



# Interreg



EUROPEAN UNION

## Danube Transnational Programme

### DANUrB

Report

# Process, agreements and deliverables of the on-site research camp Krems (06. - 10. March 2017 at DUK)

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Edited by: DUK and TU Wien



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## Table of Contents

<b>Structure and concept of the On-site research camp Krems</b>	<b>3</b>
<hr/>	
<b>WP 3   DANUrB Research Platform</b>	<b>4</b>
Activity 3.1	4
Deliverable 3.1.1	4
Activity 3.2	6
Deliverable 3.2.1	6
Deliverable 3.2.2	13
Deliverable 3.2.3	15
Activity 3.3	18
Deliverable 3.3.1	18
<hr/>	
<b>WP 4   DANUrB Cultural Network</b>	<b>23</b>
Activity 4.1	23
Deliverable 4.1.2	23
Deliverable 4.1.3	24
<hr/>	
<b>WP 5   DANUrB Spatial Studies</b>	<b>26</b>
Activity 5.1	26
Deliverable 5.1.1	26
Deliverable 5.1.2	27
Activity 5.2	29
Deliverable 5.2.1	29
Deliverable 5.2.2	31
Activity 5.4	36
Deliverable 5.4.1	36
<hr/>	
<b>Recommendations, Attachments</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>List of References</b>	<b>39</b>

## Structure and concept of the On-site research camp Krems

The On-site research camp in Krems took place from 6th till 10th March 2017. The concept behind the research camp structure was to provide real-life experience and best practice examples of the culturally and touristically well-developed region of the UNESCO Cultural Landscape Wachau in combination with focused workshops of students and partners based on these inputs.

The indoor research activities and workshops were organized in the premises of the Danube University Krems and Campus Krems. The necessary substantial input for the common work of students and project partners was delivered in the first half of the week through a number of presentations of experts and local and regional stakeholders combined with excursions providing the real-life experience of the cultural landscape and understanding of cultural values and spatial structure of the region. These were additionally complemented by the screening of the movie ORF Universum: Land am Strome, which offered the characteristic images of the landscape, life and cultural events throughout the four seasons of the typical year in Wachau.

The On-site research camp in Krems was concluded by the public presentation of the results of the students' and project partners' workshops in the afternoon of Thursday, 9th March 2017 followed by an intercultural get-together in the evening. Friday, 10th March 2017 was devoted to the non-compulsory excursion to Vienna, focused on mapping of significant historical and contemporary urban development projects as well as the relation between the city and the river Danube.



fig. 1: Participants of the bus tour in front of Dürnstein. source: DUK

## WP 3 | DANUrB Research Platform

### Activity 3.1 | Creation of a DANUrB research platform between research institutions involving local enterprises

#### Deliverable 3.1.1 | documented workshops between research partners

The workshop to define basic capabilities, structure and contents of the DANUrB Platform took place on Wednesday, 8th of March within the afternoon parallel sessions. Next to the project partners (representing BME, STU, TU Wien, DUK, UBGD-FA, U-NS, CHI, OIKO, NOEL, Backa Palanka, Golubac, Smederevo), the workshop was also attended by Austrian local and regional stakeholder representatives (State of Lower Austria – NOEL; Verein Welterbegemeinden Wachau). The specific issues of the platform were then discussed and addressed by a core group led by BME.

Group members:

Bálint Kádár, Regina Balla (BME); Ekaterina Kochergina, Piroska Varga (CHI); Peter Morgenstein (DUK); Ranka Medenica (U-NS); Vladimir Dragicevic (Backa Palanka); Branislav Antonić (UBGD-FA); Kemilia Bensassi (OIKO)

As there is a strong interconnection between the DANUrB Platform and DANUrB Strategy, both have to follow the identical aim of DANUrB. In order to use the cultural resources of the Danube for more attractive, sustainable, and liveable towns, DANUrB intends to provide a: KNOWLEDGEBASE along the Danube; NETWORK of active stakeholders; and TOOLS connected in a strategic way. The KNOWLEDGEBASE and the NETWORK are forming the platform, whereas the collection of TOOLS represents the strategy.

The DANUrB platform covers three aspects in order to enable innovative and efficient physical and virtual interconnections along the Danube.

1. communication tools (tasks, events, networking)
2. knowledgebase (specializations, responsibilities, knowledge of partners or stakeholders)
3. database (all data, GIS platform, stakeholders, strategy with action-plans (action-plans on GIS), tours)

## PLATFORM

**Platform = communication + knowledgebase + database**

- **Communication tools:** tasks, events, networking
- **Knowledgebase:** specializations, responsibilities, knowledge of partners or stakeholders
- **Database:** all data, GIS platform, stakeholders, strategy with action-plans (action-plans on GIS), tours

**Platform**

=

**cultural network (partnership)**

+

**technical network (software + hardware)**

*fig. 2: the three pillars of the DANUrB platform. source: group members of the workshop (D3.1.1)*



In order to be functional the platform should cover the aspects of both cultural and technical network. The cultural network can be defined as Partnership of all stakeholders who can contribute and profit of the platform. The proposed categories of possible stakeholders to be part of the cultural network are:

- Researchers
- Communities / municipalities
- Tourism organizations
- NGOs and companies interested in DANUrB goals
- Cultural organizations
- Local activists (artists, ngos, others)
- State/regional/interregional organizations related
- SMEs (we will have to collaborate/report):
  - a) Having an interest in DANUrB activities (partners in implementation, like tourism)
  - b) SME interested in the goals of DANUrB (work together)
  - c) Larger SME who can have social responsibility (get financing)

The technical network of the DANUrB platform should cover the hardware and software. In order to enable the start of the platform on the hardware part it is needed to establish a stable server in BME. As of the software, it is crucial to select a developer and make lists for Communication tools, Knowledgebase, Database on what should be included in software, defining the capabilities of the software. For finalising these concrete demands, CHI as the partner responsible for the platform (in close cooperation with BME as server holder) will make a proposal and manage the process of commenting and revising by relevant partners within Period 1 of the project. Thus by the end of Period 1 the platform software will be developed, the platform will start to gradually be filled with data "during research". Also by the end of Period 1 the partners will have to report on which towns are they working in present and on which they intend to focus in upcoming periods (with timing), in order to be able to collect all data needed. Regarding the Hardware (storage) an intermediate solution will be offered, if the final solution could not be provided within Period 1 – BME is responsible.

## Activity 3.2 | Creation of a common methodology and model to research spatial and cultural aspects of DANUrB

### Deliverable 3.2.1 | workshops between PPs on research methodology

The workshop between project partners on research methodologies to be used for achievement of DANUrB results took place on Tuesday, 7th of March 2017. The workshop was attended by 27 representatives of attending project partners – (BME, STU, TU Wien, DUK, UBGD-FA, U-NS, CHI, KEK, OIKODROM).

The goal of the workshop was to initialize the discussion on the definition of common guidelines for methodologies to be applied as minimum demands for delivered findings of involved partners. The intended outcome of the workshop was to elaborate first drafts of the guidelines to be commented and appended by relevant project partners in an iterative process. Responsibilities for the final guidelines composition as well as for managing of the composition process lies with project partners as follows. The guidelines to be addressed were:

Deliverable	Title	Responsible partner
D3.2.2	Project guidelines for researching the spatial structure of DANUrB region	TU Wien
D3.2.3	Project guidelines for researching the heritage of the build environment in the DANUrB towns	STU
D3.2.4	Project guidelines for the researching of cultural uses and cultural institutions in the DANUrB towns	BME



fig. 3: Workshops between PPs on research methodologies, deliverable 3.2.1. source: DUK

Aim of the project has been for the sake of the workshop shortly defined as:

*To contribute to a better, more attractive and more sustainable life along the Danube by valorizing the heritage present there in diverse forms.*

Discussion among project partners indicated, the research according to the guidelines might be twofold:

1. Universities will develop case studies for given locations. These will be elaborated by students and should reflect the definition of scales for spatial studies (D 5.1.1). They should focus on identification of potentials in mental or physical connection with the Danube. Based on the typology of the relation of towns to the Danube, the principles of the case studies can be particularly transferable to other locations with similar Danube-relation-typology. In the students' case studies,

the identification of locations for possible on-site interventions (artistic pop-up structures) might be defined.

2. Researchers/scientific partners (and other partners) will make use of their own specific methods enabling individual production of publications and research papers, but following the minimum requirements by given guidelines. It has to be noted, that we need to distinguish between highly scientific research and an effective simplified research (in sense of identification, selection, data collection...) needed for achievement of the goals of the DANUrB project.

### **Guidelines requirements based on the workshop discussion:**

- Guidelines should define the common minimum requirements on the exact character, quality and quantity of data collected and delivered
- Within the guidelines an example should be given in order to provide a full understanding on their application
- Guidelines should provide a simple structure (e.g. bullet points) for collection of data
- Guidelines should address the kind of data and metadata needed (enabling the implementation into Q-GIS (free GIS software), collection of GPS coordinates for photographs, etc.)
- Where needed, guidelines should define simple basic unified systems to be referred to (for example: typology of the relation of towns to the river /spatial, mental, utilization of the river...;/ categorization of heritage, categorization of cultural institutions, kinds of enterprises, stakeholders)
- If possible, guidelines should distinguish between what sort of data should be provided primarily by what sort of partner (e.g. municipalities will have a better overview of unused/underused/misused buildings in their area)

As an example of possible approach to definition of the research guidelines, Werner Tschirk from TU Wien gave a theoretical input about research methodologies.

#### 1. Initial hypotheses

- The analysis of a spatial structure of a municipality or region and the resolving of problems entails complex planning tasks whose situation is specific and unique. Experience gathered in other projects can only be applied to a limited extent and criteria for the assessment of problem-solving approaches are mostly lacking. Instead, when dealing with complex problems, „working hypotheses“ form the basis for our perceptions and actions.
- In complex, multidimensional development processes spatial planners often fulfil a steering role. They are often faced with the task of designing a complex planning process for researching the spatial structure and solving planning problems.
- There is a differences between simple and complex tasks. In simple linear systems the problem to be addressed is clear. There are simple chains of cause and effect, as, for example, in a mathematical problem. An explanatory model is available and the result can be said to be right or wrong. Isn't it? A complex system, on the other hand, is open, dynamic and interconnected. The problems are not clearly evident, but are socially defined. The problem-solving process is likewise unknown. The situation is characterised by a high degree of ignorance and non-transparency, and possible solutions cannot be judged right or wrong. We can only say we like solution X better or not so much, and that has to do with our subjective view of the world, with our values and with the ideas and images we each have in our head.

Scholl (in ARL, 2011, p. 285) classifies knowledge into „awareness of awareness“, „awareness of ignorance“ and „ignorance of ignorance“. On this basis we can say that in complex planning tasks the amount of ignorance is immense. We aren't even aware of what we don't know – which corresponds to the shaded section of the pie chart.

