
Kaiserschnitten

International Summerworkshop, Wiental



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Vorwort Allgemein 2

Vorwort zum Semesterprojekt Kaiserschnitten in Form von Blindtext. Die kurzen Einleitungstexte sind in Verdana 10 pt mit einem Zeilenabstand von 5,7mm gesetzt. Trennungen in diesem Text bitte möglichst vermeiden.

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Graz University of Technology, Austria

1. Vienna Sports Valley

Prof. Hans Gangoly
Professor
Markus Bogensberger
Tutor

The student group at Graz University of Technology were assigned the Naschmarkt and Schönbrunn areas, i.e. the sections located at each end of the planning area. It was therefore logical to consider the overall area and then to make suggestions regarding interventions. In the course of the site inspection it evolved that Wiental ("Vienna Valley") is a very autonomous area within the fabric of the city. A kind of forgotten place, that people mostly only cross, hardly realising its impressive length.

Another shortcoming is the lack of "addresses" that might forge a link between the valley and distinctive uses. This fact is particularly obvious at the underground railway stations along the river, Pilgramgasse, Margarethengasse and Längenfeldgasse, that all lack a clear point of reference in their surroundings. Because of the largely closed, multi-storey façade fronts of the neighbouring development, however, the planning area does in fact have an urban atmosphere about it and thus has the necessary backdrop to accommodate uses involving urban lifestyle. The site primarily features large flat areas, many of which are sealed. Few areas are currently used a great deal. Even zones declared as parks, such as the Bruno Kreisky Park or the green spaces next to Längenfeldgasse underground railway station, are rarely frequented.

The aim therefore was to transform the planning area and to programme new uses with as little intervention as possible. These new uses were to benefit the population in the immediate vicinity, while also compensating for facilities lacking in Vienna.

The idea was to augment the advantages of the topographical situation and to offer a large number of residents possibilities to appropriate the urban space. "Sport" was the medium chosen for people to occupy this area of the city. The current "plain field" is to be transformed into an "activity field" by means of selective interventions.

The focus of the programming, however, is not on physical exercise but above all on allowing people to view the city in a new way. In this case, "sport" is understood as a primarily positively connoted social phenomenon:

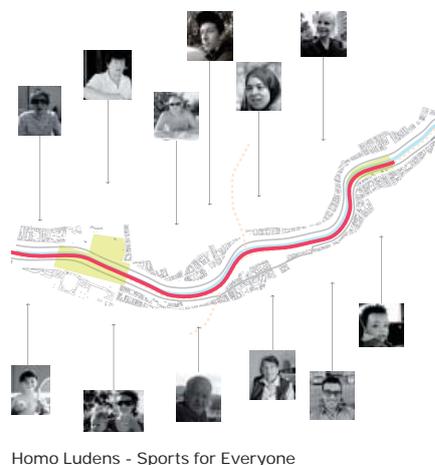
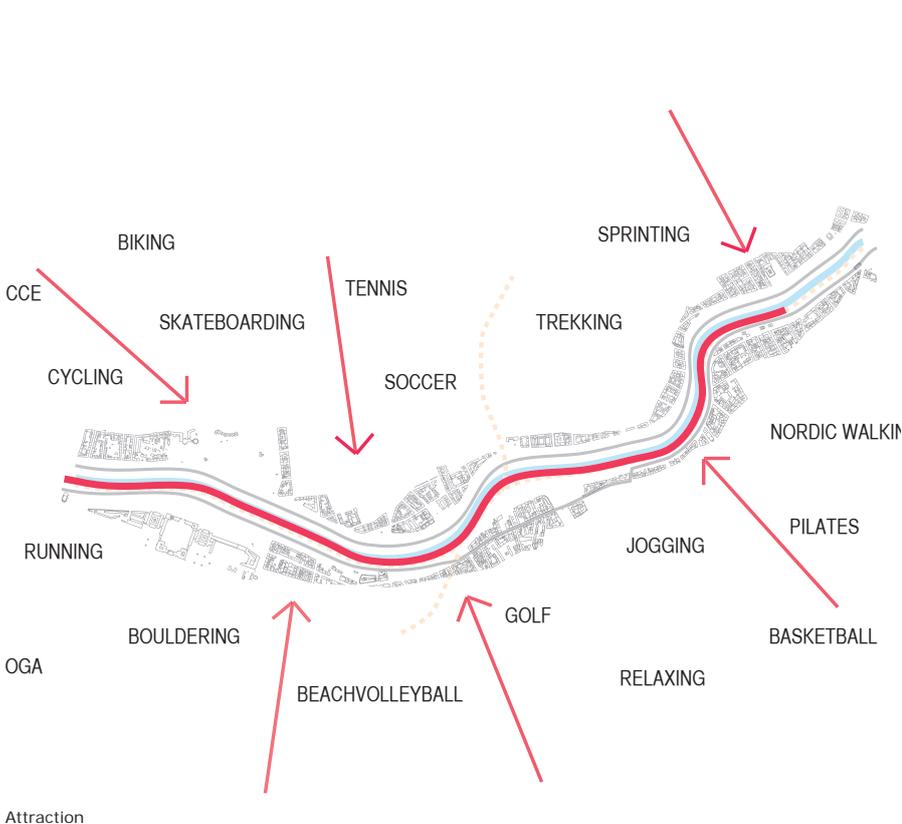
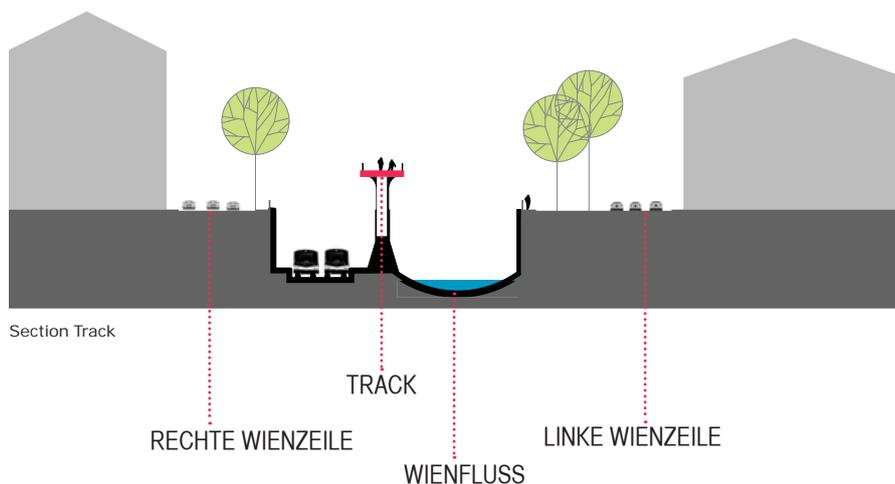
"Since the beginning of the 20th century, sport has evolved into a vernacular, global concept. It is therefore impossible to give any precise, let alone unambiguous, definition of the term. What sport is generally taken to mean is not so much a question of an analysis of its scientific dimensions but is determined much more by its use in everyday theory and by its historically grown, traditional incorporation into social, economic, political and legal circumstances. What is more, sport as it actually takes place widens and differentiates the understanding of the concept." (P. Röthig (Ed.): Sportwissenschaftliches Lexikon. Hofmann, Schorn-dorf 1992.)

In the broadest sense, the idea is thus to tie into the concept of "homo ludens", an explanatory model of the living human being whereby he develops his abilities particularly through playing: at play, he discovers his individual qualities and thus becomes what he is as a result of his experiences.

1. Vienna Sports Valley

Vienna already offers its inhabitants an extensive range of sports facilities, many in the city centre (e.g. hard courts for various sports or multi-sports cages). However, these facilities are mainly found only in specific places and do not create a coherent recreational space. As a "sports valley", however, Wiental could become an important urban zone with which people could identify. The range of sports facilities could be geared

to all age groups and encourage communication. Sport in itself allows people to use public space peacefully beyond any barriers of language, religion or other social constraints and to establish and cultivate social contacts. Engaging in sports is just as interesting for tourists as it is for residents or people who work in the area. Sports facilities complement the range of local edu-



cational facilities and, with more people in public space, increase the subjective sense of safety.

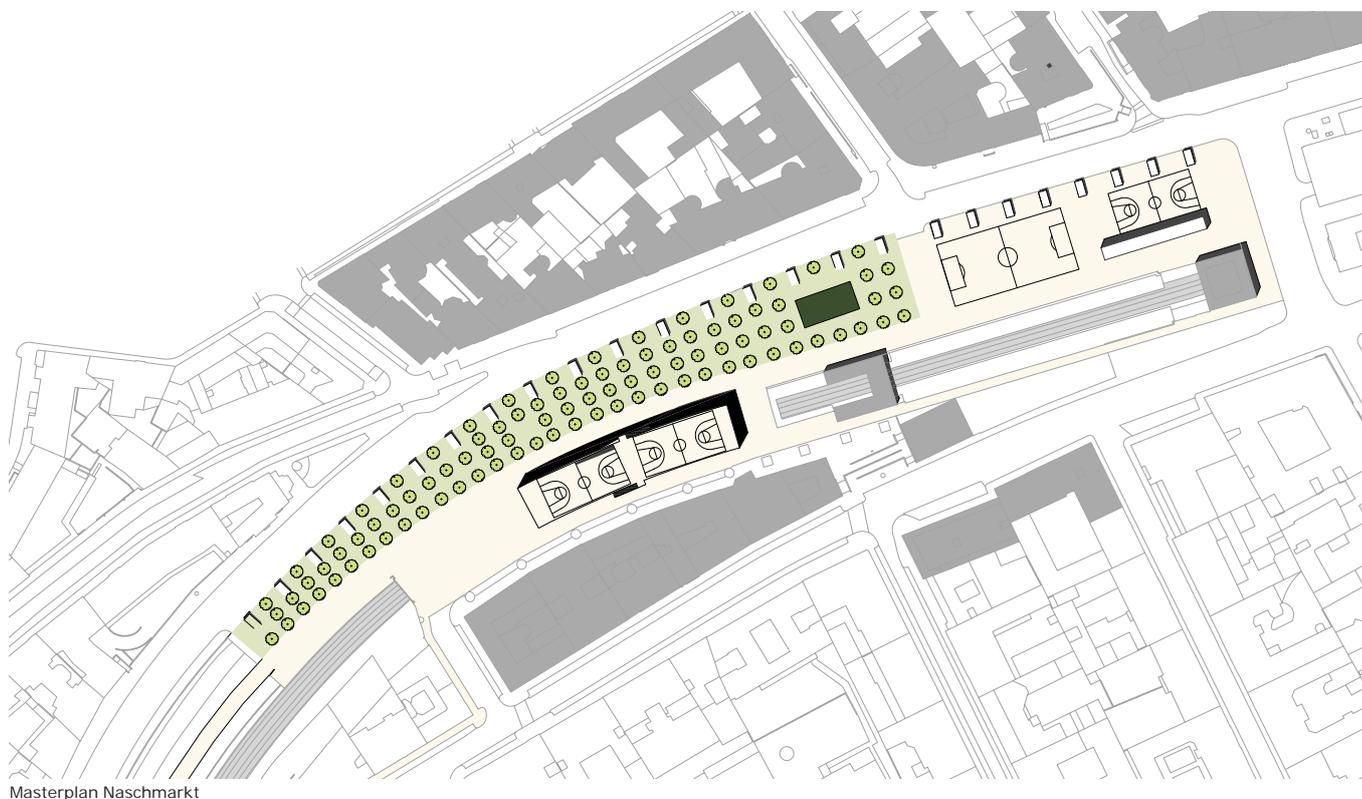
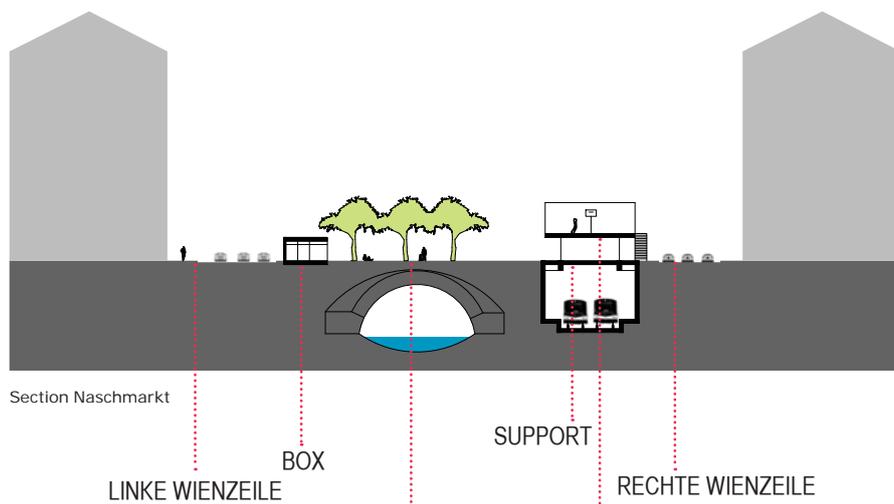
In order to define the area by means of an architectural intervention, too, it is suggested to build a running and cycling track. This track links the sports facilities like a "string of pearls". It is raised so as to allow an uninterrupted experience of Wiental in the urban space. This

bridges barriers such as having to cross the road at Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel or Meidlinger Hauptstraße. In addition, the track is a kind of stage for pedestrians, cyclists, etc. in the city.

The intended effect for the neighbouring surroundings can thus be compared with the positive effects of such projects as the High Line in New York's Meat Packing District by James Corner Field Opera-

tions, Diller Scofidio + Renfro, and landscape planner Piet Oudolf.

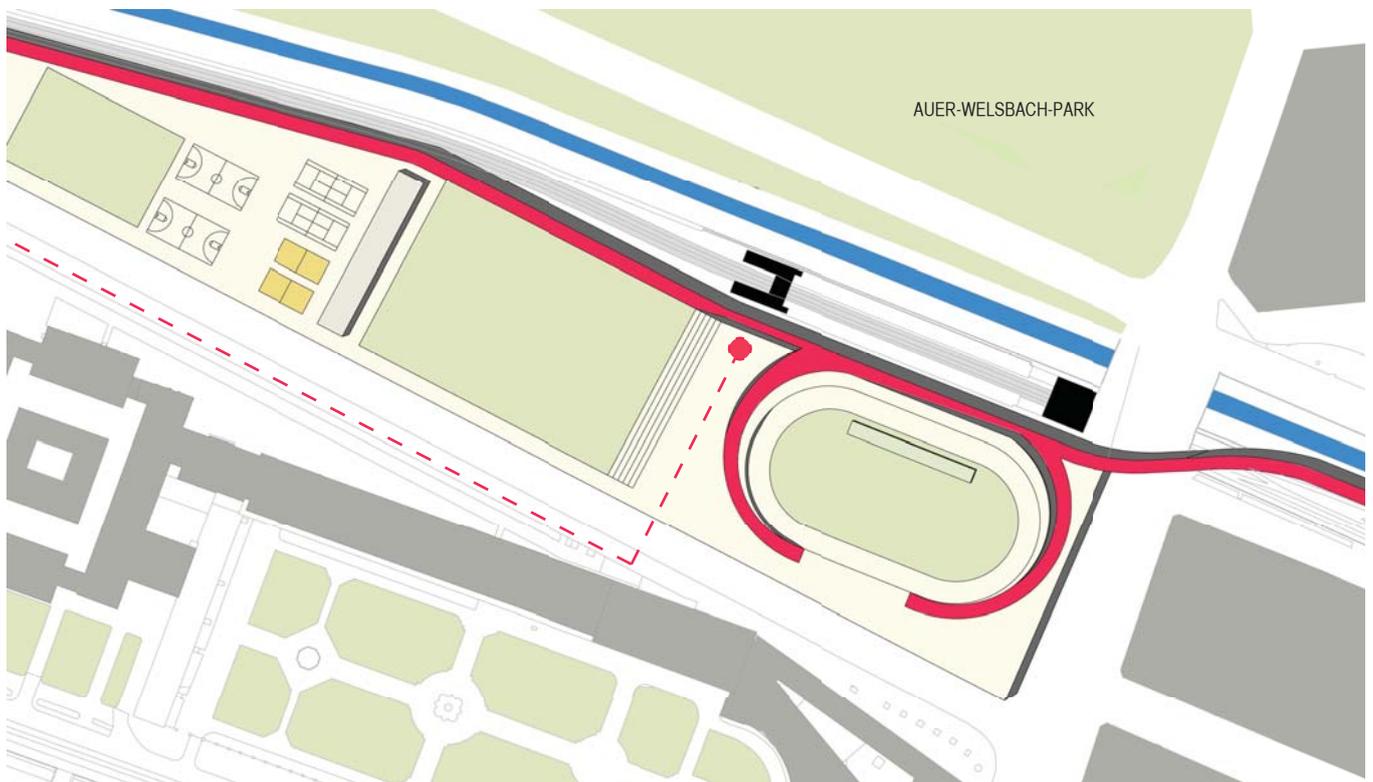
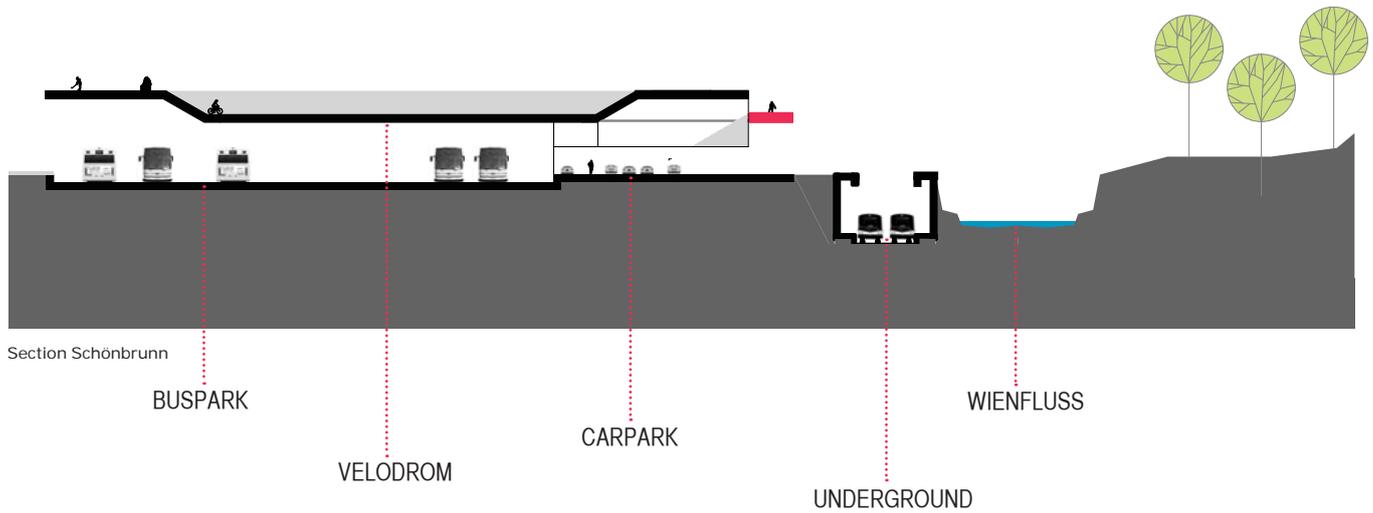
The track is planned to begin nearby the Naschmarkt to the west of Kettenbrückengasse. It is currently an asphalt surface used for parking. Every Saturday there is a flea market here with around 350 vendors and up to 15,000 visitors. The areas to the west of the Naschmarkt are formulated as a sportscape, similar



to the temporary installation by the Dutch architect group MVRDV at the Plaza de los Ángeles in Barcelona in 1998. Within the scope of their "design research", in line with the principles described by Adolf Loos, MVRDV had experimented with the idea of giving the built environment a skin – a surface or apparel as a medium for ephemeral and festive architecture. The use of public

space was seen to result from the surface qualities of this area. The planned intervention is as immediately simple as it is effective. Sport lines are drawn on the ground, with the appropriate accessories also provided. Football, basketball and volleyball fields – suggested uses that encourage people to engage in activities in a very direct manner. These ephemeral facilities are

accompanied by a few efficient infrastructure buildings such as showers, sanitary rooms, and changing cubicles. This newly defined area with its sports facilities is also suitable for use as a venue for small to medium-sized sports events. The flea market can still be held here almost unchanged. The western part of the Naschmarkt thus begins a monothematic spectacle,



Masterplan Schönbrunn

whose various attractions run like a string of pearls up to Schloss Schönbrunn. The array of facilities ranges from courts for boccia, beach volleyball, basketball, street soccer or tennis, structural facilities for skateboarding or bouldering, to quieter zones for yoga or t'ai chi ch'uan, for example. The "sports valley" is concluded by the area to the north of Schloss Schönbrunn.

The facilities already found in this area, in the Auer Welsbach Park and Schönbrunner Schloßstraße and Linke Wienzeile, are integrated, with the track improving access. It is suggested to build a hybrid building on the current car park next to Schönbrunn underground railway station, with the roof taking the form of a velodrome. This would crown Vienna's "sports valley" and allow the

city to boast being one of the few cities in the world with two cycle racing tracks.



Masterplan Schönbrunn



L'vivska Polytechnika / Ukrain

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Prof. Bohdan Tscherkes
 Professor
Anton Kolomyeytsev
Roman Krushelnytsky
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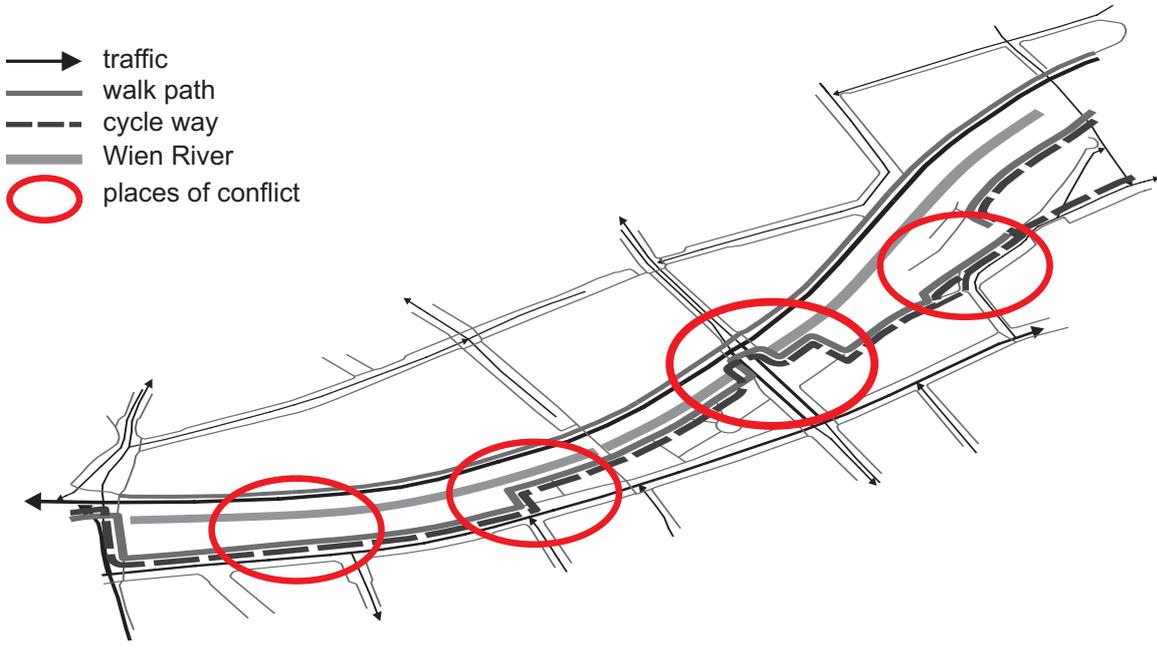
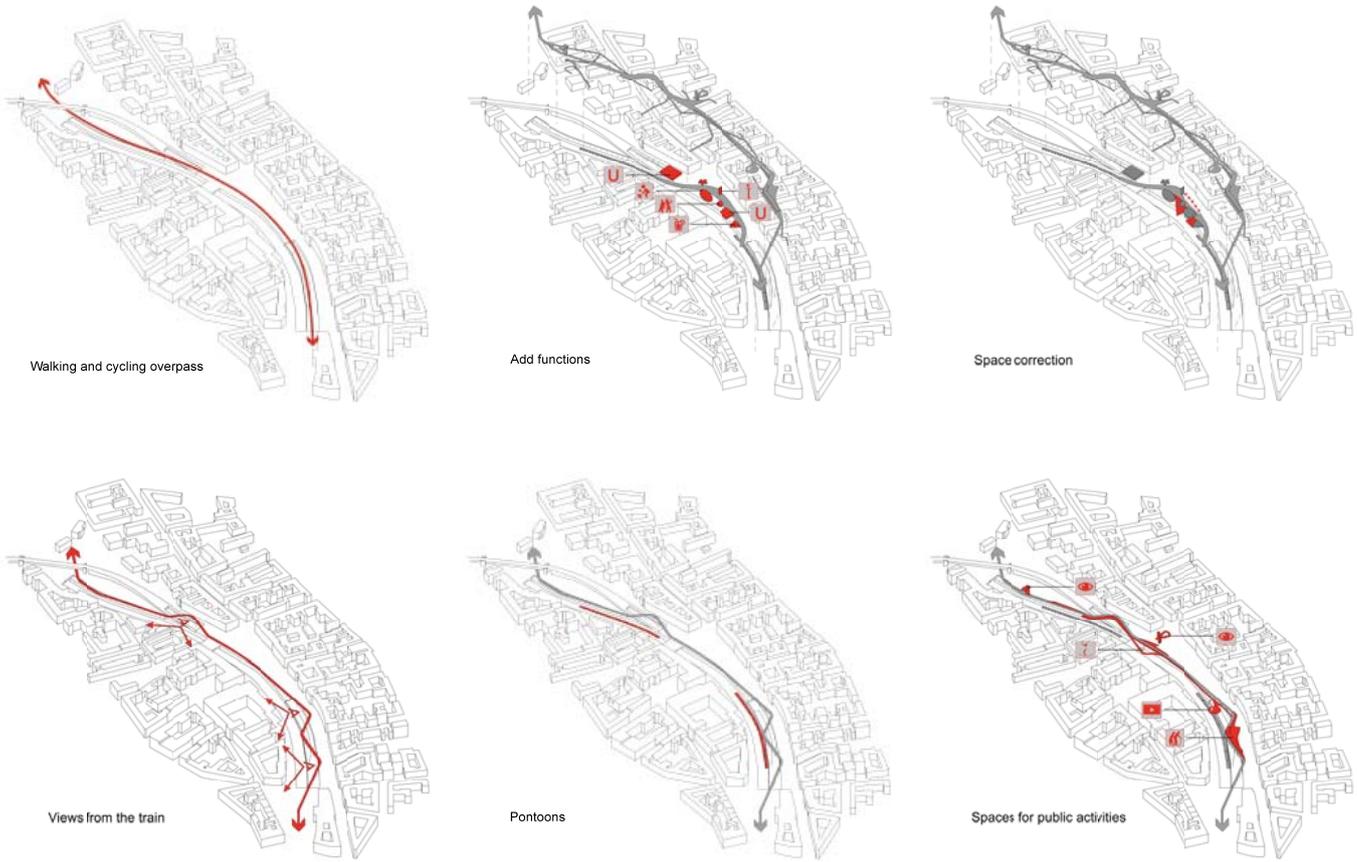
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Elevation

Location of the city of Vienna is very unique. Mountain range of the Vienna Forest – the foothills of Alps – is a green lungs of the city. It's peaks are seen from a large number of city streets and from the valley of Wien River, which starts there. So the river itself is the nexus between the outer natural environment of the city and its most urbanized, dense and artificial inner one. Lively and meandering mountain river

was regulated and closed with stone walls of the channel at the beginning of the XX-th century. It was then also partly blocked. By developing the Wien River, the outstanding architect Otto Wagner has constantly emphasized the technological advances, new opportunities of architectural constructions, complexity and dynamism of urban spaces. Because of this, he has created multi-levelled and complicated intersections of

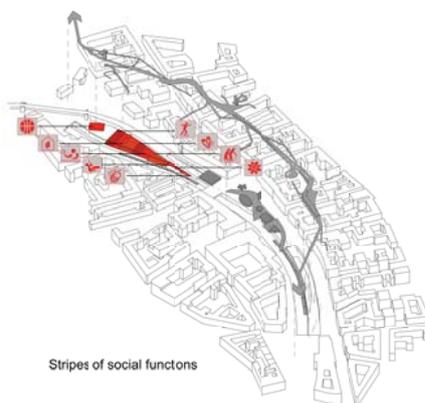


city rail lines and deliberately elongated bays of the bridges. For all beauty and dynamics of this ensemble, with the time in the valley emerged nothing more, but a stone canyon with the inaccessible for people river and with the subway lines at the bottom. This space is cut off from the rich space of the street outside.

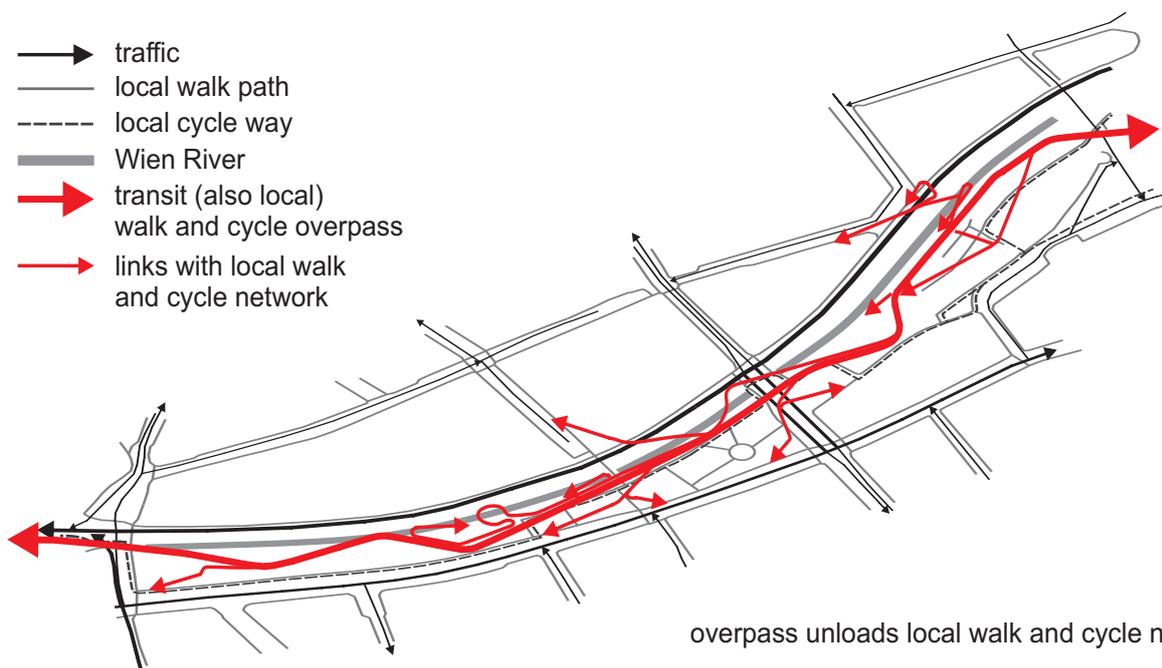
The main idea of the project was to design a walking and cycling overpass with

greenery parallel to the river. It would be a continuation of the recently implemented walking and cycling path along the river, which exists in the segment between the Vienna Wood and Schönbrunn. This overpass is called to bring to the valley the meandering of the lineal structures and the naturalness of three-dimensional elements of environment, which was lost by the regulation of the river. Overpass links together the space

of the "canyon" and the space of the streets, which are adjacent to it. It also provides a direct slopes to the pontoons, which are proposed next to the river and which can rise up during the flood. In such a way the authentic look of Wien River equipped by Otto Wagner is preserved. Also the deal of functions, such as social center, open-air cinema, view towers, green areas, net for recreation tighten over the river and others, is



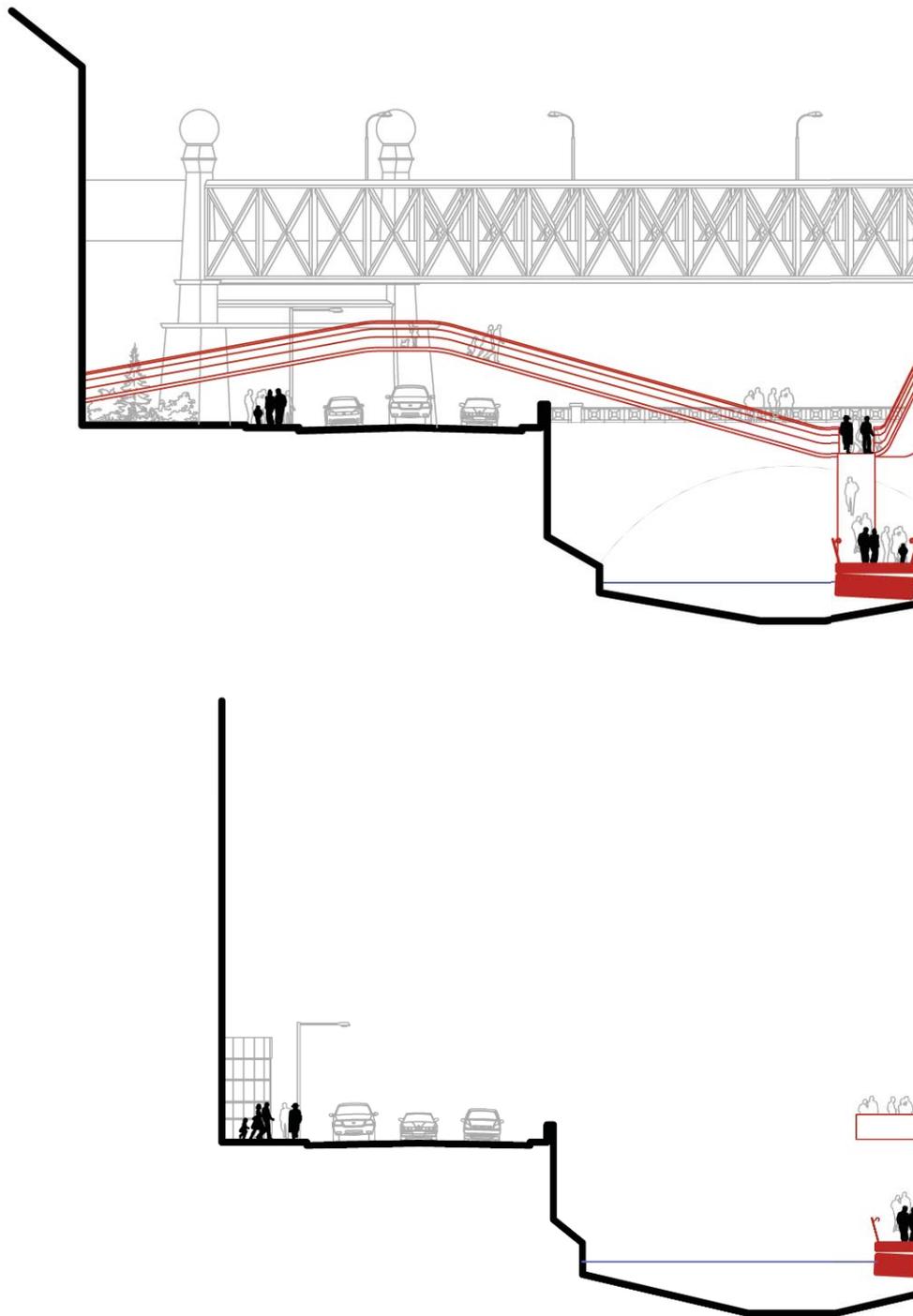
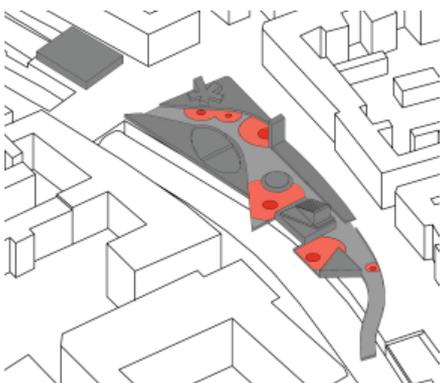
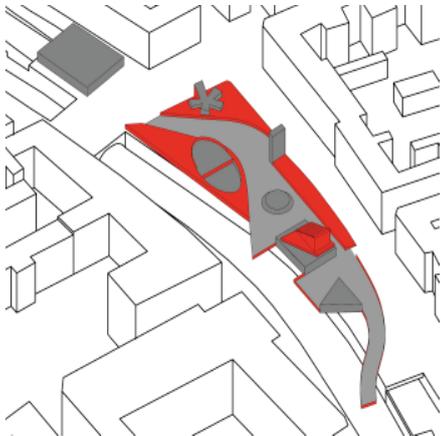
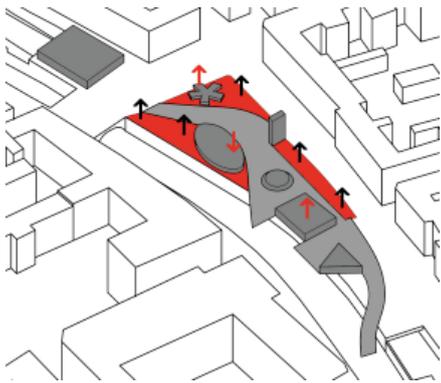
- traffic
- local walk path
- - - local cycle way
- █ Wien River
- ➔ transit (also local)
- ➔ walk and cycle overpass
- ➔ links with local walk and cycle network



