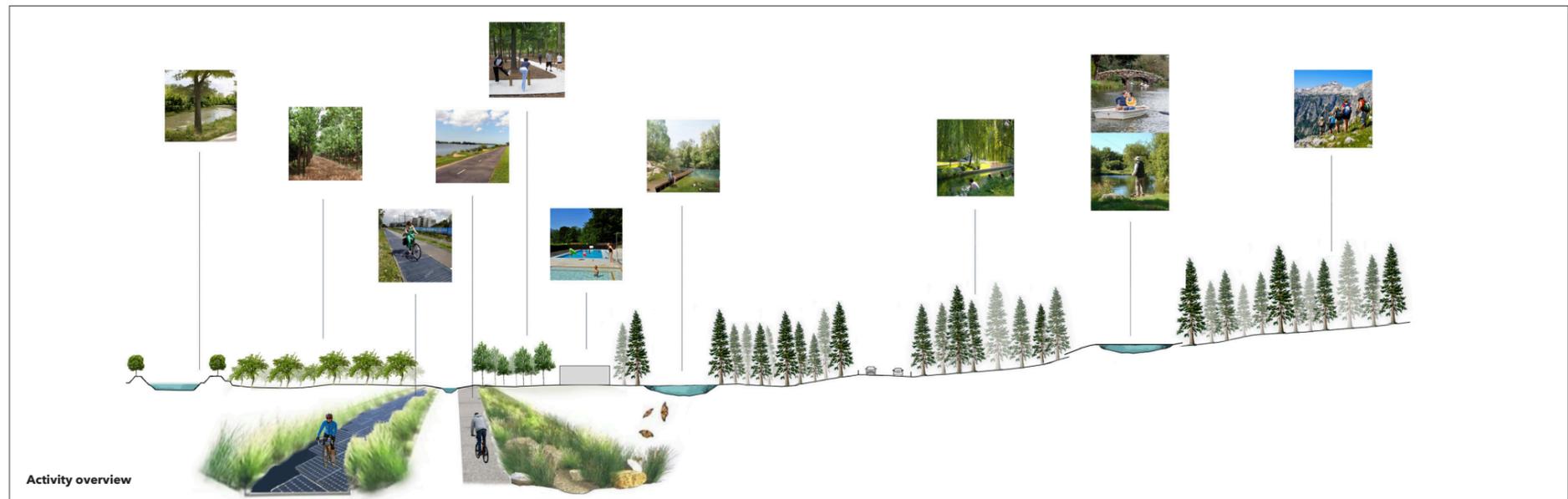


## IMPROVING THE OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE BY INTRODUCING REGENERATIVE REGIMES

The quality of life is one of the most important factors in cities and urban landscapes. Due to industrial development some critical issues have been created regarding the status of the environment and public health. Therefore, sustainable development has urgently to be the main concern in city planning in order to enhance the quality of life of citizens and create liveable places. Green corridors are considered an effective and sustainable solution for conserving and developing urban green spaces. Hence, in this project we try to establish some principal steps to render Vaduz more sustainable in

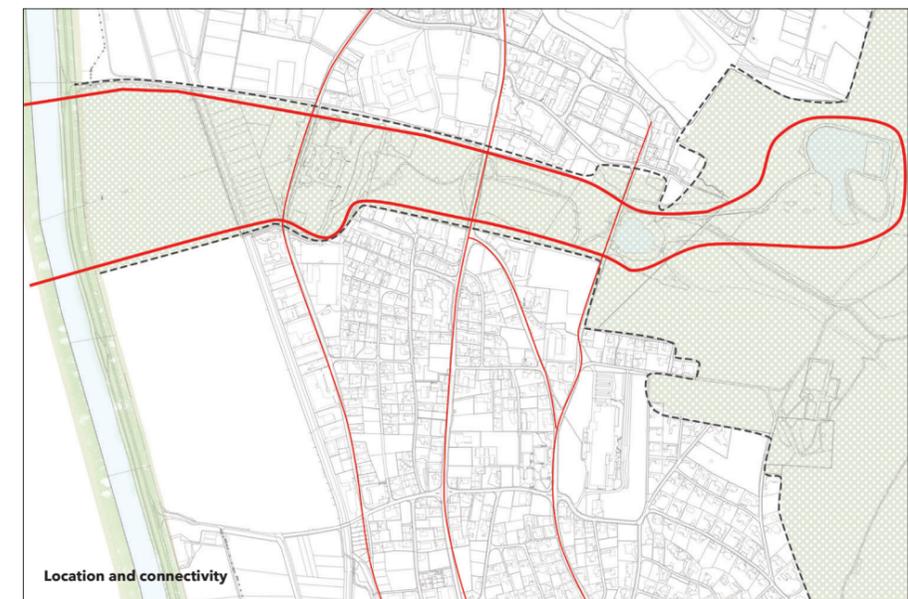
the long term. Liechtenstein has a major potential for agriculture and forestry all across the country. The cultivation of forage crops is one of the most important agricultural activities today (around 23% of the whole agriculture area is use for that purpose). More than 60% of the overall agricultural area is allocated to permanent grasslands. Therefore, just 22% of the whole country is under permanent crops and pasture and only around 0.8% of all citizens are employed to work in these fields. When it comes to sustainability, water management and the implementation of renewable energy production can easily be combined with farming and gardening