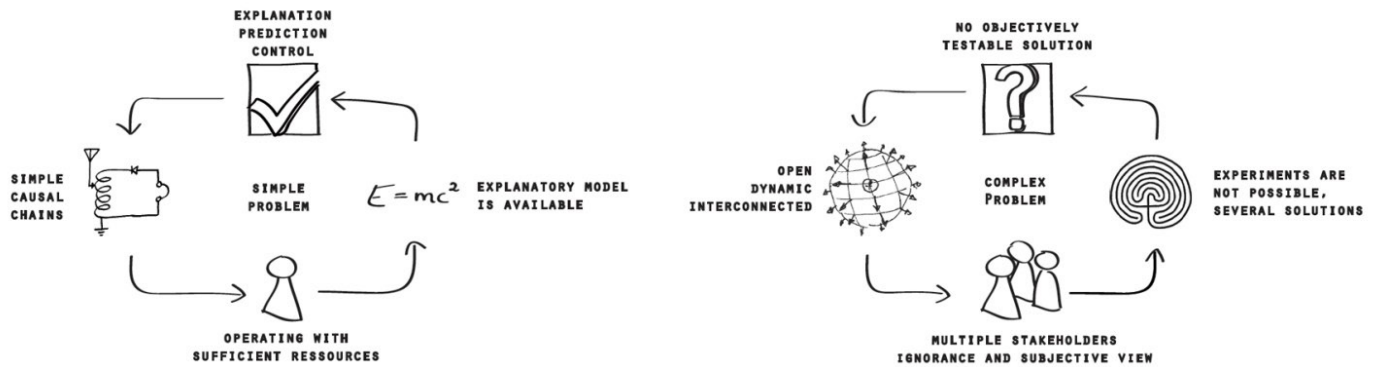


fig. 4: simple and complex problems. source: Werner Tschirk, TU Wien

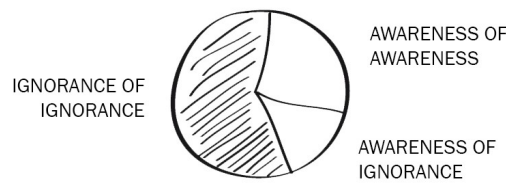


fig. 5: classified knowledge. source: Werner Tschirk, TU Wien

The characteristics of complex planning tasks mean that the topic of learning plays a special role. In finding solutions to planning problems it appears important to bring together and organise the problem-related knowledge of actors from the „planning world<sup>1</sup>„ and the „life world<sup>2</sup>„ (cf. Schönwandt, 1999, 2000, 2011). Finding solutions to complex problems requires learning processes, as we saw with the characteristics of complex tasks. The planning processes – in the words of Thomas Sieverts – can „contribute to the public cultural debate and to building the competence of those involved in it.“ Considering the fact that our environment is largely a product of our own thinking, our values and preconceived ideas, it becomes evident that quality is especially likely to be generated if we succeed in qualifying ourselves. If this is the case, then we have to talk on how designing the planning process or in other words: how to create - let's call it - a „knowledge platform“?

ELEMENTS OF A "DYNAMIC KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM"

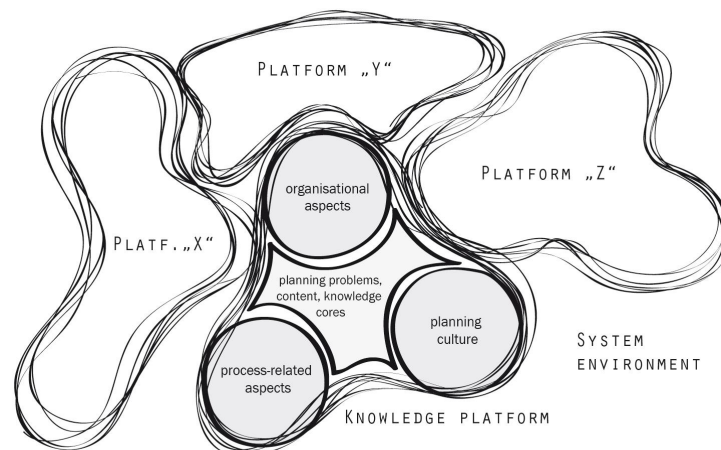


fig. 6: dynamic knowledge platform. source: Werner Tschirk, TU Wien

2. Designing a complex planning process for researching the spatial structure

How can a planning process become a learning process to tap or to explore knowledge for researching a complex spatial structure? Can a cleverly designed planning process achieve this?



A variety of factors such as time, resources, the actors' conception of the tasks in hand and of planning in general, tools, instruments, etc. create a „field“ that exerts an influence on the problem-solving process. These factors, which can generate or impair quality, are not set in stone but can be controlled to a certain extent.

If we look at these elements – e.g. the time schedule, the organisational structure and the planning culture – as a whole and then view this whole as being modifiable, we've already gone a long way towards making appropriate provisions for finding a „knowledge platform“ and a solution to the specific planning problem.

The elements outlined above have to be considered as a whole, not as separate entities, and this also entails finding the right balance. The crucial question here is: What is necessary in order to achieve the desired effect?

Perhaps the key to planning success doesn't lie in investing as much as possible in intensive participation and constant working groups or in deploying as many resources as possible, but in achieving the appropriate balance.

#### a. Process-related aspects

All planning processes run more or less distinctive in a number of phases, some in succession, some simultaneously.

Example: The exploration of planning processes of current infill and/or brownfield development projects in Viennese and international context (cf. Scheuven, Tschirk, Krassnitzer, 2010) showed that every process has specific characteristics. These phases might be called:

- Opening
- Programming
- Concentration
- Application

The opening phase plays a central role since this is when strategic and conceptual requirements placed on the process and the quality of the results need to be defined. This is where process design and participation concept are developed.

In the programming phase development objectives are substantiated, tangible design and planning steps evolve and the framework for further planning is done.

The concentration phase supports reflection and the framework's development to a concrete implementation plan and strategy. This phase is seen as a link between the planning process and downstream planning, and this is when the road is paved for implementation in the application phase.

The application phase surpasses the proper planning process. It covers the monitoring of the implementation process, protection of quality and the planning's revision.

Planning practise shows that these four phases can interfuse and overlap or stringently follow on each other. In an interactive process are feed-forwards and feedbacks as necessary as situation- and process-specific characteristics.

#### b. Organisational aspects

We are used to thinking in temporal dimensions. Usually complex planning processes have well-defined time schedules. The timing of things was always carefully thought out. Less relevance seems to be ascribed to the design of the organisational structure – the network of stakeholders and participants. Who is involved how in the process, and in what role? Where might there be a gap in the know-how? And how does this organisational structure have to adjust to current circumstances throughout the course of the process?

1) The planning world is the field in which plans or instructions are developed. As a rule, several players (from the planning world) are involved here, acting within specific forms of organisation or cooperation.

2) The life world includes everything beyond and surrounding the planning world.

When planning is to be seen as a democratic and participatory task it must always involve input from a variety of stakeholders, including policy-makers, administrators, business circles and the cultural sphere, associations, initiatives and civic circles.

Example: During the planning process for Vienna's Danube Island Jakob Maurer and his colleagues recognised for the first time that special tasks also require special organisational arrangements. For this purpose they set up a temporary ad-hoc organisation to supplement and support the routine administrative apparatus, for instance.

c. Planning culture/Planning approaches [Schönwandt and Voigt 2005, 2012, p. 90]

Something else that is hardly ever called into question are the approaches taken to planning, the definitions of the problem, the aims, what we might call the „characteristics“ or the „planning culture“. This too is modifiable and should reflect the respective project brief.

We are used to thinking on the rational, science-led level. But to what extent are the „methods of spatial planning“ open to emotional, dramaturgical, artistic aspects? Doesn't spatial planning – if it wishes to be effective – also have to integrate the personal level, the interpersonal level, the cultural or even the spiritual level? Alongside all the proper and important maxims such as „problems first“, „classify task types“, „take account of risks“ etc. (ARL, 2011, p. 279-330), maybe we should also include things like „tell a story“, „sketch a positive vision“ or „make the planning process exciting and attractive“.

Informal and multi-layered plans are gaining in importance. They should support - but not corset - the process of change.

For instance: Planning processes could meet some of the following requirements:

- Strategically: to be steadfastly committed to objectives and flexible in the details. Plans can be seen as continuously quality-checked „directive scripts“ determined by the specific case.
- Interdisciplinary: knowledge and experience of different fields has to be networked: economy, the cultural sphere, urban development and architecture, ecology, the finance sector, the social sector, etc.
- Informal: the informal character of many planning processes allows to tailor the process to prevailing tasks and problems. Potentialities of formal instruments will be expanded and supplemented.
- Cooperative, participative and communicative: because municipal development underlies restricted instruments of control, it must involve input from a variety of stakeholders and allow public-private cooperation. Consensual developed and mutually agreed informal planning processes can lead to an agreement under private law. For this purpose objectives, visions and guiding principles have to be mediated and communicated beyond discipline-specific terminology employing a variety of media.
- Motivating and advertising: many examples show that the planning process itself becomes an important medium for branding and location marketing. In which way the process takes place is often of great significance to the project's image.
- Team-oriented: team-oriented work is strongly prominent in informal development processes. Temporary ad-hoc organisations allow interdisciplinary teamwork connecting various fields, branches, institutions and the crossing of maybe deadlocked administrative borders.
- Etc.

d. Content for basic research/Planning problems

The analysis of the spatial and settlement structure means the indicator-based, on-going, systematic, and comprehensive identification and description of spatial structural developments in such fields as demography, the economy, the labour market, agriculture, tourism or the environment. The aim is to generate knowledge about the initial situation, about planning alternatives, and about the consequences of implementation.

The main issues for analysis (without any claim to completeness):

- nature/environment, natural hazards, protected areas
- technical infrastructure, transport (private + public), reachability
- settlement structures, development structures, preservation of historical monuments, the protection of historical sites
- economy (tourism; agriculture – viticulture; business, services), local supply, municipal budget, marketing
- reserves of building land, vacancy rate, real estate market
- population, social facilities, cultural activities
- planning and building law, supra-local regulations, various regulations of local planning instruments, etc.

For instance: Exploration parameters / questions

The planning process can be seen as an iterative way between intuition and rationality (Seggern, 2008, 232). Exploring space means interacting with the locality and asking questions such as (Singer, 2016):

- What can you see? Describe the current problematic situation.
- What is behind it that you cannot see?
- Can you see traces of past problems?
- Can you see indications of conceivable problems or where you suspect they might occur?
- Etc.

### 3. Conclusion

In general usage, the term spatial planning (Raumplanung), refers quite broadly to the various actions taken within a particular territory with the purpose of affecting or influencing the spatial development of the community, of industry and commerce, and of the natural, built and social environment. From the point of view of Austrian planning law and administration, „Raumplanung“ is the cover term which embraces three tiers of supra-sectoral planning: federal spatial planning (informal, coordinating role); state spatial planning (Landesplanung), which includes regional planning (Regionalplanung); and local land-use planning (Flächenwidmungsplanung). Taken together, these three planning tiers constitute a coherent spatial planning system (ARL, 2003).

