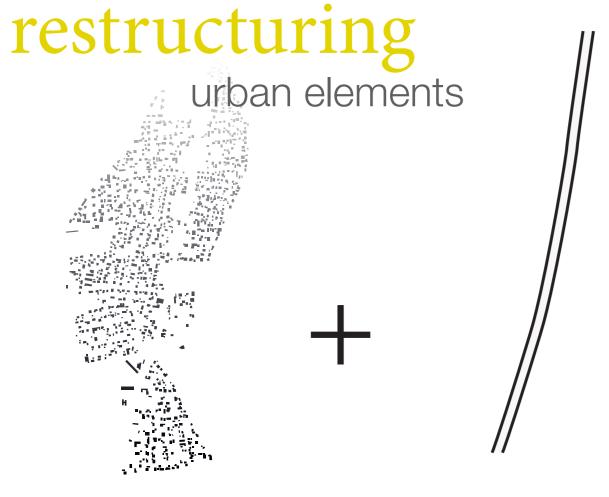


image and strategy. Urban space is subject to a constant process of revision and renewal, a city's morphology is the spatial expression of different transformation processes. Though urban planning communicates clear visions of an urban shape, it is important to bear in mind that these images of the future are only a product of the current discourse taking into account mainly today's conditions and circumstances. Providing a solution for an urban area that is able to deal with the future developments of the next 50-100 years means developing a modular strategy that can deal with future requirements we can't take into account today. It has to adapt and take into account the different stakeholder's needs. Transformation processes within a city comprise also social learning processes concernig stakeholders and the urban community as a whole. An urban transformation strategy has to preserve genuine spatial qualities to create a specific identity of a place. Flexibility on the one hand and the specified values and qualities on the other hand require an urban strategy of stable and dynamic components.

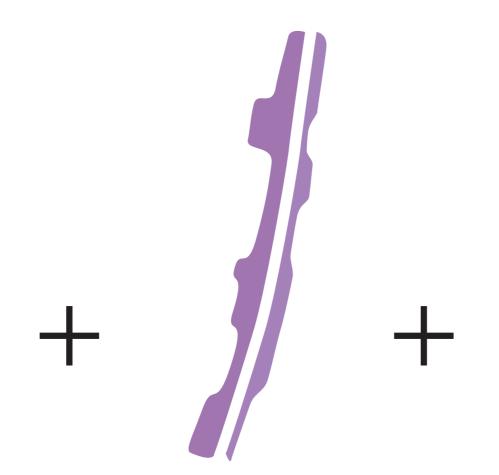
urban productivity. An essential part of an urban identity is shaped by the degree and the kind of a city's productivity. Rethinking productive cities does not only mean talking about an efficient way to create mixed urban areas and reorganise the urban structure for social, ecological and economical purposes. It also offers the possibility to shape and redesign the identity of a city and its quarters. Urban productivity doesn't have to mean necessarily light and heavy industry producing artefacts but as well academic, cultural or social productivity. In our point of view, productivity means the product of a city's emergent processes - the surplus a city delivers beyond pure self-sufficiency.

character of the area around Kärntner Strasse comprising a productive zone along the radial highway in the middle of a detached housing area is the testimonial of the potential of arterial roads to attract productive capacity and to trigger urban development. So why not working with that grown structure, using its potentials, defining rules and guidelines towards a sustainable development? Hence we propose a rework of the area in an organic process taking into account the special morphology of the area and the street's potential to trigger new development in the adjacent areas and work as an "innovation incubator". The heterogenous requirements of living and productive areas and their layering and densification to an urban hybrid module is enabled by a flexible courtyard typology. Different typologies can be combined, the degree of the connection between different urban fabrics and of protection can be chosen freely in a sensitive approach towards the place. It responds to different developments and the involvement of different stakeholders by making a modular transformation and extension of the courtyard ensemble possible.



mobility channel

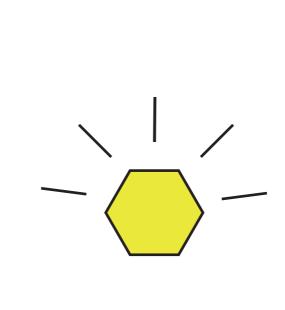
_mobility infrastructure _adaptable to future solutions _axis of development



courtyards as buffer zone

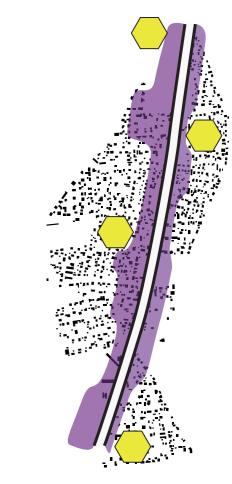
_special area of urban productivity attached to the mobility channel _linking different elements

