

Program SURE Exkursion to Linz, 5th July 2017

Departure at the University: **8.00 am**

Linz, the capital of the Austrian federal state Upper Austria is a dynamic developing city. It has 2017 about 200,000 inhabitants on nearly 100 km². It started as city of trade and small industries (ship building and textile industries since 1840).

1938 started under the reign of the Nazi government a tremendous industrialization to let the city become one of four "Führerstädte" in the Reich. This include the founding of a giant steel work in 6 square kilometers next to the city for 200,000 workers, producing since 1941 steel panels for tanks with slave workers and prisoners from concentration camps. The steel work, now VoestAlpine AG is still working for the international market.

It was planned to develop the city from 112,000 inhabitants 1939 to 350,000 inhabitants of which 1945 200,000 where reached. The city was extended by new residential areas (BinderMichl, Spallerhof) of 11,000 new apartments and huge plan of urban development.

It has 150,000 working places and about 90,000 people coming every day here to work from mostly the agglomeration which has about 290,000 inhabitants. The problem of providing enough apartments for people working in Linz exists since at least hundred years.

Linz understands itself now additionally to its industrial basis as City of Media (since 2014 UNESCO title) and city of arts (2003 Lentos art museum, Ars Electronica Centre and many other art places).

1. 9.30: VOEST Alpine

Urban development: The starting of the new Linz in 1938 on new developed ground by shifting of two villages.

Urban Ecology: Spontaneous vegetation beside targeted green management.



2. 10.30: „Grüne Mitte Linz“ (Green Center Linz)

Urban development: The actually biggest development site in Linz. It started 2013 on a former brownfield of 87 ha as residential area with 700 apartments

Urban Ecology: The center should be a landscape park of 14 ha. The leading idea is “living with nature” in the center of the city.



3. 11.30: Bindermichl

Urban development: Planned and started to realize in 1938 for 30,000 inhabitants, 7,000 apartments.

Urban Ecology: The planning and realization of the building project included a certain balance of building stock and its arrangements at one hand and urban green and inner court yards on the other.



12.30 – 1.30 pm Lunch at “Bratwurstglöckerl”

4. 2.00 pm - Solar City

Urban development: To lower the pressure on the apartment market the city of Linz started in 2001 to build a new residential area in the sub-urban zone for 3,500 inhabitants, with innovative ideas as SolarCity, the only eco-city in Austria.

Urban Ecology: The location close to a highly protected Natura 2000 site (Traun-Danube-Floodplan) and the design with much green and low energy houses are challenging results to manage both buildings and nature.



Arrival at Linz: 4:30 pm – Departure in Salzburg: 6:00 pm

References:

BREUSTE, J., RIEPEL, J (2007): Solarcity Linz/Austria – a European example for urban ecological settlements and its ecological evaluation. In: Warsaw, Univ., Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies (ed.): The Role of Landscape Studies for Sustainable Development, p. 627 – 640

Joss, S. (2011): Eco-Cities: The Mainstreaming of Urban Sustainability: Key Characteristics and Driving Factors, International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning, vol 6 (3), 268-285.

Treberspurg, M. und Stadt Linz (2008): solarCity Linz Pichling. Nachhaltige Stadtentwicklung. Wien und New York