



RESEARCH NEWS

Editorial

How is the EU's future cohesion policy going to look like? Related discussions are under way. By the Fifth Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion, published on 10 November 2010, the European Commission has provided options for the future cohesion policy. Accordingly, the cohesion policy should continue to play a critical role in order to deliver smart, sustainable and inclusive growth while promoting a harmonious development of the Union and its regions by reducing regional disparities. The cohesion policy should also continue to foster territorial dimensions of cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation. Future funding activities should focus on a limited number of priorities in line with the goals set by the Europe 2020 strategy for achieving "smart, sustainable and inclusive growth". The publication of the Report also leads to a public consultation process which will run by 31st January 2011.

From our point of view, two questions are of special interest: How will the territorial cooperation objective, introduced in the context of the Lisbon Treaty, be considered in future funding programmes? How will the future territorial cohesion policy, taking cooperation among the EU member states into account, be positioned in the European spatial development policy? This is why the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVBS) and the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) have commissioned a research project on future strategies of the European spatial development policy. In this project, recommendations for updating the Territorial Agenda of the EU and for the upcoming Structural Funding period 2014–2020 will be developed and discussed.

The issue "Europäische Politik des territorialen Zusammenhalts" (The European policy of territorial cohesion) of our publication series "Informationen zur Raumentwicklung" also concentrates on the territorial dimension: the territorial cohesion concept will be discussed and questions on the future development of the territorial cohesion policy will be raised. According to the ideas of the European Commission, urban dimension will be given more weight in the forthcoming programming period. We would like to take this opportunity to introduce our website "Werkstatt-Stadt" (the city as a workshop) presenting innovative urban development projects in Germany.

The future EU cohesion policy also was one of the main topics at this year's euregia - a specialist trade fair and congress on "Local and Regional Development in Europe". The BMVBS and the BBSR contributed to this topic by organising three events. They also addressed another main topic, climate change, with an event during which urban, regional and transnational approaches to adapt to climate change were discussed. Just in time before the euregia, the BBSR had published a booklet on transnational perspectives for climate protection and adaptation to climate change.

Further articles of the Research News on hand deal with the results of the Council of Europe's 15th Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) as well as with the development potentials of urban regions and metropolitan areas through better railway connections in the German-Polish border region.

Happy reading!
The editors

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Issue 8.2010

Europäische Politik des territorialen Zusammenhalts (*The European policy of territorial cohesion*) of the Journal „Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (IzR)“ can be obtained from the publishing section of the BBR (selbstverlag@bbr.bund.de) and from bookshops (Price: 6 euros plus postage and packing) .

For further information on the project “Future strategies of the European spatial development policy” (only in German) please see www.bbsr.bund.de >> Forschungsprogramme >> Allgemeine Ressortforschung >> Bereich Raumordnung >> Zukünftige Strategien der europäischen Raumentwicklungspolitik

The future of European spatial development policy

The course of the future European spatial development policy is under review. The reason is the Treaty of Lisbon which came into effect following ratification in all EU member states on 1 December 2009 and which gave the European Union a new legal framework. With the Treaty of Lisbon territorial cohesion was for the first time normatively established as an “overall” objective of the European Union in the European treaties: The Union “shall promote economic, social and territorial cohesion, and solidarity among Member States.” (Art. 3 (3) of the consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union). According to the Treaty of Lisbon, the European Union and the member states share the responsibility for realising the territorial cohesion objective, which leads to the question how the European Commission and the EU member states will use this competence in the future.

Against this background, European spatial development policy must find a new position. It has so far been based on cooperation between the member states. With the European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) and the Territorial Agenda of the EU (2007), the member states have set themselves joint objectives, concepts and options for action to achieve a balanced and sustainable development of the European territory. A possible occasion might be provided by the revision of the Territorial Agenda of the European Union (TAEU) planned under the Hungarian EU Council Presidency 2011, which shall be discussed and adopted during the ministerial meeting on 5 May 2011 in Hungary. The related preparatory discussions in political committees and among experts have already begun.

Apart from the future orientation of cooperation between the member states, the question has to be settled how the European Commission will handle its new competence. Evidence that the cohesion policy would territorialise, was already suggested by the Community Initiative INTERREG being upgraded into the “Territorial Cooperation” objective at the beginning of the current Structural Funding period (2007) and by the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region being developed and adopted as the first EU strategy for macro-regions (2009).

For further promoting the territorial dimension, it is particularly important to discuss the future of the cohesion policy after 2013, which is closely related to the negotiations about the next seven year “financial framework”. The

future cohesion policy must have a share in tackling current European challenges e.g. global competition, climate change and energy crisis or demography. In the context of an independent report, the Italian expert Fabrizio Barca has pleaded for a spatial development approach – a so-called “place-based approach”. Concrete proposals concerning the orientation of the future cohesion policy are expected in the context of the presentation of the fifth cohesion report which the Commission has announced for November 2010.

