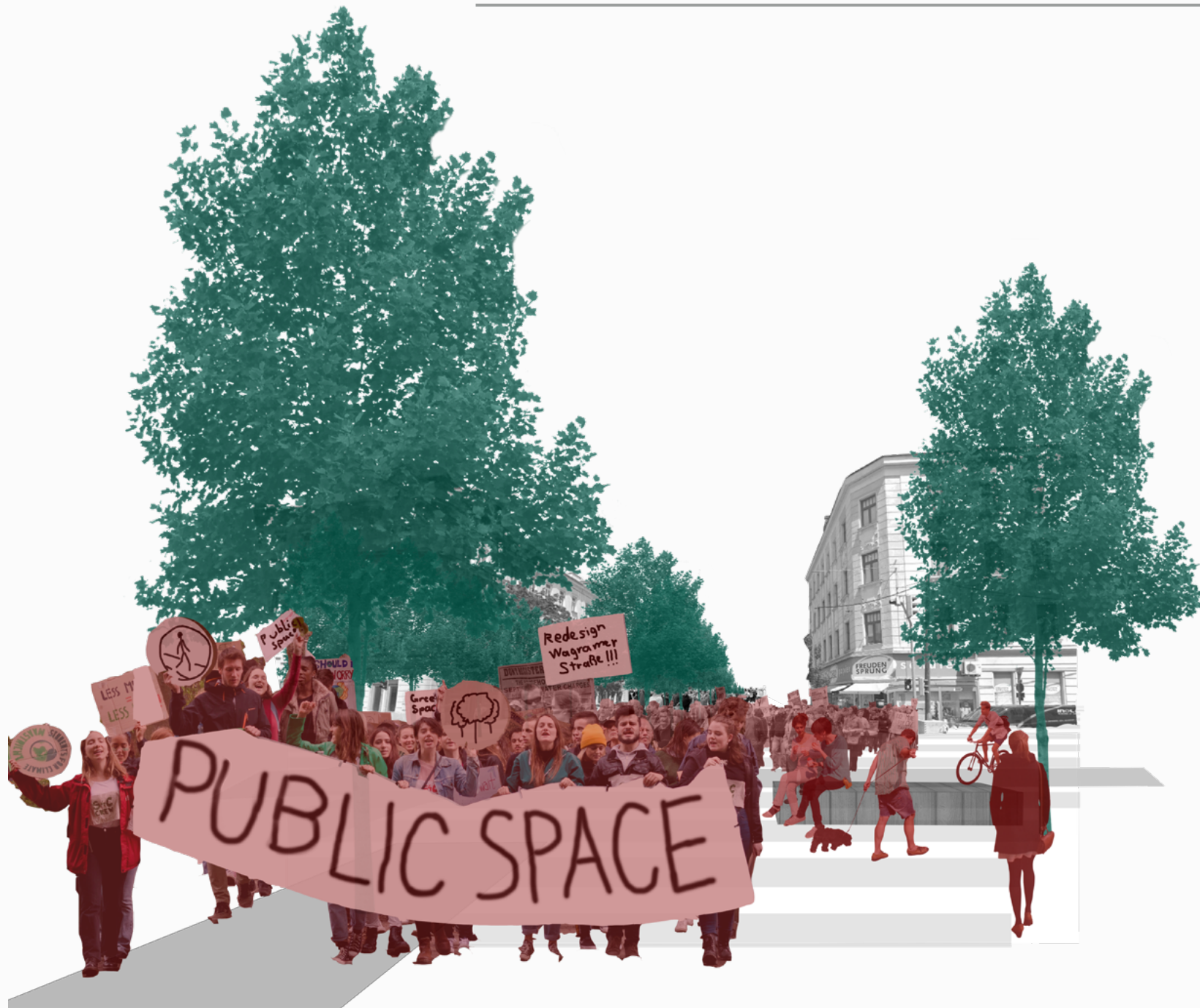


Fig. 75: Multitude of influences on the public space concept (by the author)