In the context of complex issues, then, planning maybe has much more to do with questioning, reflection and observation than with amassing further knowledge. It entails taking off our blinkers in order to recognise the preconceived ideas and prejudices that unquestionably and decisively shape our view of reality.

In planning processes, quality is not generated spontaneously by chance, but through deliberate use of methods and tools that promote quality. This requires a planning process to employ formats and instruments of communication that allow discourse, foster creativity, exploit intellectual potential and promote learning and development.

When we talk about spatial planning and urban development, we usually have only the shaping and modification of the external world in mind. We want to create „order“ and „develop“ something. But we don't stop to consider that this „order“ is itself a product of our own thinking, our values and preconceived ideas. So perhaps we have to do some rethinking about which audience we are addressing. Perhaps we have to promote learning and unlearning. Perhaps it's not so much about developing a plan, but about the people who are involved in „producing“ the space?

Out of this theoretical input the partners splitted up into smaller groups and worked on different topics, like the project guidelines for researching the spatial structure (D 3.2.2), the scales of spatial research (D 5.1.1) the project guidelines for researching the heritage of the build environment in the DANUrB towns (D 3.2.3) and the project guidelines for the researching of cultural uses and cultural institutions in the DANUrB towns (D 3.2.4). Output of this workshops were the presentations about the different topics, that had been held on Thursday, the 9th of March at DUK.

### **Recommendations:**

During the workshop, prior to the discussion on the guidelines, some clarifications were needed regarding the project aim. The interdisciplinary character of the group made some of the discussion at some points too broad and unfocussed. Recommendation for future workshops would be to proceed in two steps, select partners highly relevant for the initial discussions and in the second step broaden the number of partners in order to allow efficient commenting, additions and clarification of the outcomes. Also it is recommended to work in smaller groups – up to a dozen persons per group in order to increase the efficiency of the workshop and enable dynamic participation of all involved partners.

Also it has been concluded, that a certain focus area has to be defined. It is not possible to address all interconnected issues even if we are aware of the need to involve other disciplines (e.g. sociology). We have to remain within the boundaries of the potential of the interdisciplinary partnership of DANUrB. We can make use of the possibility to recommend involvement of other disciplines when implementing the proposed DANUrB strategy. Otherwise the goals cannot be effectively reached.

The development of a DANUrB glossary seems to be useful to avoid further discussions on understanding of terms used. To develop a glossary one partner should be assigned with others contributing and helping to define the terms.



## Deliverable 3.2.2 | project guidelines for researching the spatial structure of the DANUrB region

The project guidelines for researching the spatial structure of the DANUrB region were defined in one of the already mentioned working groups (cf. D 3.2.1), where at least one person of every country and university participated in.

The working group members were:  
 TU Wien: Andreas Voigt, Julia Forster  
 U-NS: Darko Reba, Marina Carevic  
 UBGD-FA: Aleksandra Djukic  
 STU: Katarina Kristianova  
 BME: Julianna Szabo

For the first step and to fix the aims of this workshop some main topics/questions have been recorded.

- Which common scales for spatial analysis do we use?
- Which thematic foci do we set within these scales?
- Which guidelines do we deviate from these?
- Which methods can we use?

The common scales were topic of the workshops between project partners on the scales of spatial studies needed to define and describe a Danube Cultural Promenade and can be found in D 5.1.1.

For the thematic foci, focus groups had been defined. These focus groups have topics like transport, nature, economy, settlements, population, technical infrastructure or planning regulations, and are going to be analyzed on the three different scales. The table on the following page shows exemplary which focus can be analyzed on which scale.

Based on that main topics, guidelines for spatial studies have been developed.

- Validation and Acquisition of data
  - Digital pinpointing the information
  - Visualization of connections on defined 3 scale levels
- How data was collected
  - Author/University/Partner, contact person, date
- Potentials
  - Improvement of networks
  - Improvement of activities
  - Improvement of built environment
- Methods for exploration on the research sites
  - Excursions, working in teams, definition of key topics, presenting findings, exchange of ideas

In addition to this, method recommendations have been given:

- Spatial exploration on research site (spatial research lab)
- work in mixed teams
- exchange with external experts and stakeholders
- presentation and exchange of ideas
- iterative development processes including falsification and verification
- work simulationiously on a multiscale level
- Visualisation of informations (plans, maps)

- creation of a variety of concluding scenarios (testing ideas)
- multilingual approach
- usage of multicode representation (pictures, words and numbers)
- ...

Thematic foci:

thematic focus group	regional planning scale	urban planning scale	urban design scale
transport	harbors		
	beaches		
	watergates/locks		
nature	landmarks (vinyards, archeological sites, ...)		
	viewpoints		
	special natural phenomena (waves, birds,..)		
economy	accommodation density and quality		
	density of supply infrastructure (food)		
settlement	Landmarks		
	art installations and "built ups"		
population	densities and structures		
technical infrastructure	sewage		
	WIFI Zones		interactive information maps
planning regulations	zoning information	buffer zones – specific regulations/ restrictions	protected buildings (UNESCO,...)
	landuse	protected areas (national parks,..)	

tab. 1: thematic foci for research the spatial structure. source: working group D 3.2.2

The results of this workshop had been presented on Thursday, the 9th of March at DUK.

## Deliverable 3.2.3 | project guidelines for researching the heritage of the built environment in the DANUrB towns

The group working on this deliverable was led by STU.

Core members of the group:

- Pavel Gregor (STU)
- Margarita Kaisheva, (CHI)
- Michael Anrantner (OIKO)
- Dániel Balisz (BME)

With respect to the aim of the project - „More attractive and sustainable life along Danube by valorization the heritage“, three steps were proposed, structuring the project activities:

### A. research of the heritage

- D 3.2.1 | workshops between PPs on research methodologies
- D 3.2.3 | project guidelines for researching the heritage of the build environment in the DANUrB towns
- D 4.1.1 | research reports on heritage by regions

### B. Selection and evaluation of heritage

- D 3.4.1 | DANUrB evaluation matrix as a guideline for the valuation and selection of singular cultural heritage for the tours
- D 3.4.2 | evaluation reports on which cultural heritage to select into thematic tours created and implemented in Tours based on the concluded researches
- D 3.4.3 | selection of sites for local interventions as pilot actions or further planning activities

### C. Valorization of the heritage

- D 4.1.4 | research reports on the selected cultural heritage and the possible methods for self-empowered valorization
- D 4.3.4 | students project for pilot towns (catalogues)
- D 4.4.1 | local events (festival) to show the possible cultural usability of unused heritage sites
- D 4.4.2 | joint chain events to show the cultural connections between DANUrB towns
- D 4.4.3 | site-specific participatory micro labs to show the cultural potential of the join heritage of the Danube

In order to ensure common standards for data acquisition, for the research of heritage following categorization has been proposed:

- Form categorization
- Content categorization
- Scale categorization

As common standards for addressing the form of heritage a simplified categorization has been proposed, dividing the heritage into cultural and natural heritage, while the combination of cultural and natural forms a cultural landscape. Based on tangibility of the heritage the categories tangible and intangible were proposed.

## A. Form categorization

**CULTURAL HERITAGE**  
**NATURAL HERITAGE**  
 (C + N = cultural landscape)

**TANGIBLE HERITAGE**  
**INTANGIBLE HERITAGE**

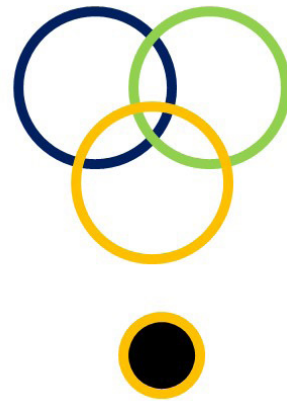


fig. 7: Categorization of heritage based on its form. source: group members of the workshop (D3.2.3)

Based on the meaning/importance of the heritage for the DANUrB a content related categorization was proposed. It distinguishes between the categories:

- heritage with potential to contribute to more attractive and sustainable life
- (e.g. heritage which contribute to the identity of the town, site...)
- heritage in problem (e.g. without use, in danger...)

## B. Content categorization

- heritage with potential contribute to more attractive and sustainable life  
(e.g. heritage which contribute to the identity of the town, site...)
- heritage in problem (e.g. without use, in danger...)

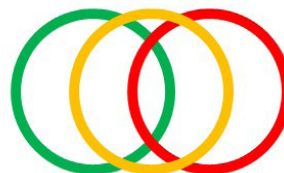


fig. 8: Categorization of heritage based on its content. source: group members of the workshop (D3.2.3)

According to the characteristic scale, the heritage can be identified in three categories:

- architectural scale (buildings, group of buildings, space)
- micro regional scale (zones, part of the town)
- regional scale (important connection and relationships in region)

## C. Scale categorization

- architectural scale (buildings, group of buildings, space)
- micro regional scale (zones, part of the town)
- regional scale (important connection and relationships in region)

fig. 9: Categorization of heritage based on its scale. source: group members of the workshop (D3.2.3)



It has been proposed to make the categorization as simple as possible in order to be applicable for many different kinds of heritage yet unknown in detail. A more detailed categorization might be used for more specific tasks further in the project according to the needs.

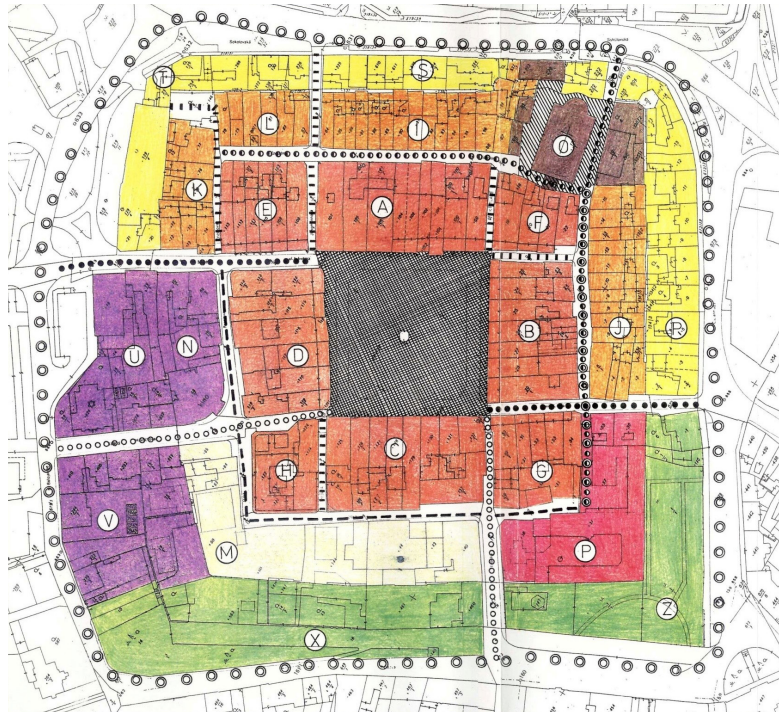


fig. 10: Example of a more detailed categorization for a specific site based on semantic or typological characteristics of monuments or sites (e.g. industrial heritage, archeological sites). source: Pavel Gregor