Research project “Future strategies of the European spatial development policy”

In order to define a German position in advancing the Territorial Agenda of the European Union (TAEU) and the European spatial development policy, the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development and the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development have commissioned the research project “Future strategies of the European spatial development policy”. The aim of the project is to develop recommendations for updating the TAEU and for the next Structural Funding period from 2014 as well as to promote an intensive communication process during which recommendations for action will be developed and discussed. On 2 November 2010, a closing workshop on the project took place during which spatial planning policy-makers and ministerial representatives, interest groups and scientists discussed recommendations for action concerning the following priorities:

Geography matters! Fields of action to achieve a balanced territorial development in Europe

- relevant fields of action from the spatial point of view,
- needs for action especially in terms of the joint action of spatial and other sectoral policies with a focus on sustainable development and avoiding polarisation,
- spatial aspects in the field of energy supply, climate protection, demography or local amenities,
- mechanisms and platforms to better integrate spatial principles,
- impacts on the TAEU priorities.

"No ticky, no washy!" Recommendations to support territorial dimension in the Structural Funds

- considering different states of spatial development in the context of a EU-wide funded territory,
- distinguishing integrated and sectoral areas of funding,
- linking EU 2020 strategies and Structural Funds,
- involving the needs of regional and local as well as private actors and citizens in the programme planning and implementation,
- considering the growing importance of functional catchment areas,
- creating governance structures in the context of Structural Funds,
- linking Structural Funds and TAEU.

Participation welcome! Concepts of participation and formats to foster territorial cooperation in Europe

- processes of spatial interaction among all EU levels,
- the share of macrostrategies in cooperative spatial development approaches,
- integrated local stakeholder networks and the share of INTERREG,
- communication of INTERREG results,
- promoting integrated and sectoral approaches in the context of INTERREG,
- linking INTERREG and TAEU.

A panel discussion at the end of the workshop served to summarise institutional issues in the context of strengthening the European spatial development policy and realigning the TAEU.

New publication: The European policy of territorial cohesion

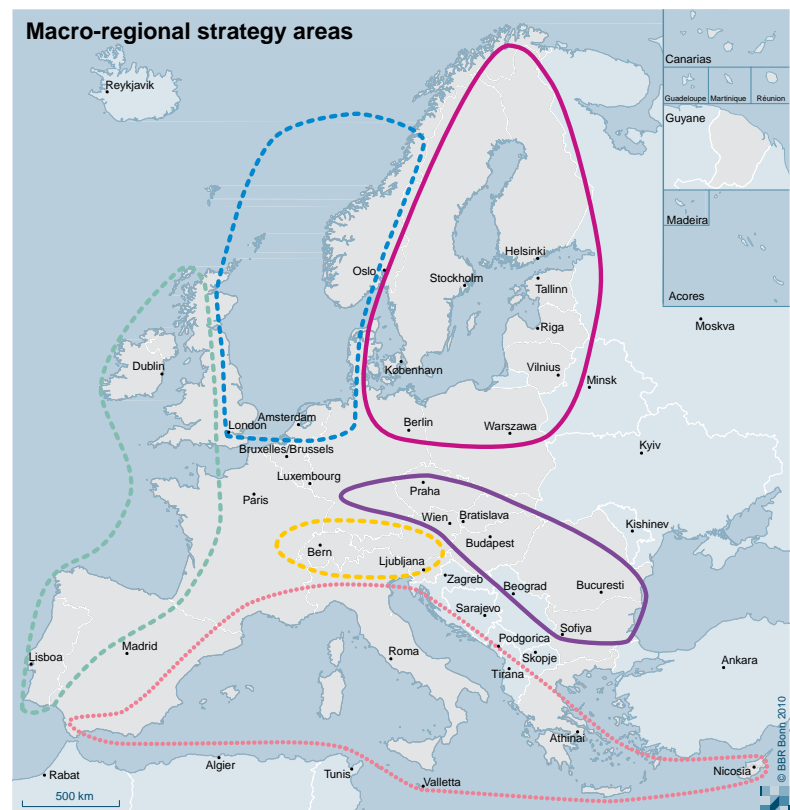
Many aspects of the above-mentioned discussion have been analysed in more detail in the issue "The European policy of territorial cohesion" of the BBSR publication series "Information on Spatial Development". The current discussions on the future of spatial development policy in Europe gave reason to the BBSR to have a look at this political area in the context of this issue, to trace the latest developments systematically, to question them critically and to identify possible directions of development. In the issue

- challenges and general conditions for a European territorial cohesion policy are presented,
- the new view of planning in terms of a European territorial governance is highlighted,

- possible impacts of spatially oriented EU projects, planned for the next years, are analysed and the related need for action in the field of German spatial planning is highlighted,
- the share, which the EU cohesion policy might have in a stronger consideration of territorial cohesion, is presented,
- it is analysed what is the benefit of a macro-regional strategy to the EU, on the one hand, and to the member states and regions, on the other hand, and what might be the consequences for transnational cooperation under INTERREG B, which has established in the last few years,
- it is analysed what role future cooperation between member states in the field of spatial development must and might play,
- selected facets of potential spatial development strategies in Europe following the financial crisis are illustrated by five scenarios thus suggesting various elements for strategical concepts in order to tackle the challenges caused by an unbalanced territorial development of the European Union.