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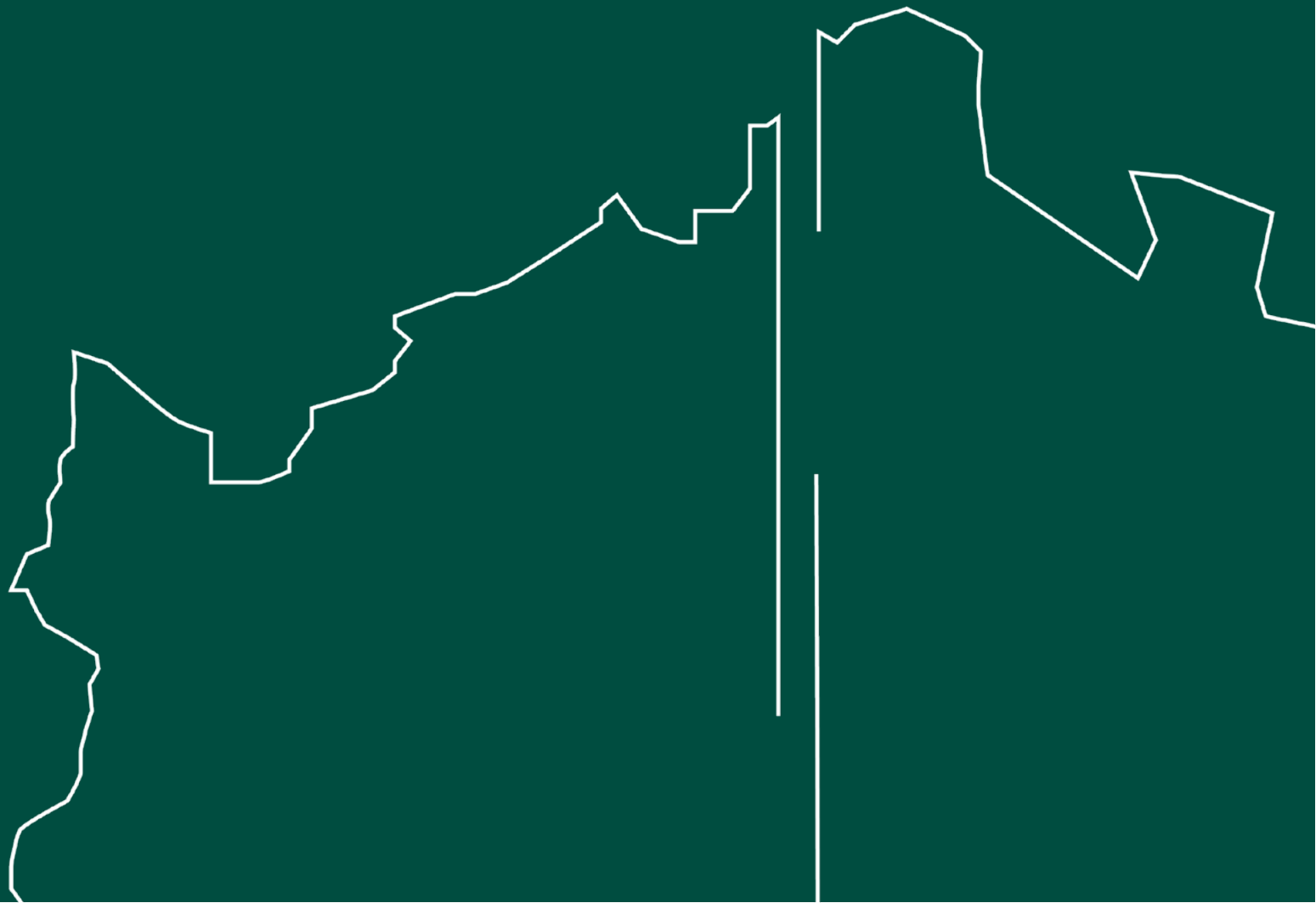