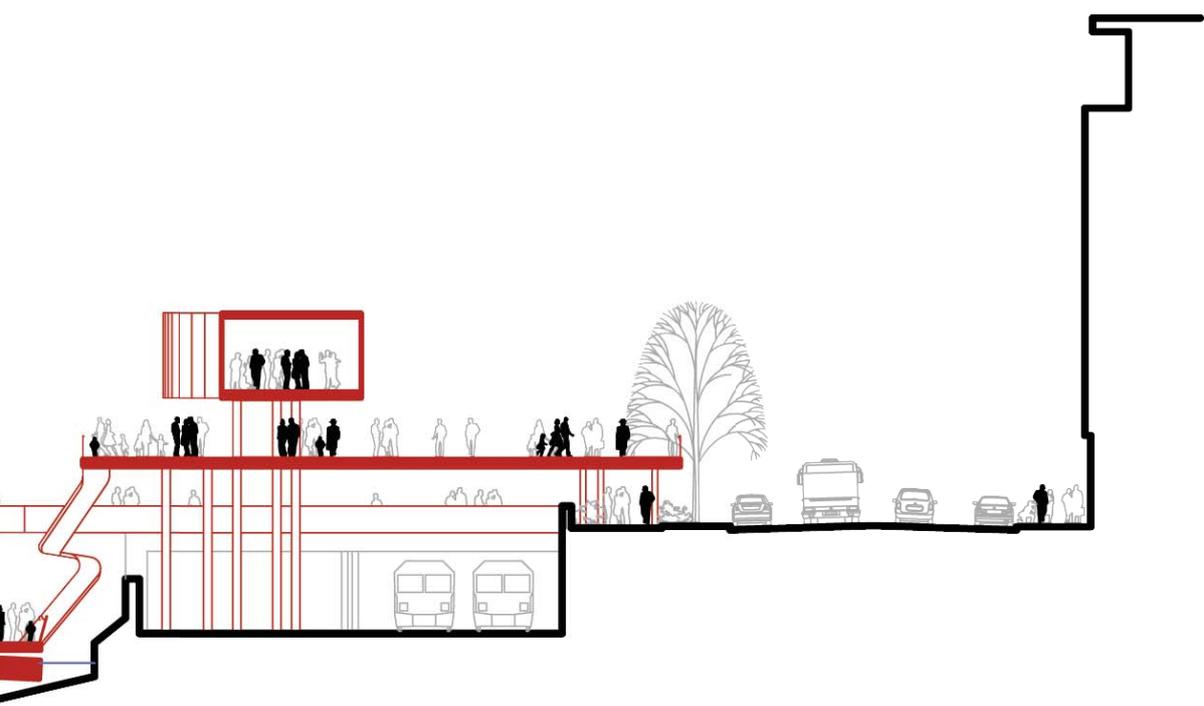
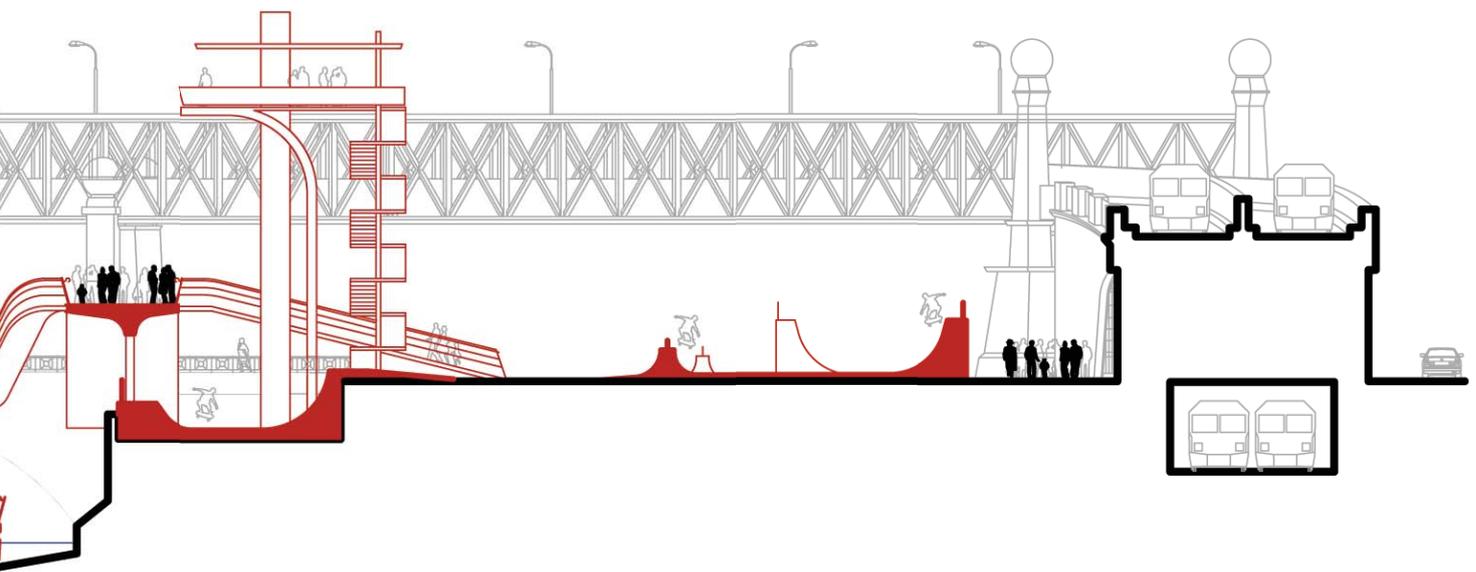
strung on the overpass.
 There is a large number of avoided areas within the homogeneous space of the valley between the Schönbrunn and Naschmarkt. Some of them has a significant potential to become a public space, while other open spaces has a potential for local residents. Public space, which can be seen between two metro stations of the Längenfeldgasse, is created by introduction of

pseudo-riverbed. It is separated from the road by the green barrier, and is modified by simple geometric forms of the major functional magnets. Small lakes were put on the area to use the special character of mountain river as an attraction. They are widely overflowing during the water level in the river below is sharply rising. Areas, that are cut off from the space outside by the subway lines and river, are actively used by all

age groups of the local residents. That's why we have only supplemented this territory by a number of new features. They are arranged like a transverse bands with access to the river. It is precisely the functioning of the lower part of the Wien River for satisfaction of the everyday needs of the local residents and not as the platform for business or night life, is intended to create its sustainable identity.



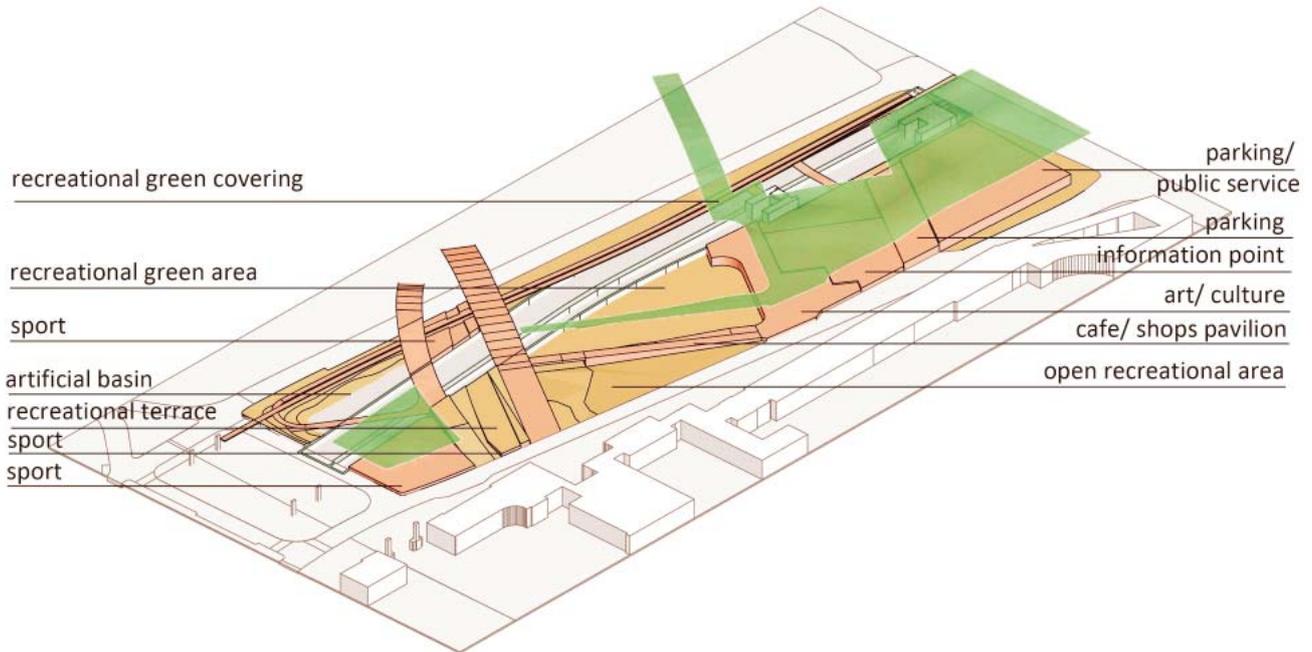
section



Free Hugs

The city areas, adjacent to the river valley Vienna are contrast with all its parameters, such as, for example, character of built environment, functional activity, target group, etc ... It is ,therefore, very important to establish the cooperation between coasts. But even if to abolish the role of the Vienna river as a border and provide new contents, it will still not lose its linearity

due to a number of facilities that are located along the channel. Also the river Vienna is an important historical axis which is vested with stable ideological values: it connects the city center and Shoebrun. The river acts as a barrier - physical and psychological. Of course, this barrier can be used as an advantage in some segments. For example, it can be used to separate offices and



private residential area, but on a site opposite Shoenbrunn, in our view, it has another important meaning, namely, association and interaction on many levels - spatial, functional, social, historical – to create unobtrusive unity of concept of „free hugs“.

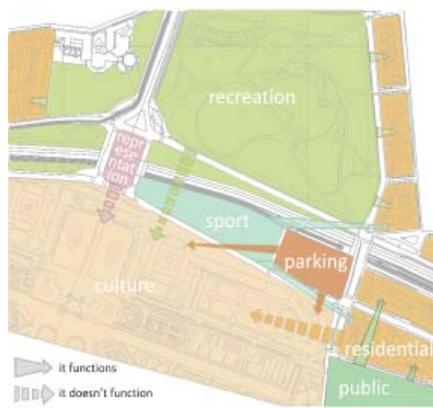
Shoenbrunn is a strong magnet, one of the most prominent tourist sites in Austria. But it is important to take

into account the interests not only of visitors from other cities and countries, but also the Viennese, who live near the palace.

In recent years the city of Vienna has grown strongly around the object. Looking around the territory, one can not ignore that the city came close to Shonbrunn - offices, sport facilities, parking, etc. located close to the pa-

lace. This distorts the first impression of the complex, because it does not correspond to the palace and does not create the mood in the viewer. What is more, it visually spoils the overall aesthetics.

Besides, existing functional relationships are not effective. However, despite this, we can not completely abandon these functions in



desired traffic situation

visual axes crosses existing borders

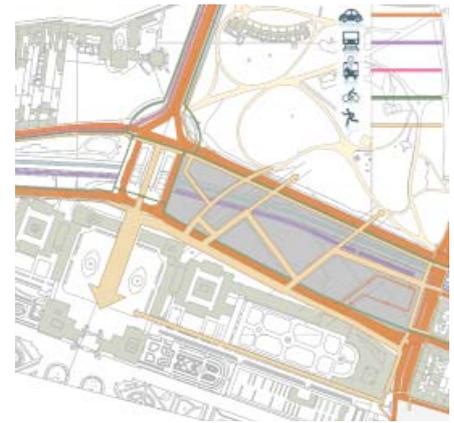
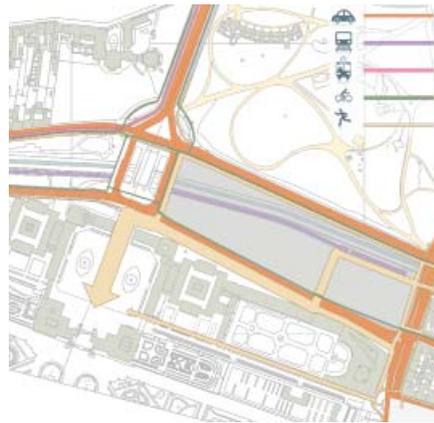
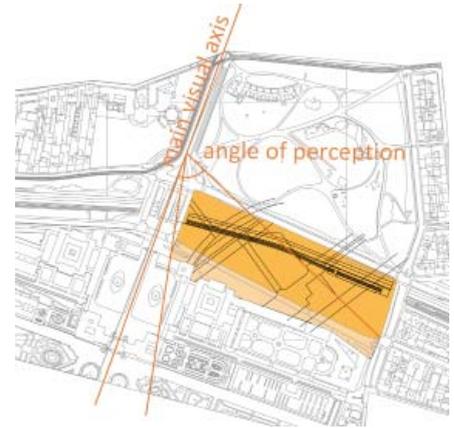
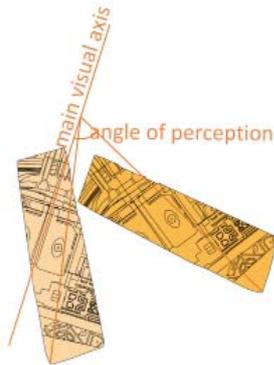
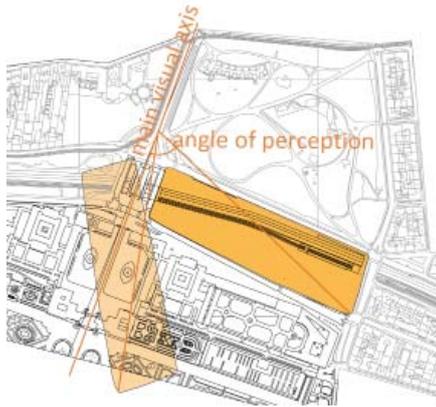


masterplan

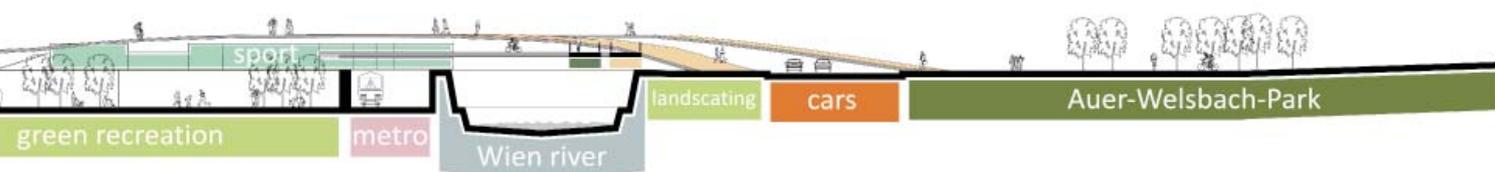
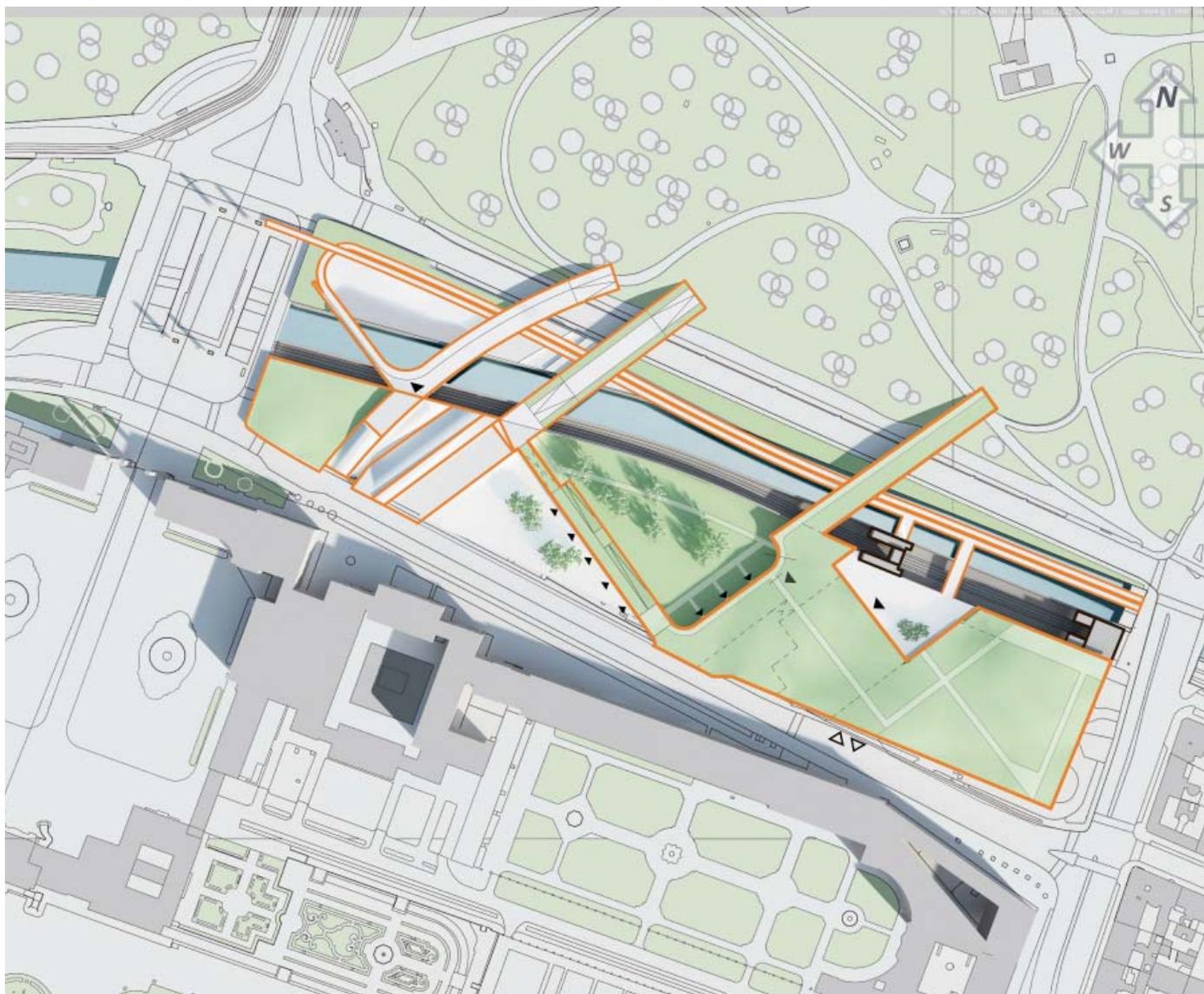
this area because they already have historical value and their appearance in this area is not unfounded. Thus, we have to be guided not only by the fact that Shoenbrunn is a tourist attraction, but, primarily, because of its Austrian origin and the Vienna residents have to feel comfortable both at home and on the palace territory. Therefore, one of the leading objectives

is to resolve social conflict and create an environment that would be comfortable for the Viennese and for tourists. This area should also take into consideration the needs and the values. To be relevant, Shoenbrunn must develop itself simultaneously with the city. It should develop and «go outside», interweave with the city - a kind of „free hugs“.

To materialize this assertion, we mark the site opposite to the palace, borrowing its modularity from the territory of the Shoenbrunn, and through the rotation, let it «go outside». But we also preserve what is outside, identifying, what is constant and what is variable on the site. We determine physical substance, which should be preserved. Apart from palace and gardens, it is river and



Vienna Subway. The sense of territory and its atmosphere are very important. Such a facility as Shoenbrunn requires an appropriate representative area and public service network. The space needs to be visually free and functionally rich. Therefore, the basic strategy is the formation of open space, universal zones and integration of space and their content loads.





Ljubljana

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Prof. Bohdan Tscherkes
 Professor
Anton Kolomyeytsev
Roman Krushelnytsky
 Tutor

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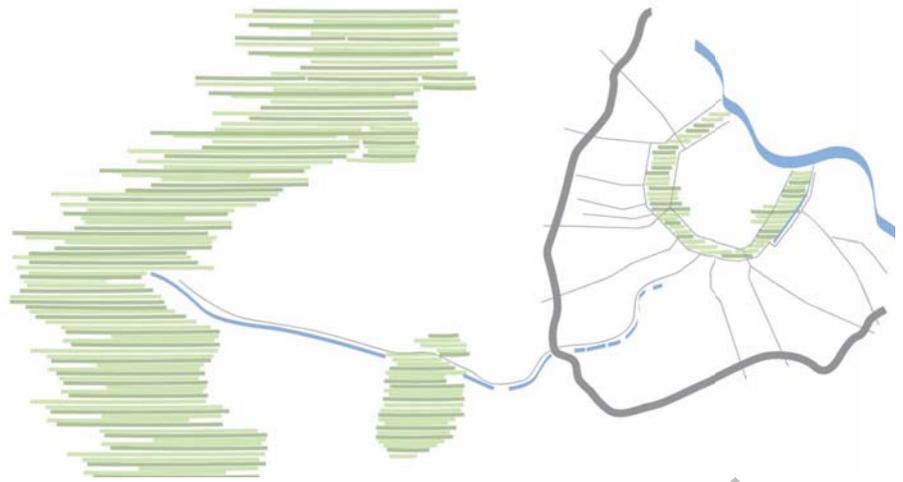
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Green Korridor Wiental



beschreibung



WIEN RIVER

LAKE

DAMM

UPPER RIVER CITY

OVERFLOW WATER



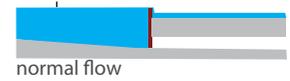
WATER IN LOWER LEVEL



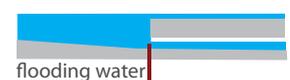
RIVER OVER RIVER



HOUSE OVER RIVER



normal flow



flooding water

beschreibung



beschreibung



beschreibung

Green Korridor Naschmarkt

The river Wien played an important role in the city structure through the history. As it once was an key element of the area, today is replaced by heavy traffic of radial road -Wienzeile. Naschmarkt area is being separated from the city structure by the roads and it represents pedestrian unfriendly environment. Our first proposal was reducing importance of car-traffic in the city center. Due to better connectivity and manag-

ing the flows of tourism, we proposed demolition of buildings on the north of the Naschmarkt, keep its original structure and complete reorganization of Naschmarkt itself.



situation



situation



situation

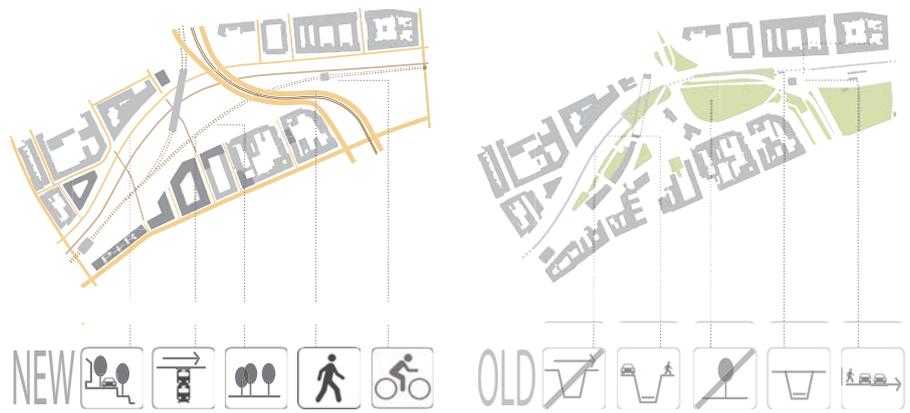


situation

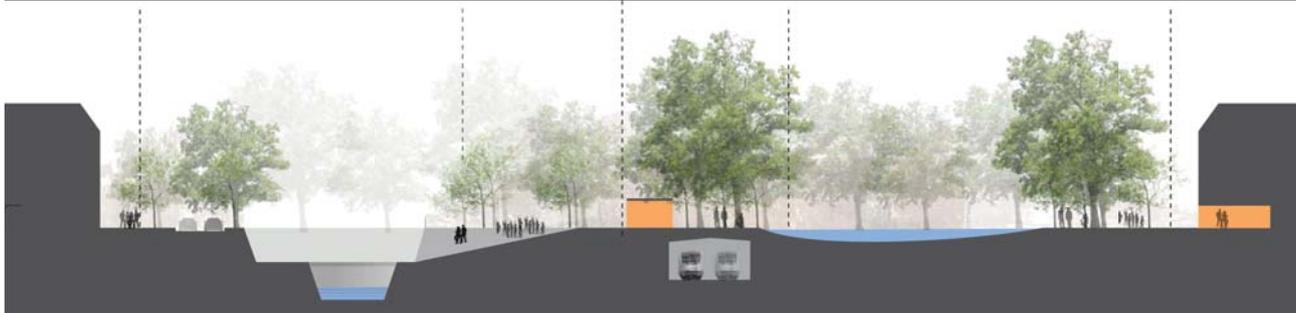
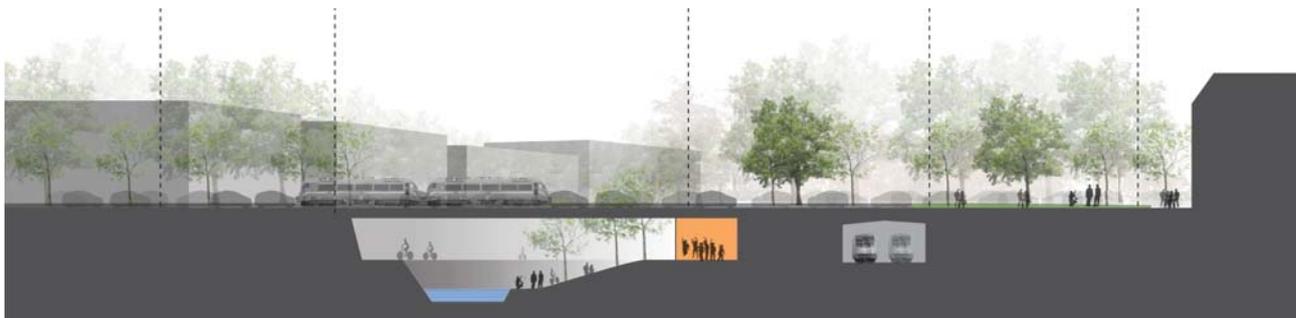
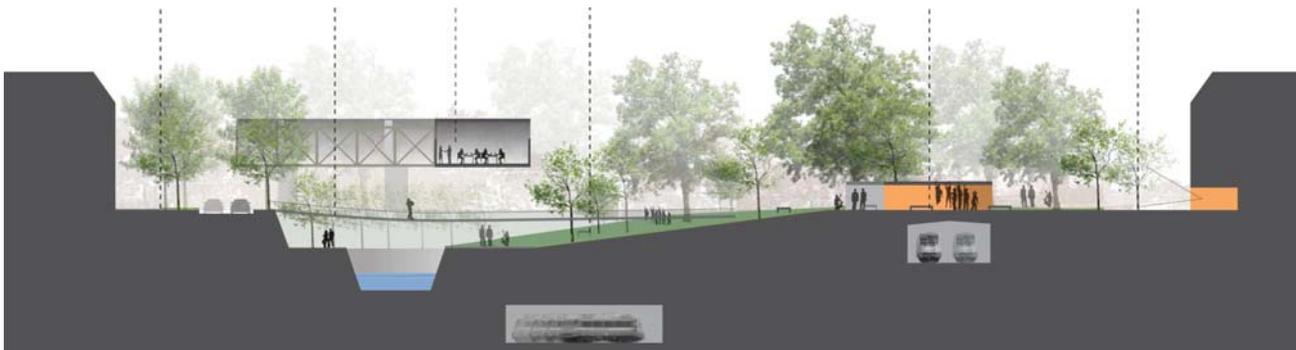


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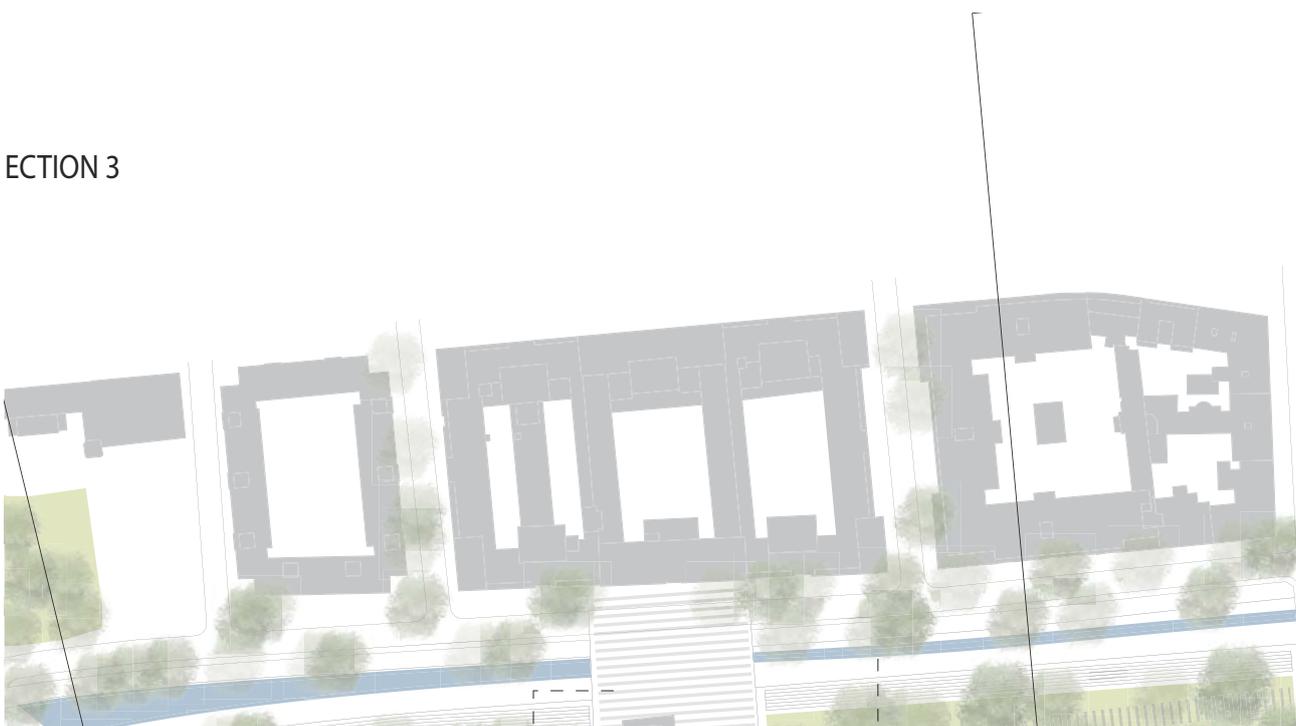
Green Korridor Margaretengürtel



beschreibung

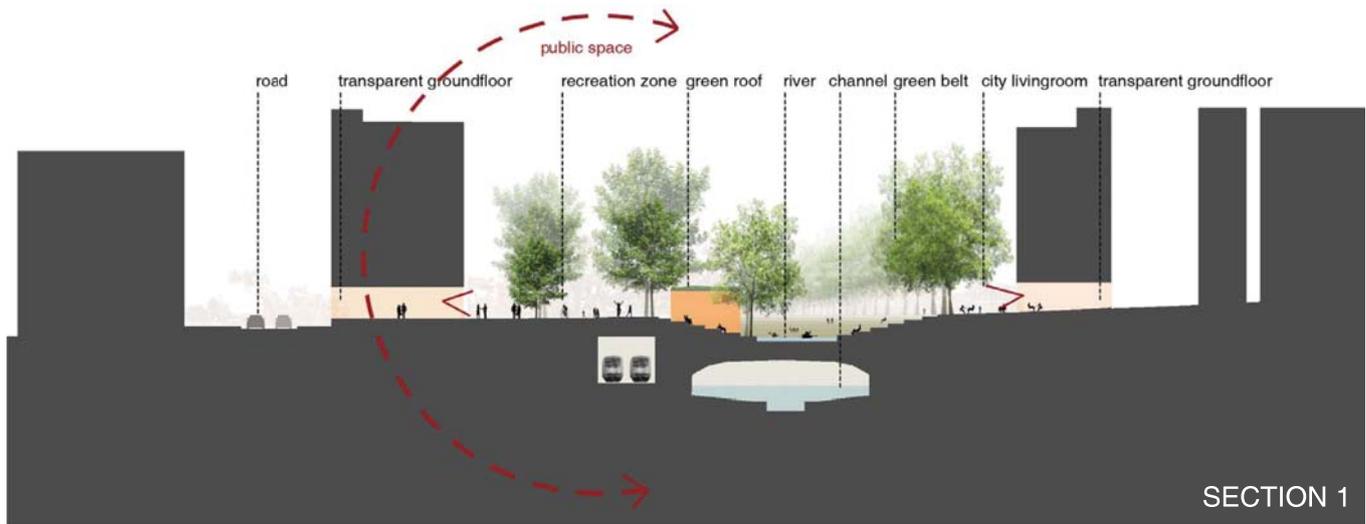


SECTION 3

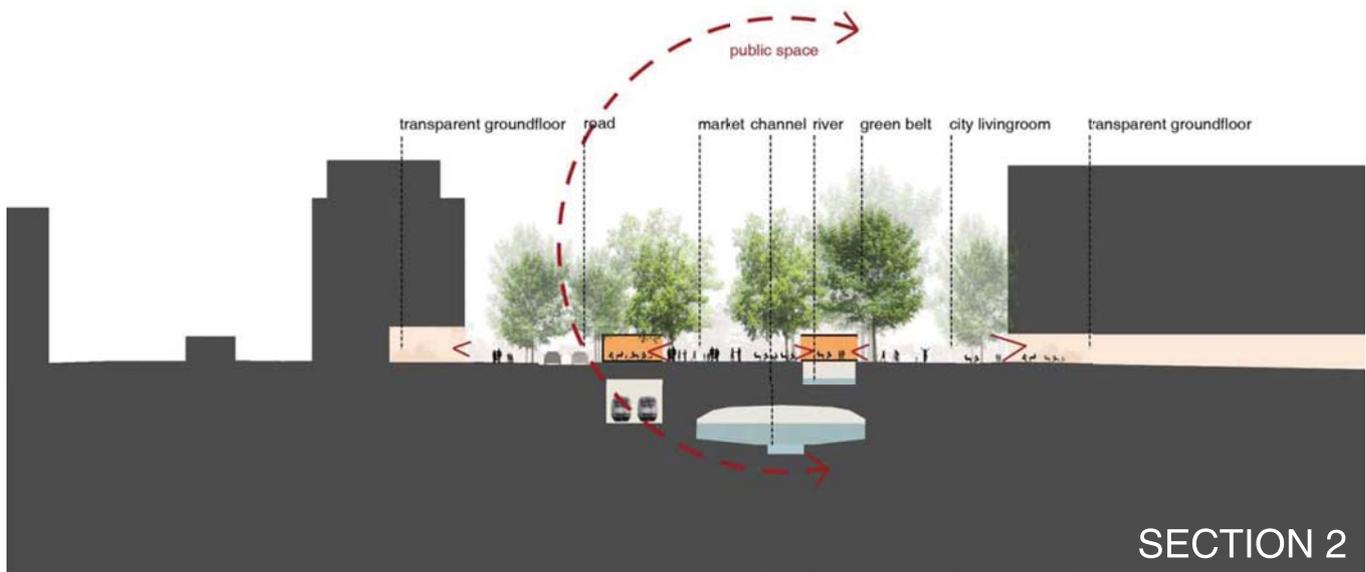


By introducing new green areas and afforestation, we proposed connecting the new green axis of the Wiental to the existing green structure of the city. As we imply the acomulational lake and a dam at the intersection with Gürtel, we proposed managing river in two layers. The upper layer becomes an ambiental water and has a constant current while the river below, in the existing channel plays an infrastructural part and takes the

flooding peaks in the spring. As we connect Naschmarkt area to the city and by replacing car-traffic with pedestrian and bicyclist traffic, we proposed expansion of public program in the groundfloor of existing building structures facing the Naschmarkt.



situation



situation



situation



situation



La Viette Paris

Die Überschrift des Beitrages steht hier. Dies ist das Beispiel für eine Einstiegsseite mit einem kürzeren Text

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Beispielvorname Nachname
Funktionsbezeichnung Muster

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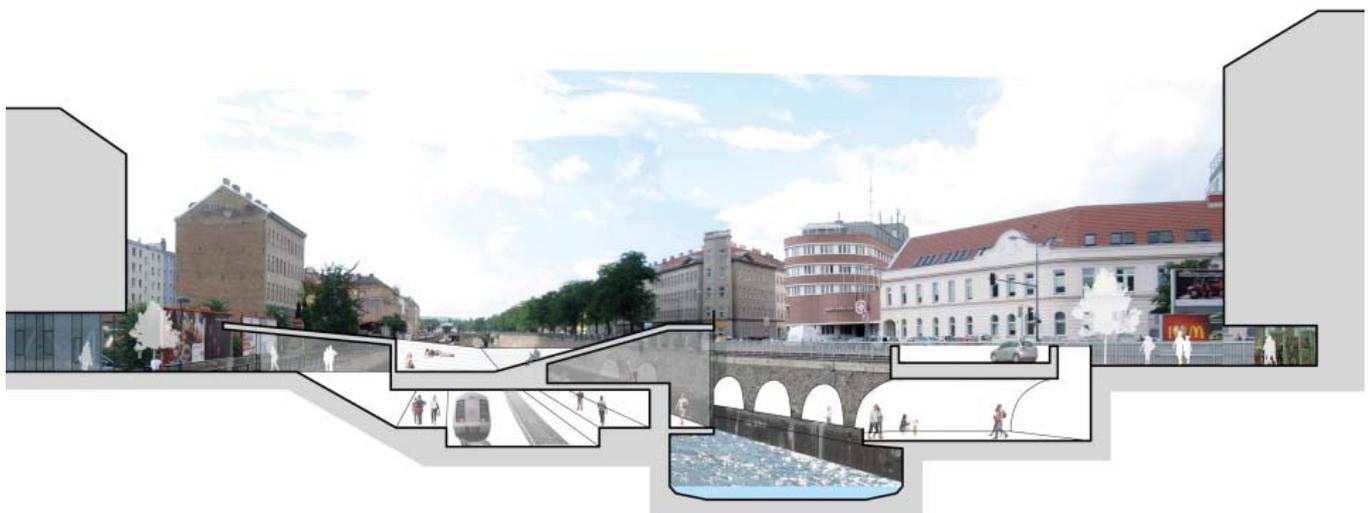
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The Third City

In Carol Reed's 1949 film, *The Third Man*, set in Post-World War II Vienna, a racketeer played by Orson Welles evades the police by slipping into the hidden tunnels beneath the city. Our proposal imagines a similar condition where the ground becomes a permeable threshold, an urban thickness to "inhabit". As we explored the river valley more closely –looking not only from the "top down" but also "bottom up"– we

were struck by the sheer emotional power of the spaces, their peculiar mix of monumentality and innocence, their shifting "moods". This is the latent potential that we see in the unique topography of the Wiental river valley and which our project seeks to preserve and intensify: a space that lies somewhere between ground and underground, a hybrid between architecture and infrastructure, a place that is both removed



section

from and intertwined with the fabric of Vienna.