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Core areas of macroregional strategies of the European Union

Existing or adopted		Under discussion	
European Danube Strategy	—	European North Sea Strategy	----
EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region	—	Atlantic Strategy	----
		Alpine Strategy	----
Existing of different character		Regionen NUTS 2	----
Mediterranean Strategy	----	Geometrische Basis: GFK MACON	----
		Quelle: Europäische Kommission	



MORO Informationen 8/1 and 8/2 (in German or Polish) can be ordered free of charge from
Beatrix.Thul@bbr.bund.de

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ETC Transport Consultants
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Rail accessibility in the German-Polish border area

The German-Polish border region comprises four German federal states and four Polish voivodships with a total population of 21 million. The combined GDP is about 321 billion euros. The biggest city is Berlin with a population of 3.4 million, but the second-tier cities, Poznan, Wroclaw, Dresden, Leipzig and Szczecin, all have more than 400.000 inhabitants; the regional capitals Potsdam, Zielona Gora and Gorzow Wielkopolska each have more than 100.000. These cities and the areas between them have development potentials that can be better exploited by intensifying cooperation across the national border. This would also sharpen the profile of the region as a whole, a factor that becomes more and more important for regional development due to the increasing competition among regions in the European Union.

Connectivity, however, is currently limited. This is particularly true for railway connections. Between Berlin and Poznan, there are only three trains per day; between Berlin and Wroclaw, the two biggest cities in the region, there is only one direct train that takes about

six hours for 350 kilometres. As a result, 94 % of the passenger traffic in the border area is by car, 5 % by bus and only 1 % by train. And this demand will grow, even after Poland joined the Schengen Agreement in 2007: Free movement of employees will be possible from May 2011 on, in 2012 both the Berlin-Brandenburg International Airport will open and Poland and Ukraine will host the EURO 2012 football championship.

A recently finished initiative under the federal programme "Demonstration Projects of Spatial Planning" addressed some of the issues related to rail accessibility in the area. German and Polish experts analysed the current situation, discussed existing proposals and recommended improvements. The initiative focused on short to mid-term solutions in the field of train schedules, pricing, bilingual marketing, and other organisational matters. As spatial planning policy has no direct responsibility for improving rail connections, the initiative aimed at providing a platform, a "catalyst", for communication among actors from both countries.

Among the possible improvements discussed during the meetings and conferences were reductions of prices for trips from Szczecin to Berlin to 10 euros in order to be able to compete with minibuses. While this could actually be implemented during the life span of the project, other suggestions are still being negotiated between railway companies or public transport authorities. Examples are a direct train from Berlin to the Baltic Sea resort of Kolobrzeg, the extension of Polish train connections from Gdansk to Szczecin, so that trains continue to Berlin, or an additional (fourth) train from Berlin to Poznan.

The initiative will continue in the coming years focusing on selected connections and projects.



Train connections per day

Source: ETC Transport Consultants, Berlin

Transnational perspectives for climate protection and adaptation to climate change

How INTERREG IV B might be used by local and regional authorities

Cities and municipalities are considerably affected by the impacts of climate change: Alarming examples are the overheating of cities owing to lacking ventilation of city centres, dry rivers, collapsing people and higher energy consumption owing to an increased use of air-conditioning systems as a consequence of heat waves as well as flood events and related damages caused by intense rain. For Europe's local and regional authorities this implies a double challenge. With their plannings, investment decisions and by mobilising enterprises and private persons, they are to have the best possible share in climate protection. In addition, they also play an important role in adapting to the consequences of climate change, for example in terms of resistant settlement structures or effective civil defence.

Even if the impacts of climate change in Europe are regionally very different, local climate protection and adaptation to climate change may be improved by cooperation across Europe. Examples are the exchange of experiences of cities and regions across national borders, the joint development of instruments to promote climate protection – for instance renewable energy sources, energy-efficient building and environmentally friendly mobility – or the formulation of joint adaptation strategies.

With the "European Territorial Cooperation" objective – better known as INTERREG – the European Union supports such networks Europe-wide with its regional policy. During the period 2007–2013, the INTERREG IV B programme supports transnational cooperation between German stakeholders and their partners in the five cooperation areas Alpine Space, Central Europe, North-West Europe, North Sea Region and Baltic Sea Region with altogether 1.1 billion euros.