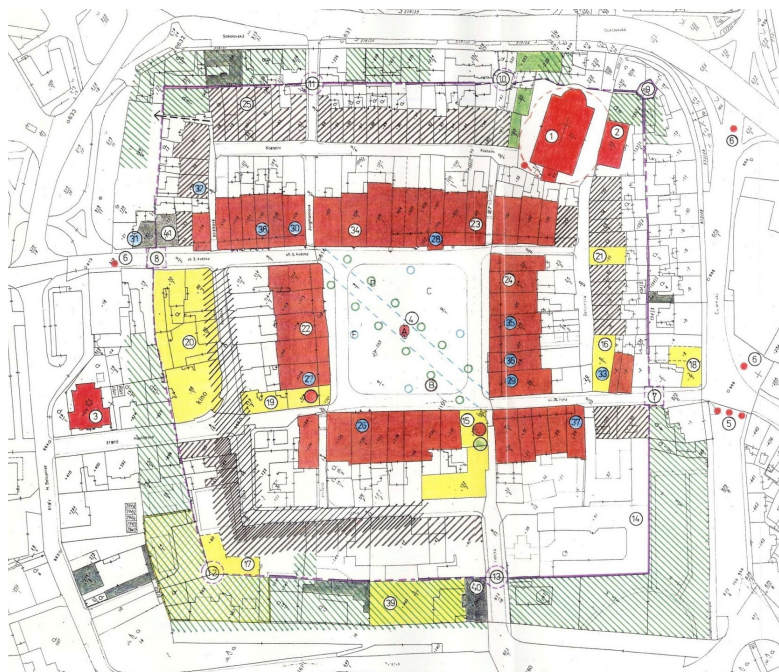


fig. 11: Example of a more detailed categorization of intangible heritage (e.g. history (important events, tradition, stories, vanished phenomena). source: Pavel Gregor

The results of the workshop were presented on Thursday, 9th of March 2017 in the final presentation session. The presentation file is one of the attachments of this report.

## Activity 3.3 | Creation of a conceptual structure for an effective DANUrB strategy

### Deliverable 3.3.1 | Workshop between project partners on the conceptual framework and structure of the strategy

The workshop to discuss the conceptual framework and structure of the DANUrB strategy took place on Wednesday, 8th of March within the afternoon parallel sessions. Besides the project partners (representing BME, STU, TU Wien, DUK, UBGD-FA, U-NS, CHI, OIKO, NOEL, Backa Palanka, Golubac, Smederevo), the workshop was also attended by Austrian local and regional stakeholder representatives (State of Lower Austria – NOEL; Verein Welterbegemeinden Wachau).

Initially an impulse presentation of State of Lower Austria, represented by Katka Krejcova, was given to provide the attendees an overview of strategic activities of Lower Austria in the sector of culture and arts. After the presentation, questions were directed on representatives of local and regional stakeholders, including following topics/questions/statements:

- Flood protection strategy – creating the flood protection for some towns exclusion of other towns / villages.
- How to connect the land to the Danube? – the system and concept of mobile flood protection made earlier is inspirational for other towns, they learn and can avoid mistakes.
- Which types of tools can be useful for strategies? What can be the forms of contribution of DANUrB?
  - Possible contribution of DANUrB – using students, invest in them to get connected along the Danube as an perspective for the future (today the borders are open)
  - The decision making process should be shifted a bit more to the people, because the decision makers are working on a level, common people can not see and affect. They do not know what has been discussed and agreed.
  - Tourism destinations are not very good known lower than Budapest normally. The values lower have same potential as the already known and famous places. (tourists ships are not sailing behind Budapest)

A discussion moderated by Andreas Voigt (TU Wien) followed

- Every strategy is a guideline for future related to Space – Time – Action
- We need some working definitions of terms we use (promenade, guideline, ...)

### **What are the elements we found during the excursions? Unique characteristics of Wachau, or have any connections to regions of participants been discovered?**

Ekaterina Kochergina> Strategy is for the DANUrB Cultural Promenade (1. The network where each one knows each other and knows what who is concerned with; 2. Physical connections of business in the regions...; 3. Visual connections, in meaning of mental connection of the whole promenade)

Regina Balla> Our project is a part of all projects in the Danube Transnational Programme.

Ivan Nislic (Tourism board Smederevo)> usually you miss something in the infrastructure or services, in Wachau everything seems to be perfect (infrastructure is working well)

Katka Krejcova> important is the awareness rising on political level; network among students but also winning the focus of political representatives. Smaller museums are based on voluntary work mainly, unlike the few bigger ones.

Aleksandra Dukic> Functional networks and virtual networks between different towns on Danube (also WiFi infrastructure to stay connected)

Margareta Kaisheva> no comments

Michael Anrantner> did not participate on the excursion. From conducted interview he learned: What is the duty of the cultural heritage? – it is also the active shaping of the society

Michael Schimek> Venus of Willendorf was found in a very small municipality, 150 people living there, they are all involved in preserving and presenting this one thing. A lot depends on the activeness of local citizens.

>Also for example in Spitz, you can see a physical promenade – lighting, permanent exhibition, nose by the river which started a discussion. Thanks to activity and involvement of local people, the culture in Spitz is developing and forms a vivid community. On the other side, Weißenkirchen has not built any artistic interventions or special places, because the interest of people was not there. People from Spitz even decided to try to boost the cultural activities of Weißenkirchen – as a gift they built an eye (sculpture) for the community.

> Michael sees as one of the still occurring problem the higher roaming fees. In the future the potential of using internet without roaming fees will boost interactivity and activities of travellers.

Piroska Varga> Viewpoints in the landscape are very important in Wachau, as inspiration for other landscapes. Bike routes and bike rentals encourage a sustainable and more active way of landscape exploration.

Pavel Gregor> He was able to find a virtual connection from Wachau to Devin in Bratislava – the mobile flood protection system

Marina Carevic> local small festivals are important for attracting local as well as foreign people, encouraging their involvement and interaction with the sites (e.g. light installations)

Ranka Medenica> In Wachau, the identification of the community with the place is obvious and visible

Darko Reba> Question for stakeholders: What were the milestones and how the changes in strategy affected the real situation

Branislav Antonic> People in Wachau are not using public space enough; functional aspects of the sites have to be more suitable for people in order to use it

Julianna Szabo> In the touristic information catalogues also contemporary architecture is shown, which is not the case in Hungary

> Between Twin cities on Danube, partnerships shall be established, the concurrence should be less

Jelena Petrovic (Golubac)> A lot of things can be done without money, the heritage is present also in her country, the key point for better interconnection along Danube for the communities is knowing about each other

Vladimir Dragicevic (Backa Palanka)> We can learn from other cities (Krems, Wachau) and apply to the home country, because the problems seem to be alike

idea: creating an ideal Danube space - problem: People are leaving (e.g. the old houses in Wachau), mainly young people, focus should be on keeping people in the centres of the cities.

Daniel Balisz> We have to use what we have (GIS databases, strategy papers on the Danube topic) – we should share them among cities



Aleksandar Dukic (Golubac) > he is a political representative of his village in the parliament; if we do not connect with inhabitants/not discuss the problems and potentials, we can not make a change; representatives of common people should be also present in political structures  
> his observation: there is less birds than in Golubac area

Radman Hrvoje > (VKS Vukovar-Srijem)

Julia Forster (TU Wien) > Holographic view of the Venus in Willendorf can be activated over telephone – principle of a virtual promotion in the landscape

Michael Schimek comments the questions and remarks:

> Where are the people? People are working and are in the schools, the Region has to rest after the intense summer season.

> Where are the birds? There is intention to increase the number of birds, also fishes and so on, but the situation will not be the same as in the rich forests

> Virtual presentation of Venus? The idea in Willendorf was to have very little light emission; Venus should light up as a contrasting highlight for a few minutes as an artistic concept. Practically an argued topic, some technical problems are hindering the proper functioning momentarily

> Milestones: Have to be visible for local community. Often it is unclear what happens in political circles, the information from political discussions remains behind closed doors and there is little possible influence. An exemplary positive approach: Mayor in one particular Municipality created a climate supporting innovation, creating a book into which people inserted possible innovations and he awarded the people who had good ideas. A structure friendly to innovations motivates citizens in participation.

Balint Kadar > Example of attractiveness and visiting of Danube related sites based on “photographedness” of places: On the Danube after Wachau, nothing is indicated in the map until Vienna / showing an extreme gap and imbalance.



fig. 12 & fig. 13: Workshop between project partners on the conceptual framework and structure of the strategy. source: DUK

A more in-deep focused workshop on specific topics of the strategy framework and structure was conducted in a smaller group, led by BME:

Group members:

Bálint Kádár, Regina Balla (BME); Ekaterina Kochergina, Piroska Varga (CHI); Peter Morgenstein (DUK); Ranka Medenica (U-NS); Vladimir Dragicevic (Backa Palanka); Branislav Antonić (UBGD-FA); Kemilia Bensassi (OIKO)



In the initial phase it was necessary to connect and translate the aim of DANUrB to the Interreg programme specific objective. In order use the cultural resources of the Danube for more attractive, sustainable, and liveable towns, DANUrB intends to provide a: KNOWLEDGEBASE along the Danube; NETWORK of active stakeholders; and TOOLS connected in a strategic way. The KNOWLEDGEBASE and the NETWORK are forming the platform, the collection of TOOLS represents the strategy.

## Aim of DANUrB:

*Foster sustainable use*

**SUSTAINABLE, ATTRACTIVE  
AND LIVEABLE TOWNS**

*of cultural heritage*

**USE UNUSED OR UNDERUSED HERITAGE**

*and resources*

**USE THE COMMON CULTURAL  
CONNECTIONS ALONG THE DANUBE**

fig. 14: Aim of DANUrB interlaced with the programme specific objective interlinks the goals of the project with the programme. source: group members of the workshop (D.3.3.1)

It was proposed, that the strategy should be formed in a way to reflect project partners' knowledge, activities and DANUrB goals. The strategy will be represented in form of a collection of tools connected in a strategic way. Application of these strategically connected tools along the Danube will contribute to the achievement of the common DANUrB goals.

