

Urban Parterre Modelling UPM: Lifting the Cadastral Map to the Third Dimension

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Fig. 1: The Urban Parterre Model. © Kodydek/Psenner.

1 ABSTRACT

As conventional cadastral maps only show building perimeters, they contain no information about the city's internal structure – about the complex interplay of architecture and its socio-economical use. Thus, urban planning seems to spare little thought for what really takes place inside the buildings lining a street, although we perfectly know that the potentials of ground floor use and the structure of the correlating public street space are directly related.

The **Urban Parterre Modelling UPM**-method refers to the city's "parterre" as a holistic urban system: it covers both built-up and non-built-up areas. Thus street, ground floor and courtyard are treated as entity, so that their interrelations can come to light. Technically the method represents the merging of a common 3D-city-model and a Comprehensive Ground Plan Survey CGPS – a researching technique used in the 1960s until the late 1990s (throughout Europe, but mostly in Italy, France and Switzerland).

Keywords: StadtParterre, Urban Parterre Model, SD cadastral map, urban research, Vienna

2 INTRODUCTION

A clearly new urban research method has been developed and tested in a pilot study by means of an in-depth exploration of a typical historical street in Vienna. In September 2015, a new four years research program was financed by the Austrian Science Fund (Austria's central funding organization for basic research, FWF) and launched at the Department of Urban Design at Vienna University of Technology (under the lead of Angelika Psenner). Within this operational framework a variety of different street-level environments in Vienna are being examined by mainly addressing the following research questions: What are the (historical) interrelations between public space and the life inside buildings? How does this micro system influence urban life and especially pedestrian behaviour?

The urban parterre is thus being investigated in terms of an exemplary neighbourhood in an inner district – within the so called Gürtel – an archetypal GZ area totally rebuilt in the late 19th century. It covers three adjacent roads (A, B and C) and altogether expands a length of almost one kilometre¹. Preliminary research was informed by an in-depth theoretical and historical approach, covering the following subjects: *impact of*

¹ For data protection reasons – since plan data for individual buildings in Austria is considered to be private – detailed information about the Viennese *StadtParterre* (urban parterre) in question are anonymized, when disseminated.

urban planning and architecture (elaborate study on the unique architectural type of the ‘Viennese GZ townhouse; cf. Psenner 2012a) and of *relevant legislation codes*².

In order to better read the streets’ position within the larger urban fabric, the *biography of the street* was extensively researched, including detailed information on layout (topography and urban planning), architectural development (historical and current building plans on the selected lots) and over time use structure development of ground floor and basement premises. Trading documents, business licenses and tax regulations are evaluated in order to enable the modelling as well as the drafting of *house-biographies* for each single building in the chosen field.

Given this methodological perspective the paper is therefore addressing the following issues:

- How to create the UPM – an utterly precise 3D-model – of a sample of the Viennese StadtParterre (urban parterre)?
- In what does the UPM differ from standard city models?
- What are the key challenges in managing and processing the necessary data?