In the Territorial Agenda of the European Union, the EU ministers responsible for spatial development have highlighted the impacts of climate change as an important challenge for spatial development and have also stressed the necessity of cities and regions to get involved in activities to protect the climate and to create resistant settlement structures.

In the current INTERREG programming period, local and regional stakeholders together with universities, research institutions and enterprises have started within numerous projects to promote climate protection and adaptation to climate change in transnational consortia. In doing so, they have benefited from existing cooperations. In the context of a study on how transnational projects help to implement the Territorial Agenda of the EU in Germany, the German Institute of Urban Affairs developed a number of case studies on ongoing and completed projects in the thematic field of climate protection and adaptation to climate change. These good examples have formed the basis for the new practically oriented guideline on transnational perspectives for climate protection and adaptation to climate change.

It became clear that cooperation in transnational areas is notably suited for many aspects in this field. What is also important is the focus on an integrated spatial development in combatting climate change – a difference compared with other European programmes. This is why interdisciplinary cooperation within the INTERREG projects became necessary.

The model projects investigated and presented show how local and regional authorities and other stakeholders might benefit from these INTERREG activities. The study reveals that

- the additional benefit of project-oriented transnational cooperation to cities and regions especially is that they become acquainted with successful political approaches of project partners abroad,
- transnational cooperation represents a "quasi laboratory" for jointly realising innovative ideas towards climate protection and adaptation to climate change,
- transnational cooperation promotes the development of common standards and the testing of guidelines,
- important key measures implemented through pilot investments in the context of transnational projects are promoted,
- INTERREG projects often create the necessary preconditions for public or private follow-up investments and
- often helped the objective of climate protection and adaptation to climate change in cities and regions involved achieve more significance on the political agenda.



The German-speaking guideline can be ordered free of charge from the BBSR, Beatrix Thul, beatrix.thul@bbr.bund.de, keyword: „Klimaschutz und Klimaanpassung“.

Further information:
www.bbsr.bund.de >>
 Forschungsprogramme >>
 MORO >> Studien >> Der Beitrag transnationaler Projekte zur Umsetzung der Territorialen Agenda der EU in Deutschland

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euregia 2010: BBSR events were in the centre of attention

The Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) and the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVBS) were once again prominently represented at this year's euregia – a specialist trade fair and congress on “Local and Regional Development in Europe”. During the fair, which took place on 25–27 October 2010 in Leipzig, the BBSR was represented with an own stand where we informed about the current trends and policies in the field of German and European urban and regional development. More than 2100 visitors from Germany and abroad participated in the trade fair and the accompanying congress.

The Ministry and the BBSR were also represented with four events. The euregia was opened by a European policy forum of the BMVBS during which Stanislaw Tillich, Prime Minister of the Free State of Saxony, Dr. Johannes Hahn, EU Regional Policy Commissioner, and Jan Mücke, Parliamentary State Secretary of the BMVBS, discussed perspectives for cohesion and structural policy.

Outlook on European territorial cooperation

Symposium of BMVBS, BBSR and Deutscher Verband für Wohnungswesen, Städtebau und Raumordnung e.V. Monday, 25 October 2010

The symposium focused on transnational cooperation under the “European Territorial Cooperation” (INTERREG B) objective. It showed that especially transnational cooperation may help to give the local level a territorial dimension. This is why the German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVBS) supports the participation of German partners in strategically relevant transnational projects with a national funding programme on transnational cooperation (Bundesprogramm “Transnationale Zusammenarbeit”). During the first programme block, significance and future of European territorial cooperation were discussed from the point of view of the Federal Government, a federal state and a local authority - both with regard to the additional benefit for the EU cohesion policy and to the share transnational cooperation might have in implementing the Territorial Agenda of the EU and the Leipzig Charter. In the following programme block, the INTERREG idea – i.e.

implementing European policies on site – was presented by representative examples. The panel discussion impressively pointed out the concrete regional and local benefit of transnational cooperation.

How do regions prepare for climate change? Urban, regional, national and transnational approaches

Symposium of BMVBS and BBSR Tuesday, 26 October 2010

Climate protection and adaptation to climate change count among the large challenges in the field of spatial and urban development. A number of model and pilot projects to tackle climate change and its impacts on the transnational, regional and local level were recently launched. In June 2009, eight Demonstration Projects of Spatial Planning (KlimaMORO) were started with the aim to formulate regional strategies to adapt to climate change and to take first steps of implementation by spring 2011. In the context of the Experimental Housing and Urban Development (KlimaExWoSt) programme, nine model projects test urban concepts to adapt to climate change in the field of urban development and housing by spring 2012. On the European level as well, strategies to adapt to climate change are developed and tested. German partners work in more than 30 transnational INTERREG IV B projects on the topic. All this gave reason to BMVBS and BBSR to initiate an exchange of information and experience among all these programmes. For the KlimaMORO research field, the symposium also served as a mid-term conference.