## STRATEGY

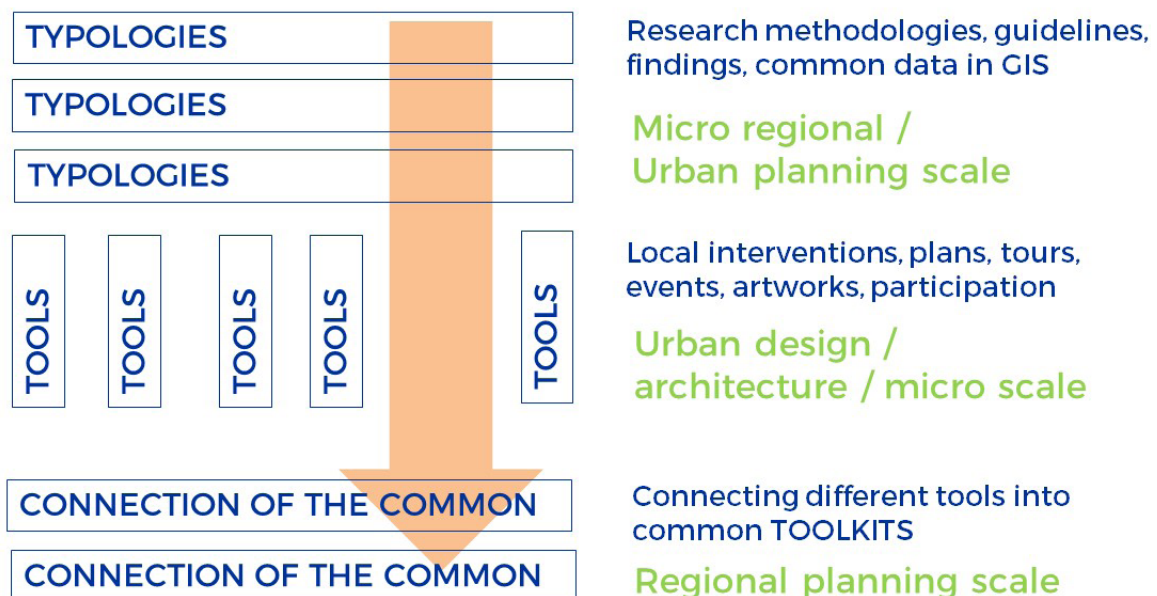


fig. 15: DANUrB Strategy will work through different scales. source: group members of the workshop (D.3.3.1)

# STRATEGY

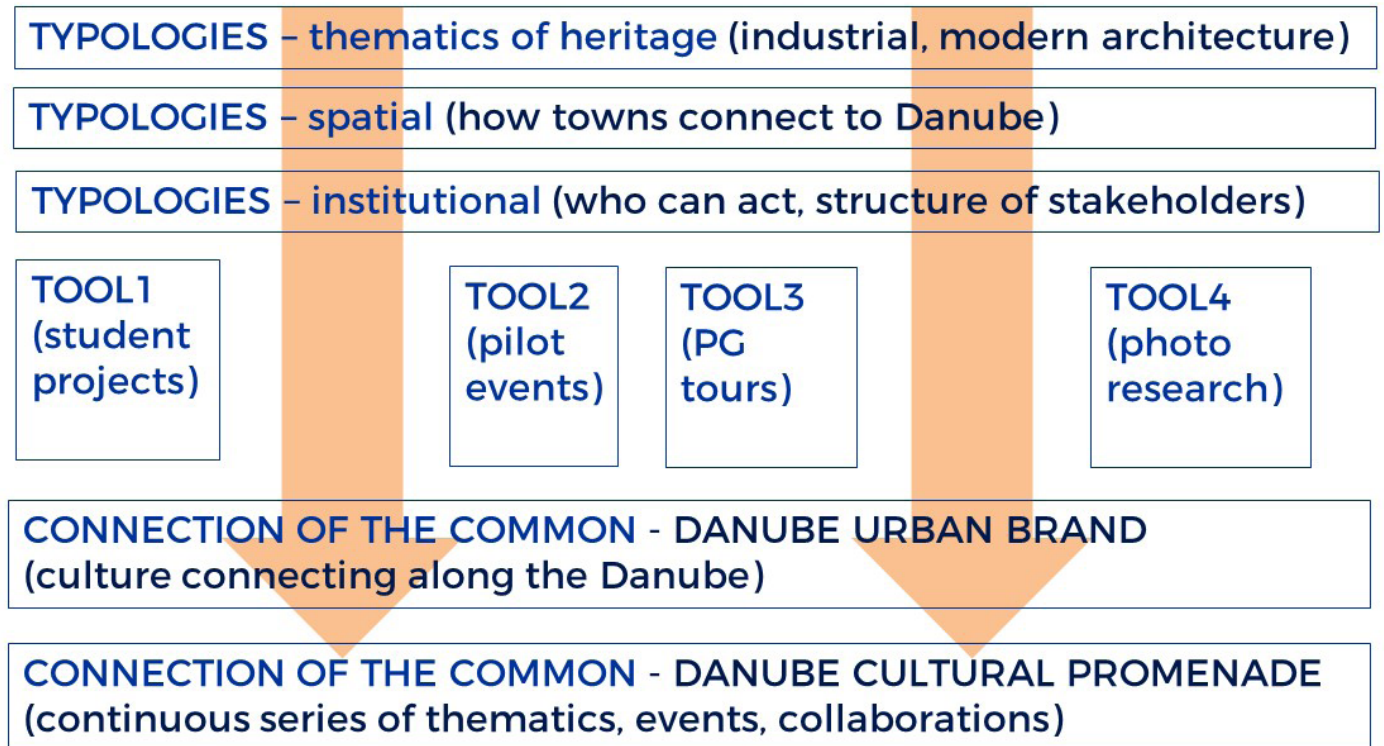


fig. 16: Application of DANUrB Strategy – based on the categorised typologies, complementary tools will be identified and proposed. Their application will result in connecting of the common. source: group members of the workshop (D.3.3.1)

## WP 4 | DANUrB Cultural Network

### Activity 4.1 | On-site research of urban-cultural potential and selection of heritage to be valorized

#### Deliverable 4.1.2 | workshops for students to study urban-cultural potential

The student workshop for researching the urban-cultural potential took place on Tuesday afternoon (7th of March) on the on-site research camp in Krems. In preparation for the workshop Peter Strasser from DUK held a lecture about UNESCO and its history and world heritage sites on Monday (6th of March).

The students defined some different perspectives of culture and cultural heritage to be valorized:

- building culture
- planning culture
- landscape and agriculture
- wine culture
- life culture
- cultural institutions, events, activities,...
- architectural heritage - preservation of sites of historic interest

In addition to the workshop a film about the Wachau region and important perspectives of culture had been shown on Tuesday evening (7th of March). The Wachau and its wine culture, especially the work in the vineyards had been explained throughout the seasons. Beside the wine culture, also life culture, events and festivals during the year, and the landscape, agriculture and architectural heritage were treated.

The mixed teams included this perspective of culture in their research and presentations. The results of this workshop were presented on Thursday (9th of March).

### Deliverable 4.1.3 | workshop to select cultural heritage to be valorised

A short part of the afternoon sessions on 8th of March 2017 was devoted to the initial workshop to select cultural heritage to be valorised. Briefs and report on what CH (sites, objects, intangible...) is recommended to be valorised in the area of Lower Austria was intended to provide an input for this activity. The presentation of Katka Krejcova (NOEL) gave an impression on the strategies applied in Lower Austria and offered possible directions for selection of areas for valorisation of cultural heritage (focusing on collaboration with smaller museums, addressing local communities with potential, appending to already present festivals and events).

At this stage of the project a more detailed and consequent selection of the heritage to be valorised could not be performed. The catalogue of potential heritage needs to be selected accordingly to the guidelines and needs to be elaborated first. The discussion at this point was considered preliminary, indicating the need of establishing exact parameters for the selection.

Preliminary questions and suggestions included:

LP-BME:

- Already valorised heritage must be also mapped, but which is the role? 1. it must be there as data.
- Methodology is needed to select heritage:
- space: how far can we go from the Danube? (Must be connected in some theoretical way!). Different layers with different levels of studies.
- space: heritage only in the territory of the PPs and ASPs or also on other areas? (eg: Danube Limes appears also on in-between areas: <http://danubelimesbrand.org/hu/> but it has been researched widely...) -> connection to DANUrB MATRIX: Which scale?
- connection to the Danube (physical? cultural? more complex?)
- What to "valorize"? Heritage in danger? Heritage unused? Heritage not considered valuable? Or any built heritage that can connect the communities to the Danube?
- Should we pre-define thematic categories, like "industrial heritage"?
- Heritage should be defined by local communities. What do they count their own heritage?

Additional aspects to discuss (proposed by Annamaria LP WP4): Those tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements should be valorized that connects the people of the local community, strengthens their local identity related to the Danube and support to activate unused community resources to develop or just "to survive the shrinking city" symptom. Therefore citizens' participation is very important in the selections and valorization process, with the help of various qualitative methods (cultural mapping through citizen discussion, focus group discussion, interviews, visual communication and internet based techniques etc.). Intangible heritage is as important as the tangible ones, but not so easy to "materialize the immaterial", to "capture the intangibles of the place", to document the socio-cultural and "knowhow" aspects which are strongly attached to the individual persons and community as a whole (like traditions, folk arts, old handcraft knowledge and skills etc.). But without which we can not speak about culture, present and future. Also important how these intangible heritage elements are embodied in the present generation and transmitted to the future ones (intergenerational cultural capital transfer)? Preservation and active transmission

through the families, important role of the school and local civil initiatives, but also of the governmental/ local cultural policies to support them.

define the common use of the word "heritage" in the Danurb

Classification:

- Material (object or landscape) / immaterial
- UNESCO World / National / Local protection / well listed
- DANUrB focus on everyday heritage without official recognition?

OIKO:

What definition of cultural heritage do we follow (f.e. Intangible, tangible, vernacular)?

Who decides on what to valorize within DANUrB? Society - ASP representatives - PPs

How to integrate socio-cultural criteria into the selection of heritage alongside the anube?

UAUIM:

found quite clear definition and typologies of cultural heritage here:

[http://www.cultureindevelopment.nl/cultural\\_heritage/what\\_is\\_cultural\\_heritage](http://www.cultureindevelopment.nl/cultural_heritage/what_is_cultural_heritage)

Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade:

Maybe the best option is to follow well-established doctrines and the official documents of global institutions and the examples of the best practice (such is this Dutch site, proposed by UAUIM) in the first period. However, we need to be "sensitive" to local level (our ASPs) and to shape and structure that cultural heritage which is important for the region.

For example, we have already realised that the majority of included cities and towns are shrinking. Maybe, we need to be more oriented to the heritage which properly reflects these "shrinking patterns" (industrial heritage from 20th century, neglected historic cores, underused open public space in neglected albeit protected zones and complexes, etc.).

STU Bratislava:

On the discussion which heritage we will research, how far we would we go from Danube, it is important to have on our mind the possibilities of time, budget and personal sources we have in frame of the project!



## WP 5 | DANUrB Spatial Studies

### Activity 5.1 | Workshops to define the scales of spatial studies and planning needed for the DANUrB strategy

#### Deliverable 5.1.1 | workshops between project partners on the scales of spatial studies needed to define and describe a Danube Cultural Promenade

The workshop was done to discuss and find some common scales of spatial studies which are needed to define and describe a Danube Cultural Promenade.

The result is a multi-scale approach - from the regional planning scale, to the urban planning scale and the urban design scale. The regional scale includes the whole project area as a continuous natural and urban landscape. On the urban planning scale or micro regional scale settlements with their vicinity and catchment area can be analyzed. With the scale of urban design and architecture research on the urban environment with a perceivable space is possible.