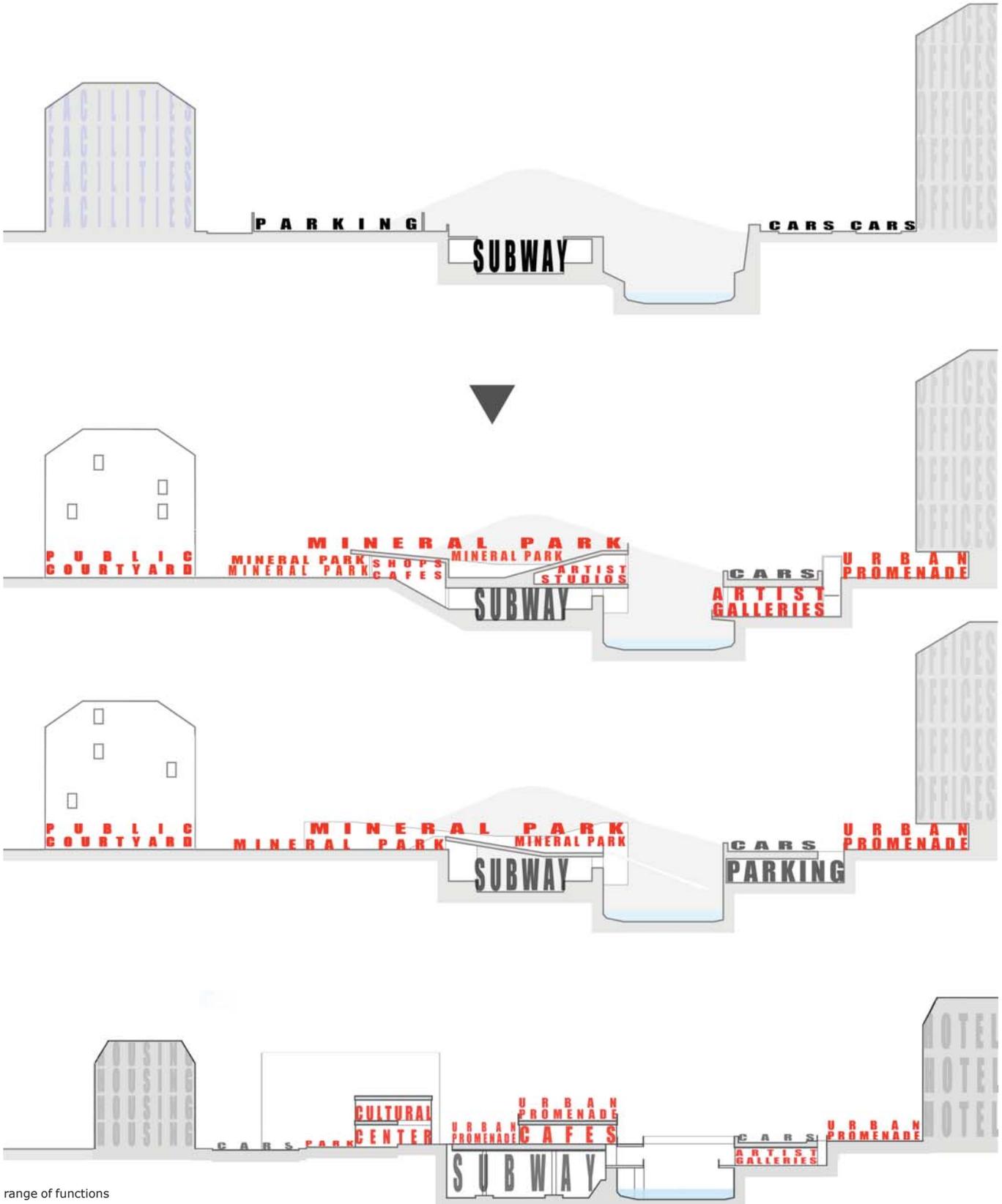
From Limits to Links

At present the Wiental river tends to be a neglected "gap" in the city bordered by numerous obstacles: residual back lots, traffic corridors, autonomous constructions, floodplains, railway infrastructure. This effect of separation is further accentuated by the social dichotomy existing between the north and south banks, as well as differences in the physical spatial structure of the surrounding neighbourhoods. This non-dialogue between city and river is particularly noticeable in the two adjacent areas that we focused on near the Langenfeldgasse and Kometgründe U-Bahn stations. Rather than study the given sites separately, we approached them as part of a common strategy to reclaim the Wiental as a major public space at the scale of metropolitan Vienna.

Inhabiting the edges
Our proposal preserves the void of the river but redefines its edges so as to reconnect it to the existing fabric and activate it as a public space. On the south bank, which tends to be a more working class population, we propose to cover the U-Bahn line with a new linear park

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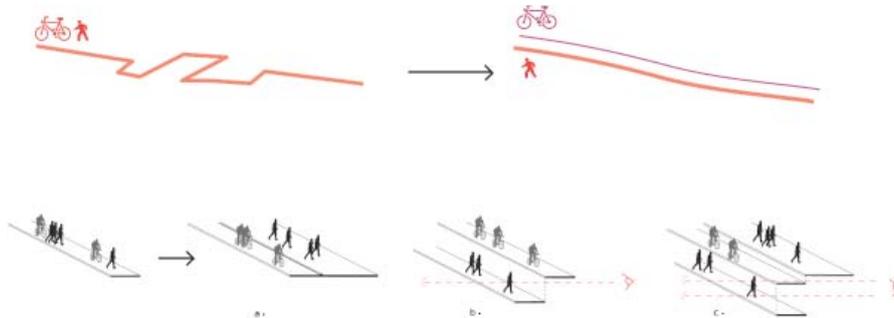


range of functions

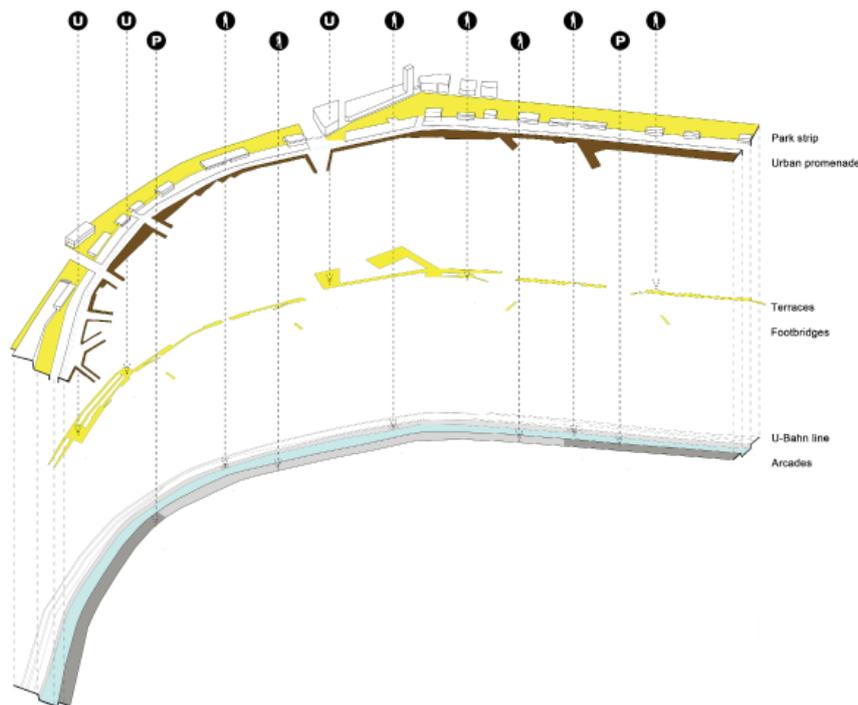
providing local community facilities such as playgrounds and a cultural centre, in addition to cafés and restaurants on the river's edge. In the abandoned Komet-Möbelhaus, we imagine an adaptive reuse project to foster productive synergies between local artists, artisans and creative industries. The fragmented condition of the adjacent blocks is seen as an opportunity to develop a more porous relationship between the park and

the urban fabric –in the inner courtyards and interstices– in order to generate new forms of public space. On the north bank, we recommend enlarging the existing sidewalks facing the boulevard to form a continuous tree-lined pedestrian promenade and a more attractive public threshold for the existing office, hotel, and institutional buildings that characterize this urban limit. Similar to the park strip to the south, we

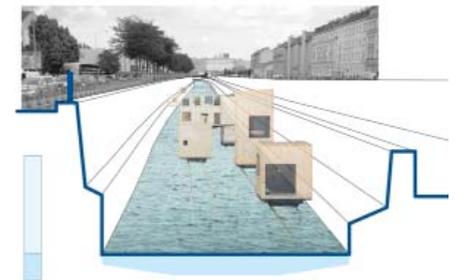
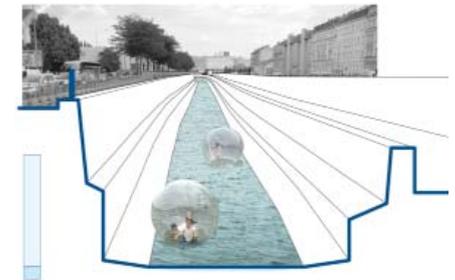
propose to activate the north face under the boulevard with facilities related to the area such as studio space, restaurants, cafés, and public parking for workers and visitors notably to the nearby Schönbrunn castle. The project also proposes to encourage bicycle and pedestrian circulation by giving each more space and continuity along the banks of the Wiental. The existing maze of criss-crossing bicycle



variations of bike and pedestrian paths



layers



changing water levels

paths is simplified in favour of a continuous trail running along the edge of the new park facing the river. Pedestrians are provided with terraces at multiple levels as well as the occasional foot-bridge to cross the river and bypass the busy traffic above.

Shaping Time

The unstable nature of the river with its changing water level defines one other

key dimension of our project: its capacity to interact with time. Through seasonal variations and everyday situations, we envision the void of the Wiental like an open-air theatre, an urban stage for temporary uses and events. In this way we hope to offer Vienna not only an emblematic public space but an urban platform constantly open to change and imagination.



adding new structures



low water level use



bike path



seasonal use



UFRGS PORTO ALLEGRE

Die Überschrift des Beitrages steht hier. Dies ist das Beispiel für eine Einstiegsseite mit einem kürzeren Text

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Title of the project

Projektbeschreibung mit maximal 3300 Zeichen. The city areas, adjacent to the river valley Vienna are contrast with all its parameters, such as, for example, character of built environment, functional activity, target group, etc ... It is therefore, very important to establish the cooperation between coasts. But even if to abolish the role of the Vienna river as a border and provide new contents, it will still not lose its linearity due

to a number of facilities that are located along the channel. Also the river Vienna is an important historical axis which is vested with stable ideological values: it connects the city center and Shoenbrun. The river acts as a barrier – physical and psychological. Of course, this barrier can be used as an advantage in some segments. For example, it can be used to separate offices and private residential area, but on a site opposite Shoenb-



Picture

run, in our view, it has another important meaning, namely, association and interaction on many levels – spatial, functional, social, historical – to create unobtrusive unity of concept of “free hugs”. Shoenbrunn is a strong magnet, one of the most prominent tourist sites in Austria. But it is important to take into account the interests not only of visitors from other cities and countries, but also the Viennese, who live near the pal-

ace. In recent years the city of Vienna has grown strongly around the object. Looking around the territory, one can not ignore that the city came close to Shonbrunn – offices, sport facilities, parking, etc. located close to the palace. This distorts the first impression of the complex, because it does not correspond to the palace and does not create the mood in the viewer. What is more, it visually spoils the overall aesthetics. Be-

sides, existing functional relationships are not effective. However, despite this, we can not completely abandon these functions in this area because they already have historical value and their appearance in this area is not unfounded. Thus, we have to be guided not only by the fact that Shoenbrunn is a tourist attraction, but, primarily, because of its Austrian origin and the Vienna residents have to feel comfortable both at home



Picture

Therefore, one of the leading objectives is to resolve social conflict and create an environment that would be comfortable for the Viennese and for tourists. This area should also take into consideration the needs and the values. To be relevant, Shoenbrunn must develop itself simultaneously with the city. It should develop and "go outside", interweave with the city – a kind of "free hugs". To materialize this assertion, we mark

the site opposite to the palace, borrowing its modularity from the territory of the Shoenbrunn, and through the rotation, let it "go outside". But we also preserve what is outside, identifying, what is constant and what is variable on the site. We determine physical substance, which should be preserved. Apart from palace and gardens, it is river and Vienna Subway. The sense of territory and its atmosphere are very

important. Such a facility as Shoenbrunn requires an appropriate representative area and public service network. The space needs to be visually free and functionally rich. Therefore, the basic strategy is the formation of open space, universal zones and integration of space and their content loads.



Picture



Picture



Picture



SKOPJE

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Funktionsbezeichnung Muster

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Dieser Text ist ein Einschub und steht mit einer Leerzeile Abstand vom darüber liegenden Text getrennt. Der Abstand unterhalb variiert nach Textlänge des Einschubs. Der allgemeinte Text steht jedenfalls immer auf dem Grundlinienraster von 3,8 mm.

Zweckmäßigkeit geprüft. Jeder Inhalt verlangt neben der angemessenen Schrift ein entsprechendes Typogramm. Zu Bild gewordenen Sprache wird modelliert, organisiert. Das Ausbalancieren im Entwurfsprozeß geschieht hier mit Blindtext. Das ist Blindtext. Lesen Sie nicht weiter, denn der Inhalt steht in keinem Zusammenhang mit dem zu beschreibenden Thema.

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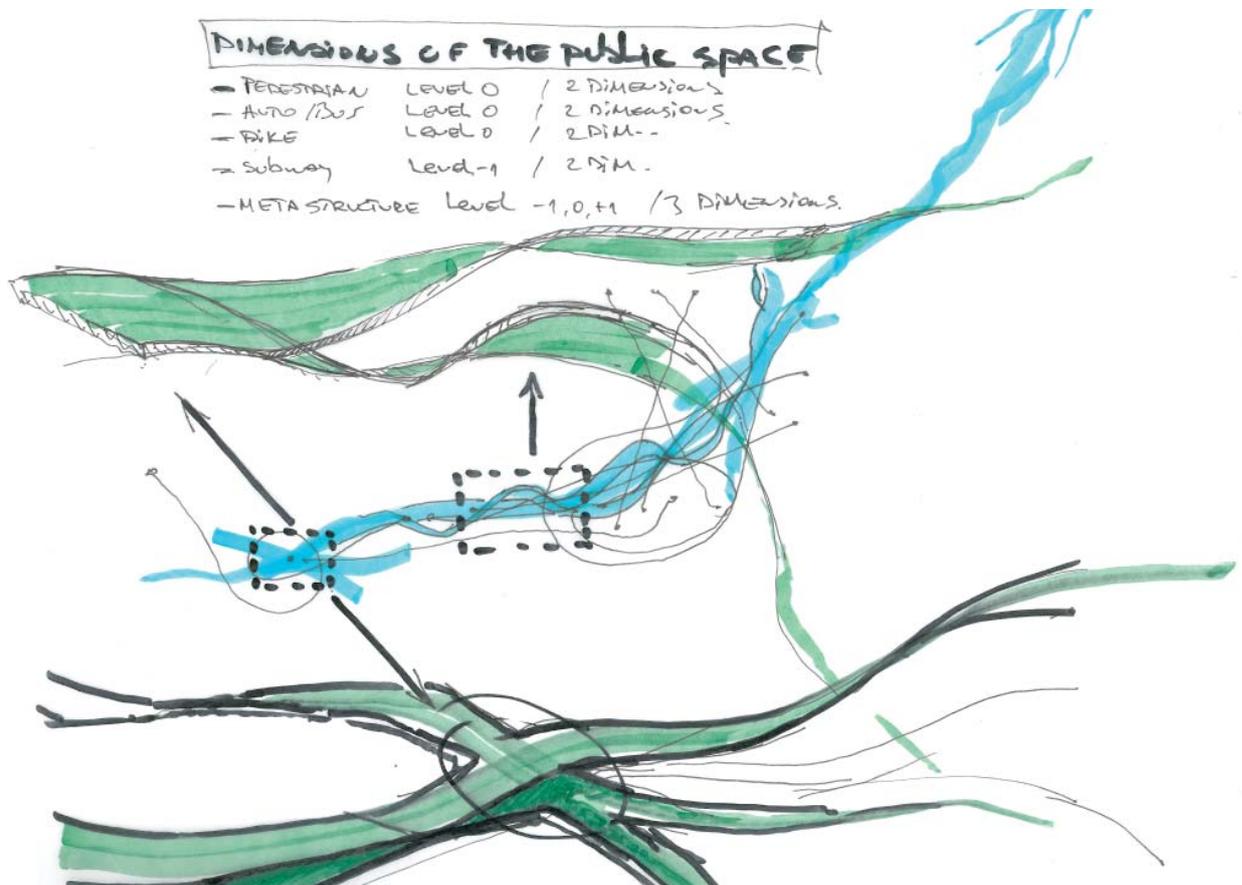
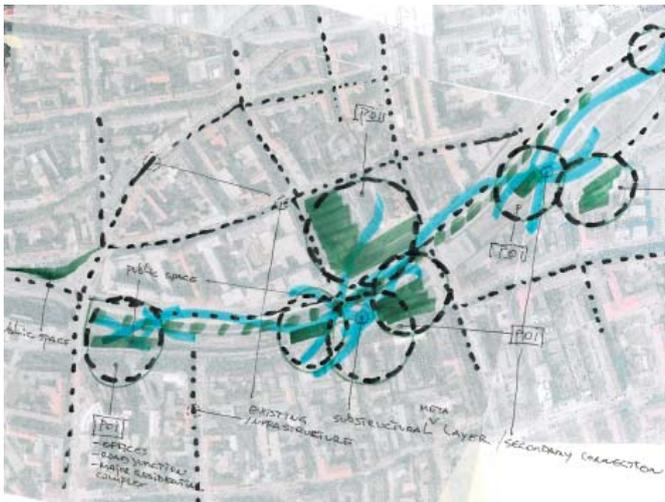
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Skopje Längenfeldgasse

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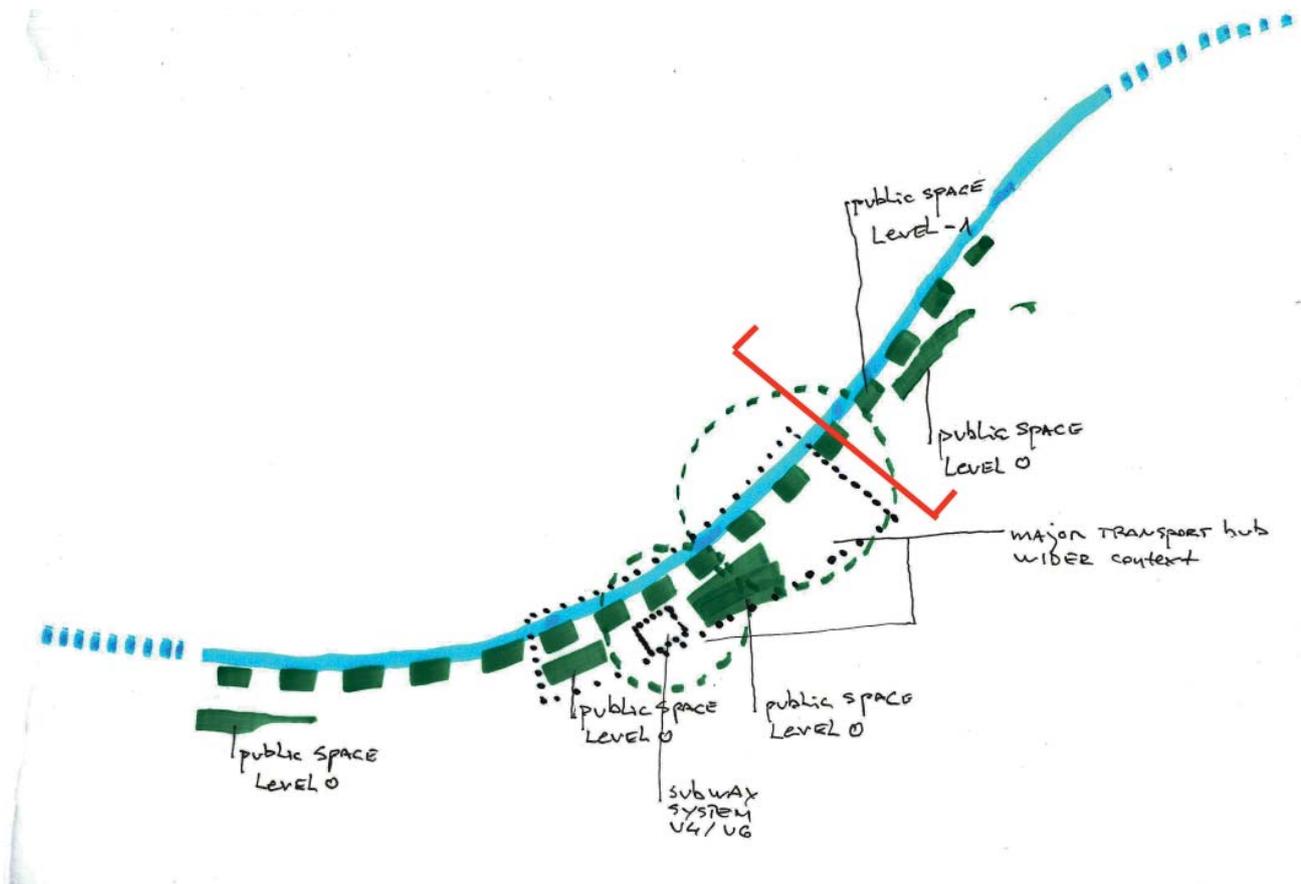
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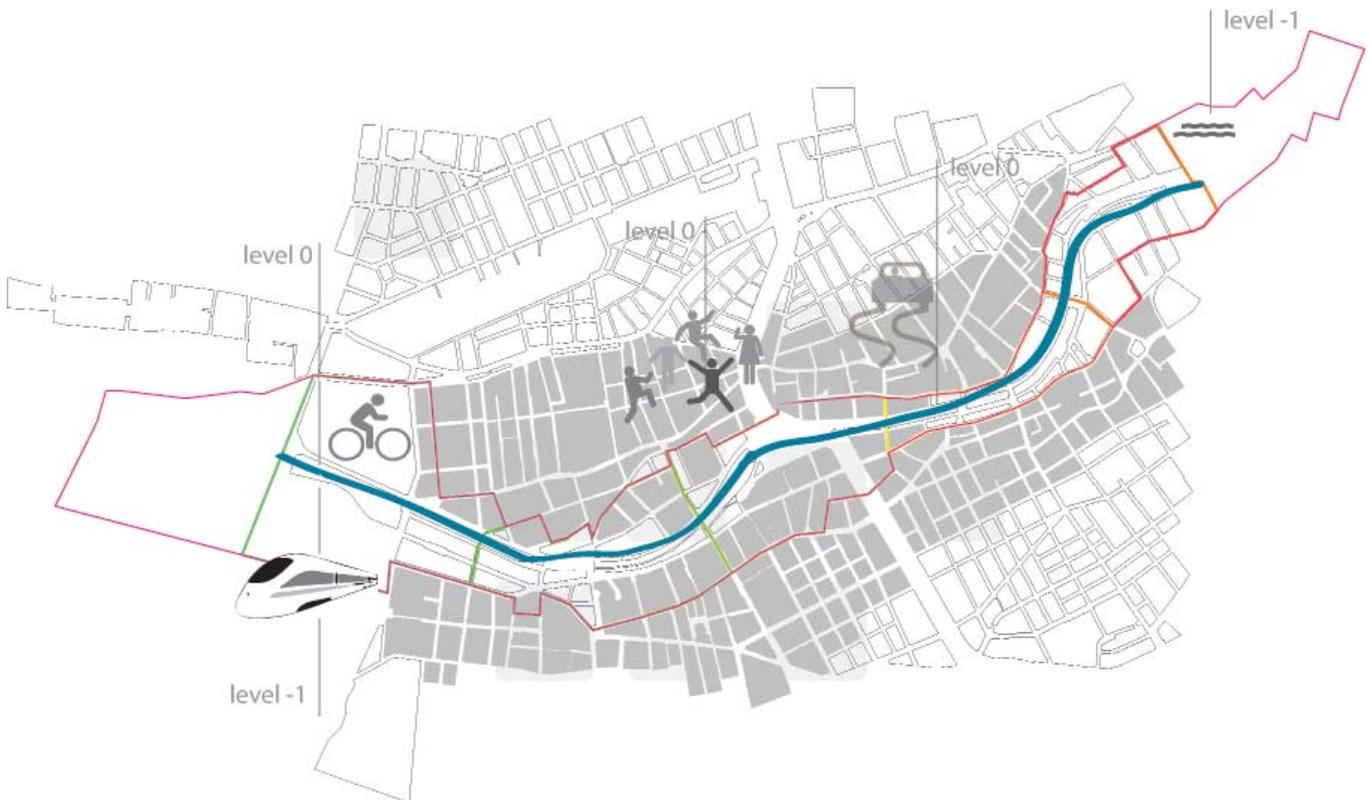
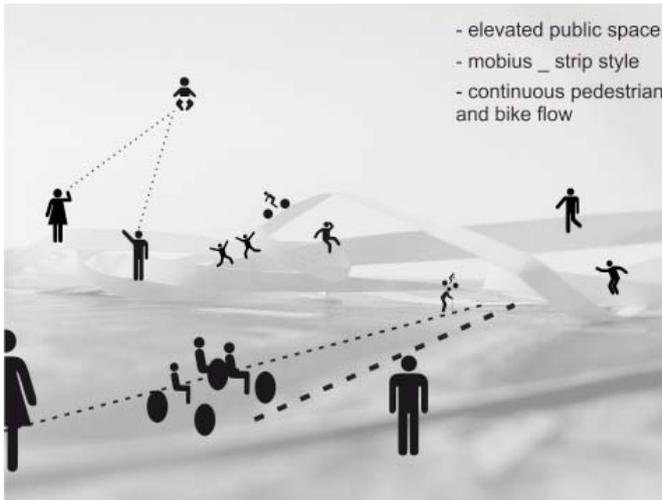
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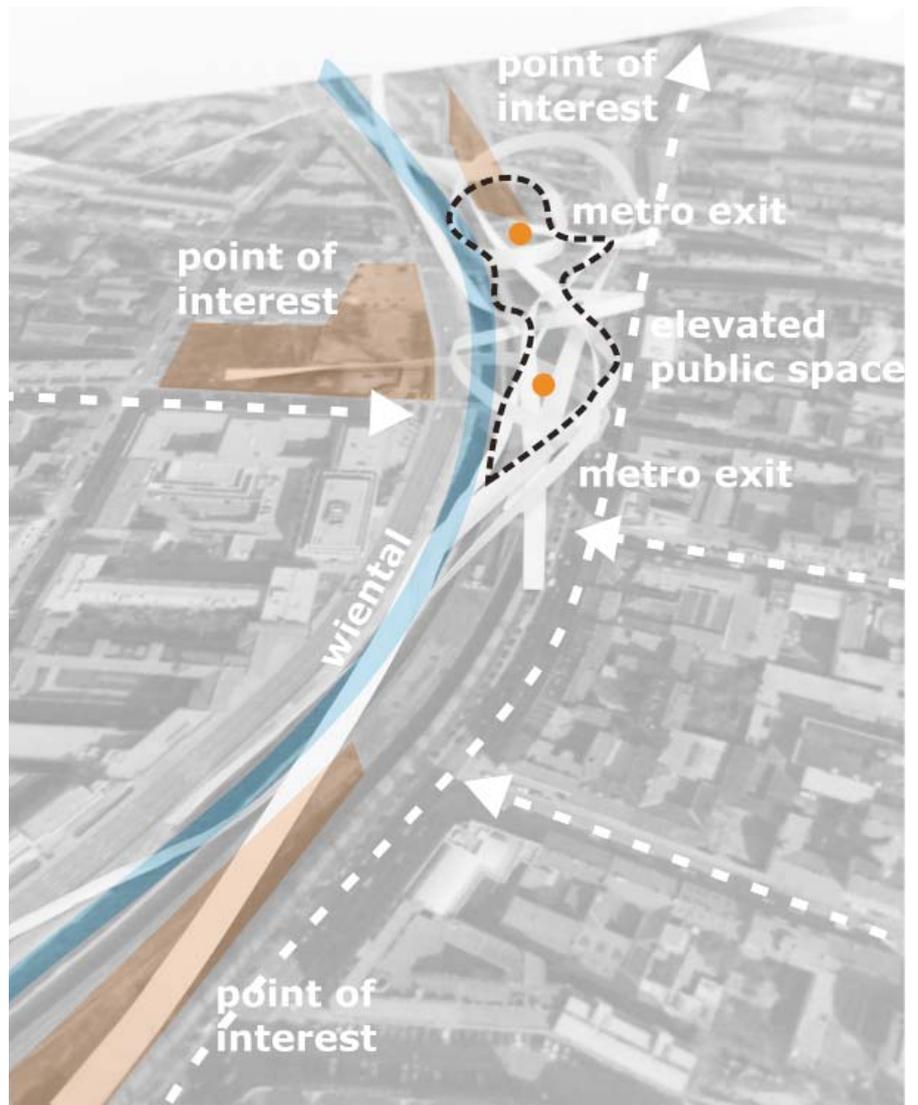
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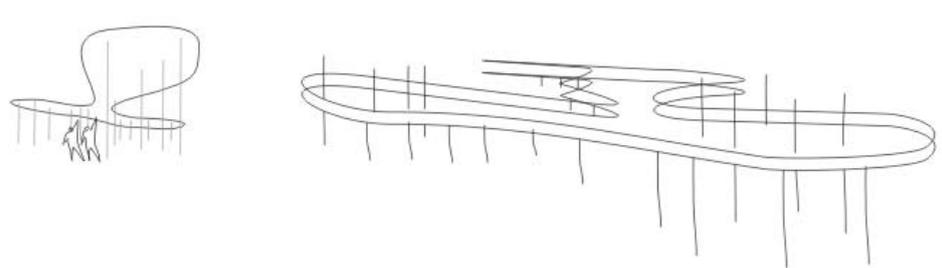
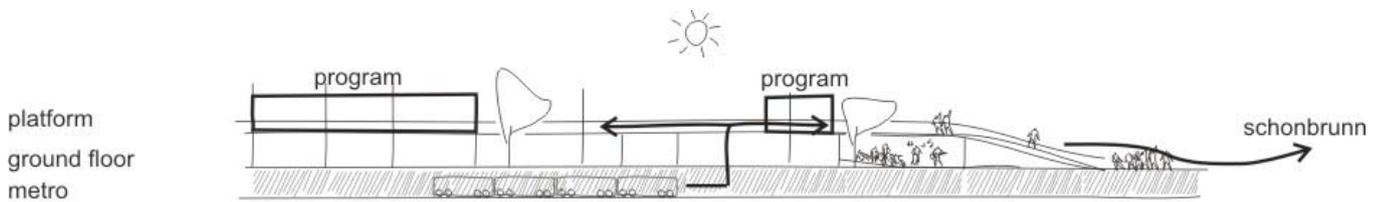
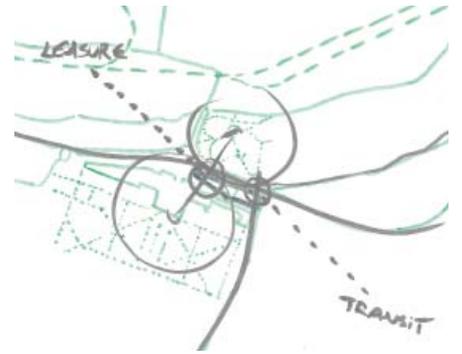
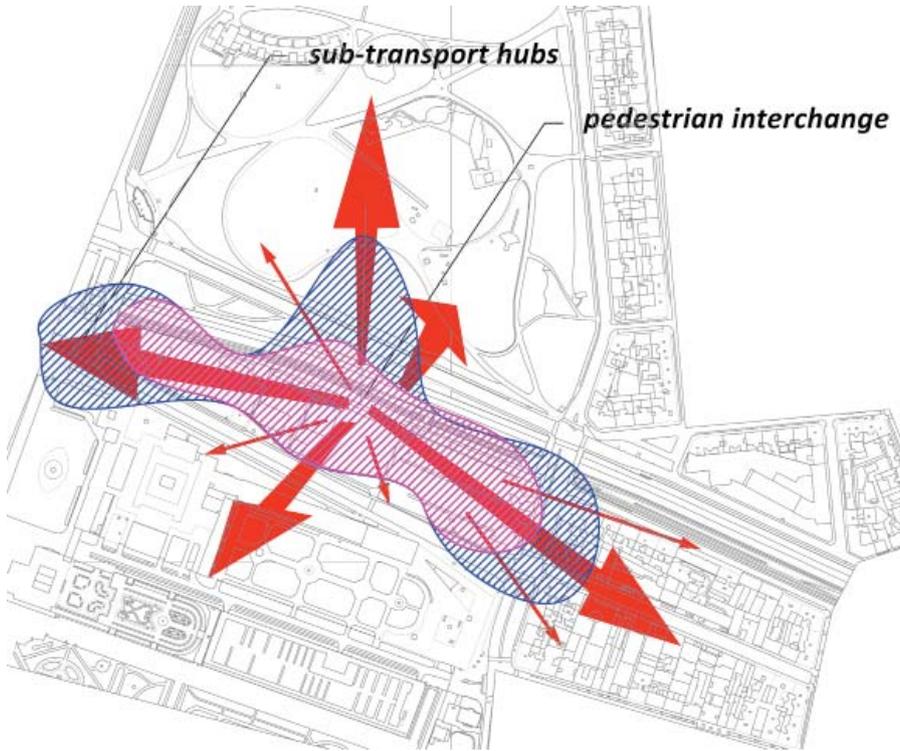
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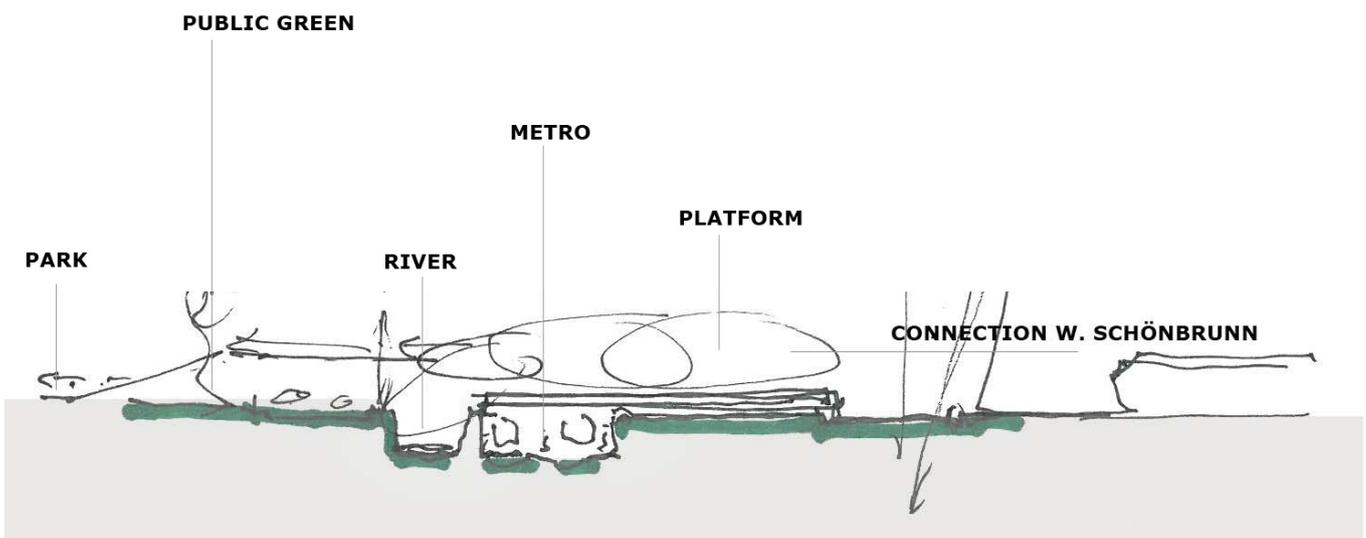
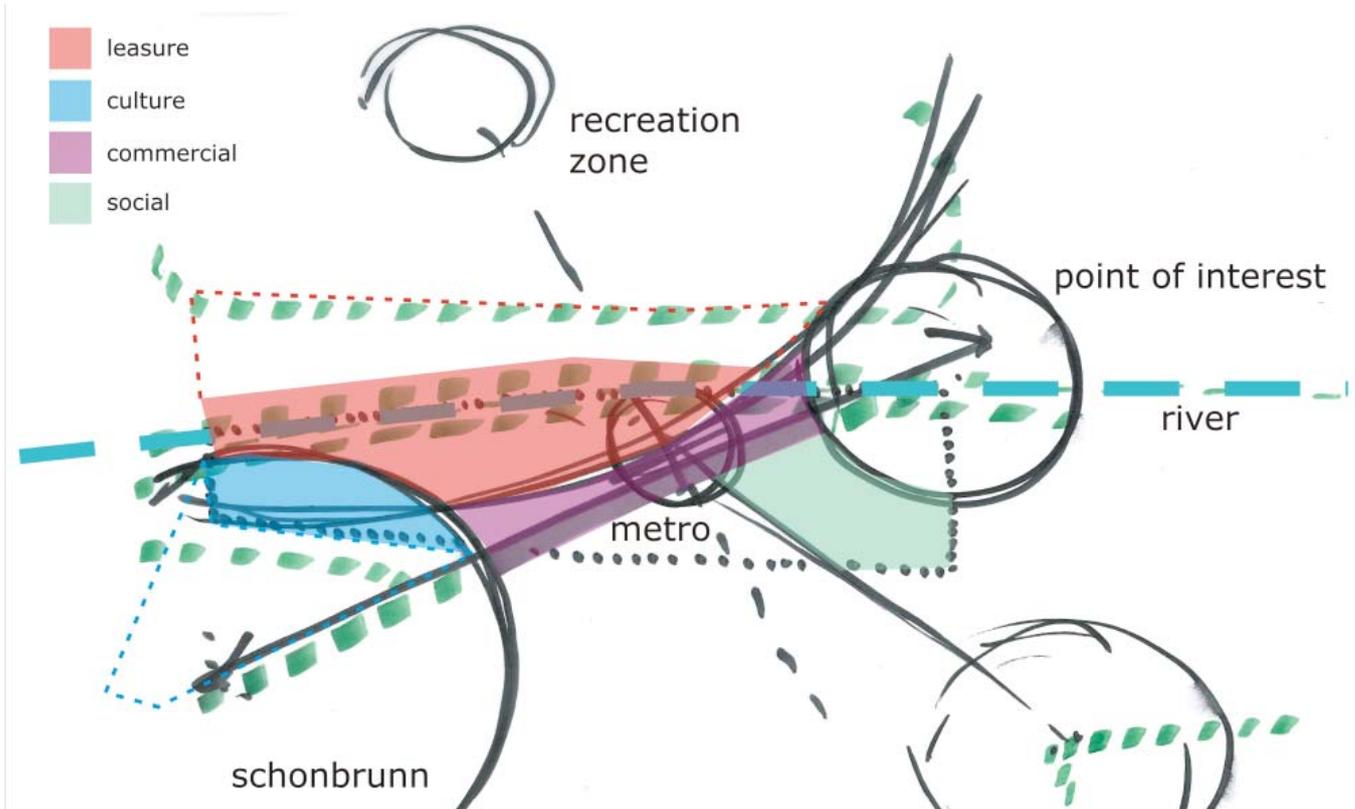
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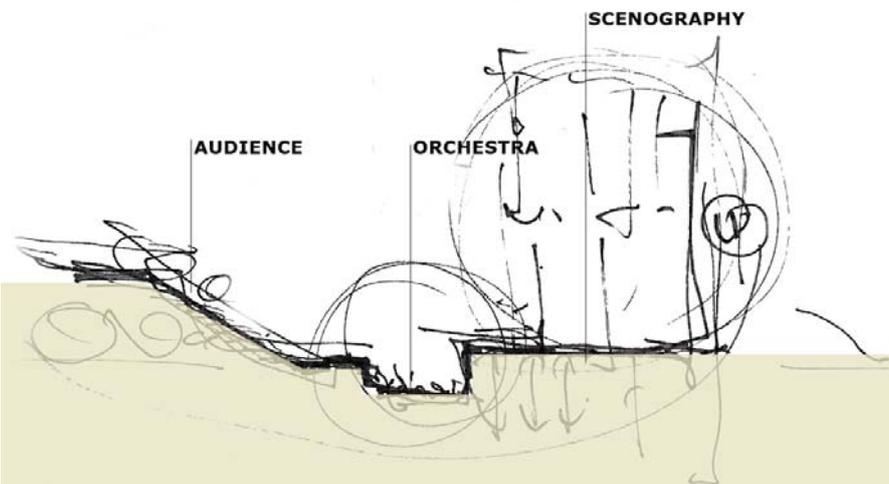
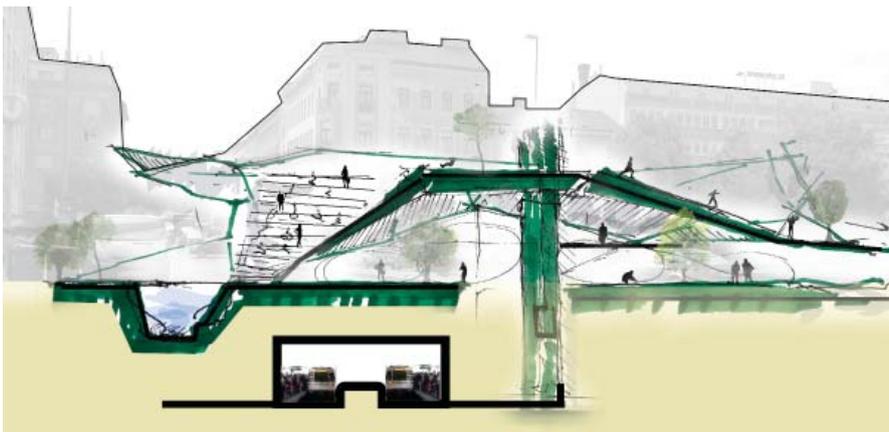
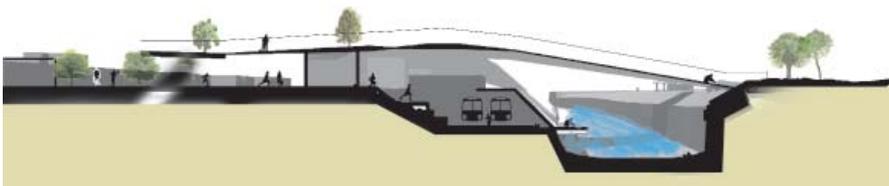
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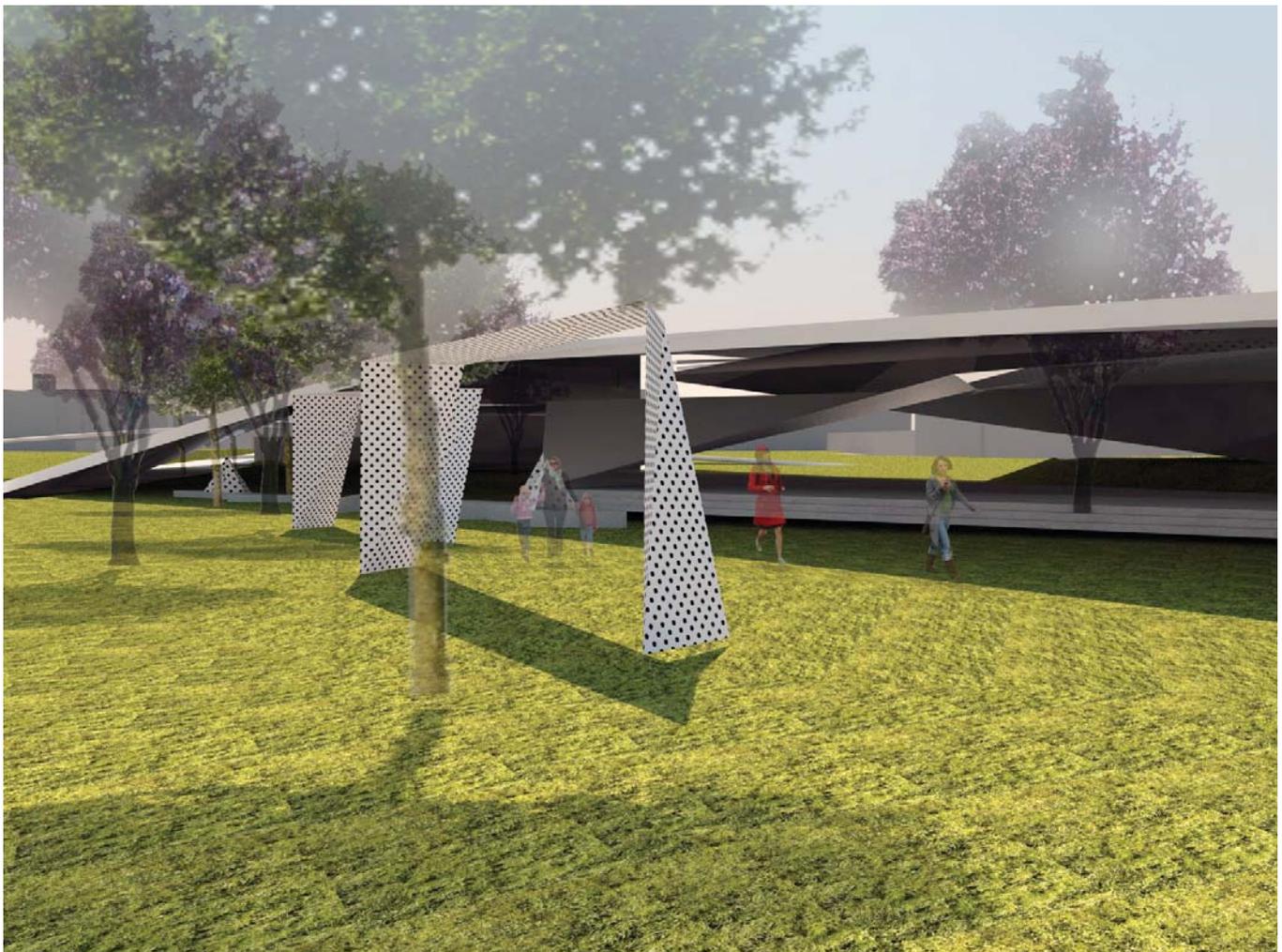
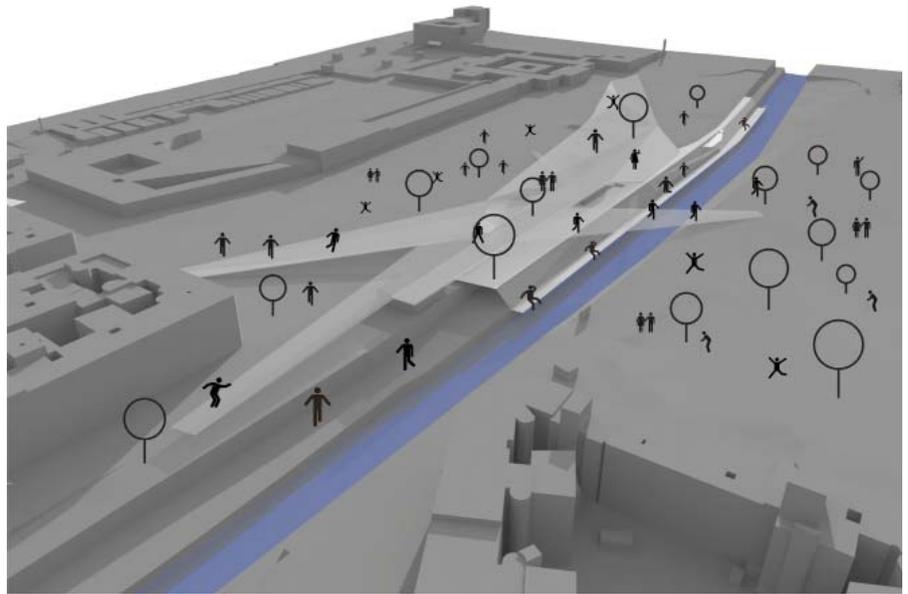
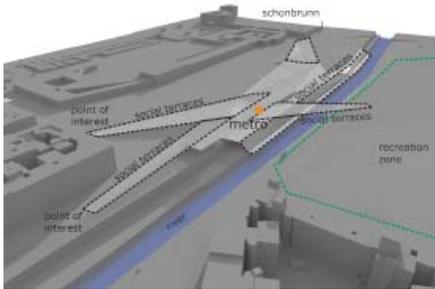
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SPLIT