The symposium first of all dealt with the question what regional climate impacts might be expected and what might be the consequences and challenges for cities and municipalities. An overview of national strategies to adapt to climate change of the EU member states revealed good examples helping to promote adaptation strategies but also a number of deficits.

The following survey of the three programmes KlimaMORO, KlimaExWoSt and INTERREG IV B demonstrated that they promote the initiation of innovative adaptation strategies and, based on the exchange of experience, bring about additional benefits beyond the actual circle of stakeholders.

Before discussing the benefits of model projects and transnational cooperation for climate protection and adaptation to climate change during the final discussion block "Lessons learned", concrete project results, developed in a local, regional and transnational cooperation context, were presented in four thematic clusters on the topics "flood and water shortage", "heat and bioclimate", "processes and instruments", "energy concepts and climate protection". A visit of all participants of the related poster exhibition, where these good examples were presented in more detail, met with everybody's approval. Most visitors used this opportunity to exchange first-hand results and experiences.



New financing instruments in urban and regional development – experiences and possibilities for their continuation after 2013

*Symposium of BMVBS and BBSR,
Wednesday, 27 October 2010*

The symposium, which was attended by about 80 persons, dealt with regional funds and budgets, on the one hand, and urban development funds according to the European JESSICA (Joint European Support for Sustainable Investments in City Areas) initiative, on the other hand.

The practical examples presented showed that a successful use of regional funds and budgets is bound to certain preconditions such as regional structure, number of eligible projects and financial share of private investors. From the point of view of spatial development, especially regional budgets are a good alternative as, in contrast to revolving funds, they can also be used in smaller and economically weak regions. Both instruments are an essential element of regional funding strategies in which private investors or regional credit institutes should be involved as external sources. Especially private investors as external sources within regional development strategies have so far been underrepresented. In order to increase their number, they must be given an understanding of the benefits of participating in such alternative financing instruments.

Practically oriented developments within the JESSICA initiative were also discussed. The objective of JESSICA is to create new funding and financing instruments strengthening investments in a sustainable urban development. These instruments are based on revolving urban development funds ensuring

a more effective and sustainable financing of urban development investments. The idea sounds promising: investments in cities shall be funded by loan-oriented instruments or equity in addition to one-time grants. In some countries, plans to use revolving funds in the field of urban development are at an advanced stage although their realisation is still confronted with obstacles especially in terms of involving private capital, which, last but not least, was complicated by the international economic and financial crisis.

The development of these instruments was to a large degree pushed by the European Structural Funding regulations. This is why the last part of the symposium dealt with the future prospects of European Structural Funding.

All four events were in the centre of attention and very well frequented and participants were excited about the opportunity to meet new experts and to exchange experience.

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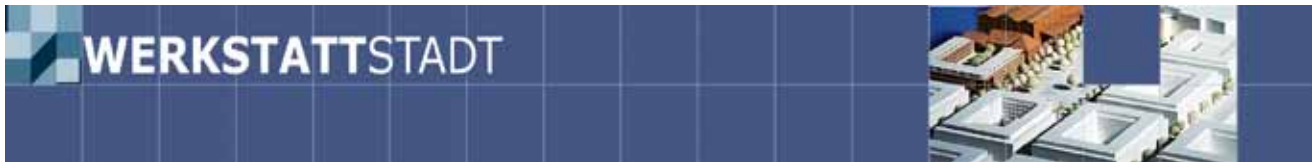
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Werkstatt-Stadt: good practice in the field of sustainable urban development

Werkstatt-Stadt is the website presenting innovative urban development projects in the Federal Republic of Germany. Werkstatt-Stadt considers itself as information and transfer input towards sustainable urban development. The practical experience from the projects to be applied in practice are published at www.werkstatt-stadt.de/en in English and at www.werkstatt-stadt.de in German.

Innovative projects in the field of sustainable urban development prove of value in the following areas:

- social compatibility – social balance and cohesion as well as social acceptance are promoted.
- environmental compatibility – the use of resources and environmental impacts is reduced.
- economic efficiency – the permanent financing of measures is guaranteed.

The qualitative criterion of Werkstatt-Stadt includes that, compared with the status quo, a project leads to improvements in at least one of the three areas and not to deteriorations.

Which projects and information can be found on the website?

Werkstatt-Stadt presents those projects which have not yet become common in the field of urban development. Werkstatt-Stadt considers "innovation" to be less than an absolute novelty but rather a synonym for good practice that should be imitated in other cases as well. The individual innovative character may refer to the overall project, the planning procedure, the process of realisation and to various components.