The following table gives an overview of the defined scales:

<b>Geographical/regional scale regional planning scale</b>	<b>Micro regional scale urban planning scale</b>	<b>Urban Design scale urban design and architecture</b>
<b>the whole project area as a continuous natural and urban landscape (landscape character)</b>	<b>settlements with their vicinity and catchment area (urban character)</b>	<b>urban environment with a perceivable space (architectural character)</b>
<b>M 1:20.000</b>	<b>M 1:5.000 – 1.000</b>	<b>M 1:1.000 - 1:500</b>
<b>Definitions of zones of interest decided after regional pilot studies</b>		

tab. 2: scales of spatial studies. source: working group of D 3.2.2

There must be mentioned that the scales are directly related to the topics to be worked on, particularly to the recognized „problems“ and the possible solutions.

According to Scholls „three level rule“, conceptions - also on the basis of the theory of resilience - must be tested on each of the scale levels „above“ and „below“, and these „frictionless“, i.e. „without breaks“ must be able to be integrated. [Scholl 2012, p.80] In addition, the scales are directly related to the „resolution“ of the content, in other words the „LoD“ (level of detail).

The working group members were:  
 TU Wien: Andreas Voigt, Julia Forster  
 UN-S: Darko Reba, Marina Carevic  
 UBGD-FA: Aleksandra Djukic  
 STU: Katarina Kristianova  
 BME: Julianna Szabo

The results of this workshop were presented together with the results from D 3.2.2 - project guidelines for researching the spatial structure of the DANUrB region - on Thursday, the 9th of March, at the on-site research camp in Krems.

## Deliverable 5.1.2 | workshop for students on the scale of spatial studies

The workshop for students on the scale of spatial studies was delivered on Wednesday (8th March) in the afternoon. In this workshop the mixed student-teams focused especially on the three (or four) different scales for the spatial studies in the Wachau valley. Depending on their analysis topics they explored the conditions and potentials of the Wachau region on supraregional, regional or local scale, in some cases also on the urban design scale.

To have an overview of all the different scales the students worked with on the on-site research camp in Krems, the map on the following page shows exemplarily the borders of each scale for the Wachau. But there has to be mentioned, that these borders are only examples and of course not exactly limited like in this map.

For the topic „technical infrastructure“ the supraregional and regional scale was from importance - the reachability of the region and the reachability of the settlements in the region were analyzed. Also the topics „nature and environment“, „social and cultural conditions“ and „economy“ worked on supraregional, regional and partially on local scale. For the topic „settlements and villages“ especially the regional, local and urban design scale was used, because also the architecture and site-specific buildings were analyzed.

To show the results on the different scales, the students worked with images, orthophotos and via GIS created maps.

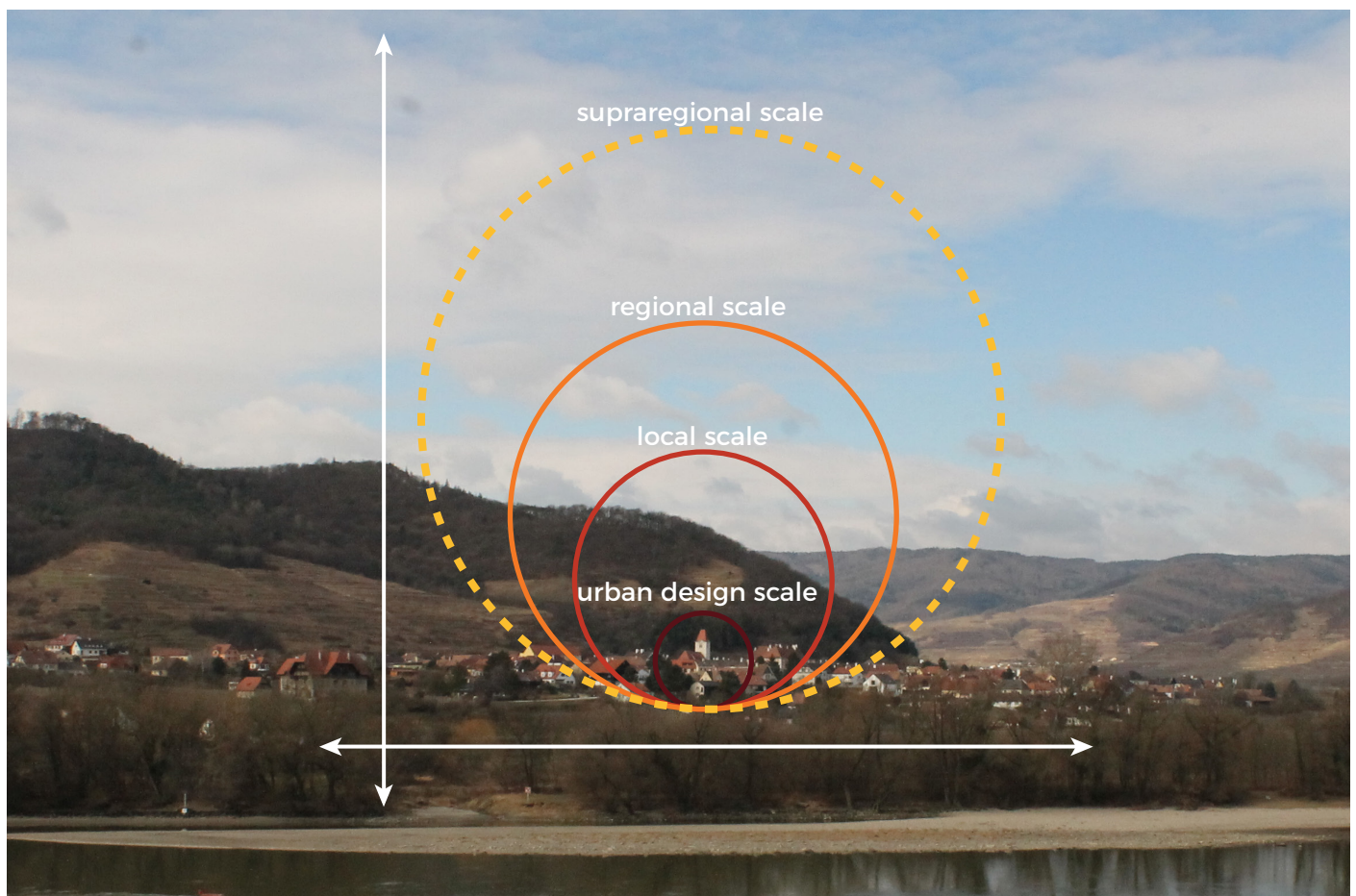






fig. 17: Scales of spatial studies. source: TU



The scales specifically used for the research camp in Wachau region:

-  supraregional scale (Wachau region in Central Lower Austria)
-  regional scale (whole Wachau region)
-  local scale (municipalities like Krems, Spitz or Melk)
-  urban design scale (districts, buildings, points of interest,...)

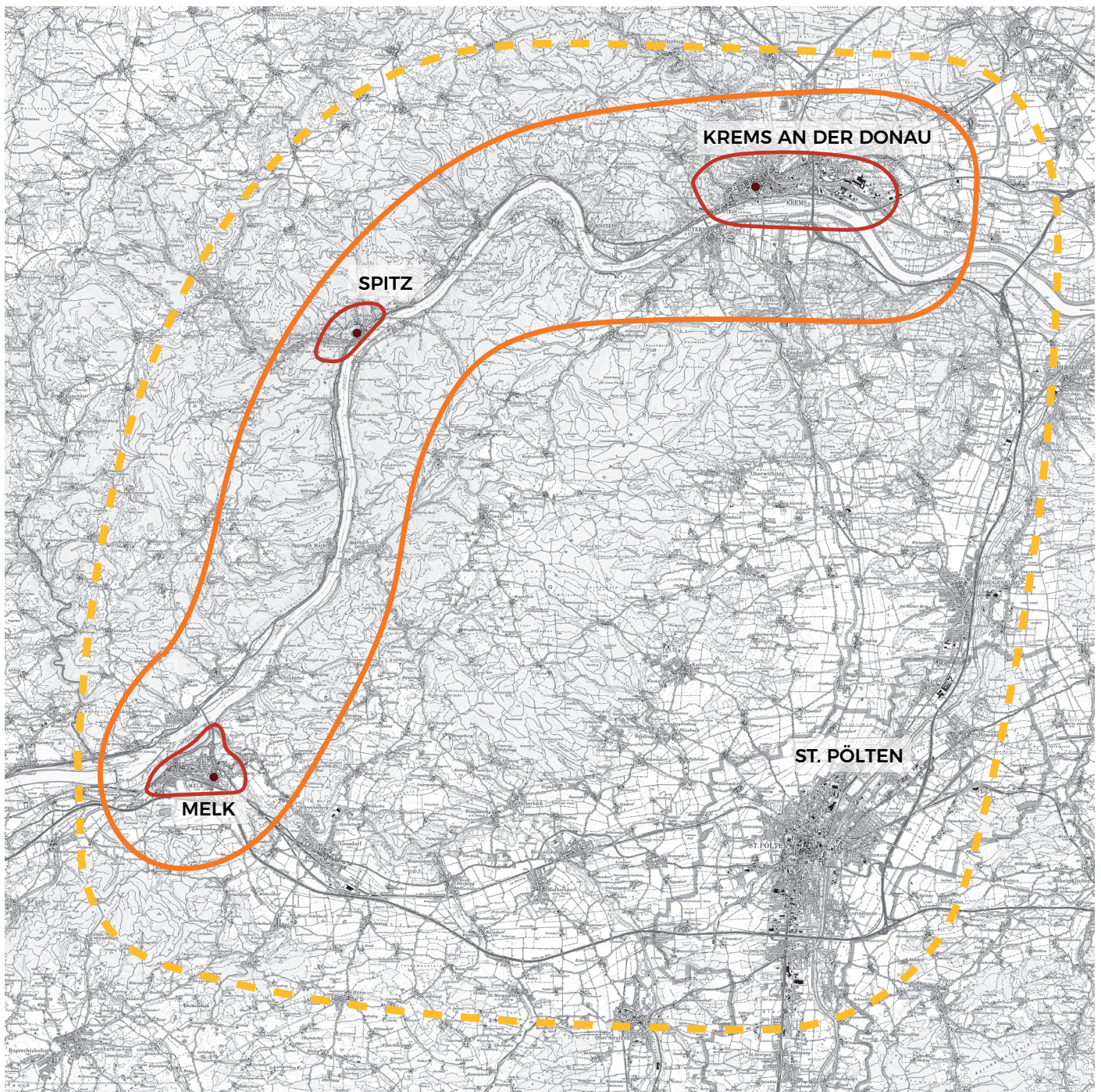


fig. 18: Scales used in Wachau. source: [http://www.bev.gv.at/portal/page?\\_pageid=713.1570629&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://www.bev.gv.at/portal/page?_pageid=713.1570629&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL), modified by TU Wien



## Activity 5.2 | Experience on spatial studies and exemplary cultural-heritage developments on upper-Danube region

### Deliverable 5.2.1 | on-site research camps with international students involved

The on-site research camp in Krems an der Donau took place from Monday, the 6th of March till Friday, the 10th of March at Donau Universität Krems (DUK). 30 students from Austria (TUW - 9 students), Hungary (BME - 6 students), Slovakia (STU - 4 students) and Serbia (U-NS - 4 students, UBGD-FA - 7 students) participated in this research camp.