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7 APPENDIX



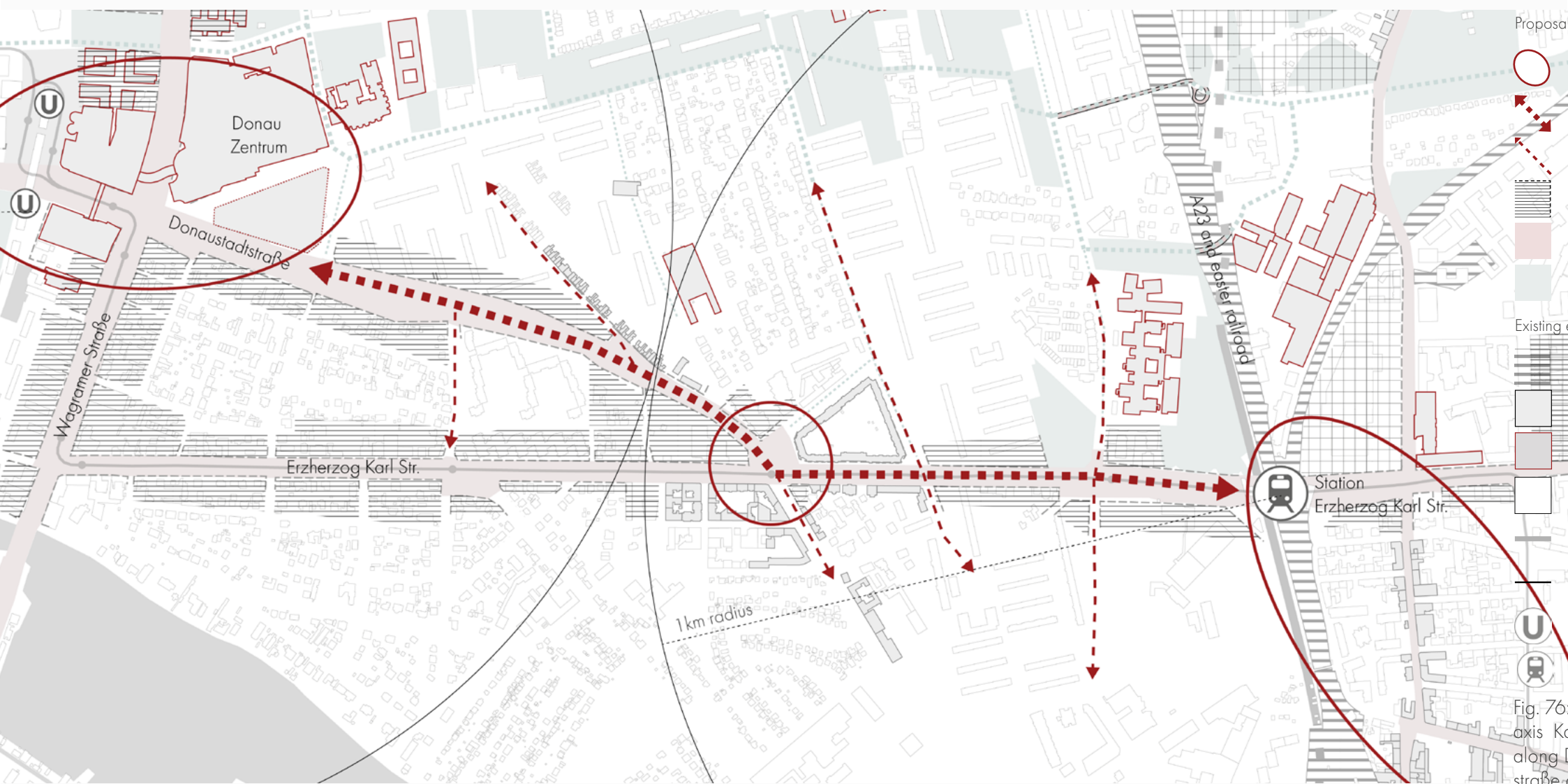
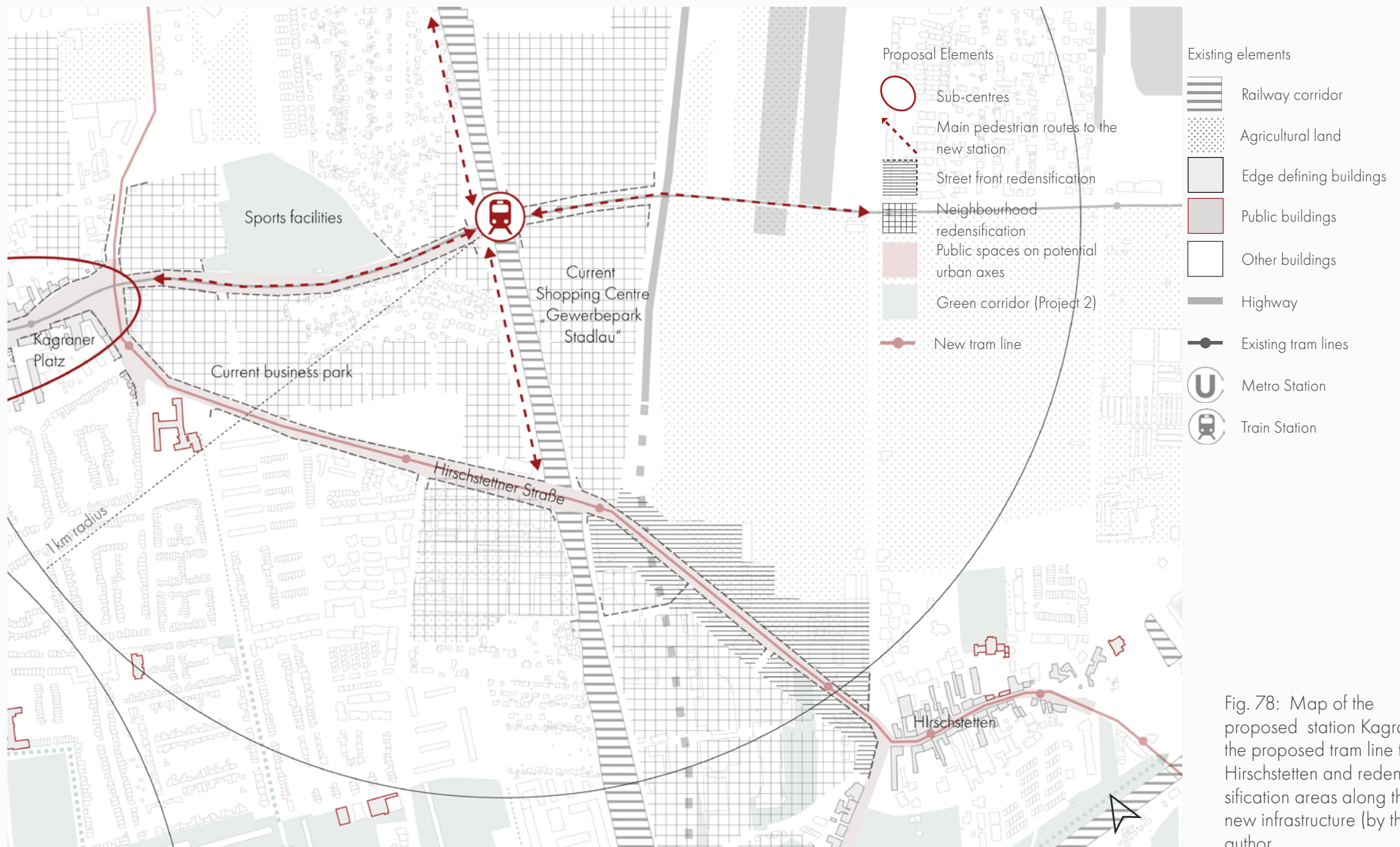