_driving transformation processes _manageable size of plots



diamonds

_places of extraordinary spatial quality
_fostering local synergies
_providing basic spatial structure network
_public property to ensure common use



adaptable modular strategy

_coping with future developments flexibly _ensuring spatial qualities _creating a unique identity of the quarter

weaving

urban fabric

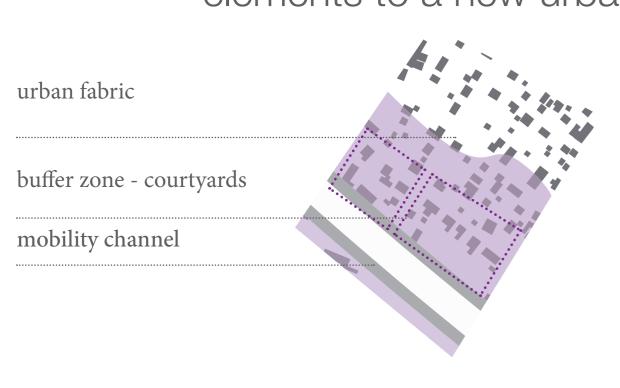
by the city's needs

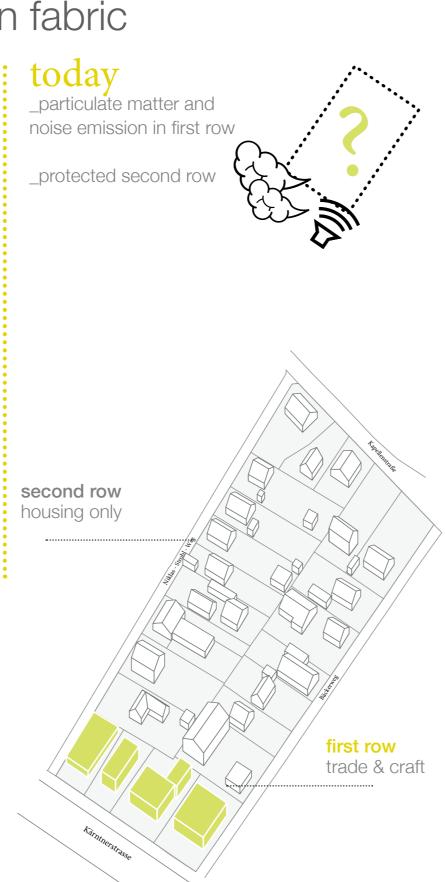
and development

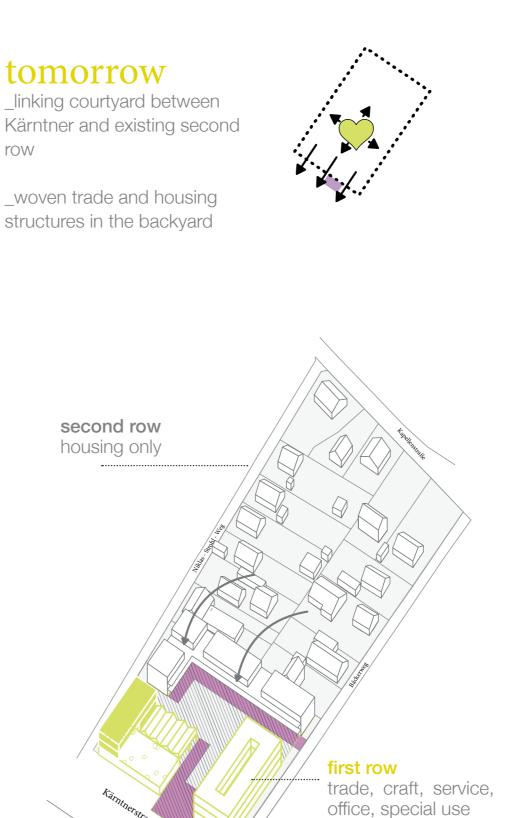
_shaped in mixture and denseness

_so far mainly detached housing

elements to a new urban fabric







interface

representation in public space