Monday, the first day of the research camp provided theoretical input for all participants - students as well as representatives of project partners. After the introductory part (given by Christian Hanus, Peter Morgenstein, Bálint Kádár) the Wachau region and the city of Krems were presented through Michael Schimek, managing director of the association World Heritage Municipalities of Wachau and Anna Wegl, city council member of Krems. The students got first impressions of the region and important topics for the development.

In the afternoon, the Austrian project partners TU Wien (TUW), Donau Universität Krems (DUK) and OIKODROM (OIKO) gave lectures about different research methodologies, planning approaches and the history of the development of UNESCO World Heritage. The presentations were given by Peter Strasser, Andreas Voigt, Heidi Dumreicher, Gregor Radinger and Julia Forster.

Subsequently the students were divided into five teams, each team consisted of at least one student per university and country and had one of five topics for the research. The analysis topics were:

- nature and environment (natural conditions, landscape, climate)
- technical infrastructure (traffic, public transport, cycling infrastructure, shipping)
- settlements and villages (settlement structure, architectural heritage, protected zones)
- social and cultural conditions (population, social institutions, cultural activities)
- economy (agriculture, tourism, economic sectors)

Complementary to the deliverable 5.2.1 (On-site research camp) the deliverable 5.2.2 (Site specific methodologies tested on site) (described below) was aimed on Tuesday and Wednesday. Attending project partners and students went on excursion to Wachau valley in the morning. On both days the students' workshops in the mixed teams took place in the afternoon, parallel to the partners' workshops.

The main topic for the workshop in the afternoon was to find together in the mixed teams and discuss about the excursion to find some important conditions, potentials and problems for the development of the region. All impressions and informations gained during the excursion were individually processed by each team according to the analysis topic and implemented in the presentations. Photos had been collected, maps and plans have been created, and the first slides for the presentation on Thursday had been prepared. After the workshop everybody had the chance to join the Cinema Club to see a film about the Wachau region throughout all seasons of the year and the film „Free Spaces“ from Ina Ivanceanu from OIKO.

In the afternoon the teams got together to work on their presentations and to discuss the impressions of this day again. Important was the development of criterias, that can be used for the analysis of the different topics in every Danube region and the comparison of the different Danube Regions where the students came from by some examples of the development (projects, potentials or problems,...).

On Thursday morning the students prepared and finished their presentations, to show the project partners their analysis results in the afternoon.

The presentations and the research reports of every topic will be finished by the students of TU Wien and follow soon.



fig. 19: Wachaubahn. source: DUK



fig. 20: railway-tunnel Dürnstein. source: Isidora Kisin, U-NS



fig. 21: new buildings Dürnstein. source: Isidora Kisin, U-NS



fig. 22: guided tour. source: DUK



fig. 23: view of historic part of Dürnstein. source: Isidora Kisin, U-NS



fig. 24: connection to the Danube in Dürnstein. source: Isidora Kisin, U-NS



fig. 25: church in Spitz. source: Isidora Kisin, U-NS



fig. 26: historic part of Spitz. source: Isidora Kisin, U-NS



fig. 27: view from the „Tausendeimerberg“. source: Isidora Kisin, U-NS



fig. 28: students' workshop 1. source: DUK



fig. 29: students' workshop 2. source: DUK



fig. 30: students' workshop 3. source: DUK



## Deliverable 5.2.2 | site-specific research methodologies tested on-site

For the explanation of the approaches and methods of spatial research and planning TU Wien created an folder, in which the most important basic informations are included. This folder was given to all the students and partners participating on the on-site reseach camp in Krems. For further information an extended version of this folder was given to some partners, especially to the partner universities.



fig. 31: folder „Methods of Spatial Research and Planning“. source: TU Wien



fig. 32: extended version „Methods of Spatial Research and Planning“. source: TU Wien

On the first day of the on-site research camp Krems (6th March), Ao.Univ.Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn. Andreas Voigt from TU Wien gave a lecture about this approaches and methods of spatial research and planning, in preperation to the excursion and the workshops the following two days, where these approaches and methods were tested on site.

The excursion on Tuesday was by a special touristic train, called the „Wachaubahn“, with which the north riverside of the Wachau was explored. Through some stops in Stein, Dürnstein and Spitz with a guided walk-around by Univ.-Prof. Dipl. Arch. ETH Dr. Christian Hanus, Dean of the Faculty of Education, Arts and Architecture and MinRat Mag. art. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. techn. Bruno Maldoner from DUK, some main topics, potentials and problems of the region were explained. The students had the chance to explore the region by themselves and get an impress of the development of this region.

On Wednesday the excursion took place by bus. The first stop was at Rührsdorf on the south riverside, where mayor Erich Polz explained the flood protection system and it's importance for the region. After that the trip continued to Arnsdorf, where the Danube was crossed by a roller-ferry to Spitz. To have an overview of Spitz and to have a look on the famous wine terraces with it's typical dry stone walls, a walk on the „Tausendeimerberg“, one of the most well-known wine hills of the region, was planned. The trip continued with the ride through Willendorf, Emmersdorf and Weiteneegg, and on the south riverside back to Krems, with a short stop opposite from Willendorf and in Rossatzbach, opposite from Dürnstein, to have a view on the famous blue church of Dürnstein.

During both days participants were able to apply and test on site the methodological approaches presented in the lecture on the first day of the research camp.

The contents of this lecture were:

### Planning culture:

Spatial planning and spatial development ties up with the language, culture and pattern of thinking in any country. This explains varying planning cultures and colleges of education in the different regions of Europe and beyond.

[Koch et al. 2012, p. 12]

### Planning:

Actions have to be planned so as to make efficient use of scarce resources, such as space, time or money.

Territorial authorities (...) engage in spatial planning whenever space-related public interests, issues relating to the common living environment or social issues with a spatial aspect are at stake.

Spatial planning always includes space, time and society

The focus of planning processes is on the systematic and methodological identification and solution of spatial problems or the prevention of their emergence.

Planning problems are tasks as yet unsolved. The point of departure may be a state of affairs perceived as negative that is to be improved, or a situation which is viewed positively but assumed to require planning and action in order to persist.

The clear definition of a problem is a prerequisite for improved problem solving (...). Planning usually responds to a need or unsolved issue and is based on a distinct underlying approach.

[Schönwandt and Voigt 2005, p. 769, 772, 2012, p. 86f.]

### Solving complex problems:

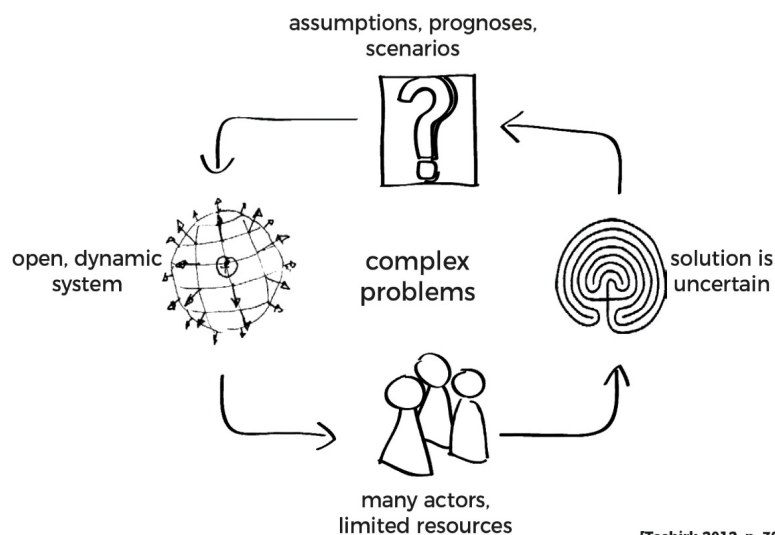


fig. 33: complex problems. source: Andreas Voigt, TU Wien

## Planning approaches:

Planning approaches consist of four components:

- a set of problems (problem views),
- a set of aims,
- a set of methods and
- defined background knowledge.

These four components always interlock and depend on each other. There are many different planning approaches and they act like lenses through which we look at a situation. Hence, the initial planning approach we adopt is not dictated by the nature of things in and of themselves; rather, it is always possible to choose among a variety of initial approaches.

[Schönwandt and Voigt 2005, 2012, p. 90]

## Basic scheme of planning:

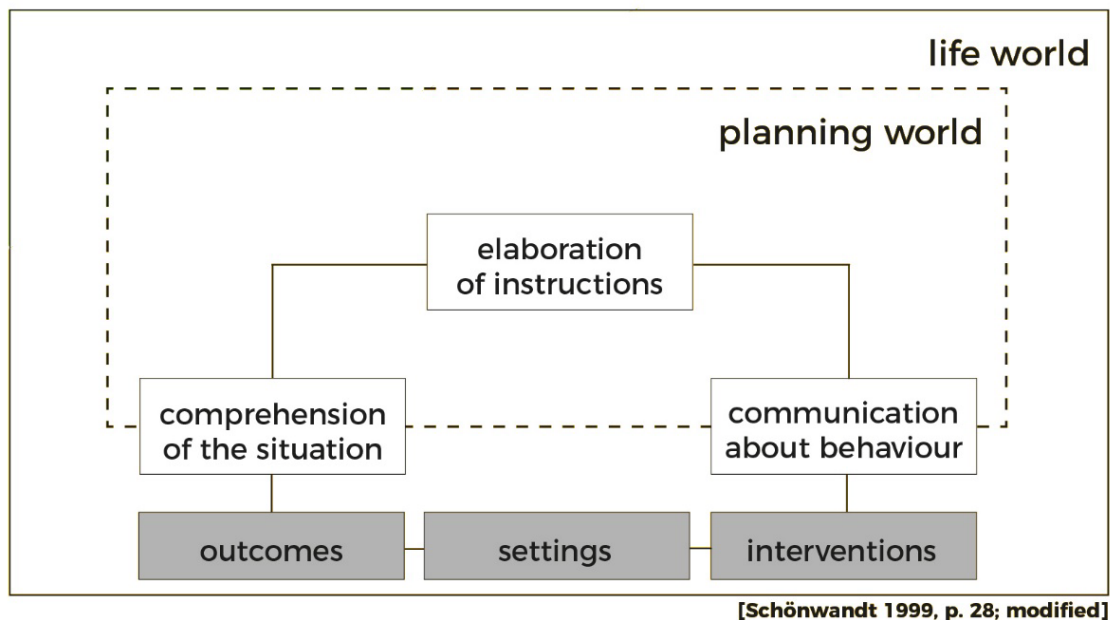


fig. 34: basic scheme of planning. source: Andreas Voigt, TU Wien

- Life world: The life world includes everything beyond and surrounding the planning world.
- Planning world: The planning world is the field in which plans or instructions are developed. As a rule, several players (from the planning world) are involved here, acting within specific forms of organisation or cooperation.
- Comprehension of the situation: Comprehension of the situation is a matter of putting together a description of the planning problem so that the planning task is presented as validly as possible. This usually takes place via the interplay of empirical investigation, as the examination of given circumstances, and the interpretation and evaluation of one's findings. Developing a "comprehension of the situation" makes precise reference to the interface between the life world and the planning world.
- Elaboration of instructions: These instructions show everything that needs to be done in order to bring about the desired result (plans, descriptions).