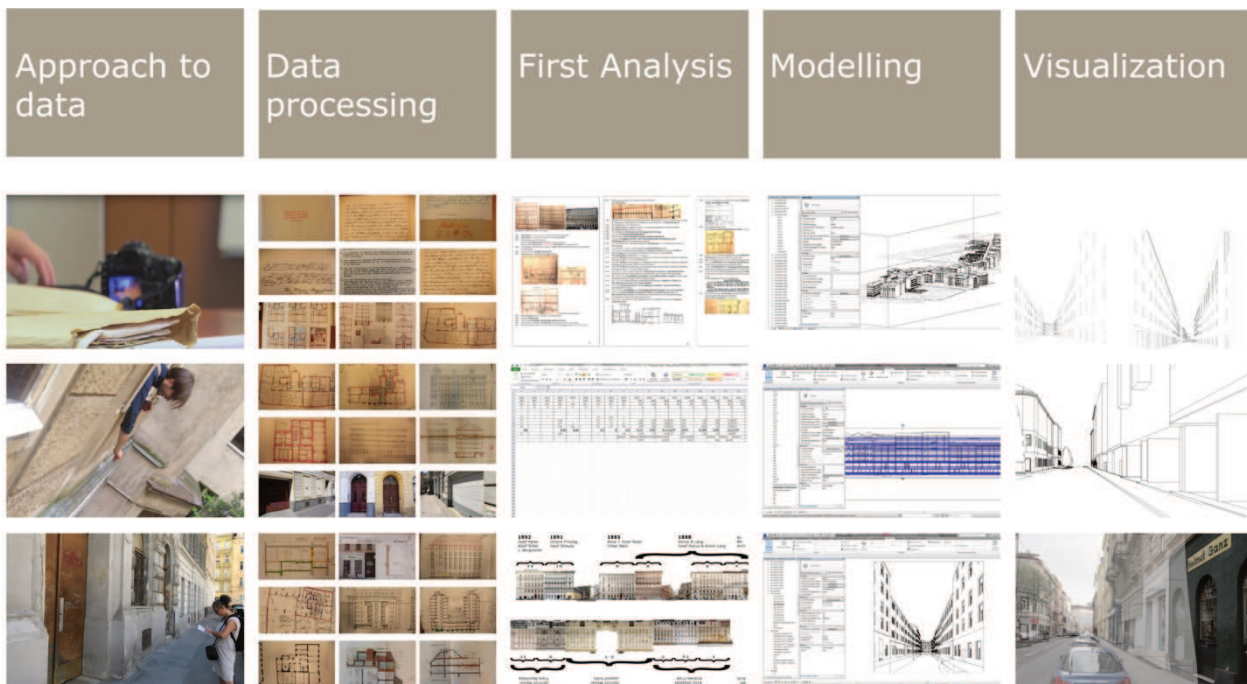


Fig 2: The Urban Parterre Modelling Method. © Kodydek/Looman/Psenner

3 METHOD

3.1 The Two-Dimensional Comprehensive Ground Plan Survey (CGPS)

Originally, the two-dimensional Comprehensive Ground Plan (CGP) Survey derives from studies on the relationship between urban morphology and building typology, like the ones by Saverio Muratori in Venice and by Gianfranco Caniggia in Florence and Como (cf. Muratori 1960 and Caniggia 1963).

Several such morphological studies were subsequently conducted by Swiss architects and historians: in the 1960s, architects in the canton of Tessin initiated an inventory that was continued at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich in the 1970s³ further progress in the field was made with a comprehensive survey of Zurich’s urban centre under the lead of Margareta Peters (cf. Peters, 1990 and 1999).

² Building regulations, commercial code, public health care and road traffic regulations, tax incentives, urban planning, etc. (cf. Psenner 2012, 2014a, 2014b, 2017).

³ CGPSs are available for most Swiss towns and cities; manly covering the historical city centres; amongst others: Bellinzona, Lucerne, Bern, Solothurn, Biel, Zuzach, Lelandron, Baden, Wil SG, Zurich (old town and industry quarter).

A conventional cadastral map (Mehrzweckkarte MZK) provides no sufficient information about ground floor plans and the structure of urban interiors, whereas a Comprehensive Ground Plan (CGP) sets buildings in relation to public space and their topographic environment. By placing the ground floor plan of each single building in the urban fabric side by side, the interrelation between the interior life of individual buildings and the public street space surrounding them is being visualized. Thus, the CGP is accurately useful to examine the relationship between buildings, streets and courtyards. Beside the ground floor a CGP often covers the basement and a standard upper floor, some also include a typological register, specifying the particular building type (Muratori 1960; Caniggia 1963; Malfroy 1986, Fortier 1989; Peters 1999).

3.2 New approach: Three-Dimensional Urban Parterre Model (3D-UPM)

The Urban Parterre Model (UPM) might be defined as a *three-dimensional* CGP. The making of which can be described as follows: A baseline set of data is provided by the existing digital cadastral map MZK, which documents detailed land use for the entire municipal area of Vienna. It is a fundamental tool, a matrix that is filled in with ground level plans of individual buildings – covering both historical floor plans and documented building uses, as well as most recent conversion records⁴, so as to reflect the morphological evolution of the *StadtParterre*. All plans are then verified on site and, if necessary, adapted and amended, in particular with regard to actual building uses.