The following features make the projects published predestined for presentation in the Internet and for further implementation in the field of urban development:

- They have been realised or are in an advanced state of implementation.
- They have an effect on the urban space.
- They are reality-tested i.e. their feasibility has already been proved in the urban development practice.

- They have qualities going beyond usual standards.
- They offer solutions that may be transferred to other cases or provide impulses for similar cases.
- In terms of spatial and urban development, the projects presented prove to be relevant for more than one object.
- They have an effect on the everyday areas of activity of people, on neighbourhoods.

The main intention of Werkstatt-Stadt is to spread little-known solutions and not to bring already popular projects to the public. The reason is that sustainable effects of projects on future-oriented cities and municipalities are mostly produced in the context of daily tasks and have to prove themselves in the field of urban development. The project collection covers a broad range of relevant fields of action and of urban development-oriented types of settlement areas and measures and is spread across the whole German territory.

In the meantime, the project-related knowledge has become broad and detailed. The project collection covers relevant fields of action of urban development:

- economical land management
- preventive environmental protection
- city-oriented mobility management
- socially responsible housing supply
- sustainable economic development
- integrated urban development

How are the project overviews and the homepage structured?

The examples are consistently structured and illustrated. The website is currently updated and supporting information sources are added. The project information is self-explanatory and well-arranged. Effects and related contexts are presented by texts and pictures. Access to information and links imply easy navigation and quick loading of pages.

In terms of complexity and structure, the presentation of projects is oriented towards a large circle of interested parties. Well-arranged project overviews provide

professionals and non-professionals with concrete details. They present the thematic, spatial and temporal contexts, essential project elements, aims and measures as well as innovations or possible solutions. Each project provides further information on single aspects and for the transfer of experiences: additional information (data, literature, links), stakeholders and sources.

The project collection provides practice-oriented information to the professional audience which is why structure and usability of the website are continuously optimised. The following functions have been recently improved:

- **Site map:** The locations of the project examples are depicted in a dynamic Google Map based on exact coordinates. The projects can also be selected directly from the Map. In addition, the coordinates can be downloaded and used for other applications.
- **Archive:** Werkstatt-Stadt includes an archive with older projects. Their project data are not yet updated anymore but remain available via various links.
- **Search:** Three ways to search are offered: First of all, the full-text search by which the whole text of the database is searched. Secondly, combined search by which project examples are searched based on one or more categories (fields of action, types of settlement areas and measures, federal state, city size or date of publication). Finally, search by an alphabetically sorted list of cities. The project examples are listed according to related place names. The search result is classified into current and archived projects.
- **Werkstatt-Stadt in English:** Apart from some exceptions, the project descriptions are in English. New examples are collected and then translated which is why in the beginning they are only available in German. It is possible on each page to switch between the German and English version of Werkstatt-Stadt.

Where do the project examples come from?

The examples are assessed by the Werkstatt-Stadt project group in terms of their model function and, if applicable, published. Most examples are based on ongoing projects of the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR). In the context of its scientific support activities, the BBSR has so far produced project examples from the following thematic areas:

Werkstatt Stadt



- land recycling
- interim use and new open space
- renaturation as a sustainable development strategy
- "Städte der Zukunft" (Sustainable Cities)
- energy-efficient urban renewal
- transport in urban neighbourhoods
- urban neighbourhoods as old-age residence
- urban neighbourhoods for young and elderly persons
- Urban Restructuring in the Old Federal States
- Urban Restructuring in the New Federal States
- liveable city centres

At present, Werkstatt-Stadt presents about 200 innovative projects. Most of them have been translated into English.

In the future as well, Werkstatt-Stadt will, by presenting good examples, provoke that innovative exceptional cases become sustainable rules in the course of time. The database will be continuously updated and expanded by new projects.

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The latest IzR issues deal with the following topics:

Issue 4.2010

Integrierte Stadtentwicklung (Integrated urban development)

Issue 5/6.2010

Internationale Immobilienmärkte – globale Immobilienwirtschaft (International real estate markets – global real estate industry)

Issue 7.2010

ÖPNV in nachfrage-schwachen Räumen (Mobility/Public transport in areas with little demand)

Issue 8.2010

Europäische Politik des territorialen Zusammenhalts (The European policy of territorial cohesion)

Issue 9.2010

Energie(effizienz) – vom Gebäude zum Quartier (Energy (efficiency) of buildings and urban districts)

The journal is available in German language with English abstracts. Some issues contain articles in English language, which – similar as the abstracts – are available as free downloads (www.bbsr.bund.de >> publications >> IzR).

The journal can be obtained from selbstverlag@bbr.bund.de and from bookshops. The issues cost 6 (single issue) or 12 euros (double issue). All prices plus postage and packing.