Die Überschrift des Beitrages steht hier. Dies ist das Beispiel für eine Einstiegsseite mit einem kürzeren Text

Vorname Musternachname
Funktionsbezeichnung
Beispielvorname Nachname
Funktionsbezeichnung Muster

Das ist Blindtext. Lesen Sie nicht weiter, denn der Inhalt steht in keinem Zusammenhang mit dem zu beschreibenden Thema. Dieser Text dient lediglich zur Visualisierung typografischer Formen und Proportionen. Alle Faktoren der Satz- und Schriftspezifikation sollen exakt aufeinander abgestimmt werden. Jede einzelne Größe wird untersucht und im direkten Vergleich beurteilt. Neben der hier sichtbaren Variante wurden zahlreiche andere Versionen erstellt und genau auf diese

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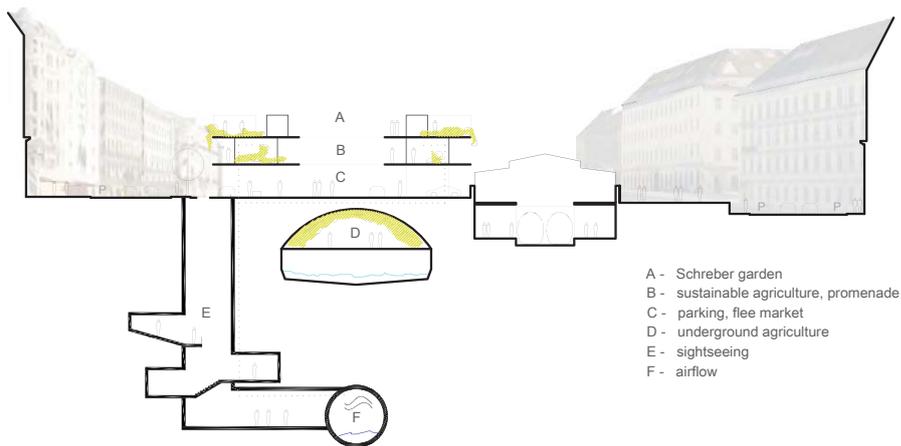
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Learning from Vienna

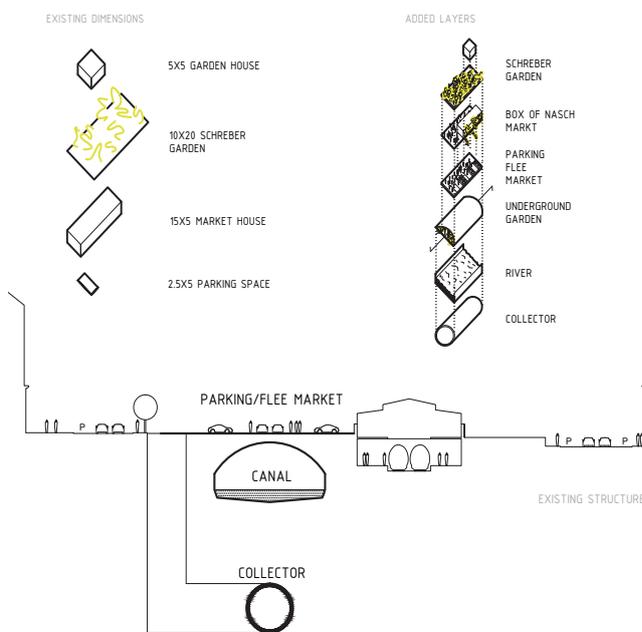
"NASCHMARKT" is our focus area where we first noticed two basically different aspects: the tight and dense promenades defined by the very typical and UNESCO protected market house structure opposed to the big empty parking lot without any special infrastructure, used once a week on Saturdays as a popular flea market. Observing the location in a wider context, "Naschmarkt" represents the east end of "Wiental", the

edge of historical Vienna which relates to the river in three different ways. The first one is the prominent urban density on the river, another way of inhaling the river are parks crossing it and as a third kind of conquering the river there are areas where the river is completely closed. Last mentioned is the case at our location "Naschmarkt". This plateau is embraced by the existing, dense building structure standing along the valley.



Cross section

KEEPING THE EXISTING STRUCTURE



In both directions of the river the place seems to visually extend further without borders. The dense and linear building structure additionally enhances the wind corridor along the valley, providing the area with fresh air of the "Wiental" which you can feel walking through "Naschmarkt". Invisible to public eyes, the area hides some very complex and interesting underground infrastructure. Apart from the subway corridor and the

concealed river channel, there is a recently built flooding tunnel 30 meters below ground. After big rainfall, the tunnel should prevent the flooding of canalization pipes and overflowing of contaminated water into the main river canal. We roughly guessed that this actually happens maybe just about five days a year, which leaves the tunnel empty for most of the time! As Vienna citizens like to hide every-

thing "unpleasant" or "banal" (according to the final presentation of the Vienna group that is why they cover up a nice piece of meat to make their famous "Wiener-Schnitzel" look like something sweet), our concept idea is to activate and use those existing, hidden infrastructures and make them accessible to the public. The covered river channel gets a mezzanine level for underground "cave" agriculture, for example mush-

ADDING SUSTAINABILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SCHREBER GARDEN

- IMPLEMENTING THE MODEL OF USING SPACE FOR SMALL PRIVATE GARDENS, LIKE SCHREBER GARDEN



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

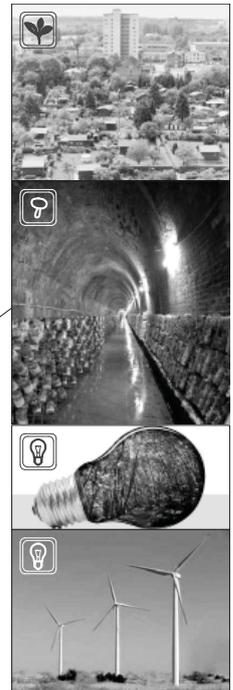
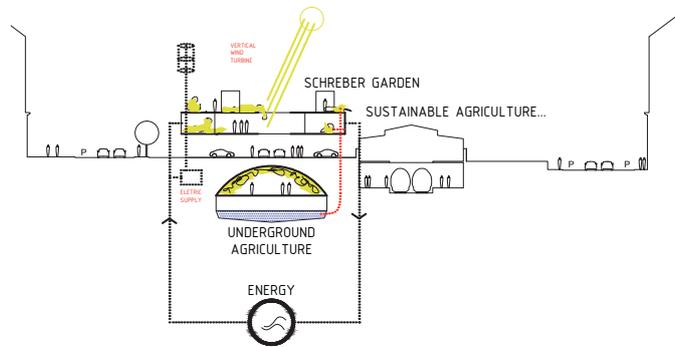
- THE EXISTING WATER TUNNEL USING UNDERGROUND AGRICULTURE
- THE CONSTANT TEMPERATURE OF THE DRAINING COLLECTOR FOR COOLING AND HEATING DURING THE WHOLE YEAR



ENERGY



INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY



ADDING PUBLIC CONTENT



CULTURE

- WE ARE GIVING THE OPPORTUNITY OF DISCOVERING THE UNSEEN FASCINATING INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROPOSING AN ADDITIONAL PUBLIC BUILDING AT THE END OF THE LOCATION.



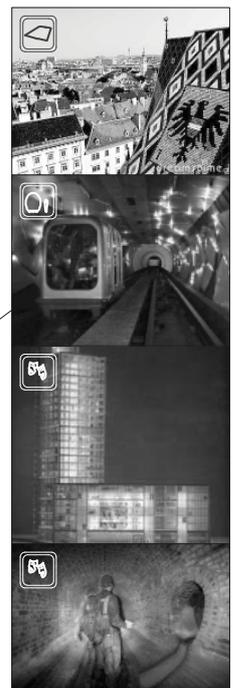
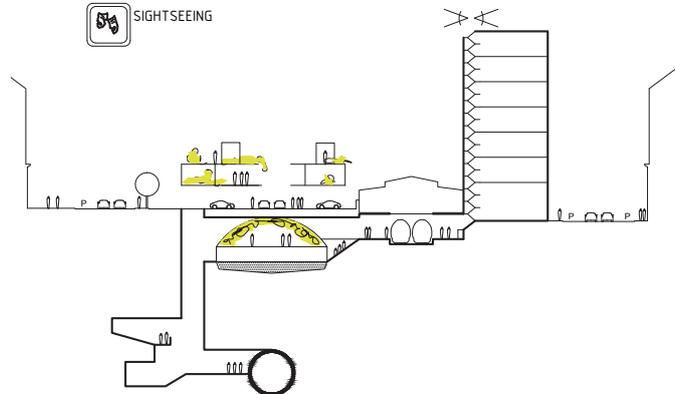
INFRASTRUCTURE



PUBLIC SPACE



SIGHTSEEING



rooms or to accommodate wine cellars, the metro station shall be intersected with the new "underworld" and finally the absolutely underused flooding channel should definitely be included in our new complex. We see the potential of the flooding channel in being the main thermal generator for the new intervention. The constant air temperature in 30 meters depth can be used for cooling and heating throughout the year giving

our project the chance to be self sustainable for a minimum of costs. It is important to say that by doing this we keep as well the existing function of the tunnel. The activated existing underground "treasures" shall get as well a new easily noticeable intervention above ground, where a simple structure should give the possibility to intrude the place by various layers of new activities. This new infrastructure, enriched by vertical

wind turbines using the strong "Wiental" wind, is formed and being composed of different space modules. Those modules are dimensionally defined by well-chosen existing structures such as a parking lot, a "Naschmarkt" market house and the typical "Schrebergarten" field with its garden house. Altogether the planned new intervention is an energetically self sufficient complex, environmentally and socially enriching the



plan _ ground floor

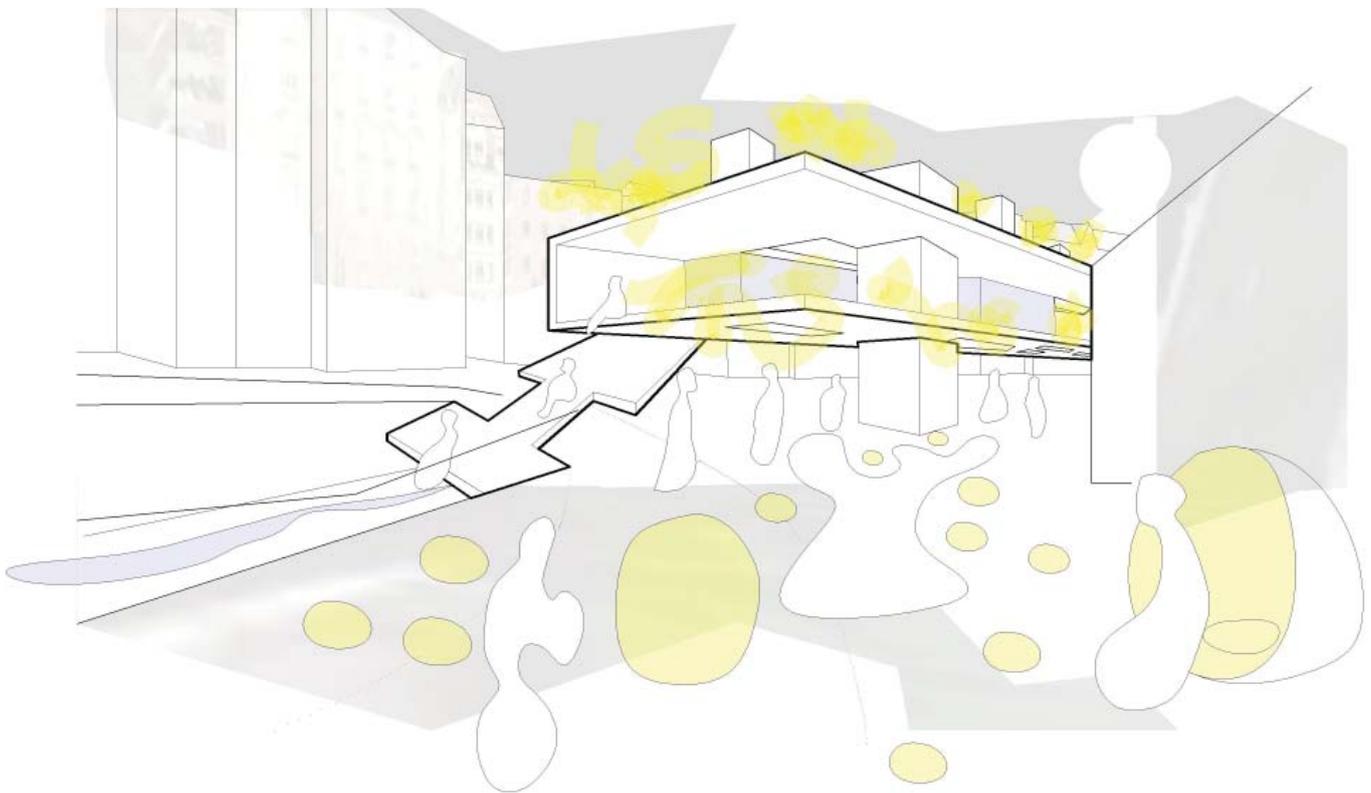


plan _ first floor

whole neighborhood with its vegetation layers down to the underground as well as the attempt to socially integrate a wide range of various citizens attracted by different kind of activities. The new complex contains two levels above ground. Its roof level is corresponding to the cornice of the existing buildings, a special architectural articulation of the division between the public ground floor levels and the upper resi-

dential storeys. A new public culture building is part of the whole project. This tower-like building fills the gap on the nearby plot behind the metro station and connects with its vertical structure the new underground sightseeing facilities with the above roof level placed viewpoint, looking over the heart of the town and Wiental. The intended new activities will have a model of constant time-sharing and redefining space such

as the "Schrebergarten", the sustainable agriculture as well as the underground agriculture, rental boxes, open-air stages for theaters, cinemas and concerts, parking lots and the flea market, all together developing a very alive, self sustainable complex which creates symbiosis between the surrounding private residential space, the new accessible and used infrastructures and the enriched and activated public space.

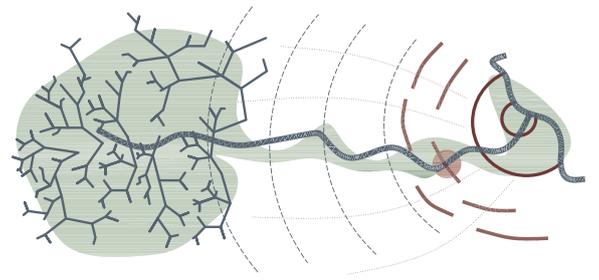
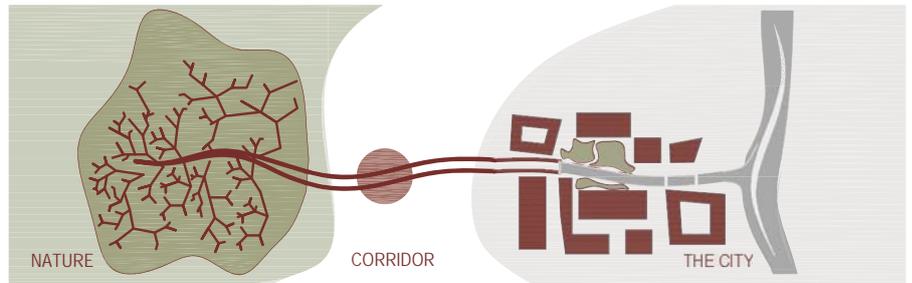


Sketch

Intersection

We first noticed three different space continuums passed by the river "Wien". In the beginning there are numerous untouched natural springs, spread over a huge area in the nearby hills, producing fresh water, collected by the river "Wien" and brought into our area. In the second zone the river is canalized and passes a concrete channel which we call the corridor. This corridor dissociates the river with its potential of bringing in the

city all qualities of nature, air and water from its surroundings, not communicating and not applying its treasure into the city. In the last part the river passes the zone where the city center interacts and collaborates with it in different ways before then the river "Wien" flows into the river Danube. As we talked about the river Wien and its different space continuums we talked about a linear flow leading from

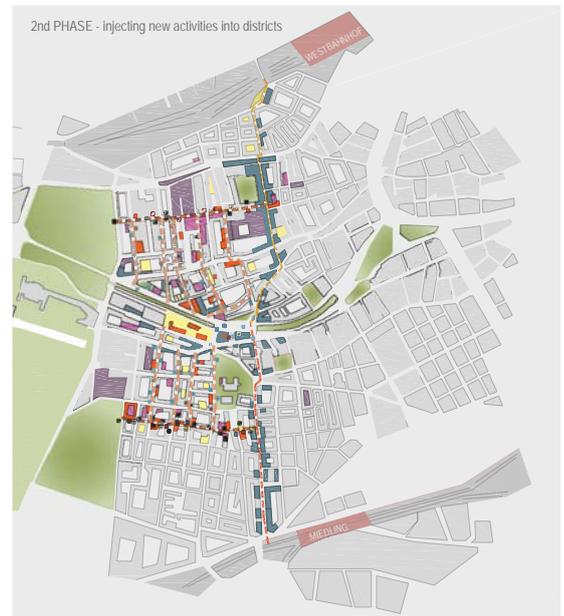


nature intersecting with radial city spread

concept drawings



1st phase



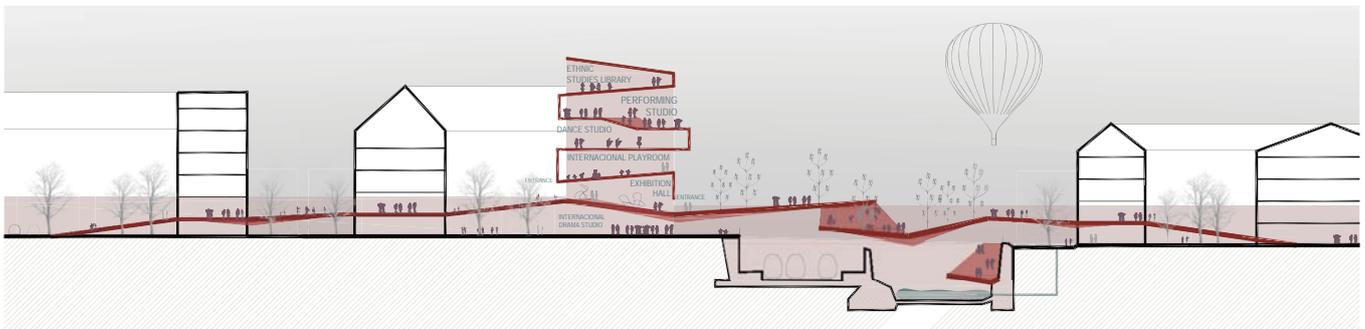
2nd phase

- existing buildings
- green
- - - 'shopping street'
- existing contents-mini generators
- redeveloped
- - - extension of shopping street
- railstations
- commercial
- links
- new buildings
- public space
- new activities

outside the city to its center. That linear movement crosses the two well known rings of Vienna, intersecting them nearly unnoticed as heavy traffic spans over them. Analyzing further our site "Kometgründe", we had the need to search for some additional content in a crosswise direction to the river. We found the following two very strong generators in close vicinity: the "Westbahnhof" and the "Meidling" train stations. To these

two train stations two very different cultures arrive daily, the western European culture and the southeastern European culture. The main intention of our work was to intersect and overlay these two powerful impacts on the city area. The influence of these two cultures is already seen in the social differences of the 12th and 15th city district which are situated in between those two train stations. The

constant increase of new inhabitants as well as the ongoing immigration process provide the possibility of developing these zones so the location of "Kometgründe" becomes the cultural generator additionally increasing the new value and injecting it back to the area. This way of connecting can be a model for the development of the city area with all its different layers in a north south



section



3rd phase

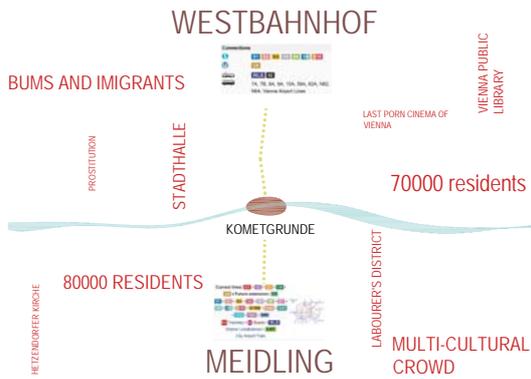


scenery

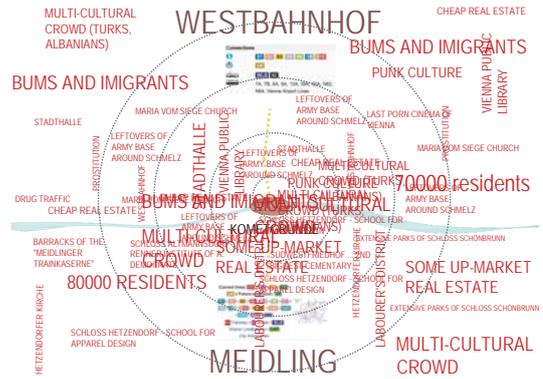
direction starting to form by that may be even the third ring of Vienna. The "Wiental" would then function as a backbone connecting in a crosswise direction other parts of the city. A pedestrian zone already exists in the 12th district leading from the "Meidling" train station to "Kometgründe". It seems to be logical to extend this pedestrian zone towards north and guide it to the "Westbahnhof" adding activity and new life to the 15th

district. In the analysis of the existing state of the focus area we noticed numerous vacant and unused spaces on ground floor level as well as demolished and uninhabited buildings and empty, devastated open spaces. It seems to be easy to reactivate and fill the various existing spaces with new generators, upgrade existing buildings and even build new building complexes. On both sides of the river there are public build-

ings such as schools, nursery schools, libraries, sport fields, playgrounds, museums, as well as cinemas, restaurants, coffee bars, shops and similar activities which can generate the development of the street life perpendicular to the main connection in between "Westbahnhof" and "Meidling" and like this attract new contents. This would assist and support the development of the two mentioned city districts, maybe even further along



analysis/diagram



analysis/diagram



street profile view 1



street profile view 2



panorama

the new third ring and take advantage of the gravitational effect of the "Kometgründe". The sphere where different influences overlay and combine is the place where a new cultural center could connect, communicate and exchange different experiences and visions, attracting a big number of different people with various cultural backgrounds and needs and finding like this a way of peaceful and qualitative coexistence.