Given the importance of ceiling and building heights⁵ on one side, and the city's topography in the other, one of the study's primary objectives is to provide a three-dimensional model of the urban parterre. To do so, the CGP-method was developed further into what is called *UPM* (Urban Parterre Modelling). This 3D representation of the data – the modelling is done with Autodesk Revit^{®6} – now enables profound analysis of the links between buildings' interior and exterior spaces. Subject to the UPM the following matters are discussed: Where *is*, or *was*, the basement or courtyard directly connected to ground floor use? How do these interior connections affect the entire parterre function? The introduction of 3D and the information about the use structure are the major differences to the former CGP-Survey-method.⁷

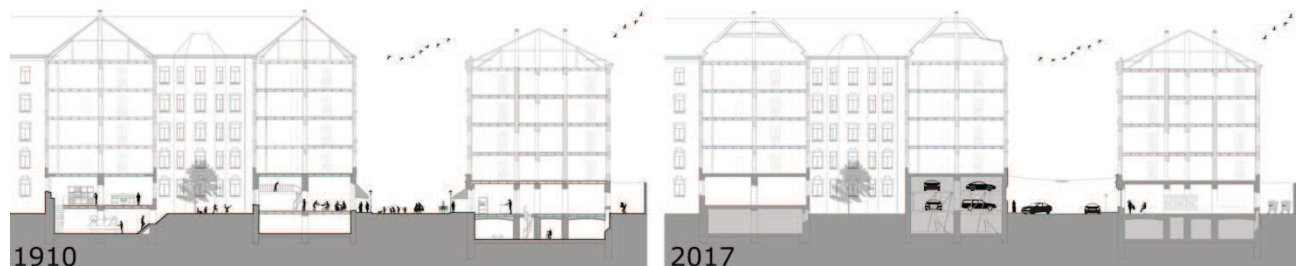


Fig 3: The UPM facilitates morphological analysis and conclusions regarding the actual use-structure and the use-potential of the *StadtParterre* by visualizing the spatial and functional interrelation between ground floor, courtyard and street.

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The UPM depicts the buildings' *ground floor* which is rendered in every detail, while for the *standard upper floor* and *basement* a set of structural – not detailed and not verified on site – data provides sufficient information. Where the adjoining levels (basement and first upper floor) are directly connected with the ground floor by stairs, doorways or (freight) elevators, they are treated as extensions to the ground floor and

⁴ Plans are kept on file in the database of the Vienna Municipal Building Authority Department. Unlike in other countries (e.g. Italy and Switzerland), detailed plan data for individual buildings, which contain precisely the information needed here, are considered private under data protection laws in Austria. Which is why all research and findings have to be anonymised in the present paper.

⁵ Building height is the factor that determines the extent and type of shading of the street space and lower floors. In relation to street width, GZ buildings are rather tall, which leads to disadvantageous daylighting conditions particularly on the ground floor. The typical Viennese multiple-storey apartment building has exceptional ceiling heights (3.20 to 4.95 m), which allows for specific and highly flexible types of use. (Psenner 2012, 2014a)

⁶ Revit[®] is a standalone application that includes architectural design, MEP and structural engineering, and construction features. The program was developed as a specific Building Information Modelling (BIM) tool which facilitates a coordinated and consistent model-based approach. It supports easily controllable transparency and fade-in/-out effects based on flexible keys for all objects. Cf. Clayton 2014.

⁷ The Ponticelli/Naples ZGA includes axonometric plans, which, however, only show building skins (Fioravanti quoted in: Caniggia 1986, 336).

therefore represented in detail again. The particularly sound 3D-representation of the UPM also includes general information on ground floor use (by means of colour codes). Thus, it produces precisely the information needed for analysing and defining the building's connection to public space and the *StadtParterres'* internal coherence. Furthermore, with rendering the alley's geometric profile (street width and building size) the daylighting conditions on the ground floor and street level are clearly depicted.

