

# Wien

<https://www.wien.gv.at/english/urbandevelopment/>

## Urban development

The task of urban development is to provide fundamental planning tools ensuring Vienna's innovative development in line with social, economic and ecological requirements. It is clear that this task requires cross-border cooperation with neighbouring provinces and countries, particularly in the framework of the European CENTROPE region.

### Stadtentwicklungsplan - STEP

The Urban Development Plan (Stadtentwicklungsplan - STEP) is an important tool in this context. For instance, it specifies whether an area is designated as green space or for traffic purposes, for commercial buildings or housing construction.

## Setting the stage

Vienna is experiencing dynamic growth and development. The city is using this trend as an opportunity to usher in positive changes that will benefit the entire population. Vienna's qualities as a liveable and affordable city are being expanded upon and made available for everyone to experience – young and old, long-time residents, new arrivals and visitors. The responsible use of resources is becoming the trademark of Smart City Wien, and the diversity and vitality of the city are being used to strengthen its competitiveness and entrepreneurial spirit.

- Vienna is making a holistic approach that unites various policy areas and areas of action the cornerstone of its urban development.
- Vienna is implementing comprehensive measures to ensure high-quality urban growth.
- Vienna believes governance is a key factor for successful urban development and sees the public and private sectors as partners.
- Vienna is promoting and professionalising the co-operation with districts and within the region.
- Vienna sees public participation as a key element of good urban planning.

## Eight key topics for the Vienna of the future

STEP 2025 is divided into three sections that address eight key topics of particular relevance for the realisation of Vienna's growth potential in the coming years. These topics range from the further development of the "existing city" and questions related to land mobilisation and business location policy to networking within the metropolitan region, the planning of open space and the transport system. The variety of topics addressed demonstrates the holistic approach Vienna is taking to the further development of the city.

### Vienna: building the future

- Vienna renews – the built city
- Vienna mobilises land – space for urban growth
- Vienna transforms – centres and underused areas

### Vienna: reaching beyond its borders

- Vienna generates prosperity – a business, science and research hub
- Vienna is more – the metropolitan region

### Vienna: networking the city

- Vienna revives – open spaces: green & urban
- Vienna is moving – diversified mobility in 2025
- Vienna makes provisions for the future – social infrastructure

## Vienna reaching beyond its borders



## Building the future

A rapidly growing city like Vienna cannot manage without new districts, but with intelligent urban planning it can prevent wasted space and resources and use public funds efficiently and effectively. This requires a strategy that consistently directs growth to existing potential spaces, whether it is undeveloped space in the city centre, rail station sites or well-connected areas in the outer districts. Thanks to their location and integration into the city, such spaces are suitable for compact urban development and offer the opportunity to generate a high level of added value. If these areas are fully utilised and developed intelligently, they will allow enough new housing and jobs to be created for the additional residents that are expected.

## Space for urban growth

**Land mobilisation for urban growth:** Vienna is consistently mobilizing land reserves for the planned uses. Existing and new legal, organisational and private-sector instruments related to land use policy are being employed in this process.

**Long-term urban development perspective:** Vienna is monitoring development on an ongoing basis, preparing any necessary measures for urban and infrastructure development beyond 2025 and co-ordinating them within the metropolitan region.

**Building the city:** Vienna is building new areas with a compact, mixed-use approach that is geared towards pedestrians and cyclists in order to create high-quality urbanity. To achieve this, existing practices are being adapted, new methods are being developed and new technologies are being tested, for example, in pilot projects.

**Development zones:** in suitable areas, Vienna is combining the competences of public and private partners in development management and thus making them a central principle of its urban development strategy.

**Integrated energy and spatial planning:** Vienna is merging spatial and energy planning into a single process at the neighbour-hood level and developing energy concepts for urban quarters and new urban districts; a thematic concept forms the basis for this process.

## Centres and underused areas

**The polycentric city – Vienna's centre concept:** Vienna is strengthening and supporting existing centres and developing new centres in the course of urban expansion so that the necessary building structures and urban uses are directed into the appropriate locations.

**Urbanised:** Vienna is developing an urbanistic strategy for transforming buildings that are underused or only used one-dimensionally into urban spaces with a variety of uses.

# MISSION STATEMENT FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

## DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENT STRUCTURES

- Development of areas mainly characterised by Gründerzeit building stock
- Further development of areas mainly characterised by 1950s to 1970s structures
- Areas with development potential for housing and workplaces

## DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS STRUCTURES AND CENTRES

- Central Business District  
Zone with high-level office and administrative functions, universities, commerce, culture, etc.
- Zone for enterprises not suitable for mixed use (according to Viennese Analysis of Industrial and Commercial Areas of 2008)
- Central Business District expansion  
Priority zone for future additions to central functions
- \* Established sub-centre
- x Sub-centre requiring further development (addition of functions, upgrading)
- Shopping street of superordinate importance