A big location with a few abandoned buildings and an empty parking lot exists southeast of "Kometgründe" where we propose this new cultural center. Through new urban platforms, spread out into the whole area, the site is connected in all different directions. The platforms should be energetically self sustainable so we propose to use the "Wien" - waterpower and the "Wiental" - wind power. With these platforms we

created a new layer connecting different levels so pedestrians can reach the nature inhabited river as well as the new street activities, a vivid turntable, which injects crosswise to the river a new breeze of fresh air into the twinkling new activities of this new and colorful, yet imagined district life.



zoom in - Vienna River



TIRANA

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The ETSA/UPV students were commissioned to develop proposals for the areas of "Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel" and the stretch between "Längenfeldgasse" and "Michael Bernhard-Gasse. After a first general analysis of the history, challenges and potentials of the Wiental, we all agreed on approaching Wiental as a whole and proposing a general strategy and guidelines, which both groups should transfer to their site proposals.

Strategic Decisions

The following essential decisions were taken into account:

To respect the monumental condition and the scenographic, even dramatic, character of the Wiental canal walls.

To emphasize and make profit of the "linearity" of the axis; currently there is a strong contradiction between the condition of continuity of the Wiental`s morphology and the discontinuity of the different flows (pedestrians, cyclers...) which trespass it. These paths should be re-designed accentuating the existing organization. To "pervert the conditions imposed" by the powerful dictatorial route of Wiental: "linear continuity" with possibility of "transversality". Visual and real connections between the two sides of Wiental, stitching between the two built fronts, will magnify the public space of Wiental.

Water will become a symbol, non-accessible from the practitioner's point of view. As nowadays, it will continue to be an element to be observed, but in some points it will be approached and may be manipulated or released.

The city centre of Vienna will be connected with a part of its surrounding landscape and territory through this re-qualified green axis. Wiental is part of a system and should attend not only the needs of the adjacent quarters but also of those not directly in contact with it but very well connected with the corridor through the existing metro lines. The capacity for mobility along the axis is definitively positive but should be gentrified in the sense that Wiental could also be a destination on itself, a place to be.

Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel Knot

The "Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel" is an important junction and at the same time, an underused void. The districts on both sides concentrate migrant population, social deprivation and isolation. One major challenge in this area is the integration of migrants into the resident community. The great advantage of "Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel" is the amount of open land available for public use, an exception along the linearity of the Wiental corridor.

Because of this, it was decided that a new public park would be a very significant step, since it would create public support, for the regeneration strategy of the area and would correspond to one of the citizens' greatest concerns, the need of green and open areas, space and light. It will include the already existing park to the east of the area and will become part of the Vienna Parks System, considering its strategic location and size.

Flexibility for social Interaction

Our proposal on the site aims to renew this part of the Wiental river which is not lived and felt as part of the city anymore. There is low urban quality and several problem areas along the way such as the river barrier and the rail barrier, the non-existing river in the city, the lack of urban paths which lead to a public space and the area continuity which was so monotonous for a river area like that. All these All these problems

were easy to be noticed as a guest eye when we walked along. The interesting part of this continuity was that we could see levels on it. This was an area that different levels could be read in it. Infrastructure as a general issue was the missing link between two river sites. The river in here exists related to the railway. It is because of the tram line that this water flowing is not felt in the city in the way it should be. The levels that we



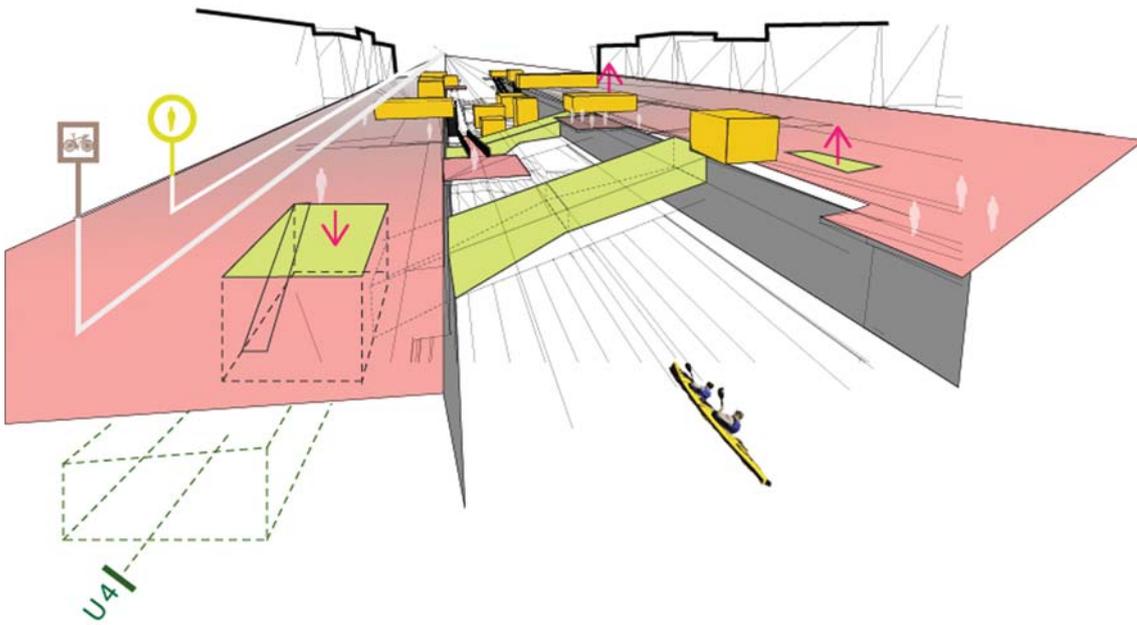
Analysis of connection potentials and recommendation for flexible functions

could read in this part of the city were firstly the facades, the street levels, the walk levels, the river, the railway and the wall again as a barrier between the street and the train.

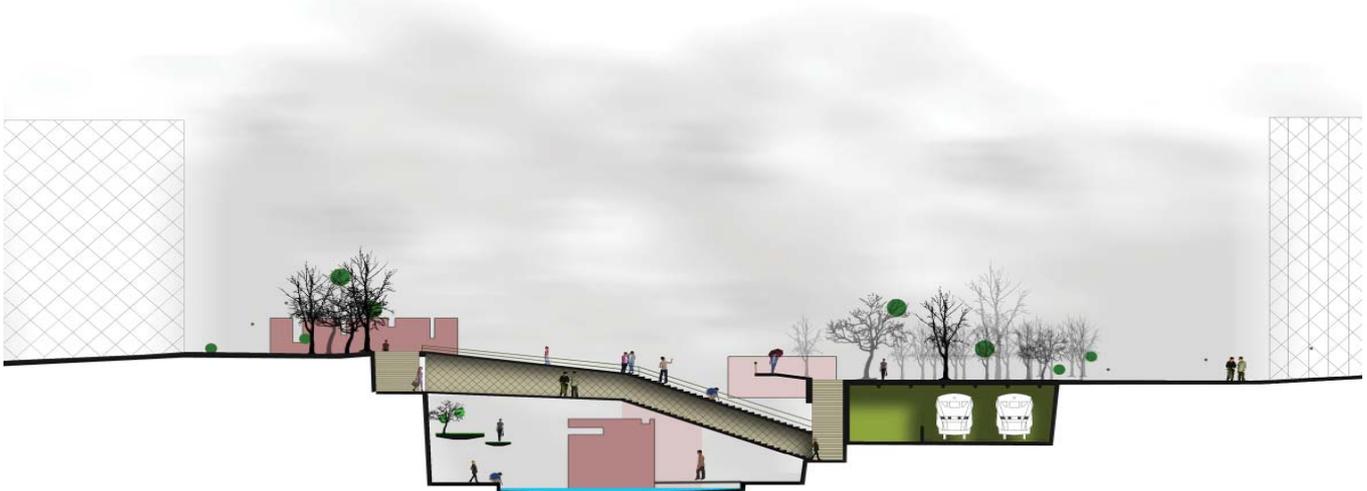
Despite this monotonous continuity there was something interesting that made us hopeful about new ideas coming up. The changing level of the river Wiental was a cyclic phenomenon that happens every year with the changing of

the seasons. A sort of movement leads to a revival of the Wiental. The main purpose of the project idea was to bring the river within the city and make the citizens live with the river that is named as Wien. So these two parts would not be so separate anymore although this big infrastructure barrier.

A program is needed to create space for the public. Entering the river is one possibility to implement this idea.



Profile of the river with proposal for intervention



Cross-section with proposal for intervention

Firstly, we would have to deal with the river level to permit this entrance in it. This water level can be used as a benefit in containing some structures that can connect both part of the river.

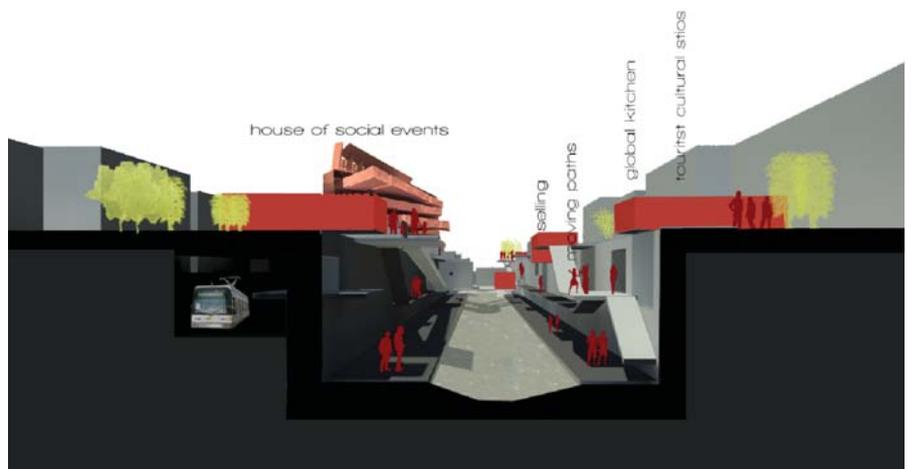
Creating a structure can make easier the way we reach the river from near. A structure of pieces, of boxes, of platforms or still uncertain can be used to connect those points that are not reached by now. A lot of itineraries in

this area are not well connected or completely separated. So, we studied the main points which really need this melting intervention and then try to put this pieces of the new structure that could work in the river.

It can also be called as mechanism of functional pieces within Wiental transforming the public space. Different functions put there together could be a great chance to give energy to this quiet

continuous situation. A program map could make easier the perception of how the small platforms can be set in the river. This is thought to be a moving structure according to the river changing level.

When the river goes down these moving boxes can go lower so the perception of people for the river could be different. Whereas during winter when there is a lot of water, these platforms come up



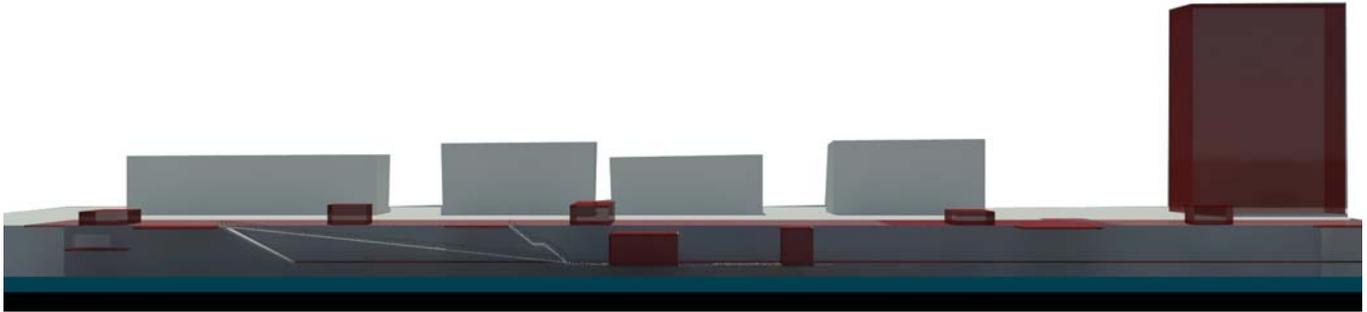
Cross-sections with proposal for intervention

and are more visible to the city, being part of a new flexible public space.

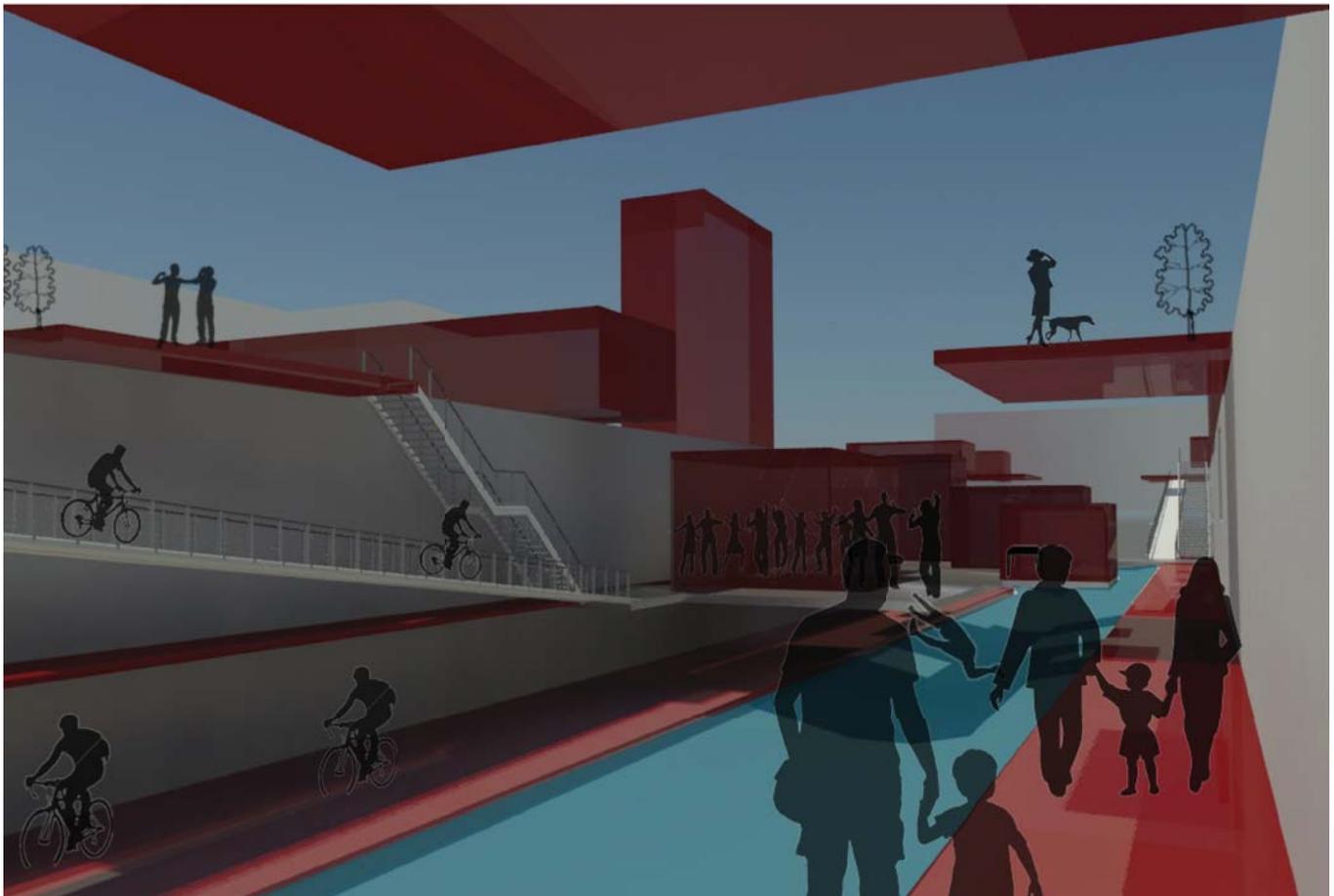
The functions that will give life to this will be spread through all the river length and side. Paths are thought to be part of the program. As there is a lack of pedestrian and bike rider ways, creating paths can give the river a chance to be perceived not only as a part of the big infrastructure.

Selling functions, day and night activ-

ities and also seasonal usages of this small structures will be included in this public life program. Landscape as a separate path can be one of the connecting itineraries between both sides of the river. These new points of connections in this area will create a network of an interactive space that can work as a whole. Also the river will be the influence of developing the urban quality in this area.



Profile of the river with proposal for intervention



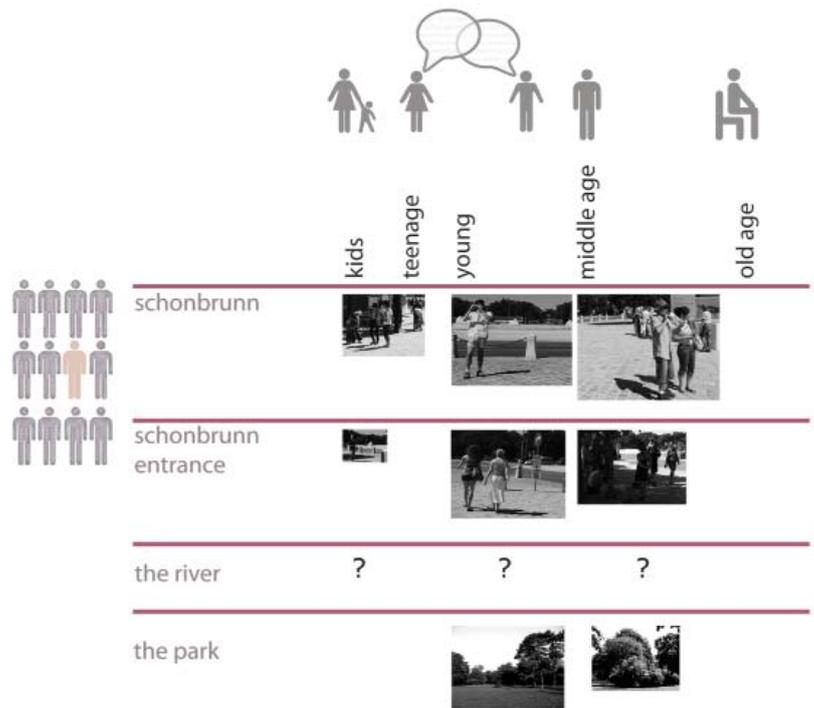
Rendering with proposal for intervention

Social Fill Inn

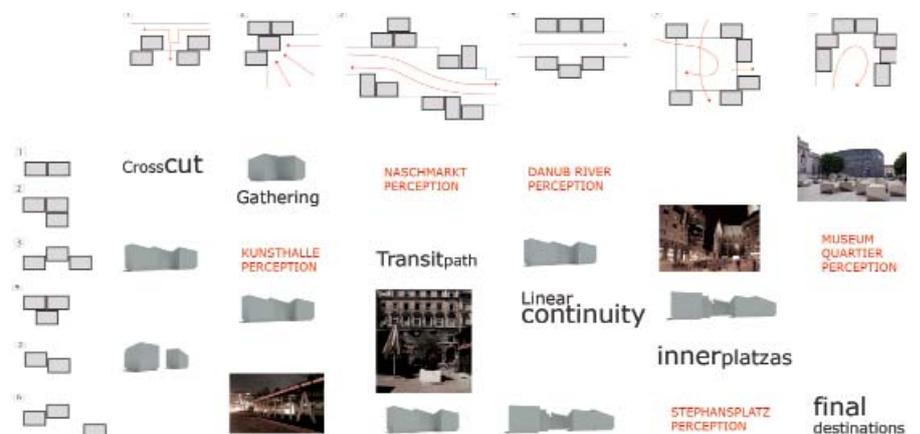
The Royal Castle of Schönbrunn is one of the most famous tourist attractions in Vienna. During the year it is visited by 3000 tourists.

Our area is located in front of Schönbrunn castle, including the metro station, the existing parking lot, some vast land and a paved area in front of the royal complex's entrance. This space is one of the most frequented areas while heading towards the castle. This is relat-

ed directly with the number of the tourists, but beside the castle's attraction we noticed a considerable amount of problems such as the absence of Vienna's inhabitants, vast and unused land plus a huge unorganized parking lot, the partial information that tourists get about Vienna's character, lack of facilities for tourists and inhabitants and zero frequentation near the river side, Wiental. After the first analysis we ended up on



analysis of groups and accessibility

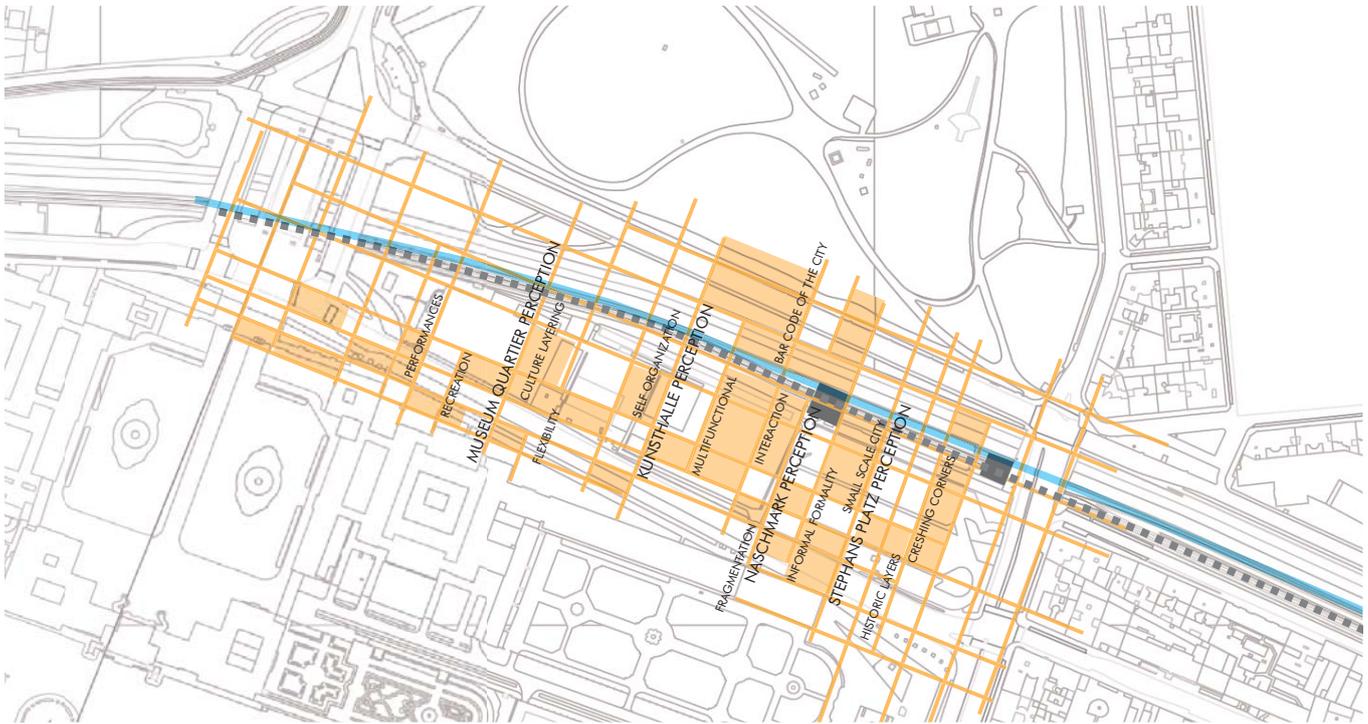


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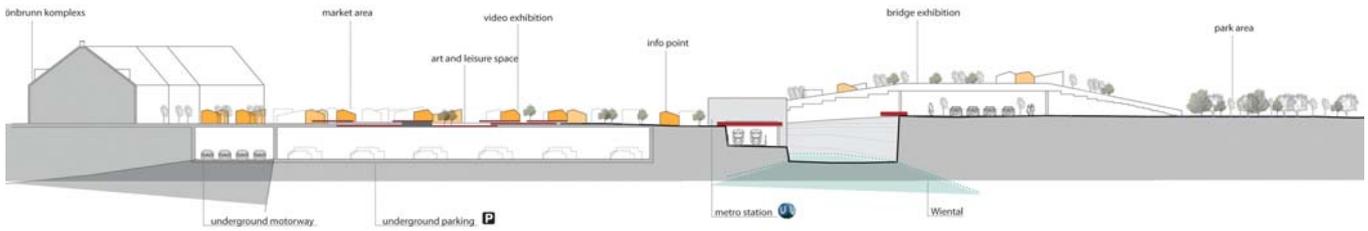
compiling a diagram about the usage of space by age groups (kids, teenagers, youth, middle age and old age). As we mentioned the areas that gathered a hugger amount of people, mostly tourists, was the metro station, a path that leads to the castle and its main entrance. Beside that there was also a natural park, on the other side of the river frequented by Vienna's inhabitants. What was very evident was the absence

of all groups of ages near the river side. How to bring Vienna's inhabitants to the area in front of Schönbrunn? The first thing we did was an analysis of successful plazas in Vienna. We picked up Naschmarkt, Stephanplatz, Museums Quartier, Kunsthalle and Danube River Side. Our goal was to make somehow a mirror effect of their Spatial Success, such a way creating a small scale city in Schönbrunn. We saw that success has to

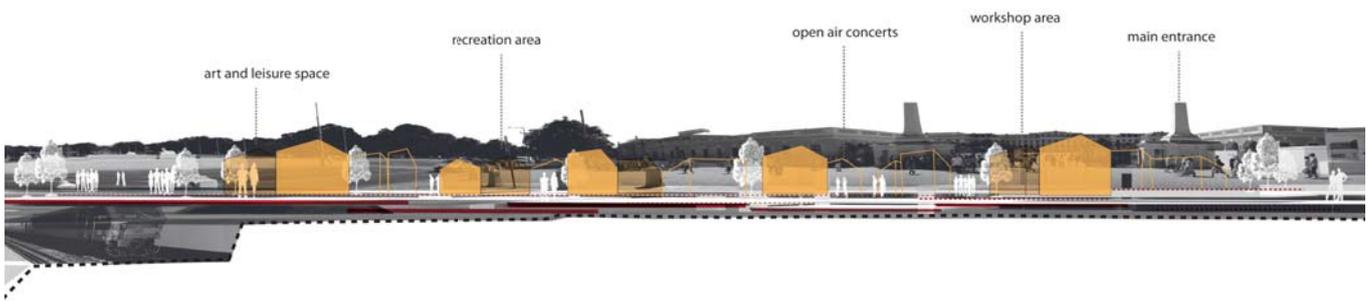
do with the way that space was fragmented, social interaction and clash of age groups. To underline was the Naschmarkt success, where space was planned as a informal area, thought to bring people close to one-another and offer them facilities that make the Market specifics. Analyzing this way all the plazas the result was a list of key words as follows: Fragmentation, Hybridization, Informal



zoning of the site



cross-section with proposal for intervention



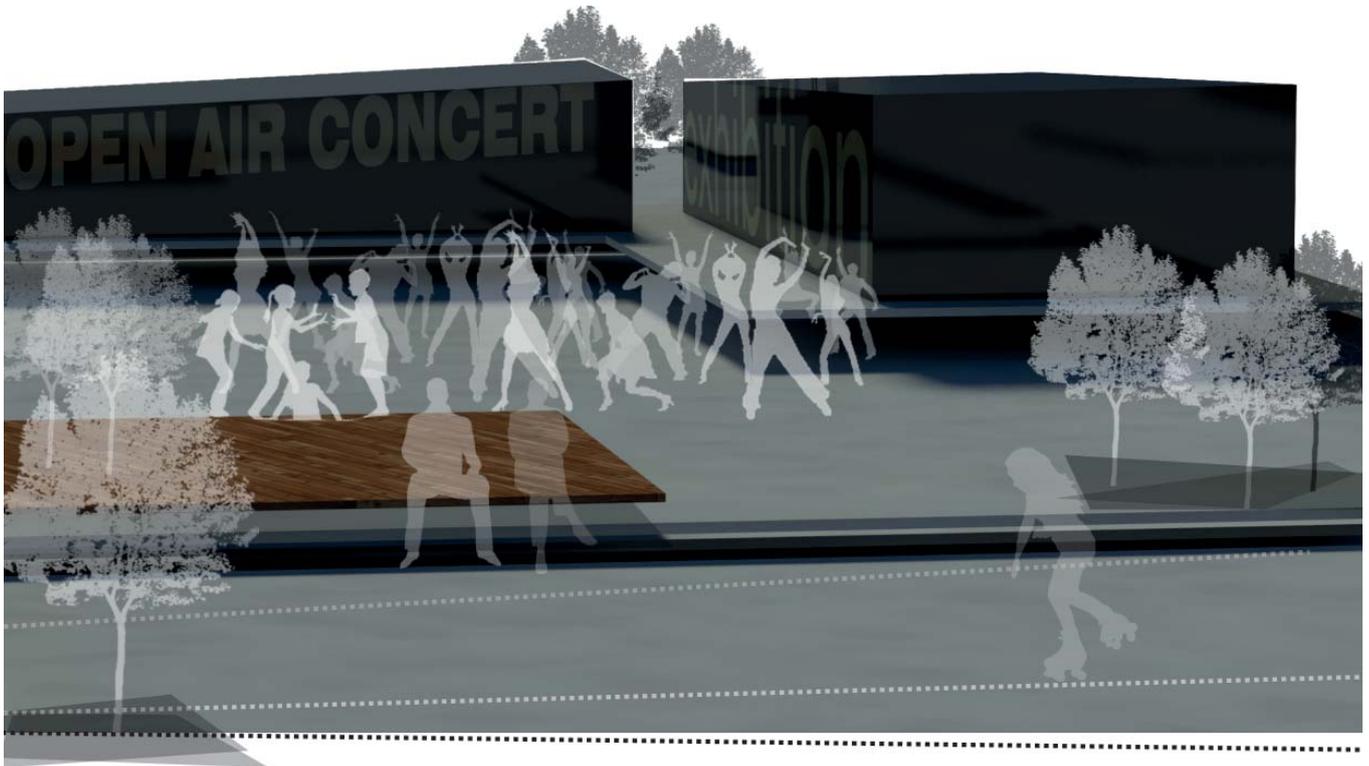
cross-section with proposal for intervention

Formality, Small Scale City, Casual Interaction, Self-Organization, Culture Layering and Modules.

There is a vast void space that is located between the Schönbrunn complex and the Park behind the Wiental river. The solution was to treat this area as a transition from the castle toward the park, where events and facilities will be located. To reach this goal we implemented the Fragmentation that came

out from the analysis. The area was covered with a grid where a program was overlaid. It would have function by implementing functional and spacial perceptions, amplifying the events and feelings according to the program. Space would be fragmented permanently and temporarily. The permanent fragmentation would be the creation of platforms, big as much as the events that are planned to be located to happen

there. Beside that is the temporarily intervention which will be achieved by using some modules. The modules will be temporal boxes that will change shape according to the program. They will be flexible, economic, dynamic, and sustainable. The different modules configurations will create different perceptions. As it is seen in the diagram first the modules are grouped together, creating compositions from 1 to 3 couples to-



rendering with proposal for intervention

gether. After the first accompany they will gather with other groups such a way creating compositions of space (cross cut, gatherings, transit paths, linear continuity, inner plazas and final destinations). These space compositions are related directly with the perceptions mirrored by the Viennese plazas. To make the plan of the project, first of all was chosen a program, Museum Quarter Perception. There is quite evident the

relationship between platforms and modules. These platforms do cross the river as bridges, and mostly lay over the river by making possible the exposing of the river toward the people. By being in a site of the World Heritage we chose to intervene on the river only visually, by projecting videos. In the sections are seen as well some other interventions, having to do with the mobility, where we put below ground the motorway that

now is crossing in front of Schönbrunn, and also the underground location of the new parking lot. Beside that are visible the platforms and the bridge. The existing park still stands behind the river, but now connected through this "program" bridge. The temporal solutions bring a diversity of space configurations, every time responding to different events and needs of the inhabitants and tourists.



rendering with proposal for intervention



Technical University of Valencia, Spain

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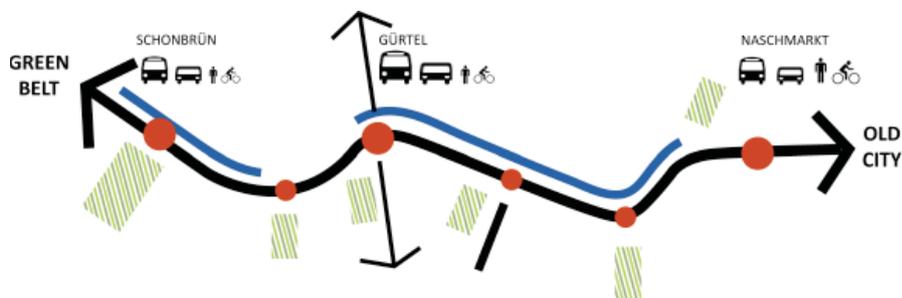
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Because of this, it was decided that a new public park would be a very significant step, since it would create public support, for the regeneration strategy of the area and would correspond to one of the citizens' greatest concerns, the need of green and open areas, space and light. It will include the already existing park to the east of the area and will become part of the Vienna Parks System, considering its strategic location and size.



The public urban landscape park project is proposed in the heart of “Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel” as the starting point for a wider regeneration process, which should also include residential, commercial and public facilities. The park would help to create a new urban structure and would bring the air back into the densely developed quarters along the Wiental.

Coexistence with multiple roads makes the access to the empty brownfield area of “Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel” and the possibility to enjoy it as public space very difficult. Direct connection between the urban fabric and the void and continuity of the Wiental outline have been achieved by redrawing the traffic lanes and the overlapping of levels, in order to facilitate multiple and simultaneous programmes.

The intervention in GÜRTEL Gaudenzdorfer is understood as a unitary landscape proposal (infrastructure, park, architectural programme...). A series of fingers work the ground in a linear morphology (exceeding the boulevard...), defining the public space and hosting facilities that should activate the area. Otto Wagner’s bridge reprises its heritage role and the water appears at the park level, overflowing the canal section and flooding surfaces of the park.

Between “Längenfeldgasse” and “Michael Bernhard-Gasse”

When we walk from the Gurtel junction into the stretch between “Längenfeldgasse” and “Michael Bernhard-Gasse”, the section of the axis is dramatically reduced. In contrast with the previous area it is perceived as narrow and too dominated by the traffic.

The main aims for this area were consequently increasing the surface of public space attaching spaces next to Wiental and to retrieve status of scar to the channel by covering partially the railroad tracks.

The project proposes to enrich ways of moving, permitting more freedom for pedestrians and cyclers, and to expand spatial perception by working the condition of “transversality”: design multiplicity of paths, linking public spaces on the other side of Wiental; in definitive, trying to expand possibilities of space and use of Wiental.

Tools and Methods

The proposed working method was based on progressiveness and dialogue and included team building sessions. Considering the exigent demand of TU Vienna we considered that students and tutors should work together in order to correspond with not only powerful ideas but also real analysis. Roles were assigned in order to be efficient. It did not as we expected but the results have been satisfactory anyway.

Making decisions at a fast pace, defining and transmitting ideas even when they are not absolutely designed or communicable were the most remarkable learning outcomes.

Our students do not have too many chances for working on urban projects during the academic year. They deal with this scale mostly on international intensive workshops.

During the workshop days drawings were used and interpreted as tools for thinking, not as results or intermediate architectural stages. The post-workshop phase came up to project definition and therefore graphic development of the proposals. This second phase has been achieved very efficiently.

Considerations/Conclusions

1. Most European cities have experienced an intense growth during the last decades and occupied almost all the areas which were suitable for development. So has Vienna.

2. Most urban voids and remaining spaces are conflictive in different ways. In case they have finally been filled in, their final structure and design usually result too forced, too imposing, too excluding, just not satisfactory enough.

3. But despite their conflicts, these spaces are challenging and still have strong potentials for redevelopment. For letting these potentials appear, these areas must be solved using as much creativity as possible but also with the right tools. Territorial scale turns to be a truly useful tool and Landscape Architecture adds a transversal vision that can be essential in the conciliation of the different interests converging on the urban context (ecological, infrastructural, environmental, architectural, cultural, etc).

4. Wiental is one of these conflict/potential places where regional and local connections, voids, distances and a wide range of possible uses give us design tools and design material. Some keywords:

_Connectivity: Wiental links the city centre and adjacent quarters urban fabrics with Vienna's territory, greenbelt, mountains and rivers.

_Length: its linear morphology penetrates the city fabric and meets some larger spaces as brownfields and voids that produce emptiness and segregating distances. The different scale of these crossing points breaks the continuity of the tissue. Instead of a border it should turn into a meeting place. The line should become a space and activate the sides.

_Corridor: circulations bring intensity to the axis but should be tuned. There is already a strong network of metro stations. Bicycles and pedestrians roads should be intensified.

_Water: it determines the uses and morphology even if you cannot see it.

_Wind: after having experienced some of the warmest days of the year in Vienna, the bioclimatic potential of the Wiental cannot be ignored. It refreshes the city during the summer.

_Regeneration: Wiental is large area which will undergo regeneration in coming years.