Fig. 77: Reference
Project: Bruno Marek
Allee in Vienna



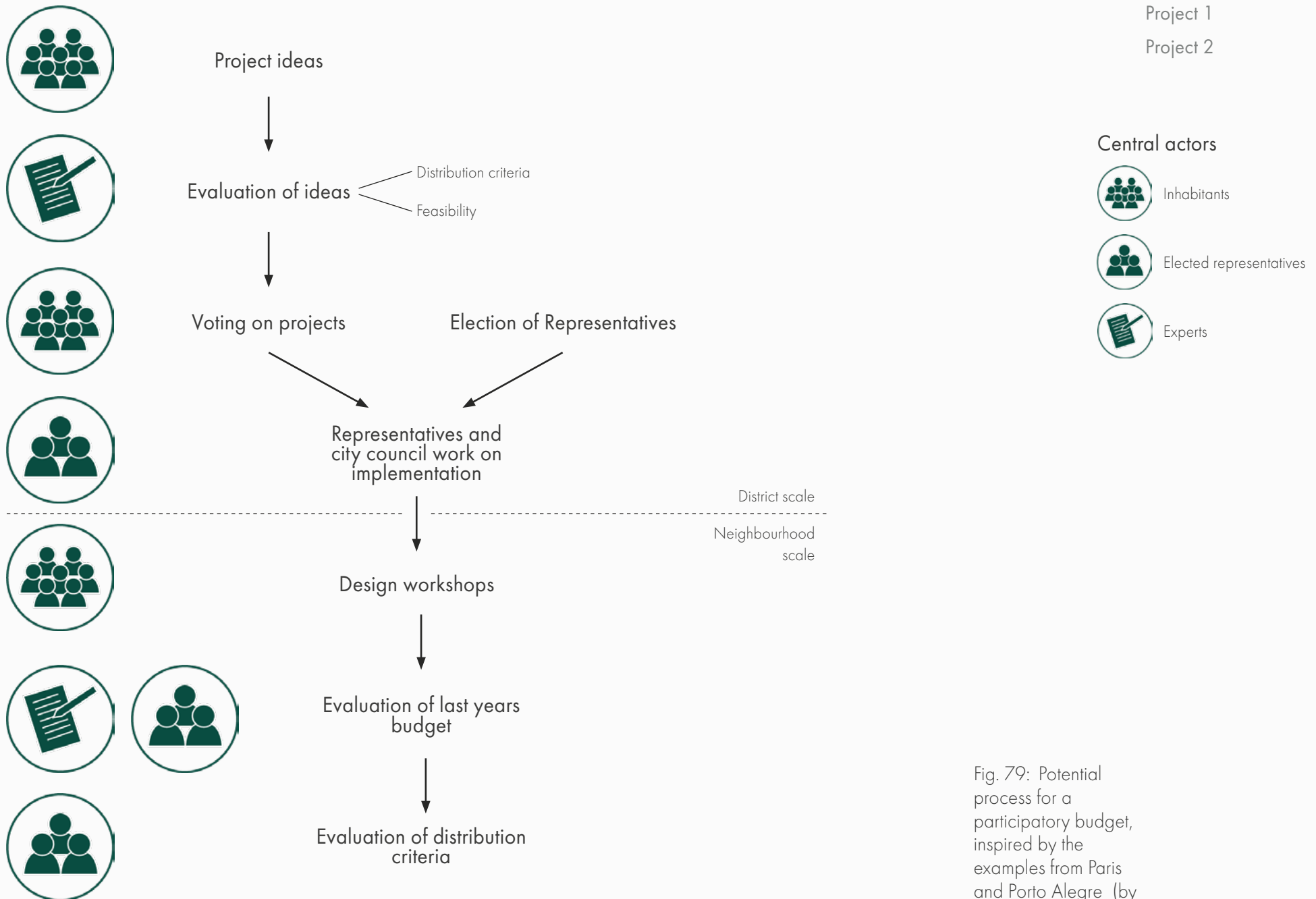


Fig. 79: Potential process for a participatory budget, inspired by the examples from Paris and Porto Alegre (by the author.)