Journal „Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (IzR)“ – new issues

“Informationen zur Raumentwicklung” (Information on Spatial Development) is an established specialist journal on spatial planning and policy. It is published by theme issues that comment on current and medium-term tasks in the fields of spatial planning, urban development, housing and building. A short retrospective is supposed to present the latest issues.

Integrated urban development – political demand and practice

As is well-known, integrated urban development is a consequence of the planning euphoria of the 60s/70s and of the growth euphoria at that time: The development of cities and municipalities in Germany should be well-planned in all respects and go along with all facets of social development. The limits of such rational and explicitly stipulated planning were quickly revealed. Nevertheless, integrated urban development has not disappeared from the scene, it is still the main imperative for formative policy in and for cities - although the priorities have changed. In practice, however, this imperative requires a lot of commitment. It must be systematically integrated in the working and funding structures and consequently managed and if possible supported by integrated planning measures on all other spatial levels.

International real estate markets – global real estate industry

Globalisation in the financial sector and thus also in the real estate industry increasingly leads to an internationalisation of formerly national/local real estate markets, at least in some profitable market segments. This issue analyses this process worldwide and in Germany, its causes and general framework and, as far as possible, its impacts on real estate markets and their structures themselves, on urban development and design and on large rented housing stocks in Germany purchased by institutional providers.

Mobility/Public transport in areas with little demand

In many rural and urban areas, the established area-wide public transport faces a demand which is not only declining in general but also in certain areas, which is why it is presently reviewed. Nevertheless, there is an increasing

lack of local infrastructural and cultural supply and other services on the spot and at least non-motorised citizens are dependent on mobility services. This dilemma might be solved by offering flexible modes of transport such as on-demand buses, share taxis or busses steered by voluntary citizens. But what are the conditions under which such offers are useful and manageable or affordable? Are there any alternatives? And is the state, despite its task of providing services of general interest, obliged at all to ensure mobility by all means? These are the questions analysed in detail but also in a practice-oriented way in this issue.

The European policy of territorial cohesion

In the Treaty of Lisbon territorial cohesion was declared as an overall objective of the European Union, which has imposed a comprehensive task on European institutions, the member states and all regional stakeholders. It has especially become important to coordinate the EU policies more than before and to make them more coherent according to the territorial objective. In doing so, the EU cohesion policy, which presently faces reorientation, plays a key role. European spatial development policy as well, which has so far been based on cooperation between the member states, must reposition against this background. In this issue, recent developments will be traced, the territorial cohesion concept will be discussed and questions on the future development of the territorial cohesion policy will be raised.

Energy (efficiency) of buildings and urban districts

Cities with their concentrated economic systems, ways of life and forms of settlement do not only have a considerable share in the use of resources and in CO2 emissions. They also have large potentials to use their limited resources efficiently. Especially on the level of urban districts, efficiency potentials may be increased and renewable energy resources be effectively used. The related issue gives an overview of current efforts of cities and municipalities as well as of the housing and energy industry to tackle climate protection on the level of urban districts. Especially local authorities face complex administrative tasks which have to be primarily tackled in existing areas but at the same time must take the partly serious urban restructuring and demolition processes into account.

CEMAT – new challenges for the European continent

On 8–9 July 2010, the 15th Conference of the Council of Europe of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) on the theme “Future Challenges: Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent in a Changing World” was held in Moscow (Russian Federation). The Conference also celebrated the 40th Anniversary of the CEMAT.

Objectives of CEMAT

The first CEMAT Conference took place in 1970 in Bonn (Germany). Since then, conferences have been held every 2–4 years in various member states. The CEMAT deals with current spatial planning-related issues laid down in and adopted via resolutions and declarations. It considers itself as a forum for the “... generation and transfer of ideas. Inspired by research outputs and foresight studies, CEMAT identifies, confronts and compares concrete experiences out of the Member Countries, opening the door to transfers of know-how and of efficient solutions.” The CEMAT promotes common understanding and coordinated procedures between the European Union and all other European countries concerning spatial development. By developing and implementing strategies and political guidelines in a project- and action-oriented way, it plays an essential role in fostering a balanced territorial development and cohesion on the European continent.

Over the years, important reference documents were adopted. Milestones include the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter adopted in 1983 in Torremolinos and the “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent” adopted during the 12th CEMAT Conference in Hanover.