These elements provide great opportunities for creating places and uses that may produce the comfort, freedom, diversity and integration required by any contemporary tolerant and integrative society and community, as Vienna seems to wish.

5. Therefore, Wiental is a unique linear space and an exceptional opportunity to incorporate a new regional and local corridor in Vienna. A corridor based in the paradigms that we want for our cities: a corridor linking the old and the new; a corridor transforming the present physical and social segregation into integration; a corridor equalizing architecture, infrastructures, open spaces, and hydrological systems... a corridor activating the areas that it crosses and symbolizing Vienna's urban principles: social awareness, respect for tradition and support to innovation.

6. Designs for the different Wiental areas should work from the large scope to the concrete one. Taking stratification into account, thinking the city as a network, a negotiated city where inhabitants take their responsibility and share spaces of integration. They should look for a successful public space, which helped to change the mental maps of local citizens, increasing the attractiveness of the neighborhoods and assisting to the stabilization and connection of the communities.

7. How to design this integrative and flexible but at the same time defined and identified public space is a main challenge for this area, considering the variety of cultures and therefore different "modes d'employ" and understandings of urban life.

8. Wiental could be one of the most remarkable urban spaces for the 21st century Vienna.

9. The internationalization of most European Universities is a fact, no matter their size or their geographical location.

10. Thank you

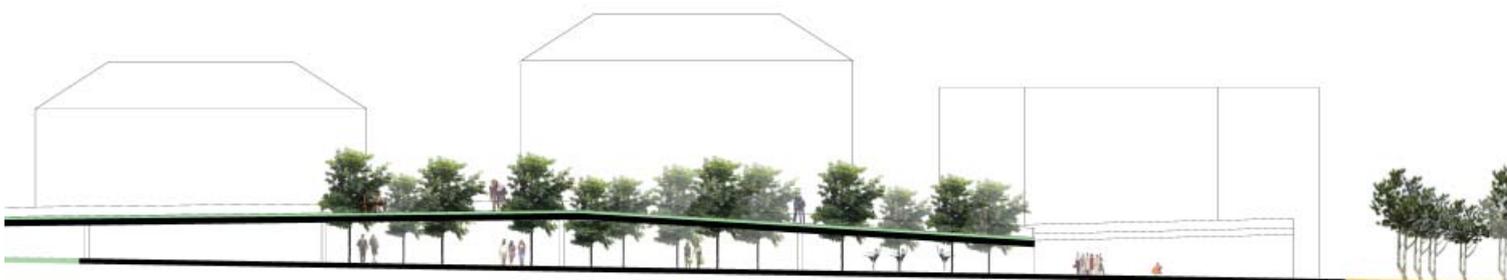
Margareten Gürtel

The channel of the Wiental is an axis which vertebrates the whole city of Vienna, with an incredible potential that is not being valued. It is working nowadays as an urban barrier, creating consequently lots of urban voids. The corridor of the Wiental generates also a segregation of the urban fabric, without any coherence and with an urban random development that has had till now a precise function: to connect the traffic

for the entry and exit of the west side of Vienna. This characteristic of the Wiental channel is generating lots of problems that are accentuated when the river valley crosses other important corridors for the city like Margareten Gürtel. The meeting of these two corridors expresses the principal urban development problems that exist nowadays in the Wiental. A great urban void, and consequently, a



View: "The Beach"



"walking through nature"

"the place"

Section Gürtel

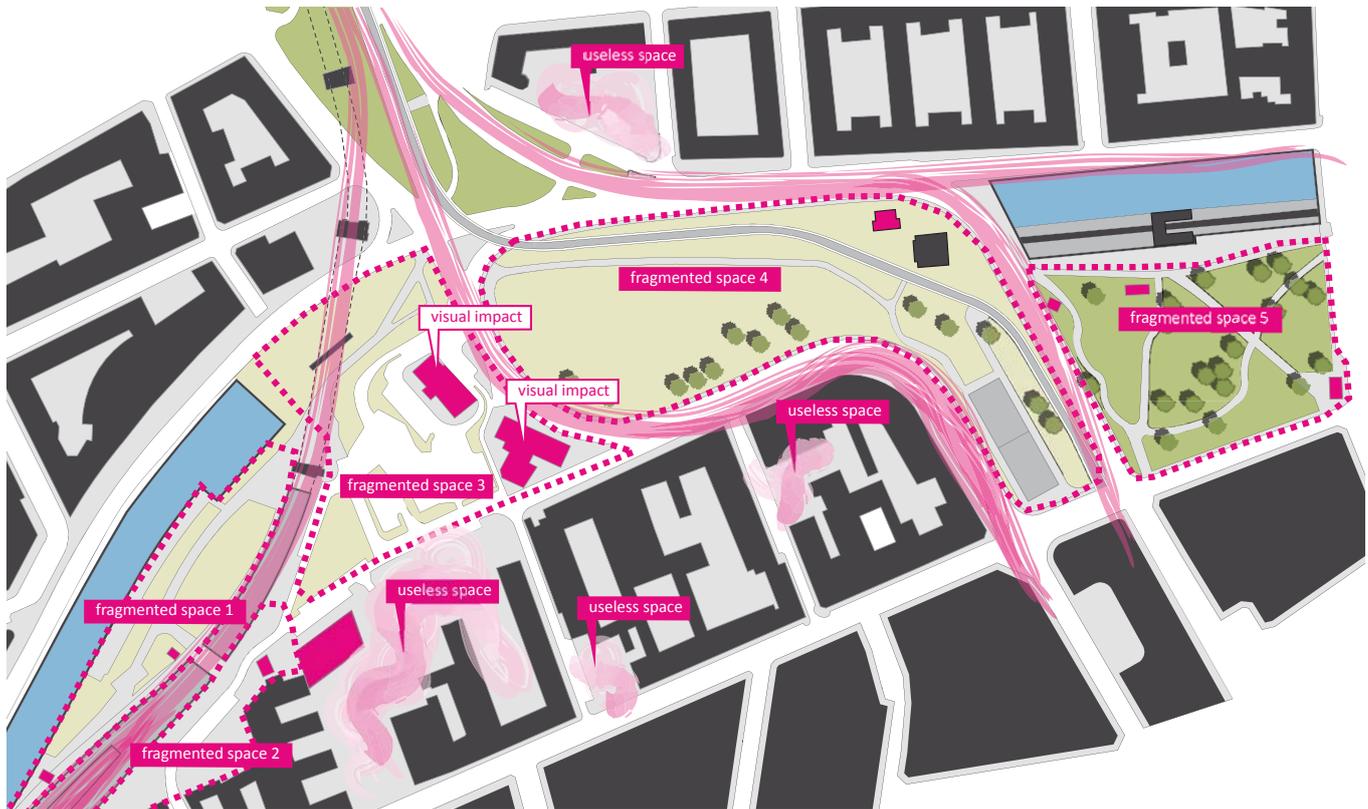
useless space. We detect even five fragmented zones that express the lack of unity of the urban space. This and the visual impact of the urban front and other existing constructions, allows us to say that it's a "non-site", a not inhabitable place.

We want to solve these problems, without forgetting the potential of the site. Our proposal objectives are to create in Margareten Gürtel a new "meeting

point", as a new place for all. A place where different activities make the new area interesting. We want it to be an attraction for inhabitants of the city of Vienna in general, but also to improve the living conditions of the residents of neighborhood.

To answer to these aims we have created new activities in the couple of lineal bands that marks the lineality of the channel, and works as a walk "through

the nature" with Otto Wagner's bridge as a final perspective, heightening its heritage value. "The place" close to the bridge assembles all the people in a point where they can meet themselves and develop temporary activities or any other events. The water of the channel, as an important heritage Vienna element too, is aimed to create leisure activities, like "the beach" in summer. The connections with the city are increased



Analysis

by the creation of new transport inter-changers. With these measures Margareten Gürtel becomes an urban area which stimulates the entire corridor of the Wiental. This should have very positive consequences at different levels. At a social level as the cohesion that reaches, at an economical level with the increasing of activities. Also by stimulating the existing historical heritage in this area, we

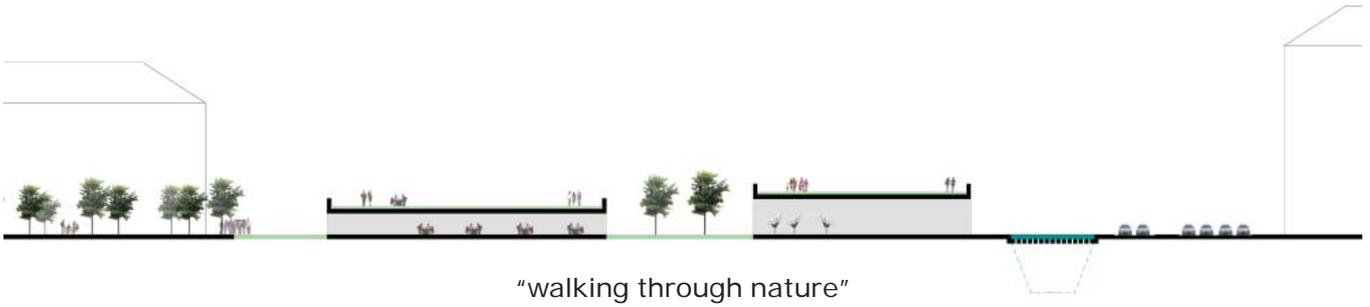
improve the historical concept of the Wiental. And finally Margareten Gürtel will have an urban unity with a modern urban character.



Master Plan



View Gürtel



"walking through nature"

Section Gürtel



Heritage-Identity



Unity

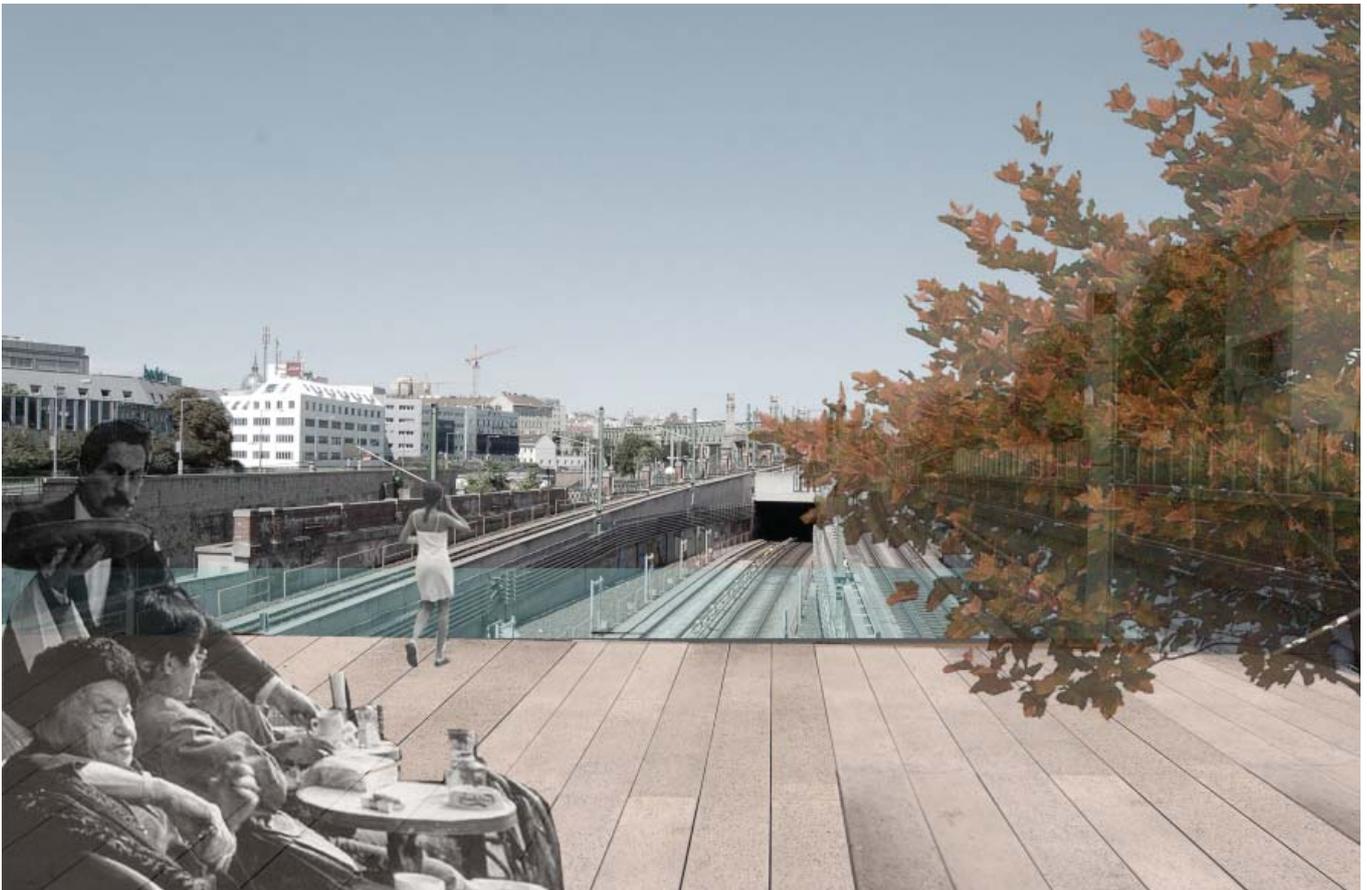


Activation

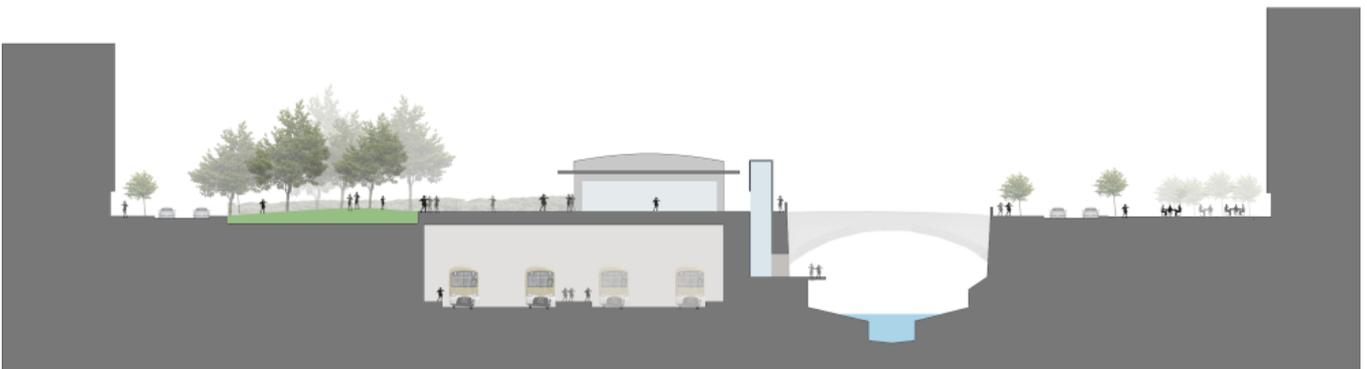
Längenfeldgasse

Wiental is nowadays a main traffic corridor of Vienna including many different functions, some of them appear simultaneously all along its length. In some sections this co-existence of functions leads to problematic situations as e.g. between Längenfeldgasse and Rucker-gasse where river bed, car lanes, rail-way, bicycle and pedestrian paths have to pass the narrow section of this area.

This overdensified traffic moving at different speeds creates an unbalance, forcing pedestrians and bicycles to be diverted through the residual voids in a discontinuous path. At the same time it generates a strong barrier that blocks the relationship between 12th and 15th districts, among which also exists a high social unbalance.



View from bridge



Section A-A

On one hand our proposal aims to link both sides allowing interaction of the districts achieving social balance, as in the theory of communicating vessels. On the other hand it aims to create a public space of amenity quality, an urban playground where to stay and to walk along. However, its present functions have to be maintained and optimized.

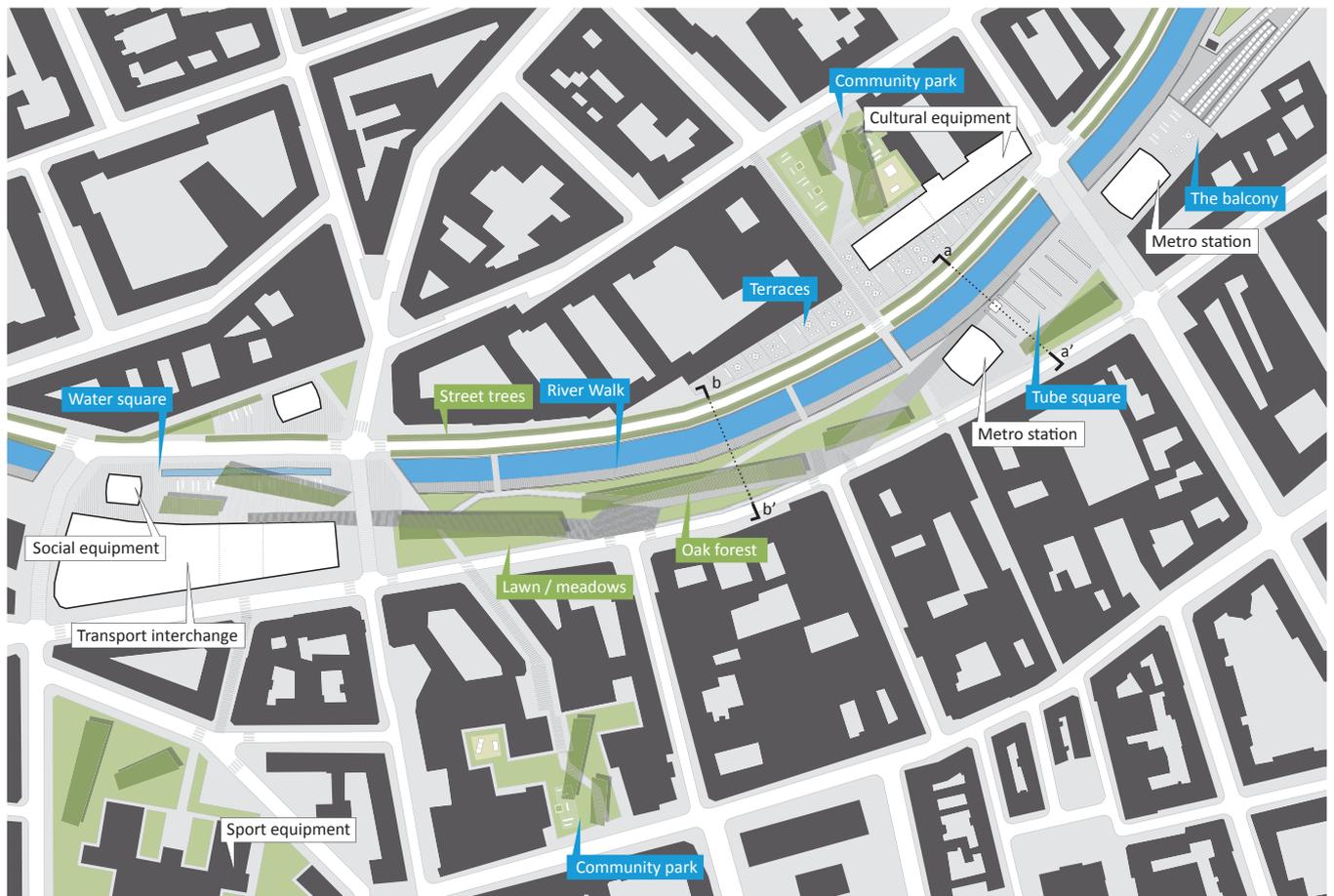
To this end, two poles of activity are created in the wider areas, at the crossings with Längenfeldgasse and with Rucker-gasse, where traffic interchanges are situated together with new public functions. The railways, already running on a lower level, are covered in order to gain free public space on the surface that will become a park. In the river bed, activities will take place during most part of the year -the accesses to a walkway are

located at the poles. Cross connections are improved through pedestrian bridges and paths taking into account existing singular spots on both sides. The border area is redesigned with a wider pavement and trees, a cultural equipment is located on the available building site.

We believe, these measures will improve Wiental's quality: socially because they instigate human interaction, historically



Strategy

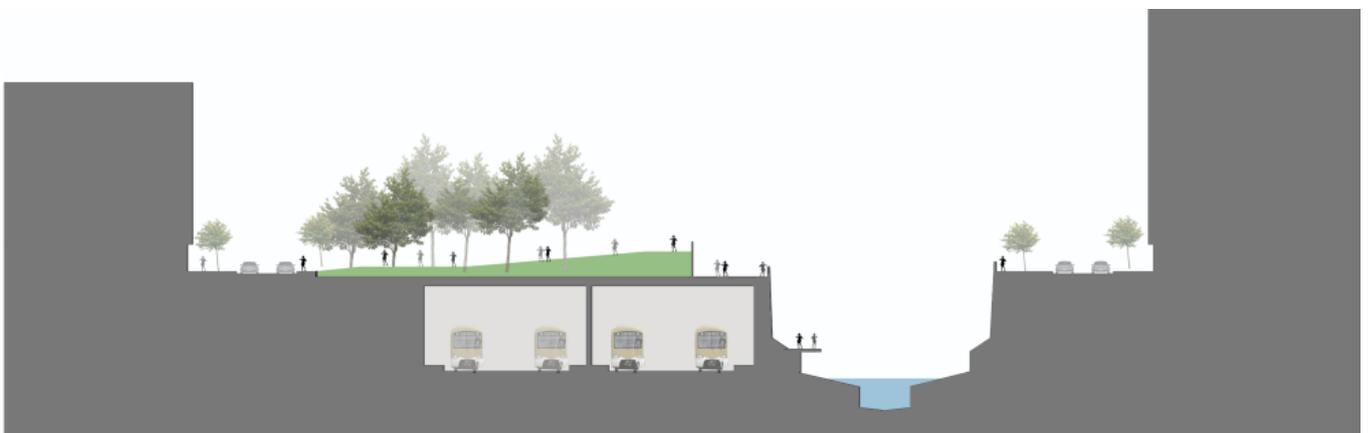


Masterplan

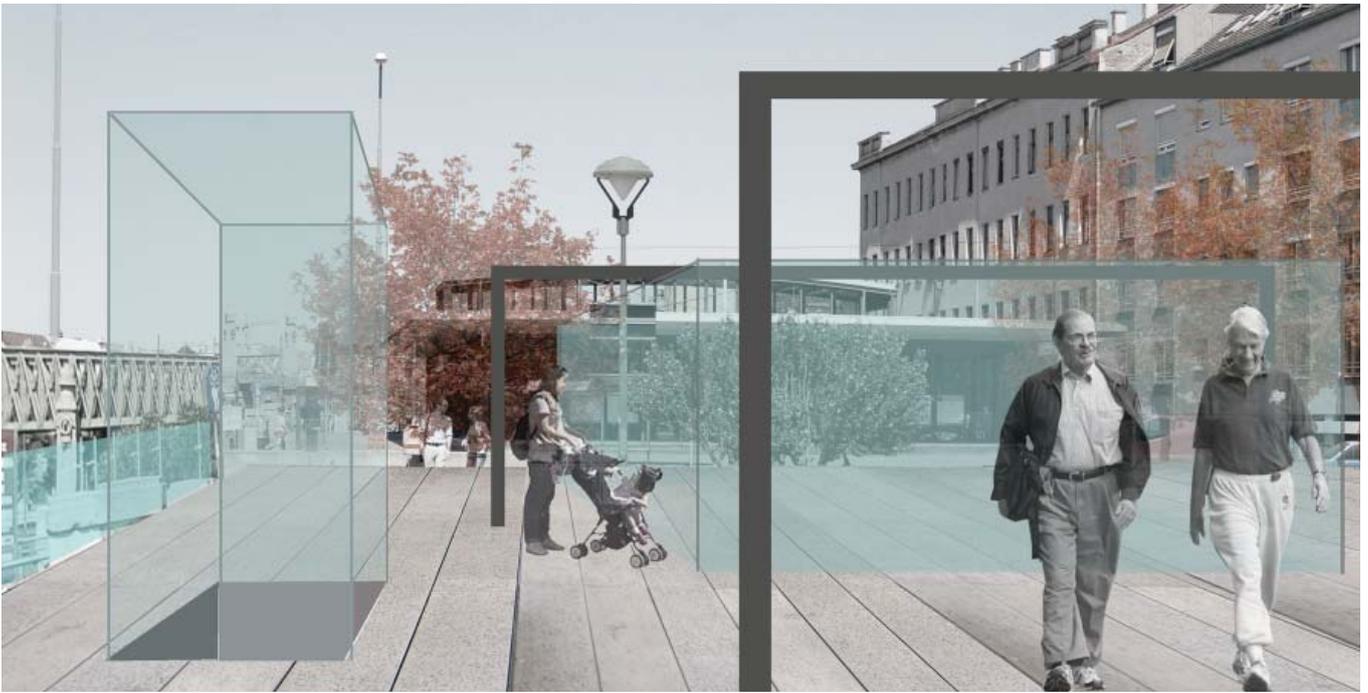
because they preserve its identity making it more visible, economically because they will increase its value and environmentally because its new green elements will improve the wind corridor's air quality.



View over meadow



Section B-B



View



Zürich University of Applied Sciences

Die Überschrift des Beitrages steht hier. Dies ist das Beispiel für eine Einstiegsseite mit einem längeren Text, der über drei Seiten geht.

Vorname Musternachname

Funktionsbezeichnung

Beispielvorname Nachname

Funktionsbezeichnung Muster

The Wiental_Vienna Days were a great, intensive and productive brainstorm. Our brief outline would be excellent organization, skillful and committed students, successful feedback for the host students and professors, conclusions and proposals achieved. In only five days and a half!

The ETSA/UPV students were commissioned to develop proposals for the areas of "Gaudenzdorfer Gürtel" and the stretch between "Längenfeldgasse" and "Michael Bernhard-Gasse. After a first general analysis of the history, challenges and potentials of the Wiental, we all agreed on approaching Wiental as a whole and proposing a general strategy and guidelines, which both groups should transfer to their site proposals.

Strategic Decisions

The following essential decisions were taken into account: To respect the monumental condition and the scenographic, even dramatic, character of the Wiental canal walls. To emphasize and make profit of the „linearity“ of the axis; currently there is a strong contradiction between the condition of continuity of the Wiental's morphology and the discontinuity of the different flows (pedestrians, cyclers...) which trespass it. These paths should be re-designed accentuating the existing organization. To "pervert the conditions imposed" by the powerful dictatorial route of Wiental: "linear continuity" with possibility of "transversality". Visual and real connections between the two sides of Wiental, stitching between the two built fronts, will magnify the public space of Wiental.

Water will become a symbol, non-accessible from the practitioner's point of view. As nowadays, it will continue to be an element to be observed, but in some points it will be approached and may be manipulated or released. The city centre of Vienna will be connected with a part of its surrounding landscape and territory through this re-qualified green axis. Wiental is part of a system and should attend not only the needs of the adjacent quarters but also of those not directly in contact with it but very well connected with the corridor through the existing metro lines. The capacity for mobility along the axis is definitively positive but should be gentrified in the sense that Wiental could also be a destination on itself, a place to be.

Tools And Methods

The proposed working method was based on progressiveness and dialogue and included team building sessions. Considering the exigent demand of TU Vienna we considered that students and tutors should work together in order to correspond with not only powerful ideas but also real analysis. Roles were assigned in order to be efficient. It did not as we expected but the results have been satisfactory anynces and a wide range of possible uses give us design tools and design material. Some nfields and voids that produce emptiness and segregating distances. The different identified public space is a main challenge for this area, considering the variety of cultures and therefore different "modes d'employ" and understandings of urban life.

8. Wiental could be one of the most remarkable urban spaces for the 21st century Vienna.

9. The internationalization of most European Universities is a fact, no matter their size or their geographical location.

10. Thank you

Own Identity

Analysing the Vienna valley we noticed the longitudinal meandering spreading of the valley. It starts at the Vienna forest and ends within the gürtel. We started our work defining the valley new. Acquiring the strength of the motorway, which has an immense importance on the urban development and social network of the valley.

The river, motorway and the underground line do not only connect the east with the west of Vienna, but also separate the north from the south part of the individual districts. The longitudinal elements obstacle at this moment the development of the urban and social space. On the one hand the valley today is a

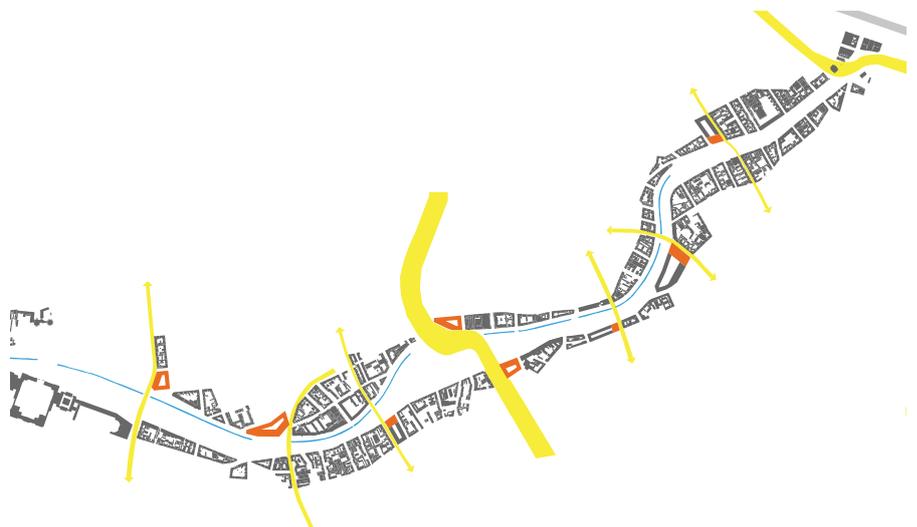
Definition of void



Reinforce borders



Define gates



void with additional spaces, created without any concept except the needs of the motorway users. On the other hand great emphasis are placed on some monumental sites at the valley like the castle Schönbrunn or the wagner bridge. Our main goal is to improve the quality of the valley in order to enrich the supply of the local neighbourhood and to

create its own identity.

The aim is to create islands with a variety of facilities and activated open spaces. These islands have site-specific program, which can be continued and reinforced constantly.

We want create a model with some possible ideas to force the development of the Vienna valley.

- Define the new borderlines of the Vienna valley
- Define the new void
- Reinforce the border and filling up the gaps
- Create gate situations which mark the entrance and the crossings of the valley



Islands of activities



Alley qualifying the street



Water on city level

- Define new or already existing islands of activities
- Give the island his appropriate use for the local neighbourhood
- Qualifying the streets with a continuing accompanying alley

The programmatic buildings on the island should be lower than the borders

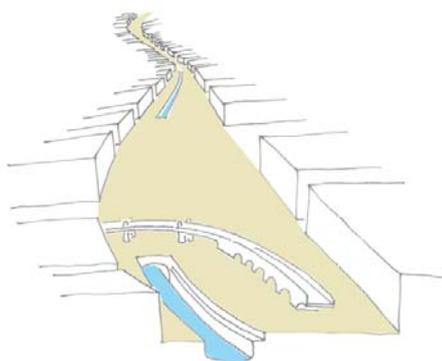
of the void, to underline the proposal of floating islands in the valley.

A suggestion of our proposal integrates the idea to bring the water up to the city level. Therefore we place water games and ponds on different places of the islands.

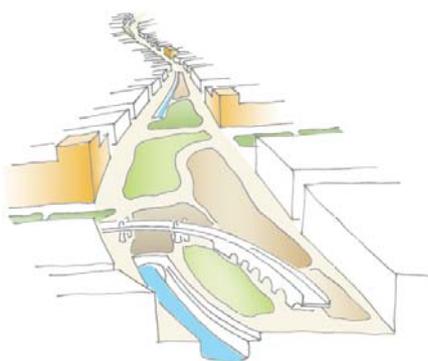
A main goal is to shape the valley on a

way that pedestrians and bike drivers have their own path, to cross the motorway or tramlines without difficulty. We propose to divide the path visibly, so that the pedestrian feel safe and the bicycle driver won't feel disturbed by the pedestrians.

A way to force the development is to create meeting points for the neigh-



- Definition of void



- Gates
- Islands of activities



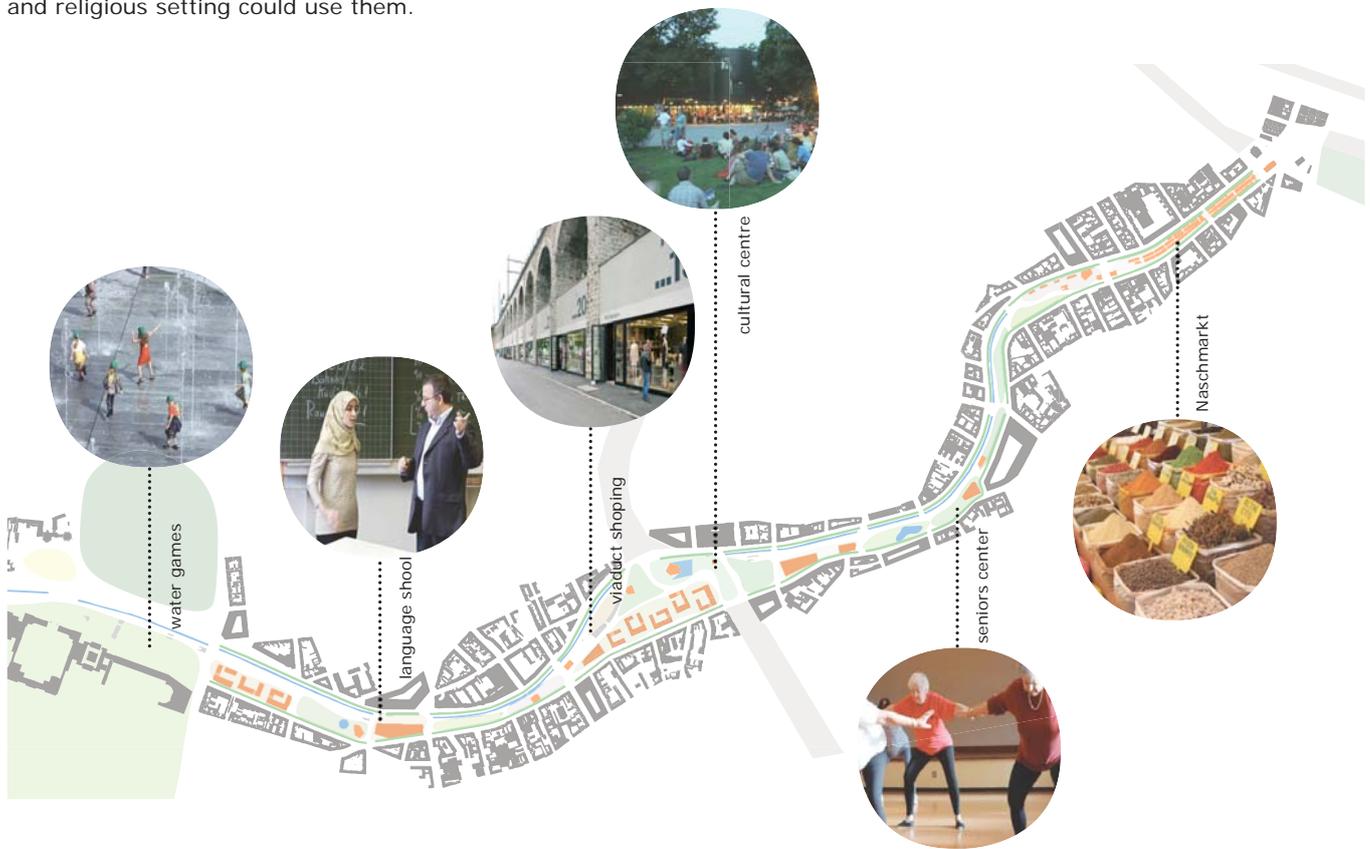
- Program
- Qualifying the street

Conclusion



Margaretengürtel - Längenfeldgasse

bourhood like culture centres, a centre for elderly people or to support centres for immigrants. The Buildings and open spaces should be functionally shaped that all groups with different culture and religious setting could use them.