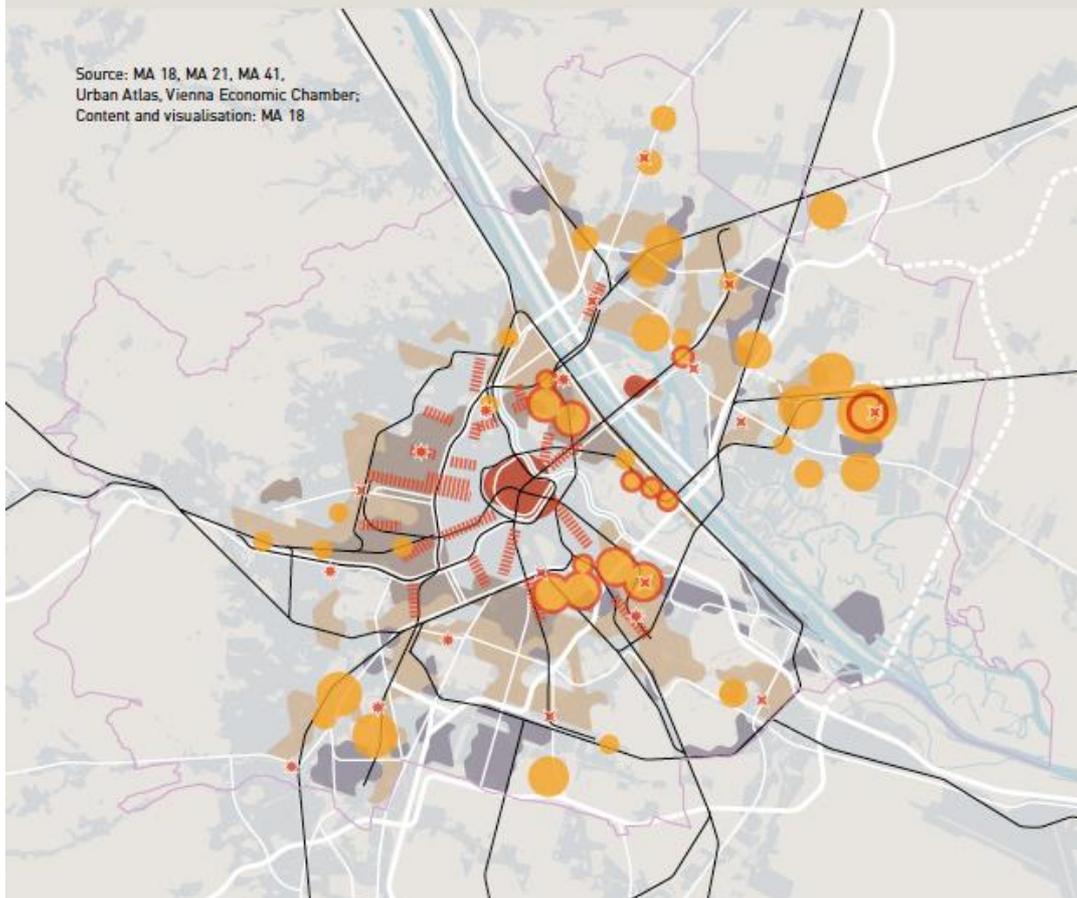
## SITUATION

- Built-up area (2013)
- Danube water bodies
- City limits

## TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

- Underground/S-Bahn (commuter train) (including sections under construction)
- High-level road network
- Motorways/fast roads
- Motorways/fast roads at planning stage

Source: MA 18, MA 21, MA 41,  
Urban Atlas, Vienna Economic Chamber;  
Content and visualisation: MA 18



## Vienna Networking the City

### Open spaces - Green and Urban

Vienna is a green city – numerous spacious recreation areas serve as a greenbelt along the edges of the city or as green lungs within the city (e.g. Prater, Danube Island). In the densely developed urban area, squares, avenues, city parks and spacious recreation areas are gaining in significance as places of encounter and interaction, but also as places to escape from city life and relax. The way in which open spaces are designed, function and fulfil the diverse needs of a city's residents influences the quality and atmosphere of urban coexistence.

making the open spaces in the city's inner districts more attractive with targeted interventions in urban areas (e.g. planting trees, creating small parks, providing outdoor seating) and with an attractive network of paths that connects green spaces and recreation areas.

**Recreation zones "Vienna woods northeast" and "Lobau Environs":** Vienna is creating a recreation area in the northeastern part of Vienna and developing a natural leisure area in the environs of the lobau wetlands.

**Urban greenery instead of air conditioning:** Vienna is making climate protection and climate adaptation an integral component in the development of urban quarters and open spaces.

**Quantitative and qualitative open space parameters:** Vienna is adapting existing quantitative parameters for the provision of green and open space and supplementing them with quality criteria.

**Fair shares in, and intelligent use of, the city:** Vienna is developing a package of measures for more quality, the better conservation of resources and more efficiency in the design of open space.

**Reviving urban spaces together:** Vienna is co-operating with private parties and giving residents more of a say in the development and use of open space.

**Vienna's open space  
network:** Vienna is

# MISSION STATEMENT FOR GREEN SPACES

## PLANNED MEASURES

-  Leisure zone upgrading
-  New parks (2-10 hectares)
-  Planned open space networking, partly already implemented
-  Open space networking (characteristic of landscape), mainly improvement of current situation
-  Open space networking (urban), mainly improvement of current situation
-  Networking with the environs

## CURRENT STATUS

-  Landscape dominated by woods (woods, vineyards and meadows)
-  Mainly agricultural landscape
-  Large-scale urban green spaces (e.g. Schönbrunn Palace Gardens, Central Cemetery)
-  Parks (2-10 hectares)
-  Parks (10-50 hectares)
-  Fresh air corridors
-  Parks with a surface of less than 2 hectares are not shown.

## SITUATION

-  Built-up area (2013)
-  Woods in the environs of Vienna
-  Danube water bodies
-  Standing water bodies
-  City limits
-  Above-ground traffic infrastructure (road and rail)
-  Above-ground traffic infrastructure at planning stage (road and rail)