activities. Connecting, complementing and improving the existing water bodies is one of the main focuses of this proposal. Analyzing the existing structure of the city, we noticed several existing green corridors connecting the river banks to the mountainside. One of these corridors is located on the border between Vaduz and Schaan, crossing the main street Landstrasse. From our point of view, this corridor is barely used and lacks attraction points. Therefore we suggest to strengthen it and provide facilities for people and animals to make it sensible and better connected. Along the corridor, there is already a broad mix of uses in place: from agricultural fields and residential zones to industrial production and shopping facilities. We propose to keep these zones, to improve their connections and to render them regenerative by adding living quality in the same time. The main strategy is to not only keep the city as green as possible but inject additional greenery to the urban fabric as well so as to generate an even more integrated city fabric. For this reason, we add recreational opportunities to involve all generations during leisure time and other outdoor activities. We suggest to revitalize the entire site and make it as accessible and attractive as possible. Along the green corridor from the old quarry in the forest down to the river banks, a broad variety of non-invasive infrastructures like fitness and hiking trails, lakes and rivers for fishing and swimming, rowing boats, etc. are installed.

To produce electricity for lighting the place as well as supply for the surrounding settlement areas wooden posts with solar panels on top of the trees, with light spots are integrated in the entire area. The existing agricultural production can be maintained and enriched by agroforestry gardens with fruit and vegetable production, livestock farming as well as fish ponds. This way, the production per surface and the biodiversity can be increased without harming the soil, but rather enriching it with carbon for future food cultivation.

To sum up the advantages of our proposal, it can be said that such urban green corridors as the exemplary one we propose, are a very efficient solution to regenerate urban areas and improving the local living quality in the same time. They not only create new transversal connections in the valley but also can provide more natural sources for local people, give them additional opportunities to work in farm/garden units, to promote sustainable farming, where local people can directly take their part in the process of food production, learning about agriculture as well as selling products in markets and increasing the value of the local land. As a result of such a regenerative strategy, urban growth will probably tend to intensify along these green corridors instead of developing along the Landstrasse, providing job opportunities and make locals to the main stakeholders of the process.



## URBAN GREEN CORRIDORS

This project suggests to regenerate and boost the existing green corridors that intersect the settlement areas perpendicularly to the valley and to render them into attractive local recreation areas for people, animals and plants. These open spaces will encompass hiking trails, cycle ways and dirt tracks as well as extended waterways and lakes for leisure purposes and serve as bustling wildlife corridors. They provide valuable diversified recreational environments for locals and tourists and link the fertile river banks to the arboreous mountain sides. Additionally, the intensification of the timber production, the implementation of various micro-hydro units and the widespread careful integration of solar panel posts provide renewable energy to supply the surrounding settlement areas.

**Final project proposal** Larissa Büchel, Bahareh Mazaheri (SS17). Initial project idea: René Caamaño Parada, Luis Santiago Caridad Sanchez, Viktoriia Khokhlova, Michal Mráz, Constantin Ovidiu Serghe, Christophe Suberville Beraud (SS15).

## REGENERATIVE.LI

Exhibition: September 14 to October 6, 2017  
Architecture Foyer, University of Liechtenstein

Over the past three years students participating the course *Regenerative Environments* had a close look at the Alpenrhein Valley focusing on Liechtenstein and its surroundings. Aiming at the design of integrated approaches for sustainable, regenerative environments, a broad variety of topics have been discussed, wrought and finally distilled into project proposals that could contribute to render Liechtenstein more regenerative. The topics range from habitation, commercial or mixed use to infrastructure, mobility, renewable energy production and supply, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, carbon sequestration and water resource management. The ten projects on display in the exhibition are intended to be thought-provoking impulses for the ongoing discussion about the future sustainable development within the region.

Further information: [WWW.REGENERATIVE.LI](http://WWW.REGENERATIVE.LI)

UNIVERSITÄT  
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INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURE  
AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Regenerative Environments  
Michael Wagner (lecturer)



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# URBAN GREEN CORRIDORS

- Green Corridor
- Park
- Agroforestry
- Livestock Farming
- Proposed Waterbody
- Small Fish Farming
- Fitness Trail
- Hiking Path
- Fishing, Swimming and Leisure Activities
- Proposed Bicycle and Pedestrian Path
- Proposed Solar Bicycle and Pedestrian Path
- Existing Bus Line
- Proposed Bus Line
- Bicycle Station
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Bridge
- Farming Units, Workshops, Markets
- Livestock Units, Workshops, Markets