Valley life

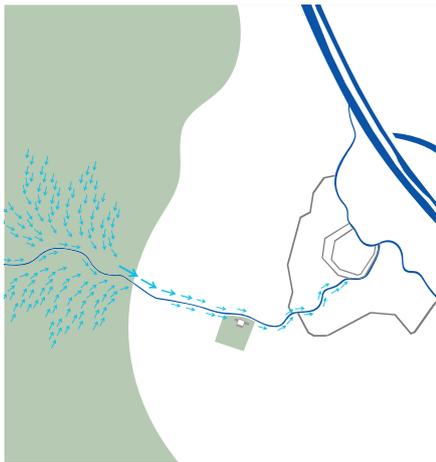


Atmosphere

Fresh Air

At the beginning of the summer workshop we did a walk through the vienna valley and collected ideas how we can improve the complex situation. Our main idea is to bring fresh air into the city. We create a fresh air corridor along the vienna river from the vienna forrest into the historic city

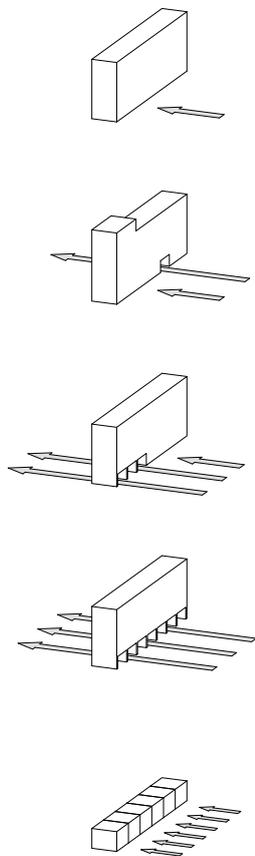
center. We tried to find a new form of buildings, which follows the dynamic of the valley and support the wind flow and not decelerate it. The wind direction gave us this new structure of long and weak slabs. Between the castle Schönbrunn and the Naschmarkt are different areas which



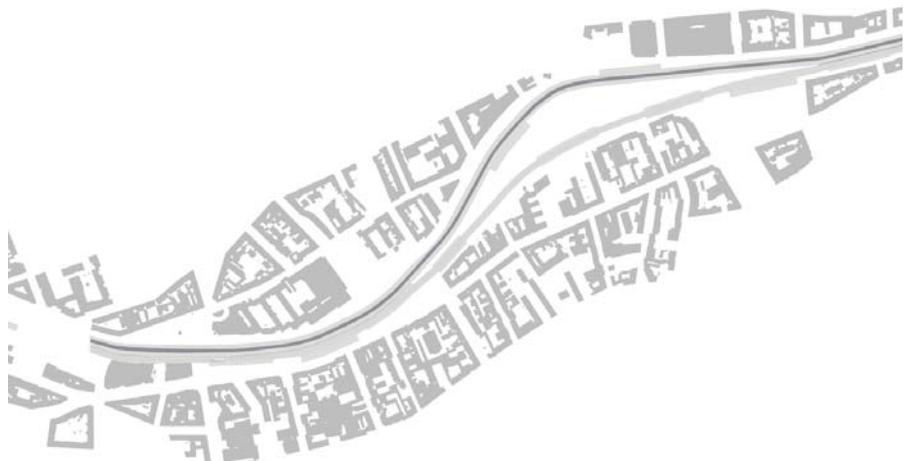
Fresh air concept



Area City Level



Vocabulary Spatial Elements



Area River Level



Area Top View

exhibit variable densities. It depends on the specific situation in there neighborhood.

According to the built structure we planned a vocabulary of open and green spaces which are following and supporting the dynamic of the valley and are connecting our interventions. These open and green spaces can now filled

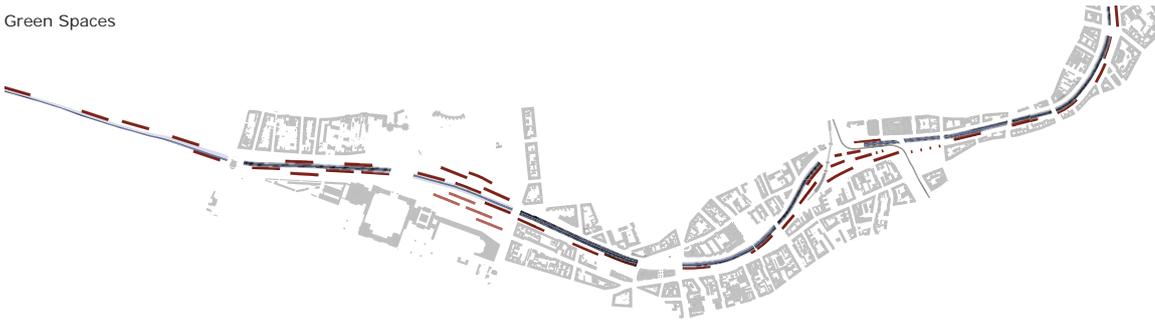
up with spatial elements like slabs, territorial or plane elements like hedges or gravel – according to the requirements. The topography of the existing valley is another focal point of our concept. We want to strengthen the topography in the valley with our new structures. The spatial elements like the „slabs“ are located directly at the waterfront of the

vienna river. The other buildings like the „bridges“ with there open city levels are standing in the back, for exemple along a connecting street. Our concept section illustrates this version of the new topography.

The different slabs have variable heights, which are specific to the local situation in relation to the neighbor-



Green Spaces



Buildings



Visualisation

hood. So we can also control areas with more or less density.
 At the city level are open spaces which are connecting places and spaces. Relations and associations are also possible through the open ground floors of the buildings. The different spaces and fields can now have variable uses as seen in our vocabulary.

The river level shows the dynamic of the river and the metro line. The existing metro stations are integrated in the new buildings. Other buildings are located directly above the metro lines in one built structure.

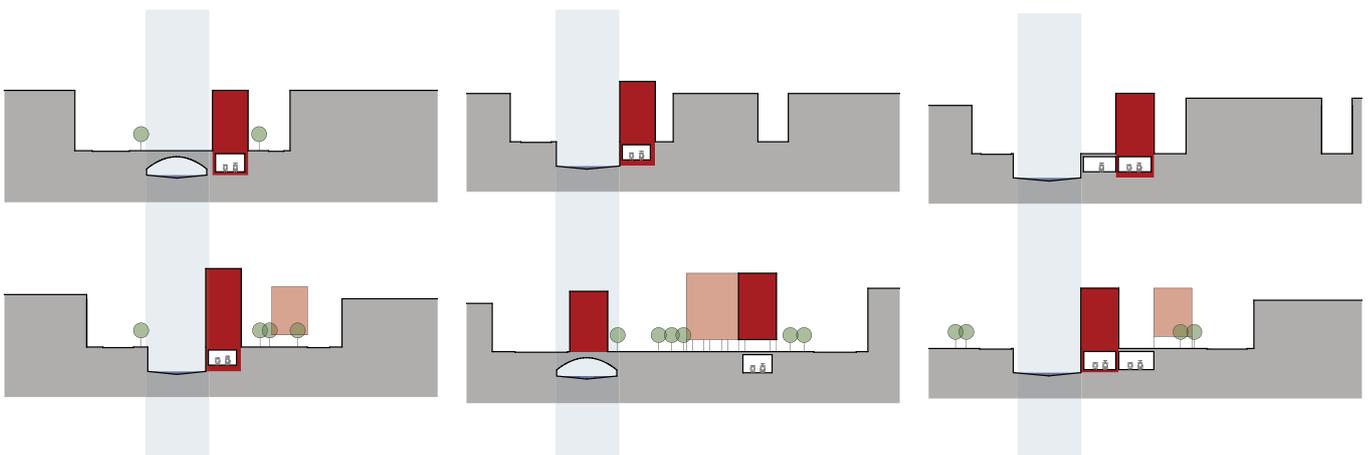
Finally a summary of our focus points and requests for the vienna valley:

1. bring fresh air to the city

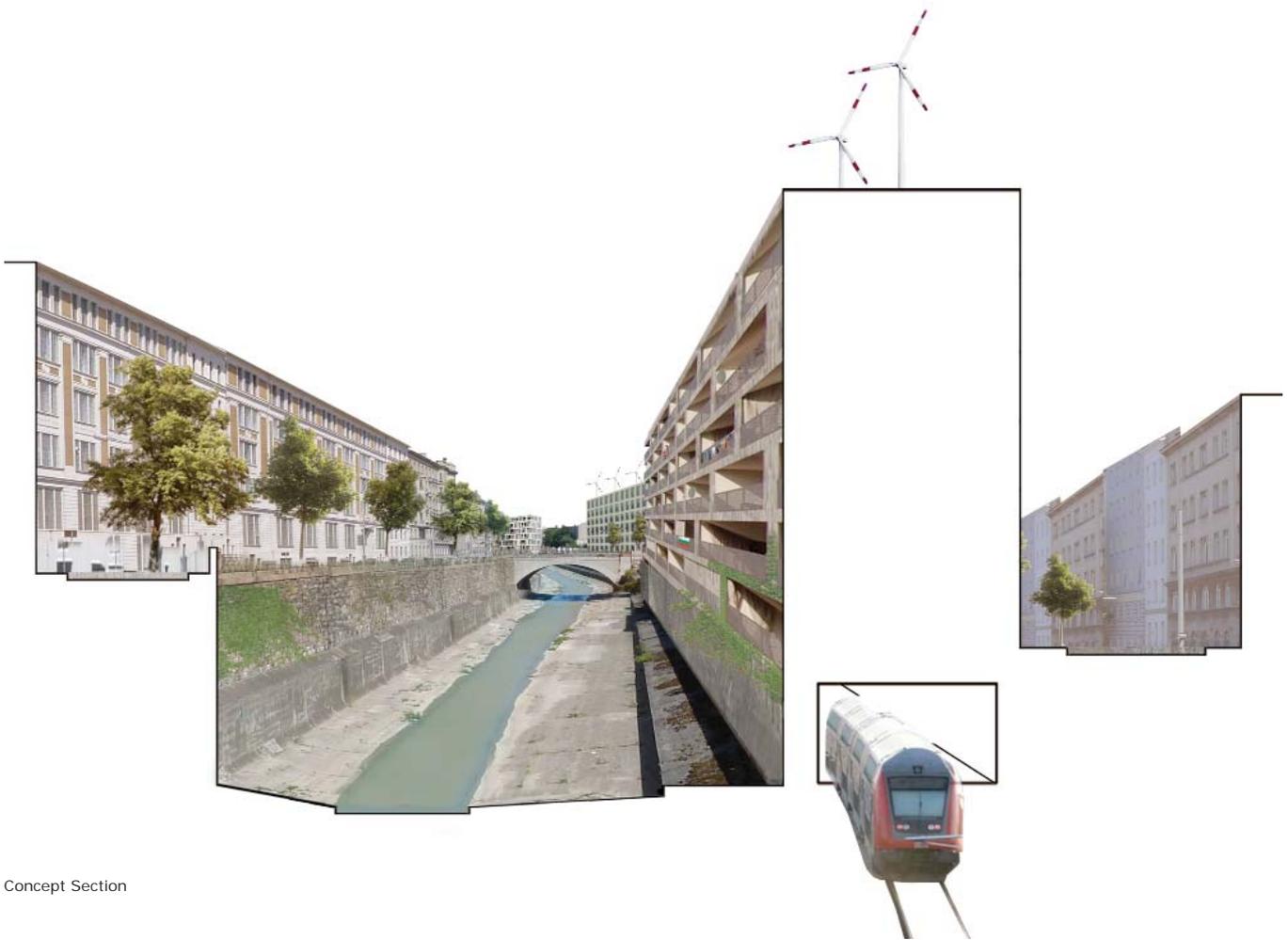
- 2. build on the potential of the rivercanal and strengthen the topography
- 3. shift of the model split towards public traffic system
- 4. support connections and access on city level to neighbourhoods
- 5. implement public facilities on city level for local needs
- 6. upgrade public space



Bird View



Sections



Concept Section

Dry

Concepts for a densification of the Wiental

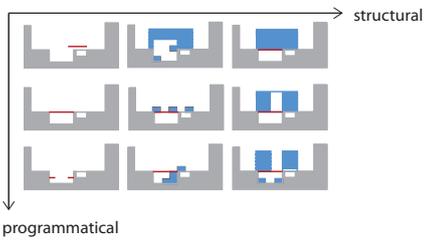


Fig. 1: structural and programmatic densifying-typologies

If you think of a densification of the Wiental area, there are two possible methods: The programmatic and the structural densification. Within the structural typology you distinguish between temporary and permanent development.

On its way from the Vienna Woods to the Danube Channel the Vienna River passes through a transformation from a wild nature- river to an urbanized city- river. As the river flows deeper into the city, there are couple of regulations to observe.

At first the river starts to get straightened, insular under roofed, and finally entirely canalized. Furthermore the edges start to get smoother, more dense and move closer to the river bed.

The more the Vienna River enters the center the more it gets swallowed up under the city.

Diametral to the development of the structural densification the possibilities

of programmatic densification arise. The broader the river bed gets, the more potential for leisure activities arises. Start from Hietzing heading out of town the Vienna River is officially accessible.

Our concept for densification is designated to include the existing development and to amplify it:

In the inner city field the Vienna River bears an additional roofing plus building development. Further outside the city centre at Gaudenzdorfer Knoten the surrounding property dissolves more and more. That's where especially the edges should be enclosed. In addition we can imagine a small-sized, pavillion like building development, comparable to the Viennese Naschmarkt. The new structure can arise closely to the channel profile at Gaudenzdorfer Knoten, Kometgründe, but also inbetween in case the subway line is overbuild.

Within the riverbed heading from Gaud-



enzdorfer Knoten to Schönbrunn and further outside the city, as well there is no permanent structure designated. Hereabout the densification shifts from a structural to a programmatic character:

Depending on water level rise and fall as a consequence of rainfall, leisure- and sporting activity can take place within the channel.

To illustrate the different concepts of densification we have created a typology-kit (fig.1), that exemplifies the shades in direction of structural and respectively programmatic densification. The measures go from open accesses to the river bed to bikelanes within the channel to pavillion-like structures in- and outside the channel to simple subway over-buildings to superstructures over the whole cross-section to multi story structures overdrawing the river and subway. The typology-kit implies that there is a huge variety to densifying approaches that taken as a whole can be assigned in following categories.

Exclusive programmatic densification: Merely designated are forms of access like ramps and stairways as well as small-scaled structural interferences. In other aspects the existing structure is used plus a temporary program for the whole cross section. Smallest palette-

like elements are enough to function as small bridges or river-stages for temporary use, like the project "Thrid City" by the students from Paris (Fig. 5).

Quite similarly fits in the project "Vienna Sports Valley" outlined by the students from Graz, that applied a slender runway on the interior wall inbetween the Vienna River and the subway line. In this project likewise, with small structural interferences a huge programmatic densification is generated. (Fig. 4)

Programmatic densification within the cross section and structural densification of edge zones:

The subway line is under roof, thereon emerge mostly single-story structures. These new structures help to improve the currently unsatisfying traffic pattern along the river and at the same time they make the river accessible. An alternative is an access from the north side, that could be generated from underground.

This densifying szenario fits the project "Third City" from Paris (Fig.3) and "???" from Split.

Exclusive structural densification: Subway and/or riverbed cross section are being roofed and thereon new structure is added. The Vienna River is not opened up for further usage, rather the



Fig.2| p. 74
example of exclusive structural densification
Projekt Fresh Air, ZHAW



Fig.3| p. 28
example of structural and programmatic densification
Projekt Third City, Paris

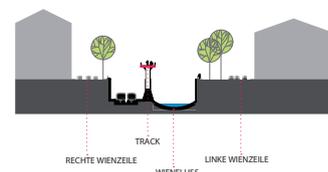


Fig.4| p. 8
example of exclusive programmatic densification
Projekt Vienna Sports Valley, Graz



river disappears in the viennese underworld. The focus is purely on above ground densification.

One of the Swiss teams with the project "Fresh Air" used a comparable principle, besides the Vienna River ist was not roofed though they planned a six-story structure above the subway that drags step by step from Naschmarkt to Schönbrunn. (Fig.2, 6)



Fig.5| p. 28
example of programmatic
densification with little structural
elements like paletts
Projekt Third City, Paris

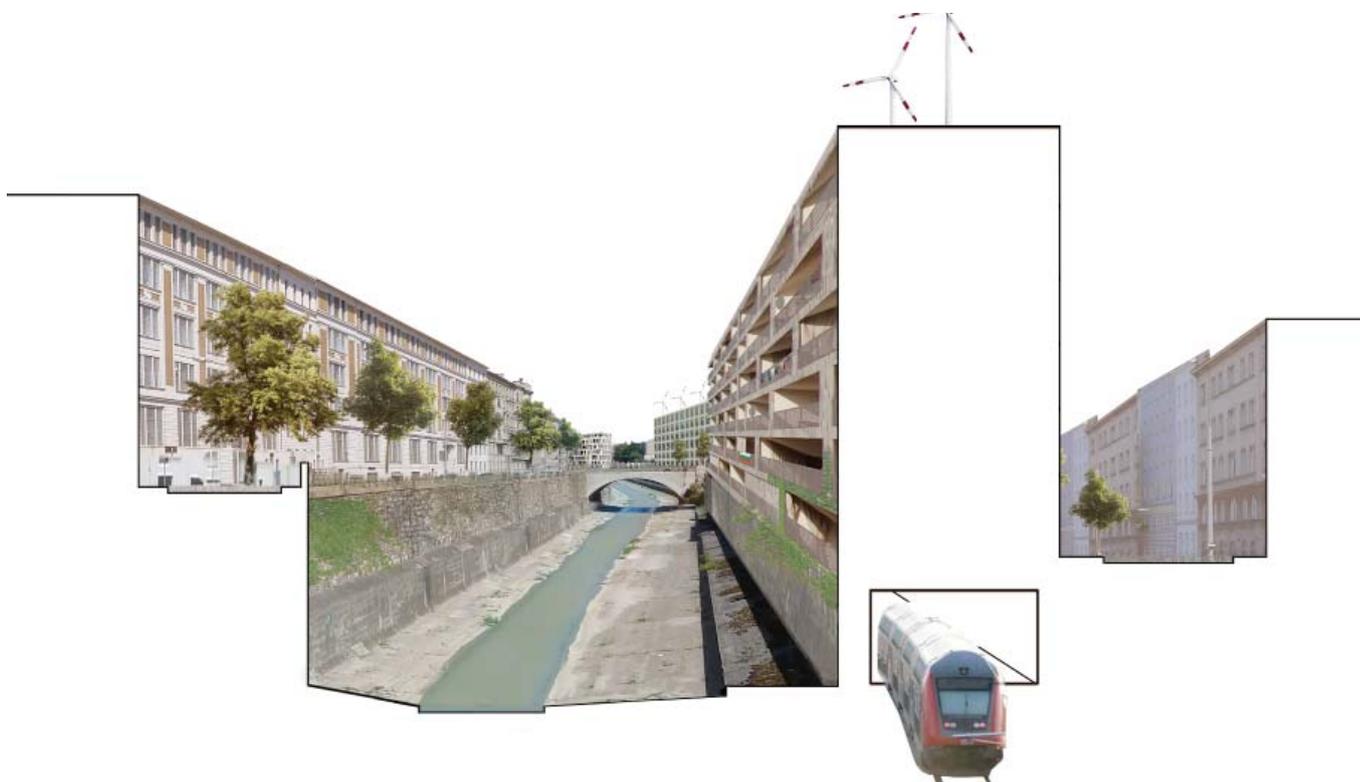


Fig.6| p. 74
example of exclusive structural,
multi story densification
Projekt Fresh Air, ZHAW

Space

Wiental and Wienfluss

The Wiental is considered to be a sequence of different urban spaces with diverging qualities, in need of synergy and a continuous connection on all levels. In this model, the entire planning area will be metaphorically understood as a river. The aim is to be able to experience the Wiental as a continuous transit area, which should provide the substantial recreational quality of a river. A distinctive identity along different quarters should be developed to connect the areas on the one hand, while at the same time creating the possibility to experience the intersections. The current state is comparable to an unregulated river, at which's side arms the main stream is no more perceived. A stronger definition of the river area should be attained through regulation, to create new qualities in the continuous space.

The analysis shows considerable differ-

ences between the northern and the southern border of the river area. In the north, the area is defined by the highly frequented city highway for outgoing traffic, running next to the Wienfluss and the adjacent houses. Thereby, public life is pushed into the local districts.

The southern border -characterized by the ingoing traffic- repeatedly backs away from the Wienfluss. The intermediate space is partially built-up or lays fallow. In this area there is a great potential to use the currently undiscovered and neglected open space.

By strengthening the northern and southern border, a defined space resembling a river bed is created. Through slight modifications, the existing open spaces in the southern area can be connected to form a river. The existing buildings in this active and recreational zone become islands, surrounded by urban life. The northern area, defined by



the Wienfluss and the city highway, should be connected to the river at selected spots.
Therefore, different quarters are connected by this newly created river, generating an identity-creating space.

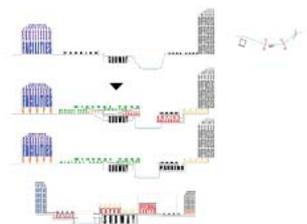
to achieve a continuous space which offers the possibility to establish an overall new functional concept.
BILD D.



2 | S. 45
Bild A

Measures to be taken

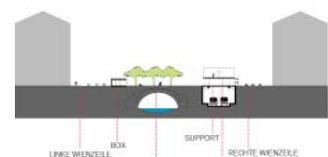
1. strengthening the northern border
break through at selected spots
connecting local districts with the river
A Project to be integrated is Split`s
Project exemplarily idea for Koment-
gründe BILD A, as it shows how the
connection on important systempoints
can be arranged and have influence on
the whole area.



3 | S. 76
Bild B

2. strengthening the southern border
generating a river zone > use existing
space (less frequented streets, green
areas)

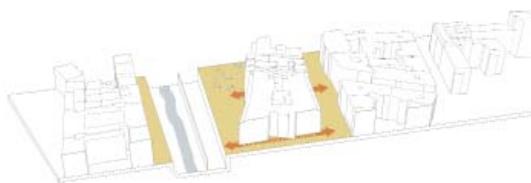
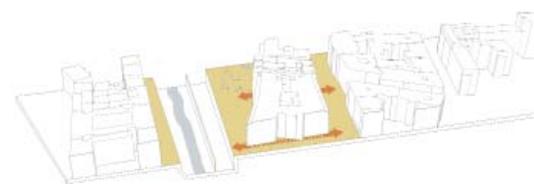
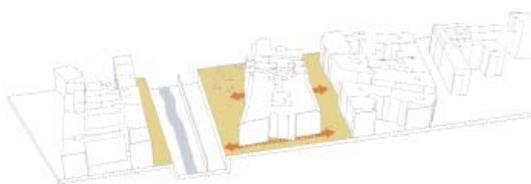
Projects to be integrated are Paris `The
third city` BILD B or Lubljan`s BILD C
design for they perforate the southern
buildings and give new funktions to the
spaces around the islands.

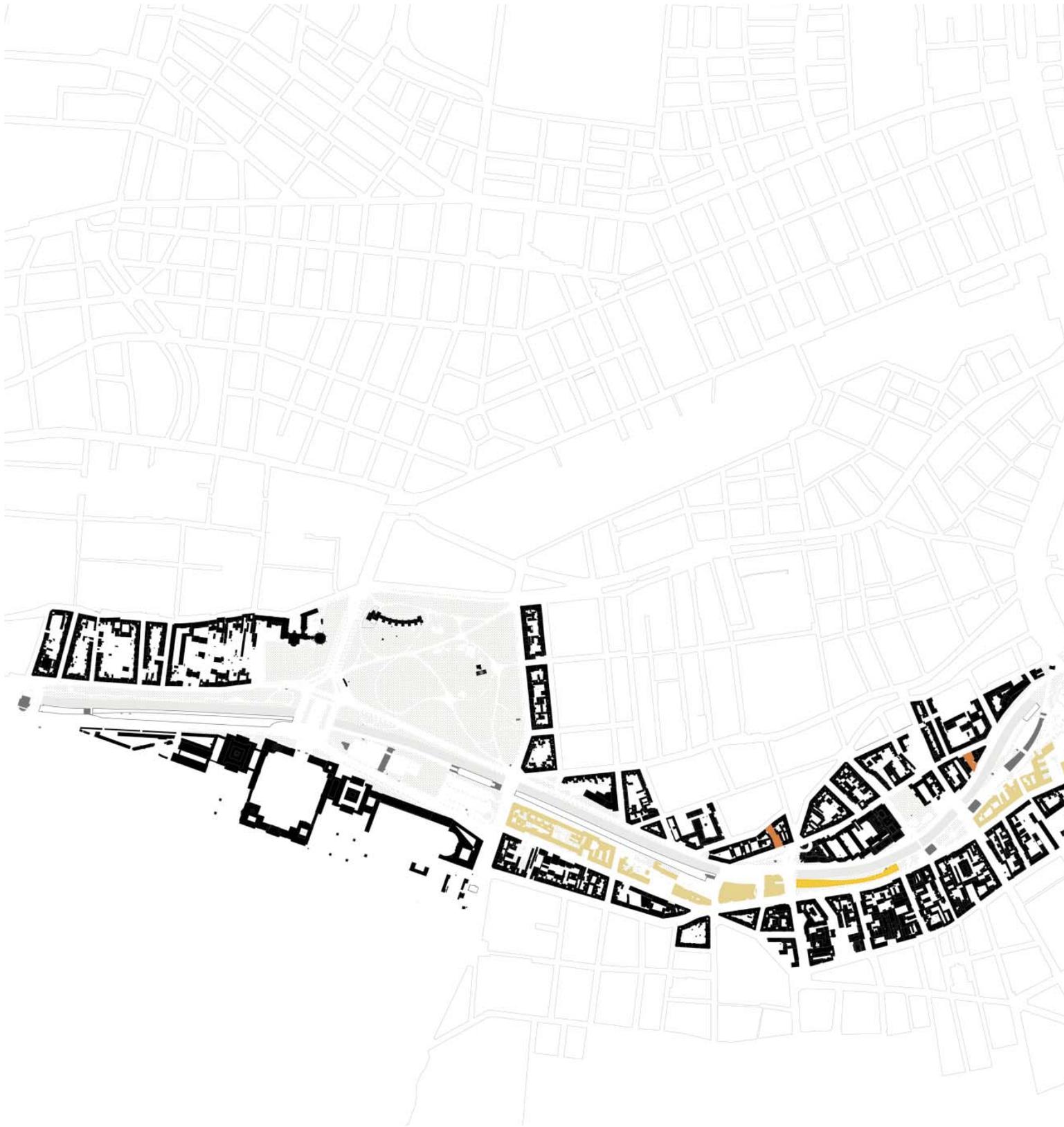


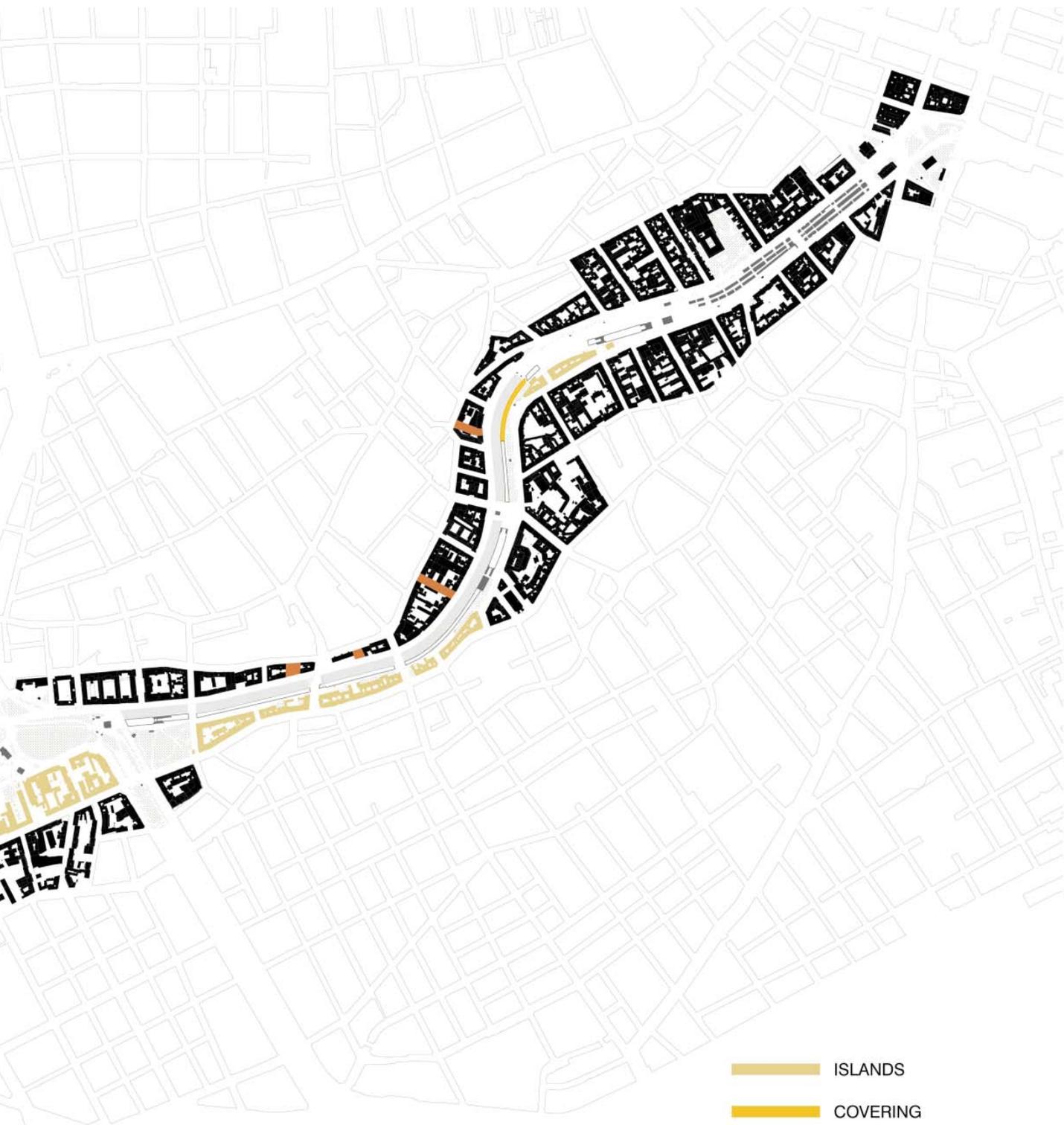
2 | S. 45
Bild D

3. generating a river zone, creating new
areas, if necessary (covering the sub-
way)

A Project to be integrated is Graz`s
proposal for they cover the underground







- ISLANDS
- COVERING
- CUT THROUGH

Backbone

A systematic investigation of the Vienna river valley regarding the human vertebral column and a strategic examination of the projects created during this workshop.

1 | www.harms-spinesurgery.com, pdf-file: B08, 2007, P.1



2 | P. 45
Vienna Sports Valley, Technical University Graz

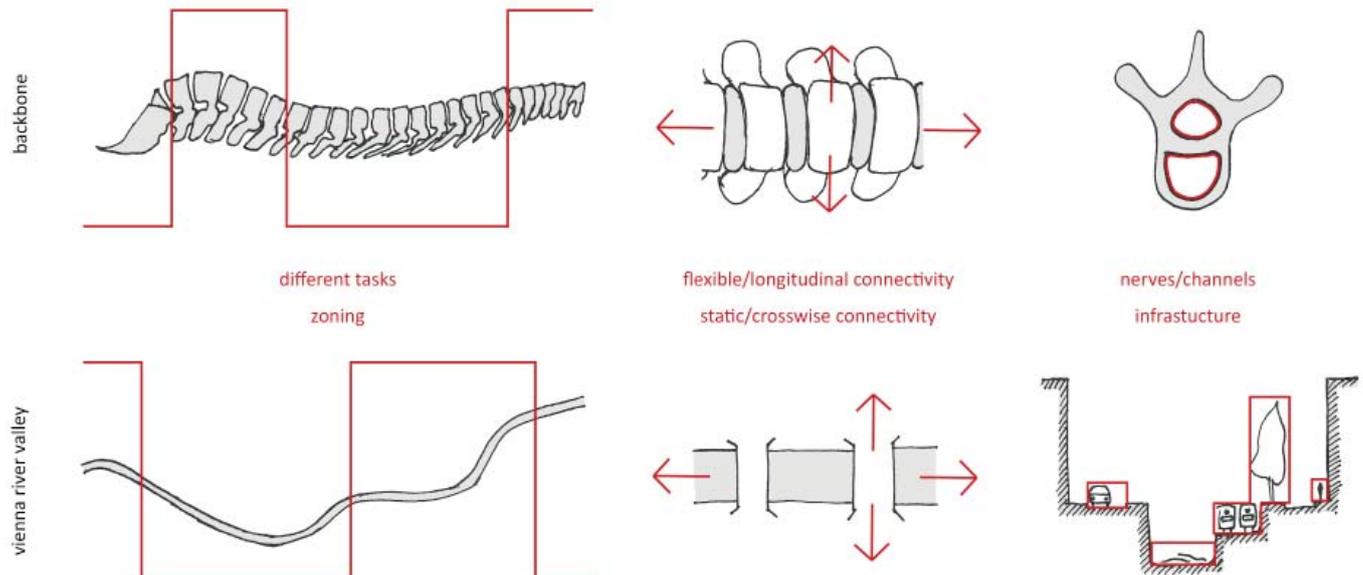


3 | P. 45
Fresh Air, ZHAW Winterthur

"The spinal column, our central axial organ, looks like a as a double-S-shaped column when viewed from the side. It has to perform both static and dynamic tasks. It provides the body with a stable, yet mobile, supporting structure that carries the weight of the head, trunk and upper extremities while protecting the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) and the roots of the emerging spinal cord nerves (nervi spinales)." ¹

backbone - pillar of the city

The Vienna river fulfills essential functions in the city structure of Vienna. As the vertebral canal, the river has a high infrastructural importance in its longitudinal direction. It serves as water and fresh air canal, it accommodates individual and public transportation, and connects green zones. Transverse to the rivers flow, it separates and connects districts, functions and residents. Like the segments of the vertebral column one can also zone the river by attractiveness, tasks and needs of the neighboring environments. Following this idea the tagline "Increase longitudinal flow - Create crosswise connectivity" was formed. Based on the model of the spinal cord the river valley shall be gentrified through projects that extend over it's entire length. At this point one should especially note the proposal of the *Technical University of Graz*², that intends a sport-axis between Nasch-



Concept

markt and Schönbrunn, and that of the University of Winterthur³, which strengthens the canal-character by densification alongside the river. On the other hand, the connection between the river banks and the surrounding areas ought to be improved -like vertebrae- at critical points and further add functional value. This aspect is particularly visible in the projects of Split⁴ and Tirana⁵. They not only adopt a bridge function, but also compensate existing negative influences or integrate these by flexible

use of the neighboring regions.

anamnesis - site evaluation and analysis

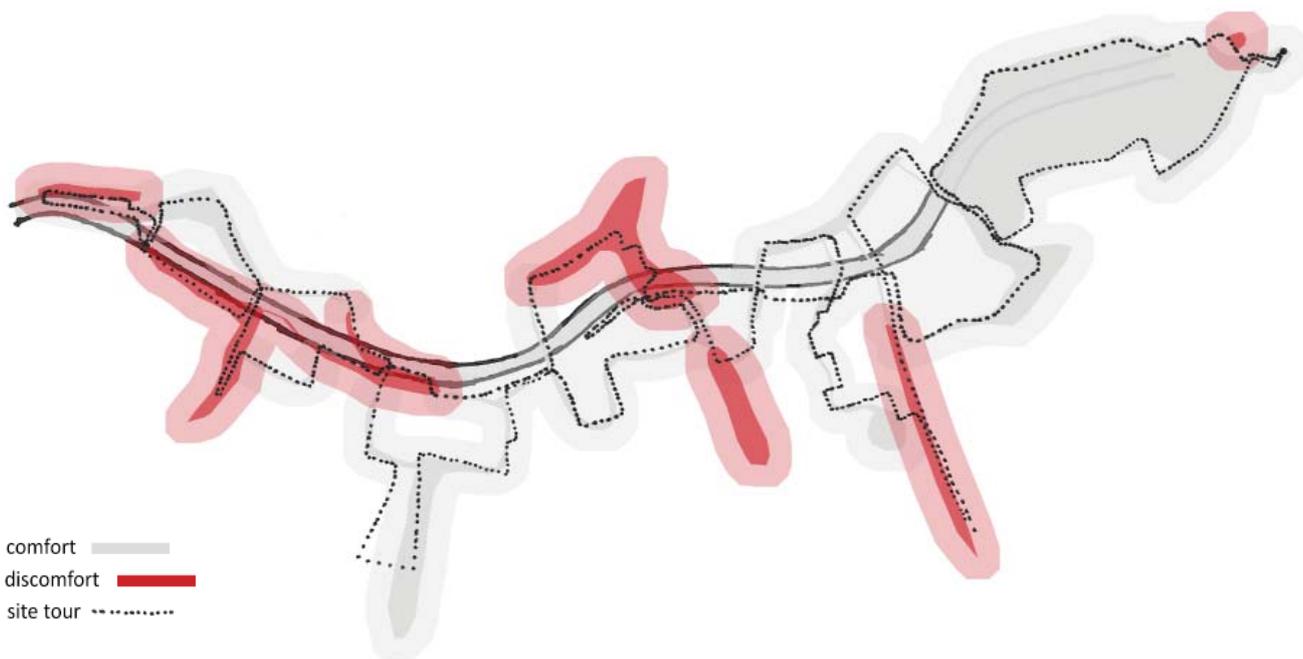
Various methods were applied to demonstrate the condition and the weak points of this spinal cord. By walking through the target area multiple times the subjective perceptions were inspected and verified. Heavy traffic and poorly used public space surrounding the area of the Gürtel and Schönbrunn mainly caused discomfort, while other bordering regions left a rather positive, lively or quiet impression. The historical analysis of city- and building structures also gave information about tendencies. Areas with a particularly high comfort-factor were mostly dominated by buildings of good condition from the 19th century. Newer types of housing from the mid 20th century were often decayed and did not fit into the structure and scale. Consequently parallels between rental fees and the population and user-groups were found, partially noticing an extreme contrast and difference in a confined space. Buildings of the past ten to twenty years however have specifically tried to reevaluate the areas with high-value open spaces and mixed-uses. Despite the differences of perception, parks and green zones are evenly spread across over the complete



4 | P. 45
Intersection, University Split



5 | P. 76
Social Fill In, University Tirana



comfort ———
discomfort ———
site tour ······

Subjective perception

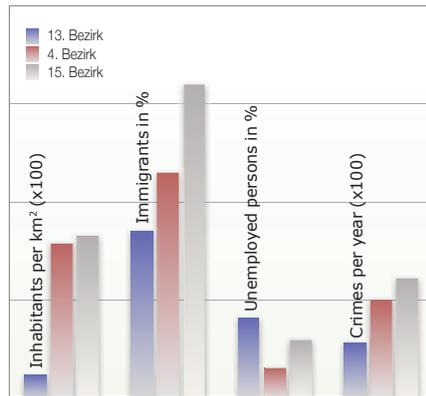
site and are all in an equally well condition. The well known saying ‚statistics are only as good as they are forged‘ is in this case proven wrong. The first impressions of our site evaluation largely conform with the statistics coming from from *Statistik Austria*, such as the rate of unemployment, crime and residential density, which therefor confirm and strengthen our assumptions.