In this sense the UPM represents a special type of 3D urban model, with precise detail data and a ground-level perspective. As known, standard 3D urban models mostly provide a bird's eye view and do not contain the information needed for a ground-level investigation.

3.3 The Urban Parterre Modelling Method

In the pilot study (2012-2014) the modelling had to be outsourced due to budget reasons; whereas in the ongoing research project (2015-2019), an in-house 3D modelling position is provided. Thus, the process was adjusted and fitted for the actual research goal. By identifying weaknesses along the process the method is undergoing an continuous evaluation process and thus improved progressively.⁸

Due to its high level of detail the UPM fundamentally differentiates from current city models created with City-GML. The LoD Charta was used as point of reference in the modelling process. Yet, the Charta may not be applied fully as the current classification does not offer an adequate category: LoD4⁹ – which would be the nearest – differs insofar that in UPM the façade is being handled in its urban structural not in its textural significance. Keeping in consideration that the authors' interest lies within the urban design perspective, little importance was attached to an accurate modelling of façade-textures.¹⁰ After a significant revision of the UPM-method in March 2017 the LoD4 standard is now being applied on every single floor level – initially it was used on ground floor and basement level only.

The realization of the UPM is carried out in five major steps: approach to data and data gathering; data processing; first analysis (preparing and formatting of data; modelling and visualization.

STAGE	TASK	EQUIPMENT
Approach to data and data gathering	In depth archive research at Vienna Building Authority MA37; extensive on-site field trips	Digital Camera (Sony Alpha. 6000+)
Data processing	Organize data	Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel
First analysis; preparing and formatting of data	Information extraction; house biographies	Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel
Modelling	3D-UPM	Autodesk Revit
Visualization	Analysis of the studied object; Comprehensive ground floor study	Autodesk Revit, Adobe Illustrator, Adobe Photoshop

Table 1: Stages of methodology.

The key for the modelling process is precise and detailed information about every single building and their relation to public space. Data is gathered in different archives: Vienna building authority (which holds most of the documents and plans, as well as many handwritten manuscripts), Vienna Museum, District Museum, Austrian National Library (ONB) and Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv. Repeated extensive on-site field trips veritably add to the approach.

The building authority archives hold rich information on every single lot in the city; each one has its own dossier, containing detailed documentation on the building process: application plans, construction permits and documented uses of most of the ground floor premises. Therefore, the building authority archives play a vital role in the approach to data. In an in-depth archive research, every single document is being photographed and digitalized. The dossier volumes vary in size depending on the building activity over the years and on whether constructions were applied for and recorded. As a matter of fact properties in streets in the outer districts of Vienna seem to be less well-documented, here the dossiers prove to be rather thin.

⁸ For example: in the beginning the systematic 3D modelling of the historic structure and the current situation was undertaken simultaneously, which turned out to be rather time consuming; hence the modelling of the historic status is now being performed and finished before applying the changes and adapting it – by using the “phase” tool.

⁹ LoD4: The building's geometrically detailed outer shell and interior is represented by detailed surfaces and roof shapes. All kind of surfaces and additional movable and non-movable building elements (e.g. balconies, chimneys, stucco, ledges, etc.) may be represented with greater detail as semantic objects.

¹⁰ If it proves to be decisive to have precisely visualised façades, the current model can be easily adapted to this.

The historical *maps* – some of which are in real poor condition (see fig.2) – carry a wide range of information such as site plans, sections, floor plans and relevant details. In order to get accurate reproductions, serial pictures of the historic maps are taken, ranging from an overview picture of the whole map to a zoomed in picture of the specific plans. Being the solid base of information for the modelling process, the taken images must not be distorted or blurred; so that key information such as height-level measurements, dimensions of various building parts, annotations and any kind of handwriting are perfectly visible and readable. (Photocopying is not feasible in this stage of data-gathering, because of the bad condition of most plans and because of the large data-amount (big data).

Repeated on-site field trip investigations are necessary in order to verify ambiguity and uncertainties arising on the fact most of the time the archive dossiers do not dispose the (now common) inventory plans.¹¹ Therefore, mismatches between historic plans and actual as-built constructions are to be found rather frequent.¹² The actual nowadays buildings are being photographed as well; which proves to be rather helpful for additional information and control. And in order to study the buildings on an urban design level (i.e. permeability of the façade structure) the single house-pictures are merged to form a continuous strip of street-façade-panoramas.