Current spatial-strategical challenges in Europe

The 15th CEMAT Conference focused on the strategic challenges which European countries face at the beginning of the 2010s, which had not yet been addressed in this way in the Guiding Principles of 2000. The Ministers of the member states of the Council of Europe discussed and developed new approaches to meet the challenges which European countries now face. In this context, the CEMAT adopted the Moscow Declaration on “Future challenges: sustainable spatial development of the European continent in a changing world” with the following priorities:

- Climate change, population ageing and social polarisation calling for appropriate and efficient territorial policy responses
- Promoting innovative, sustainable and cohesive territorial development in a context of accelerating globalisation and as a means of responding successfully to economic challenges in the post-crisis period
- Quality and efficiency of territorial governance as key factors in responding successfully to new challenges

In order to meet these challenges, the CEMAT called upon the various stakeholders to act in a dedicated and coordinated way:

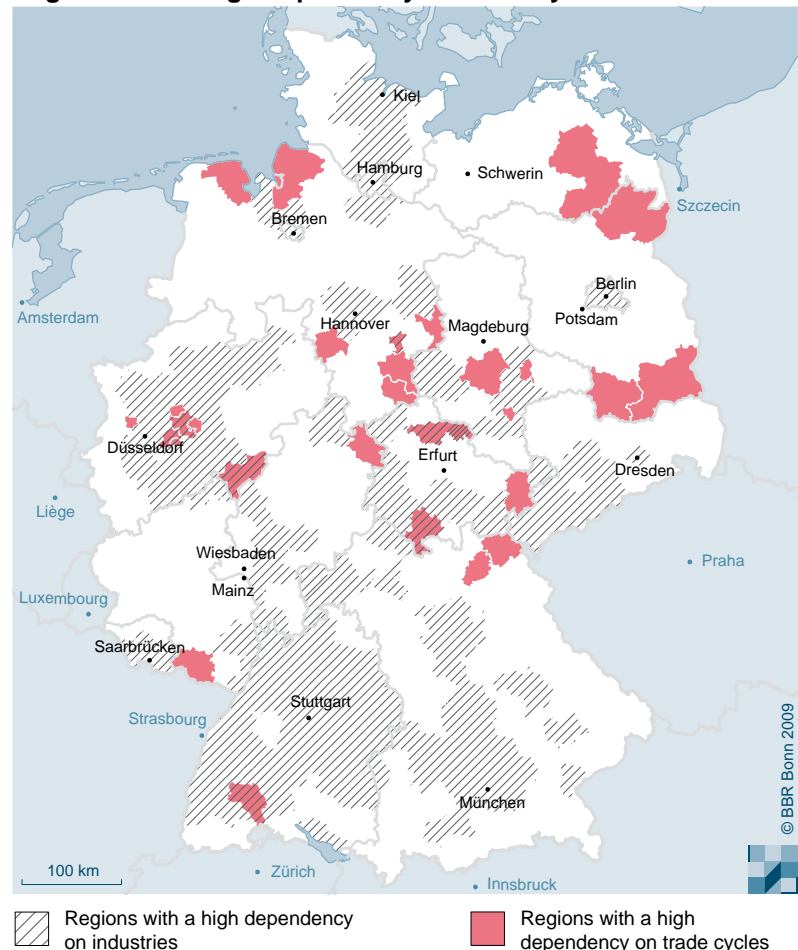
- all member states to support the work carried out by CEMAT and the implementation of its policies;

Further information:

CEMAT
www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/CEMAT/ConfMinist1-15/15ePresentation_en.asp

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Regions with a high dependency on trade cycles and industries



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- the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the Conference of International Non-governmental Organisations (INGOs) of the Council of Europe to support and mobilise wider circles of public authorities and stakeholders of civil society;
- the European Union to counteract the declining trends in the territoriality of European policies and to promote coherence and synergies between policies which have significant territorial impacts with the aim of strengthening territorial cohesion, sustainability competitiveness of European regions.

In this context, the CEMAT suggested to provide neighbourhood policies with a greater territorial dimension.

National reports

In order to prepare the Moscow Declaration as well as the three resolutions of the 15th CEMAT, the member states formulated national reports on spatial development of the last five years. 23 of the 47 member states submitted such a report, which can be found on the Council of Europe's website. In a synthesis, the essential contents of the national reports are presented and compared. This report is also available on the Council of Europe's website.

For Germany, the BBSR compiled the national report which is composed of three parts.

First of all, the global evolution of territorial structures and imbalances in each country was highlighted: demographic and economic evolution, significant evolutions in the settlement systems and in rural areas, progress of transnational and cross-border integration. In order to depict the development in Germany, the BBSR among other things used the results of its Spatial Monitoring System.

Examples for "old" and "new" challenges are illustrated by the following maps.

Territorial impacts of emerging and growing challenges and related driving forces were discussed in the second part of the national reports: spatial planning strategies to cope with climate change, renewable energy sources as well as the impacts of globalisation and the economic crisis and challenges arising in the context of integration.

In a third part, the developments analysed above were described by means of concrete exemplary solutions, i.a. examples of promoting sustainable spatial development, examples of increasing competitiveness, of preventing and adapting to climate change and of promoting renewable energy sources, examples of tackling social polarisation especially in cities, examples of cross-border and transnational cooperation and, related to the crisis, examples of spatial impacts of the central and decentralized economic stimulus acts.

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