After the extensive analysis of the programming alongside the channel and its surroundings, we could define axes normal to the Vienna river valley, de-

pending on the predominant function. The resulting „function-ribs“ with emphasis on culture, local supply, housing and others, illustrate that the different zones need individual vortex-like links to the valley.

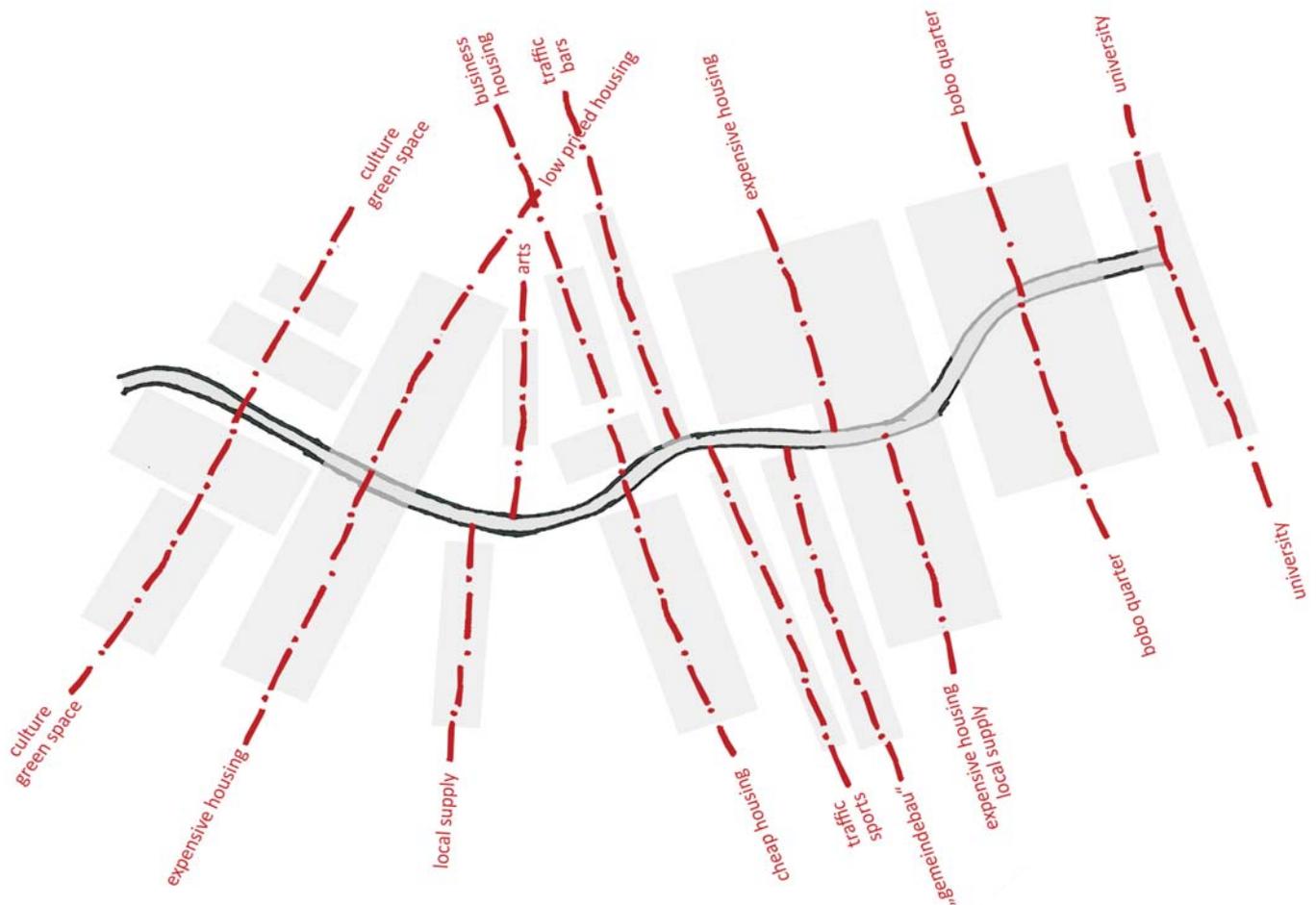
therapy - strategy kit

By analyzing the projects of the guest-universities, we were able to sort these according to different approaches, building types and concepts, and later to abstract and assign opposing extremes. This resulted in the following pairings: lengthwise - crosswise, punctual - planar, high - low, segregation - mixture, forest - park, dense - open. On the one hand, it was thereby possible to describe all projects with one or more of these parameters, on the other hand, new strategies were combined in a modular manner, depending on the needs of the planning areas. Thus we came up with a variety of possible, but partially also fantastic project approaches that had not yet been considered. Now the challenge is, by the appropriate use of the strategy kit, to perform modifications that increase the longitudinal flow and create crosswise connectivity.

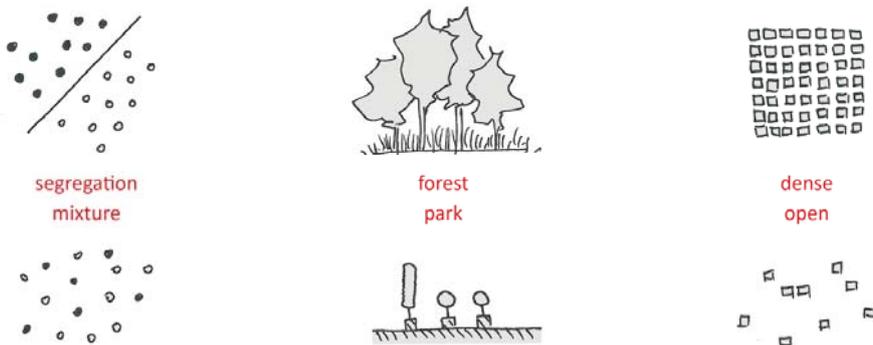
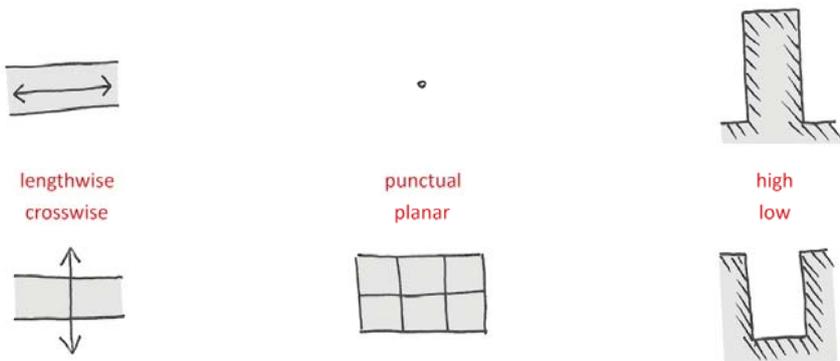


Statistics in comparison 6

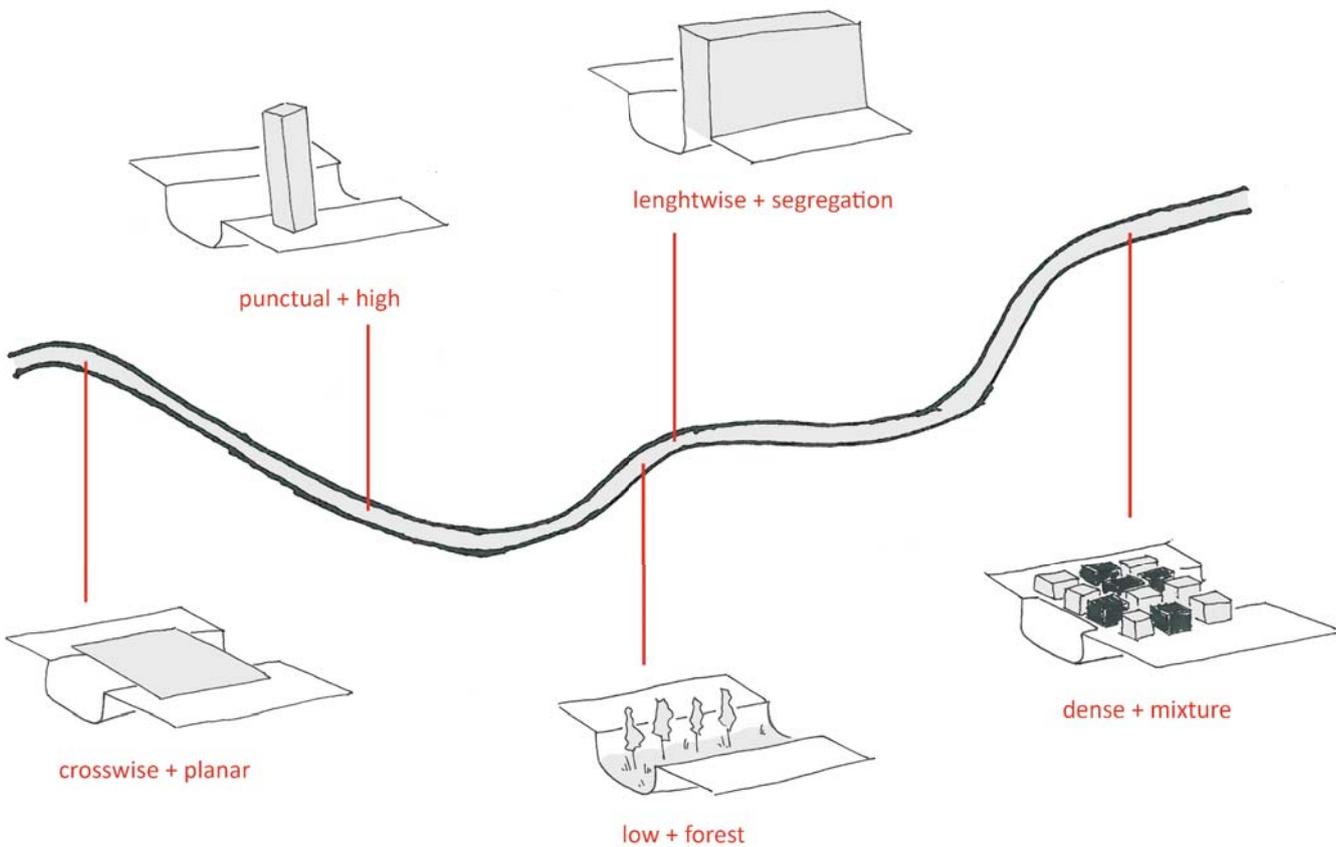
6 | Statistik Austria



Function - axes



Strategy kit - Opposing extremes



Strategy kit - Combined strategies

Landscape

Though there is a felt connection between the city-center and the city's outskirts the Vienna River Valley is not to be seen as one homogenic link between them. Furthermore we experience the valley as a continuum of linked sections that adjust to their surroundings.

Definition of "Landscape"

Landscape describes the environment differentiated in e.g. green areas, space and built environment. It can be defined by height or levels, soft and hard factors, the scale, distance, diversity and interaction.

Analysis

The area between Schönbrunn and Längenfeldgasse is specified by spaciousness and large scale structures. It contains a big amount of undefined space or unused and static areas with a lack of amenity value. The proposal for that area is to reuse and/or transform already existing structures and space; using the Vienna River Valley between Schönbrunn and Längenfeldgasse seems not to be necessary or efficient at all. Existing conflicts between different users, caused by not adequately defined space, could be minimized by a better allocation of that space.

Between Naschmarkt and Pilgramgasse the problem is not the allocation itself, but the lack of public space. Furthermore there is an imbalance between the public and the private space. The only available void in this area is the Vienna River valley. A relocation of the public space to the valley not only offers improvement and enlargement of the public space area, it also provides the spatial separation. At the same time the private space can be extended on the area of the current public space.

Systematics

The aim was to find an adequate and rather uniform principle for the whole site - Naschmarkt to Schönbrunn - while facing the already mentioned diversity of the different areas.

The approach was to design a pattern or template by breaking down the analysis into layers and precise parts. Divided in two main groups, each contains its

HEIGHT



SCALE



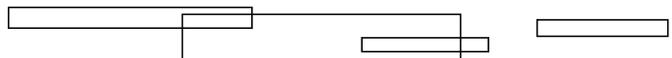
DISTANCE

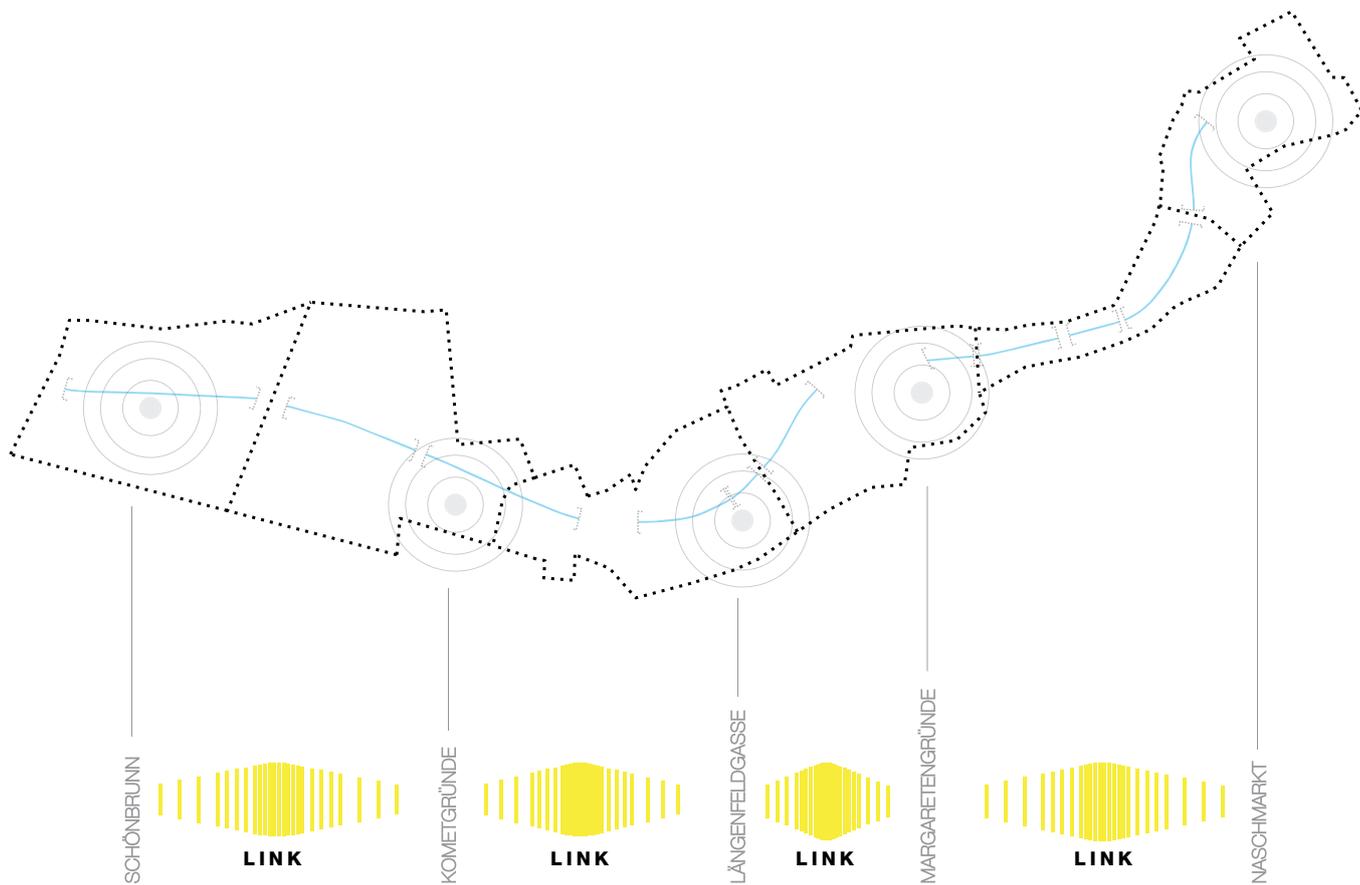


DIVERSITY

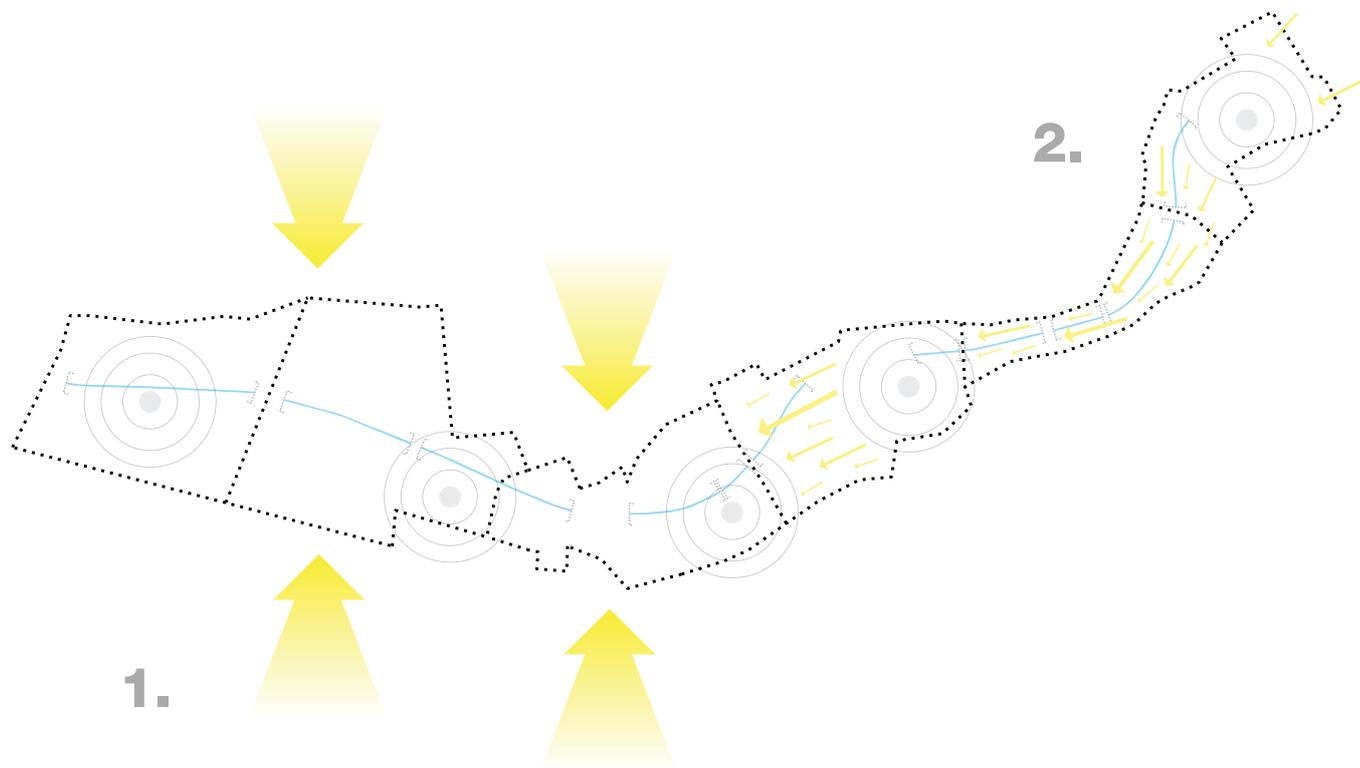


INTERACTION

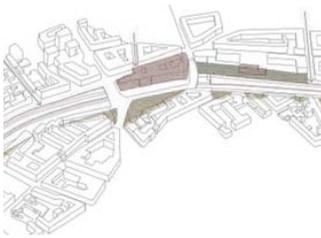




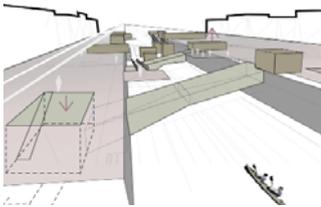
The Vienna River Valley as a continuum of linked sections



Crossways (1) and lengthwise (2) analysis



1 | S. 76
Crossways and lengthwise analysis
Layered floors
Paris, The Third City



2 | S. 45
Possible future scenario
Tirana, Flexibility for Social Interaction

sub-tools. The “crossways” analysis deals with the spacious surrounding in general, such as socioeconomic factors or the built environment; whereas the “lengthwise” analysis is oriented to the immediate surrounding, like barriers and transparency or whether the valley is faced by the back or the front side of its surrounding structures.

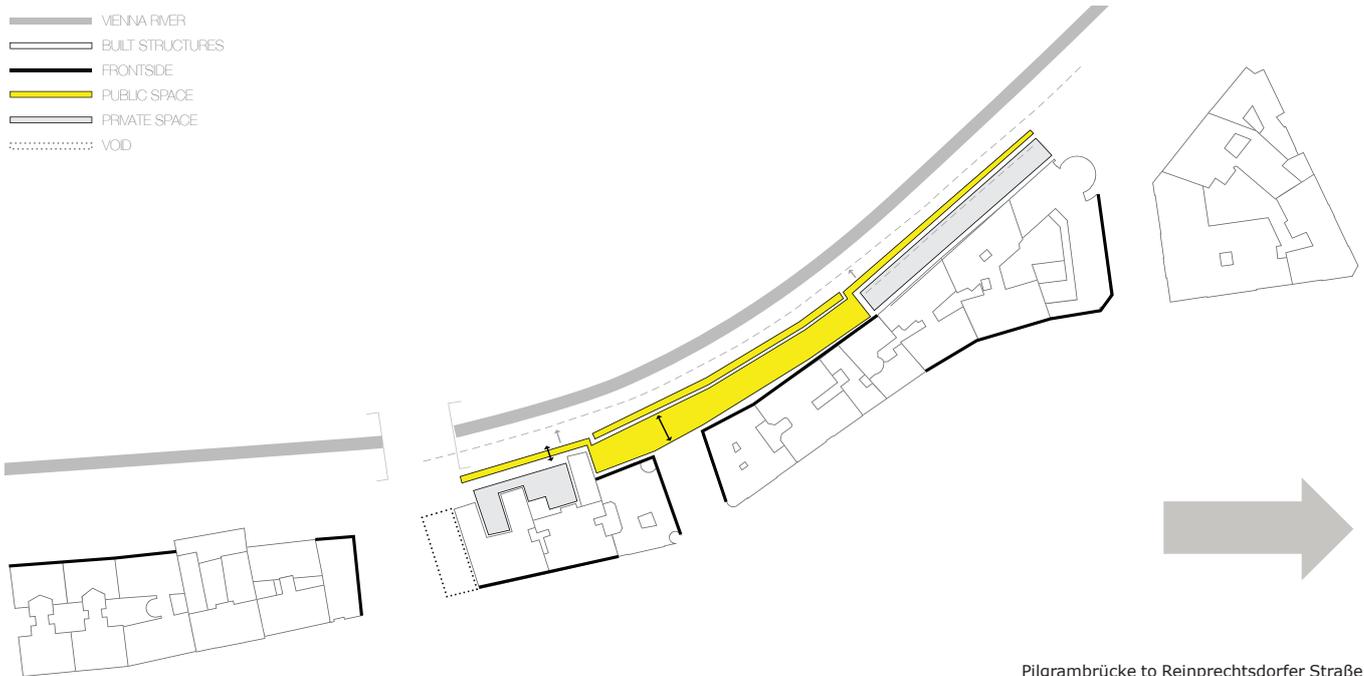
Focus Pilgrambrücke to Reinprechtsdorfer Straße

As an experiment we overlapped the two groups of tools on the area around Pilgramgasse. In this area the river valley is surrounded by very tight, small-size structures with residential and mixed use. The ground floor zone is mainly used for offices and small-size shops, especially on the Schönbrunner Straße. Open spaces are mainly semi-private, which leads to a lack of both, private and public space. Both sides of the valley (5th and 6th district) are rather bustling, yet the connection between them is hardly apparent. This area shows the transition from the touristic to residential use, which may be the reason for the decline of existing attractors compared to the area around Naschmarkt. The consequence may be to create new attractors, extend the public space and create the connection between the fifth and sixth district by us-

ing the Vienna River Valley.

Regarding the immediate surrounding a very important point is the outline of the buildings, whether they are front- or backside oriented towards the valley. The public space, a narrow pathway, spreads just as the backside changes to the front side and narrows back as the outline turns to backside again. The private space contains longitudinal elements in form of small stripes between the public path and the backside of the buildings. Those, that are transparent towards the public space are not used at all, while the used ones are separated by high, in-transparent walls. That implies that the needed privacy becomes possible if barriers towards the public space are created. On the last part of the analyzed site, next to the Reinprechtsdorfer Straße, is the only void, with a high potential, either for being reserved for public use or as a docking possibility of the already built structure.

In this case, the river valley is again an opportunity for the solution of the lack of public space. By relocating the public space into the valley on a lower level it is possible to separate the private from the public space. Furthermore all of the current space belongs to private use. Due to the different levels more transparency is possible, though private space is separated.



Pilgrambrücke to Reinprechtsdorfer Straße



Built Environment



Open Space



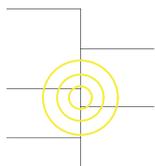
Infrastructure (Bars, Shops,...)



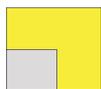
Traffic



Social Structure



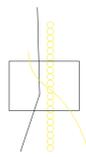
cognisance / responsibility



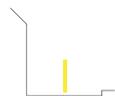
proportion of private to public



front side / back side



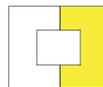
conflicts based on traffic participants



barrier



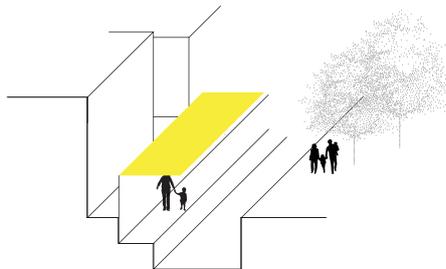
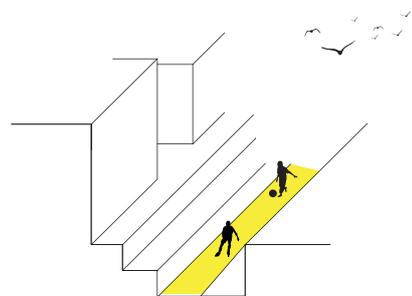
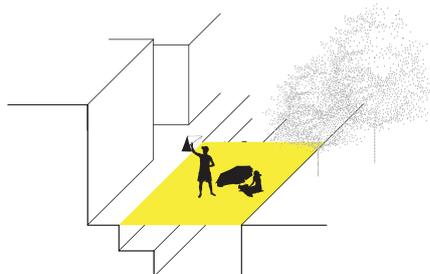
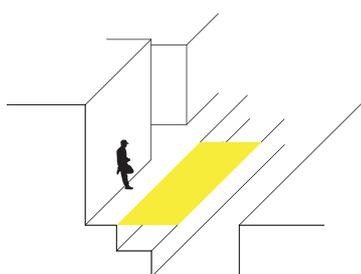
transparency



docking possibility



reserve temporary void



Psychoanalyse Artikel

Die ist die Vorlage für den Beitrag zum Thema Psychoanalyse Semesterprojekt Tirana in Form von Blindtext estemolorrum estis accepta que maximentem aut voloris videse explati con consece archic temqui quiderorat.

Prehistory, Antiquity, Roman Era, Christiansiation

The Illyrians derive from early Indo-European presence in western Balkan Peninsula. Their formation can be assumed to coincide with the beginning Iron Age in the Balkans, during the early 1st millennium BC. The territory of Albania in antiquity was mainly inhabited by Illyrian tribes, who, like other ancient people, were subdivided into tribes and clans. The region was also inhabited by Bryges, a Phrygian people and the Chaones, an ancient Greek people.

Dieser Text ist ein Einschub und steht mit einer Leerzeile Abstand vom darüber liegenden Text getrennt. Der Abstand unterhalb variiert nach Textlänge des Einschubs. Der allgemeinte Text steht jedenfalls immer auf dem Grundlinienraster von 3,8 mm.

The Roman province of Illyricum or Illyris Romana or Illyris Barbara or Illyria Barbara replaced most of the region of Illyria. It stretched from the Drilon river in modern Albania to Istria (Croatia) in the west and to the Sava river (Bosnia and Herzegovina) in the north.

Christianity came to Epirus nova, then part of the Roman province of Macedonia. Since the first and second century AD, Christianity had become the established religion in Byzantium, supplanting pagan polytheism and eclipsing for the most part the humanistic world outlook and institutions inherited from the Greek and Roman civilizations.

When the Roman Empire was divided into eastern and western halves in A.D. 395, Illyria east of the Drinus River (Drina between Bosnia and Serbia), including the lands that now form Albania, were administered by the Eastern Empire but were ecclesiastically dependent on Rome.

Middle Ages

After the region fell to the Romans in 168 BC it became part of Epirus nova that was in turn part of the Roman province of Macedonia. Later it was part of provinces of the Byzantine empire called Themes.

The territory of modern Albania was part of the Bulgarian Empire during certain periods in the Middle Ages, and parts of what is now eastern Albania were populated and ruled by the Bulgarians for centuries. The Serbs occupied parts of northern and eastern Albania toward the end of the 12th century. In 1204, after Western crusaders sacked Constantinople, Venice won nominal control over Albania and the Epirus region of northern Greece and took possession of Durres. During the Serbian Occupation the first Albanian state of the Middle Ages was created. The proclamation of the Principality of Arbër of Arberia, in northern Albania, with Kruja as the capital, took place in 1190. The founder of this state was Progoni, who was succeeded by Gjini and then by Dhimiter. After the fall of the Principality of Arber in territories captured by the Despotate of Epiros, the Kingdom of Albania was established by Charles of Anjou. He took the title of King of Albania in February, 1272. In the mid 14th century, Albania was entirely independent but divided in 2-3 main principalities.

Ottoman rule

Ottoman supremacy in the Balkan region began in 1385 with the Battle of Savra but was briefly interrupted in the 15th century, when Gjergj Kastrioti Skënderbeu, an Albanian who had served as an Ottoman military officer, renounced Ottoman service, allied with some Albanian chiefs and fought off Turkish rule from 1443–1478. Upon the Ottomans' return, a large number of Albanians fled to Italy, Greece and Egypt and maintained their Arbëresh identity. As the centuries passed, however, Ottoman rulers lost the capacity to command the loyalty of local pashas, which threatened stability in the region. The Ottoman rulers of the nineteenth century struggled to shore up central authority, introducing reforms aimed at harnessing unruly pashas and checking the spread of nationalist ideas. Albania would be a part of the Ottoman Empire until the early 20th century.

Birth of nationalism

By the 1870s, the Sublime Porte's reforms aimed at checking the Ottoman Empire's disintegration had clearly failed. The image of the "Turkish yoke" had become fixed in the nationalist mythologies and psyches of the empire's Balkan peoples, and their march toward independence quickened. The Alba-

Gjergj Kastrioti Skënderbeu, an Albanian who had served as an Ottoman military. Antur auda quiatiu scidem et pratia apis aut omnihil iquibus.

nians, because of the higher degree of Islamic influence, their internal social divisions, and the fear that they would lose their Albanian-populated lands to the emerging Balkan states – Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Greece — were the last of the Balkan peoples to desire division from the Ottoman Empire.

Albanian leaders formed the League of Prizren in 1878 with the backing of sultan Abdulhamid II, through which they pressed for territorial autonomy and defense of the Albanian lands from the onslaught of their neighbours, but internal issues within the League of Prizren prevented Albanians to reach unity and the League efforts failed in 1881.

20th century

In 1912, after three decades of unrest (including the Albanian Revolt of 1910), a major uprising exploded in the Albanian-populated Ottoman territories, on the eve of the First Balkan War. When Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece laid claim to Albanian lands during the war, the Albanians declared independence.

The European Great Powers endorsed an independent Albania in 1913, after the Second Balkan War leaving outside the Albanian border more than half of the Albanian population and their lands, that were partitioned between Montenegro, Serbia and Greece. They were assisted by Aubrey Herbert, a British MP who passionately advocated their cause in London. As a result, Herbert was offered the crown of Albania, but was dissuaded by the British prime minister, H. H. Asquith, from accepting. Instead the offer went to William of Wied, a German prince who accepted and became sovereign of the new Principality of Albania. The young state, however,

collapsed within weeks of the outbreak of World War I. Before this, Albanians rebelled against the German prince and declared the independence of their country from the jurisdiction of the great powers and established throughout the country a Muslim regime under the leadership of a local warrior, Haji Qamil. Meanwhile in the country's south the local Greek population, revolted against the incorporation of the area into the new Albanian state and declared the Autonomous Republic of Northern Epirus at February 28.

This situation did not last for a long time as World War I erupted and Albania was invaded by Montenegro, Serbia, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Italy, and France. After World War I, Albania was still under the occupation of Serbian and Italian forces. It was a rebellion of the respective populations of Northern and Southern Albania that pushed back the Serbs and Italians behind the recognized borders of Albania.

Gjergj Kastrioti Skënderbeu, an Albanian who had served as an Ottoman military. Antur auda quiatiu scidem et pratia apis aut omnihil iquibus.

World War I and its effects

Albania achieved a degree of statehood after World War I, in part because of the diplomatic intercession of the United States. The country suffered from a debilitating lack of economic and social development, however, and its first years of independence were fraught with political instability. Unable to survive a predatory environment without a foreign protector, Albania became the object of tensions between Italy and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (the later Yugoslavia), which both sought to dominate the country.

In late 1924 Ahmed Bey Zogu, then Albanian founding father and politician emerged victorious from an internal political power struggle against Prime Minister Fan Noli using Yugoslav military assistance. Zogu, however, quickly turned his back on Belgrade and looked instead to Benito Mussolini's Italy for patronage. Under Zogu, Albania joined the Italian coalition against Yugoslavia of Kingdom of Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria

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in 1924–1927. After the United Kingdom's and France's political intervention in 1927 with the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the alliance crumbled. In 1928 the country's parliament declared Albania a kingdom and Zogu King. [18] King Zog remained a conservative, but initiated reforms. For example, in an attempt at social modernisation the custom of adding one's region to one's name was dropped. Zog also made donations of land to international organisations for the building of schools and hospitals. Mussolini's forces overthrew King Zog when Italy invaded Albania in 1939.

World War II and the rise of communism

The National Liberation War of the Albanian people started with the Italian invasion in Albania on April 7, 1939 and ended on November 28, 1944. During the antifascist national liberation war, the Albanian people fought against Italy and Germany, which occupied the country. In the 1939-1941 period, the antifascist resistance was led by the National Front nationalist groups and later by the Communist Party. The Albanian communists supported the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact, and did not participate in the antifascist struggle until Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941. The communists turned the so-called war of liberation into a civil war, especially after the discovery of the Dalmazzo-Kelcyra

protocol, signed by the Balli Kombetar. The communist forces liberated Albania from the German forces by pursuing the German army till Višegrad, Bosnia (then Yugoslavia) in collaboration with the Yugoslav communist forces.

After having taken over power of the country, the Albanian communists launched a tremendous terror campaign, shooting intellectuals and arresting thousands of innocent people. Some died due to suffering torture. 9200 Zeichen (ohne Einschübe)

Ottoman supremacy in the Balkan region began in 1385 with the Battle of Savra but was briefly interrupted in the 15th century, when Gjergj Kastrioti Skënderbeu, an Albanian who had served as an Ottoman military.