- Communication about behaviour: Once instructions have been outlined, it is a matter of agreeing with those affected or involved about further procedures (...).
- Settings: In very general terms, all those aspects of the life world that we wish to either change or retain through planning are known as “settings”. In concrete terms, this concerns the part of the life world that is accessible to the players of the planning world for action and observation.
- Interventions: The keyword “interventions” is used to refer to every concrete measure that is implemented in reality as a consequence of the instructions developed.  
[Schönwandt 1999, p. 30ff.]

### **Methodological Principles:**

- clarity before precision
- the imperfection of knowledge - robust action and decision-making
- the importance of teamwork
- competition of ideas
- time limitations
- the three cycle maxim
- presentations, communication and critiques
- the three level rule
- using different sign systems: words, pictures and numbers
- dealing with conflicts
- planning as process

>> Starting Point of Studies: Difficult Unsolved Planning Problems [Scholl 2012, 74ff.]

### **Levels of scientific work in planning:**

- Conceptual | Using precise terminology (reduce vagueness and imprecision)
- Logical | Making consistent statements (avoid contradictions)
- Methodological | Are there any gaps in the way an issue is presented that might lead to different results?: challenging, offering critique, providing justification (proffering corroborating arguments or rebuttals)
- Epistemological | Ensuring empirical backing, avoiding assumptions that do not tally with prevailing scientific and technical knowledge
- Ontological | Having a consistent view of the world which is in accordance with prevailing scientific and technical knowledge
- Valuational | Aspiring to worthwhile objectives; making sure that the impact and consequences of action are acceptable
- Practical | Using appropriate means to achieve one’s objectives; developing useful guidance (plans, ect.)

If we include the levels “problems first” (the definition of problems) und “approach” (reflection on discipline-based planning approach), there are nine levels of scientific work in planning. These levels build on and presuppose each other.  
[cf. Schönwandt 2012, p. 158, 182; Schönwandt and Voigt 2012, p. 93]

Exploring space means interaction with the locality!

Modes of knowledge: sensory-motor, perceptual, and conceptual knowledge (Bunge):

Learning – Acquisition of knowledge: knowledge can be acquired in three ways, namely through ideation (“Nachdenken”), action (“Handeln”), and perception (“Wahrnehmen”), (cf. Bunge)

These three forms of knowledge are interconnected.

[Signer, 2016: The Belgrade-Zurich-Milan Trilogy, p.30-53]

Exploration parameters / questions:

- What can you see? Describe the current problematic situation.
- What is behind it that you cannot see?
- Can you see traces of past problems?
- Can you see indications of conceivable problems or where you suspect they might occur?

Key words as prompts for spatial explorations:

- borders/barriers,
- transitions,
- guiding structures,
- disturbances,
- connecting elements,
- contrasts between inner and outer appearances,
- traces of use and abuse,
- visual axes, eye catchers, orientation providers,
- sounds, smells, temperature changes,
- inner attitude, associations, atmosphere, etc.

>> Use words, images, and numbers for your notes.

[Signer, 2016: The Belgrade-Zurich-Milan Trilogy, p.38]

The students used this approaches, key words and parameters for their workshop on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon (7th and 8th of March), where all the impressions and the knowledge of the excursion in the Wachau valley were analyzed.

The partners used this theoretical input about planning approaches and methods in their workshops, which took place also on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon.



## Activity 5.4 | Creating a GIS platform to describe the spatial system of the Danube Cultural Promenade

### Deliverable 5.4.1 | GIS databases of the spatial system of the Danube Cultural Promenade

The DANUrB GIS (Geographical Information System) Database aims to accumulate and organize geographical data of different focus fields. Furthermore a server based positioning of the DANUrB GIS Database enables individual access and implementation of data for all researchers and developers. Thus, an interdisciplinary cooperation within spatial analyses and the focus on cultural heritage is achievable.

The ambitious objective of the database is to hold different kinds of spatial data for strategic overlays within maps and plans (cf. D5.4.2). This can be implemented via a database organization based on differentiable data layers. Thus information become comparable, enables the visualisation of the overall spatial system and allows the analyse of underlying syb systems (cf. public transport etc.) for iterative strategic developments.

During the Krems research workshop the structural organization of the database has been defined. Workshop partners determined three main information classes (compare image Database Concept): The base data class which holds all necesseary spatial information for the geographical orientation and basic information concerning land use. The analyse data class which holds all new generated data which is necessary for the understanding of the overall system and focusing on the representation of findings. The generated data class, which holds all detailed information which is generated based on pilot activities for instance and concentrates on the focus of the DANUrB strategy creation.

Within the workshop, TUW explained the base data using the example of Austria. Similarly it will become prepared for all other DANUrB countries as well.

In detail the base data class holds GIS data regarding the categories:

- Waterways (streams and rivers)
- Waterareas (lakes, floodplain, haven,...)
- Transport (Railway stations, Bus stations, Ferry stations,...)
- Traffic (Parking areas, dams, marina,...)
- Roads
- Religious Places (Wayside shrine, Tourist info, Playground,...)
- Railways
- Places (Locality, Village, Hamlet,...)
- Landuse (Park, Forest, Residential, Industrial,...)
- Buildings

In further development steps the base data class will be extended with GIS data related to cultural heritage and data concerning flood protection.

The benefit of the mentioned categories is an geographical anlysatation fundament. The students could already verify this approach within the reasearch camp Krems. In future the data can become adapted through new findings and inputs of other PPs dealing with that topic in other DANUrB research laboratories.

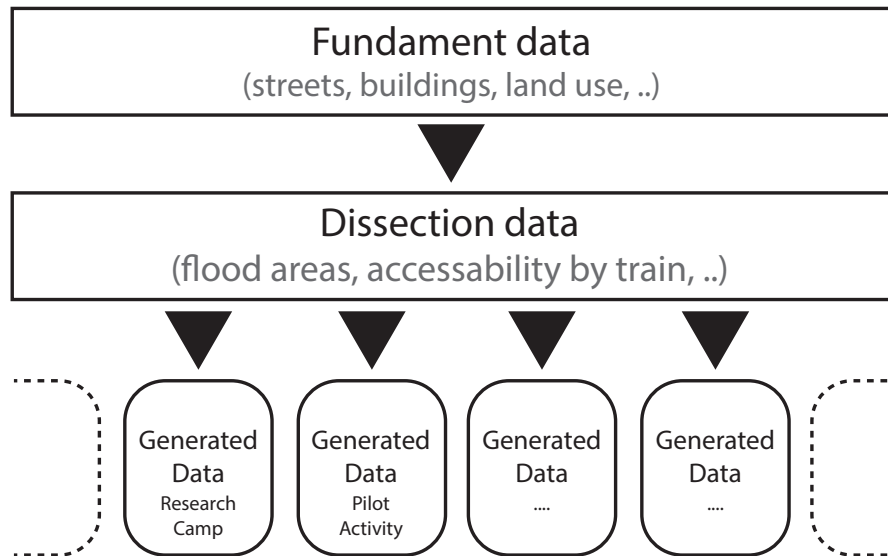


fig. 35: database concept. source: TUW

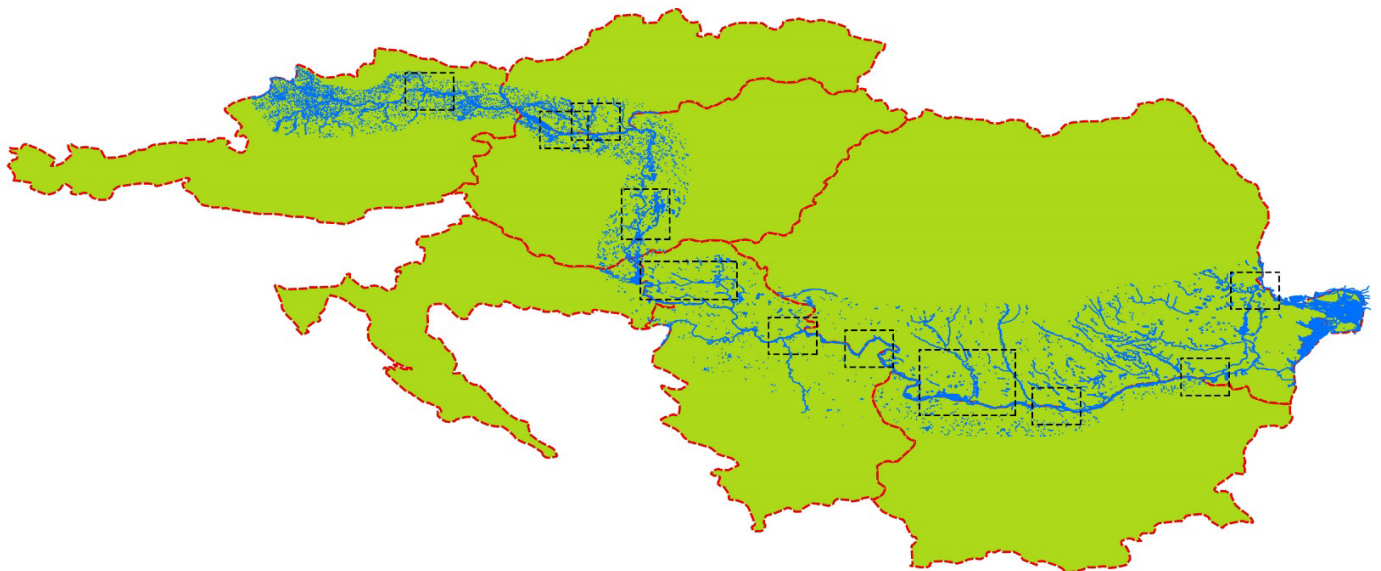


fig. 36: overview of Danube Promenade. source: TUW

## Recommendations

### Overall Recommendations for further working processes and workshops

- Glossary – in order to have a common definition of important terms describing activities focus, deliverables etc.
- Organisation of workshops: future workshops should proceed in two steps: select partners highly relevant for the initial discussions and in the second step broaden the number of partners in order to allow efficient commenting, additions and clarification of the outcomes. Also it is recommended to work in smaller groups – up to a dozen persons per group in order to increase the efficiency of the workshop and enable dynamic participation of all involved partners.

## Attachments

All attachments from the following list are available under this link: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0BzFcjIHP7HV1YU9CZ2x6UEIRWmM> (Google Drive -> Danurb 2017 -> 6) Krems Research camp -> Report WS Krems)

- Attendance lists of all days and workshops
- Programme of the On-site research camp Krems
- Presentations of the results
- Folder - Methods of spatial research and planning

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