









Experimenting new forms of urban governance in Vienna

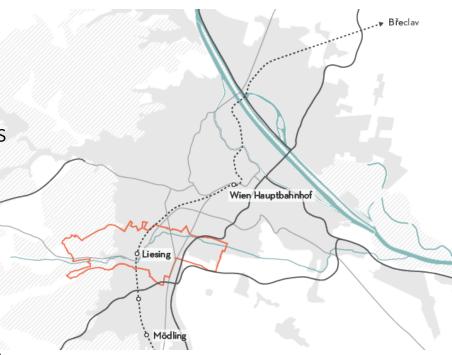
CASUAL Urban Living Lab Vienna - "Mobile in Liesing"

CORP | 23.06.2016 Christof Schremmer, Joanne Tordy Austrian Institute for Regional Studies and Spatial Planning



Context: Urban Living Lab Vienna / Liesing

- Transformation area
- + 28.000 inhabitants (2024)
- Traffic & mobility are major challenges
- Several ongoing local strategic processes & inputs
- Guiding question: How can existing and incoming residents be motivated to change towards sustainable mobility patterns, to guarantee long-term life quality in the neighbourhood?



Source: Perspektive Liesing, 2014



Urban Living Lab approach as

Analytical Tool

Comparing and evaluating applied policies in the area in recent years.









Experiment

ation

Co-Creation

Exploration

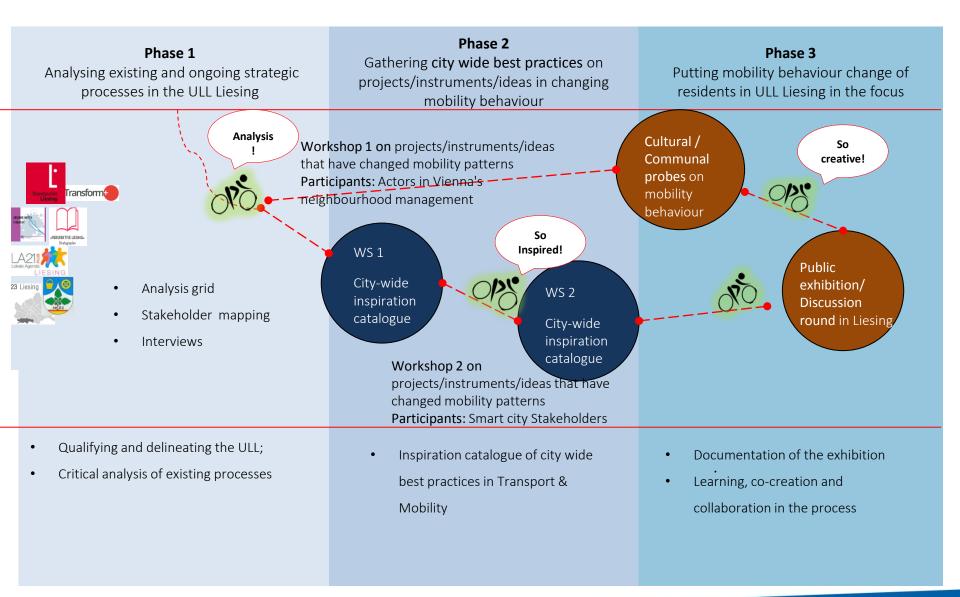
- Analysing spatio-temproal boundary settings, actornetworks, public engagement
- Desk-research and expert interviews

Policy Instrument

- Creating a case for experimentation in the field of mobility behaviour: Experiment "Mobile in Liesing"
- Linking traditional methods (survey, workshops)
 with more innovative methods (communal probes, exhibition)