All collected (archive and on-site) data is then unified and organised in an accurate way. This big-data management proves to be rather laborious: firstly, the information is divided by street, every single lot has its own folder, containing the building authority archives information as well as the on-site material. Then this data is being evaluated and prepared for the modelling process.

For creating the UPM the following data is being used:

- the cadastral map (MZK)
- spot elevation data (MZK)
- historical plans (building authority and other archives)
- on-site photographs
- 3D libraries (used as the basic elements for the model).

The 3D modelling is set on reference to the official cadastral map MZK, which contains all base-line information; such as street width, outlines of the houses. In consequence this macro-information is being combined with data concerning the micro-structure on edifice-level. The model's high level of detail standard is being ensured by thoroughly incorporating differentiated information derived from the historical building plans:

(a) exact building height

(b) differing room heights (the historic Viennese townhouse shows varying storey heights: normally the ground floor is the highest, from bottom to top the storey height decreases remarkably; cf. Psenner 2012 and 2014a)

(c) roof type, shape of historical roof formations and more recent rooftop conversions

(d) level of the ground floor in reference to the topographical level (cf. Psenner 2017b)

(e) façade: basic structural elements such as windows, doors and essential tectonic details

(f) inner connections to adjacent floors (cellar, basement and upper level): stairs, trap doors, (freight) elevators

(g) outer connections to open space: accessibility courtyards; alley doors.

¹¹ Nearly always (minor) differences between a historic application plan and the as-built construction are detected; as many decisions are to be taken on-site, when problems arise while construction is going on. Nowadays building authorities generally ask for an official “notification of competition”, which must include a so-called “Bestandsplan” (inventory plan).

¹² Due to the large number of buildings being surveyed, the impossibility to enter those private houses and the given time and financial resources, follow up measurements in every single building is beyond question. For that reason, the MZK, the existing plan documentation and the on-site verifications are used to iteratively approximate the precise form.

4 ANALYSIS

4.1 Dealing with big data

The exemplary *StadtParterre* being investigated is in inner district is an archetypal GZ area developed in the late 19th century. The UPM covers three adjacent roads (A, B and C) and altogether expands a length of almost one kilometre. The street stretch formed by A and B is 810 meters long; it counts 56 houses. Street C – which is an orthogonal side street to the previous – measures 144 meters with an additional 14 houses.¹³ This adds up to a total model length of 952 meters and a total of 70 buildings.

The modelling is done with Autodesk Revit®, a programme chosen for its coordinated and consistent model-based approach. It allows integrating CAD data, such as the digital cadastral map MZK. The 3D elements – called Families – were selected from Revit® libraries and other open source databases such as *Revitcity*. Some site-specific elements, such as certain wall constructions, were created in Revit without using the ‘family’ option.

Due to the study’s historic and analytical approach two sets of models are created per each single building: one that depicts the built environment around 1910, and a second one showing the today status. When all modelling is completed, the single buildings are linked (referenced) to the global topographical model, which has been elaborated from the digital cadastral map (MZK) via AutoCAD® and then imported into Revit®. With the ‘plan regions’ tool and by defining cut planes at different heights the programme allows to envision specific areas in order to produce the visualization needed (e.g. for Souterrain and spilt levels, which are quite present in the research area). This facilitates a precise analysis of the interconnection of different *StadtParterre* spheres over time: ground floor and adjacent rooms in basement or first floor. As two different UPM-phases are being produced – 1910 and current situation – the seminal time factor is taken in.

The information of the afore mentioned house biographies is being processed by including the various use categorizations of all single ground floor premises and by utilizing a special colour code: *green* representing semi-public use (with high use frequency and direct connection to the public street space); *orange*: production, *yellow*: living, *grey*: storage and *blue*: garages. The Revit® tool “Rooms” is used to mark this reference within the building model based on room-bounding elements. Thus, the model offers highly detailed, multi-dimensional information. Which also explains why throughout the development of the methodology data managing had become a number one feature.