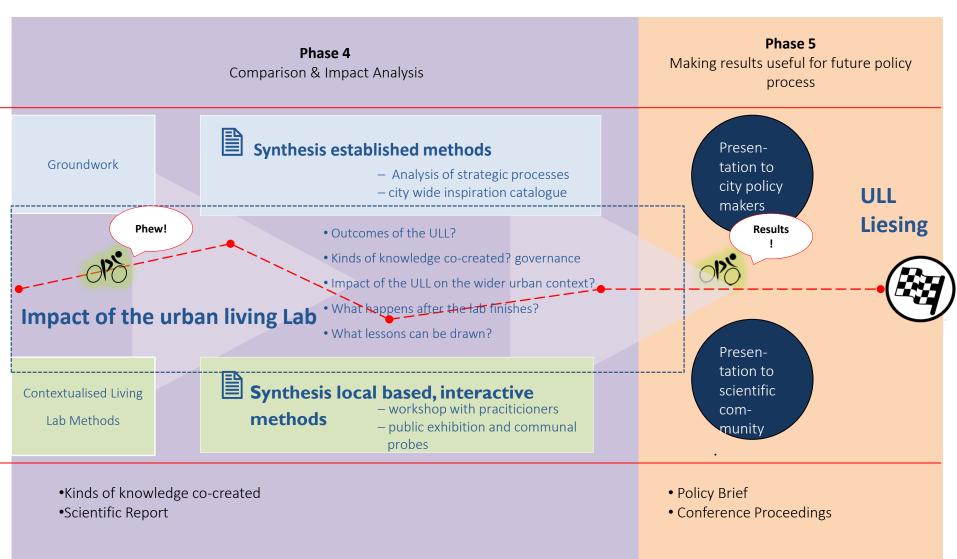
Phases, tasks and outputs







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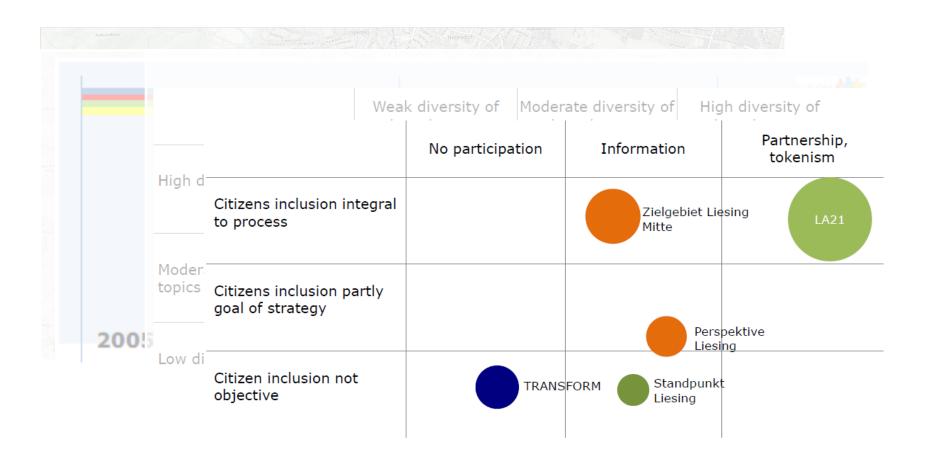
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Results – ULL as analytical tool







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- Processes/Policies display contrasting time horizons
- Diversity in type of stakeholders
- Moderate to high degree of risk taking and experimentation
- Differing ability to incorporate feedback (situatedness)
- Engagement of population is hardly ever an objective of strategic policy making & participatory mechanisms are mostly absent
- Fragmented character of engagement efforts
- Conflicting municipal and district urban development goals
- Dissatisfaction with current organisational set-up



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Process – ULL as policy instrument

1

Survey

> 400 residents participated in a telephone survey on leisure mobility as well as their preferences towards transport and social infrastructure 2



Communal Probes

With the help of creative packages 20 residents reflected upon their own mobility behaviour and leisure activities.

These packages contain empty plans, postcards etc. and invite the participants to reflect intensively upon a specific set of questions.

3

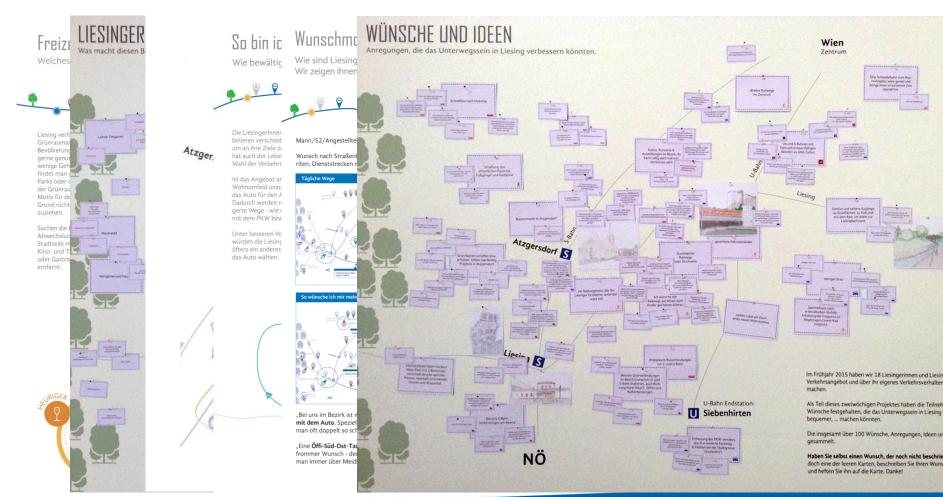


Exhibition in a former Coffin Factory in the area

The main results were presented in a publicly accessible exhibition which provided insights to Liesings residents and interested experts.



Process – ULL as policy instrument





Results – ULL as policy instrument

- Experiment operated in a conflicting political environment limited actor constellation
- Citizen inclusion (not mere information but partnership) integral to process
- Different types of methods different potential for co-creation
- Co-creation possible during Communal Probes and Exhibition
- No evidence of institutional learning
- ▶ Evidence of individual learning: participants, transport planner, researcher



Results regarding urban experimentation

- Liesing a privileged site for experiments
- Desired effects characteristic of ULL were achieved
 - Opening up spaces for co-creation
 - Allowing for learning on individual mobility behaviour
 - Experimenting with new methods
- Failed to
 - change given actor constellation
 - strategically re-orient the situation
- Absence of a concrete urban development policy cannot be substituted by an urban experiment (with limited time and resources)
- Urban experiments can define the needs but not institutionalize new rules





Thank you for your attention!

Christof Schremmer, Joanne Tordy Österreichisches Institut für Raumplanung