Fig 4. UPM showing the use structure analysis for historic status – around 1910. © Psenner 2017

The model allows to create section views through every single building, thus revealing precise insight on varying storey heights, on structural information, and on the vertical and horizontal interconnectedness of the *StadtParterre*, which as we know has to be seen as a holistic urban system.

¹³ The street C shows a high percentage of ground floor retrofitting into garages and was chosen for exactly this reason.

4.2 Applicability

In the academic winter term 2017 the UPM method was introduced to the teaching curriculum of the Urban Design Department at TU Wien. It proves to be rather suitable for teaching as the master students quickly adjust to the programme. Consequently, they do not only acquire a new research skill, but also are then able to get into urban analysis and planning within short time.

Accordingly, two more streets are being investigated with in the research project-both situated in outer Gründerzeit districts: one measuring 269 meters and including 24 houses and the second one measuring 327 meters and including 30 houses.



Fig 5. UPM used in teaching: a street in an outer district (still a Gründerzeit area) was being modelled by master students and consequently analysed according to various research questions. Here the UPM perfectly reflects the slope und thus incorporates a possible topographical approach © Gafriller/Jamak/Salgueiro/Wachholder/Psenner 2018



Fig 6. Section views of the StadtParterre of the 1910-status and the current status; while the historic StadtParterre functioned as a uniform, inter-connected structure, the exchange between the various zones is no longer given today. © Kodydek/Psenner 2018

5 CONCLUSION

The complex micro-analytical possibilities of the Urban Parterre Model UPM allows to document vacancies and other issues relating to street-use in selected neighbourhoods and to analyse the contributing economic, traffic and social factors. Systematic 3D modelling of the built-up environment and taking inventory of historical, current, and potential ground-floor uses thus will provide a basis to put Vienna's street-level environment in a long-term development perspective as a practical guideline for future interventions in various neighbourhoods and for the (re-)designing of individual street complexes.¹⁴

From an international research perspective, another innovative asset of the project is the three-dimensionality of the comprehensive model. Successful regulatory measures in urban planning, administration, and economic policies depend on sound and detailed knowledge of the actual architectural structure as well as the current actual – and potential – use of the street-level environment. Urban Parterre Model provides this information in easily accessible and locally contextualized form. Thus, the potential of the street-level environment can be clearly identified to inform urban planning.

UPM is a ground-breaking method that can provide data that is highly utilizable for urban research (and planning), including in particular computer-based simulations. The UPM including the historical analysis of

¹⁴ In order to develop a sustainable solution to the various problems that afflict the Vienna street-level environment, it will be necessary to employ a systemic view of urban structures. One objective of this study is an in-depth analysis and representation of these interrelations.

the overtime transforming relationship within the different areas of the StadtParterre system will be a sound basis for further in-depth analysis. The benefits that may be expected from this approach include that

- the UPM method visualizes the (historical) interrelation between street space and ground floor use over time and identifies existing discrepancies between private use of the street space and the public interest in having other (and yet unavailable) offerings of the street-level environment;
- reliable planning and implementation of concrete improvement of the urban street-level environment will be possible.

In any case, the application possibilities go far beyond the situation delineated in this present study, as the UPM will be usable not only in an urban context, but also in suburban or rural settings, for example, to study and address in regional planning terms certain architecture-related aspects and conditions of the problem of vacancies in rural areas (small towns, rural communes, and villages). Once fully developed, the analytical UPM approach may also be applied to any other critical StadtParterre situation in urban peripheries or shrinking city situations.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The present text is based on the essential findings of the research project "StadtParterre, Wien" processed currently under the authors' lead at the Department of Urban Design at TU Wien, funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF). This is a fundamentally revised and updated version of the article published under the title: „Researching the Morphology of the City's Internal Micro Structure: UPM Urban Parterre Modelling“ in: Universitat Politecnica de Valencia (ed): 24th ISUF International Conference: City and territory in the globalization age, Valencia Spain, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4995/ISUF2017.2017.2017>

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